# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

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The year 1842, which has just closed, is by far the most eventful year in the history of our remarkable career in Asia. We do not allude to the desolating storm, the terrific earthquake, the burning of ships, or the repeated instances of bankruptcy, though these have served to give the year a peculiar and a gloomy character; but to the unexampled vicissitudes which have attended our arms beyond the Indus, and our unexpected and gratifying successes in China.

In Affghanistan the greatness of the individual and national calamity which marked the beginning of the present year, struck the mind with dismay, and with a fearful apprehension of future consequences. It may be true, that the number of Europeans who perished in the Black-hole, was greater than that of the officers lost in the retreat from Affghanistan. In the war with Hyder, our arms experienced great reverses; but in the catastrophe of Cabul, was combined both the loss of national honour, and a most calamitous sacrifice of life, under circumstances the most appalling. The public mind was also kept for a long period in a state of anxiety for the safety of the garrisons of Jellalabad, Ghuznie and Candahar, and of the prisoners who had fallen into the hands of the enemy.

The calamity was heightened by the great elevation which we had attained. When Hyder burst upon the Carnatic, and carried his ravages almost to the gates of Madras, our power was then but in its infancy. The thrones of India were filled with independent princes, who claimed to treat with us as equals. We were but a single, though a leading, power among many others on this Continent. The calamity of the past year overtook us, not only after we had prostrated every power within the Indus, and occupied the throne of the Great Mogul, but after we had carried our victorious arms into the unexplored regions of Central Asia, and surprised the distant chiefs of Bokhara and Khiva by our successes. The theatre, on which we experienced such unexampled reverses, was so vast and elevated, as to attract to it the eyes of all Asia, and to render our humiliation the more conspicuous. It is no hyperbole to say, that the blow which our power received at Cabul, resounded through the world; that not only was every Court in Asia, but that of every country in the civilized world was filled with the report of our disasters, and with speculations on its consequences; and that one general feeling of exultation was diffused throughout the minds of those, in every quarter, who envied our elevation and longed for our downfall.

At the close of the year, the whole scene is changed. In January, our troops were hunted to death upon the mountains of Affghanistan, and the remains of a whole army lay unburied on its snows. In December, twenty thousand troops, after having retrieved our national character, vindicated our lost honour, and re-establish- [illegible] superiority in the eyes of all Asia, have [illegible] greater confirmation to our power than as though it had never been assailed. The bold measure of marching to Cabul, which appears to have been adopted with such hesitation, has overawed all opposition within the Indus and given us the prospect of a long tranquillity. That prospect would have been cheaply purchased had it cost us ten times the expense, which has been incurred by the advance from Candahar and Jellalabad.

This is the bright side of the picture. The dark side presents the vacillation of our councils before the advance was ordered, and the use we have made of our victory. It will be for the future historian, when he has full access to documents of which we have only a glimpse, to describe how little of one of the wisest measure ever pursued since we became a power in Asia, was owing to the wisdom or consistency of our public councils. The use we have made of our success is too palpable to be mistaken, even in the present age. Never, since our standard was first set up in India, have we carried such havoc and desolation into any country, or left in any region such terrific memorials of our vengeance. It is a sickening subject, and we turn from it cheerfully to more grateful considerations. On no former occasion has the interposition of a gracious Providence been so signally manifested in our favour, as in almost every circumstance connected with the march to Cabul. The brief period of forty-three days, which intervened between the departure of General Nott from Candahar and the liberation of our prisoners from Bameun, is crowded with events which call for the warmest gratitude. It is to his gracious protection we owe it, that the unwise delay of the march to the most inappropriate season of the year did not prove fatal. Had there been any detention at Ghuzni, or any well organized opposition in the passes between Jellalabad and Cabul, our troops must have been exposed to risks which we shudder to contemplate. One day later, and the unhappy prisoners would have been carried into hopeless captivity. It is impossible to review the events which have transpired within the last three months, without finding cause for the warmest gratitude to the all-wise Disposer of human affairs, who has turned our mourning into joy, who has restored the prisoners to their friends, brought back our arms triumphant, and re-established us more firmly than ever in the Empire of the East.

Our dispute with China has been brought to a termination as unexpected as it is gratifying. It is seldom we have an opportunity of seeing a treaty of peace concluded after a war so humiliating to the vanquished, which is equally satisfactory to both the belligerent powers. We have reason to rejoice that a war which arose out of the aggressions of our own cupidity, has been brought to a termination; that our commercial intercourse has been re-established and [illegible] ever, with the [illegible] empire under the [illegible] the Tariff which [illegible] stipulating with the [illegible] the six hostile [illegible] against us by [illegible] Europe and America. It was the proud boast of Warren Hastings, who, arraigned at the bar in Westminster Hall, that while the Ministry were losing an empire in America, he was founding one in India. It may be equally the proud boast of Sir Henry Pottinger, that while the nations of Christendom are combining to exclude our manufactures from their countries, he has opened to them a boundless market among Heathens.—Finally; it is most gratifying to find the large empire of China, comprizing a third of the human race, brought within the pale of relations with what is termed the civilized world; and the active and ingenious mind of the Chinese placed in intimate contact with the European mind in its present advanced state. It is difficult to estimate the effect which this intercourse will produce upon such a people; or the rapid strides of improvement they may be expected to make in the happy circumstances in which they are now placed. Suffice it for us to remark, that the year, in which the foundation of this improvement was laid, will be one of the most memorable in the annals of China.

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The Show at Ferozepore.—The object for which the army of Reserve, consisting of 16,000 troops, has been kept together on the banks of the Sutlege, is accomplished. The troops returning from Affghanistan have arrived within our own territories, and have received the congratulations of their brethren in arms assembled to greet them. On the 17th of December the Illustrious Garrison of Jellalabad passed the bridge which had been thrown across that river, and was received with all honor by the Governor General. The Army of Reserve was drawn up in one continuous line, extending two miles and a half in length, and saluted the troops as they moved on to their own encampment. Seldom has greater honor been bestowed on any soldiers than the defenders of Jellalabad have received, and never have honors been more richly earned by the exercise of the highest military virtues under the most appalling difficulties. The other divisions of the army crossed on subsequent days, and the whole body congregated at Ferozepore is only waiting to be dispersed.

The spectacle now exhibited on the banks of the Sutledge has a most impressive appearance, whether we regard the vast body of troops, amounting to nearly forty thousand, which are assembled in one encampment, or the heart-stirring recollections which are associated with it. The soldiers, who have retrieved the unexampled disasters which marked the opening of the year, and restored victory to our arms, who have planted our standard anew on the citadel of Ghuzni and the Bala Hissar of Cabul, and vindicated our national superiority in the eyes of Central Asia, are greeted on touching the soil of British India, by the Governor General in person and his escort of Sixteen thousand men. The report of this event will be conveyed to all the Chiefs from the Himalaya to Cape Comorin. They will learn with feelings of no ordinary surprise that the English Government, which not twelve months since was struck with the heaviest blow it has ever received, and seemed to be reeling to the earth, has recovered from the shock, and after having retrieved its honor, has now an

[illegible]aks of the Sutlege, [illegible]mbined hostility of [illegible]. The impression [illegible]ted to produce is in- [illegible]ary, that we almost lose sight of the fact, that the noble exertions which are now rewarded in so extraordinary a manner, arose out of permission granted to the Generals to march on their own responsibility to Cabul, and not from any steady determination of purpose. In the exhilaration of this spectacle, we are happy to forget that the Army of Reserve, which has been kept together to receive the returning soldiers, has cost the state from six to eight lakhs of Rupees a month. We will not open the year ungraciously by begrudging the cost of this gathering, when we remember the gratification it must afford to those on whom this honor is bestowed, or the effect which the assemblage of such an army on such an occasion may produce on all those who have been anticipating the extinction of our rule.

But what is that procession crossing the Bridge, with all the "pomp and pride and circumstance of war;" and what objects are those covered with the embroidered trappings of the Governor General's State Elephant? They are the Heathen Gates of Somnath, "the trophies of our victory over the Affghans." In that vast assemblage of forty thousand troops, there is not one minister of our holy religion; but what matters it?— There are the holy sandal wood gates, which once adorned a heathen temple, and which, after the lapse of Eight centuries of improvement, a Christian Governor General is about to restore to it, with more than heathen parade.

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THE COMPLETION OF THE REGIMENTS.—The Governor General has at length filled up the Regiments which suffered so severely during the calamitous retreat from Cabul; and in a mode which is likely to create universal dissatisfaction through the army. The principle of regimental promotion has now been set aside, for the first time, and the vacancies have been supplied for the most part from other Regiments. Of those who had a claim to these steps a great number have thus been disappointed while those whom it is intended to serve, have in many instances found their prospects deteriorated by the change. At the same time officers, who have no personal interest in these mutations, are dismayed by the abrogation of the prescriptive rule on which they have hitherto been accustomed to look for their advancement. They naturally argue, that if the rule has been broken through in one instance, its integrity is gone, and that what is an innovation to-day, will be a precedent to-morrow. If, when a Regiment has been deprived of three-fourths of its officers by one calamity, the vacant steps are to be distributed among other corps, what is to prevent a repetition of this arrangement, when half the officers of any Regiment have been annihilated by any other calamity? They reason justly, that the rule of promotion by seniority is the vital principle of the army; that it cannot be violated without depriving the service of its covenanted and vested rights, and that this rule has been held sacred even in extreme cases, of the same character with that which has now occurred. To instance only one of many instances. The 37th Madras Regiment lost half its officers in the *Golconda*, not three years ago, on her way to China, yet the vacancies were filled up in the Regiment, and those who survived enjoyed all the benefit of the steps, which had been created by those who perished. A right which is held in so sacred a light, ought not to have been infringed, except upon the strongest and most palpable necessity. And what necessity was there for violating it in the present instance? None whatever. The only plea which can be offered is, that some inconvenience might possibly have arisen, if officers of extreme youth and great inexperience had been pushed on towards the head of a Regiment; that is to say, if four young men had risen earlier than usual to the rank of Major, and acquired the chance of commanding the corps. Yet even this disadvantage might have been obviated, by placing Lieutenant Colonels in command of the Regiments. But it is much to be doubted, whether the acquisition of such a command by men in the vigor of manhood would have been half so great a disadvantage as that to which the army is constantly exposed, by the responsibility of a Regiment being placed in the hands of dotards, in the last stage of mental decrepitude. On the contrary, it might turn out to be a solid advantage to have a young and active man in command of a corps. In the Queen's Service, men are constantly rising, by the principle of purchase, to the head of Regiments, while yet the fire of youth is in them. There is therefore no reasonable ground, even upon the score of inconvenience, for thus departing from prescription, and invading the privileges of the army. The officers enter the service with the clear understanding, that every step occasioned by the calamities of war or of climate, belongs to those who survive; and it is no argument for breaking this rule, that the vacancies have been numerous, and the good fortune of the survivers unusual. When men are required to submit to the deterioration of their prospects by the inactivity of a season of peace, it is unjust to deprive them of any incidental advantages which may arise from a season of active service. The army has undoubtedly been wronged by the present arrangement; and as neither Government nor the public interests are any the better for it, we think it becomes every Regiment, individually, to transmit a respectful petition to the Court of Directors and to the Board of Control, praying that the order may be reconsidered, and that the principle which has been so long the acknowledged rule of promotion, may be upheld.

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THE SALE LAW, FOR THE THIRD AND LAST TIME.—A friend, on whose judgment in all matters connected with the Revenue laws, we place great reliance, has favoured us with some observations on the two articles, which have appeared during the past month in this journal, relative to the working of the new Sale Law. We have carefully gone over the argument, and frankly confess, that the question wears a different aspect in the light in which he has placed it. It is not clear however that the Act intended, that the days fixed for the sale of land for arrears of past years, or for arrears due on account of estates other than that to be sold, should correspond with the days fixed by the Board for sales on account of the current year. Reasoning from the analogy of circumstances, any man would be justified in supposing, that the rules which applied to the one were not intended to apply to the other; and that the day of sale in the one case was to be fixed by the Board and remain unaltered, and in the other to be fixed by the Commissioner and the Collector, with no other principle of fixity, than that fifteen clear days must intervene between the publication of the Notification and the day of sale. Upon this supposition we were led to the opinion that if the Notification, in the latter case, did not happen to have been published fifteen clear days before the day which had been fixed for the sale, the sale itself might be postponed till the time had expired. We do not think it was the intention of the Legislature, that sales for arrears which were to be peremptory without any Notification to the landholders, and sales which were conditional on the publication of notices for the information of the defaulting landlord, should follow the same rule of time and precision.

Supposing therefore, that the days for the sale of estates in arrears for the revenue of the preceding year may be fixed by the Collector and Commissioner, the law may, without any violence, be taken to mean, that if the fifteen clear days of Notification have not expired when the day arrives, the sale may be put off till that period has elapsed; but it is to be remembered that no payment made by the defaulter after sunset of the day preceding the day which may thus have been fixed in the Notification, will stop the sale of his estate. And as it was evidently the intention of the law, that notice of the intended sale should reach the defaulter fifteen clear days before his lands were sold by auction, it is necessary that this intention should not be defeated by any construction of it. Hence it appears advisable to issue a fresh advertisement, in order that a sufficiently long intimation may be given to him of his danger. Thus, supposing that the day fixed for the sale be 31st of January next; and that the Notification be not affixed at the Cutchery of the landholder before the 20th of that month, although the Collector might possibly, under a fair construction of the law, postpone the sale to the 5th of the next month, yet he could not postpone the period for the payment of the arrear by the Zemindar; and unless that sum was paid on the evening of the 29th, that is to say, within nine days after the Notification had been made known to the defaulter, his estate must be sold. This course would appear to be contrary to the equitable provision of the law, and in such a case, we think it would be but reasonable to give him the chance of saving his estate by renewing the proclamation. But the Collector may at any time prevent the occurrence of such a difficulty, by issuing his Notification a month before the day fixed. It is not necessary, that the landholder should acknowledge the receipt of the notice,—were that the case, he would always be out of the way. The messenger has only to affix it at his residence and retire, with sufficient evidence of his having thus served it.

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THE BALI-KHAL BRIDGE.—We have much pleasure in publishing a letter from *An Observer*, on the subject of this useful undertaking. He places the matter altogether in a new light. We were not previously aware, that the Native gentry had taken so deep an interest in the question, and we think there is every reason to hope that their laudable exertions will be seconded by Government. The utility of the bridge is unquestionable. The fact, that the natives propose to raise half the sum, or 2[illegible]000 Rupees, among themselves towards its completion, would of itself form a sufficient answer to all the objections, which the Correspondent of the *Hurkaru* has urged, or may yet urge against it; [illegible] it is but reasonable that Government should lend its assistance to this enterprise. It would be reasonable even if no funds were available, and if they were required to be drawn from the ordinary resources of the country. Nothing can be more consonant with the duty of the British admi-

nistration, than to offer to meet one half the expenses of such works, when the native community offers a voluntary subscription of the other half. The funds of the state could not be laid out more advantageously in the improvement of the country, than in thus affording a stimulus to the zeal and generosity of the people. But when a fund to the extent of 80,000 Rupees exists, which Government has pledged itself to devote to the object of facilitating the means of internal communication, the projected bridge has an unquestionable claim on at least a fourth of this sum. We consider it therefore the duty of the Ferry Committee to lose no time in addressing the public authorities, with the view of obtaining a promise of one half the expense from the surplus funds in the Hooghly district, as soon as the other moiety shall have been raised by the public. Such an engagement would give a new impulse to the subscription now in progress, and change our hopes into certainty.

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THE HARDSHIP OF EUROPEANS HAVING THEIR SUITS DECIDED BY NATIVE JUDGES.—The individual who reported a certain case to the *Englishman*, which appeared in that journal on the 8th of the last month, deserves attention, were it only for his indefatigable perseverance. In addition to the notice which appeared in that paper, a second reference has been made to the same case in the *Agra Ukhbar* of the 24th December; and we have been favored with a letter which expresses much surprize at our having omitted to take it up. It would be difficult to account for such repeated importunity, except by ascribing it to a common origin.

The case thus brought forward is one of great hardship, but it appears to us to have arisen from an unaccountable misapprehension of the rules laid down for the guidance of the Courts. To prevent the recurrence of such acts of injustice, it is not necessary, as our correspondent suggests, to repeal the Act which subjects Europeans and Natives to the same tribunal, and which the Europeans have been accustomed to describe as the Black Act. We think this will appear self evident from a very cursory examination of the case.

In the year 1837, it was determined that the original cognizance of all suits should be vested in the Uncovenanted Judges, the great majority of whom are Natives, leaving to the European officers the higher and more important function of hearing appeals from their decisions. The next year it was ordained by a Circular Order, that no suits should be referred to a Principal Sudder Ameen, in which the documentary evidence was in the English language, unless that officer was acquainted with it. The year after, this Order was modified, and it was directed that "the mere circumstance of the initial petition reciting the existence of *an English document* in support of a claim, was not to constitute a necessary ground for retaining the case on the Judge's file." The party, who tendered an English document to a Native Court, was required to file an Oordoo translation with it. In order that substantial justice might be rendered in every case, the Native Judge was directed, after the original and the translation had been filed, to send both up to the European Judge, who was instructed, with due advertence to the nature of the English writing and of the transaction to which *it* related, to use his own discretion in referring the suit to the Native Judge, or in retaining it on his own file.

The *Agra Ukhbar*, of the 24th December, says, that the second order rescinds the first, which it does not. The Editor calls this second order, "a precious Circular;" and so indeed it is, for it was manifestly dictated by a high sense of the duty of doing justice between man and man. It was intended, on the one hand, to prevent the unnecessary interference of the European Judges in cases cognizable by the Native Judges, merely on the ground that there was one single document written in English. It was intended, on the other hand, to prevent injustice, by giving the European Judge an opportunity of determining, from the character of this English deed, and its relation to the matter at issue, whether the ends of justice would not be promoted by retaining the case on his own file. The order itself is perfectly unobjectionable. The grievance, the just grievance, of which our correspondent complains, has arisen, not in consequence of its provisions, but owing to a total departure from them.

The case, as represented by the complainant, is this: A suit was brought by one European against another to the Civil Judge, who referred it to the Principal Native Judge of his Court. The party or parties thereupon represented that there were *sixty* or *seventy* documents in English, which it was next to impossible to translate into Hindoostanee, with sufficient accuracy to convey the meaning of them. It was entirely unnecessary for them to have added this latter clause to their petition. It was quite enough for them to have stated, that there were half a hundred English deeds to be read and digested, before the Judge could reach the marrow of the case. The lessons of stern experience have taught us, that nothing defies translation so effectually as English deeds drawn up by a thorough English lawyer. On receiving the representation, the Judge is stated to have written, that by the order of Oct. 31st, 1839,—the purport of which we have given above—he had no option but to send *all* cases to the Native Judges, whether connected with English documents or not, and that when the Principal Sudder Ameen sent in the papers, he would, if he deemed it necessary, retain the suit on his own file. Here one link in the chain of events is wanting, for we are not told, whether the Judge, on seeing the sixty barely intelligible English documents translated into utterly unintelligible Oordoo, determined to take the trouble of examining the suit himself; but as we are told that an appeal was made against the Judge's order to the Sudder, and that this Court decided that there was no occasion to change his order, we are led to suppose that the Judge instructed the Principal Sudder Ameen to make out the sixty translated documents in the best way he could, and decide the case. We are further informed, that this Officer, when the case came on finally in his tribunal, had the good sense to acknowledge his inability to decide it, and to send it back to the Judge. And thus eight months of precious time, and all the labour and expense of translating the aforesaid sixty documents into Oordoo, were lost.

Now the question is whether this grievance was occasioned by the Act, facetiously denominated the Black Act, or was it because the Civil Judges, and the Court of Sudder Dewanny were unable to comprehend the meaning of a certain Circular Order, the object and phraseology of which are as clear as the sun in the month of May. We trace it to this latter cause; we think, that if the Judges of the controlling or of the Zillah Court had rightly interpreted the order to signify, that no suit, of which the documentary evidence was beyond the clear and undeniable comprehension of a Native Judge, should be transferred to his Court, they would have escaped the censure of our correspondent, and retained the confidence of the public.

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THE RATES OF FREIGHT ON THE HINDOOSTAN *Steamer* have been made public since our last issue, and they appear to be as reasonable, as the rates of passage money are the reverse. It is scarcely to be expected that much indigo or silk, or indeed of any other produce will be despatched by Steamers, except under very extraordinary circumstances. The bulk of freight will probably consist of books and pamphlets, the chief value of which consists in their being fresh. The additional expense, as now established, of importing them through Egypt, bears no proportion to the advantage which will be enjoyed of receiving them within two months after their appearance in London. The charge for a cubic foot of literature is fixed at *Seven* Rupees and a half; and for this price one may import, on an average, twelve ordinarily sized octavo volumes, the cost of which at the present time, at the booksellers, would be within Eighty Rupees. We may therefore expect, that when a monthly intercourse has been established from Calcutta to Suez, all the periodical publications, as well as the most interesting works of the month, will be placed within the reach of the reading public at a very small additional charge. Thus an additional interest will be given to every political and intellectual movement in our own beloved native land; and India will cease to be regarded as the land of exile.

We adverted last week to the subject of postage on the monthly steamers; and the question becomes the more interesting, as our prospects of a regular monthly communication becomes more proximate. Those who are in the habit of commissioning newspapers from England,—and the number of them will now be greatly augmented,—will naturally be anxious to make arrangements for receiving them by our own steamers; and it is therefore important that the amount of steam postage should be distinctly understood. At Bombay, no charge whatever is made on the receipt or the delivery of either letters or papers. In the case of the *India*, letters were charged at the rate of two annas for each letter and an anna for each newspaper. But there is one point on which it is important that the present system should be reformed. We allude to the arrangement by which the Steam postage of all letters, which are despatched from India or England, is thrown upon people at home, who are far more impatient of a shilling postage than we are of that of a Rupee.

It is very unreasonable that our friends and correspondents at home should be required to pay for the letters they receive as well as for those they send; and it is highly desirable that the arrangement should be modified. The burden ought to be more equitably distributed; and the parties on both sides of the water should be required to pay only for the letters they may respectively send. This would tend in no inconsiderable degree to increase the correspondence; for many are now deterred on motives of delicacy from writing to their friends at home and entailing on them a heavy charge for postage. The subject ought to be taken up by the local Government, the depository of our wishes, and to be brought through its agency before Her Majesty's Ministers at home.

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29.

— We are happy to learn that Lord Auckland has subscribed 6000 Rs. to the Affghan Relief Fund.

— In consequence of the *Hindoostan* Steamer's starting for Suez on the 14th of January, the departure of the *India* Steamer has been judiciously postponed to the 10th of February. In the beginning of March we shall probably have the *Tenasserim* sent to Suez by Government; and the *Hindoostan* will be back—that is to say, if she takes the *best* coal the country affords—in time to start in April.

— Letters have been received from Ferozepore, dated the 17th of December, on which day the troops, which formed the garrison of Jellalabad, crossed the Sutlege and were received in the most flattering manner by the Governor General. We have copied an account of the procession from the *Englishman*. It is gratifying to find that two alterations have been made in the original programme, which are decided improvements. Dost Mahomed and the Affghan Chiefs were not required to be present at this triumphal procession, and the triumphal arch of brick and mortar was dispensed with.

— The following is Lord Ellenborough's own proclamation on this subject:

*Camp Ferozepore, 17th December*, 1842.—This day Major General Sir Robert Sale, G. C. B. passed the Sutlege at the head of all the troops which composed the garrison of Jellalabad.

The Major General was received at the foot of the bridge by the Governor General and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Army of Reserve, formed in one line extending two miles and a half, received the Major General and the Garrison of Jellalabad in review order, with presented arms.

A salute of nineteen guns was fired as the Major General passed the centre of the line.

Captain Somerset, Military Secretary, and Captain Colville, A. D. C. to the Governor General, had on the 14th instant, conveyed the medals granted to the Garrison of Jellalabad, under an escort of the body-guard, to the camp of the Major General and all the officers and soldiers of the Garrison passed the bridge of the Sutlege, wearing the honor they have justly won.

— There was as usual a grand Masonic procession the day before yesterday to the Cathedral, when the Rev. Mr. Fisher preached a sermon to the Brethren. An account of this procession, also, we have copied from our contemporary.

— The collection on Christmas-day at the Cathedral amounted to the sum of 1719 Rs. Though the Presbyterians do not appreciate Christmas day, they were resolved to make the most of it, and a collection was made in the morning at the Kirk, after an eloquent sermon by Dr. Charles, which amounted to 2000 Rs. The fragments were gathered up in the evening after a sermon by Mr. Smith, and they amounted to 300 Rupees.

— The new arrangement regarding the Sessions, for which we are indebted to the present Chief Justice, comes into operation in the present year; in which there will be *seven* instead of *four* gaol deliveries. The Jury will, it is true, be summoned oftener, but it will sit a shorter time, and the inconvenience will not be increased; whereas these more frequent sessions will shorten the term of imprisonment for those who are charged with crime.

— The *Hurkaru* states, that the Ameers of Scinde have positively refused to sign the treaty, and are preparing themselves for a resort to arms. Should they hold out, General Napier will be able to give a good account of Hydrabad, and the army will not grumble at the millions of prize money the city is said to hold. It remains yet to be seen whether we have any more right to interfere with the independence of Scinde than with that of Affghanistan.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30.

— The *Star*, in the issue of this morning, gives a very different version of the conduct of General Nott in reference to the great gun, which Lord Ellenborough ordered to be brought from Affghanistan as a trophy, from that which has appeared in the papers. It relieves the General's conduct from that fractious appearance it once wore, and disproves the assertion that he ordered Major Sotheby to pay no attention to General Pollock's trophies. As we were instrumental in propagating the unfounded and injurious rumour, we have copied the refutation; and recommend it to our readers.

— The case of *James Kiernan*, who addressed a letter to us some time back, respecting what he supposed, were the unwarrantable assertions of the Press in his case, has now been found guilty at the Sessions, of an assault with intent to do some bodily harm.

— We have heard it stated, that the statement we made some time ago, that there was no Hindoo temple at Somnath to receive the gates, was not correct. Not having visited the spot ourselves, we were obliged to depend for our information on those who had been there, and had recorded their observations. We are happy to find our assertions corroborated by a Friend of the *Englishman*, at Bombay, who visited the spot not long since. He states that the temple is now in ruins, and that the only portion left standing is surmounted by a Mahomedan dome.

— General Pollock's division crossed the Sutlege on the 18th. Its march was hastened by the appearance of rain which might have swelled the river and swept away the bridges.

— The *Star* states, that the Loll Bazar, the great resort of sailors, has been in a more disorderly state than usual. In this assemblage of gin palaces and brothels, revel and riot are not only the order of the day, but of the night also. It is there that the native, who admires the majesty of Britain, in its far spread empire, beholds its sons reduced to a condition lower than that of the brute. On the evening of Sunday last, four of the drunken sailors seized a gentleman's buggy; two of them mounted the horse, one took his seat along side of the driver, and the other got up behind. The reporter says, he coaxed them off with two or three Rupees apiece; which would only enable them to make greater beasts of themselves than they were before.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31.

— The *Bombay Courier* has just published a narrative of the sufferings to which the garrison of Ghuzni was subjected, after Col. Palmer had capitulated on the promise of a safe conduct to Peshawur. We have transferred the whole document to our columns. It will be read with a deep and painful interest. We hope next week to be able to offer some observations both on this narrative and on that which we republished last week, relative to the retreat from Cabul.

— Mr. William Francis Thompson, of the Civil Service, has put a period to his existence, in one of the dawk Bungalows at or near Agra.

— The whole of General Pollock's force having crossed the Sutlege, the 26th Native Infantry were, by order of the Governor General, formed into a hollow square, when his Lordship informed them that for their gallant conduct in the field, he would make them a Light Infantry corps. The especial notice taken of this corps is said to be regarded in Camp as somewhat invidious.

MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1843.

— The *Englishman* has with the beginning of the present year, put on a new dress, and appears in new type. The *Daily Star* has been enlarged and is now published in two sheets. The *Madras Athenæum* and the *Bombay Courier*, both announce an augmentation of size, and thus we have an unequivocal token of the increase of the reading public in India.

— The *Agra Ukhbar* states, that the Rev. Francis St. Etienne passed through Sirhind on his way to Ferozepore, to minister to the wants of the Catholics in the army collected on the banks of the Sutlege, who are said to amount to four thousand.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3.

— General Nott's Brigade marched across the Bridge of the Sutledge on the 23d of December, and was cordially welcomed to the British territories by the Governor General. His Lordship gave an entertainment to the General and his staff in the evening.

— At the Opium Sale held yesterday, 4965 chests of Opium were disposed of at a very high rate; the Behar averaged 1456 Rs. the Benares 1283 Rs., the chest. The result of the sale was nearly Seventy lakhs of Rupees. The clear profit to Government of this first sale of the year was *half a million sterling*.

— We find that Sir Charles Napier did actually insert in his Division Orders, "Gentlemen, as well as beggars, may if they like, ride to the devil when they get on horseback, but neither gentlemen nor beggars have a right to send other people there, which will be the case if furious driving be allowed in camp or bazar." This order ends in a marvellous strain, but we fully concur with the *Bombay Times* that it is "full of strong sense, wittily and sarcastically put;" more especially the 9th paragraph which orders that "Officers commanding Regiments must be particular not to fire till they see their front perfectly clear; to-day we fired on our own pickets."

— The report which was given yesterday, of farther disturbances in Bundlekund, appears groundless. After the difficulties which our armies have had to cope with in Affghanistan and the scenes of mortal struggle through which they have been called to pass, this insurrection in Bundlekund appears very lilliputian.

— We are happy to find that the gallant Captain Anderson, who has commanded the Shah's artillery throughout the whole of the campaign with such distinguished honour, is to be rewarded with the gunpowder agency at Ishapore.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4.

— The Court Martial for the trial of the prisoners returning from Affghanistan has been organized at Ferozepore. Sir Joseph Thackwell has been nominated President.

— The two bridges across the Sutlege have been swept away by a sudden rise in the river. It was a fortunate circumstance that the last Brigade of the army of Affghanistan had passed over before the bridges disappeared.

— The Postscript to a letter which appears in the *Hurkaru* of this morning, states, that Shere Sing was *mugrah*, that is, sulky, and would not visit Lord Ellenborough.

— From the same journal we learn, that at the banquet given by the Governor General to the Illustrious Garrison of Jellalabad, while his Lordship alluded distinctly to the services of the officers, whose merits had been most conspicuously displayed during the siege, the name of Major McGregor was passed over in a manner which could not be mistaken. No man during that memorable siege, rendered himself more deserving of the commendation of Government by his indefatigable zeal, activity, and courage, than the late political Agent. Sir Robert Sale, it is said, proposed his health in the course of the evening, and acknowledged the important assistance he had derived from him during the investment of the town.

— We stated in our last number that the issue of general warrants was not common, much less universal, in the courts in the interior, and that it was the exception, not the rule; and we cited in exemplification, the recent case of the Native convert in the Court of the 24-Pergunnahs. We have been since informed that we did not put the case in its true light. The fact is that the Magistrate refused to issue his warrant, unless the Missionary would swear that the young man was at that identical time in a particular house or place; that he was there in close confinement, and that his life

was in danger from certain persons who were to be distinctly named and described.

— The *Enterprize* Steamer is announced from Madras with Dwarkenath Tagore and thirteen of his fellow passengers on board.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India :—

| | | *Co's. Rs.* | *As.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. Loch, Esq. .. ... | ... to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. W. B. Symes, ... | ditto, | 10 | 0 |
| Major Gen. G. W. Walker, | to Dec. 1842, | 24 | 0 |
| Rev. C. T. Krauss, | ... to Dec. 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| Major Genl. Cartwright, | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| N. S. Sweedland, Esq. ... | ditto. | 20 | 0 |
| Major G. Brown, ... | ... to Nov. 1842, | 20 | 0 |
| D. B. Morrieson, Esq. .. | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| The Hon. R. Forbes, ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| P. Friell, Esq. .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. J. Phillips, ... . | ditto, | 10 | 0 |
| M. Betts, Esq. ... | ... to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Baboo Gobindchunder Sen, | to Sept. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. R. B. Smith, | ... to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. E. L. Ommanney, | to April 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| Major J. A. Crommelin, | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. J. G. Lincke, | ... to Dec. 1842, | 12 | 0 |
| Lieut. A. H. Ross, ... | ... to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. B. M. Loveday, | ... to Oct. 1843, | 17 | 0 |
| G. Osborne, Esq. .. | ... to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| H. Armstrong, Esq. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. Col. T. Oliver, ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| J. Wells, Esq. ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. H. S. Fisher, ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| R. Battersbee, Esq. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| A. Johnson, Esq. .. | ... to Dec. 1842, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. C. G. Pfander, | ... to Dec. 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| Major Genl. J. H. Littler, | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| J. Nesmith, Esq. .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| C. D. Horst, Esq. ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |

## BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The Secretary of the Benevolent Institution Calcutta, gratefully begs to acknowledge the following sums :—

| | *Co's Rs.* | |
|---|---|---|
| Mrs. Ford, .............................. | 6 | 0 |
| H. Mackintosh, Esq. ...................... | 2 | 0 |
| H. V. Bayley, Esq. ...................... | 32 | 0 |
| H. Court, Esq. .......................... | 3 | 0 |
| Mr. J. DeCruz, .......................... | 4 | 0 |
| M. Smith, Esq. .......................... | 50 | 0 |
| Macleod Wylie, Esq. ..................... | 10 | 0 |
| Lieut. Col. Powney, ..................... | 25 | 0 |
| Mrs. Galloway, .......................... | 4 | 0 |
| Mrs. Bell, .............................. | 2 | 0 |

W. W. Evans, *Secy.*

*Calcutta, Dec. 20th, 1842.*

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

### MASONIC PROCESSION.

As is usual with the Masonic fraternity on St. John's day, they marched in procession to the Cathedral on Tuesday morning accompanied by the Artillery Band and a goodly display of banners and other emblems of the Mystic tie. The Revd. Mr. Fisher preached on the occasion an excellent and appropriate sermon, at the conclusion of which a collection was made among the brethren, the proceeds being devoted to the District Charitable Society. They then marched back to the Mason's Hall to do honor to their Provincial Grand Master, Dr. J. Grant, who is on the eve of departing to his native land ; and a more really sincere or affecting scene it has never been our fortune to witness before : may God grant that it may never fall to our lot again. The parting with this amiable and distinguished brother seemed to act upon every one present with the full force, which the separation by death impresses on the human mind. The scene was one which it is impossible to pourtray either by pen or pencil, and could only be felt and appreciated by those present on the occasion.

A farewell address was read by Brother Neave, couched in terms of gratitude and regret, sorrow and gladness ; gratitude for the many, many acts of kindness and courtesy which every brother had from time to time experienced from their master ; regret and sorrow—that the craft in India were about to be deprived of its greatest ornament ; and gladness from the reflection that a separation from all eastern ties would be the means of throwing him into the arms of his family in the west. In addition to the address a splendid piece of plate has been ordered to be manufactured by an eminent house in London, and to be ready for presentation on the arrival in Europe of the worthy brother for whom it is intended. A suitable and feeling reply was returned by Brother Grant, expressive of the heart-felt regret at the separation, but it was an act quite involuntary on his part, and that he was merely bending to the dictates of stern necessity, and sought his native land in order to restore to vigour a broken constitution.

In the evening a grand banquet was given in the Hall, and amidst the glare of chandeliers, transparencies, and all the good things of this life (under the weight of the latter item, the large tables literally groaned,) sat down some sixty or seventy brothers honored by the company of the Revd. Mr. Fisher and his two sons. All was harmony, cordiality, and good fellowship ; some excellent and appropriate speeches were made on the occasion, and the company broke up at 11 o'clock P. M.—*Englishman, December 29.*

### THE ARRIVAL OF THE GARRISON OF JELLALABAD AT FEROZEPORE.

Our letters from the Army of Reserve, received this Morning, give the following account of the arrival of the Illustrious Garrison ;

*Ferozepore, 17th Dec.*—The long-talked-of and anxiously-looked-for arrival of Sir Robert Sale G. C. B., and the Illustrious Garrison on this side of the Sutledge took place this morning. The Troops drawn up, as named in the G. O. of the 15th instant, took their ground about half past 7, forming a line upwards of 2 miles in extent, on the road leading from the Camp to the river ; and on the right of the Artillery a line of 250 Elephants with their heads and faces painted and decorated according to the most approved native tastes, formed a street on *both* sides of the road connecting the right of the line of Troops with the foot of the bridge. The Governor General and Staff arrived at a very early hour at the foot of the Bridge where he and his suite alighted, and walked about until the arrival of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, who, I rather suspect, must have kept his Lordship waiting some time, for *immediately* he arrived—the Governor General shook hands with and spoke to him, and then some signal was passed to the other side for the troops to move. The Commander-in-Chief rode half way over the bridge adorned with the tricolored flags, and met Sir Robert Sale, G. C. B., who, however, was preceded by Lady Sale and her daughters on two of the Governor General's elephants, each wearing a cross belt, from which was suspended a Jellalabad medal.

The Governor General and suite dismounted and awaited Sir Robert's arrival under a Semianah a little to the left of the tri-coloured-arch which had been erected at the foot of the Bridge, and on the right of which His Lordship's Body Guard were drawn up, and here His Lordship remained until the whole of the Troops had passed, graciously acknowledging each salute.

The Commander-in-Chief and Staff rode some little distance with Sir Robert, and then took their leave when the gallant old soldier, proceeded on his march at the head of the 13th Light Infantry, the band playing the British Grenadiers, the 35th, the Sappers and Miners, Mountain Train and Oldfield's Squadron of the 5th Cavalry following, and passed down the line of troops to his own encamping ground which is between the Commander-in-Chief's and the Governor General's, each Regiment saluting as the head of his column arrived on their right flank.

Both men and officers appeared in good health, and looked extremely happy to get back to their own provinces. I never beheld so many elephants assembled on one occasion ; for, independent of the 250 which were paraded near the bridge, and made their *salaams* to the conquering hero, as he passed through them, there could not have been less than 100 more sowarree ones whose respective howdahs, charjamahs, pads, &c. bore to this scene of military pomp the fair forms, and joy causing countenances of the belles of the camp and station of Ferozepore ; and [illegible] there discover among them a [illegible] to the eye [illegible] of joy with [illegible] of grateful pride with others, but to many, alas ! of grief for those who have indeed passed away, but whose memories will live ever green in the bosoms of their brave companions in arms ; for it was impossible to look upon the gratifying sight of the return of this gallant little garrison, without the memory recurring to many painful events of the past. A salute of [illegible] guns was fired as the illustrious column arrived in the centre of our line, and thus ended a spectacle that has kept every one on the tiptoe of expectation for the last month, and probably has had a similar result to most highly wrought expectation, viz. that of disappointment that the picture of our own fancy has not been presented to us.—*Eng. Dec. 29.*

### NARRATIVE OF THE SUFFERINGS OF THE OFFICERS AT GHUZNI.

Our readers will peruse with interest the following extract from a letter recently received from Lieut. Andrew Crawford of the 3rd Bombay N. I. and late of the Shah's cavalry affording a more minute and particular account, than we recollect to have seen in print before, of the circumstances under which the great fortress of Ghuzni passed again into the hands of its former possessors.

"In my letter of the 9th instant, I promised, that at my earliest convenience, I would send you, a full, true, and particular account of all my adventures during the past year, and I now take up my pen to fulfil my promise, and without further preamble commence my narrative at once from the period of my quitting Candahar.

I left that city on the 30th October last year, having under my charge three state prisoners and seven hostages to be escorted to Cabul, and for the safeguard of the same, I was accompanied by a troop from my own corps and about forty Affghan horse under a chief called Guddoo Khan. It was on the 7th November we reached Oba ; we had marched rapidly, but in perfect peace, and as little expected to be attacked on the road, as I do at this moment ; you may imagine, therefore, how thunder struck I was, when Guddoo Khan entered my tent, bringing with him a native official of that part of the country, styled the Urz Beggie, who gave me an account of the disasters in Cabul on the second of the month, and as I afterwards found, bad as matters really were at the Capital, he made them out to be much more so. He strongly pressed my returning to Khelat in Ghilzi, saying, that there were 20,000 men round Ghuzni, and to go on would be to certain death. I considered, however, it would never do for an officer to turn back on a mere rumour of danger, and that should the man's story really be true, still I had a better chance of reaching Ghuzni which was only fifty-four miles off, than Khelat which was ninety. Tired though my horses were, they might make Ghuzni in one forced march, but they would not be able to get to the other station under a couple of days ; the road lay through the barren and hostile country of the Ghilzies, and, as I subsequently discovered, it proved that Urz Beggie was a traitor : he wished to get me back through the Ghilzi districts, as he himself was a man of that tribe, and would have raised the whole country about my ears : not a man of us would have escaped to tell the tale.—After duly considering all the pros and cons of the case, I mounted my detachment at 8 P. M. and moved on toward Ghuzni. We marched rapidly the whole night and by daylight had reached Nanee, about thirteen miles from Ghuzni, but the first streak of dawn shewed us that the people were on the alert, there were videttes on every hill, and in a very short time, word was passed from fort to fort, and their inhabitants turned out hanging on my flanks and rear, and firing with their rifles at us. Their horsemen were bolder, they swarmed round us like wasps, riding up, firing their pieces into our troop, and galloping off to reload. We were nearly helpless against such a foe, twice we charged and cut up a few, but the rascals always sought shelter near the numerous forts, that covered the plain, and then laughed at us ; in addition to not being able to catch the villains, we found that every time we charged or halted to shew a front, it only gave the enemy time to circle round our flanks and head us ; and their footmen also came up from the rear. Accordingly we left the high road altogether and turned out into the plain, where the foot would scarcely dare to follow us, and indeed by proceeding at the trot we pretty well shook off these gentry, but the horsemen still followed and to our troubles, I found that the ponies, on which the prisoners were mounted, were exhausted and could proceed no further, as they knocked up. I doubled the riders on the other animals, but one after another they gave in. One prisoner was cut down by a horseman of the enemy (plainly shewing there was no collusion between them) two others rolled over in a ditch where with their horse a top of them and their legs chained under his belly, I left them ; indeed I now found it was impossible I could ever get my charge into Ghuzni alive and I had only to decide on putting them to death or setting them at liberty. My instructions would have justified my pursuing the former course, but the poor wretches had clearly made no attempt to escape ; they were in no manner answerable for attack made on my party, as was evident from one of their number falling by the sword of our adversaries : and I conceived then, and do now conceive, that in letting these men go with their lives, I was not only acting according to the strict letter of my instructions, but that justice and humanity required I should not slay them in cold blood—had I put them to death, then Shums-odeen or Mahomed Uckbar would have been equally justified in tak-

ing our lives (the lives of all their prisoners) on the advance of Pollock and Nott on Cabul—I may add that the Court of Inquiry which I called for, after investigating all the circumstance decided, that I had acted perfectly right.—But to return to my story.—After following and harassing us for miles, the enemy drew off when we got near Ghuzni, and I reached that place about 10 A. M. on the 8th with the loss of all my baggage and prisoners, and fifteen men and twenty horses killed, and several wounded out of my little party.—Every day now brought us bad accounts from Cabul and the infatuation that appears to have seized the Chief Authorities there not only hurried them on to ruin at the Capital but also paralyzed us at Ghuzni.—Can you imagine that the necessary repairs and alterations in the citadel were not sanctioned, nor was Palmer permitted to lay in provisions! At the eleventh hour the Colonel took the responsibility upon himself and set to work; but most invaluable time had been suffered to pass unimproved, and when the enemy made their appearance under our walls, they found us but ill prepared for a siege, especially when it was not man alone we had to combat with, but the rigours of a winter, as intense as that of Canada. The enemy and the snow made their appearance together; on the 20th November, the town was surrounded with the one, and the ground covered with the other, but in a week afterwards, the insurgents broke up their investment of the place, on a report of McLaren's brigade advancing to our relief.—This permitted our destroying the villages and buildings within musket shot of the walls, and also afforded us a week's skating on the ditch, but on the 7th December the enemy returned in increased numbers and we were then closely confined to the walls.—The necessity and advantages of turning the inhabitants out of the town was not lost sight of, but unfortunately for us an idea had got abroad that the town people were strongly attached to us and that the sending out so many poor people to perish in the snow was an act of cruelty too great to be dreamt of.—The consequence was that the Townsmen entered into a correspondence with their countrymen on the outside and on the night of the 16th December having dug a hole through the town—they admitted their friends, who poured in by thousands, and compelled us after fighting all that night and next day to retire into the citadel.—It so happened that from this day the winter set in with increased severity, and its effect soon told fearfully upon the men.—The whole garrison, officers and men, were told off into three watches, one of which was constantly on duty, so that every one in the place was eight hours on duty out of the twenty-four, and you may imagine, that such constant work and exposure to the intense cold very soon rendered the Sepoys useless.—The snow lay deep, very deep, and often in the course of a single night would fall to the depth of a couple of feet. The thermometer sunk to *ten, twelve, and even fourteen degrees below* zero!! and to such weather were the natives of India exposed day and night, with no prospect of relief, and with no comforts to enable them to support their sufferings.—We were reduced to half rations of bad flour and raw grain, on alternate days, and a seer of wood per man each day was all that could be allowed, either for cooking or warmth.—The Sepoys were constantly soaked and unable to dry themselves got sickly, and the hospital was crowded with men whose feet had ulcerated from frost bites.—I do think, that if the enemy had pluck enough to have made a rush upon us, they could at any time, after Christmas day, have carried the works with very little difficulty.—As it was, however, they contented themselves with keeping up a smart fire with their rifles, and not a man could shew his head above the walls for a moment.—Up to the 15th January this work continued, and we lost three or four men daily, from the fire of their marksmen; but on the day mentioned some sort of a truce was entered into and active hostilities ceased, it being understood, we were to evacuate the place on the arrival of Shumsoodeen Khan.—This worthy did not arrive till the middle of the following month, and even then the Colonel managed to keep him in pay, till the beginning of March, but at last he and his chiefs would stand it no longer, and said that if we did not give up the place immediately, they would recommence hostilities, and we, being utterly helpless, having no water in the citadel, and the snow (on which we had depended for a supply) having all vanished, our provision being exhausted, and there being no prospect of the arrival of succour, had no resource, but to make the best terms we could, and trust to Providence that the Enemy would abide by them. On the 6th March we marched out from the citadel, under a treaty signed and solemnly sworn to by all the chiefs, that we should be escorted in safety and honour to Peshawur, with our colours, arms and baggage, and fifty rounds of ammunition per man. There was still some snow in the passes between Ghuzni, and till that should melt, and the necessary carriage could be procured for us, we were quartered in a portion of the town, immediately below the citadel. Scarcely had we entered our new abode, when our enemies flung off the mask and shewed how much they valued oaths made to Infidels. At noon on the 7th whilst nearly every man of ours were cooking, and we were totally unprepared for an outbreak, the Ghazees rushed upon our lines, and succeeded in carrying the houses in which my squadron had been placed. I was in the next house with Burnet of the 54th, and Nicholson of the 27th, there being no decent room for me in my own proper quarters. On hearing the uproar, I ran to the roof to see what was the matter, and finding what had taken place among my men, and that balls were flying thick, I called up Burnet; he had scarcely joined me, when he was struck down by a rifle ball, which knocked his eye out, and as he was thus rendered *hors de combat*, I assumed command of the two companies of the 27th that had been under him, and Nicholson and myself proceeded to defend ourselves as well as circumstances would permit. We were on the left of the mass of houses occupied by our troops, and the first and sharpest attacks were directed at us; the enemy fired our house, and gradually as room after room caught fire, we were forced to retreat to the others, till at last by midnight of the 9th our house was nearly burnt in halves; we were exhausted with hunger and thirst, having had nothing to eat or drink since the morning of the 7th; our ammunition was expended, the place was filled with dead and dying men, and our position was no longer tenable; but the only entrance in front of the house, was surrounded by the enemy, and we scarcely knew how to get out and endeavour to join Col. Palmer; at last we dug a hole through the wall of the back of the house; we had only bayonets to work with, and it cost us much labour to make a hole sufficiently large to admit of one man at a time dropping from it into the street below; but we were fortunate enough to get clear out of our ruined quarters in this way, and join the Colonel unperceived by the savages round us. As soon as day broke on the 9th they occupied our abandoned post, and shortly afterwards attacked and carried the next house, in which was poor Lumsden and his wife and thirty sepoys, every one of whom and their servants were put to death. On the morning of the 10th, Poett and Davis were obliged to retire from their posts, and the survivors here now assembled in the two houses held by Colonel Palmer and the Head Quarters of the corps. You cannot picture to yourself the scene these two houses presented; every room was crammed, not only with sepoys but camp followers, men, women, and children, and it is astonishing the slaughter among them was not greater, seeing that the guns of the citadel sent round shot, crushing through and through the walls. I saw high-caste men groping in the mud, endeavouring to discover pieces of unmelted ice that by sucking them, they might relieve the thirst that so tormented them. Certainly when that morning dawned I thought it was the last I should see on this earth, and so did we all and proceeded to make a few little arrangements, ere the final attack on us took place. The regimental colours were burnt to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, I destroyed my watch and flung it, and what money I had, over *the wall* of the ditch; I also burnt my poor wife's miniature, first cramming the gold frame of it into a musket being determined that one of the Ghazees should have his belly full of gold ere I died. Hour after hour passed on and still we sat expecting every minute to hear the shout of the final attack, but it came not, from our loop holes we saw the enemy swarming all around us, in every lane and house and on the hill of the citadel; the place was black with their masses, and as they themselves afterwards told us, there were not less than ten thousand men there thirsting for our blood. But it appears that Shumsoodeen had been affected with some qualms of conscience and had held a council of his chiefs on the subject of admitting us to quarter, I should tell you, that during the three previous days fighting, Shumsoodeen had repeatedly offered us terms, but they were such as we could not accede to; in as much as they commenced by desiring we would surrender ourselves to him and abandon the sepoys to the fury of the Ghazees. The sepoys, it appears, had held a consultation among themselves, and believing they had no chance of their lives, determined on forcing their way out of the town and endeavouring to get to Peshawur; when we first heard of this mad design and spoke to the men about it, they denied it; but on the 10th two Native Officers came forward and told us they had made up their minds to go off that night; that if we chose to accompany them, they would be exceedingly glad, but if otherwise they would go alone; it was in vain we pointed out the utter impracticability of their plan; they had got an idea among them, that Peshawur was not above fifty or sixty miles off across the country, and that there was a short cut to it, through the mountains, they immediately commenced digging a hole through the outer wall of the town, by which as soon as it got dark, they might march out into the country. Seeing that our men had now flung off all authority and were about to desert us, we had nothing further to do but to make the best bargain we could for our lives, Shumsoodeen and all the Ghazee chiefs again swore by all that was holy, that if we laid down our arms, we should be honourably treated, and sent to Cabool to the Shah as soon as possible; at 10 P. M. we surrendered. The chief sent and begged the officers to come into the citadel immediately, as the Ghazees were yelling for the blood of the Ferringee Kaffirs and he could not answer for our safety, if we delayed till daylight; accordingly we went up to the citadel and gave up our swords; the chief placing bodies of his men round our late quarters to keep the Ghazees from molesting the sepoys; a large party of these latter however, during the night endeavoured to put their ridiculous plan of flight into execution and made their way about two or three miles from the town; it came on to snow heavily; they got bewildered in the fields, and in the morning were all cut to pieces or made prisoners. For the first few days after we had surrendered, we were treated pretty tolerably; the chief and his brother used to visit and condole with us on the change of fortune we had experienced, and expressed their sorrow at the violence of their fanatical followers not having permitted their strict observance of the treaty, on which we had yielded up the Citadel to them, but gradually they discontinued their visits; every little thing we had managed to secure, such as watches, penknives, money, &c., was taken from us and we were strictly confined to a small room eighteen feet by thirteen. In it there were ten of us, so you may imagine we had not much room to spare: indeed when we lay down at night we exactly occupied the whole floor, and when we wanted to take a little exercise, we were obliged to walk up and down (six paces) in turns. Few of us had a change of linen and the consequence was, we were soon swarming with vermin, the catching of which afforded us an hour's employment every morning, I wore my solitary shirt for five weeks, till it became literally black and rotten, and I am really surprised none of us contracted any loathsome disease from the state of filth we were compelled to live in. On the 7th April we heard of Shah Soojah's murder, and from that date the severities of our confinement were redoubled; they shut and darkened the solitary window, from which we had hitherto derived light and air, and they also kept the door of our room constantly closed, so that the air we breathed became perfectly pestiferous. On the 21st of the month they tortured Colonel Palmer with a tent peg and rope, in such a manner that it is wonderful he ever recovered the use of his foot; I cannot in a letter explain the process of the torture, but we all witnessed it, and it was something on the principle of the Scotch boot described in "Old Mortality." We were told we should each be tortured in our turn, unless we gave up four lacs of rupees, which the rascals swore we had buried, and that if we continued obstinate, they told us, we should be blown from guns, beginning with the junior. This was a pleasant sort of life to lead, never being certain of that life for twenty-four hours together; I think a little similar experience would do some of the newspaper Editors a deal of good, and render them not quite so prone to lavish their criticisms on the conduct of unfortunates like ourselves, they sit under their punkahs, drink lal surab and write leading articles, laying down the law and talking as familiarly on Military matters "as maids" do "of puppy dogs" the self elected, self constituted judges of mankind. In the end of April our guards suddenly became particularly civil to us for a few days, and we found out they had a report of the advance of our troops; indeed up to the period of our actual release, we could always form a pretty shrewd guess, of what our troops were about by the treatment we experienced at the hands of our Captors; if there was any forward movement among our people, any arrival of reinforcements at Jullalabad or Candahar, &c. then we were treated well for a few days and we got better food, but if our people appeared to be idle and things remained in statu quo for a week, then our guard taunted us on the unwarlike spirit of Ferringee Armies; and boasted how they would exterminate them if they advanced. Gool Mahomed Khan, the brother of Shumsoodeen, who had always behaved more civilly towards us, than the big chief, was unfortu-

nately for us, despatched to Cabool, on business, about the middle of April, but I believe it was owing to the receipt of a letter from him, that on the 12th May we were permitted to quit our prison room and walk on the terrace of the citadel for *one hour*, and we were told that similar kindness would be shewn us *once a week* (!!!) viz. on Friday, when Shumsoodeen was to make a kept of religious nic mic to a neighbouring shrine.—Even this we thought a great blessing and used to count the days and hours to each succeeding Friday, anxiously expecting the moment, when our guard would tell us we might breath God's fresh air, and look out on the green fields for the allotted period. I thought I had always been an admirer of the beauties of nature but I had never imagined that the time would have come, that the *sight* of a few ordinary fields of clover and wheat would have caused me such delight in their contemplation.

On the 15th June Gool Mahomed returned from Cabool bringing with him, some of the ladies of his brother's family; on their account we were told, we should be removed to other quarters and of course we expected a change for the worse, but, as it eventually proved, we were agreeably disappointed, just at this period one of our number, Lieut. Davis, 27th N. I, had sickened with Typhus fever; we had no medicines, no comforts for him and he lay on the ground delirious, raving about home and his family, and every hour proving worse till on the 19th death put an end to his sufferings. We read the burial service over him, and then made his body over to the guard to bury, but I am afraid, they merely flung the poor fellow into a ditch outside the gate. It was a melancholy ceremony, that burial service: few among us, I imagine, but thought it might be his turn next, especially now that sickness had broken out in such a shape; however, on the following day we were removed to another building, where we had three or four rooms to ourselves, and a court yard to walk about in, and our guard was replaced by a more civil set; this was a delightful change, and being greedy of fresh air after so long a deprivation of it, we made the most of our new berth by always sleeping in the open air in the court yard; it is true it was utterly impossible to get a minute's rest in any of the rooms allotted us, as they were swarming with the foulest vermin, so we thought it no hardship to have the stars for a canopy; for three months we never slept under a roof, or with any other covering beyond our sheep-skin cloaks. From this date the conduct of Shumsoodeen toward us improved greatly: he came to see us frequently and chatted in a kind manner, always telling us, we should shortly be set at liberty in exchange for Dost Mahomed, who was returning to Cabool, having been freed by our Government: this gave us renewed hopes of soon again becoming free agents, and our circumstances were improved and our guards more friendly toward us, our captivity was more easily borne, but still as time wore on, and nothing definite was learnt regarding our release, we again began to despair, especially when the middle of August arrived, and we seemed as far as ever from the attainment of our wishes: it was on the 19th August we had as usual wrapped ourselves up in our cloaks and taken lodgings on the cold ground for the night, when the chief suddenly entered the yard, and told us we were to march immediately for Cabool, and sure enough in half an hour afterwards, we found ourselves along in pairs in Kujiawans on each side of Camels, and moving toward the capital. How delighted we were to bid adieu to the walls of Ghuznie. I do believe, if we had known we were going to execution, the change would nevertheless have gladdened us. We reached Cabool in three days, without meeting any adventure on the road, but we were abused most grossly by the populace as we proceeded through the street of the city; fortunately it was in the dusk of the evening and but few people witnessed our arrival, otherwise they might not have confined their ill treatment to words. We went direct to Mahomed Ukhbar's quarters in the Balla Hissar, and from him we met with the kindest reception. I could not bring myself to believe that the stout, good-humoured, open hearted looking young man, who was making such kind inquiries after our health and how we had borne the fatigues of the journey, could be the murderer of Macnaghten and the leader of the massacre of our troops. He told us we had come most unexpectedly; that though he had written repeatedly to have us sent to him (as he had heard we were ill-treated by Shumsoodeen) yet no attention had been paid to his orders, and now that we had come, it was without any intimation of our approach, he bade us be of good cheer, as our future comfort would be his care, and we should find ourselves treated like officers and gentlemen. After many similarly civil speeches he ordered dinner and sent for Troup and Pottinger to see us; when they arrived, the whole of us, Mahomed Ukhbar, his chiefs, and ourselves, all sat down to the best meal I had had for many a month. The Wuzeer (as he always styled himself) chatted and joked away on indifferent subjects during the meal, and shortly after its conclusion dismissed us by saying he would make us over to the care of Pottinger and Troup for the night, and we might go and have a chat with them in private, as doubtless we were anxious to do so. On the following morning the *arch fiend* sent us an excellent breakfast, and horses to carry us out a few miles to the fort, where the other British prisoners were living and he desired a list of our wants, regarding clothes, &c. might be made out, and they should be furnished. We found our countrymen living in what appeared to us a small paradise; they had comfortable quarters, servants, money, and no little baggage, and a beautiful garden to walk about in. To our great regret we had only been four or five days in this Elysium, when we were sent off to Bameean, being thus away from the immediate care of Mahomed Akbar we *soon* found ourselves called on to rough it once more. Tents had been sent for the use of the ladies, but our guards would only pitch them, when it suited their convenience, and consequently the poor women and children had frequently to bivouac with us men and that too in the nipping night air of the mountains; none of them however I am happy to say, suffered in the least, and they one and all bore their privations most admirably. I see that Johnson and one or two others have already given very good accounts in the public prints of our doings at Bameean and return from thence to the blessings of freedom, so I will not inflict a second edition of the tale upon you. The public papers will also long ere this reaches you have given you some information anent our doings at Istaliff and our retrograde march from Cabool, during which there was a good deal more fighting than on the advance.

Camp at Boorlain, 21st Nov. 1842.—We are now to march on the Punjaub side of the Indus, having crossed that river the day before yesterday, and I trust bid a final adieu to Affghanistan and its villainous race of inhabitants. To judge by the expressions uttered by the troops, European and Native, as they filed across the river, I was not the only one who bitterly detested the land and the people we had left.

Rawul Pindee, 25th Nov. 1842.—We arrived here this morning and I think I may now entrust this precious epistle to the tender mercies of the dawk runners, with no great fear of the mails being looted. Nothing new within the last three or four days, except that I hear they have already commenced cutting each other's throats in Cabool and Candahar. We have a fine view of the mountains of Cashmere from this."—*Bombay Courier.*

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SCINDE.

By the latest accounts, received from Scinde and dated the 12th instant, it appears that the Ameers have positively refused to sign the treaty proposed to them; and that they have already commenced assembling their forces. Ali Moorad Khan (of Deejee) until the present moment our friend, has joined the chief of Khyrepore, and by the last intelligence, one of the Hyderabad Ameers was daily expected at the former place. The Ameers, when united, can muster about thirty thousand men; but, it seems to be their intention to act merely on the defensive, and to await any attack that may be meditated by us, at Khyrepore in the first instance, and if beaten thus, to make a final stand at Hyderabad. Acknowledging their own weakness and the power of the British, they yet declare most positively that they will not sign the treaty.

A portion of General Napier's force has crossed the Indus and encamped at Roree (about 16 miles from Khyrepore); the Shikarpoor Brigade has been called in. These, together with the troops at Sukkur, will form a somewhat considerable *corps d'armée*, amounting to about 7,000 Native Infantry, and 1,500 Cavalry, together with a troop of Horse Artillery (late Shah's), a Horse Field Battery (9-pounders), a Camel Battery (also 9-pounders), four 8-inch Howitzers, and several heavy pieces of ordnance. Besides these the Head Quarters, 22d Foot, were expected to arrive immediately, completing the European portion of the force, to about 900. At Karachee, moreover, there are two Regiments of Foot.

According to the information, which is before us, the principal terms of the treaty, upon which the British-Indian Government insists, appear to be these—the cession in perpetuity to us of Kurachee, Tatea, Sukkur, Bukkur, and Roree; also of a tract of forest-land, one hundred yards in breadth, on either bank of the Indus, for the purpose of supplying the steamers with fuel:—the whole territory North of Roree and on the East bank, to be ceded by the Ameer of Khyrepore to Bhawul Khan; the Company's Rupee to be declared the only legal tender, and the chiefs to cease coining in their own name.—*Hurk. Dec.* 29.

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THE ENVOY'S MURDER.

Various accounts have been given to the public of the manner in which Sir. W. Macnaghten met his death; the following related by an eye witness may be relied on:—

"On the forenoon of the 23d December there was great excitement in cantonments by the rumour that the Envoy had ordered two regiments to be in readiness, as he was going out to a conference with Mahomed Ukhbar, who had promised to deliver Naib Ameenoolah up to [illegible] to come into cantonments himself.

The Envoy now proceeded out by the south Seea Sung gate of cantonments, accompanied by twelve sowars of his escort and Captains Trevor, Lawrence and Mackenzie. He proceeded along the plain, to a nullah or canal, about a quarter of a mile from the gate, where he was met by Mahomed Ukhbar and party; and carpets were now spread on the sloping bank, and the Envoy and Mahomed Ukhbar sat down surrounded by their respective followers. The Envoy sat on the rising face of the bank, and Mahomed Ukhbar opposite him, attended by Mahomed Khan, Mahomed Shah Khan, Uzeez Khan, and a son of the Shah Ghazee Khan, and immediately behind him Alee Khan, a son of Saqee Khan and Surarax Khan, *brother* of the Naib Ameenoolah.

It appears that the previous night a letter had been received by Mahomed Ukhbar, purporting to be from the Envoy, making most extravagant offers to him, provided he would come over and bring with him the "head and front of the rebellion," Naib Ameenoolah; that this letter was shown to the Sirdars, who could not believe it, and the Naib accordingly sent his *brother* to be an eye and ear witness of the truth of it. It was also decided that the Envoy should be seized and brought a prisoner into the city, where they could force him to whatever measures they pleased, but if he resisted he was to take the consequences; and Mahomed Ukhbar declared he should perform the act himself. Accordingly in the forenoon Mahomed Ukhbar wrote to the Envoy to come out to him as he had enticed the Naib into Hejat's fort, and would deliver him up.

On being seated, and after the usual salutations and compliments, the Envoy hinted to Mahomed Ukhbar that he wished the conference to be private, and he immediately ordered his followers out of the circle. Mahomed Ukhbar now took a letter out of his breast, and proceeded to read it paragraph by paragraph, to each of which the Envoy gave his assent. On finishing it, Mahomed Ukhbar Khan thrust the letter into his vest, exclaiming with a sneer, "We cannot, sahib, settle the business here, you must come into the city with us." At the same time giving the signal to his followers, he seized the Envoy by both his wrists, and attempted to drag him forward. This movement was seconded by one of Mahomed Ukhbar's followers, seizing the Envoy from behind and forcing him on. The Envoy violently resisted, and a severe struggle now ensued—the one party endeavouring to force the Envoy forward, and he using every exertion to extricate himself—exclaiming, "*uz bure khoda—uz bure khoda.*" The Envoy, who was a powerfully strong man, forced himself from Mahomed Ukhbar's grasp, and hurled him from him, Mahomed Ukhbar reeled back and fell to the ground. He now started up alarmed and fired his pistol at the Envoy, exclaiming in Pushtoo—"*Woozia ouruttogheim*" "kill the rascal." He hit the Envoy on the left breast; Mahomed Shah Khan now fired his matchlock into the Envoy's side, and Alee Khan fired from behind. It was all the work of a moment. and the Envoy did not fall till he received the third ball. The whole party lost not a moment, but instantly mounting their horses, rode off to the Hejat's fort, half way between the city and cantonment.

Immediately on the signal from Mahomed Ukhbar, and his seizing the Envoy by the wrists, Trevor, Lawrence and Mackenzie were simultaneously seized by his followers, deprived of their arms, hurried forward, mounted on horseback, each behind his man, and carried off towards the city. Poor Trevor had made himself particularly obnoxious to the Affghan Chiefs by his assiduity in cutting down their allowances wherever the smallest plea offered. He had for a long time been a marked man and denounced by them, and his death determined on. He was seated on horseback behind Mahomed Riza Khan. It so unluckily occurred that they were met on the way by a Ghilzie, Naib Moola Momia, who, riding up enquired what feringee he was carrying away. The moment he heard Trevor's name, he drew his sword, dragged him off the horse, cursed him for a "*coost-i-sun*" and literally cut him to pieces.

The Envoy's favourite Hindu Jemadar, who

accompanied him every where, a noble looking fellow, was cut down by his master's side.

The Envoy's twelve mounted escorts, immediately on the shots being fired, turned tail and came into cantonment at full gallop, declaring that a party of the enemy had come suddenly on them, and made prisoner of the Envoy and sahibs, and carried them into the city.

It will now be naturally asked, who commanded the escort, and where was the Captain of it at the time? It so unfortunately occurred that the Envoy, to forward the interest of his nephew, Lieutenant Conolly, the Captain of the escort, had sent him into the Balla Hissar to do a little politics, and in the mean time Captain Lawrence had agreed to take charge. On the fatal morning instead of his being at the head of his men, he had alighted, and was in attendance on the conference. This fatal error was the death of the Envoy. Had he been at the head of his men and made a rush at the moment of the attack on the Envoy, it is probable we would have a different tale to tell today. The troopers themselves, on being upbraided with cowardice by the people in cantonment, retorted by saying "they had no sahib to lead them on," and the Affghans themselves declared, "that when violence was first offered to the Envoy, had the sowars rushed forward to the rescue, the Envoy would, in all probability, have escaped!" We all know how helpless the Indian soldiery are without an European leader, and how bold with a British officer to command them and lead them on. This is but one among many instances of that total want of *esprit de corps* which was alas, so manifest during the unfortunate transactions of the doomed cantonment.

When Mahomed Ukhbar and party had reached the Hejat's fort, and observed that no demonstration was made from cantonment, but that all was quiet *as usual* there, he sent off a couple of suwars who tied a rope round the Envoy's body and carried it off. On the way the head was cut off and fastened on a spear, and exhibited through the bazars, the body, with that of Trevor's also was taken to the market place, where they were hung up, exposed for many a day to every indignity and to the lawless gaze of an Affghan populace.

But let us finish our tale. Will it now be said after this breach of all the laws of nations, after this infraction of all treaties, and the murder of the representative of Majesty, they had nothing else for it, but *sacrificing and abandoning every thing* and making a *forced* march *without bag and baggage* to Jellalabad? Not a bit of it. The General, who seemed to be bitten with the *political mania*, and thinking nothing could be done without the assistance of the [illegible], named politicals, called into his council. Major Pottinger, who, the *very day* the Envoy's death was announced, *commenced drawing out a new treaty with the Envoy's murderer!* He continued this folly for *twelve* whole days, till the Affghans had matured all their plans, till the snow was a foot deep on the ground, the thermometer down to zero, and every thing fully prepared for the total annihilation of our army. "Can such things be and pass by us like a summer's cloud without our special wonder?"—*Delhi Gazette, December* 21.

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GENERAL NOTT.

We have received letters from General Nott's Camp of a late date which tend to contradict many of the reports that have recently gone the rounds of the India Journals and to place the conduct of the Officer commanding that Force as regards the abandonment and destruction of the notorious *Cane* Gun, [Lord Ellenborough's pet trophy] in a very different light from that in which it was originally represented.

It appears that one of the causes of the difficulty experienced in carrying on this cumbrous piece was the want of a suitable or efficient Carriage, none of the four 18 pr. Carriages which General Nott had brought from Candahar being available, as the two made over to General Pollock's Division were destroyed on the return march from Caubul to Jellalabad, and the remaining two with General Nott's Division were employed in the conveyance of the Somnath Gates, and not destroyed as was erroneously stated and generally believed.

This Gun accompanied General Pollock's Force as far as Dakkha, but when the two Divisions separated at that point, it was entrusted to the rear Division under the command of General McCaskill. Here the difficulties of the road, the inefficient nature of the carriage, and the wretched, jaded state of the miserable draught cattle brought it to a stand still in the Lundekhanna Pass, there not being sufficient men available, with the weakened 3d Brigade, to bring it on in addition to the numerous store and ammunition carriages which required assistance, and which could not be left behind.

Under these circumstances Captain Lane the Commissary of Ordnance in charge of the Park with the 2nd Division wrote to Major Sotheby commanding the Artillery with General Nott's Division requesting him to destroy the piece as they were unable to carry it on farther without endangering the safety of the more valuable stores.

Major Sotheby reported the circumstance to the General, who naturally stated his objections to order compliance with any such request, as he was unaware how far the measure might be consonant with General Pollock's views and opinions, the more particularly as the last communications from that Officer had been expressive of a strong desire to carry on the gun in accordance with the wishes of the Governor General;—but he desired Major Sotheby, if Captain Lane considered himself justified or had sufficient authority for the destruction of the piece, to furnish him with powder and any other assistance he required. The following morning the Advance of General Nott's Division perceived the Gun at the bottom of a Ravine, where it had evidently been pushed down by the Rear Guard of General McCaskill's Force. When it thus became apparent that the Gun must be either abandoned to the Enemy or destroyed, General Nott immediately ordered its destruction which was accordingly carried into effect by Major Browne with a party of H. M.'s 41st Regiment, and not by Captain Thomas or Captain Mackison as erroneously reported.—*Col. Star, Dec.* 29.

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GALLANT CONDUCT OF AN OFFICER.

We have great pleasure in publishing from the London "*Naval and Military Gazette*" of the 22nd of October last, the following account of an instance of intrepidity and humanity on the part of a young Officer in the Bengal Service, which circumstance we do not remember to have seen noticed in any Indian Journal.

The Officer to whom it alludes is we believe Ensign Francis Jacques Burgess of the 74th Regiment of Native Infantry, the only individual of that name in the Company's Army and the date of whose commission corresponds with the period mentioned.

So bright a commencement augurs a noble career in the Service:—

"*Gallant Conduct.*—During the passage of the *Princess Royal*, Capt. Brock, from Madras to Calcutta on the 22nd July, the carpenter, who was working on a stage over the side of the ship, by accident fell into the sea; Mr. Burgess, a cadet, who was on the poop, instantly threw a rope to him, but unfortunately the carpenter did not see it, and sank. Mr. Burgess then took hold of the rope and jumped overboard, and succeeded in reaching the man (who was quite insensible), and supported him until the boat took them both up in a very exhausted state. Mr. Burgess is, we understand, the son of Capt. Burgess, the late Commissioner of Police at Birmingham."—*Cal. Star, Dec.* 29.

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## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BLACK ACT.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—I have, in common with several of my neighbours, been much disappointed at receiving your paper of the 15th without finding in it any notice of the case reported in the "*Englishman*" of 3d, and noticed in the same paper of 13th Inst. regarding "the working of the Black Act in the Mofussil." A more vexatious instance of the incapacity of Natives to administer Justice to our countrymen could hardly have been found, and as the champion of Justice to India, you should not be wanting in your endeavours to prevent the continuance of a system so fraught with injustice, as that which at present obtains in the Mofussil.

I maintain that the Native Judges do not give the satisfaction to their own countrymen, that European Judges formerly did, and that the Natives have not the same confidence in their integrity. That there are good men among them capable of settling minor cases for which European Judges cannot have time, I do not mean to deny, and they are most useful when strictly watched by the European Judge; but it was surely a grievous mistake to transfer the Civil Suits entirely to Natives, few of whom had ever before gone through any ordeal to prove their fitness for the onerous duties now entrusted to them. The Judges of Zillahs have little if any control over the Principal Native Judges, as the appeal from them lies to the Sudder Court, and the Office of Judge in many districts is now a sort of sinecure; for, beyond a few Sessions Cases, and Appeals from the lower Native Courts, they have nothing to do. If they were required to go over the proceedings after the investigation by the Native Officers, and then let the decree be given, it would be a great check on the latter.

Although so much power has been conferred on Natives, they have been deprived of one portion of that exercised by Judges; a power that in bad hands, may be made the means of great oppression, but in a country like this, where frauds are alas! of such frequent occurrence, it has often proved a most salutary check. I allude to the power of "calling for Security while a case is pending," under Section 4, Regulation II. of 1806; as it is, a Principal Sudder Ameen cannot do it without first applying to the Sudder Dewanny Court for permission, and when such a measure, as calling for such Security, becomes requisite, it is very clear that all the moveable property of a defendant can be made away with, ere orders can be received from the Sudder; to procure which, in the ordinary course of business, two or three weeks at the least will be required. Some instances in point of excessive hardship have lately occurred at Benares and Ghazeepore. In the latter, a Native has been a severe sufferer it is said, by a European withdrawing himself and his property from the Court's Jurisdiction, before the necessary authority was received from the Sudder, and making it over to parties in Calcutta; perhaps some of your readers will report the case. If these men cannot be safely entrusted with an authority so obviously necessary, are they fit to hold the Office of Judge at all?

Now that the attention of Government can be spared to the improvement of the Judicial system of the country, let us hope something will be done ere long towards it. One great step to improvement in the Courts would be the introduction of men of integrity and knowledge, as Vakeels; qualities in which the present incumbents are sadly wanting, as all must know who have ever had the misfortune to have any dealings with them.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

"MOOZAFIR."

In the *Hurkaru* of the 27th July last, a proceeding in the case of "Baboo Bandeb Sing" *versus* the "Rajah of Durbunga," held by the "Principal Sudder Ameen of Tirhoot," is stated. What was the result of the Appeal in that case? If correctly reported it was an infamous one. It is to be hoped that a report of the order of the Sudder will be published, if it has not already been done.

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THE BALOO BRIDGE.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—The simpleton Correspondent of the *Hurkaru*, as you facetiously call him, not being content with your just remarks on the importance of the Balookhal Bridge has again made his appearance in the last Thursday's *Hurkaru*. Mr. Editor, he, the Correspondent, is not only unfortunate in his reasoning, but seems to be totally unacquainted with the merits of the case he is discussing with such confidence. I will try to set him right. The fact is that a Native Gentleman of Hooghly subscribed 5000 Rupees, towards the expenses of a suspension bridge on the Baloo khal on which the Hooghly Ferry Committee requested him to write a letter explaining the advantages the community will derive from the measure, for the purpose of circulating the same among the rich folks. As the people of the 24-Pergunnahs will participate larger in the benefits, and the Khal being situated within its jurisdiction, the Hooghly Com-

mittee resolved to send a copy of that letter to the Committee of the former district for co-operation. The accompanying is a copy of the letter alluded to, you can either publish it or not as you think proper. The subscription is, I am happy to hear, progressing in both the districts, notwithstanding the formidable opposition of the *Hurkaru* Correspondent. The estimated cost of the bridge is about 40,000 Rs., of which it is proposed to raise one-half by subscription and to apply to Government to grant the other half from the accumulated Ferry Funds. The accumulation in the Hooghly district alone exceeds, if I mistake not, 80,000 Rs., so the call upon Government to pay about ½ of what it has taken from a single district for a work of such public utility, will not be deemed I hope, either very selfish or unreasonable on the part of the people. If these facts will not convince the Correspondent of the *Hurkaru*, he is welcome to attribute as much aristocratical and private motives to the advocates of the Bridge as will gratify his feelings.

AN OBSERVER.

JS. EADAILE, Esq.
*Secy. to the Surplus Ferry Fund Committee, Hooghly.*

SIR,—Having been requested by the Committee to state the advantages the public is likely to derive from placing an Iron Suspension Bridge over the Khal at Bally, I have the honour to state that the Khal in question is situated within the Civil Jurisdiction of the 24-Pergunnahs at the distance of four miles north-west of Calcutta on the west Bank of the river Hooghly; it is a branch of the Surrosutty River, and is joined to the Hooghly at a large and populous village called Bally, from which it derives its name Balookhal. Since the discontinuance of Jharkandy road viâ Sulkea, all the merchandise from the Western Provinces to Calcutta, and vice versâ by land carriage passes over this Khal, and as it intercepts the great western road, innumerable travellers have to cross it daily. The extraordinary communication by this road may be gathered from the circumstance of the ferry collections of this Nullah having been increased from 500 Rs. to 3000 Rs. annually during the last few years. A bridge at this place will greatly tend to augment this communication and consequently there will be an accession to the commerce of the city of palaces, and its concomitant advantage to the country in general and its vicinity in particular. Independent of these, the local agriculture will be largely benefited. The principle Landholders, who own land in this neighbourhood, are Baboos Dwarkanath Tagore, Bycuntnath Chowdry, Unnadah Persaud Roy and the minor sons (now under the Court of Wards) of the late Hurrish Chunder Roy. What a blessing it will be to the Ryots, who, from miles distance take the produce of the lands daily to the Calcutta Market, and on the sale of which they chiefly depend for the payment of revenue. But what appears to me to be fraught with incalculable advantage to the people of Calcutta is, that this bridge, with the steam ferry bridge now in contemplation to be put over the Hooghly, will naturally connect this part of the country with the Suburbs of Calcutta. Numerous buildings will rise up simultaneously on this side of the river and afford a healthy and cheap residence to a large number of the new denizens of Calcutta. It will not be uncommon then for parties to go and return from Serampore in their evening drives. Although I have not exaggerated the advantages of the proposed bridge, yet I would humbly submit that if even a part of these be acknowledged by the cautious public, the work ought not to be delayed any longer from the comparatively small outlay required for the purpose.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOYKISSEN MUKERJEE,
*Member F. F. Committee.*

*Chinsurah, 19th July,* 1842.

*To Correspondents.*

We are reluctantly obliged to postpone the publication of *Cassandra's* letter to the next week.

# EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS.

THE CLERGY OF ESSEX AND FIELD SPORTS.—As proof of the increased attention to official propriety and consistency now paid by the clergy of the Established Church, the diminished number of that body who qualify themselves for what are called field sports, by taking out game certificates, may be adduced. There are not more than 30 clergymen included in the first publication of the game lists for the county of Essex for the present year; the number was, within a few years, more than double.—*Globe.*

THE BAPTISTS IN DENMARK.—"MY DEAR BROTHER.—Considering the cordial and self-sacrificing interest which you hitherto have shown, in the good and evil fortune of your Danish brethren, I am convinced that the continued recital of the Lord's guiding of his people in this country will not weary you. And believing that the communication of our joys and sorrows may afford you, as well as many others of our English brethren, spiritual enjoyment, and even support, consolation, and encouragement, I take the liberty of exhibiting to you a concise survey of what has happened since my last report.

"After my property, as well as that of my brother Adolphe and friend Ryding, had been sold to pay the fines and costs in which we had been amerced, we were (unconditionally) liberated from prison, where my brother had lain on a bed of sickness, and which kept him confined to his couch for more than a month after our discharge. I myself did immediately enter on the duties of my mission, though somewhat suffering from a pulmonary complaint arising from the damp prison air; not, however, in the same degree as my brother, who has also had some heart-grief from his wife's death and his child's illness. I began to arrange the concerns of our church, which had become disorganised during our long imprisonment. I undertook a journey to Hamburgh, and consulted our experienced brother Oncken, who is indefatigable in assisting us both with act and advice: and subsequently I made a missionary tour to Langeland and the western part of Sealand, on purpose to visit the churches there; and, through God's grace, I have seen much spiritual fruit from this journey, although the vigilant police always was at my heels, and spied out my undertakings.

As soon as my brother recovered from his illness, he set out for Aalberg, in order to establish the church there, and exert himself for the mission in Jutland, where we have great hope of the victory of light and truth over the prince of darkness and falsehood. He has had much spiritual joy from this journey, the fruits of which will not be wanting.

Although unprovided with, and having no immediate prospect of receiving, that pecuniary aid which we so greatly needed, (being by a second imprisonment and fines quite ruined,) we were not put to the blush in our hope; inasmuch as the Lord, through our brethren in England and the United States, sent us assistance which was not inconsiderable, by which our immediate wants were supplied, two brothers liberated, from the disgraceful punishment of imprisonment, &c. and the expenses of our journeys defrayed. Thus we have many proofs of the faithfulness of our God and Saviour, though we sometimes may be weak enough to doubt, because we do not always understand the mysterious ways of the Lord. We are, through that considerable aid which from time to time has been sent us from England and America, in part relieved from that bodily want and necessity which accompanies such a persecution; and we have that confidence in God, that he furthermore, as long as it is required for the propagation and establishment of his kingdom will open sympathising hearts towards us, and that the trial may not be more severe than that we may be enabled to sustain it, unto final victory. In spite of all obstacles by which it has been attempted to prevent our increase, the Lord has, from eleven, (the number of the congregation first established three years ago,) augmented our flock to more than two hundred regenerated souls, who, in the ardour of first love, praise the Saviour for their liberation from Egyptian thraldom.

But still we have a severe conflict remaining. Still the magistrates, slavishly yoked to an obsolete law against Anabaptists, and which is pretended to apply to Baptists, continue to imprison, prosecute, condemn, and distrain to the last rag. Thus cows, sheep, and furniture, have been seized and sold from the pastor of the church in Western Sealand, because he keeps devotional meetings; and besides, a separate action has been brought against him for administering the Lord's Supper: the sentence will, in temporal respects, completely ruin him. In Langeland an action has now, for the fifth time, been brought against the pastor, and he is sentenced to pay a considerable fine. Several brethren of the different churches are still under prosecution, and must atone for the fines to which they are subjected, by disgraceful imprisonment, living on bread and water. I should myself, for the sake of the example, willingly have, in this manner, atoned for the fines which I was sentenced to pay, but our laws do not allow to any body who is in the rank of a citizen, this mode of atoning for fines; when, however, there is nothing more to be seized from them, such persons are, by a protracted simple arrest, (in which two-pence a day and one pound of bread is allowed to them for their sustenance,) made to atone for their fines. The bodily distress in our churches is very great, as they consist mostly of poor [illegible] and the few who had some property h[illegible] for the common good. We are, how[illegible] tory, if we only endure and remain [illegible] end. And if religious liberty can be obtai[illegible] at so easy a purchase as the sacrifice of [illegible] liberty, health, and temporal goods, it is [illegible] for nothing when compared with what [illegible] relations in England; who, two hundre[illegible] through the Lord's power, were victoriou[illegible] flict, which we have commenced, relying [illegible] the same Lord who gave the victory to them; whose power also is perfected in our infirmity.

Two professors, Messrs. Conant and Hacket, sent by the Baptists of North America, were here lately on purpose (like our dear English brethren last year) to obtain from the State a recognition of the Baptists. They had no interview with our King, he being absent on a journey, but they applied to the supreme men in power, who received them friendly, and showed them much esteem and kindness; but, at the same time, how little their intercession was regarded appeared in this, that the next Sunday after their departure the police made its appearance in our assembly, and in the middle of our devotional exercises, in rather an insolent manner, dispersed us, to the great amusement of the mob gathered in the street. Still I am persuaded that this intercession, as well as that of the English, will not be without prospective advantage and blessing to us, since these have, in part, been the cause of that kindness and esteem which the King, the Queen, and all the higher secular authorities, show towards us; and we are likewise protected by all respectable journalists, and particularly our friend Mr. Reff, the interpreter, who continues indefatigably, as well in conversation as through the press, to exert himself in our behalf, and also for general religious liberty in Denmark.

An apologetical work of considerable merit is in process of publication, by a highly respected person named Erichsen, a graduate of divinity, chiefly directed against an attack on the Baptists by one Bishop Faber. I promise myself, under the blessing of God, much from this work, of which the respected author has communicated a part to me in manuscript, and allowed me to make some illustrative remarks upon it. The only visible obstacle at present to the complete victory of Baptist principles in Denmark is the total lack of pecuniary means; for even should our sovereign monarch (as I hope soon, partly compelled by circumstances, and partly from love to the Baptists, he will) grant to them freedom of worship, we will not, from the above-mentioned cause, be able to avail ourselves of such a liberty, with any tolerably decent degree of Christian dignity, compared with the other tolerated sects. We are, for example, not able to procure a plain decent accommodation for our public meetings, which are now visited by several hundreds of people, for whom there is no room, and who must go away again without having heard any thing. Only in the hope and in the confidence that he who has said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you," is a God of truth, and mighty enough to fulfil his promises, we continue the conflict which we have commenced, in his holy name. The blood-besprinkled banner of Christ, whose inscription is "Here is Emmanuel," leads us to eternal victory.

Well assured that you and very many of our dear English friends remember us, their weak, suffering brethren, in their fervent prayers to the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who is also their Father and ours, I am, with the grateful greeting of a brother, from our congregation, your, in Christ, obliged brother,

PETER C. MONSTER.

*Copenhagen, Oct. 4th,* 1842.
—*From the Voluntary for Nov.*

PRUSSIA.—The *German Journal of Frankfort*, of the 10th inst., publishes the reply made by the King of Prussia to a deputation from the citizens of Konigsberg, who waited on his Majesty on his passage through that town on his return from St. Petersburgh with a remonstrance against the appointment of Dr. Hævernek as professor of Theology, on account of his religious opinions. His Majesty replied to the deputation in the following terms —

"I have received, gentlemen, a complaint against the Minister of Public Instruction, M. Eichhorn. This complaint is directed not only against the Professor Hævernek, but likewise against myself, for M. Eichhorn has acted in my name. Now, I declare this Minister to be an honourable man, although the party called 'Young Germany' have taken the liberty to decry him as a Mucker and a pietist. The Minister, I repeat, is an honourable man, and I approve of what he has done. You complain of Dr. Hævernek, be-

cause you say he committed a fault fifteen years since. I have examined into that affair, and I find that it was not what you represent. Besides, which of us can review his youth and not find similar, and even greater faults! In fine, you complain that Professor Hœvernck is too much devoted to the Evangelical religion. Well! I tell you that I myself am devotedly attached to that worship. I have passed through serious errors in my life, and I have concluded by returning to this belief. I am proud of having done so, and as long as I govern I shall protect it with all my [illegible]. You have not sufficiently examined what passed [illegible] Professor Hœvernck and the students. [illegible] would have been punished. I am so much pained at this affair, that I would have deposed the Heads of the University, had not agreeable recollections attached me to it, for I have attended lectures in the University of this city."—*Record.*

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—A number of German papers had given different versions of an impressive Address delivered by the King of Prussia to a body of the clergy that came to pay their respects to him at Minden, during his late progress through his Rhenish provinces. The *Westphalian Mercury* declares inaccurate all the versions that have hitherto appeared, and gives the following as the true one:—"After the King had thanked the clergy for the sentiments they had manifested towards him, and particularly for the confidence they had expressed in his disposition towards the Evangelical Church, he added that the voice of calumny had published so much respecting his views and endeavours as regarded ecclesiastical affairs, that it would be difficult for him to preserve silence altogether. Things utterly inconsistent with the spirit of the age, nay downright absurdities, had been gratuitously attributed to him. Among other matters, it had been said he contemplated the enactment of laws for enforcing a strict observance of the Sunday. Now, there was certainly something very beautiful, something of great national importance, in the holy observance of the Sunday; but he was far from thinking of attaining so desirable an end by the enactment of outward laws. That end could be attained only by the religious habits of the people; and those habits must be formed by the endeavours of the clergy themselves. There was much, he was well aware, remained to be done in the Church; but he had no wish to force anything upon the Church by legal violence. On the contrary, his own opinion was, that the church ought of her own accord to repair the defects that still existed in the Church, and he was not disposed to deprive her of the office."—*Morning paper.*

GERMANS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—In addition to the religious statistics of South Australia, contained in our Number of the 19th ult., the following interesting circumstances relative to the German Lutherans, there mentioned, have been communicated to us by a Correspondent, who is intimately acquainted with the affairs of that Colony. We insert them with pleasure, under the persuasion that they will prove gratifying to our readers:—

"These Germans arrived in the Colony in the latter part of the year 1838. They had been subjected to a vexatious and lengthened persecution, merely on account of their religious sentiments, in Silesia, their native country; and, while persecuted at home, they were denied the liberty of leaving the scene of their unmerited sufferings. The necessary passports sanctioning their emigration from the land of their fathers, were refused, from time to time, by the Prussian Court; which held them fast by one hand, while it was inflicting unrighteous pains and penalties on them by the other. Their painful situation excited the Christian sympathy of a decided friend of religious liberty, resident in London, who not only exerted himself, zealously and successfully, in obtaining the removal of these obstructions, but who generously advanced their passage-money to South Australia, where they are blessed with the quiet and unmolested enjoyment of their religious privileges, under their esteemed pastor, the Rev. Mr. Kavel, who accompanied them to the land of their adoption. They form two congregations; the one located at Klemzig, *in the immediate* neighbourhood of Adelaide; the other, at a village named Hahnsdorf, about 25 miles distant from town. Mr. Kavel officiates alternately in both, generally about a fortnight at a time in each. The conduct of these Germans has been very exemplary; they are, generally speaking, quiet, sober, industrious people—raising vegetables, and cultivating small patches of corn; while the women, particularly those residing at Klemzig, are employed in washing and dressing linens, &c.

"Another Evangelical Lutheran clergyman has arrived lately, accompanied by another body of German emigrants, who are understood to be of the same character as those who went thither under Mr. Kavel.

"It is deserving of particular notice also, that the *only* Missionary Society which has compassionated the degraded and destitute condition, in a moral and spiritual respect, of the Aborigines of the *British Colony* of South Australia, is a *foreign* Society,—namely, the Dresden Lutheran Evangelical Missionary Society, which has sent out *four* missionaries, to endeavour to bring these poor natives to the knowledge of the only true God, and of Jesus Christ whom he has sent."—*From a Correspondent of the Patriot.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Preparations are making at Brighton Pavilion to receive the Queen and Prince Albert, with the royal infants, early in November.

The King of Hanover is understood to be in an extremely delicate state of health.

The preliminaries for the marriages of Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of Cambridge have been finally arranged, and the nuptial ceremony will take place at no very distant period. The future husband of the Princess Mary is His Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the eldest son of the reigning Duke, George V. It is expected that the ceremony will take place on the Continent. The bridegroom elect has just entered his 24th year. The Princess Augusta of Cambridge is in her 21st year.

The *Hanover Gazette* contains a Royal ordinance, by which His Majesty King Ernest Augustus gives his consent to the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince Royal with the Princess Alexandrina Maria of Saxe-Altenburg, conformably to the laws which regulate the conditions under which the reigning members of the family of Brunswick-Lunenburg can marry.

The malicious rumours in connection with His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge and Lady Augusta Somerset, are said to be utterly devoid of truth, though a marriage between the parties has been spoken of.

On the occasion of the marriage of the Crown Prince of Bavaria with the young Princess of Prussia, the inhabitants of the Bavarian Palatinate have contributed to purchase the Castle of Hambach, and to present it to his Royal Highness as a wedding day gift. *The King has allowed the Crown Prince to accept the* gift, and the Castle of Hambach, henceforth a royal residence, will bear in future the appellation of Maxburg.

The political career of Lord Melbourne may now, we much fear, be considered to have closed forever, inasmuch as his lordship has recently sustained two paralytic attacks, from which, however, he is slowly recovering.

The vacancy in the Order of the Garter, occasioned by the death of the Marquis Wellesley, will probably be supplied by the nomination of the Earl de Grey.

The remains of the late Marquis Wellesley were publicly interred in the chapel of Eton College, in the same vault with those of his old and esteemed friend Dr. Goodall. The coffin, which was covered with rich crimson velvet, brilliantly ornamented, and emblazoned with the banner and the armorial bearings of the late marquis, bore the following inscription upon a brass plate:—"Richard Colley Wellesley, Marquis Wellesley, Knight of the Most Hon. Order of the Garter, &c., died 26th Sept. 1842, in the 83d year of his age."

The pall was supported by Lord Burghley, Lord Belgrave, Lord Henley, Lord Darnley, Lord Dunkellin, and Lord Clive.

The Earl of Mornington followed as chief mourner, supported on the right by Mr. Anthony Montgomery, the late noble marquis's private secretary, and on the left by the Right Hon. R. R. Blake. The other mourners were his Grace the Duke of Wellington, K. G., The Right Hon. Lord Cowley, Lord Hatherton, the Marquis of Douro, the Hon and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, D. D., Mr. Charles Curling Smith, the Rev. Henry Wellesley, the Hon. Gerald Wellesley, Mr. R. Wellesley, Mr. John Thornton Down, the late peer's confidential agent and executor; Mr. E. J. Smith, Surgeon to the late Marquis; Mr. William Stephens, Solicitor to the late Marquis; Mr. R. Montgomery Martin, Mr. Fortescue Bate, five of the upper servants of the deceased peer, and four footmen.

At the conclusion of the service, as soon as the mournful cavalcade had left the chapel, the whole of the Etonians who were present during the sermon in the choir, proceeded to the grave to take a *last* farewell of the remains of one of the brightest and most illustrious sons of old Etona.

As a tribute of respect to the memory of the late illustrious Marquis, Her Majesty commanded that neither the military nor the Queen's private band should perform at the Castle that evening. During the whole of the morning all the shops near the College, and the shutters of the private houses, were closed, and remained so until after the funeral.

The following Latin lines were written by Lord Wellesley for his own epitaph, and given to Dr. Goodall, provost of Eton College. The translation is by a correspondent:—

"TITULUM PROPRIO SEPULCHRO INSCRIBENDUM.

"Fortunæ rerumque vagis exercitus undis,
In gremium redeo, serus, Etona, tuum:
Magna sequi, et summæ mirari culmina famæ,
Et purum antiquæ lucis adire jubar,
Auspice te didici, puer; atque in limine vitæ,
Ingenuas veræ laudis amare vias.
Siqua meum vitæ decursu gloria nomen,
Auxerit, aut si quis nobilitaret honos,
Muneris, Alma, tui est: altrix da terra sepulchrum,
Supremam lacrymam da! memoremque mei!"

"WELLESLEY."

"Kingston-house, Jan 5, 1842."

TRANSLATION.

"Thro' life on fortune's varied waters cast,
To Eton's bosom I return at last—
By her in chidhood taught the steep to climb
Of lofty fame—to search the 'olden time'—
And, led by virtue's pure and fostering rays,
To track the ascending path of well-earned praise.
If glory's beams have played around my name,
And made me soar aloft on wings of fame—
Nurse of my youth! the praise be wholly thine!
The peaceful nook of earth and parting tear be mine!"

—*London Mail.*

The following lines were written by the late Marquis of Wellesley, and intended as an inscription for the pedestal of the state of the Duke of Wellington, about to be erected by the citizens of London:—

"CONSERVATA . TVIS . ASIA . ATQVE . EVROPA .
TRIVMPHIS .
INVICTVM . BELLO . TE . COLVERE . DVCEM .
NVNC . VMBRATA . GERIS . CIVILI . TEMPORA .
QVERCV . UT . DESIT . FAMÆ . GLORIA . NVLLA . TVÆ."

These lines have been rendered by Lord Wellesley himself:—

"Europe and Asia, saved by thee, proclaim
Invincible in war thy deathless name—
Now round thy brows the civic oak we twine,
That every earthly glory may be thine!"

Capt. Basil Hall is suffering from paralysis, attributed to great mental excitement.

It will give all admirers of true poetry gratification to hear that her Majesty has conferred a pension of 300*l.* a-year upon William Wordsworth. Long may he live to enjoy it!

The number of admissions last term, at Cambridge, amounts to 426, the chief portion of which were as usual at Trinity and St. John's; the former having 134 and the latter 111. Clare Hall had but two and King's one. On the whole the admissions have been more numerous than those of last year, which were an increase on those of the previous one.

The completion of that truly great and national work, the Thames Tunnel, has just been appropriately commemorated by the striking of a medal of its ingenious and indefatigable projector, Sir I. M. Brunel, executed by W. J. Taylor, from a design by Warrington. The profile of this eminent engineer is given in high relief, and, with a finished and delicate accuracy of detail, exhibits all those characteristics of deep thought, accurate observation, and indomitable perseverance, by which alone an undertaking of this novelty, magnitude, and danger could have been successfully accomplished. Whilst the arts are too habitually prostituted in the commemoration of achievements hostile to the peace of mankind and the dictates of humanity, let us, as good citizens of the world, gratefully hail this one happy effort of their resources, in honour of a work of great domestic usefulness, the memory and merit of which must endure as long as the river flows which it undermines. The obverse of the medal has the inscription, "Sir Isambert Mark Brunel, F.R.S.;" and the reverse, "Thames Tunnel from Rotherhithe to Wapping, 1200 feet. Commenced Jan, 1826, progressed 600 feet Jan. 1828; 180,000*l.* subscribed by proprietors; recommenced 1836 by Parliamentary grant, 270,000*l.*; and completed 1842."—*Ibid.*

BABOO DWARKANAUTH TAGORE.—On the 15th *October this distinguished gentleman left England for* France *en route* for India, whither he proceeds by the present overland mail, carrying with him the respect and good wishes of all who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Previously to his departure he was admitted to a special interview with her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert at Windsor Castle, to take leave prior to his departure for Paris, and we understand that the conduct of the Queen and her Royal Consort was on the occasion marked by peculiar kindness, and that her Majesty signified her gracious intention of presenting Dwarkanauth Tagore with her portrait, accompanied by one of the Prince. He had also an audience of Lord Fitzgerald, President of the Board of Control, at which the noble lord delivered, by command of her Majesty the Queen, a gold medal, as a special mark of her Majesty's royal favour, and her high appreciation of his public and private worth. The noble President accompanied the presentation by a complimentary address, distinguished by the kindest feeling and the most enlightened regard for the interests of the great empire with whose prosperity Dwarkanauth Tagore is identified.

On the 28th Oct. the Baboo was received by the King of the French, when his Majesty was graciously pleased to dispense with the usual Court etiquette and admit him into his family circle. After introducing the illustrious Oriental to Her Majesty the Queen to the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Duke a[illegible]

Duchess of Nemours, and the Princess Clementine, the King led his guest through the various apartments of the Palace, which was specially lit up for the occasion. The King during the evening conversed very fully on the condition of India and the present state of Indian affairs, and was pleased to express a wish that his distinguished guest would renew his visit to France, which he promised to do in the course of the winter of 1843.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company having voted a gold medal to Dwarkanauth Tagore, as a mark of their sense of his public spirited services, *the following* correspondence has taken place: —

"East India-house, Oct. 21.

"Sir,—On the occasion of your return to your native country, the Court of Directors of the East India Company are desirous of presenting you with a testimonial of their esteem, and of the approbation with which they regard the public benefits conferred by you upon British India, by the liberal encouragement you have afforded to the diffusion of education, and to the introduction of the arts and sciences; and by the generous support you have given to the charitable institutions of Calcutta, whether established for the relief of the Hindoo or of the British community. The Court trust that the noble course which you have pursued will have the effect of contributing to the accomplishment of that object which it has ever been their anxious desire to promote, viz., the identification of the feelings and interests of the native and European population committed to their government, and thus strengthening the bonds which unite India with Great Britain.

"Impressed with these sentiments the Court request your acceptance of a gold medal, for the preparation of which they have given the necessary instructions. In making this communication on their behalf, permit us to assure you of the satisfaction which we derive from being the medium of conveying the Court's feelings and wishes, in which we most fully participate, and to express our sincere hope that your visit to this country has been productive to you of much gratification, and that your future career may be marked by happiness and prosperity. We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servants.

Paris, 25th October, 1842. "J. L. LUSHINGTON.
"Dwarkanauth Tagore." "JOHN COTTON."

"Gentlemen,—I have received, with a pride and pleasure I cannot find words to express, the letter with which you have honoured me. If my efforts to promote the improvements of my countrymen, and the welfare of my native land, had been attended by suffering, privation, or evil to myself, I should have sought no higher recompense than the flattering opinion the Honourable the Court of Directors have been pleased to express of my conduct, and the gratifying testimonial of that opinion to which you advert, and which I shall be proud to wear. I repeat, that, if distress and danger had beset my path, I should have considered myself more than rewarded by the distinguished honour now conferred upon me; but I felt with confidence, and not less with gratitude, that, under the just and liberal rule of the honourable court, an honest citizen seeking to improve the condition of his country by legal and not unworthy means had everything to hope for, and nothing to apprehend. I have worked in my humble sphere under a firm conviction that the happiness of India is best secured by her connexion with your own great and glorious country, and that the more the people of that vast empire were enlightened, the more sensible they would become of the invincible power of the protecting state, and of the excellence of a Government, whose pure and benevolent intentions, whose noble solicitude for the welfare and improvement of the millions committed by PROVIDENCE to its charge, may challenge the admiration of the wide world. To yourselves, gentlemen, allow me to offer my unfeigned thanks for the manner in which you have communicated the gracious sentiments and intentions of the honourable court. The honour, so great in itself, has been doubly acceptable by the terms in which your kindness conveyed it. Indeed, if I might be allowed, I would solicit permission to present my humble and grateful acknowledgements to the honourable court individually, as well as collectively, for this generous hospitality, delicate courtesy, and unvaried goodness, which I shall not cease to remember with gratitude while I live.—I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, gentlemen, your most obedient servant, "DWARKANAUTH TAGORE."—*London Mail.*

The Queen has been pleased to grant the office of Her Majesty's Advocate for Scotland to Duncan M'Neil, Esq., Her Majesty's Solicitor-General for Scotland, in the room of Sir William Rae, Bart., deceased.

It is thought Adam Anderson, Esq., formerly sheriff of Perthshire, will be appointed Solicitor-General.

The *Excellent*, Capt. Sir T. Hastings, is to have a complement of 700 men. She is to have 12 Lieutenants, 50 Mates and Midshipmen, half of whom may be students at the Naval College, a Chaplain, a Second Master, and an Engineer. From these, she will be continually enabled to supply gunnerymen and officers to the fleet. The *Bee*, a small steamer of ten-horse power, is to be attached to her as her tender, in order to give her officers an opportunity of acquiring a practical knowledge of steam navigation.

Orders have been issued to build the Royal steam-yacht forthwith at Pembroke Dock-yard. As far as we can learn, the dimensions will be about 200 feet in length, by 30 feet in breadth; burthen upwards of 1,000 tons, and of 450 horse power. The yacht will be launched in March, and brought into the river for her engines, internal embellishments, and furniture. She is expected to be quite ready to receive Her Majesty by the month of June.

Intelligence has been received from Western Africa to the 2nd August. It announces the return to Fernando Po of the steamer *Wilberforce*, from the ascent of Niger to the model-farm of the African Civilization Society, and the bringing away of all the people and property left there by the Niger expedition. The *Wilberforce* ascended under command of Lieut. Webb, with some eight or ten Europeans, who volunteered from Fernando Po; the rest of the ship's company being native Africans. With the exception of the commander, and one of the volunteers, all the Whites were laid up with sickness before the *Wilberforce* reached the coast; and latterly the engine had been worked by a black boy, who had learnt its management on board Mr. Jamieson's Steamer *Ethiope*; the engineers being sick with the rest. "Such a wreck of property," says a private letter from Liverpool, "as was landing at Clarence Cove never was seen." The natives had not molested the people at the model-farm; but Mr. Car, who attempted to ascend from the coast in a canoe, had, it is supposed, been murdered in the Nun river.—*London Mail.*

It is with extreme regret we have to announce the death of Allan Cunningham, so well known as the friend of Sir Francis Chantrey, and better still for his own poetical and prose performances. His health had long been precarious, but it was not till the morning of 28th October that his illness took a fatal turn. The night before, he had been both cheerful and communicative, and went to bed at his usual early hour apparently free from pain. He rose at 7 in the morning with an expressed consciousness of death upon him. The whole of his right arm and side was stricken with paralysis, and his brain became seriously affected. He was soon unconscious, and to all appearance free from pain, lying in an insensible state till half-past 10 on the night of the 29th, when he was seen to die in a kind of solemn stillness. Mr. Cunningham could boast of a large circle of friends; and if his own unassuming virtues and volumes are not enough to perpetuate his name, he will still live through *The Fortunes of Nigel*, *The Diary and Correspondence of Sir Walter Scott*, and the verse of Southey. Mr. Cunningham had completed the *Life of Sir David Wilkie* but two nights before his death.

We are sorry to announce the decease of William Ellery Channing, D. D., late pastor of the Federal-st. Congregation in Boston. This eminent man died at Burlington, Vermont, on the 2d Oct., in his 63rd year, of typhus fever. Dr. Channing was born at Newport, Rhode Island. His grandfather was William Ellery, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

In 1803, Mr. Channing was ordained over the congregation in Federal-st., Boston. The lines between the Orthodox and Unitarian denominations were not, at that day, so distinctly drawn as they are at the present time. In fact, the term Unitarian was not in general use. Mr. Channing was considered a serious-minded young preacher, of irreproachable morals, with a cultivated mind, refined taste, unique eloquence, and leaning to evangelical views in theology. The Rev. Dr. Mason, and other staunch divines of orthodox sentiments, in different parts of the country, used to preach in Mr. Channing's pulpit. Circumstances occasioned a more marked division of theological men, not many years after, and Mr. Channing's preaching and theological writings assumed a more decided character. His celebrated sermon at Baltimore at the ordination of the Rev. Jared Sparks (the historian) made this division more complete, and his congregation increased—his people erected a more spacious edifice on the site of the old church—and a colleague, the Rev. Mr. Gannett, was associated with him in the charge of the congregation.

Dr. Channing's published sermons during the war of 1812 brought him into general notice throughout the country. Subsequently his review of the writings of Milton, the character of Napoleon Buonaparte, and other able performances, established his reputation among eminent scholars. Dr. Channing's publications on the subject of American slavery have attracted no little attention throughout his country and Europe. He belonged to no anti-slavery society—he even doubted the wisdom of these associations—but he was an uncompromising enemy to slavery, and thought, spoke, and wrote accordingly. One of the latest, if not the last public performance of Dr. Channing, was on the 1st of August, the anniversary of emancipation in the British West Indies, when he delivered a discourse in Berkshire county, Massachusetts. A report of it was published, and attracted the admiration even of those who do not espouse the cause in behalf of which Dr. Channing directed so much labour and sympathy.

Dr. Channing was a man of great independence of mind. He was never swayed by popular applause to do an act which his principles condemned. He paid no respect to men on account of their wealth or [illegible]. He honoured moral worth wherever [illegible] sermons on the paternal character of [illegible] liness of the example of Jesus Christ, [illegible] of Christianity, and on political an[illegible] are admirable.

Dr. Channing's health had been [illegible] and his death is considered a natio[illegible] *London Mail.*

SPAIN.— A Private letter from [illegible] the 10th Oct gives the following interesting particulars relative to the young Queen:

The Queen Isabel II., her sister the Infanta, the Regent, Duke de la Victoria, with the household, and all the high functionaries of the Palace, attended yesterday in the Royal Chapel, at the *Te Deum*, in commemoration of the escape of the Queen and her sister, and of the triumph obtained over the enemies of the country on the night of the 7th of last October. The scene was interesting, from the circumstance of the individuals present, the event with which it was associated, and the edifice where it took place, and was heightened by the great beauty of the chapel, and the admirable manner in which the service was celebrated. It was the wish of the young Queen that Colonel Dulce and the eighteen halberdiers who defended the apartments of her Majesty on the night of the 7th of Oct. last should have also served upon guard upon that day this year, and assisted at the *Te Deum*; but, unfortunately, the health of Colonel Dulce, who has been suffering under a tedious illness for some time back, prevented this thoughtful idea of her Majesty from being carried into effect. Persons who have the best opportunity of knowing the fact, have assured me that her Majesty has been so strongly impressed by the events of the night of the 7th, that she spoke of little else the whole day of its anniversary this year. To-morrow her Majesty completes her twelfth year, having been born on the 10th of October, 1830. On the 29th of September, 1833, she commenced her reign on the death of Ferdinand VII., and on the 24th of October, of the same year, was proclaimed Queen of Spain in Madrid. Though not of age for two years more, according to an article of the constitution of 1837, that is, till she completes her fourteenth year, such has been the rapid physical and intellectual development of her Majesty's constitution within the last year, that she can no longer be included within the period of childhood. Promising for many years to be extremely delicate, she has of late gained much strength, and is now in excellent health. The circumstance of vacancies existing in the higher female department of her Majesty's household, prevents a levee being held at the palace to-morrow in celebration of her birth-day.—*London Mail.*

REAL PROPERTY OF THE KINGDOM.—According to a return made to an order of the House of Commons last session, it appears that the total annual value of real property assessed to the poor rates in England is 59,685,412*l*., of which 30,448,991*l*. consisted of landed property, 22.991,472*l* of dwelling-houses, and 6,244,949*l*. of all other kinds of property.

Middlesex, although the smallest county but one, namely Rutland, comprising as it does the greater part of London, is, as might be expected the richest county of the kingdom, its total annual value of real property assessed amounting to no less than 7,293,369*l*. This sum is thus distributed: Landed property, 304,653*l*.; dwelling houses, 6,680,202*l*. all other kinds of property, 308,514*l*.

Yorkshire ranks next to Middlesex in point of wealth, its total annual value of assessed property, being 5,448,494*l*. distributed as follows:—Landed property, 3,055,496*l*.; dwelling-houses, 1,817,739*l*.; all other kinds of property, 575.259*l*.

Lancashire comes next. The total annual value of real property assessed in the county of Lancashire is 5,266,686*l* made up as follows:—Landed property, 1,402,208*l*.; dwelling-houses, 2,449,196*l*.; all other kinds of property 1,415,222*l*.

Rutland, as it is the smallest, so is it also the least wealthy county; its total annual value of real property being only 119,134*l* composed as follows:—Landed property, 106,119*l*.; dwelling-houses 9,104*l*.; all other kinds of property, 3,911*l*.

Westmoreland is the next least wealthy county, the total annual value of its real property assessed being 266.335*l*.; made up of real property, 221,054*l*.; dwelling-houses, 37,374*l*.; all other kinds of property 7,907*l*.

Huntingdon is next, the total annual value of its real property assessed being 317,718*l*; made up as follows:—Landed property, 236.633*l*.; dwelling-houses, 71,221*l*.; all other kinds of property, 9,864*l*.,

The sum levied for poor-rates in England for the year ending Lady-day, 1841, was 6,009,564*l*. The rate in the pound on the annual value of real property assessed in 1841 was, for the whole of England, 2s.

It is a circumstance worthy of notice, that the rates are highest in those parts of the country, which we are not accustomed to refer to as the most distressed. The highest rated county is Wilts, in which the rate amounts to 3s. in the pound. In Sussex the rate is only one penny in the pound less than in Wiltshire, namely, 2s. 11d. In Buckinghamshire, Suffolk, and Surrey, the rate is 2s. 9d. in the pound; in Essex, Dorset, Gloucester, and Southampton, it is 2s. 8d.; in Yorkshire, it is only 1s. 11d. and in Lan-[illegible] 9d.

[illegible] per head of annual value of real property is for the whole kingdom, 3*l*. 19s. 7d. The rate per head is highest in Hertfordshire, namely, 5*l*. 19s. 1d. and lowest in Cornwall, namely, 2*l*. 13s. 4d. The area of England in English statute acres is 31,770,615*l*. The average annual value per acre for the whole kingdom is 19s. 2d. Middlesex is the county in which the value reaches the highest point; the average value there is 1*l*. 14s. per acre. In Leicestershire the annual value per acre is 1*l*. 7d. and in Lancashire 1*l*. 5s. The county in which land is of the lowest value is Westmoreland, where the average annual value per acre is only 9s. 1d., in Northumberland it is 12s. 9d., and in Sussex it is 13s. 6d.

The total annual value of real property in Wales assessed to the poor-rates is 2,854,618*l*., of which 2,206,146*l*. consists of landed property; 394.929*l*. of dwelling-houses; and 253,543*l*. of all other kinds of property.

The total sum levied in Wales for poor-rates for the year ending Lady-day, 1841, was 342,264*l*. The average rate in the pound for the whole country is higher than in England, it being 2s. in the latter, and 2s. 5d. in Wales. The poor-rates are highest in Caernarvonshire, namely, 3s. 2d. in the pound, and lowest is in Brecon, 1s. 7d.

The area of Wales in English statute acres is 4,752,000*l*. The average annual value per acre for the whole country is 9s. 3d. Land is most valuable in Anglesea, where the average value is 19s.; and least valuable in Merionethshire, where the average value is 4s. 8d.—*From a Country Paper.*

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS FOR THE ROYAL NAVY.—PORTSMOUTH, THURSDAY EVENING.—The Orestes, 18, Commander the Hon. S. J. Carnegie, was this morning removed from her moorings by the Topaz hulk, and hauled abreast, but not alongside, of the Dockyard, immediately opposite the Semaphore, for the purpose of practically testing the efficacy of her lightning conductors, by a series of experiments, by Snow Harris, Esq., F. R. S., upon whose plan the conductors have been fitted up. She was moored about 100 yards from the jetty, between which and the ship, about midway, a barge was placed, containing a carronade. A wire leading from the positive side of a powerful electrical battery in the Semaphore, was attached to a cup of gunpowder on her main truck; another wire leading from the negative side of the battery was attached to the gun in the boat. A short wire was placed on the touch-hole of the gun, and led over the gunwhale of the boat to the surface only of the water, on the side nearest the Orestes. There was no communication between the ship and the barge.

There was a numerous attendance of naval officers from every ship in the port, amongst whom were Admirals Sir E. Codrington and Hyde Parker, Captains Sir Thos. Hastings, Lord John Hay, W. Henderson, Codrington, Carnegie, Willis, Hallowes, the officers of the Austrian frigate Bellone, General Sir Hercules Pakenham, and a number of scientific individuals from all parts of the neighbourhood.

" Mr. Harris first briefly explained the artificial arrangement of the Leyden jar, by which all the results of lightning may be imitated, and performed several interesting experiments illustrative of the definite action and laws of electrical discharges.

The arrangement for illustrating the action of the conductors in the Orestes has already been described. The object was to show that immediately an electrical discharge reached the masthead it passed down to, and was dispersed in the water by means of the continuous line of conductors. This was proved thus—the electric battery in the Semaphore was discharged, the discharge passed along the copper wire from the metallic plate on the interior of the jar to the masthead. Its presence there was rendered apparent by the ignition of the gunpowder in the cup; it passed thence down the conductor on the mast into the hull of the ship, and along the conductor in the hull into the sea. That it arrived in the sea was proved by the ignition of the powder over the touchhole of the gun in the boat, and the consequent discharge of the gun, because the only means by which this gunpowder could be ignited was, the passage of the electricity up the short copper wire which connected the touchhole of the gun with the sea. So that not only must the electric fluid have arrived in the sea, but it must have passed through it to this short copper wire in the boat. It is almost needless to add, that so rapid is the passage of the electric fluid, that the report of the discharge of the battery, the ignition of the powder at the masthead and that over the touchhole of the gun, and the report of the gun itself, appeared simultaneous, notwithstanding the great distance traversed by the electricity—thus showing clearly and satisfactorily, that the instant the explosion arrived at the main truck, that same instant did the conductors clear it of the ship and transmit it to the water.

Several experiments were then made to prove that the principle held good in the case, when the topmasts and top-gallant masts were struck. These were very conclusive; the electric current followed the continuous line without at all diverging to those portions of the conductors which, by the striking of the masts, were placed in a position out of that line.

Wire rope conductors were then considered, and the several objections to them fairly and conclusively stated. The danger of a man being killed in the bight of such a rope, while striking the top or top-gallant mast during a thunder squall, was most clearly proved by a very neat experiment. Such a case was represented by gold leaf on paper, and when an electric shock was passed over the paper the gold was burnt up in the direction of the man, but remained untouched round the bight of the rope.

The last experiment performed was with a view to prove at once the complete protection afforded by the continuous conductor, and the apparent impossibility of the least action taking place on metallic bodies out of it, thus practically refuting the supposition of any lateral discharge taking place.

After Mr. Harris had concluded his experiments, the Admiral Sir E. Codrington said, that after what he had witnessed he thought it but right publicly to observe, that he felt perfectly convinced of the efficacy of the conductors upon Mr. Harris's plan, which, after the conclusive and satisfactory tests they had that day undergone, would no doubt be generally used throughout the navy. All the other officers present were equally gratified, and expressed their approbation of the plan.—*Record.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

*21st December*, 1842.

Mr. C. W. Fagan, of the Civil Service, reported his return to the Presidency from Furlough on the 21st instant.

FURLOUGH.

The following Disposition List of Furloughs is published for the information of Registered Applicants consequent upon the return of Mr. C. W. Fagan.

| BY RETURN | |
|---|---|
| Mr. C. W. Fagan. | Mr. E. H. Morland admitted by Seniority. |

*Furloughs that will be available by return or expiry to the 31st March, 1843.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. J. Cumine, | ... ... ... | 14th January 1843. |
| 2. C. Udny, | ... ... ... | Ditto. |
| 3. W. R. Young, | ... ... ... | 23d Ditto. |
| 4. W. A. Pringle, | ... ... ... | 6th February " |
| 5. F. Stainforth, | ... ... ... | 18th Ditto. |
| 6. E. Macnaghten, | ... ... ... | 22d Ditto. |
| 7. R. Deedes, | ... ... ... | Ditto. |
| 8. C. B. Quintin, | ... ... ... | 28th Ditto. |
| 9. W. H. Woolcock, | ... ... ... | 25th March " |

*Furloughs to be allotted to Registered Applicants.*

1. E. Lowth.
2. W. Travers.
3. H. C. Halkett.
4. H. C. Hamilton.
5. A. C. Bidwell.
6. W. D. H. Routh.
7. W. H. Elliott.
8. W. J. Allen.
9. E. H. C. Monckton.

By order of the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal,

H. V. BAYLEY,
*Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*14th December*, 1842.

Mr. Eyles Valentine Irwin, of the Civil Service, reported his return from England on board the Steam Ship "India," which vessel reached Kedgeree on the 11th instant.

*21st December*, 1842.

The Honourable the President in Council has been pleased to re-attach Mr. C. W. Fagan, of the Civil Service, to the North Western Provinces.

*14th December*, 1842.

The Honourable the President in Council has been pleased to re-attach Mr. Eyles Valentine Irwin, of the Civil Service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

H. V. BAYLEY.
*Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*19th December*, 1842.

Mr. G. Gough, Civil and Sessions Judge of Sarun, from 11th January to 19th February 1843, on private affairs, making over charge of the current duties of his Office to Syed Imdad Ali, the Principal Sudder Ameen.

Mr. B. Golding, Judge of East Burdwan, for eighteen days, under Section XI. of the Rules of 29th January 1840, from the 23d instant, on private affairs, making over charge of the current duties of his Office to the Principal Sudder Ameen Syed Jonab Ali.

Mr. H. F. James, Magistrate and Collector of Bhaugulpore, for one month, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Furlough, to take effect from the date on which he may be relieved from the charge of his Office.

Mr. J. Davidson, Principal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General on the South Western Frontier, stationed at Lohardugga, for one month, under Medical Certificate, from the 15th February, proximo, under Section XI. of the Rules of 29th January 1840 preparatory to making application for leave to proceed to Europe.

Baboo Doorganarain Roy, Principal Sudder Ameen of West Burdwan, for fourteen days, on Medical Certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 28th ultimo.

Pundit Sreeram Turklunkar, Sudder Ameen of Midnapore, for two weeks, on Medical Certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 28th ultimo.

*22d December*, 1842.

Mr. E. V. Irwin to officiate as Judge of Bhaugulpore until further orders. This cancels the Orders of the 5th instant appointing Mr. T. Sandys to officiate in that District.

Mr. T. C. Scott, Additional Collector of Chittagong, received charge of the current duties of the Office of Commissioner of the 16th, or Chittagong Division, from Mr. Henry Ricketts on the 5th instant.

Mr. William Grey, Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of Rajeshye, received charge of the Office of Special Deputy Collector of Bauleah from Mr. R. Hampton on the 7th idem.

Mr. E. Stirling, Collector of Hooghly, received charge of the Collectorate of that District from Mr. F. J. Morris on the 16th idem.

Mr. Henry Atherton reported his departure to the Cape on board the "Ellenborough," which Vessel left the Pilot on the 13th instant.

F. J. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*21st December*, 1842.

Mr. W. Blunt, Senior Member of the Board of Customs Salt and Opium, and of the Marine Board, is permitted to be absent from his station, under Section XI. of the Rules of the 29th January 1840, from the 27th instant to the 21st of February next.

G. A. BUSHBY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Camp Umballa, 13th December*, 1842.

Nusseer Oollah Khan, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Moozuffurnuggur, for one month, on Medical Certificate, in extension of that granted him on the 13th June and 24th November last.

*Camp Sirhind, 13th December*. 1842.

The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to grant to the Rev. J. J. Carshore, Chaplain of Cawnpore, leave of absence for one month and fifteen days, under Section XI. of the Absentee Rules of January 1840.

*Camp Sirhind, 15th December*, 1842.

Mr. E. H. Morland, Magistrate and Collector of Agra, for four months, on Medical Certificate, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Furlough.

Mr. C. C. Jackson to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Agra.

Mr. D. Robertson to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Bijnore.

Mr. W. Roberts to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Budaon.

*16th December*, 1842.

The leave of absence granted to Mahomed Sudder Ooddeen, Principal Sudder Ameen of Dehlee, in Orders of the 29th September last, is cancelled.

Mahomed Luteef, Principal Sudder Ameen of Azimghur, to the charge of the current duties of the Judgeship of that District, from the 26th November last, until the date of Mr. G. Lindsay's arrival.

Mr. M. B. Thornhill, Assistant to the Collector of Allahabad, is invested with the special powers described in Section XXI. Regulation VIII. of 1831.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. H. T. Owen, Special Commissioner of Meerut, for one month, on private affairs, in Orders of the 19th ultimo, is to commence from the 7th instead of the 1st instant.

R. N. C. HAMILTON,
*Secy. to Govt. N. W. P.*

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Reverend Henry Fisher, Senior Chaplain and one of the Officiating Chaplains at the Cathedral, has been appointed Commissary under the Seal of the Episcopate, to act during the temporary absence of the Venerable the Archdeacon.

Dated at Calcutta, this 16th day of December, 1842.

W. H. ABBOTT, *Registrar.*

FORT WILLIAM,

*Secret Department 27th December*, 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Secret Department; Camp Ferozepore*, 13th Dec. 1842.

The Governor General received the following Roll from Major General Nott:

*Actions fought in the vicinity of Candahar between the 1st January 1842 and the 10th of August 1842.*

| *Names of Places.* | | *Troops.* |
|---|---|---|
| Kalee Shuk, ... ... ... ... ... | 12th Jan. 1842. | Two troops Anderson's horse artillery; Captain Blood's Bombay battery, (9 pounders); detachment 1st Bengal irregular cavalry; H. M. 40th foot; 2d and 16th regiments of grenadiers; 38th and a wing of the 42d regiments light infantry. |
| Khunje Kuk, Panjwaie, and Tiloo Khan, | 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th March 1842. | Two troops Anderson's horse artillery; Blood's Bombay battery, (9-pounders); detachment 1st Bengal irregular cavalry; H. M. 40th foot; 16th regiment of grenadiers; 38th, 42d and 43d regiments of light infantry. |
| Defence of the city of Candahar, when attacked by a large body of Affghans, | 10th March 1842. | 2d regiment of grenadiers, and 4th company 2d battalion of Bengal foot artillery. |
| Baba Wullie, ... ... ... ... | 25th March 1842. | One troop Anderson's horse artillery; detachment 1st Bengal irregular cavalry; H. M. 40th foot; 2d and 16th regiments of grenadiers, and the 38th regiment of light infantry. |
| Candahar Cantonment, ... ... ... | 29th May 1842. | One troop Anderson's horse artillery; H. M. 41st foot; and the 42d and 43d regiments of light infantry. |

(Sd.) W. NOTT. *Maj. Genl.*
*Commanding Field Force.*

End. (Sd.) THOS. POLWHELE,
*D. A. A. Genl.*

I am of opinion that the regiments and detachments noted in this Roll, are entitled to have "Candahar" upon their colours.

(Signed) W. NOTT, *Maj. Genl.*
*Commanding Field Force.*

The Governor General, in pursuance of the General Order published at Simla, on the 4th of October, and in conformity with the opinion above expressed by Major General Nott, declares, that all such of the above mentioned corps as are in the service of the Government of India, are entitled to bear the word "Candahar," with the figures "1842," underwritten upon their colours and appointments.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India,
T. H. MADDOCK,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India,*
*with the Governor General.*

# MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 23d December.* 1842.

No. 313 of 1842.—The following paras. of a Military Letter No. 78, from the Honourable the Court of Directors, to the Governor of Bengal, dated 2d November, 1842, are published for general information:

Para. 1. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty, viz.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Major | J. G. Drummond, ... ... | Overland. |
| " | John Wilson. | |
| " | J. H. Mackinlay, ... ... | Overland 1st January. |
| Captain | E. K. Hopper. | |
| " | Thomas Wallace, ... ... | Overland. |
| Lieutenant | J. D. Moffatt. | |
| " | A. H. Corfield. | |
| " | A. G. C. Sutherland, | Overland. |
| Ensign | C. E. Philpotts. | |
| Surgeon | C. Renny.... ... ... | Overland. |
| " | C. C. Egerton,... ... | Overland. |
| " | Benjamin Burt.... ... | Ditto 1st January. |
| Assistant Surgeon | Adam Keir,... | Overland. |
| " | David Woodburn, M. D., | per "Bland." |

2. We have granted additional leave to the following Officers, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut. Col. Robert Low, ... ... ... ... ... ... | Six Months. |
| " " C. Carmichael, C. B., ... ... ... ... ... | |
| Major Charles Rogers, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| Captain J. A. Bristow,... ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| " Edward Madden, ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| " John Fordyce,... ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| " S. R. Wallace.... ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| " Robert Ramsay, ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| " C. M. Gascoigne, ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| " Robert Garrett, ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| " J. C. Salkeld, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| " George Scott, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| Lieut. W. M. Roberts, ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| " J. S. Phillips, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| " Robert Grange, ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| " R. M. Gurnell, .. .. ... ... ... ... ... | |
| " William Baker, ... .. ... ... ... ... ... | |
| " A. C. Hutchinson, ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| " John Clarke, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| " Edward Harvey, ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| " Lawrence Hill, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| Surgeon Isaac Jackson, ... ... ... | Till 15th October. |
| Assistant Surgeon P. F. H. Baddeley, ... ... | Six Months. |
| " T. W. Burt, ... ... ... ... | |
| " A. Vans Dunlop, .. ... ... | |

3. Lieutenant Colonel John Anderson having arrived from the Cape of Good Hope on Sick Certificate, we have admitted him to the benefit of the Furlough Regulations from the date of his departure from your Presidency.

4. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to retire from the Service, viz.

Lieutenant Colonel George Hutchinson.

This vacancy has effect from the 28th August, 1841.

Captain E. R. Watts.

" 24th August, 1842.

Surgeon Isaac Jackson.

" 15th October, 1840.

5. We have also permitted Brevet Captain Daniel Samuel Agar to resign the Service. This vacancy has effect from the 5th July 1840."

No. 315 of 1842.—In obedience to the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, conveyed in their Despatch, No. 73 of 1842, dated the 26th of October last, Lieutenant Colonel H. D. Cox, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, is removed from the service of the East India Company, from the 22d instant, the date of receipt of the Honourable Company's Despatch, but without prejudice to the Retiring Pension to which he may be entitled under the Regulations of the Service.

No. 316 of 1842.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following temporary arrangement from the 1st proximo:

Captain William Mathew Smyth, of Engineers, Superintendent and Collector of Tolls Nuddeah Rivers, to officiate as Agent for Suspension Bridges and Superintendent and Collector of Tolls, &c., Circular and Eastern Canals, also to receive charge of the Mathematical Instrument Maker's Establishment, during the absence, on leave, of Captain A. H. E. Boileau, or until further orders.

Lieutenant William Goldie, Executive Engineer, Berhampore Division, to perform Captain Smyth's duties in addition to those of his own appointment.

No. 317 of 1842.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors as Cadets of Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment. The Cadets are promoted to the rank of Ensign, from the dates assigned to them in General Orders, Nos. 212 and 273 of the 26th August and 28th October last.

| *Infantry.* | *Date of arrival at Fort William.* |
|---|---|
| Mr. Malcolm Nicolson, ... ... ... | 19th Dec. 1842. |
| " Charles Walters D'Oyly, ... | 20th do. " |
| " George Fendall D'Oyly, ... | 20th do. " |
| *Medical Department.* | |
| Mr. Thomas Godfrey Heathcote.... | 19th do. " |

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on Medical Certificate:

Captain Lewis William Gibson, of the 27th Regt. N. I.

Cornet Helenus Edward Young, of the 8th Regt. Light Cavalry.

Ensign Francis Robert Croly, of the 63d Regiment Native Infantry.

2d Lieutenant Henry William Porter, of the Regiment of Artillery, is, at his own request, permitted to resign the Service of the East India Company, from the 1st instant.

Surgeon Donald Campbell, of the Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company, on the Pension of his rank, from the 1st proximo.

No. 318 of 1842.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Surgeon William Cameron to be Apothecary to the East India Company, vice Surgeon John Grant, permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough.

Surgeon Cameron is directed to relieve Surgeon Grant from the charge of the Honourable Company's Dispensary on the 31st instant.

No. 319 of 1842.—Captain William Charles Hicks, of the 3d Regiment N. I., has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors:—Date of arrival at Bombay, 12th October, 1842.

Corporal John Heel, of the 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, is admitted to the benefits of the Pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797 and General Orders dated the 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Honourable the Court of Directors, with permission to receive his stipend in Europe.

W. M. N. STURT, *Major,*
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,*
*Mily. Dept.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

*Head Quarters, Camp Esakhan-ke-kote, 17th Nov.* 1842.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Dum-Dum Station Order of the 27th ultimo, directing 2d Lieutenant H. R. Courteney, recently posted to the 1st Company 3d Battalion of Artillery at Agra, to continue to do duty with the 4th Company of that Battalion, until further orders.

The Saugor Division Order of the 1st instant, directing the men removed from the 3d Company 8th Battalion of Artillery, in General Orders of the 17th March last, to continue to do duty with it, until further orders.

The Bareilly Station Order of the 6th instant, directing Juwaher Sing, Sepoy, of the 4th Company 64th Regiment of Native Infantry, who has reported his return from leave, to join the Company of his corps attached to the 4th depot Battalion.

Captain Robert Beavan, of the 31st Regt. N. I., is appointed to do duty at the convalescent depot at Landour, during the ensuing season.

Lieutenant W. Campbell, of the 32th Regiment of Native Infantry, (on leave, on Medical Certificate) is directed to act as Adjutant to the convalescent depot at Landour, until Lieutenant Swinton is able to resume the duties of the office.

Shaik Noor Mahomed is admitted into the service, from the 1st instant, as a Native Doctor, and directed to do duty under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at Barrackpore.

Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, Gunners Hunter and Oliver, of the 2d troop 1st Brigade of horse Artillery, are appointed to Officiate as Assistant Overseers in the Department of public works; and they are directed to proceed forthwith to Kosauwlie, and to report themselves to Lieut. J. Spens, executive Engineer.

Sepoy Bahadoor, late of the 2d Regt. of N. I., Shah Soojah's force, is, with the sanction of Government, transferred to the pension establishment, from the 1st proximo, on a stipend of the 4th degree of wound pension, agreeably to the scale published in General Orders No. 120, of the 18th August 1838.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

70th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. A. W. Baillie, from [illegible] to 10th January 1843, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate, preparatory to applying for permission to proceed to sea.

*Head Quarters, Camp Mair Sing* [illegible]
1842.

The 72d Regiment of Native Infantry is transferred from the 3d to the 4th Brigade of the army of [illegible], in room of the 39th Regt. of N. I., removed [illegible] to the former Brigade.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

*Head Quarters, Camp Mair Sing Walla, 18th Nov.* 1842.

Her Majesty's Government having sanctioned the transportation of felons from India to Van Dieman's Land, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to cancel the General Order of the 4th August 1841, by which Courts Martial were directed to abstain from passing sentences of transportation.

The detachment order issued by Lieutenant-Colonel N. Wallace, commanding the troops returning from Sukkur, under date the 6th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon C. McCurdy, doing duty with the 19th Regt. of N. I., to afford Medical aid to the staff and details, from the 1st idem, is confirmed.

The following removals and postings will take place in the Regt. of Artillery:

Capt. E. D'Arcy Todd (new promotion) to the 3d Company 3d Battalion.

1st Lieut. W. K. Warner, from the 3d to the 1st troop 3d Brigade horse Artillery.

1st Lieut. G. Bourchier, from the 1st to the 3d troop 3d Brigade horse artillery.

1st Lieut. R. C. H. B. Fagan (new promotion) to the 5th Company 4th Battalion.

*Head Quarters, Camp Kool, 19th Nov.* 1842.

The following orders, issued by Major F. S. Sotheby, commanding the Artillery with Major General W. Nott's force, are confirmed:

Dated 11th August 1842.—Appointing 1st Lieutenant T. Brougham, of the 3d Company 2d Battalion of Artillery, to be Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Division of Artillery, in the room of Lieutenant F. W. Cornish.

Dated 19th August 1842.—Appointing acting corporal David Jones, of the 3d Company 2d Battalion of Artillery, to act as store Sergeant to the Artillery park, and Gunner Patrick McCarthy to be laboratory-man, vice Williams permitted to join his Company.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Brigade order dated the 16th instant, by Lieut.-Colonel C. Graham, C. B., appointing Lieut and Brevet Capt. E. Christie to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the 1st Brigade of horse Artillery, during the employment of Brevet Capt. J. Anderson as Major of Brigade with the Artillery of the army of reserve.

The detachment order of the 15th instant, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Oliver, appointing Lieutenant A. N. Cole, Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, to act as detachment staff from the 11th instant, to the troops composing the escort of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

1 Squadron 7th Light Cavalry.
10th Regt. of N. I.
Sirmoor local Battalion.

Major H. J. Wood, of the 4th Battalion of Artillery, is appointed to command the Artillery serving in the Saugor Division, with effect from the 5th ultimo, the date on which he proceeded on duty to Jhansi.

Major Wood will appoint an officer to act as Adjutant to the Division, forwarding a copy of his order for confirmation.

Lieutenant R. D. Kay, Deputy Judge Advocate General, and attached to the troops under the command of Major General W. Nott, is directed to join the Sirhind Division of the army.

The General Order of the 12th instant, remanding Assistant Overseer Sergeant George Perdrian to the corps of sappers and miners, is not to have effect, and he is permitted to retain his situation in the Department of public works.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

26th Regt. N. I.—Surgeon N. Morgan, from 8th Nov. to 15th January 1843, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 20th November,* 1842.

The undermentioned officers, of the Commissariat Department with the army of reserve, are appointed as follows:

Capt. C. J. Lewis, Assistant Commissary General, Principal Commissariat officer.

Lieutenant H. C. Hastings, officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Artillery, Engineers and Sappers.

Major J. C. Tudor, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Cavalry Division.

Captain W. E. Hay, Officiating Sub Assistant Commissary General, 1st or Light Infantry Brigade.

Captain A. H. Jellicoe Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2d Infantry Brigade.

Captain M. Hyslop, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3d Infantry Brigade.

Captain R. S. Tickell, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 4th Infantry Brigade.

Captain J. C. Plowden, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Sudder Bazar.

Ensign [illegible]. B. Mainwaring, of the 21 Regiment of Native Infantry, is directed to join and do duty with the Company of his Regiment, attached to the 3d depot Battalion at Mussoorie.

Cashiered Cornet John Henry Balmain, at present doing duty with the 4th, is posted to the 9th Regiment of Light Cavalry, and is directed to proceed to Ferozepore, and there await an opportunity for joining his corps.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Invalid Establishment.—Major E. Herring, from 1st December to 1st February 1843, to visit Cawnpore, on private affairs.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Captain W. Benson, from 10th November to 10th January 1843, in extension, to remain at Mussoorie, on Medical Certificate and rejoin [illegible].

[illegible] Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant P. G. Cor[illegible] November to 15th February 1843, in extension, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

11th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant R. C Pennington, from 13th November to 13th November 1843, to visit Mussoorie, on Medical Certificate.

Deputy of Public Works.—Sub Conductor J. Piggott, Dooab canals, from 17th November to 1st November 1843, in extension, to remain at Mussoorie, on Medical Certificate.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 21st November, 1842.*

The following orders, issued by Major General W. Nott, commanding field force in Affghanistan, are confirmed:

Dated 8th August 1842.—Directing Assistant Surgeon J. H. Serrell, of the 42d Regiment of Native Infantry to afford Medical aid to the details of the Bengal and Madras sappers and miners.

Dated 30th August 1842.—Directing Assistant Surgeon A. Colquhoun to afford Medical aid to the detachment of the 1st Regular Cavalry.

Dated 28th September 1842.—Directing Assistant Surgeon C. McKinnon, M. D., of the 3d Irregular Infantry, to afford Medical aid to the staff of the Brigade, with effect from the 30th of July last.

The Regimental order of the 23d of August last, by Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. W. Lane, appointing Quarter Master Sergeant William Templeton to act as Sergeant Major to the 2d Native Infantry, from the 22d idem, vice Burrows, is confirmed:

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 22nd November, 1842.*

The following orders are confirmed:

By Major F. S. Sotheby, commanding the Artillery attached to Major General W. Nott's force, under date the 25th of September last, appointing Sergeant J. Downey, of the 3d Company 2d Battalion of Artillery, to act as bullock Sergeant with that portion of the siege train remaining with the Head Quarters of the force, during the time the Head Quarters of the 3d Company 2d Battalion of Artillery may be detached with Major General Pollock's force.

By Major H. J. Wood, commanding detachment of Artillery, under date the 26th ultimo, appointing Sergeant J. C Gleeson, Gun Sergeant of the Bundlecund legion, park Sergeant, and directing him to proceed with the siege train to Kurnaul, and return in charge of ordnance stores.

No. 70.—1. The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant to the following officers, who had served upwards of 15 years as subalterns previous to their promotion to their companies, the rank of Captain, by Brevet, in the East Indies, from the dates opposite to their names.

26th Foot.—Captain Thomas Wheeler, 25th May 1829.
Captain George Wint[illegible], 15th November 1826.

2. The Commander-in-Chief is further pleased to make the following promotions by Brevet, in the East Indies only.

3d Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant William Howe Hadfield, to be Captain, from the 25th October 1842.

2[illegible]h Foot.—Lieutenant M[illegible] Andrews, to be Captain, 10 [illegible] A[illegible] 1841.

Lieutenant F. [illegible] Russel, to be Captain, 31 November 1841.

3. Her Majesty's Government having sanctioned the transportation of felons from India to Van Diemen's Land, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to cancel the General Order of the 12th August 1841, para. 1, by which Courts-Martial were directed to abstain from passing sentences of transportation.

4. The following orders are confirmed:

By His Excellency Lieutenant General the most noble the Marquis of Tweeddale, K. T., granting leave of absence to Lieutenant and Adjutant Sheppard, 4th King's own Regiment, to proceed to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation, at the recommendation of a Board of Medical Officers.

By His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir T. McMahon, Bart, and K. C. B., granting leave of absence to Lieut. Smith, 22d Foot, to proceed to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation, at the recommendation of a Board of Medical Officers.

By Major General Littler, commanding the Presidency Division.

Granting leave of absence to the following officers:

26th Regiment.—Captain Piggott, to remain at the Presidency until the arrival of his Regiment.

29th Regiment.—Captain Browne, to remain at the Presidency, for three months from the 8th instant.

By Lieutenant Colonel Scott, commanding the 1st wing of the 9th Lancers, dated the 27th ultimo, appointing Sergeant McEwen to act as Quarter Master Sergeant, vice McDonald, deceased.

By Captain Stanford, 9th Foot, commanding the Infantry depot at Cawnpore, dated the 1st instant, appointing
Lieutenant Bennett, 13th Light Infantry, to act as Adjutant.
Quarter Master Sheridan, " " Quarter Master.
Sergeant Hill, 9th Foot. " " Hospital Sergeant.

By the officer commanding the Landour depot, dated the 1st instant, appointing Private Thorpe, 16th lancers, to act as pay Sergeant to the detachments of H. M. Regiments, vice pay Sergeant Hodder, 16th lancers, proceeded to join his corps.

Under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India—by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir H. Gough, G. C. B. dated the 29th July last, appointing Brevet Captain Greeg, 26th Cameronians, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, vice Gibbons, 49th Foot, killed in action.

By Lieutenant Moore, 31st Foot, commanding detachment dated the 6th ultimo, appointing Sergeant Teeling, 31st Foot, to act as provost Sergeant.

By Lieutenant Sparks, 3d buffs, commanding detachment, dated the 9th instant, appointing Sergeant Maher, 31st Foot, to act as provost Sergeant, vice Teeling, left at Landour; and acting Sergeants and Corporals, in proportion to the strength of the detachment.

5. Leave of absence—

13th Light Infantry.—Captain Vigors, prolonged for three months from the 27th instant, to remain at Landour, at the recommendation of a Board of Medical Officers.

31st Foot.—Captain Stock, to remain at Cawnpore, for two months from the 15th instant.

62d Foot.—Captain Astier, for three months to proceed to Kurnaul.

62d Foot.—Lieutenant Young, for two months from the date of his departure from Dinapore, to proceed to the Presidency for the purpose of appearing before a Board of Medical Officers.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 24th November, 1842.*

No. 71.—The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, by Brevet, in the East Indies only:

86th Foot.—Lieutenant Giles Keane, to be Captain, from the 22d June 1842.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following promotions, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

86th Foot.—Lieutenant Horatio Fenwick, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Bennett deceased 17th August 1842.

Lieutenant Giles Keane, to be Captain, without purchase vice Phibbs, deceased, 23d October 1842.

The orders by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir H. Gough, G. C. B., dated the 25th June and 26th August 1842, granting leave of absence to the following officers, are confirmed:

18th Royal Irish.—Lieutenant the Honourable C. I Stratford, to Bombay, for five months from the date of embarkation.

49th Foot.—Lieutenant-Colonel Morris, C. B., to Calcutta, from the 26th June to the 26th December 1842, to appear before a Board of Medical Officers.

Leave of absence—

3d Buffs.—Captain Chatterton, prolonged for one year from the 15th instant, to remain at Landour, at the recommendation of a Board of Medical Officers.

18th Royal Irish.—Captain the Honourable C. H. Stratford, to England, for two years from the date of his embarkation from Bombay.

62d Foot.—Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable T. Ashburnham, from the 25th November 1842 to the 31st January 1843, to proceed to Ferozepore.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—Dec. 6. At Cotta, the Rev. J. F. Haslam, B. A. to Sophia Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Bailey, of the Church Mission, Ceylon.—10. At Calcutta, T. J. A. Scott, Esq. to Mary, daughter of the late G. Lindsay, Esq. of Earlston, Berwickshire.—14. At the Madras Cathedral, Marmaduke Thompson, Esq. Bombay Medical Establishment, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Michael Willox, Esq. of Shirehampton, Gloucestershire.—17. At Kurnaul, Captain Thomas Box, of the 1st European Light Infantry, to Miss Julia Frances Victoria Bang, youngest daughter of the late Henry Charles Bang, Esq.—26. At Calcutta, G. G. Henwood, Esq. of La Martiniere, to Sophia Charlotte, eldest daughter of J. Atkinson, Esq.—At Calcutta, George Paterson, Esq. of Ghazeepore, to Miss Mary Sarah Fox, eldest daughter of the late William Fox, Esq. of Sheffield in Yorkshire, late of Calcutta.—At Chinsurah, by the Rev. Horatio Moule, James Sutherland, Esq., Principal of the Hooghly College, to Eliza, fifth daughter of the late John James Ullmann, Esq. of Wilmington, Delaware, United States of North America.—28. At Calcutta, E. N. Strover, Esq. son of Major General S. R. Strover, of the Bombay Establishment, to Miss Flora Isabella, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Jamieson.

BIRTHS.—Oct. 28. At Manilla, the lady of Robert Diggles, Esq. of a son.—Nov. 18. At Simla, the lady of Mr. James Farmer, of a son.—19. At Futtyghur, the lady of Charles Sutherland, Esq. of a daughter.—24. At Benares, the lady of Captain Charles Griffin, 51st Regt. N. I. of a daughter.—27. At Dinapore, the lady of E. F. Radcliffe, Esq. Civil Service, of a daughter.—29. At Calcutta, the lady of A. A. Apcar, Esq. of a son.—Dec. 12. At Simla, the lady of E. Peploe Smith, Esq. Civil Service, of a daughter.—20. At Bogwangolah, the lady of D. M. Logan, Esq. of a son.—22. At Jessore, the lady of George Ferguson Cockburn, Esq. Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.—25. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. W. Hope Meiklejohn, of a son.—January 1st, 1843. At Serampore, Mrs. M. D'Cruz, of a son.

DEATHS.—Nov. 3. At the Victoria Hotel, Hong-Kong, Captain Matta.—8. At the residence of Captain Bamfield, Hong-Kong, Lieut. Beavan, of the Bengal Volunteers.—28. At Madras, Angelica Julia, the beloved wife of the Rev. W. Hickey, three hours after giving birth to a son.—At Kurrachee, Ensign Charles C. Hodgson, of the 2d Bombay Grenadiers.—Dec. 13. At Nusseerabad, Lieut. Robert Stewart, 63d Regt. N. I.—16. One march beyond Futtyghur, George Claude, youngest son of Captain F. B. Boileau, Artillery.—17. At Berhampore, Emily Louisa, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jones, aged 11 months and 28 days.—21. At Calcutta, Margaret Euphemia, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Aitchison, aged 2 years and 9 days.—22. At Calcutta, at the General Hospital, Mary Byrne, widow of the late Sergeant Patrick Byrne, of Artillery.—At Meergunge, James Dunlop, Esq. aged 30 years.—23. At Malda, Lieut. Lowrie, of the 21st Regt. N. I.—24. At Calcutta, Sarah Jane, the infant daughter of J. Lakin Smith, Esq.—27. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Phillips, aged 34 years, 11 months and 9 days.—At Calcutta, Mr. B. W. McCannah, aged 9 years and 9 months.

*Europe.*—On the 4th November, at her residence, No. 6, Tudor Street, London, Elizabeth, the lady of R. C. Lepage, Esq and daughter of G. S. Hutteman, Esq deeply regretted by her relatives and friends.—Oct. 2. In Sloane-street, J. W. Laing, Esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.—At Wiveliscombe, Major General C. A. Walker, E. I. Co's Service.—3. At Bath, Lieut. General J. Price, E. I. C. S.—4. At Westbourne-street, Louisa, the infant daughter of Charles Lyall, Esq.—9. In Brook street, N. A. Woods, Esq. late surgeon in the Madras Army.—15. At Clifton, K. H. Ford, Esq. 9th Regt. Bombay N. I.—22. At Cheltenham, Major General J. N. Smith, E. I. C. S.—Nov. 1. In New Kent-Road, Mr. R. G. Burkinyoung, of Calcutta.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 25. The English Steamer Hindoostan, R. Moresby, from England 24th September, Gibraltar, Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius and Ceylon (no date), and Madras 21st December.—The English Ship Vernon, J. Gimblett, from London 19th August, and Madras 7th December.—The English Barque Cowasjee Family, Durham, from China 30th November, and Singapore 9th December.—The English Barque Amazon, McFarlane, from Singapore 19th November.

—— 28. The French Ship Hooghly, Roubin, from Havre de Grace, 20th August.—The English Barque Earl Powis, W. Soulter, from Liverpool 29th July.—The American Ship Carthage, H. Archer, from Boston 18th August.—The American Ship Dover, J. Austin, from Boston 14th June, and the Cape of Good Hope 24th October.—The Bremen Brig Auguste and Meline, J. Meyo, from Bremen 4th August.

—— 29. The French Barque Bellone, G. Laroche, from Bourbon 7th November.—The English Barque Elizabeth Jane, H. Lea from the Cape of Good Hope 14th October.—The English Brig Algerine, J. M. Hall, from Macao 10th November.

—— 30. The French Ship Marcombie, Delatouche, from Bourbon 7th November.—The Dutch ship De Vriendschap, H. W. le Beer, from Amsterdam 15th July, and Batavia 17th November.

—— 31. The English Ship Mariam, G. Rouse, from Singapore 10th December.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per Vernon from London.—Mrs. Colonel Stedman, Mrs. Major Wallace, Mrs. Leslie and two children, Mrs. Gimblett, Misses Furlong, Stedman A. Stedman, L. Stedman, Aylwood and Rose; the Rev. Mr. Leslie, Mr. Law, Cadet, and Mr Caruthers. Steerage Passengers.—Mrs. Golding, Mrs. King, E. Brockway, and Martha Brockway.

Per Amazon from China.—Mrs. Leighton, and two children; R. H. Potts and H. S. Leighton, Esqrs. Merchants. From Singapore.—Mrs. Ramsay and one child, and Capt. Ramsay, H. C's. Service.

Per Cowasjee Family from China.—T. Johnston, Esq. From Singapore.—W. Russell, Esq.

Per Dover from the Cape.—Colonel Wilkinson, Majors Goldie and Osborne, and Messrs. Hutchinson and Parsman.

Per Carthage.—Mr. Augustus Perry.

Per Elizabeth Jane from Leith.—Mrs. Mackintosh, Mrs. Shadden; Misses Ogilvie, Henderson, Shadden, G. Shadden, J. Shadden, C. Shadden, S. Mackintosh, and E. Mackintosh; Messrs. Jas. Mackintosh, Alexander McGregor, Henry J. Stewart, John Aldridge, Anthony Bearland, Richard Shadden, Walter Shadden, William Mackintosh, Jas. Mackintosh, junior, and Robert Mackintosh, and Joseph Waines ey, Esq. Surgeon.

Per Algerine from Hong Kong.—Mrs. Langer and three children.

DEPARTURES.

The Jellinghee, accommodation boat, in tow of the steamer Thames, left Calcutta on the morning of the 29th December, for the Upper Provinces, with the following passengers.

For Allahabad.—Mrs. A. Tucker and child, Mrs. Lorne Campbell and child, Mrs. Corfield, Miss Crommelin, Lieut. A. Corfield, W. Dick, Esq., Ensign G. Crommelin, W. Green, Esq. and J. Frost, Esq.

For Benares.—Mrs. Boswell, and Ensign E. G. Langmore.

For Dinapore.—Ensign H. Swinhoe.

For Bhagulpore.—F. E. Read, Esq.

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It is circulated in Calcutta, and its neighbourhood, in Chandernagore, Chinsurah and Hooghly by Peons, without charge; and to other stations by Post, bearing postage, at an expense of two annas a cover, or Six Rupees Eight annas a year.

Applications should be addressed to the Editor at Serampore.

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Any letters, whether containing Correspondence or orders for this Paper, directed to the Editors of the *Friend of India*, and sent to Messrs. Thacker and Co., Messrs. Ostell and Co., the Rev. J. Thomas, Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta, or Mr. P. S. D'Rozario, No. 5, Tank Square, Calcutta, will reach the Editors at Serampore, early on the following morning.

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## OVERLAND MAIL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the latest safe date for the transmission of Letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for despatch from Bombay, by the February Steamer, will be Thursday, the 19th Instant.

WM. MOORE,
*Deputy Post Master.*

*General Post Office,*
*The [illegible] January, 1843.*

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The Editors of the Friend of India beg to acknowledge the following donations :—

From the Serampore Ladies' Benevolent Society, Co's. Rs. 20, to Serampore College.

From J. Pattle, Esq. Co's. Rs. 40, to the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta.

From Lieut. Col. J. D. Parsons, Co's. Rs. 100, to Serampore College; Co's. Rs. 100, to the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta; and Co's. Rs. 100, to the Tinnevelly Mission.

THE SOMNATH GATES.—When we heard that Lord Ellenborough, after having ordered Dost Mahomed and the Affghan prisoners to appear before him at Ferozepore, and make their obeisance amidst the troops which had returned in triumph from Affghanistan, had reconsidered the matter, and permitted the prisoners to proceed to their desolated country without this humiliating ceremony, there appeared some hope that the procession of the Gates would also be reconsidered and abandoned. But the following proclamation announces his Lordship's determination to persist in this very obnoxious proceeding, and unless peremptory orders from home shall arrest their progress, there is every reason to fear that they will pursue their course to the defiled temple on the sea shore. But though the Home Authorities may not be disposed to provoke his Lordship to throw up the Government, by thwarting him at the top of his bent in this matter, it is very much to be questioned whether the good sense of the people, or of the Ministry, in England, will ever allow this act of folly to be consummated. It is scarcely to be supposed that the Court of Directors will permit Christian officers to be made instrumental in reconsecrating the temples, after the formula of the Hindoo ritual, and fixing the old rotten gates to a Heathen shrine. The act will assuredly never be completed; and it is by no means improbable that a year or two hence, these identical gates will be seen at the British Museum with the celebrated Proclamation, "To the Brothers and Friends of the Governor General," attached to them, as a record of the wisdom with which India was governed in the year 1842. If there be either public virtue or public spirit at home, the Gates will never be attached to the old temple.

It is with feelings of very deep regret that we allude again to this painful subject. Running cursorily over the transactions of former Governors General, which have attracted public censure, we can discover no event, which bears the most distant resemblance to this. The rulers of India have been charged with ambition, with venality, with arbitrary conduct, and even with tyranny; they have been censured for proceedings which excited hatred, and acts which were supposed to justify execration, but on no occasion with conduct calculated to bring Government into contempt. And of all the transactions of the present administration, however singular and objectionable they may appear, there is nothing to be compared with this unhallowed procession of the heathen gates from Ghuzni to Somnath.

It would be uncharitable to question the propriety of the intentions in which even this objectionable act may have originated. It is easy to suppose that his Lordship may have been persuaded by his own arguments, of the policy of endeavouring to efface the remembrance of those unexampled disasters, which we experienced at the hands of the Mahomedans, by some visible token of our triumph which should attract the eyes of all India to it. The procession was doubtless designed to produce an effect which might serve to consolidate our power. But his Lordship has been singularly mistaken in all his calculations. The restoration of the gates will exasperate the Mahomedan population without strengthening the attachment of the Hindoos; while throughout the European world, it is likely to be regarded with feelings of unmitigated scorn. In England, the effect will be anything but gratifying to his Lordship's feelings. When Parliament meets, it will be impossible for Sir Robert Peel, with all his tact, to frame any excuse for such a proceeding; and the Ministry will be happy to abandon it to the tender mercies of the opposition, to save themselves from being involved in the ridicule of the procedure. As it has not found a single defender in India, even in those Journals which are framing excuses for Affghan treachery, so neither in England will any Journal, which has a character to lose or to gain, undertake the defence of it. Among politicians, it will shake the confidence in an administration which can condescend to so puerile a proceeding, while the religious community will be exasperated by the deference thus paid to a degrading superstition, which the public authorities have resolved not to foster. The event will be deemed decisive of the character of the present Government, and tend to accelerate its termination. The [illegible] respecting the Sanger Committee, in which the measures of a former Governor General were for the first time held up to public censure; the notification of the 1st of October, in which the memory of the dead was assailed with ungenerous reflections; the [illegible] of the Police, which [illegible] our Government into one of [illegible]; and even the painting of the heads of the honoured elephants at Ferozepore, with the *tete lee* which is now the order of the day, will be forgotten, amidst those mingled feelings of contempt and indignation, with which this inauspicious procession of the gates will be viewed.

MAJOR POTTINGER.—The *Hurkaru* has some observations on the marked difference, in the reception by Lord Ellenborough, of Major Rawlinson and Major Pottinger. The former was immediately invited to the Governor General's table; the latter totally neglected. But [illegible] a sufficient reason may be found for his Lordship's conduct in the fact, that Major Pottinger has the ordeal of a Court Martial to pass, and cannot be received officially by [illegible] the Government, before he has satisfactorily explained the circumstances under which the troops, of which he had assumed the political direction on the murder of the Envoy, were exterminated. We believe every other officer who fell into the hands of the enemy, is on a similar footing in reference to the Governor General, until the sentence of acquittal has been pronounced by his peers. It is extremely painful to find that the few survivors of that army, after having so admirably sustained their own reputation, and that of their country in the field, under the most appalling difficulties, and after having suffered all the hardships of a long captivity, have been liberated from the hands of the enemy, only to pass into a state of arrest, and to be exposed to all the inconveniences of a public trial. Can they, who braved death in the midst of that horrible carnage, can find ample considerations to support their minds, in the distressing circumstances in which the chance of war has placed them among their own friends. They may indeed, with little reflection, even find matter for delight in contemplating an order of things, which enables them openly to vindicate their conduct, and to secure a triumphant acquittal.

We [illegible] the tribute of gratitude which the [illegible] have presented to Major Pottinger, the main instrument of their deliverance; and below it we have copied the appointment of the Court which has been appointed to try him for his conduct. It is among the most singular events to which the last campaign has given rise, that when the Governor General has proceeded to Ferozepore to greet the heroes returning from Affghanistan, Major Pottinger should, by any rule of etiquette, meet with a rebuff. The European reputation, which he acquired at the siege of Herat, was nobly sustained in every circumstance in which he was called to act, during the last disastrous campaign. The exertions which he so nobly made in Ko[illegible] against overwhelming numbers, and which were [illegible] by the annihilation of the Re[illegible] add not a little to his laurels. In the [illegible] in which he was placed at Cabul, after the [illegible] of Sir William Macnaghten, his conduct, as far as we have any report of it, was in every way [illegible] the fame he had acquired. He [illegible] to have [illegible] signing the capitulation [illegible] and to have invariably urged on [illegible] the propriety of cutting their way to [illegible]. We are aware how little credit there is in [illegible] after the event, but it is now certain that if his advice had been taken, and the troops had marched out within a day or two after the murder of the Envoy, one half their number would probably have been saved. But the transaction, which places his character in the most favourable light, and which will secure for him the admiration of his country, is the liberation of the captives from Bameean, when all human aid appeared hopeless. If there is one event more than another, in that most eventful campaign, on which the mind dwells with intense interest,— if possi-

[illegible], with even greater interest than that which is attached to the victory of the 7th of April, in which the Jellalabad garrison achieved their [illegible] liberation,—it is the successful effort made at Bameean for the deliverance of the party, in which, by common consent, Major Pottinger bore the chief share. The conciliation of the Hazareh chiefs; the effectual gaining over of Mahomed Saleh, which required the exercise of no ordinary [illegible]; the mustering of the little garrison consisting of [illegible]7 officers and 327 men, the sole remnant of [illegible] army of Cabul; the determination to defend the fort with this handful against all odds; the arrangements made to secure a supply of water, to repair the fortifications and to stand a siege, all betoken a mind of the first order, which always rises with the emergency into which it is thrown. These arrangements, made in circumstances which to other minds would have appeared desperate, bear the same stamp of genius with the efforts which for eight months defended Herat against the host of Persia. But for Major Pottinger's exertions and success at Bameean, how poor would have been Lord Ellenborough's triumphs at Ferozepore. Indeed there could have been no triumph at all; for either the troops would have been obliged to winter at Cabul, or they must have returned without the prisoners; and to have celebrated their return in such circumstances, with any demonstration of joy, would have been an insult to humanity. To Major Pottinger, therefore, does Lord Ellenborough owe pre-eminently the opportunity he has enjoyed for this grand display at Ferozepore; and we hope in a short time to hear, that the Court Martial has honourably acquitted him, and thus enabled the Governor General to give him that distinguished reception, which his services have so richly earned.

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THE FIVE PER CENT. LOAN has closed almost as unexpectedly as it opened. The holders of the Four Per Cents. are in ecstacy. Their Notes, which were at one time depressed to fourteen per cent. discount, have already risen to their old standard of four per cent., and this closing of the Exchequer against farther receipts at five per cent. will be equivalent to putting nearly Eighty lakhs of Rupees into their pockets.

The war in Affghanistan is therefore definitively closed; the troops are retiring to the repose of their cantonments, to talk over their exploits; and the loan which was kept open to supply their necessities, has been sealed up. Of the amount of debt actually incurred by our campaigns beyond the Indus, we are not able to give any accurate statement, but we think *five* millions sterling will be found rather above than below the mark. Three years of good husbanding of the public resources will be amply sufficient to liquidate this sum; and at the end of that period, Government will probably be in possession of a surplus income of a million and a half, or two millions sterling a year, to be devoted either to the extinction of the new debt, or to internal improvements. What may yet await us in the course of Providence, it is not for short sighted mortals to predict. But unless very unforeseen combinations should arise out of European politics, to roll the tide of invasion from Central Asia upon these provinces, there is little probability of the occurrence of events between the Indus and the Irawaddy, which will call for any extraordinary military expenditure. It may be thought to coerce Scinde and the Punjab; but the wealth of those countries will afford us a sufficient indemnity. Nepal will scarcely prove refractory, after the "great moral lesson" we have read the Court of Pekin; and if we should ever be called to interfere in the affairs of Burmah, the war may be completed at a tenth of the outlay which the first war entailed on us, while the acquisition of its maritime provinces, and more especially of the Teak forests, will render such a war an eventual advantage to us, as it would undoubtedly be to the people.

There is nothing indeed, in the present aspect of circumstances, or in the state of the finances, which should prevent Government, even now, doing that which it has never yet done—devoting fifty lakhs of Rupees a year, or *two and a half per cent.* of its annual rent roll, to the improvement of the estate, in the construction of roads, bridges, and canals, and the establishment of Schools and a good police. This would still leave more than a crore of Rupees of surplus revenue a year, for the object of clearing off the incumbrance occasioned by the Affghan war. It would prolong the liquidation of the new debt, it is true, for two or three years, but it would give the country such an impulse, as it has never received since we assumed the administration.

Indeed judging from past experience, it would appear to be for the interest of the country that the period of a surplus revenue should be delayed rather than accelerated. India, has never yet reaped any benefit from a full exchequer. The generosity of Government seems to have been always contracted, in exact proportion as its treasury was replenished. Never have the Court of Directors had the heart to say, even in the most palmy state of the finances, 'a third of our *surplus* revenue shall be sacredly devoted to public objects.' The assurance that the vaults of the Treasury were choked up with coin they knew not what to do with, has always been more grateful than the assurance, that the superfluous revenue had been employed in augmenting the source from which it was derived. The coin which was thus hoarded with a miser's avarice has however soon disappeared. When Lord Hastings had bequeathed a full treasury to his successor, and Government refused to give back any portion of these funds for public objects, the Burmese war came and swallowed all the funds up. When Lord William Bentinck again had restored the public finances to a healthy state, the Affghan war came down on us and more than exhausted all our treasures. It was the possession of large unappropriated funds, which may be considered in both these instances, as having in some measure encouraged the war, by affording such eminent facilities for beginning it. Had the treasury been empty, it is probable that the propriety of hostilities might not have been quite so apparent, or that the difficulty of equipping an army for the field, from the absence of the sinews of war, might have enforced the necessity of looking to some other expedient for meeting the difficulties of the crisis.

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THE MANCHESTER BANK.—The last Mail has brought intelligence of the failure of the Bank of Manchester, of which the Capital was 750,000*l.* This is the sixth bank, which has been closed in that town within the last six years, five of which were Joint Stock Banks. The subscribed capital of these banks amount to a sum rather above two millions and a half sterling; out of the wreck of which not more than 6, or at the farthest 700,000*l.* are likely to be realized. The annual returns of trade of the six banks amounted, six years ago, to at least *Sixty millions* sterling, which vast sum imparted life and vigor to the manufactures of the district. The stagnation of trade, which is now so severely felt, has been ascribed to the existence of the Corn-Laws and the consequent high price of Corn, as well as to the gradual sealing of markets on the Continents of Europe and America against us. That these events have contributed to produce the present distress, there can be no doubt; but to form a correct view of the cause of the difficulties in this district, we must bring to account the desolation occasioned by these repeated bankruptcies. Even under the most favorable circumstances, if the trade in corn was free, and the outlet for our productions unrestricted, such extensive failures could not fail to paralize the energies of the manufacturing community, and shake the confidence of the public at large. And it will doubtless be found that the destruction of commercial capital, occasioned by these failures, has been as influential in occasioning the distress under which the country labours, as the dearness of corn and the loss of our national customers.

The disclosures, which have been made in consequence of this failure, have been considered by those who are unfavourable to Joint Stock Banks, as illustrating the natural tendency of such institutions to abuse. There is some truth in their reasoning, mixed up perhaps with not a little prejudice. It is however a fact, that Chartered Banks have not been found to enjoy an unlimited lease of life, and that many of them have been carried away into the abyss of bankruptcy. Chartered Banks may likewise be mismanaged, and where there is mismanagement, the mere possession of a Charter is no obstacle to bankruptcy. The real question is, whether Chartered Banks or Joint Stock Banks are, from their constitution, most liable to that kind of misrule which is the shortest cut to the Insolvent Court. Judging from past experience, we should say, that Joint Stock Associations are exposed to rather greater danger than their chartered competitors. There is an inherent tendency in them to fall into the hands of a junto, who mystify the public every six months by incomprehensible accounts, and meanwhile work the funds and the credit of the Bank for their own advantage. There is a greater disposition in these associations to foster extravagant speculations, than to encourage honest industry. They may be considered high pressure-steam engines, always more liable to burst than the low pressure engines. They stand therefore in peculiar need of careful and jealous watching, while, at the same time, they naturally slide into a system of organization, which lulls public suspicion, and excludes public control. Hence they never seem to give any kind of intimation of their approaching fall; the canker worm is often found to be devouring their vitals at the time when their outward appearance is most blooming.

It is wise to learn from the misfortunes of our neighbours. This maxim, so useful in private life, is of peculiar importance in reference to Banking Associations, which, if managed with prudence and caution, will serve to stimulate industry throughout a whole district, but if conducted in a spirit of heedless extravagance, will involve in ruin all those who are unfortunately connected with them. Viewed in this light, the fall of the Manchester Bank is pregnant with instruction, which ought to be turned to public advantage.

The Bank possessed a paid up Capital of 750,000*l.* It was placed under the management of Mr. Burdekin and a Board of Managers, and

for several years appeared to be in a very flourishing condition. After successively paying handsome dividends, there was a surplus of 150,000*l*. on the books. But the caution or the honesty of the Managers began to slacken. A Mr. I. H. Heron was actually permitted to remain in the Direction, after he had compromized his engagements with the Bank for ten shillings in the pound. Very heavy advances were made upon very inadequate security. The Circular to Bankers, of the 14th October last, remarks with great justness, that "Bankers in manufacturing districts work at a decided disadvantage compared with Bankers in purely mercantile places; because in the former case they must, in many instances, seek their security in pledges of mills, factories, mines, &c.; which, with a succession of years of adverse trade, become valueless and unsaleable; in the latter case they can take pledges of produce, which, with a fair margin, will always prove good securities." The Manchester Bank was, from the necessity of its position, and not from choice, obliged to take in pawn this very dangerous description of property, and, having once saddled itself with mills and factories, was eventually obliged, as the *Manchester Observer* remarks, *to work them on its own account;* which of course was not done except at a great loss, only less than that which would have been incurred by bringing them at once to the hammer. The Bank also came under heavy and unwarrantable advances to particular firms. Mr. Richard Roberts received assistance to the extent of 74.009*l*.; Messrs. Hilton and Co. of 120,000*l*, and Joseph Raleigh and Co. of 170,000*l*. Thus, one half its Capital was locked up in the speculations of other individuals. But the evil day of reckoning was put off by various delusions, of which some of the Managers were the authors, and others the victims. A year before the Bank stopped, it was admitted that the surplus fund had been reduced from 150,000*l*. to 19,321*l*.; yet the affairs of the Bank were still represented to be sound. At the meeting which was then held, namely in October 1841, when suspicions had begun to spread regarding its condition and prospects, some of the Managers declared with exultation, that not only was the subscribed Capital untouched, but that there was a surplus of 19,000*l*.; and a Mr. Alderman Chappel said, in his simplicity, that there wanted only "a cordial support among the proprietors, to make the Bank of Manchester stand No. 1, among the Joint Stock Banks of Manchester."

In less than a twelvemonth after this flourish of the trumpet, namely, on the 4th of October, Mr. Burdekin absconded to America, the Bank stopped payment, and it was discovered that the surplus fund of the past year and the profits of the present year, amounting to 43,000*l*., were gone,—that the whole of the subscribed Capital of 750,000*l*. had disappeared;—and that the liabilities of the Bank were 16,000*l*. beyond its estimated assets; which said sum of 16,000*l*. the shareholders, who are many of them men of property, will be called on to make good, as well as every loss which may arise from the depreciation of the estimated assets, and this in addition to the entire sacrifice of the whole value of their shares. Well may the paper we have quoted remark, that "Such a tissue of gross mismanagement of funds and reckless gambling with other people's money, as that disclosed by the annual meeting, stands without a parallel in the History of Banking."

ABOLITION OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT IN INDIA.—The *Hurkaru* has stated that the Law Commission, which is about to be abolished, proposes as the last act of its existence, to abolish imprisonment for debt in India. Apart from the intrinsic merits of this question, we are at a loss to perceive how such a measure can fall within the province of the Law Commission. Their duties, as defined in the Charter are to make enquiries, [illegible] [pr]opose a Code, which is to be laid upon [illegible] [fo]r) the table of the House of Commons. The current legislation of the country is committed to the Legislative Council, and not to the Commission; and we can only account for the present announcement, by reference to the fact, that the Commissioners have hitherto been employed in any and every duty, except that to which they were specifically appointed. For this the Commissioners are not to blame, for they have acted under orders they could not disobey or controvert.

It is very possible that the Legislative Council, weighed down as it has been with the burden of legislation since Lord Ellenborough's arrival, may have requested the Members of the Law Commission to draft a law for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and that the Commissioners, considering this law as likely to be their last labour, may have undertaken the task; and a more important, if not difficult task they could scarcely have touched. The principle of imprisonment for debt is one of the most absurd, and at the same time the most iniquitous, which it is possible to conceive. It is absurd to lock a man up in jail, and thus deprive him of the means of exerting himself for the payment of his debts, in order to accelerate the liquidation of them. It is iniquitous to punish a man by incarceration, and to reduce his family to starvation, because he has contracted obligations, which, from some contingency he is unable to fulfil, and thus treat an unfortunate man with the severity of a criminal. It is part and parcel of the same bloody code of England, which consigned forty-eight thousand victims to death in the reign of Harry the Eighth, and which, so low down as the middle of the last century, adorned the approaches to the metropolis with gibbets. Christianity, humanity, and even common sense enforce on us the conviction that no man ought to be deprived of his liberty but for a crime. If a man is unwilling to pay his debts, transfer his property to his creditors. If he has been guilty of any fraud in his dealings with his fellow men, let him be tried as a criminal, and punished with imprisonment; but let not misfortune be aggravated by being regarded as a crime.

These are the principles which are now gaining ground in England; and every year tears away one fibre after another of our mistaken partiality for the sanguinary code of the dark ages of English legislation. Whether this country is as yet prepared for the adoption of this principle cannot be determined, except after much consideration. In this part of India every man is either a borrower or a lender; nine-tenths of the community are in debt to the remaining tenth. No man seems to have any horror of debt, or to feel any exultation when he can write himself a free man. Those who have money seem quite as eager to risk it, with inefficient security, on thirty-seven and a half per cent. interest, as those who have nothing are anxious to borrow it. Of course, the imprisonment of the debtor is the main security on which the creditor eventually depends for the payment of his debt. The abolition of this security would at first occasion much inconvenience and loss, but it would probably prove very beneficial in the end, by rendering the monied man less eager to endanger his money by lending it to those whom he cannot seize and impri[illegible] son. And whatever increases t[illegible] [illegible] of borrowing would be a real [illegible] country.

But the abolition of this practice [illegible] ly be safe unless it was accompa[illegible] complete organization of a system [illegible] [R]egistry. If Government intend to withdraw the hold a creditor has on the person of his debtor, and leave him no other security than that which his property may afford, it is indispensible that arrangements should be made to prevent the fictitious alienation of that property. We venture to affirm, that in no country under the sun, are fraudulent transfers of property so systematic and so general, as in India. Such transfers must be not only interdicted, but prevented, by making the registration of every transaction compulsory. If it be necessary, Government might even resort to the admirable plan adopted in Scotland, and make the validity of the deed commence from the day of its Registry, and not from that of its execution. No squeamish feelings of humanity should be allowed to interfere with the strict and stern exaction of Registry in every case. It is a false humanity which would foster those vicious propensities, in which this repugnance to registration originates. Every possible facility should be afforded for registration; but as soon as the system can be brought into operation, the indisposition of the natives to register should only be regarded as an additional reason for compelling them to do it. It will be a bright day for India, when every Civil Jail is pulled down, and a Central Registry office erected in its stead.

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THE EGYPTIAN SOCIETY.—We have much pleasure in publishing the prospectus of a Society which has been for some time established in Egypt, to collect information regarding that ancient country, now rendered doubly interesting to the residents in India. It will be seen that one of the main objects of this association is to collect a library of reference, and to form an institution which may afford facilities for the researches of those, who take an interest in the antiquities of the land of the Pharaohs and the Ptolemies. This institution cannot fail to prove advantageous in an eminent degree to those, who may make some stay in Egypt in their voyage between India and Europe. Much previous time is now lost to enquirers, before they know how and where to begin their enquiries; while the absence of works to assist their researches too often induces them to neglect all enquiry. This association will furnish the traveller and the sojourner with the means of directing his attention to whatever has a prominent interest in the wonders of Egypt, and thus enable him to make the most of his time and double the value of his visit. We would earnestly recommend it to the patronage of every intellectual individual, who may take Egypt in his route from hence to his native land, and would advise him to encourage the institution, by a life subscription. He will thus not only reap a personal benefit from the advantages which it affords, but also enjoy the satisfaction of augmenting them for the benefit of others.

THE CHURCH MAGAZINE.—No periodical that we are acquainted with has experienced a renovation of its existence so often as that which has now assumed the above title. We shall be truly rejoiced to find it manifest a proportionate vitality. By its last change, from a Church of England, to a Church Magazine, it ceases to appear as the organ of a section of the Church [illegible]al; and consequently it takes a more li[illegible]ne, and claims a wider range of sympathy and support. Perhaps in this the risk is run of losing sight of passing events and practical matters, and so of failing in gaining the public ear. Indeed the subjoined address of the new Editor seems to say, that his grand object will be to awaken personal religion, and further a devout and contemplative spirit in his readers. And truly a more pure, a more Christian object could not be chosen. If he succeeds, he will have the happiness of accomplishing what of all things is at present most wanted in the Christian Church. For this very reason his success is the more uncertain. In the Church, as well as in the world, the present is an age of strife, noise and bustle: and any man of tolerable ability who will take a boisterous part on any side is sure of some attention; and in proportion to his violence he may expect to be favoured and applauded. Should he think the caresses of one party a compensation for the blows of another, he may attain a kind of stormy enjoyment. The present Editor of the Church Magazine has chosen another and a better part: and we shall take it as a token for good to the Church, if his hopes are realized. We need scarcely say that in his success we shall unfeignedly rejoice.

ADDRESS.

Our readers will perceive that this periodical is presented to them, this day, in an altered form. Its name has been slightly changed; and its size considerably enlarged, without any increase of price. Its principles are now sufficiently manifested by the motto we have selected from Chillingworth, and its management has been transferred to other hands.

Our objects in carrying on this "labour of love," will be, we trust in simplicity and godly sincerity, "*Glory to God in the highest, and on Earth peace, good-will towards men.*" We therefore desire to proceed in humble dependence on the Divine blessing, and in the spirit of fervent prayer. We desire herein, also, the co-operation of our friends, that they, with us, may supplicate the giver of every good and every perfect gift, for some fruit to His glory from this publication. Our hearts' desire is to promote the edification of the Lord's beloved people; and the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, by calling those who are yet ignorant of the infinite glory of the Saviour's love, to a knowledge of His Great Salvation. And, if but *one* wandering sheep be brought through the means of our labours into the fold of the Good Shepherd, we shall rejoice unspeakably, in being thus highly honored as the chosen instruments of so mighty and blessed a change.

We very earnestly request assistance and communications, from all who sympathize with us in our anxious hope, that this Magazine may henceforth be used as the means of exalting the Saviour, and making known to this perishing world His unsearchable riches. To Him we now humbly commend the undertaking, and on Him alone do we rely. "*The beauty of the Lord our God be upon us, and establish thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands establish thou it.*" Psalm xc. 17.—*The Church Magazine.*

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5.

— The *Star* of this morning mentions, that the Committee of the Ryan Testimonial Fund, have just published their accounts, among which is the novel and objectionable item of 400 Rs. as Commission to the Secretary. We do not remember a single instance, in which a poundage has been allowed to the Secretary of these voluntary funds. His office is always considered honorary; his labor is one of love not profit; at least so it is understood by those who acquiesce in his taking on him those duties. It will be necessary for the public to open its eyes, which are too often shut within the ditch —when another matter of a subscription is on the tapis.

— Major Abbott, has been duly installed in charge of the Gun carriage agency. The *Hurkaru* says the late Agent was not minded to vacate immediately; but Major Lumsdaine had signified his intention to retire, and the Governor General would not allow him to change his mind. Our contemporary says, that his Lordship would have made room for Major Broadfoot in an equally summary way, but Mr. Blundell would not take the hint and wrote what the *Hurkaru* calls a very spirited letter. It remains to be seen whether Lord Ellenborough will force the Resident at Moulmein to resign. The Resident had last year applied for leave to go home, which was refused. The question therefore is whether a Government which will not allow an officer to go home when he will,—has a right—it has always the power—to make him go home when he would not.

— We copy from the *Hurkaru* an account of Lord Ellenborough's festivities at Ferozepore.

— Mr. Montague continues his lectures on Political Economy at the Mechanics' Institute. In his last lecture, he dissected the Zemindarry system, and demonstrated that it was vitally inimical to the interests of the Agricultural classes. We are not informed how many were present on this occasion. We hope the learned lecturer will be induced to publish this lecture; the Landholder's Association will of course be at the expense of the impression.

—Letters from Ferozepore state, that it is the Governor General's intention to erect a fort at that station—where it is not needed—to be called Fort Ellenborough, in which two columns are to be erected as memorials of the Affghan campaigns, the one inscribed with all the battles fought and won, and the other with the names of all the officers who fell. This report smells incredible. It is utterly impossible that, a Nobleman who found fault publicly with the extravagance of his predecessor can intend to outdo him in expense. It it incredible that while a Finance Committee is sitting to save the shillings and pence, by curtailing allowances and abolishing offices, the Governor General can dream of an expensive fort, which will absorb half a million sterling.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6.

— We have much pleasure in publishing the Address presented to Col. Low, late Resident at Lucknow, by the European officers of the station, on the occasion of his quitting office to return to Europe. Col. Low's public services have received, as they deserved, the meed of praise from his public employers; the present address is a tribute of respect and esteem from those who have witnessed his private liberality, both pecuniary and social. His departure will be a great loss to the society at the station, and will not be easily made up by his successor though decorated with the title of Envoy.

— Accounts from the scene of hostilities in Bundlekund, dated the 24th December, appear in this morning's *Englishman*, from which we learn that Reports of the ex-Raja and his insurgents being in the neighbourhood of the encampment had been spread abroad repeatedly; but though parties had been sent out, not the soul, or a body of rebel was to be seen. The country appears *perfectly quiet*, and the cultivators are looking after their fields, totally unconscious of the rebellion, which is supposed to exist in the province.

— The *Englishman* says there was a good rehearsal of the battle of *Moscow* on the 2[illegible]th of December, by the army assembled at Ferozepore. He also says, of course on the authority of a letter, that Shere Singh was expected on the 24th—to keep Christmas with Lord Ellenborough doubtless—but Shere Singh will not cross the Sutledge if for no other reason, at least because there is no bridge over it. The *Hurkaru* seems better informed of these matters. He says, it is thought that the bridge of boats, which was swept away the day after General Nott had crossed, disappeared by design rather than by accident; and that the absence of the bridge was advantageous, in saving Lord Ellenborough from the necessity of executing some threat which in his wrath he had uttered against Shere Singh.

— The unfortunate Shahpoor, whom General Pollock left on the throne of Cabul, is now a fugitive at Peshawur. Mahomed Akbar is supreme at Cabul. Zeman Khan is Governor of Jellalabad, Shumsooddeen of Ghuzni; and Sultan Jan of Candahar. Every thing is reverting to the old state of things as it was before we entered the country.

— The Five Per Cent. Loan is closed; and the four per cent. loan is opened again, to which no body will subscribe.

— We are happy to learn that the Parental Academy has got rid of all its debts, and will begin the year, as the *Hurkaru* tells us, with the *sure prospect* of improvement. It is pleasing to find that there are any sure prospects for the year 1843. But it is satisfactory to hear that Dr. Duff and Dewan Ram Komul Sen have undertaken the task of remodelling the Institution, so as to accommodate it to the circumstances of the country.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7.

— It is now stated that Col. Shelton's Court Martial will take place at Loodiana, as the Governor General was to leave Ferozepore on the 2d or 3d of January. The information elicited on his trial and that of Major Pottinger, will go far to elucidate the hitherto mysterious history of the events which transpired at Cabul, between the 2d of Nov. and the 7th January.

— The relief of the Army, which has been looked for with much anxiety, is at length made public.

— The Army assembled at Ferozepore, which enacted the battle of *Moscow* on the 20th, was set to rehearse the battle of *Salamanca* on the 20th, which battle it was to fight over again on the 31st.

— Sir George Arthur has given a grand fete at Bombay, in honour of the victories in Affghanistan and the peace in China. In the course of his speech, he eulogised Lord Ellenborough's conduct in reference to the expedition to China; for doubts having arisen as to the interpretation of a certain despatch from England, and which would have caused much delay by a reference to the Home Authorities, Lord Ellenborough took on himself to interpret it, and said, now if you succeed, the glory will be yours; but if you fail, the responsibility shall be mine. In another part of his speech Sir Arthur is somewhat ambiguous. He said, "Every gentleman present was aware of the difficulties in which India had been placed, at the period of the arrival of the present Governor General. They all know its present situation, and how much was due to the Noble Lord who had taken such special care to equip the troops under General Pollock for an advance." If the Governor alludes to Lord Auckland, he is perfectly right; if to the present Governor General, his assertion will require to be qualified in no small degree. We have yet to learn what efforts were made to equip General Pollock for the march, and why, if they were made, they were so unsuccessful, that five months after Lord Ellenborough's arrival, the General was obliged to advance to Cabul in a state of unexampled destitution of almost every thing.

— We learn from the *Hurkaru* that the Honourable the Governor has fixed on Saturday the 14th at 11 o'clock to preside at the distribution of the prizes at the Hooghly College, which were earned at the last half year's examination.

— We copy from the *Bombay Times* the Proclamation issued fifteen years ago by Sir Lionel Smith at Poona, so remarkable for its straight forward soldier-like style. The Proclamation has been called into memory by way of comparison with the Proclamations of the Governor General and Sir Charles Napier; which are equally singular, without being altogether quite so racy.

MONDAY, JANUARY 9.

— The Editor of the *Delhi Gazette*, in the last number of the past year, returns thanks to his subscribers for the encouragement they have afforded his labours, and states his circulation at 1100. We have therefore four, and possibly five papers in India, with a circulation of more than a thousand. Much of this increase is to be attributed doubtless to the excitement which the events of the past year have occasioned, but there can be no question that the reading public has been greatly increased within the last seven or eight years, since the Editor of the *Hurkaru*, speaking upon an experience of more than ten years then affirmed that the reading community was stationary, and that the subscribers gained by one paper were abstracted from its contemporaries.

— The effect of the closing of the Five Per Cent. Loan on the Government Securities has been immediate and decisive; the four per cents, have rallied and now stand at a discount of only 4 or per cent. The Five per cents, are already at a premium of from three and a half to four per cent.

— James Kiernan, who has been found guilty of cutting and wounding the Police with intent to do some grievous bodily harm, has been sentenced to transportation to Van Dieman's land for fourteen years.

— The last number of the *Christian Advocate* states, that a scientific Mission, consisting of more than thirty individuals, eminent in different branches of science and literature, was about to be despatched to India by the King of Prussia. The celebrated Sungskrit scholar, Professor Bopp, is at the head of the mission, the members of which are to remain five years in India.

— The first Criminal Sessions of the year, under the new arrangement, commenced on Saturday last. Sir John Grant charged the Grand Jury and congratulated them on the lightness of the Calender.

— Of all the shows at Ferozepore, by far the most interesting was a dinner given to the men of Her Majesty's 13th by the Sepoys of the 35th N. I. These two distinguished corps "have kept together in their chivalry," they have fought side by side in the engagements of the past year; they stood together in the dangers and privations of the siege of Jellalabad; and are now about to be seperated from each other. They regard one another as brothers; and so strong is the feeling of attachment, which has grown up between them, that the sepoys, laying aside their prejudices, have given an entertainment in the European style to their comrades, in which sixty dozen of beer, it is said, were expended.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10.

— The latest account from Ferozepore is that the Army begun to disperse on the 2d of January, that no body has heard any thing certain of the grand boon to the army, which it was understood Lord Ellenborough was about to grant; and that it is even probable that he has after all no boon whatever to give.

— The *Hurkaru* states, that the reply of the Court of Directors to the Ten propositions, which were submitted by the Management of the Military Orphan Society to them, has been received. The Court, so far as the pockets of others are concerned, have no objection to make the increased rate of subscription compulsory on the army, but as far as their own interests are involved, they are more chary. They are willing therefore to grant interest at *four* per cent. on deposit! and to allow the Society to remit through them at 1s. 11d. the Rupee!!

— The *Bombay Times*, received in Calcutta yesterday, has letters from Sukkur to the 10th of December, which reveal more of the political secrets of Government than appears consonant with the secrecy which has been enjoined on the Political authorities. Lord Ellenborough is demanding a cession of territory, on the banks of the Indus to which we have no political right whatsoever, we mean no more right than we had to enter and possess ourselves of Cabul, or of Delhi, or of Calcutta. The Ameers of Scinde are unwilling to yield the point; but they are utterly powerless, and will be compelled to submit like the rest of India, to the law of the strongest. It is therefore more probable that every thing will be settled most amicably, that there will be neither gunpowder used nor prize money gained.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11.

— The *Englishman's* information from Ferozepore is that Lord Ellenborough had arranged to leave on the 4th Instant.

— From the *Hurkaru* we learn that the son of Shere Singh had come to Ferozepore, accompanied by his Father's Prime Minister, Dhian Singh, with General Court and a fine body of troops, both Cavalry and Infantry, and a grand military show had been got up for their entertainment. A movement to Lahore was talked of in Camp; but nothing is known for certain about it.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. Cullimore, Esq. ... | ... to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. F. W. Briggs, .. | ... ditto, | 23 | 0 |
| Conductor Green, ... | ... to Dec. 1842, | 12 | 0 |
| Soorrea Rao, ... ... | ... to June, 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| J. Pattle, Esq. ... ... | ... to Dec. 1843, | 40 | 0 |
| W. Brown, Esq. ... | ... to Dec. 1842, | 20 | 0 |
| J. Innes, Esq. ... ... | .. to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. Col. J. D. Parsons, | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. T. Fisher, .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. W. W. Evans, .. | ditto, | 10 | 0 |
| H. Constable, Esq. ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| C. D. Horst, Esq. ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| The Ladies of the 45th Regt. Madras N. I. at Quilon, .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| W. S. Lorraine, Esq. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. A. Wheatley, .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| T. Oxley, Esq. .. ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| The Hon. S. Garling, .. | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. J. W. Michell, ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Major Genl. G. Cooper, ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| A. Colvin, Esq. .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. Col. J. Colvin, ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. G. Kirby, .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| W. Lambert, Esq. ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. Col. W. H. Sleeman, | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| J. T. Rivaz, Esq. ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| D. Richardson, Esq. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| John Allan, Esq. .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. J. Mattaie, .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| W. Cuppage, Esq. ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co. | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. J. D. Cunningham, | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| G. U. Adam, Esq. .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. Col. G. Conran. .. | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Messrs. Turner, Stopford and Co. | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| G. Lushington, Esq. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| L. Zeigler, Esq. ... | ... to June, 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| Baboo Lokenath Bose, ... | ditto, | 10 | 0 |
| Lieut. J. G. Stephen, ... | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Major C. Thoresby, ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| James Lean, Esq. ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| James Belford, Esq. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| H. Bousfield, Esq. .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |

The undersigned begs thankfully to acknowledge the following sums for the Relief of Native Christians at Kishnaghur which shall be duly remitted to the Reverend Missionaries at that Station for Distribution:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Captain G. T. Marshall, .. .. .. | 5 | 0 |
| E. Currie, Esq. ... ... .. .. | 25 | 0 |
| J. Lewis, Esq. ... .. .. .. | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. H. S. Fisher, .. .. .. ... | 5 | 0 |
| C. J. Richards, Esq. .. ... ... | 20 | 0 |
| Messrs. Wallis and Co. .. .. .. | 16 | 0 |
| Mr. B. W. Lazarus.... .. .. .. | 8 | 0 |
| C. W. Brietzcke, Esq. .. ... ... | 13 | 0 |

C. W. BRIETZCKE.
*Secy. Kishnaghur Relief Fund.*

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

THE REV. R. B. BOSWELL.

In consequence of the intended departure of the Rev. R. B. Boswell, the principal Members of his congregation convened in the Library of St. James' Church, for the purpose of presenting him with an address. Mr. Tucker, of the Civil Service, kindly undertook to read the address, a copy of which we have unfortunately not been able to procure, but we can assure our readers that the sentiments conveyed the most heartfelt regret for the loss they are about to sustain, and the most sincere good wishes for his future welfare, both temporal and spiritual. Mr. Tucker then in behalf of the congregation begged Mr. Boswell's acceptance of a handsomely bound copy of the Holy Scriptures. Mr. Boswell returned thanks in a most affectionate and warm-hearted speech, in which he declared that the spiritual interest of his flock had always been his chief study: and he hoped by the blessing of God, he may be able once more to "return to his dear little flock at St. James'." There was hardly a dry eye in the room.—*Eng. Jan. 9.*

FORT WILLIAM,
SECRET DEPARTMENT, 3D JANUARY, 1843.
NOTIFICATION
BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Camp Ferozepore, 23d December*, 1842.

This day Major General Nott passed the Sutlej at the head of his victorious force.

The Major General was received at the foot of the bridge by the Governor General and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, attended by their respective staffs and escorts.

The Governor General was accompanied by Jye Sing Rao Ghatkee, by the Rajah of Jheend and other chiefs of Sirhind.

The troops and followers of the Rajah of Jheend and of the other chiefs, were formed in two lines, beyond the escorts of the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief.

The gates of the Temple of Somnauth passed the bridge under the escort directed to be formed by the Governor General's order, the escort of infantry being composed of volunteers from the 2d regiment of grenadiers.

The following are the Officers selected by Major General Nott, to accompany the [illegible]

Major Leech, Pol. Agent,
Captain R. N. MacLean, [illegible]
Lieutenant J. Travers, [illegible] Infantry,
Asst.-Surgeon M. A. B. Gerrard,

and the same are appointed accordingly.

The Governor General delivered to the [illegible] Jemadar of the escort of the infantry, a flag of the 3 colors of the Military Ribbon of India [illegible] inscribed thereon "Ghuznee," in English, Persian and Hindee, and informed Captain MacLean, Commandant of the escort, that on their return to their regiment, the flag was to be retained by the 2d grenadiers, as a third color, in commemoration of their distinguished services.

Major General Nott, appointed Resident at the Court of Lucknow, will bear the title of Envoy to the King of Oude, and that of "Excellency" in all communications with His Majesty.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India. T. H. MADDOCK.
*Secy. to the Government of India, with the Governor General.*

FEROZEPORE.

"Lord Ellenborough's hospitable and sumptuous reception of us poor civils who had been stationed, and also serving for the last year or two, has been denounced by some of your correspondents as wrong. All I know is that, whether or not it be wrong, it is wondrous pleasant.

"I dined with him last night, as one of a few of our rather large party, who were invited to meet our gallant General. Nothing could surpass the splendour of the scene. Nothing that I have seen has so nearly realized my earlier impressions of Eastern pomp. Three tents of an enormous size had been united, and the centre one, in which we dined, was as brilliantly lighted as it is possible for any tent to be; and over the table, which formed three sides of a square, hung silken banners, of the colours (in horizontal layers) of the military ribbon of India. On these were inscribed the names of the several actions in Affghanistan, in which our troops have 'gathered laurels'—the names were written (finely worked in gold thread) in the upper stripe in Persian, in the centre one in Old English, and in the lower one in Sanscrit characters.

"The dinner of course was superb 'magnifique,' and when the delicious champagne had begun to exhilarate us, the noble host proposed the health of the Sovereign. Need I say that this was drunk with all loyalty and lots of 'hips more?'

"The Governor-General next proposed the health of General Pollock, which he prefaced with one of the happiest speeches that ever I have been doomed to [illegible]; and surely the occasion was an auspicious one. I believe I could give you a pretty accurate idea of the harangue in question —but time and space alike fail me for such a purpose. Besides, as they had the speeches, it might be only fair to give your readers their share of the Champagne and Burgundy—to wash them down, withal, even though they were not (as sure they were not) dry.

"The third toast was the Commander-in-Chief, and his Excellency's return speech was (in its way) perhaps as good as any that were made that night.

"The fourth toast proposed by his Lordship was General Nott's health, and the European portion of the Army of Affghanistan, and the fifth and last was the health of Brigadier Monteath on the occasion of his accession to the honour, now just conferred on an Officer of the Company's service of being Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty.

"The party broke up at about half past eleven, and we left the table unanimous in the opinion that in Lord Ellenborough the Army possesses a sincere friend—a friend in deeds as well as words.—*Hurkaru.*

Our letters from Ferozepore diminish in number and in interest. The following paragraph from one of them dated the 28th ultimo, embraces all that is worth giving to the reader:—

"As you have a regular correspondent here, and so I need not attempt to tell you of our doings, though, after all, we have done and are doing very little out of the common. The *best* thing that has come off, was a dinner given by the 35th N. I. to the 13th Light Infantry, for which Jack provided, as I am told, 60 dozens of beer beside wines, and all sorts of edibles, but beef and the unclean beast,

The story goes that the 35th, fully expecting the whole of the 13th to be hors de combat, volunteered to take all their duties, for two days after the feast, and procured, or *tried* to procure, every dooly in camp to carry home their *disabled* guests! The 13th return the compliment with a nautch, and present the 35th, also with a handsome uttur and pawndan, which is being made up at Delhi. There is more to gratify in these too little affairs, than in all the rest of the tom-foolery and humbug, put together; however, there has been very little of the two latter after all. Shere Sing is not coming over; but deputed Dhyan Sing to pay his respects. The force were out on the 26th, and again this morning, rehearsing for the grand Review of the 31st. I do not *know* the number under arms, but guess there could not have been less than 28 or 30,000. Altogether, there are some 36 or 37,000 on the *green*. Weather delightful, and the rain now falling will keep down the dust, I hope till the break-up next week. The parade this morning was at 10 o'clock. The people who write to the papers anticipating starvation and such like stuff, are noodles. The bazars have been so abundantly supplied (as one of the commissariat officers told me) that grain of all kinds is still cheaper than at Kurnaul or Meerut, notwithstanding that there are about *two lakhs* of people here, with teeth and venters! Small articles for officers use, such as fowls, eggs, and so forth, are scarce and dear, and odd indeed would it be if they were not. Bhoosee, grass and firewood form a case of ditto; but though dear, they are still procurable."—*Eng. Jan.* 9.

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ADDRESS OF THE PRISONERS TO MAJOR POTTINGER.

It is with sincere pleasure we give publicity to the subjoined correspondence between the released prisoners and Major Eldred Pottinger, C. B. If there is any thing to alloy that pleasure it may arise from the circumstance of the testimony not being so unanimous as we feel sure it ought to have been. The omission of two names gives a color to certain reports which we had fully hoped to have seen without foundation:—

*Ferozepore, 19th December*, 1842.

My dear Sir,—Your exertions at Bameean for our release from captivity have elicited the warmest feelings of gratitude and admiration. The chief praise is due to you of making the Huzareh Sirdars friendly towards us, of binding Mahomed Saleh Khan firmly to our interests, and of perfecting the whole plan successfully. The cheerfulness and determination with which you entered on the difficult task imposed upon you must be ever gratefully remembered by us, and in token of our esteem and regard, we beg your acceptance of a piece of plate, which will be forwarded to you as soon as completed. Wishing you every success in your future career, we remain, my dear Sir,

Your obliged and sincere friends,

(Signed by direction of the Committee for the undermentioned by)

EDWARD WEBB, *Lieut.*
*39th Regiment M. N. I.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Lady Macnaghten, | Captain Burnett, |
| Lady Sale, | „ Alston, |
| Mrs. Eyre, | „ Harris, |
| „ Sturt, | „ Evans, |
| „ Boyd, | „ Drummond, |
| „ Mainwaring, | „ Eyre, |
| „ Waller, | „ Waller, |
| Major Griffiths, | „ Boyd, |
| Captain Johnson, | „ Poett, |
| „ Mackenzie, | „ Mein, |
| „ Melville, | Lieut. Crawford, |
| „ Lawrence, | „ Nicolson, |
| „ Souter, | „ Williams, |
| „ Airey, | „ Haughton, |
| „ Walsh, | Doctor Magrath, |
| „ Warburton, | „ Thompson. |

To Major Pottinger, C. B., &c. &c.

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(Major Pottinger's reply.)

*Ferozepore, 20th December*, 1842.

My dear Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is with real and heartfelt gratification that I acknowledge Lieut. Webb's letter of yesterday, conveying your sentiments on my humble endeavours towards our release, and I shall always consider your unsought testimony to my exertions in liberating so many of my country women, their children and my comrades as the proudest reward I could receive; I therefore beg you will accept my warmest thanks, and believe me that I should prize any memorial of your esteem and regard as above all price. It would be unbecoming in me to underrate the credit you have in so kind a manner borne witness to, but permit me to say I also am under deep obligation to you all for the courage displayed by you and the trust you placed in me, which, joined with the cordial co-operation of my co-adjutors, Captains G. St. P. Lawrence, of the 11th Light Cavalry, and Johnson, of the 20th N. I., gave me the confidence necessary to take advantage of the favourable opening which a merciful Providence had vouchsafed to us when it was apparent to all that human aid was nearly hopeless, and trusting that the same Providence may prolong your lives in happiness and shield you from a recurrence of the sad scenes we have lately undergone.

I remain, my dear Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obliged and faithful friend.
ELDRED POTTINGER.

To Lady Macnaghten, Lady Sale, &c. &c. Major Griffiths, Captain Johnson, &c. &c.—*Delhi Gazette, December* 31.

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The following is our latest intelligence from Head Quarters:—

"*Camp Ferozepore, Dec.* 28, 1842.—I understand the Governor-General has appointed His Excellency George Clerk, Esq., Envoy to the Maharajah Shere Sing; Major General Lumley, Adjutant-General of the Army; Major General Smith, Adjutant-General H. M. Forces; Brigadier Monteath, C. B., and Brigadier Wymer, to be a Court of enquiry into the conduct of Major Pottinger, subsequently to the death of Sir Wm. Macnaghten, until he became a prisoner of the Affghans.

"The Court to have the power of sending for persons, papers, and records, and to appoint its own secretary, and any writers who may be required.

"The Secretary to the Government of India will place before the Court, on its assembling, all the papers which are now in the office, apparently bearing upon the matters to be subjected to enquiry.

"All evidence taken is to be recorded and reported.

"The Court was to assemble on the day subsequent to the date of this order, (27th Dec., 1842.) at the tent of His Excellency the Envoy to Maharajah Shere Sing, who will act as President of the Court.—*Hurkaru, January* 9.

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SIR LIONEL SMITH'S POONAH GENERAL ORDER.

Having in our last, in noticing Sir C. NAPIER'S Sukkur general order, referred to some of those of SIR LIONEL SMITH, a friend has kindly favoured us with one of the most racy. It was issued in 1827, but has, so far as we know, never yet appeared in print; and we think we cannot do better than give it for the edification of our readers. We believe that everything else having failed, this was found thoroughly effectual for the object proposed to be answered:—

"Orders, remonstrances, entreaties, have equally failed in preventing the Cadets or acting Ensigns, attached to Regiments, from riding or driving furiously on the Military Roads to the great terror of delicate Ladies and grave gentlemen,

"The Major-General is determined to keep down this nuisance.

"Commanding officers having Cadets attached to their regiments, will so arrange their drill instructions, that they may be dressed and accoutred on their private parades every evening from half past 5 to half past 6 o'clock, either with the sword, musket, or fuzee, as most required. They are on no account to be dismissed before half past six.

"The Major General is aware that some of these young officers are of a mild and gentlemanly deportment to guarantee their correct conduct in any situation, *and these may be excused at the discretion of Commanding officers*, if this hour of drill is inconvenient, but the far greater number are as refractory as the tatoos they ride. With them this course of drill is to be strictly carried on for the next ten days at least. If by that time they are made sensible of the impropriety of their conduct, they may be released on signing the following promise:—

"'I have been made aware of the orders against furious riding and driving on the Military Road, and I do promise, on my honour, to avoid offending against these orders in time to come."

"Commanding Officers then become responsible for the obedience of the officers,—failing in which they are to be placed in arrest.

"Yesterday evening two Cadets were galloping on the highways, apparently for a wager, and in *white jackets and forage caps*. This is another disobedience of orders.

"Worse than all where European and Native Soldiers pass these gentlemen and salute, they take not the least notice of the compliment. It is a crime in a Soldier not to salute an officer, but it is a great deal more criminal in the officer and gentleman not to return it.

"Commanding officers will be so good as to explain this, and to instruct these young gentlemen who they are to give this salute to themselves.

"If the Cadets must race let them go to the brigade ground, or race-course; and the Major General would willingly join in getting up a good sweepstakes for them,—*but they shall not set orders at defiance*, and put women and children and old gentlemen in bodily fear, when quietly engaged in their evening exercise."—*Bombay Times, December* 28.

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Number and Tonnage of square-rigged vessels from 1837-38 and 1841-42: both inclusive.

| | Number. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1837-38 | ... 203 | .. 91,187 |
| 1838-39 | ... 245 | ... 101,656 |
| 1839-40 | .. 238 | .. 104,514 |
| 1840-41 | .. 280 | ... 126,598 |
| 1841-42 | ... 329 | ... 154,400 |

Number and Tonnage of small craft.

| | Number. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1837-38 | ... not quoted | ... 206,515 |
| 1838-39 | ... not quoted | .. 348,484 |
| 1839-40 | ... not quoted | ... 358,499 |
| 1840-41 | ... 19,043 | .. 317,837 |
| 1841-42 | ... 19,533 | ... 424,316 |

| Trade. | | Value Rupees. | Revenue. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1837-38 | Imports.. | 74,832,001 | Rs. 1,225,773 |
| | Exports... | 64,536,793 | |
| | Total .. | 139,368,794 | |
| 1838-39 | Imports.. | 91,797,737 | .. 1,355,262 |
| | Exports... | 74,898,818 | |
| | Total .. | 166,696,555 | |
| 1839-40 | Imports... | 51,322,710 | ... 1,113,154 |
| | Exports... | 58,133,849 | |
| | Total ... | 109,456,559 | |
| 1840-41 | Imports... | 94,474,175 | ... 1,889,553 |
| | Exports... | 78,031,816 | |
| | Total .. | 172,505,991 | |
| 1841-42 | Imports.. | 80,768,265 | ... 1,970,263 |
| | Exports.. | 77,168,432 | |
| | Total ... | 157,936,697 | |

—*Bombay Times, Dec.* 28.

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COMPOUND MAGICAL SQUARE,

CALLED IN ARRACANESE

*Atet let* အထက်လက်

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 2 | 7 | 16 | 9 | 14 | 11 | 4 | 9 |
| 4 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| 5 | 10 | 3 | 12 | 17 | 10 | 7 | 12 | 5 |
| 14 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 8 |
| 9 | 11 | 13 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 5 | 7 | 9 |
| 10 | 15 | 8 | 8 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 4 |
| 13 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 15 | 8 | 13 |
| 8 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 14 |
| 9 | 14 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 16 | 9 |

The above curious Table is taken from a stone slab found erected at the gate of a fort in the ancient Capital of Arracan. It is inscribed on the stone in Burman characters. A close inspection of this table brings to view many peculiarities.— 1, The sum of the numbers in any line whether taken perpendicularly, horizontally or diagonally (through the centre) is 81. 2, The sum of three numbers in any line whether taken perpendicularly, horizontally or diagonally in any of the 9 smaller squares is the same. The sums of such 3 numbers in different smaller squares however differ from each other. The sums of three numbers in a row in the several smaller squares are as follow, viz:—In the left hand and top square the sum is

$18=3\times6$. In the right hand and top square it is $24=4\times6$. In the left hand and bottom it is $30=5\times6$. In the right hand and bottom it is $36=6\times6$. In the middle and bottom square it is $15=5\times3$. In the middle and right hand one it is $21=7\times3$. In the middle one it is $27=9\times3$ or the cube of 3. In the middle and left hand one it is $33=11\times3$. In the middle and top it is $39=13\times3$.
3, In the whole, if we count the number of times which each number occurs, we shall perceive that the number of times agrees with the number itself in every instance till we reach the number 9, above which the numbers of times diminish in the same manner as they have increased till we arrive at 17 which occurs but once.
4, From what has just been stated it appears that all the numbers less than 9 are symmetrical with those above 9 in regard to the number of times which they occur;—they are so also with respect to their location and distance from the centre of the whole square. An ingenious mind will not fail to discover other peculiarities, but the above-named are sufficient to shew that this production had not its origin in an untaught mind.
—*From a Correspondent.* —— L. S.

### ADDRESS TO COL. LOW.

TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. LOW, C. B.
*Resident at Lucknow.*

DEAR SIR,—In whatever manner we may endeavour to express our regret at parting with you, we shall convey but a faint impression of our feelings at losing a deservedly dear and estimable friend; one who in all the relations of society, has gained the good opinion of every one whose happy fortune it has been to be associated with him in public or private life—but however unequal to the labour which is certainly one of love, we have a higher aim than the mere expression of our feelings, we wish to show that we are capable of appreciating those admirable qualities, which have enabled you to pass through a long and arduous career, with the greatest credit to yourself and advantage to your country.

The Governor General of India has expressed in orders his opinion of the services which you have rendered to the state, more especially those performed under his personal direction, and we are fully aware that nothing we could say could add to that testimony as regards your public character, we can only express our conviction that it was well merited. In the name of all those who have benefited by the exercise of those virtues for which you are distinguished as a man, we beg to offer you our heartfelt thanks for the manner in which you have acted as the head of our society.

The extreme liberality of your contributions to all objects of public utility and Charity; and the ready and effective assistance you have given in promoting all measures tending to keep up a good and proper feeling in society, are generally known; but none but those who have benefited by them are aware of the extent of your private charities, and if the one amongst us best acquainted with them were to mention but a small portion of them, you would be the first to deprecate such a display, and therefore we avoid alluding to them further than to say (what in justice to yourself we are bound to do.) that no one ever applied to you in vain, and that in all cases which were appealed to you, you gave the most liberal assistance—and according to the circumstances either gave advice as a friend or afforded relief as a Prince.

If we were to attempt to say all that our esteem and regard for you dictate, we could not say more than you amply deserve, but we feel that ours is comparatively a humble duty: we have, in the first intance, to regret your loss to our society; next, to thank you for the many acts of kindness which you have conferred on us; and to express our earnest hope that wherever you and your inestimable family may fix your abode, you and Mrs. Low may enjoy in the society of those dearest to you the utmost extent of happiness which could fall to the lot of man—and that in returning to your Native country, you may not only enjoy perfect health, but that surrounded by your family and happy tenants you may command the admiration, esteem, respect and attachment of those associated with you as completely as you do of those friends whom you leave in India.

We are much obliged by your having acceded to the wishes of the society conveyed through us, in allowing us to retain a full length Picture of you, taken by Mr. Beechey to be kept in the Banqueting room, where you have for so many years presided, not only for the purpose of keeping up a recollection of you, but that all who look upon it may hear from those friends, who will be most happy to tell the tale, how Colonel Low during a long and honourable career in India, maintained by his conduct as a soldier, and a statesman the honour and dignity of his country, and, as a Man, conciliated the good opinion of all. How richly he merited the respect, esteem and love, universally accorded to him by the society of which he was the "decus et presidium" the ornament and chief: and how in him were united those excellent qualities of heart and mind which cannot fail to secure honour and distinction in public life: to add to the happiness of society; and hallow the joys of the domestic circle.

We cannot conclude this address without once more in the name of the European and Christian Community at Lucknow, assuring you how earnestly we desire that your health may be completely restored and that in the Society of those dearest to you, you may pass many years happily and usefully at home.

We remain, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully and sincerely,
T. OLIVER, *Lieut. Col. President.*
K. DICK, *Major.*
J. S. LOGIN, *Asst. Surgeon.*
G. E. HOLLINGS, *Brevet Capt.*
C. E. BARLOW, *Capt. Members.*

### COL. LOW'S REPLY.

To LIEUT. COL. T. OLIVER, MAJOR K. DICK, CAPT. G. E. HOLLINGS, DR. J. S. LOGIN, AND CAPT. C. E. BARLOW,
*President and Members of a Committee.*
*Lucknow*, 1st *Dec.* 1842.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,—In acknowledging the receipt of the affectionate address which you this morning presented to me in the name of the Christian Community at Lucknow, I must in the first place assure you that I find it utterly impossible to express how deeply I feel the great kindness you have evinced towards me, not only on the present occasion, but throughout the whole period of my residence among you.

When I was requested by you on the 16th ultimo to sit to our Friend Mr. Beechey for my Portrait, I told you that I considered the kind intention of the Society here in regard to that Portrait, to be one of the most flattering compliments that could be paid to any man, but your present letter has infinitely added to the honour conferred upon me, and the gratification also, I feel assured, of those dearest to me, by placing in my possession, a document which will be preserved, and most highly valued by my children in my Native Land.

I could have wished indeed that you had been less lavish in your praises of my conduct, because in sober truth, I feel distinctly that the generous kindness of your hearts has led you very greatly to over-rate any merits that I could justly claim. In fact (as I mentioned to you verbally this morning) I am really conscious that the cordial support in the performance of my duties which I have received from those among you whose positions enabled them to give me such aid,—and the friendly feelings uniformly manifested towards me at this place by all grades of the Christian community, have laid me under greater obligations, than any that I have had the power to confer upon them.

I am not however presuming to object to any part of your generous proceedings towards me—and I now beg to offer to you my cordial thanks for the great honour you have done me by this address, and to request that you will do me the favour to convey those thanks to the whole of the kind Friends by whom you were deputed to present it to me. The favourable opinion of honourable minds, and the friendly regard of generous hearts, are the most substantial honours that any man can possess in this life, and I prize beyond measure the sentiments you have expressed in the name of the Society here, as well as the highly flattering proof they have given of their esteem, in resolving to have my Portrait preserved at a place where I have resided so many years, and enjoyed so much happiness.

It has given me much satisfaction to learn from you that the uncovenanted public Servants lately under my orders have joined you in doing me this honour; I am under many obligations to them for their zeal and efficiency in the performance of their duties, and I have reason to be highly satisfied with their conduct both as official assistants, and as Members of the community; you mentioned also as Subscribers—the names of other Indo-Britons employed in different Public Institutions in this city; whose useful exertions for the Public good, and general respectability of character are well known to me, and hence I feel equally gratified at finding that such men have joined you on the present occasion.

But I perceive that if I were to endeavour to describe all that I feel towards the Society at this place, I should not only trespass too long upon your patience, but I should after all fail in the attempt. I shall therefore now conclude this reply, trusting that although I have not been able to express my feelings in adequate terms, you will rest assured that I duly appreciate your great kindness, and that I shall never forget it, as long as I shall have the power of remembering any thing in this world.

I must now take my leave of you, and I conscientiously say that I do so with great regret: I do not doubt indeed that with the blessing of God, your kind wishes for the happiness of Mrs. Low and myself in Europe may be realized, as far as any one can reasonably expect; but when I consider all the uncertainties of this transitor[illegible] I cannot anticipate that I shall ever be [illegible] any where than I have been here nor e[illegible] I find in any country more kind or more estimab[illegible] than those whose society I have had the [illegible]tune to enjoy at Lucknow.

Once more I request you to accept my h[illegible] thanks for your great kindness: I shall [illegible] the hope that I may yet have the pleasure [illegible]ciating with many of you in Europe, or in [illegible] I trust under all circumstances, that I may often hear of the welfare of the community at Lucknow, and in the mean time I beg you to assure them all of my most cordial wishes for their prosperity and happiness.

I remain,
My dear Friends,
Yours much obliged and most sincerely,
(Signed) J. LOW,
*Lieut. Colonel.*

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

DEAR SIR,—A monthly communication by Steam between Calcutta and Suez being now about to commence by the despatch of the *Hindoostan* in this month, the *India* in February, and the *Tenasserim* in March, under circumstances which will allow of Passengers from this side of India passing leisurely through Egypt; I hope you will allow me to bring to the notice of the public generally, and particularly of parties intending to make the Overland journey, the existence of a Society which has been for some time established in Egypt under the denomination of the "Egyptian Society;" the objects of which are as follows:—

1. "To form a rendezvous for Travellers, with the view of associating literary and scientific men, who may from time to time visit Egypt.

2. "To collect and record information relative to Egypt, and to those parts of Africa and Asia which are connected with, or tributary to, this country.

3. "To facilitate research, by enabling travellers to avail themselves of such information as it may be in the power of the Society to obtain, and by offering them the advantage of a *Library of reference* containing the most valuable works on the East"

and the rights and privileges of Members are:—

1. "Every Member, having duly paid his first year's subscription and admission fee, shall have the right of admission to the rooms of the Society at such hours as shall be regulated by the Council.

2. "He shall have the right of attending, and voting at, all general and special meetings of the Society."

3. "He shall have the privilege not only of reading books within the Library room, but of taking them to his own house, subject only to such regulations as shall from time to time be established by the Council."

The business of the Society is conducted by a President, Vice President, and Council, with a Treasurer and Secretary—all Honorary and annually chosen on the 25th March. The lists of Honorary Officers, and of Honorary and Ordinary Members exhibit an union of individuals of different nations, including travellers and others of rank and talent, jointly engaged in the promotion of an object interesting not merely to the local resident or traveller, but to the world in general; for certainly there are few enquiries more generally interesting than one devoted to the acquisition of "information relative to Egypt."

The annual report for 1842 observe.

"Having at its foundation pledged itself to em-"ploy the funds as far as possible in the forma-

tion of a *Library*, the Society has hitherto devoted its [illegible] and its means almost exclusively to this object, which it considered at first, and still considers, of paramount importance. A "collection of Standard Works, selected principally with a view to reference on Egyptian subjects, is the result of this steady adherence to "the principle laid down; and the outlay for the "Library will in future be as much to protect and "preserve the costly volumes which have been already collected, as to fill up gradually the list [of] works that may be considered necessary to complete a Library of the extent and nature "originally proposed. With this view of protecting and preserving the collection which has "been acquired, it has been found necessary to "engage a stipended Librarian, and to make regulations, which whilst they give sufficient freedom for the admission of strangers during their "ordinary stay, in Cairo, will, it is hoped, induce "those who prolong their residence, in Egypt to "contribute, more than they have hitherto done, "to the permanent interests of the association.

"Looking at what the Society originally proposed, and to what it has accomplished, it may "be stated without presumption that its principal object, have been attained. Its rooms have "been an agreeable rendezvous for travellers, and "Literary and Scientific men visiting Egypt have "there met and associated. A Library of reference has been formed, and though it cannot be "considered as complete, still it does contain "many of the most valuable works on the East."

The subscription is £2-2 on admission and £1-1 annually, or £5-5 for life if not usually resident in Egypt; if usually resident £10-10.

Believing that there are in India many persons, as well those who purpose to pass through Egypt as others, who, from a general desire to aid so interesting an object may be desirous of joining the Society, I shall be happy to be the medium of effecting the object. At present it requires Co.'s Rs. 55-6 to place £5-5 at Cairo.

The following were the Honorary Officers for the year 1841-42.

PRESIDENT—MONSIEUR LINANT.
VICE-PRESIDENT—DR. PRUNER.
TREASURER—JOHN GLIDDON, Esq.
HONORARY SECRETARY—STEPHEN PAGE, Esq.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.
FRENCH, DR. PERROW—GERMAN, REV. W. KRUSE
ENGLISH—S. PAGE, Esq.

The following are the Honorary Members.

BUNSEN, Mr. Le Baron.
HAMILTON, W. Esq.
JOMARD, Monsieur.
LANE, E. W. Esq.
LABORDE, Mons. A. G.
PRUDHOE, Lord.
ROSELLINI, Prof. Ipp.
TATTAM, Rev. Dr. Henry.
TAYLOR, Mons. Le Baron.
WILKINSON, Sir J. Gardner.

The Subscription List consists of 115 individuals, including nine British noblemen, with other names known to science.

I am, dear Sir, very faithfully yours,
C. B. GREENLAW.

*Calcutta, January 4th*, 1843.

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ON OUR DISPOSITION TO COERCIVE GOVERNMENT.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—I think that there cannot be a more unstatesman-like and vulgar idea of Government than that the soldiery is to be its consolidating principle. It may be that on first assuming a Government this *must* be the case; but, after the lapse of about a century, it is time to enquire how far the Indian Government has divested itself of its military character, and initiated tendencies of an opposite kind—tendencies to give the people a due participation in and a consequent love of the institutions by which they are governed.

Such enquiry is concisely answered by Sir C. Metcalfe, who says, "Tranquillity did not exist when our force was smaller, and would not continue long if our army were much reduced,"* and in an immediately preceding sentence he says, "We are here by conquest not by the affection of our subjects."

The above may by some be dismissed as mere assertion: but it seems to me that there are for those who would judge for themselves indications of a military propensity which, though they be slight are not the less certain to those who seek to know the direction of the current:—Our continued disposition to war is alone almost a proof of such tendency: for although many may deny such disposition and make out a plausible cause in favour of any single war we have engaged in—yet the *general* tendency seems undeniable—nor can it be denied that no Ruler was ever highly honoured or created an Earl for *averting* a war; though some such honour will of a certainty be conferred on him who wages a war and then with finely officered and disciplined troops gains a few nearly certain victories against an undisciplined enemy. Surely the disposition of such a Government cannot be doubted, although the bias may be so deeply seated in its constitution as to be self-unconscious. The truth is, that a military power too often over looks all means but military means of effecting its objects. More attention to international commerce—the great antidote to war—might have effected more than all our diplomatic cat's cradle, and our subsidiary forces to prostrate people under the feet of their Rulers.

But it is military tendencies in *internal* administration of which I think we should be most jealous. I therefore regret to observe that a semi-military character is recommended for the Rural Police:—that whereas it is already so strong as to be an oppression to the people—the only remedy *adopted* is to mount the Police on horses—as if *overtaking* robbers were the only object. I regret also, as another symptom, that on every possible occasion, compatible with the charter, military officers are selected for purposes of Civil administration, and this as in Mysore with unappealable power and semi-military law tending to a coerced smoothness which is mistaken for good administration, and which has already led persons of influence to declare that *such* administration is best, and promises more of such semi-military administration—a promise which the military composition of the Court of Directors (itself another military symptom) and the frequent appointment* of military Governors (another symptom) are likely to realize. I observe also that in a District (Tanjore) wherein the system of taxation is with or without reason particularly obnoxious, the Talooks are guarded by Sepoys. This cannot but exercise, however indirect or unintended, an influence in the realization of revenue; and is another indication of our tendencies—conscious or unconscious—to a Government of Sentry boxes.

I think that we cannot too much mark the distinction between *strong* Government and *good* Government. For external action, the Strong Government is well enough: but for internal purposes its coercive power is ever so near at hand, that the mere knowledge of this suffices to carry through a bad law, an oppressive tax and in short whatever is bad with as little trouble and disturbance to Government as what is good would occasion to the same Government—which therefore, does not *feel* the evil till it has pressed the people beyond endurance, till the cure comes too late, and the evil which is not cured is to be put *down*; and I may here say that the aptitude of the Strong Government is much greater for keeping its subjects down than for keeping them happy.

Moreover; no Government is so costly as that of which the soldiery is the consolidating principle; for it involves an ever increasing necessity of propitiating the soldiery, and is continually exhausting the resources of its own strength, the Government which trusts over much to its military strength instead of trusting to the opposite alternative of incorporating the people with their interests, influences and affection, is the administration acts like the Athlete, who favours his sinews and muscles at the expense of his constitutional health and stamina. A prolonged war would put to proof what constitutional stamina and elasticity of resource the facilities of coercion enjoyed—even though not put forward by a Strong Government—had left to the country.

But it may be said that the "Good intentions" of the Indian Government being notorious, it may be trusted with those unlimited facilities of coercion which in other hands would be dangerous.

But the "good intentions" of the Indian Government have never proved hearty and effectual enough to prevail against the class interests of its exclusively class administration, by whom and through whom alone all effectual representations are made, and on the propitiation of whom the fame of a Ruler must depend.

To resist the wishes of this class brings odium and unrest: but no unrest attends the neglect of the nation whose influences are not included in administration, whose mode of petitioning is unsystemized, and who cannot in any way give disturbance to a Strong Government. Perhaps no Ruler acts deliberately on such considerations as the above; but still, a Ruler will sometimes, insensibly or not—adapt himself to the element of circumstances in which he is placed, and if he does not he may be over-ruled by those who do. Thus Lord William Bentinck had "good intentions," towards the race whose influences are excluded from administration; but admits that he allowed the Legislative provision for the official advancement of that race to remain "a dead letter," in his hands; and it is thus and not by gross and palpable acts that a class administration and a Strong Government can quietly compromise and hardly absorb the rights and resources of a people; and, as a more direct instance of its unconsciously over-exhausting its resources, I quote the case of an acknowledged over-assessment of at least 20 per cent. which was continued for more than 12 years in the Ceded Districts (a tract of country as large as Scotland), before it was recognized as excessive by the Government—which being a Strong Government carried on the excessive tax with as little disturbance and difficulty as they would a light assessment.*

I do not mean that in this or in other cases, where the Government has unconsciously eaten into the core of a Province, it has exercised military coercion: for the knowledge that such force is at hand prevents the occasion for its actual exercise; and it is precisely in this manner that the Government of unlimited powers of coercion undermines his own strength; thus it maintains an enforced smoothness, and may cause the utmost injustice with the utmost decorum. It may thus, as Sir C. Metcalfe well says, live otherwise than by "the affection of the people"—the only consolidating principle of Government being the soldiery instead of that love of institutions which a participation in institutions would give.

I trust however that notwithstanding the seeming tendencies to military or semi-military absolutism and class partiality—future honours will be bestowed on Rulers who condescend to measures of General and Vulgar utility for the people—even if they do not add to the coerciveness† of the Government or get up what the gentlemen of the "United Service" might call "a d——d good War."

Yours,
CASSANDRA.

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* Quoted from page 330 of Shore's Notes, vol. I.

* The union of Madras Governor and Commander-in-Chief in one person is another military symptom; and I may mention the alleged intention of promoting that personage to Governor of India.

* It is fair to add that the Government generously reduces the assessment; but what amount of misery had it meanwhile inflicted?

† The salutary jealousy, with which the Citizen of a "free state should ever regard a soldier—that dangerous machine in every possible service to which capricious power may apply it."

"*Moore's Life of Sheridan.*"

## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

PUSEYISM IN MISSIONS.—We have no doubt the attention of our readers at large must have been strongly and painfully arrested by the letter which appeared in our last number from Calcutta. We repeat, it is written by a gentleman of the first name and reputation in that city, and consequently that the representations which it contains (they indeed too much speak for themselves) are entitled to every credit and consideration.

Can any man really acquainted with the Gospel of Christ fail to mourn with the deepest lamentation over such a working, as is there exposed, of the Tractarian leaven! Apparently, the only missionaries those of the Society for Propagating the Gospel can labour with in India, are those of idolatrous Rome, while they teach the converts of all other denominations of Christians that they are being deluded, as by Hindoo and Mahomedan, so by those who have nominally, but falsely, converted them to the faith of Christ!! What true Christian does not loathe this accursed spirit of Tractarianism, and hate even the least leaven of it? Where admitted at all, its sure tendency is to leaven the whole lump.

The Puseyism among the officers and labourers of the Society for Propagating the Gospel abroad must have had some source from which they sprung at home. And in this connexion, we particularly call the attention of our readers to the following letter. They must judge for themselves whether the fountain at home and the streams abroad are not of the same quality and flavour; and to what length the men at home are likely to proceed in *private*, when in PUBLIC they proceed in the style disclosed in the Rev. Mr. La Trobe's letter, it is perhaps not very difficult to imagine. The Rev. Gentleman says:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RECORD.

Sir,—At a Meeting lately held for the purpose of forming an Association in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts in this town, the names of the town clergy were placed on the Committee. I made no objection, for my own part, as I should be happy in any way to assist the cause of missions. Certain papers have in consequence been forwarded to me, with the request that I would distribute them amongst my people. On looking over them, I found a tract entitled *Dialogues on Church Missions*, which I read, without suspecting that I should meet with anything but what a consistent member of the Church of England could sanction. I was much surprised and grieved, therefore, to find as many of the errors of the Tractarian school introduced, as scope allowed in a dialogue, where two old women and a village schoolmaster of no great sapience formed the *dramatis personæ*. The question is asked: "What are missionaries?" And the answer is: "Clergymen sent out by the Church to preach the Gospel in foreign lands," (1 *Dial.*, p. 11,) thereby implying a denial of that honoured title to many of the most eminent of God's servants, who have laboured, with manifest tokens of Divine blessing, in the Missionary field, but who had not been sent out by the Church.* Again, in 1 *Dial.*, p. 8, "right sort of ministers" are defined to be "clergymen ordained by the bishops;" implying, that all who have not been Episcopally ordained are wrong sort of ministers, and that, if so ordained, whatever may be their disqualifications in other respects, they are "right sort of ministers." These "right sort of ministers" again, seem to be sent out to reverse the order of the Divine commission, *to preach the Gospel and Baptize.* (Matt. xxviii. 19.) *They go to baptize and teach.*—2 *Dial.*, p. 7.

Nothing is said of the nature of human depravity, of the necessity of a spiritual reception of the Gospel, of the true character of a change of heart, and of the fruits of the Spirit, which evince the reality of that change. It would appear as if all depended upon being *baptized and made Christians*, (1 *Dial.*, p. 9,) and thus the peculiar happiness of Englishmen is stated to be, their being "born in a land where we have good clergymen, and where we can enjoy all the great benefits of the Church."—2 *Dial*, p. 7.

I might adduce other examples of the tendency of the teaching of this tract, but so much may serve. Having ascertained from one of the Secretaries of the Parent Society that the *Dialogues* were put forth for distribution *with the sanction of the Society*, I thought it a duty to draw the attention, especially of my clerical brethren, to the character of the publication. Not being myself prepared to further views and sentiments subversive alike of Scripture truth and the principles of the Reformation, thankful at the same time that there is a Church Missionary Society, with which the clergy may co-operate without mingling in the extravagances of the Tractarian school, I sent to beg the withdrawal of my name from the Committee. Most happy shall I be at any future time to assist the Society when it shall have recovered itself out of, what must be considered, *a snare of the devil*, to paralyze its efforts in the Christian cause.

If the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel be formed merely "to baptize and make Christians,"—"if to be Episcopally ordained is all that is needed to constitute its ministers "right sort of ministers,"—and if for the furtherance of its work "all it wants is money," (1 *Dial.*, p. 10.)—what is it better than its sister Society of the same name in the Romish Church? Money may be obtained—priests may be made—multitudes may be baptized and made Christians—a nominal Church may spring up with the external ordinances of a Church, but the Spirit will be wanting. Not by such means, or by such agents, will the wilderness bloom and blossom like the rose. And while, with all the pomp and circumstance of a Church, there will be nothing but barrenness, many a spot where some humble follower of Jesus is toiling in his Master's *spirit*, and with his Master's commission, though disowned by some reasoners as "no right sort of minister."—many such a spot will be discerned by its fruits to be *a field which the Lord hath blessed.*

JOHN A. LA TROBE,
Incumbent of St. Thomas's, Kendal.

Kendal, Sept. 28, 1842.

* Throughout the tract, the term, *the Church*, as respects this country, seems confined to the Church of England.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.—On Sunday last. His Grace preached in the chapel at Bishopthorpe, to a numerous congregation, the chapel being full, as it was understood to be the last sermon the Archbishop intended to preach, in consequence of his very advanced age, having, on Monday last, completed his 85th year. The text was most appropriate: "The night cometh, when no man can work;" from which the venerable Bishop delivered a most impressive and truly eloquent discourse, in a clear, distinct, and forcible manner; which was listened to most attentively, and cannot fail to be long remembered by all who had the gratification of being present.—*Yorkshireman.*

STRANGE MOVEMENT.—The *New York Observer* states, that one of the Roman Catholic parishes in New Orleans has recently rebelled against the appointment of a Curate made by the Bishop, and that a correspondence has been opened, from which interesting results may be expected. The letter of the Churchwardens breathes a spirit of determined resistance to the Pope.—*Pat.*

CATHOLIC MISSIONS.—The Abbe Jean Marie de Lamennais, (says the same journal) has just arrived at Brest, with six (lay) brethren of the Christian doctrine, who are to embark in that harbour for the French West India Islands. Two others are shortly to leave for Cayenne. The number of these modest teachers, who are now slowly preparing the way for the emancipation of the slaves in our colonies, is about forty.—*Record.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, backed by a considerable section of the free-trade part of his Cabinet, has resolved on proposing for its consideration, and, if he can, its adoption, the principle of a fixed duty; and, in order not only to pillage Lord John Russell, but to undersell him in the market of national popularity, to fix that duty at less, by two shillings a quarter, than was proposed by his Liberal predecessor—in other words, Sir Robert Peel means to propose a six-shilling fixed duty on wheat!—*Hants Independent.*

LEGAL CHARGES.—It is rumoured in legal circles, that, in consequence of the declining state of his health, the veteran Lord Lyndhurst will shortly retire from the woolsack, which his brilliant talents have so pre-eminently adorned, and that he will be succeeded *pro tem.* by Lord Abinger, now Lord Chief Baron, who will shortly afterwards retire in favour of Sir William Follett. These changes will involve the elevation of the present Attorney-General to the dignity of Chief Baron, and, in all probability, the promotion of Mr. Fitzroy Kelly and Mr. Cresswell Cresswell.—*Herald.*

EXTRAORDINARY SIGHT IN THE CITY.—On Thursday afternoon the citizens of London were somewhat amused by the procession of Mr. Hylton's vans of trained animals passing through Fleet-street, St Paul's Churchyard, and Cheapside, on their way from Windsor to Newmarket, one of the vans being drawn by a large Ceylon elephant, Mr. Hylton himself walking by the elephant's head. The elephant was harnessed with a huge collar and traces, after the manner horses are usually harnessed. It was singular to see the stupendous beast thrusting his trunk first on one side and then on the other, in search of, and receiving fruit from the crowd that accompanied him, while he was pursuing his way apparently wholly unconscious of the burden he was drawing.—*Pat.*

TRADE LOTTERIES, like that of the London Friendly Union, are multiplying all over the Metropolis. One of these "distributions," as they are modestly termed, has just taken place in the heart of the City. The nominal value of the goods "distributed," was 1,250*l*; the number of tickets 9,000 at 2s. 6d. each; the prizes—1 of 15*l*. value, 3 of 10*l*., 8 of 5*l*, 12 of 4*l*., 20 of 3*l*., 100 of 1*l*., 150 of 10s., 1,000 of 5s. 2.000 of 3s., 5,681 of 1s. The articles, Sheffield and Birmingham ware, of which the prizes consisted, are stated to have been of the most inferior kind, probably not worth one-third of the value affixed to them; and assuming, therefore, that the lottery was fairly drawn (a very questionable point) [illegible] to the projectors must have been about [illegible] least 8,000 of the tickets must have bee[n] [illegible] the dupes by whom they have been purc[hased] [illegible] shape of sixpenny or fourpenny articles, [illegible] The civic authorities apparently do not [illegible] matters within their province; but the G[illegible] does possess the means, and ought to posse[ss] [illegible] nation, to check practices which injure [illegible] tradesman, encourage a vicious spirit of ga[mbl]ing in the weak and thoughtless, and enrich the designing knave. A correspondent who has requested that public attention may be again directed to this subject, says, that four other such lotteries are now in progress in different parts of the City.—*Times.*

LORD FFRENCH, a Roman Catholic Peer, has avowed himself a Repealer. He is, we believe, the only Member of the Peerage who has done so.—*Globe.*

LORD MORPETH was one of the passengers brought over from New York by the Great Western, which arrived at Bristol on Wednesday. We are happy to state that his Lordship is in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits. On landing, he immediately set off for Chatsworth, where a select family circle was to be assembled to give his Lordship a hearty welcome home.—*Pat.*

REPORT FROM THE POOR-LAW COMMISSIONERS.—ON THE SANATORY CONDITION OF THE LABOURING POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The following are the conclusions drawn from the evidence presented to the Poor-law Commissioners, as given in Mr. Chadwick's Report, and which are deserving of especial regard:—

After as careful an examination of the above evidence collected as I have been enabled to make, I beg leave to recapitulate the chief conclusions which that evidence appears to me to establish.

First, as to the extent and operation of the evils which are the subject of the inquiry.

That the various forms of epidemic, endemic, and other disease caused, or aggravated, or propagated chiefly amongst the labouring classes by atmospheric impurities, produced by decomposing animal and vegetable substances, by damp and filth, and close and over crowded dwellings, prevail amongst the population in every part of the kingdom, whether dwelling in separate houses, in rural villages, in small towns, in the larger towns—as they have been found to prevail in the lowest districts of the Metropolis.

That such disease, wherever its attacks are frequent, is always found in connexion with the physical circumstances above specified, and that where those circumstances are removed by drainage, proper cleansing, better ventilation, and other means of diminishing atmospheric impurity, the frequency and intensity of such disease are abated; and where the removal of the noxious agencies appears to be complete, such disease almost entirely disappears.

That high prosperity in respect of employment and wages, and various and abundant food, have afforded to the labouring classes no exemptions from attacks of epidemic diseases, which have been as frequent and as fatal in periods of commercial and manufacturing prosperity as in any others.

That the formation of all habits of cleanliness is obstructed by defective supplies of water.

That the annual loss of life from filth and bad ventilation is greater that the loss from death and wounds in any wars in which the country has been engaged in modern times.

That of the 43,000 cases of widowhood, and 112,000 cases of destitute orphans relieved from the poor's-rates in England and Wales alone, it appears that the greatest proportion of deaths of the heads of families occurred from the above specified and other removable causes; that their ages were under 45 years, that is to say, 13 years below the natural probabilities of life, as shown by the experience of the whole population of Sweden.

That the public loss from the premature deaths of the heads of families is greater than can be represented by any enumeration of the pecuniary burdens consequent upon their sickness and death.

That, measuring the loss of working ability amongst large classes by the instances of gain, even from incomplete arrangements for the removal of noxious influences from places of works or from abodes, that this loss cannot be less than eight or ten years.

That the ravages of epidemics and other diseases do not diminish, but tend to increase the pressure of population.

That in the districts where the mortality is the greatest, the births are not only sufficient to replace the numbers removed by death, but to add to the population.

That the younger population, bred up under noxious physical agencies, is inferior in physical organization

and general health to a population preserved from the presence of such agencies.

That the population so exposed is less susceptible of moral influences, and the effects of education are more transient than with a healthy population.

That these adverse circumstances tend to produce an adult population short-lived, improvident, reckless, and intemperate, and with habitual avidity for sensual gratifications.

That these habits lead to the abandonment of all the conveniences and decencies of life, and especially lead to the overcrowding of their homes, which is destructive to the morality as well as the health of large classes of both sexes.

That defective town-cleansing fosters habits of the most abject degradation, and tends to the demoralisation of large numbers of human beings, who subsist by means of what they find amidst the noxious filth accumulated in neglected streets and by-places.

That the expenses of local public works are in general unequally and unfairly assessed, oppressively and uneconomically collected by separate collections wastefully expended in separate and inefficient operations, by unskilled and practically irresponsible officers.

That the existing law for the protection of the public health and the consitutional machinery for reclaiming its execution, such as the courts leet, have fallen into desuetude, and are in the state indicated by the prevalence of the evils they were intended to prevent.

Secondly. As to the means by which the present sanitary condition of the labouring classes may be improved;—

The primary and most important measures, and at the same time the most practicable, and within the recognised province of public administration, are drainage, the removal of all refuse of habitations, streets, and roads, and the improvement of the supplies of water.

That the chief obstacles to the immediate removal of decomposing refuse of towns and habitations have been the expense and annoyance of the hand labour and cartage requisite to the purpose.

That this expense may be reduced to one-twentieth or to one-thirtieth, or rendered inconsiderable by the use of water and self-acting means of removal by improved and cheaper sewers and drains.

That refuse, when thus held in suspension in water, may be most cheaply and innoxiously conveyed to any distance out of towns, and also in the best forms for productive use, and that the loss and injury by the pollution of natural streams may be avoided.

That for all these purposes, as well as for domestic use, better supplies of water are absolutely necessary.

That for successful and economical drainage, the adoption of geological areas as the basis of operations is requisite.

That appropriate scientific arrangements for public drainage would afford important facilities for private land drainage, which is important for the health as well as sustenance of the labouring classes.

That the expense of public drainage, of supplies of water laid on in houses, and of means of improved cleansing, would by a pecuniary gain, by diminishing the existing charges attendant on sickness and premature mortality.

That for the protection of the labouring classes and of the rate-payers against the inefficiency and waste in all new structural arrangements for the protection of the public health, and to ensure public confidence that the expenditure will be beneficial, securities should be taken that all new local public works are devised and conducted by responsible officers qualified by the possession of the science and skill of civil engineers.

That the oppressiveness and injustice of levies for the whole immediate outlay on such works upon persons who have only *short* interests in the benefits, may be avoided by care in spreading the expense over periods coincident with the benefits.

That, by appropriate arrangements, ten or fifteen per cent. on the ordinary outlay for drainage might be saved which on an estimate of the expense of the necessary structural alterations of one-third only of the existing tenements, would be a saving of one million and a half sterling, besides the reduction of the future expenses of management.

That for the prevention of the disease occasioned by defective ventilation, and other causes of impurity in places of work and other places where large numbers are assembled, and for the general promotion of the means necessary to prevent disease, it would be good economy to appoint a district medical officer independent of private practice, and with the securities of special qualifications and responsibilities to initiate sanitary measures, and reclaim the execution of law.

That, by the combination of all these arrangements, it is probable that the full ensurable period of life indicated by the Swedish tables; that is, an increase of thirteen years at least, may be extended to the whole of the labouring classes.

That the attainment of these and the other collateral advantages of reducing existing charges and expenditure, are within the power of the Legislature, and are dependent mainly on the securities taken for the application of practical science, skill, and economy in the direction of local public works.

And that the removal of noxious physical circumstances, and the promotion of civic, household, and personal cleanliness, are necessary to the improvement of the moral condition of the population: for that sound morality and refinement in manners and health are not long found co-existent with filthy habits amongst any class of the community.—*Pat.*

FRANCE.—In the Paris Papers, the letter of Lord Aberdeen to the Lords of the Admiralty, on the right of search, as practised by our cruisers on the coast of Africa, is the principal matter referred to. The *National* regards it as "a piece of hypocrisy, thrown out for the purpose of wheedling the French Government into acquiescence in the right of search." The *Courrier Francais* says, that on Lord Aberdeen's own showing, Great Britain is bound by every law, human and divine, to make restitution to all who had, by the exercise of that right, suffered in their property. The *Commerce* says, that, when asked to concur in the renewal of the Treaty which gave to England that right, M. De St. Aulaire may now boldly present himself to Lord Aberdeen, and, with His Lordship's letter in his hand, demand the abrogation of the Treaties of 1831 and 1833.

In their campaign against M. Guizot, and their clamours against England, the French Journals have found, we must say, every assistance from Lord Aberdeen, Lord Ashburton, and Tory diplomatists in general. The abandonment of all care for obtaining the *right of search from the Americans*, by Lord Ashburton, gave the foes of M. Guizot such increased force, that he, it seems, abandons all idea of facing the storm, and observing Treaties; and now comes before the public an official letter of Lord Aberdeen's, accusing the Admiralty of having sent out unwarranted instructions, and having directed the zeal of naval officers for putting down the Slave-trade in a course of illegality and violence.

According to a letter written by M. Shœlcher to the Paris *Siècle*, on the subject of the protection of the Slave-trade by Lord Stanley and the Tory Ministers, Lord Ashburton has but followed up Lord Stanley's *views and spirit, especially in giving* France the handle she so much desires, of resuscitating the Slave-trade. —*Pat.*

FRANCE.—The *Courier Français* publishes the following statistics of the public schools of Paris :—

| | Interns. | | Externs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Louis Le Grand.... | 515 | ........ | 520 |
| Henry the Fourth... | 510 | ........ | 337 |
| Charlemagne ...... | — | ........ | 760 |
| Bourbon.......... | — | ........ | 1,050 |
| Stanislans ........ | 250 | ........ | — |
| Rollin ............ | 380 | ........ | — |
| | 1,655 | | 2,667 |

Total number of pupils........4,322.

According to a return of the elections of 1839 and 1842, the Chamber of Deputies is thus composed—86 administrators, 70 judges or magistrates, 65 lawyers or ministerial officers, 61 officers of the army and navy, 53 mayors, 36 merchants and manufacturers, 24 literary men, artists, or *savans*, and physicians.—*Pat.*

FRANCE.—PARIS, OCT. 13.—GREAT and important news! The Bishop of Algiers has left his capital accompanied by three priests. On his arrival at Toulon he was joined by two other ecclesiastics, and all proceeded in the same carriage drawn by six horses to Pavia in Italy. On returning to Toulon they will find a Government vessel awaiting their orders. Now can you conceive what is the purpose of all these costs and of this great mission? Why, the Bishop of Algiers comes *from Africa to Europe*, and a carriage and a ship are placed at his disposal to convey a bone of one of the Fathers of the Church—St. Augustine! Now this may be all very well understood, so far as the Bishop is concerned, because it is a part of his creed or his business, but what has the French Government to do with it? How can such an expense be justified? Will it be by the Catholic, apostolic, and Roman faith of those who rule over us? Alas! not; for they have just placed at the disposal of Mussulmen another vessel to proceed from Algiers to Mecca. It is then nothing more than one of those acts of attention which it is considered right to show to the particular religion which sways each country. But then it does not appear to be perceived that these attentions alike towards all religious denominations, prove that those who give them do not partake of the faith of either, and are thereby setting the example of unbelief, which, coming from those in power, is doubly pernicious; for where the lower orders of society see the great treat religion with such indifference, they in turn imitate them, and leave matters of faith to children.

Our Government is seriously occupied, but without show or noise, about the colonization of Algeria, and the way in which it proceeds will show that it endeavours to act in this matter without awakening the attention of the journals or of foreign Powers. It is now about a year since that a Commission was appointed to draw up a plan for colonizing that country. Within the last few months their labours were known to be nearly completed, and yet nothing was published. And it might be supposed that there were hardly any thoughts entertained about obtaining the sanction of the Chambers. In fact, one of the Opposition papers, known to be always on the look out for Ministerial blunders, remarked that the Commission had not publicly made known that it had come to any conclusion, and yet steps were taking in Algeria to create several very important establishments. This called forth an answer from a Ministerial paper, which is tantamount to an avowal. It justifies the silence observed by the Commission by the impossibility which it found to hold a final meeting, and explains the haste of the Government to act owing to the urgency there is to forward affairs which are suffering in that colony. I think it would have been more exact to say, that a publicity was dreaded which would have called forth the interminable polemic of the French journals, and have roused the jealous attention of England. Be that as it may, an ordinance of the most important and significant character hitherto promulgated, relating to our possessions in the north of Africa, has just appeared.

Until now justice had been administered there by tribunals nearly independent of those of France, and of a kind almost exceptionable. Therefore a good deal was left to military authority; a certain toleration caused the French to shut their eyes to the proceedings of the Jewish and Mussulman authorities, who, as far as they could, retained the forms and traditions of the past. Indeed a large space in the French courts of justice was left for the Mussulman judges when any of their co-religionists were tried. But the new ordinance has greatly changed or limited all this. It withdraws all authority *from* the rabbies, and they can no longer go beyond the narrow circle of ecclesiastical discipline, and will be incompetent to decide the most trivial offences, coming within the jurisdiction of the French tribunals. The ordinance is also but little favourable to the Mussulman; it leaves to the Cadis to decide questions between persons of their own nation; but one in which a Frenchman is concerned must be brought before the French tribunals. Formerly, as I have already informed you, an equal number of Mussulman judges to that of the French was allowed, even in criminal cases, but now they are wholly excluded, no exception being made if the criminal be a native. A Mussulman judge can only assist in affairs of simple interest; for instance, in the commercial court, and there even only one is admitted, and he has merely a consulting voice allowed him. You see, then, that a shadow of the past is alone left, and the object is to efface slowly but entirely all traces of it.

On the other hand, the independence of the French tribunals in Algeria are restrained by the same ordinance. I do not now enter into any details, but it will suffice for you to know that new ties are established with the judicial authority in the interior of France; and this is another sign of the assimilation which it is proposed to attain of the colony to the mother country.

What precedes leads me naturally to speak of the general *returns of committals for criminal* and other offences, which has just been published for the year 1840. If dependence can be placed on statistical results, this return is very lamentable. It shows a sensible increase in the number of crimes beyond those of the preceding year. If this increase had only happened during that year, 1840, it might have been thought to be accidental, and to be accounted for by some particular and passing cause. But such is not the case; this increase during the abovementioned year is but a link of a chain of crimes always becoming heavier for several years past, the reason therefore must be looked for in the actual state of things, and perhaps this state is the *effect of the Revolution of 1830*. I am a sincere admirer of that Revolution, and of the dynasty which it placed on the throne of France, but I cannot help drawing a conclusion which has in its favour every appearance of truth. It is not, however, to the fact itself I wish to call your attention, but rather to the manner in which it is appreciated by our most distinguished public writers.

Under the Restoration, which favoured the Roman clergy, who in turn encouraged ignorance, the cry from every part of the Liberal camp was, that the source of all the evils of society arose from this very ignorance, and the extensive statistical work of M. Dupin on the intellectual state of France met then with the highest encomiums. Now, when crimes increase in number and enormity, it is pretended that it does not proceed from ignorance, but from the knowledge spread among the people since 1830. It is also asserted that crime has kept pace with the increase of schools!! And, *further*, these assertions are made by the very men who under the Restoration, maintained the contrary. Yes, among others, Dupin himself, the author of the statistical publication on behalf of science, is now writing against the diffusion of knowledge, and calls for what he formerly held in little esteem, namely, the *assistance of* religion to moralize the people. You see it is always the same system, religion is wanted for others, for every one indeed but self.

Undoubtedly religion is the sovereign remedy for this evil as well as for every other, but religion is not

the clergy, true and efficacious religion is not that which improves by means of the bones of St. Augustine, and yet this is what we are offered to regenerate France! I have lately myself seen marvellous effects produced on prisoners by a very different faith,—need I add, Evangelical faith,—and all the efforts of those who had the direction of the prison tended to stifle its blessed effects! But I will reserve this subject for another letter, and after the general sad tenour of my present communication, I hope in my next to rejoice you in regard to one little point at least.—*From the Correspondent of the Record.*

ALGIERS.—In regard to the colonization of Algeria, a morning contemporary has the following remarks:—

"Paris journals have been crying out to Marshal Soult and M. Guizot why they do not colonise Algeria. They might have replied, that the French are too fond of towns, and in general too comfortable at home, to go and drain the marshes of Algeria, under the fire of the Arabs. The French have now possessed Algeria twelve years; there are 40,000 French souls in the colony, and these demand 80,000 soldiers and eighty millions of francs each year to protect and feed them. The object of the emigrants thither is to get their share of the eighty millions, as contractors, suttlers, brokers, and venders. The 40,000 French are the followers of a camp, not colonizers of a country. Despairing of French colonists, the Ministry had turned its views to Switzerland, and hoped to entice some settlers from that hardy and agricultural, and at the same time wealthy peasantry; but the project failed. Now, however, Marshal Soult has hit upon a plan for satisfying the partisans of African colonization. He is going to locate the monks of La Trappe in Algeria. The poor Trappists have been so clamoured against in France, that they quitted it; but now are to have remuneration in Algeria. The Parisian *Globe* informs us that the Superior of the order went to General Bugeaud, and the General said to him "Rev. Sir, the sword first, and the cross after." We fear that this conversion of a war of *razzias* or *ghazzias*, as the General calls them, into a crusade, will rather exasperate the Arabs than reconcile them to submission. For our part we have compassion both for the Arab and the Trappist, equally the victims of the French thirst of what they call colonization. Marshal Soult, indeed, we acquit. The old soldier no doubt considered the shipment of the Trappists to Africa as an excellent joke. If he could but send Carlists, and Republicans, and newspaper writers there at the same time, and thus get rid of all the pests of the empire at once, he no doubt would consider it as a magnificent achievement."—*Record.*

HOLLAND.—The King of Holland opened the session of the States-General at the Hague on Monday. His speech gives on the whole as favourable a picture of the state of the Dutch people as could be drawn of any other in Europe at the present time. Nevertheless, the revenue has fallen off, and an increase in the duties on inheritance and stamps is proposed to make up the deficiency. Economy is promised. Education is said to be advancing satisfactorily. A new poor-law and a new Tariff are in contemplation.—*Pat. 24th October.*

DENMARK.—A letter from Copenhagen states, that a peasant of Boeslund, in the island of Zealand, whilst ploughing, discovered two gold urns, filled with ashes, chased with foliage and fruits, and bearing on the top of the cover a figure of Odin, the Jupiter of the Scandinavians. This figure is represented standing, bearing on one shoulder the two crows Hunin (Thought) and Munin (Memory); and at its feet two wolves, symbols of his power. These urns are exactly alike, in good preservation, and admirably wrought. The gold is exceedingly thin, except at the edges. They are about six inches in diameter and nine inches in height, comprising the cover but not the figure, and their weight is little more than 2lbs. The peasant has delivered them to the Government, which paid him the value of the gold, and ordered them to be deposited in the Museum of Copenhagen. They are supposed to belong to the fifth century.—*Record.*

EGYPT.—We find in the *Semaphore Marseilles* of the 25th inst. an important notice from the Chamber of Commerce of that city, informing the merchants that, on the invitation of the Consul-General of France at Alexandria, the Viceroy, of Egypt had ordered that all cases of goods forwarded *in transitu* between Suez and Alexandria would, without distinction of country, be allowed to pass freely on the mere declaration of their contents, accompanied by an invoice. The duty to be levied on those goods was fixed at one half per cent. *ad valorem*. This decision of Mehemet Ali was communicated to the Chamber of Commerce by the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture in a letter of the 17th inst.—*Pat.*

AMERICA.—An Expedition, it was stated, was fitting out at Vera Cruz, the destination of which was Galveston, Texas. Troops were collecting in the neighbourhood to form the military part of the Expedition. The iron war-steamer the Guadaloupe was at Vera Cruz, preparing to sail for Galveston, for the purpose of reconnoitring the island and capturing any Texian vessels she might fall in with, previous to the sailing of the Expedition for the invasion of Texas by sea. Meanwhile, a Mexican force of 1,300 men, under the command of General Wall, had invaded Texas by land. On the 11th ult. they completely surprised San Antonio. 53 of the principal citizens were taken. The Circuit Court was in Session, and the Judge and officers of the Court were made prisoners.

The President of Texas had revoked the blockade of the ports of Mexico, in order to allow a more favourable opportunity for the mediation of England and the United States.

The operation of the new tariff had quite crippled the trade with England at New York. Large quantities of goods being daily transhipped to this country on account of its provisions. Business was unusually dull. As in England so in America, discussions in the press on the advantages or otherwise of free trade as opposed to "protection" to native industry, were of daily occurrence.—*Pat. 31st Oct.*

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## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

*21st December*, 1842.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to re-attach Mr. H. V. Hathorn, of the Civil Service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

Mr. H. V. Hathorn, of the Civil Service, reported his return from England on board the Steam Ship "India," which Vessel reached Kedgeree on the 11th instant.

*28th December*, 1842.

Mr. T. B. Bayley, of the Civil Service, reported his return to this Presidency from the Cape of Good Hope, on board the Steam Ship "Hindostan" on the 24th instant.

*31st December*, 1842.

Mr. Thomas E. Ogilvie, of the Civil Service, has been permitted to proceed to England under Medical Certificate.

H. V. BAYLEY.
*Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*28th December*, 1842.

Mr. C. Bury, Salt Agent of Tumlook, has obtained leave of absence for eight days to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

G. A. BUSHBY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*21st December*, 1842.

The Reverend R. B. Boswell, Chaplain of St. James' Church, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough.

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to appoint Mr. W. J. G. Ricketts to be Superintendent of Abkarry Revenue in the District of Backergunge, and to vest him with special powers for adjudicating cases of contravention of the Abkarry Laws under Sec. 3, Act XXV. of 1840.

H. V. BAYLEY.
*Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*24th December*, 1842.

Mr. E. Lautour to Officiate as Magistrate of Bhaugulpore until further orders.

Mr. F. E. Read to Officiate as Collector of ditto ditto.

Mr. F. R. Hodgson to be Magistrate of Monghyr.

Mr. W. Vansittart to be Collector of Monghyr, to take effect from the date of the arrival of Mr. Hodgson at the Station.

*29th December*, 1842.

Mr. E. M. Gordon, Commissioner of the 15th or Dacca Division, for one month, under Section XI. of the Rules of 29th January 1840, on private affairs, commencing from the date on which he may deliver over charge to Mr. J. F. G. Cooke, Civil and Session Judge of Dacca, who will conduct the current duties of the Commissioner's Office during Mr. Gordon's absence.

Captain H. Vetch, Principal Assistant in Upper Assam, having resumed charge of his Office from Captain Brodie on the 30th ultimo, the remaining portion of the leave of absence granted to him for six months on the 18th July last, on Medical Certificate, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. T. Taylor, Civil and Sessions Judge of Mymensingh, assumed charge of his Office on the 16th instant.

Mr. H. T. Raikes, Civil and Sessions Judge of Chittagong, reported his return to the Presidency from the Cape of Good Hope on board the Steam Ship Hindoostan, on the 28th instant.

F. J. HALLIDAY.
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

*4th January*, 1843.

Notice is hereby given, that the Five per Cent. Loan opened on the 31st of March 1841, is closed from this date at the Public Treasuries in Calcutta, and at all other Treasuries under the three Presidencies of Fort William, Madras and Bombay, as well as at the Treasuries under the Agra Government from date of receipt of this Advertisement—after which dates no further subscriptions to that Loan will be received.

Published by order of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council,

G. A. BUSHBY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

Notice is hereby given, that the Sub-Treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, the several Residents at Native Courts, and the several Collectors of Land Revenue under those Presidencies, as well as the Collectors under the Agra Government, are hereby authorised to receive, until further orders, any sums of money in even hundreds, of not less than 500, of Company's Rupees, which may be tendered on Loan to the East India Company, at an Interest of 4 per Cent. per annum, subject to the same provisions as specified in the Advertisement of the Loan of 16th of September, 1835. This Loan will bear date 1st February, 1843.

G. A. BUSHBY.
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*19th December*, 1842.

Captain A. Charlton, appointed to officiate as 2d Assistant to the Resident at Lucknow, assumed charge of his duties at the Residency on the 9th instant.

T. H. MADDOCK,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India with the Governor General.*

*22d December*, 1842.

Lieutenant C. L. Showers, 14th Regiment N. I., has been appointed temporarily to officiate as an Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana.

W. EDWARDS,
*Assistant Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Governor General.*

*23d December*, 1842.

Mr. H. P. A. B. Riddell, Assistant to the Commissioner of Agra, temporarily attached to the Secretary's Office N. W. P., as Officiating Assistant Secretary in all Departments from the 3d November 1842.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*19th December*, 1842.

Mr. James Kirk, Moonsiff of Ghazeepore, to be Moonsiff of the 1st grade vice Moulvee Hosein Buksh, Moonsiff of Etawah, dismissed.

Wilayut Hosein Khan, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, at Banda, for three months, on urgent private affairs, from the date on which he quitted his station, under the authority of the Sudder Board of Revenue.

*21st December*, 1842.

Mr. Edward Clive Bayley to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Meerut Division.

*22d December*, 1842.

Mr. J. Walker, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, at Mirzapore, for one and half month, to visit Cawnpore, on private affairs.

*23d December*, 1842.

Cazee Zeeah Oollah, Moonsiff of Jounpore, to officiate as Sudder Ameen of Ghazeepoor.

Mr. C. M. Caldecott to be Magistrate and Collector of Mirzapore, but to continue to officiate at Cawnpore.

The above to take effect from the date of sailing of the vessel on which Mr. Montgomery has taken his passage.

Mr. James Lean to be Magistrate and Collector of Delhie, but to continue to Officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Bundlecund to take effect from the date of sailing of the ship on which Mr. F. O. Wells has taken his passage.

Mr. C. C. Jackson to be Magistrate and Collector of Agra.

Mr. W. F. Thompson to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Agra.

Mr. C. Chester to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Goruckpore.

The above to take effect from the date of sailing of the vessel on which Mr. E. H. Morland has taken his passage.

Mr. S. J. Becher to Officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Jounpore, from the date on which he received charge of those Offices under the Orders of the Commissioner.

R. N. C. HAMILTON,
*Secy to Govt. N. W. P.*

NOTIFICATION BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Camp Ferozepore 17th December*, 1842.

This day Major General Sir Robert Sale, G. C. B., passed the Sutlej at the head of all the troops which composed the garrison of Jellalabad.

The Major General was received at the foot of the bridge by the Governor General and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The army of reserve, formed in one line extending two miles and a half received the Major General and the garrison of Jellalabad in review order, with presented arms.

A salute of nineteen guns was fired as the Major General passed the centre of the line.

Captain Somerset, Military Secretary, and Captain Colville, A. D. C. to the Governor General, had, on the 14th instant, conveyed the Medals granted to the garrison of Jellalabad, under an escort of the body guard, to the camp of the Major General, and all the Officers and soldiers of the garrison passed the bridge of the Sutlej, wearing the honor they have so justly won.

*The following are the names of the surviving Officers to whom the Medal has been presented.*

Major General Sir Robert Sale, G. C. B.

*Artillery.*

Major A. Abbott, C. B.
" J. B. Backhouse
" G. H. Macgregor, C. B.
Lieutenant M. Dawes.
Assistant Surgeon E. Hare.

*5th Light Cavalry.*

Major E. T. Oldfield, C. B.
Lieutenant E. W. C. Plowden.
Cornet A. Wrench.

*Anderson's Horse.*

Lieutenant W. Mayne.

*13th (Prince Albert's) Lt. Infantry.*

Lieutenant Colonel R. Pattison.
Major H. Havelock.
" A. P. J. Wilkinson.
" H. C. Wade.
" J. H. Fenwick.
Captain P. R. Jennings.
" A. E. F. Holcombe.
Lieutenant G. King.
" W. A. Sinclair.
" Honourable E. J. W. Forester.
" D. Rattray.
" G. Wade.
" J. W. Cox
" F. Van Straubenzee.

Lieutenant T. B. Speedy.
" G. G. C. Stapylton.
" R. Parker.
" A. Oakes.
" G. Talbot.
Adjutant J. S. Wood, Lieutenant.
Assistant Surgeon J. Robertson.
" " G. W. Barnes.
Lieutenant William Williams, 54th foot, doing duty with H. M. 13th light infantry.

*35th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Lieut.-Colonel T. Monteath, C. B.
Major T. Seaton.
" A. Younghusband.
Captain T. M. E. Moorhouse.
Lieutenant J. Towgood.
" M. N. Coombs.
" E. J. Boileau.
" R. B. Norton.

*Doing duty with the 35th Regt. N. I.*

Major J. Fraser, 11th light cavalry.
" H. P. Burn, 1st native infantry.
Captain J. G. Gerard, 1st European regiment.
Lieutenant R. Dowson, 5th regt. N. I.
" W. R. Hillersdon, 53d N. I.

*Broadfoot's Sappers and Miners.*

Major G. Broadfoot, C. B., 34th M. N. I.
Lieutenant J. G. G. Orr.
" F. Cunningham.
Surgeon J. Forsyth.
Assistant Surgeon W. Brydon.

*Commissariat.*

Major Mainwaring, 16th Bengal N. I.

The Governor General will transmit the Medal to the mother of the late Colonel Dennie, who fell in the battle of the 7th of April; and to the relatives of the Officers and soldiers of the garrison, who have died since that day.

*Camp Ferozepore, the 18th December*, 1842.

This day Major General Pollock, C. B., passed the Sutlej at the head of the artillery and cavalry, and of the 2d Brigade of infantry of the army under his command.

The Major General was received at the foot of the bridge by the Governor General.

The 26th regiment of native infantry attached to the 2d Brigade, was, at the desire of the Governor General, formed into a hollow square, and the Governor General entering the square with Major General Pollock, informed Major Huish, commanding the regiment, that Major General Pollock having, in an especial manner, expressed his obligations to the 26th regiment, and represented their exemplary conduct on all occasions as meriting a particular mark of the approbation of the Government, he had great gratification in bestowing upon them, on their return to India, the honour of being henceforward a regiment of light infantry.

*Secret Department; Camp Ferozepore, 20th Dec.* 1842.

The following copy of a letter, this day received from Major General Nott, is published for general information.

From Major General W. NOTT,
*Commanding Field Force*,
To T. H. MADDOCK, Esq.
*Secy. to the Govt. of India,*
*with the Governor General.*

*Camp Loolianuee, 18th Dec.* 1842.

SIR,—I find that in my despatch of the 31st of August last, detailing the battle of Ghoin, I unfortunately omitted the name of Captain Ripley of the 1st European regiment, late Fort Adjutant at Candahar. Although his name was inserted in the duplicate of that despatch, I fear this omission cannot now be rectified, which I am sorry for, as Captain Ripley is a very zealous Officer, and I have frequently derived benefit from his public services. In the battle now referred to, he attended me in the field, and received my thanks for his conduct.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. NOTT, *Major Genl.,*
*Commanding Field Force.*

(True copy.)
T. H. MADDOCK,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India,*
*with the Govr. Genl.*

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Camp Ferozepore, 14th December*, 1842.

The Right Honourable the Governor General of India is pleased to make the following promotions and transfers:

*Cavalry.*

*Promotions.*—Major William Burlton to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 13th January 1842, vice Lieutenant Colonel Robert Ewbank Chambers killed in action.

*4th Regiment Light Cavalry.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Captain and Brevet Major William Mactier to be Major, ... ... ... ... <br> Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Charles Lowth to be Captain of a Troop,... ... ... ... ... ... ... <br> Cornet Mathew Ward to be Lieutenant. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | From the 13th January 1842, vice Major William Burlton promoted. |

*5th Regiment Light Cavalry.*

Cornet Robert Christie to be Lieutenant, from the 6th January 1842, vice Lieutenant Lucius Heywood Hardyman killed in action.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Frederic Collyer to be Captain of a Troop, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... <br> Cornet Alfred Wrench to be Lieutenant, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | From the 13th January 1842, vice Captain Edward Macleod Blair killed in action. |

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Charles Manners Gascoyne to be Captain of a Troop, from the 13th January 1842, vice Captain John Bott killed in action.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John Dunkin Macnaghten to be Captain of a Troop, from the 13th January 1842, vice Captain Percy Skeffington Hamilton killed in action.

Lieutenant Arthur Hall to be Captain of a Troop, from the 14th January 1842, vice Captain Frederic Collyer killed in action.

*Transfers.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John Sheffield Gilbert Ryley, from the 11th, as 5th Lieutenant in the 5th Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Henry Lindesay, from the 3d, as 6th Lieutenant in the 5th Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant Stephen Francis Macmullen, from the 6th, as 7th Lieutenant in the 5th Light Cavalry.

Cornet Charles Grant Becher, of the 1st Light Cavalry, to be Lieutenant, from the 12th November 1842, and to stand as 8th Lieutenant in the 5th Light Cavalry.

Cornet Aylmer William Miltown Willy, from the 8th, as 1st Cornet in the 5th Light Cavalry.

Cornets Francis Elliot Vibart and Henry James Stannus are to stand as 2d and 3d Cornets, respectively, in the 5th Light Cavalry.

*3d Regiment Light Cavalry.*

*Promotion continued.*—Cornet Archibald Steward Galloway to be Lieutenant, from the 12th November 1842, vice Lieutenant, and Brevet Captain Henry Lindesay transferred to the 5th Light Cavalry.

*6th Regiment Light Cavalry.*

Cornet Henry Robert Grindlay to be Lieutenant, from the 12th November 1842, vice Lieutenant Stephen Francis Macmullen transferred to the 5th Light Cavalry.

*11th Regiment Light Cavalry.*

Cornet William Maximilian George Machonochie to be Lieutenant, from the 12th November 1842 vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John Sheffield Gilbert Ryley transferred to the 5th Light Cavalry.

*5th Regiment Native Infantry.*

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|---|---|
| Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Rawdon Muir Miles to be Captain of a Company, ... ... ... ... ... <br> Ensign Anthony Delacombe Potenger to be Lieutenant,... ... ... | From the 23d November, vice Captain William Mackintosh killed in action. |
| Captain and Brevet Major John Jervis to be Major, ... ... ... ... <br> Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Joseph Carleton Salkeld to be Captain of a Company, ... ... ... ... ... | From the 10th January, 1842, vice Major Stephen Swayne killed in action. |

Lieutenant Frederic White Burkinyoung to be Captain of a Company, from the 10th January, 1842, vice Captain Rawdon Muir Miles killed in action.

Lieutenant Ralph Dowson to be Captain of a Company, from the 13th January 1842, vice Captain Charles William Haig killed in action.

Ensign Edward Sutherland Garstin to be Lieutenant, with rank from the 16th July 1842, for the augmentation, and to stand as 6th Lieutenant.

Ensign Mortimer John Slater to be Lieutenant, from the 12th November 1842, and to stand as 7th Lieutenant.

Ensign Claudius Cornelius Cregan to be Lieutenant, from the 12th November 1842, and to stand as 8th Lieutenant.

*27th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Ensign Henry Marshman Williams to be Lieutenant, from the 23d November 1841, vice Lieutenant Henry Laing killed in action.

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| Lieutenant and Brevet Captain James Stewart Alston to be Captain of a Company, ... ... ... <br> Ensign John Nicholson to be Lieutenant, ... ... ... ... ... | From the 13th January, 1842, vice Captain William Grant killed in action. |
| Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John Joseph Puett to be Captain of a Company, ... ... ... ... <br> Ensign Thomas Davis to be Lieutenant, ... ... ... ... ... | From the 14th January, 1842, vice Captain Perin Hopkins killed in action. |

Ensign George Thomas Gowan to be Lieutenant, with rank from the 16th July 1842, for the augmentation, and to stand as 9th Lieutenant.

Ensign William Forbes to be Lieutenant, from the 12th November 1842, and to stand as 10th Lieutenant.

*37th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Edward Robbins Lyons to be Captain of a Company, from the 10th November 1841, vice Captain George Edward Westmacott killed in action.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain James Gray William Curtis to be Captain of a Company, from the 13th January 1842, vice Captain James Nathaniel Rind killed in action.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Ensign Thomas Wilkinson Gordon, vice Hutton invalided, announced in Government General Orders, No. 293, of the 29th December 1841, is cancelled.

*Note.* *Killed 10th November* 1841.

Ensign George Robertson to be Lieutenant, with rank from the 24th December 1841, vice Rind promoted, and to stand as 6th Lieutenant.

Ensign Benjamin Parrott to be Lieutenant, from the 16th July 1842, for the augmentation, and to stand as 7th Lieutenant.

Ensign Henry King Macmullen to be Lieutenant, from the 12th November 1842, and to stand as 8th Lieutenant.

Ensign James Macleod Bannatyne Fraser Tytler to be Lieutenant, from the 12th November 1842, and to stand as 9th Lieutenant.

Ensign Joseph Peel to be Lieutenant, from the 12th November 1842, and to stand as 10th Lieutenant.

*54th Regiment N. I.*

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| Captain Ashford John Anstruther to be Major, ... ... ... ... ... ... <br> Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Hugh Augustus Boscawen to be Captain of a Company, ... ... ... ... <br> * Ensign Thomas Pottinger to be Lieutenant, ... ... ... ... ... ... | From the 10th January, 1842, vice Major William Ewart killed in action. |
| Captain Henry Roche Osborn to be Major, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... <br> Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Hamilton Vetch to be Captain of a Company, ... ... ... ... ... ... | From the 13th January, 1842, vice Major Ashford John Anstruther killed in action. |

Lieutenant Francis Stuart Paterson to be Captain of a Company, from the 13th January 1842, vice Captain Anthony Albert Corri killed in action.

Ensign James Sibley to be Lieutenant, with rank from the 16th July 1842, for the augmentation, and to stand as 6th Lieutenant.

Ensign Champion Nathaniel Halhed to be Lieutenant, from the 12th November 1842, and to stand as 7th Lieutenant.

* *Transfers continued.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Lord Henry Gordon, of the 2nd European Regiment, to be Captain of a Company, from the 12th November 1842, and to stand as 5th Captain in the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John Fulton, of the 55th, as 1st Lieutenant in the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Yeyr Lamb, of the 51st, as 2d Lieutenant in the 37th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John Graham, of the 55th, as 2d Lieutenant in the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Patrick Hay, of the 49nd as 2nd Lieutenant in the 54th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Alexander Cumming Dewar, of the 38th, as 3rd Lieutenant in the 37th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain William Kennedy, of the 34th, as 3rd Lieutenant in the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John De Fountain, of the 56th, as 3rd Lieutenant in the 54th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John Bontein, of the 51st, as 4th Lieutenant in the 37th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Frederick Maitland, of the 4th, as 4th Lieutenant in the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Muirson Trower Blake, of the 56th, as 4th Lieutenant in the 54th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John Barrett, of the 2nd European Regiment, as 5th Lieutenant in the 37th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Thomas Brodie, of the 2nd European Regiment, as 5th Lieutenant in the 5th Regiment, of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Robert Mathison, of the 6th, as 5th Lieutenant in the 45th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant John William Carter, of the 16th, as 8th Lieutenant in the 54th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Alexander Brathwaite Fenwick, of the 60th, as 9th Lieutenant in the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant John Colpoys Haughton, of the 31st, as 9th Lieutenant in the 54th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Ensign Edward Close, of the 32nd Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant, from the 12th November 1842, and to stand as 10th Lieutenant in the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Ensign James Clarke, of the 1st Native Infantry, to be Lieutenant, from the 12th November 1842 and to stand as 10th Lieutenant in the 54th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Ensign Edward Corse Scott, of the 74th, as 1st Ensign in the 37th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Ensign Thomas Whittaker Seager, of the 30th, as 1st Ensign in the 27th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Ensign Joseph Henry Firth, of the 39th, as 1st Ensign in the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Ensign Claud William Russell, of the 23rd, as 1st Ensign in the 54th Regiment of Native Infantry

Ensign Joseph Gordon Barton, of the 44th, as 2nd Ensign in the 37th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Ensign Lionel Radford Newhouse, of the 19th, as 2nd Ensign in the 27th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Ensign Henry Campbell Johnstone, of the 67th, as 2nd Ensign in the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Ensign William Dorell, of the 35th, as 2nd Ensign in the 54th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Ensign George Beaduell, of the 43rd, as 3rd Ensign in the 37th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Ensign Henry Alexander Dorin, of the 17th, as 3rd Ensign in the 27th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Ensign William McNeile, of the 36th, as 3rd Ensign in the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Ensign David Maclellan Shand, of the 59th, as 3d Ensign in the 54th Regiment of Native Infantry.

*2d European Regiment.*

*Promotions continued.*—Ensign Robert Nixon Tronson to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant George Webb Golding killed by the Enemy. Date of rank to be adjusted hereafter.

Ensign Samuel Ramsey Jenkins to be Lieutenant, from the 12th November 1842, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Lord Henry Gordon promoted.

Ensign George Gaynor to be Lieutenant, from the 12th November 1842, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John Barrett transferred to the 37th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Ensign Joseph Bleaymire to be Lieutenant, from the 12th November 1842, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Thomas Brodie transferred to the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry.

*4th Regiment N. I.*

Ensign O'Hara John McLeod Farrington to be Lieutenant, from the 12th November 1842 vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Frederick Maitland transferred to the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry.

*6th Regiment N. I.*

Ensign William Robert Cunningham to be Lieutenant, from the 12th November 1842, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Robert Mathison transferred to the 54th Regiment of Native Infantry.

*16th Regiment N. I.*

Ensign Charles Newton to be Lieutenant, from the 12th November 1842, vice Lieutenant John William Carter transferred to the 54th Regiment of Native Infantry.

*31st Regiment N. I.*

Ensign Herman Baillie Hopper to be Lieutenant, from the 12th November 1842, vice Lieutenant John Colpoys Haughton transferred to the 54th Regiment of Native Infantry.

*38th Regiment N. I.*

Ensign Henry Richard Shelton to be Lieutenant, from the 12th November 1842, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Alexander Cumming Dewar transferred to the 37th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Ensign Julius Bentall Dennys to be Lieutenant, from the 12th November 1842, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain William Kennedy transferred to the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry.

*42d Regiment N. I.*

Ensign Charles Wilbraham Ford to be Lieutenant, from the 12th November 1842, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Patrick Hay transferred to the 54th Regiment of Native Infantry.

*51st Regiment N. I.*

Ensign James Hales Reid to be Lieutenant, from the 12th November 1842, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Yuyr Lamb transferred to the 37th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Ensign William Robert Wallace to be Lieutenant, from the 12th November 1842, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John Bonteln transferred to the 37th Regiment of Native Infantry.

*55th Regiment N. I.*

Ensign Francis James Sinalpage to be Lieutenant, from the 12th November 1842, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John Fulton transferred to the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Ensign Thomas Moust Cameron to be Lieutenant, from the 12th November 1842, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John Graham transferred to the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry.

*56th Regiment N I*

Ensign Walter Robert Prout to be Lieutenant, from the 12th November 1842, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John De Fountain transferred to the 54th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Ensign John Frederick Nembhard to be Lieutenant, from the 12th November 1842, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Mulrson Trower Blake transferred to the 54th Regiment of Native Infantry.

*60th Regiment N. I.*

Ensign George Coure to be Lieutenant, from the 12th November 1842, vice Lieutenant Alexander Braithwaite Fenwick transferred to the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry.

The Governor General desires it to be understood by all Officers transferred from one Regiment to another by the foregoing arrangements, who may deem their interests to be injuriously affected by such transfers, that it is open to them to submit, through the prescribed channel, a representation to that effect, setting forth the particular circumstances which appear to render removal a grievance. Such representation, however, must be made within one month from the date of the publication of this Order at Stations respectively, and Officers making them will continue, pending the decision of Government, to do duty with their original Corps, and in their present position.

The services of Brevet Major W. Brown and Capt. R. Wroughton, of the 69th Regiment N. I. being no longer required in the Revenue Department, North Western Provinces, those Officers are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

J. STUART, *Lt.-Col.*,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept. with the Govr. Genl.*

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GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 23d December*, 1842.

No. 321 of 1842.—The Honourable the President in Council has great pleasure in publishing to the Army the following paragraphs of a Military Letter No. 14 from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Governor General of India in Council, dated 2d November 1842, announcing the bestowal of honours by the Queen on certain Officers of the Bengal and Madras Establishments for zealous and conspicuous conduct in the Field and for their services at Jellalabad as well as in the operations under Major General Sir Robert Sale, before and after the Siege of that place.

1. "It affords us high gratification to announce that the Queen willing to bestow on the Officers of the East India Company's Army Honours which the Sovereign of this country is accustomed to grant to Officers in the Royal Service for zealous and conspicuous conduct in the field, has, at the recommendation of the Commander in-Chief, been graciously pleased to confer upon Lieutenant Colonel Monteath, C. B., of the Bengal Establishment, the distinguished appointment of Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty, with the rank of Colonel in the Army.

2. We have also the gratification to announce to you that the following Honours have been conferred upon Officers of the Company's Army for their services at Jellalabad and in the operations under Major General Sir Robert Sale, before and after the Siege of that place, viz.

*To be Majors in the Army in the East Indies.*

Captain Augustus Abbott, Bengal Artillery.

Captain Christopher Edward Thomas Oldfield, of the 5th Regiment B. L. Cavalry.

Captain George Broadfoot, of the 34th Madras Native Infantry.

Captain Thomas Seaton, of the 35th Bengal N. I.

Captain Henry Pelham Burn, of the 1st Bengal N. I.

Captain Edward Rowland Mainwaring, of the 16th Bengal N. I.

Captain Julius Brockman Backhouse, of the Bengal Artillery.

Captain Astley Geo. Francis John Younghusband, of the 35th Bengal N. I.

*To have the local rank of Major in Affghanistan.*

Lieutenant George Hall McGregor, of the Bengal Artillery.

*To be Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.*

Brevet Major James Fraser, of the 11th Regiment of Bengal Light Cavalry.

Brevet Major Augustus Abbott, of the Bengal Artillery.

Brevet Major C. E. T. Oldfield, of the 5th Regiment of Bengal Light Cavalry.

Brevet Major G. Broadfoot, of the 34th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry.

Brevet Major (local rank in Affghanistan) George Hall McGregor, of the Bengal Artillery."

W. M. N. STURT, *Major*,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

*Fort William, 30th December*, 1842.

No. 322 of 1842.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alteration of Rank:

*Corps of Engineers.*

Major Wm. Nairn Forbes to be Lieutenant Colonel, ... ...
Captain Jas. Arden Crommelin to be Major, ... ... ... ...
1st Lieutenant John Wedderburn Fraser (deceased) to be Captain... ... ... ... ...
} In succession to Lieut. Col. G. Hutchinson retired, with rank from the 22d October 1841, in succession to Lieut. Col. C. J. C. Davidson removed from the Service.

1st Lieutenant Jas. Wells Robertson to be Captain, from the 3d April 1842, vice 1st Lieut. John Wedderburn Fraser deceased.

2d Lieutenant John Staples Alexander to be 1st Lieutenant, vice 1st Lieut. Jas. Wells Robertson promoted, with rank from the 1st July 1842, vice 1st Lieut. Robert Martin deceased.

N. B. The rank of Captain by Brevet granted to 1st Lieutenant James Wells Robertson, in General Orders, No. 150, of the 17th June last, is hereby cancelled.

*Regiment of Artillery.*

1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Jas. Henry Daniell to be Captain. ... ... ... ... ... ...
2d Lieutenant Charles Apthorp Wheelwright to be 1st Lieut.
} From the 24th August 1842 in succession to Captain Edward Raphael Watts retired.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Hugh Maclean to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon Isaac Jackson retired, with rank from the 1st February 1842, vice Surgeon Jas. Duncan retired.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

| Corps or Dept. | Rank and Names. | To Rank from. | In whose Room. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Engineers, ... | Lieut. Col. E. Garstin, ... ... ... | 28th Aug. 1841, | Lieut. Col. G. Hutchinson retired. |
| Ditto, ... ... | Major E. Sanders, ... ... ... | | |
| Ditto, ... ... | Captain J. Glasfurd, ... ... ... | | |
| Ditto, ... ... | 1st Lieut. R. B. Smith, ... ... ... | | |
| Ditto, ... ... | 1st Lieut. A. D. Turnbull, ... ... ... | 22d Oct. 1841, | 1st Lieut. J. W. Fraser (deceased) promoted. |
| Ditto, ... ... | 1st Lieut. A. G. Goodwyn, ... ... ... | 8th Jany. 1842, | 1st Lieut. J. L. D. Sturt killed in action. |
| Ditto, ... ... | 1st Lieut. J. R. Becher, ... ... ... | 3d April 1842, | 1st Lieut. J. W. Robertson promoted. |
| Med. Dept., ... | Surgeon F. H. Brett, ... ... ... | 15th Oct. 1840, | Surgeon I. Jackson retired. |
| Ditto, ... ... | Surgeon C. Maxwell, ... ... ... | 16th Nov. 1840, | Surgeon G. T. Urquhart deceased. |
| Ditto, ... ... | Surgeon E. Tritton, ... ... ... | 23d Nov. 1840, | Surgeon A. K. Lindesay retired. |
| Ditto, ... ... | Surgeon J. Bowron, ... ... ... | 16th Dec. 1840, | Surgeon R. Laughton invalided. |
| Ditto, ... ... | Surgeon E. T. Dowson, ... ... ... | 1st Jany. 1841, | Surgeon E. Ludlow retired. |
| Ditto, ... ... | Surgeon C. Finch, M. D. ... ... ... | 1st Jany. 1841, | Surgeon W. S. Charters, M. D., retired. |
| Ditto, ... ... | Surgeon J. T. Pearson, ... ... ... | 1st Feb. 1841, | Surgeon A. Simson, M. D., retired. |
| Ditto, ... ... | Surgeon G. J. Macdonald, ... ... ... | 10th Feb. 1841, | Surgeon J. Griffiths retired. |
| Ditto, ... ... | Surgeon C. Llewellyn, ... ... ... | 1st Aug. 1841, | Surgeon R. Bell retired. |
| Ditto, ... ... | Surgeon W. C. Laing, ... ... ... | 11th Oct. 1841, | Surgeon H. Newmarch retired. |
| Ditto, ... ... | Surgeon F. Furnell, ... ... ... | 15th Oct. 1841, | Surgeon W. Duff retired. |
| Ditto, ... ... | Surgeon H. Chapman, ... ... ... | 21st Oct. 1841, | Surgeon W. Bogie, M. D. retired. |
| Ditto, ... ... | Surgeon J. Morice, M. D. ... ... ... | 30th Nov. 1841, | Surgeon R. Rankine retired. |
| Ditto, ... ... | Surgeon E. W. W. Raleigh, ... ... ... | 31st Dec. 1841, | Surgeon W. Stevens, M. D. retired. |
| Ditto, ... ... | Surgeon A. C. Duncan, M. D. ... ... ... | 13th Jan. 1842, | Surgeon W. Jacob deceased. |
| Ditto, ... ... | Surgeon W. L. McGregor, M. D. ... ... ... | 14th Jan. 1842, | Surgeon E. T. Harpur deceased. |

W. M. N. STURT, *Major, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

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*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 24th November,* 1842.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Dum-Dum station order of the 5th instant, directing 2d Lieutenant G. Holland, of the 4th Company 4th Battalion of artillery, to remain at that station, and do duty with the 3d Company 3d Battalion, until the conclusion of the practice season.

The Presidency Division Order of the 7th instant, appointing Lieutenant J. Mason, of the 57th Regiment of Native Infantry, to the charge of the European Infantry recruits now at Dum-Dum.

The Detachment Order of the 7th instant, by Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Graham, of the 55th Regiment of Native Infantry, directing the Commissariat Agent to furnish a 2 Bullock hackery, for the conveyance of the sick of the Detachment.

The Dinapore Division Order of the 10th instant, directing Captain W. Mitchell, of the 32d Regiment of Native Infantry, to proceed to Segowlie, and assume Command of the detachment of Irregular Cavalry employed on the Nepal frontier, during the absence of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain A. DeFountain, of the 40th Native Infantry, proceeding on Service with his Regiment.

The Delhi Garrison Order of the 8th ultimo, requiring the Commissariat to provide hackery for the conveyance to Meerut of Sergeant W. Stanley, late Quarter Master Sergeant of the 73d Regiment of Native Infantry, and now of the invalid Establishment, is with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The Cawnpore Division Order of the 21st ultimo, directing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain C. J. Mainwaring, acting Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 31st Regiment of Native Infantry, to proceed to Keitah, for the purpose of performing the commissariat Duties with the Troops assembling for service in Bundelcund, is confirmed, under the authority of the right honourable the Governor General of India.

Apothecary J. Davoren, of the invalid pension establishment, is, with the sanction of Government permitted to reside at Cawnpore, and to draw his pay from the pay [illegible] of that station, from the 20th instant, till the 20th of [illegible]ber 1843.

Sergeant F. D. Divian, of the corps of sappers [illegible] ners, who was placed temporarily at the disposal [illegible] the Commander-in-Chief, in General Orders by the right honourable the Governor General of India, of the 9th [illegible]stant, is directed to rejoin the Department of public w[illegible], to which he was attached.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absen[illegible]

2d European Regiment.—Lieutenant M. E. [illegible], from 15th December to 30th March, 1843, in exte[illegible] visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on account of his health.

37th Regiment N. I.—Ensign J. Peel, doing duty with 3d Infantry levy, from 15th November to 15th November, 1843, in extension, to remain at Landour, on Medical certificate.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 25th November,* 1842.

The following orders are confirmed:

Dated the 1st October 1842, by Lieutenant and Brevet Captain H. Mackenzie, commanding the depot of the 2d European Regiment, appointing Sergeant John Donovon and lance corporal William Counell, of that corps, to act, the former as Sergeant Major, and the latter as pay Sergeant.

Dated the 25th October, 1842, by Lieutenant L. Smith, commanding the 2d Company 2d Battalion of artillery, appointing gunner Luke Warmby to act as camp Colorman, vice Swarbrick removed from the situation.

Dated the 26th October, 1842, by Lieutenant-Colonel G. Brooke, commanding detachment of Foot Artillery, appointing Sergeant M. Kelfe, of the 2d Company 4th Battalion of Artillery, to act as bullock Sergeant to the ordnance bullocks attached to No. 9 Light field battery, and the transport train bullocks with the detachment.

Dated the 2d Nov. 1842, by Brigadier W. H. L. Frith, commandant of Artillery, appointing corporal and acting Sergeant M. Kelly, of the 4th Company 1st Battalion of Artillery, to act as Sergeant Major and pay Sergeant to a detachment of Artillery drafts proceeding to Benares with Her Majesty's 29th Foot.

Dated the 3d November, 1842 by Captain R. T. Sandeman, of the 33d Regiment of Native Infantry, commanding a detachment of Her Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Troops, proceeding from Landour to Kurnaul, appointing bombardier David Ready, of the horse artillery, to Act as Serjeant Major; private John Hodder, of Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, as provost and Quarter Master Serjeant; and bombardier William Trumble, of horse artillery, and private Joseph Evans, of Her Majesty's 3d buffs, as corporals.

Serjeant Major David Sinclair, of the 29th Regiment of Native Infantry, having been pronounced by a Medical Committee assembled at Landour, unfit for further active service is transferred to the garrison duty companies at Chunar, and, on the expiration of his present leave, is directed to join.

Quarter Master Serjeant Matthew Halloran, of the 68th, at present acting as Serjeant-Major in the 29th Regiment of Native Infantry, is confirmed in the latter situation, vice Sinclair.

With the sanction of Government, the additional invalid pay of their rank is granted to the undermentioned men, from the date of their transfer to the pension establishment:

5th Regiment of Light Cavalry.—Shaik Khyrattee, Shaick Golam Hussain, and Sooban Khan, troopers; Panch Kowree, grass cutter.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

22d Regiment N. I.—Assistant Surgeon A. Mackean, from 10th November to 1st November 1843, in extension, to remain at Mussoorie, on Medical certificate.

The following orders, issued by Major General W. Nott, commanding a field force in Affghanistan, are confirmed:

Dated 25th September, 1842.—Directing Assistant Surgeon R. Philipson, of the 16th, to afford Medical aid to the 38th Regiment of N. I.; and Assistant Surgeon C. McKinnon, M. D., to afford Medical aid to the sick of the 42d and 43d Regiments of N. I., and to the General staff during the absence of Assistant Surgeon J. H. Serrell, of the 42d N. I.

Dated 25th September 1842.—directing Assistant Surgeon G. J. Berwick, M. D., to relieve Assistant Surgeon Philipson, from the Medical charge of the 38th and to afford aid to the sick of the 42d Regt. of N. I.; and directing Assistant Surgeon Philipson to afford Medical aid to the sick of the 43d Regt. of N. I.

Dated 8th October, 1842.—Directing Assistant Surgeon Serrell, on his return to Head Quarters, to resume Medical charge of the staff.

Dated 25th October 1842.—Permitting Captain J. Leeson, of the 42d Regiment of N. I., to proceed, by the first favourable opportunity, to join his appointment as Commandant of the 2d Irregular Cavalry.

Dated 28th Oct. 1842.—Directing Shaick Wahid Ally, Native Doctor, doing duty with the 2d, to join and do duty in the Hospital of the 42d Regt. of N. I., until further orders.

Dated 8th Nov., 1842.—Permitting Lieut. E. A. H. Webb, of the 38th Regt. of Madras N. I., and doing duty with the Regt. of Kelat i Ghilzie, to proceed to Ferozepore, by the first favourable opportunity.

4th Comy. 2d Batt. Artillery.
Det. of sappers and miners.
16th, 42d & 43d Regts. of N. I.
Det. Shah's 1st Cavalry.

The following orders, issued on the 4th instant by Lieut.-Colonel J. McLaren, commanding the detachment detailed in the margin, are confirmed

1. Appointing Lieut. J. H. Burnett, Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 16th Regt. of N. I., to act as Brigade Quarter Master.

2. Directing Assistant Surgeon R. Phillipson, of the 16th Regiment of Native Infantry, to afford Medical aid to the detachment of the Shah's 1st Cavalry.

The Brigade order of the 17th of May last, issued by Brigadier L. R. Stacy, appointing Assistant Surgeon W. J. Loch, of the 43d Regiment of Native Infantry, to the Medical charge of the staff of the 2d Brigade in Lower Affghanistan, is confirmed.

Corporal C. Beresford and private J. Howard, attached to the Department of public works, are promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

Gunner C. Cameron, a temporary Assistant overseer in the Department of public works, is remanded to the Regiment of Artillery.

The confirmation of Major H. J. Wood's detachment order of the 26th ultimo, appointing Gun Sergeant J. C. Glasseen, of the Bundlecund legion, Park Sergeant, and directing him to proceed with the siege train to Keitah, published in General Orders of the 22d instant, is cancelled.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 22d November,* 1842.

The Agra Garrison and Station Order of the 26th ultimo, directing an additional set of dooly bearers to be entertained for the use of the Hospital of the 61st Regiment of Native Infantry, is confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.

The following orders, by Major General G. Pollock, C. B. commanding the troops West of the Indus, are confirmed:

Dated the 26th ultimo permitting Ensign R. M. Nott, of the 64th Regiment of N. I., to join the camp of Major General W. Nott.

Dated the 5th instant, permitting Captain A. Abbott, of Artillery, to precede the troops moving towards the provinces, and to make over the charge of No. 6 Light field to 1st Lieutenant M. Dawes.

Dated the 9th instant, directing Chundrika Persaud, Subadar in the late 6th Regiment of Infantry, Shah Soojah's service, to do duty with the Khelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment, until further orders.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Meerut Division Order of the 11th instant, directing Indhal, Sepoy, 6th Company 27th Regiment of N. I., to join and do duty with the 31st Infantry levy.

The Benares Division Order of the 26th ultimo, appointing Captain G. Campbell, of the 3d troop 3d Brigade of horse Artillery, to the charge of remounts passed into the service by the Ghazeepore Stud Committee, and directing him to proceed with them to Cawnpore.

Major General W. C. Baddeley, C. B. is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside at Simlah, and draw his pay and allowances from the Pay Master at the Presidency.

Sergeant William Arthur, of Her Majesty's 3d buffs, is appointed to the Commissariat Department with the army of reserve, vice Dixon deceased.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 23d November,* 1842.

The following orders are confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India:

The district order issued at Sukkur, on the 26th of May last, directing all reports of the troops at Shikarpore and Sukkur to be made to Major J. D. Syers, of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry.

The district order dated the 15th of June last, directing all reports of the troops in Sukkur and Shikarpore to be made to Lieut.-Colonel N. Wallace, of the 19th Native Infantry.

The Meerut Division Order of the 28th ultimo, appointing Capt. John Bunce, of the 48th Regiment of Native Infantry, to the charge of the office of the Assistant to the Superintendent for the suppression of thuggee, during the absence of Captain J. Graham, of the 50th Native Infantry, proceeding on service with his Regiment.

Assistant Surgeon W. Keates, late in Medical charge of the detachment of Her Majesty's 3d buffs at Landour, is directed to proceed forthwith to Ferozepore, and to report his arrival to the Adjutant General of the army.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 24th November,* 1842.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Saugor Division Order of the 8th instant, directing Lieutenant J. S. Hawkes, of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, to continue to act 2d in command to the 2d Irregular Cavalry during the period Lieutenant G. Jackson may retain command of the corps.

The Presidency Division Order of the 7th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon J. H. Litter, doing duty with Her Majesty's 29th Foot, to do duty under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at Barrackpore.

The Kurnaul Station Orders of the 7th and 10th instant, the former appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. Rothney to the Medical charge of the Paniput Jail, and the latter directing the same officer to afford Medical aid to the staff, in the room of Surgeon C. Maxwell, of the 1st European Light Infantry.

The Presidency Division Order of the 8th instant, directing acting Assistant Apothecary H. B. Murphy, attached to the receiving room in Fort William, with the sanction of the Honourable the Deputy Governor, to do duty with Her Majesty's 29th Foot, and Hospital Apprentices W. F. Powers and T. Bryan attached, the former to the Presidency General Hospital and the latter to the 1st Battalion of Artillery, to join and do duty in the Hospital of Her Majesty's 29th Regiment.

The Brigade Order issued to the Artillery of the army of reserve, on the 16th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon J. McRae, of the 2d Troop 3d Brigade to afford Medical aid to the staff of the Brigade.

Private William Campbell, attached to the 1st Division army clothing agency at Futtehgurh, is remanded to the European Veteran Company at Chunar.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 26th November,* 1842.

The following orders are confirmed:

Dated the 12th Nov., 1842, by Major General J. W. Fast, commanding at Kurnaul, appointing Assistant Surgeon C. Harland to the Medical charge of the recovered men from Landour, proceeding to Ferozepore, under the command of Catain R. T. Sandeman of the 33d Regiment of Native Infantry; and directing Assistant Surgeon J. Macrae, M. D., to afford Medical aid to the detachment of the 73d Native Infantry, Ressallah 1st Irregular Cavalry, and Affghan prisoners, under orders to proceed to Loodianah.

Dated the 9th November, 1842 by Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Farington, commanding the 4th Battalion of Artillery, appointing Bombardier J. Roucne, of the 3d Company, of that Battalion, to act as Camp Color-man to the Company, during its march.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—Dec. 22 At Bombay, the Rev. J. Murray Mitchell, of the Church of Scotland's Mission, to Maria Hay Mackenzie, second daughter of the Rev. Alexander Fyter, Minister of Alness Ross-shire.—25. At Gowalpara, by Major M. G. White, Principal Assistant Commissioner, and Governor General's Agent North East Frontier, Mr. C. J. Simons, H. C Service, to Miss Jane Rose.—26. At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. H. S Fisher, Captain Edward Thomas Tierney, of the 25th Regt. N. I., to Jane, widow of the late Captain J. Whiteford, 65th Regt. N. I. and youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. H. Rice.—At Calcutta, Mr. James George, to Emma Lavinia, widow of the late J. Passmore, Esq.—Jan. 5. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry William Billing, to Mrs. Mary Harding.

BIRTHS.—Dec. 14. At Ferozepore, the lady of Captain J. Scott, 55th Regt N. I., Major of Brigade, of a daughter.—25. At Allahabad, the lady of Captain James Gray, 18th Regt. N. I. of a son.—28. At Dinapore, Mrs. Charles Rose, of a daughter.—At Delhi, the Lady of Lieut. and Adjutant W. C. Erskine, 73d Regt. N. I. of a son.—At Gya, the lady of J. B. Dickson, Esq. Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.—Jan. 4. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. C. N. Mayer, of a son.—5 At Kidderpore, the wife of Captain John Samuel Anderson, H. C. S. of a son.

DEATHS.—Oct. 12. At Bordeaux, Charles Simonin, Esq. late of Calcutta, aged 41 years and 5 months.—Dec. 19. At Jumoonah Mookh, in the District of Nowgong, Assam E. R. Grange, Esq. Sub-Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, in the 27th year of his age.—At Ferozepore, Major J. G. D. Taylor, Prince Albert's Light Infantry.—24. At Cawnpore, John Edwin, son of Robert Bentley Wrixon, Commissariat Department, aged 7 years, 3 months and 15 days.—30. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. R. Parker, wife of Mr. John Parker, aged 25 years, 7 months and 23 days.—Jan. 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth Marshall, wife of Captain John Marshall, of the Country Service, aged 22 years and 7 months.—At Calcutta, Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Patrick Dudrenec, Esq. Indigo Planter, aged 25 years.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 1. The English Ship Sulimany, H. Monk, from China 28th November and Singapore 13th December.

—— 3. The H. C's. Steamer Enterprize, J. M. Dicey, from Madras 29th, and Coringa 31st December.

—— 5. The English Barque Robert Henderson, J. W. Haywood, from Liverpool 13th August.—The French Ship Therence, H. Caillol, from Bourbon 14th November.

—— 6. The English Barque Vanguard, W. Garwood, from the Mauritius 16th November.—The English Barque Margaret, G. Mainland, from Point de Galle 16th November.

—— 7. The French Ship Asie, P. Duneyron, from Bordeaux 31st August.—The English Ship Prince Albert, H. G. Kinsey, from Bombay 29th November.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per Sulimany from Singapore.—Mrs. Carnie and three children, Mrs. Fox and two children, Miss E Burnard, Mr. Carnie, merchant, Captain Fox, mariner, Lieut. Spottiswood, Madras N. I., Mr. E. Reynolds, and 14 Chinese.

Per Enterprize from Madras.—Mrs. Reade, Mrs. W. P. Watson, Mrs. Dicey, Mrs. Dr. Garden, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Rennouf, Dwarkenath Tagore, Esq., the Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry, W. W. Bird, Esq. Private Secretary, Chunder Mohun Chatterjee, C. E. Newcomen, R. Newcomen, F. de H. Larpent, D. Campbell, G. Thompson, O. P. L. Watson, G. Leyburn, A. Rogers, and G. Cryer, Esqrs. and the Rev. Thomas Boaz. Steerage Passengers.—Messrs. Allen, Ross and Barker.

Per Asie.—Pfr. Duval and H. Gervain, Esqrs. Merchants; Madame Gervain and Jean Dumaine.

Per Prince Albert.—Mrs. Kinsey and Miss Wise.

Per Vanguard.—Captain Forbes.

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| Transfer 5 per Cent. Paper ....... | Prem. | 9 4 | a 9 8 |
| Stock Paper { Transfer Loan of 1835-36 interest payable in Eng. } | Prem. | 8 8 | a 9 8 |
| Second 5 pr. ct. { From No. 1151 a 15200 according to Numbers } | Disct. | 0 2 | a 0 0 |
| Third or Bombay 5 per Cent. ........ | Disct. | 0 4 | a 0 5 |
| New 5 per Cent. ............ | | par. | |
| 4 per Cent. ...... | Disct. | 8 8 | a 9 0 |

### BANK SHARES.

| | | | SELL. | BUY. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Bank ...... | (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) | Prem. | 2625 | a 2650 |
| Union Bank ...... | (Co.'s Rs. 1,000) | " | 60 | a 105 |
| Agra Bank ...... | (Co.'s Rs. 500) | " | 180 | a 190 |
| Bombay Bank ...... | | | 100 | a 120 |

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| Maraschino. | Noyeau, red and white. |
| Dutch Liqueur. | Parfait Amour, and |
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*The Managers of Canteen Messes will be supplied at the Lowest rates.*

A LARGE STOCK OF RIPE ALE & PORTER, IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

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HERMETICALLY SEALED PROVISIONS,

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Salmon, Oysters, Turtle Soup, Stewed and Roasted Meats, Hare, Finnon Haddocks, Salmon, Trout, Venison, and all Articles of this description.

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THE Proprietor respectfully solicits the Patronage of the Public and begs to subjoin a list of Teas for sale at the Warehouse, which were most carefully selected at Canton by a professional Tea-taster.

The object of the Proprietor is to supply the Public with TEAS of the HIGHEST CHARACTER, at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES; and he is confident of meeting both these ends, from the means he has at his command.

In offering these Goods for CASH, the Proprietor is enabled to sell them at 25 PER CENT. LESS than could be afforded, were credit allowed: as the expense of Bill-collecting and losses from deaths, &c., fully amount to that per-centage.

All packages leaving the Warehouse will be carefully put up and sealed; and it is recommended that no Tea be deposited in glass vessels of any description.

All applications are requested to be made to Mr. Richard Harris, who is authorised to effect Sales and receive payment for the same.

Oolong in canisters, at 7-4 and 5 Rs.

Hyson, at Co.'s Rs. 5-4, 4-12, 4, 3-8 and 3-4 per seer.

Gunpowder and Imperial, at 4-12.

Young Hyson and Orange Pekoe, at 4 Rs.

Congo, at 2-8 and 2 Rs.

Pouchong, at 4-8 and 3-4.

Flowery Pekoe, per 10-catty box 20 Rs. per seer 5-8 and 3-8.

Souchong, ditto 16 Rs., ditto 3-8, 2-12 and 2-8.

Ditto, ditto 14 Rs., ditto 3-4.

Handsomely silk painted Boxes containing Souchong and Orange Pekoe mixed at 32 Rs. per Box.

COFFEE.

The finest Picked Mocha at one Rupee per seer.

TERMS—CASH.

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THE best INDIGO SEED, in the *original sealed* bags, always on Sale *on Commission*, by CLARK and SONS, Bogwangolla, at the lowest rates.

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FOR SALE.

TREASURY, NAVY, MISSIONARY and PRIVATE BILLS, *of first rate character, in convenient sums and dates for family remittances.*

MACKENZIE, LYALL AND CO.
*Calcutta Exchange.*

With reference to the above advertisement, Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL and Co. beg to add that they will be happy to purchase any Bills for parties in the Mofussil forwarding them home if required, free of Commission or any charge, save postage.

### FRESH SUPPLIES.

TO OFFICERS AND MESSES OF REGIMENTS RETURNING FROM AFFGHANISTAN.

MESSRS. MACKENZIE, LYALL AND Co. have the pleasure to announce, that in an[illegible]tion of the successful termination of the W[illegible]d the certain return of the forces to India thi[illegible] they have made very extensive additions t[illegible] their Stock of Beer, Wines, Spirits, and Suppli[illegible] generally; and are prepared to execute and di[illegible] the largest orders at an hour's notice; an[illegible] the arrangements they have entered into w[illegible] the Boat Agents, they guarantee that their s[illegible] shall reach the most distant station, in perf[illegible] der and in much shorter time than they have usually done hitherto.

BEER AND PORTER,

Of October's brewing from *Bass and Alsopp*, in wood; also in quarts and pints, *of all ages*. London and country bottled Porter.

FRESH CLARETS,

Destournels, Gruaud la Rose, Haut Margaux, St. Julien, and other brands.

CHOICE SHERRIES,

From Burdon and Grey, Rutherford, Oldham, Wardell, Black, and others; Pale and Brown, in wood and bottle.

PORT.

Rich Old Port Wine, selected to particular order from first rate London houses.

SUPERIOR SPARKLING CHAMPAIGNE,

MADEIRA, CIRCEAL, MALMSEY, HOCK, SAUTERNE, BURGUNDY, and LISBON,

LIQUEURS and SYRUPS,

*Of all descriptions.*

DUMBLAT and CASTILLON'S

MILD FRENCH BRANDY, OLD ENGLISH BRANDY, HOLLAND'S GIN, GRAHAM'S GENEVA, OLD TOM, JAMAICA RUM, GLENLIVET and BRACKLA WHISKEY, CHERRY BRANDY, CURACOA, RASPBERRY and STRAWBERRY VINEGAR.

WARRANTED FRESH OILMAN'S STORES,

GROCERY, CONFECTIONERY, TART FRUITS, HERMETICALLY CLOSED PROVISIONS, FRESH PINE, BERKLEY, AND CHEDDER CHEESE, PLUMP YORK HAMS, AND STREAKY BACON.

WARRANTED FIRST CHOP HYSON, PEKOE, and POUCHONG TEAS,

DOUBLE REFINED LOAF SUGAR,

PATENT STEARINE CANDLES.

GENUINE

3 4 and 5 a Manilla Segars.

Prepared Tobacco and Hookah Snakes.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stationery. | Hard-ware. | Hosiery. |
| Saddlery. | Queen's-ware. | Haberdashery. |
| Millinery. | Hats. | &c. &c. |

Together with any other article in the market, procurable on the shortest notice.

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NOTICE.

ESTATE OF W. H. TWENTYMAN,

DECEASED.

TWENTYMAN AND CO.

*Watch-makers, Goldsmiths and Jewellers.*

CONTINUE to sell off their Stock at very reduced prices for Cash only.

CLOCKS and WATCHES—by McCabe and other makers.

SILVER PLATE—Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Sets.

JEWELLERY—of every description from the first houses in England, a portion of which has just been landed and is now exposed for sale, consisting of elegant Ladies and Gentlemen's Chains, Albert Chains, Rings, &c. &c.

SUNDRIES—Ink Stands of every description, gold and silver Snuff Boxes, Pen and Pencil Holders, &c. &c.

PLATED-WARE—Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Candlesticks, &c. &c.

Parties in the Mofussil will be so good as to apply through their own Agents, or send a remittance with their orders.

*Calcutta, 1st November, 1842.*

MESSRS. J. COCKBURN AND CO.

11, *New Broad-street, London.*

COMMISSIONS of all kinds executed as formerly. Price of supplies and rates of Commission, &c. &c. will be communicated by the undersigned on behalf of Messrs. J. C. and Co. in this Presidency.

NICHOLL AND WILKIE.

*Calcutta, 1st Dec. 1842.*

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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*(Continued.)*

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*Ωμηρον μὲν σεβω θαυμαζω δε Βαῤῥουον και φιλω Ταιλωρον.*

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W. THACKER AND CO.

*(To be continued.)*

### ADVERTISEMENT.

AS the members of the present Christian Community at Lucknow form but a small portion of Colonel Low's friends, and there are many in different parts of India who would gladly avail themselves of any opportunity of showing the estimation in which he is held by them, the Committee appointed by the subscribers at Lucknow beg to circulate for their information the proposal which was generally approved of by the Lucknow Community, and to assure those who may wish to subscribe, that they will have much pleasure in receiving their contribution to the Portrait.

"*To the Community at Lucknow.*

As Lieut. Colonel Low, C.B. Resident at Lucknow is about to leave India, it is proposed that a subscription should be opened for the purpose of obtaining a Portrait of him to be executed by George Beechey, Esq. and kept in the Banquetting Rooms at Lucknow, in order to perpetuate the recollection of the many virtues which have adorned his public and private character, that have caused him to be universally esteemed and respected, and have enabled him to conciliate the good opinion of every one who has had the happiness of knowing him.

Persons desirous of subscribing are requested to put down their names with the amount of their subscriptions, and to vote for a Committee who will prepare and present an Address to Colonel Low, C. B. previous to his departure."

In accordance with the above proposal a Committee was formed at Lucknow, and an Address presented—and although before Col. Low's departure it was impossible to ascertain the probable amount of subscriptions, Mr. Beechey very handsomely undertook to paint the picture.

By order of the Committee,

J. SPENCER LOGIN,

*Lucknow, 28th Dec.* 1842. *Secretary.*

### EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL AGENCY.

#### MR. PARKE PITTAR

HAVING arranged the formation of an Agency, the particular object of which will be the transaction of affairs, connected with this country and Europe, begs to offer his services to the community of India, *in any way* they can be rendered available.

A peculiar and important feature in the Agency now established, will consist in the annual return of Mr. P. Pittar to India. Taking advantage of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam Vessels, he purposes re-visiting Calcutta about the latter end of every October, and returning to Europe about the middle of the following February, thus affording to persons entrusting the management of their affairs to his care, the opportunity of a *personal conference and explanation* of their views and intentions,—an advantage in the transaction of affairs of a complicated delicate or family nature, the greatness of which need not be commented upon.

A long residence in India, combined with an intimate knowledge of almost every description of manufactured article, and its various manufacturers, rendering him peculiarly fitted for the office of Agent to persons procuring their supplies or other articles, such as Table Equipages, Philosophical and Optical Instruments, Books, Maps, Sporting Apparatus, Musical Instruments, Military Equipments, Wines, &c., &c., *direct from* England or the Continent, he offers them his services with every confidence that his selections will give the most perfect satisfaction, whether as regarding quality, cheapness, or adaptation to the climate; but in the execution of these commissions, a previous remittance for their full amount, or reference for payment, will invariably be required.

Every article purchased through this Agency will be most minutely examined previous to its being packed and the same care under every circumstance, taken, as if persons were themselves individually present and superintending. Packages of a large size will, as usual, be shipped by fast-vessels to their destined port; but those of smaller dimensions, will, (unless otherwise instructed,) be sent through the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Office, *Overland:* thus enabling persons in most instances to receive their orders fully executed within four months from the date of the transmission of their instructions.

In transactions of a private and confidential nature a fair remuneration, according to circumstances, will be expected; in those of the ordinary nature of Agency Business, the Commission will be regulated by the customary rates; and for the selection, purchase and shipment of goods, a Commission of 5 per cent. on the gross amount will be charged.

Mr. P. Pittar has taken his passage in the *India* Steamer, to sail on the 10th February, for Suez and, therefore, requests for the present, that all letters intended for him may be directed to his residence, *No. 36, Dhurrumtollah, Calcutta;* but after her departure, to the address of MR. PARKE PITTAR, EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL AGENCY OFFICE, LONDON, where they will meet with the most prompt attention.

### THE TEETH AND GUMS.

#### ROWLAND'S ODONTO,

OR

#### PEARL DENTIFRICE,

A *WHITE POWDER, of Oriental Herbs* of the most *delightful fragrance.*—It eradicates *Tartar* and decayed Spots from the *Teeth*, preserves the *Enamel*, and fixes the *Teeth* firmly in their sockets, rendering them *delicately White.* Being an Anti-Scorbutic, it eradicates the Scurvy from the *Gums, strengthens, braces*, and renders them of a healthy *red:* it removes unpleasant tastes from the mouth, which often remain after fevers, taking medicine, &c. and imparts a *delightful fragrance* to the breath.

Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

☞ NOTICE—The Name and Address of the Proprietors, *A. ROWLAND & SON*, 20, *HATTON GARDEN, LONDON*, are engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on the "KALYDOR" and "ODONTO;" also printed, in *red*, on the Wrapper in which the Kalydor is enclosed.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!! composed of the most pernicious and trashy ingredients, and which are frequently pressed upon the unwary under the lure of *being cheap.*

Be sure to ask for "ROWLAND'S" Articles. Sold by every PERFUMER and MEDICINE VENDER throughout the civilized world.

*The following Testimonial is one of many thousands addressed to Messrs. Rowland & Son, 20, Hatton Garden, London.*

The Decay of the Teeth and Gums arises from various causes; but, principally, it may be attributed to *early neglect, ill health and the use of Tooth Powders containing mineral and other deleterious acids, which give a momentary whiteness to the teeth, while they corrode the enamel!*—The extreme prevalence of this last cause is too well known to need comment. To this fact, indeed, is principally to be attributed the long Botanical Research, which was happily terminated by the most felicitous discovery ever given to the world for the PRESERVATION of the TEETH, GUMS, and BREATH, viz.—ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE; this Powder now occupies a distinguished place at the Toilets of the Sovereigns and the Nobility throughout Europe, while the general demand for it at once announces the favour in which it is held by the public at large.

### THOMAS KENNEDY,

OF

### KILMARNOCK,

*Rifle Maker to H. R. H. Prince Albert.*

AN assortment of Double and Single Barrelled RIFLES, and FOWLING PIECES, of all Bores, and Weights, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Parties in the Mofussil are requested to apply through their Agents.

EGLINTON, McCLURE AND CO.

*Calcutta, 17th December*, 1842.

### FOR SALE, AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED,

VERY superior Pale, Gold, and Brown SHERRIES, with the well known Brand of Oldham and Co. in Quarter Casks, Hhds. and Butts, from Co.'s Rs. 300 to 600 per Butt; also in Quarter Casks, Hhds. and Butts, G. and R. Blackburn's choice OLD MADEIRA, direct from the Island, at Co.'s Rs. 400 per Hhd. Terms Cash. Parties in the Mofussil will please apply through their own Agents.

### SHAW AND MAXWELL'S SUPERIOR WINE.

In Cases containing 3 Dozens, in Quarts and Pints.

CHAMPAIGN, .. .. .. at Co. Rs. 30 per doz.

PALE AND BROWN SHERRY, „ 26 „

CLARET, CHATEAU, MARGEAUX AND HAUT BRION, „ 25 to 30 „

MOSELLE NON PAREIL, .. „ 35 „

EGLINTON, McCLURE AND CO.

*Calcutta, 17th December*, 1842.

PRINTED and published at the Serampore Press for the Editors every Thursday morning. Price 2 Rupees monthly, or 20 Rupees a year, if paid in advance.

☞ Subscriptions will be received at *Madras*, by Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and Co.; at *Bombay*, by Messrs. LECKIE and Co.; and in *London*, by Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co. 7, Leadenhall Street.

# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

*PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.*

No. 420. Vol. IX.] SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1843. } *Price 2 Co's. Rs. monthly ... Rs. yearly, if paid in an ...*

## OVERLAND MAIL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the latest safe date for the transmission of Letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for despatch from Bombay, by the February Steamer, will be Thursday, the 19th Instant.

WM. MOORE,
*Deputy Post Master.*

*General Post Office,*
*The 19th January, 1843.*

China.—The intelligence which has just been received from China, extending to the 6th of December, is highly important. Sir Henry Pottinger has ascertained, that no fewer than *two hundred and eighty-three* of the unfortunate individuals, chiefly natives of India, who were on board the *Nerbudda* and the *Ann*, when they were wrecked on the island of Formosa, have been put to death in cold blood by the Chinese authorities. They had falsely represented to the Emperor, that both the vessels had gone to the island with hostile intentions, and that the prisoners were captured in battle; and they allege that these flagitious murders were perpetrated in obedience to the Imperial commands. Sir Henry Pottinger, in his Proclamation, declares his intention respectfully, but firmly, to represent the real facts of the case to the Emperor, and to demand that the local authorities on the Island shall be degraded, and brought to condign punishment, and that their property shall be confiscated, and paid over to the officers of the British Government, for the relief of the families of the innocent men who have thus been put to death. The Plenipotentiary further declares, that without this atonement, he is not prepared to say that this event will not occasion a serious misunderstanding, or that it may not even lead to a renewal of hostilities, between the two countries.

It is most gratifying to find the Plenipotentiary at once assume so firm a tone on this occasion; and there can be no doubt that his representations to the Cabinet of Pekin will procure immediate and ample redress. The threat of a renewal of hostilities, the first result of which would be to level the capital of Formosa with the ground, may be expected to produce an almost magical effect on the fears of the Emperor, and to elicit an Imperial Edict for the condign punishment of the guilty, which shall be conveyed at the rate of 600 *lee* a day. Sir Henry Pottinger has we think acted wisely in stating so distinctly that the authorities on the island had deceived His Majesty; for although the capture of the men in open warfare would have afforded no excuse for the truculent order of the Emperor, the deception which has been practised will afford him an opportunity of making the most ample atonement, without any apparent sacrifice of dignity. This decisive conduct of the Plenipotentiary will be found to exert the most happy influence on our future intercourse with the Chinese. The punishment of the offenders will tend to give general security to all Europeans, who may visit any part of the coast, or who may be thrown upon it by accident. The prompt and energetic representation now sent to Pekin, will convince the Emperor and his Ministers, that no injustice or violence towards the subjects of the British Crown will be suffered with impunity, and that if redress is not obtained when respectfully demanded, it will be exacted at the cannon's mouth.

Sir Henry Pottinger, who arrived at Hong Kong in the beginning of December, intended to return immediately to the North, to demand redress for the murder of these unfortunate victims. The Chinese will thus perceive that he is in earnest and not to be trifled with. The Imperial Commissioners, who were on their way to Canton to open commercial negotiations, will discover on their arrival, that the British Minister is resolved not to enter on these discussions till full reparation has been obtained for the massacre, and that he is already at Chusan, demanding the condign punishment of the offenders. The effect of this promptitude and decision, on the minds of those high officers of the Empire and the great body of the people, will be most salutary. They will thus be made to feel that while the English are ready and even anxious to enter into the largest commercial transactions, they have now a political character to support, and warlike resources at their command, and will allow no insult or injury to pass unpunished.

The papers now received contain two publications of the Imperial Will; the one, dated the 8th of September, gives the various items concerning the "settlement of affairs" with the barbarians, which have received the "affix of the Imperial seal." It appears that the High Commissioners have very patriotically requested, that the gravest punishment may be inflicted on them for their concessions to the English, and that the Emperor has graciously acquitted them of all guilt. The indemnity of twenty-one millions, the Emperor declares to be a vast amount, and asks with great *naiveté* where such a sum is to come from. But the matter is settled at once, by making the Minister Ye King alone responsible for arranging the matter, and registering the places which are to furnish it. The peace however is evidently a subject of gratification with his Majesty, and he declares that as it has now been concluded, "the people of both nations are to be regarded as one mutual whole." He is evidently anxious that the pacification should not be disturbed. Ye King is therefore directed to give "the closest attention to the minutest particulars, that the treaty may be drawn up in the most clear and intelligible terms, to prevent all difficulties and confusion of affairs." Relative to the claims on the Hong Merchants, the proclamation of the 8th Sept. states, that as to the old debts, the foreigners will not dare to seek the interference of the officers of Government. In a subsequent proclamation, however, dated the 30th of September, it appears that the Imperial Government has acknowledged these claims, evidently in addition to the sum which was stipulated to be paid by the treaty of Nankin; for the first article states, that "the Chinese Government will at present be responsible for the Hong Merchants paying to their English creditors debts to the amount of Two Millions of dollars. Hereafter Hong Merchants and all other classes of natives are to be alone responsible for their own debts, the Mandarins affording only their official aid."

Cooly Emigration.—The despatch of Coolies to the Mauritius has commenced under the operation of the Act, and it is reported that arrangements are in progress for sending six or seven thousand thither before the close of the present monsoon. The nature of these arrangements has not been recorded by any of our contemporaries, and the public is therefore without the means of comparing the new system of emigration, with that which was put down by law, or of determining how far it is likely to be effectual in permanently checking the growth of abuses. It was generally understood, that the system proposed by the Ministry at home provided that the Emigration Agent of the Mauritius in Calcutta and the other ports should engage and despatch laborers for the Island, who should be at liberty on their arrival to hire themselves to the planters; that the treasury of the Island should be charged with their passage-money; and that the Government of India, should appoint Protectors at the different ports, to watch over the emigration, and prevent the violation of the laws. We now learn that the coolies are engaged, as they were under the old system, by mercantile firms in Calcutta and that the vessels employed in transporting the laborers are chartered by them. It is desirable to know what motives could induce Houses of business in Calcutta, to give up their time to the gratuitous promotion of the system. *If they are to be remunerated for their labour, it is desirable that the amount and the mode of that remuneration should be known. If they are to be paid so much a head by the Government of the* Mauritius for every Cooly they land, the nature of the speculation is easily understood. If they are acting as Agents for particular planters on the Island, the question naturally occurs how are those planters to be repaid, when they can possess no claim on the labor of the emigrants after their arrival?

One of the first vessels employed in conveying laborers has been detected in a nefarious attempt to violate the law, and to embark a greater number than the Act permits. It is somewhat singular that a procedure, which fixes so deep a moral stigma on all who were engaged in it, should not have been repudiated by the Commander of the vessel, or the House of Agency by which the vessel was chartered. If the attempt to smuggle these additional laborers was made without the cognizance of the Captain and the consignees of the vessel, a sense of honor should have led them to explain a circumstance so discreditable. If the attempt was made,—which we can scarcely credit,—with their knowledge, we have clear evidence of the kind of morality which this system is calculated to foster. There can be little doubt that the attempt will be repeated. Indeed, we find from the *Englishman*, that an effort has been made, and perhaps with success, to take a greater number of Coolies than the proportion allowed by law, under the promise that they are to occupy the Cabins of the ship. If there could be any security that they would not be turned out to herd with the 'tween-deck Coolies, as soon as the Pilot had left the ship, the objection to this course would be mitigated;

but where abuses cannot be prevented, the only plan of safety is to adhere to the strict letter of the law. The attempt thus made in one instance to evade, and in the other to violate the law, establishes the necessity of extraordinary exertions on the part of those who are appointed to watch over the execution of it. There is little reason to hope that the vigilance of the Pilot and the Preventive officer will be able effectually to cope with the ingenuity of the Commander, if he has resolved to take more Coolies than the law allows. Both these officers are from the nature of their duties obliged to remain on deck during the day, and can enjoy no opportunity of knowing what may be passing below. When the coolies are mustered before them, they can feel no certainty that others are not concealed in various parts of the ship, and their certificate can bear testimony only to the number exhibited before them. The only guarantee against the surreptitious embarkation of Coolies, lies in the fidelity and vigilance of the Protector at the Isle of France, and there is reason to fear, from the specimen exhibited by the *Northumberland*, that effectual means will be adopted to lull suspicion, and evade the provisions of the law at Port Louis.

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THE HARDSHIP OF EUROPEANS HAVING THEIR SUITS DECIDED BY NATIVE JUDGES.—The *Hurkaru* of Thursday last reverts to this subject, in reference to a particular case reported in the *Englishman*, and affirms that the remarks we offered on the subject were wide of the mark. We have diligently compared the observations of our contemporary with the enactments which have been successively passed on this very important question, but must confess that we are unable to discover any reason for altering the opinion we originally formed on the application of the law to the suit under consideration.

The Law which gave Principal Sudder Ameens cognizance of all suits above 5,000 Rupees was passed on the 2d of October, 1837. On the 23d of February, 1838, the Sudder communicated their first orders to the Judges with reference to this Act, and directed them immediately to transfer all suits above that amount to the Principal Sudder Ameens, but granted them permission to retain any such suits on their own files, provided they saw sufficient cause for so doing. At the same time they were distinctly forbidden to refer to Native Judges, ignorant of the English language, any suits in which the documentary evidence was in that tongue. On the 18th of October 1839, this latter injunction was *qualified*; and it was ordered that the mere recital, in the initial petition, of the existence of an English document in support of a claim, was not to constitute a necessary ground for the retention of a suit on the Judge's file. The intent of this Order was evidently, that if there happened to be among the "exhibits" an English document, which might be readily translated into Bengalee, and understood without any acquaintance with English, the suit might still be referred to the Principal Sudder Ameen. The Order is worded with much care. Paragraph 2, alludes to the existence of *an English Document*, Par 3. says that upon the party tendering *an English document*, &c. Par. 4. orders the Judge, with due advertence to *the English writing*, to exercise his own discretion, and if it (the English writing) should appear likely to involve such complicated questions as would make a knowledge of English indispensible to a correct adjudication of the case, to recal it to his own file; but if *the English writing* should be a simple account, bill or similar document, to leave the adjudication of the suit to the Native Judge.

The spirit of this Order is so evident and so equitable, that we scarcely need to lay any stress on the marked and repeated use of the singular number. We will concede to our contemporary, that 'an English document,' and 'the English writing,' may mean two documents and two writings; but we must re-affirm that when the initial petition recited the existence of *sixty* or *seventy* English legal documents, which could not be translated into Oordoo with sufficient accuracy, it was the duty of the Judge, "to have seen fit" at once to retain the suit on his own file; and that such a suit could not, by any fair and equitable construction, be brought within the circle of those cases, in which the Judge was to decide upon the Court in which the case was to be adjudicated, *after* the documents had been translated. The rule appears to us to remain unaltered—that no suits, in which *the documentary evidence* may be in English, shall be referred in the first or second instance to a Judge ignorant of that language. The exception refers only to cases in which there may be "an English document," in which case the original and a translation of it were to be laid before the Judge, that he might determine, from the simplicity or the complexity of its character, whether to adjudicate the case himself, or to refer it to the Native Judge. In the case under review, the documentary evidence was in English, in untranslatable English, and it came clearly within the scope of the rule, and not of the exception; and the cognizance of it belonged from the beginning to the Judge's Court according to law, to reason and to equity.

We cannot see that the Order of 1839 makes it obligatory on parties, in every instance, to file translations of every document, before the Judge decides whether any case shall be tried in his own tribunal, or in the lower Court. If the Judge were to refrain from putting the parties to the expense of such a proceeding, and at once retain any particular case on his own file, he would act in accordance with the strict letter of the law, and, what is more, in accordance with its equitable intentions. It could never have been the intention of Government to subject suitors to so great and gratuitous a hardship, as that which would be inflicted on them, if the interpretation of our contemporary is to hold good. This would have been indeed to abrogate the 4th Paragraph of the equitable Order of 1838, whereas the Order of 1839, which is said to support this interpretation, is declared to be only a modification of it.

So much for the necessity of translating documents, drawn up in the most approved English legal phraseology, before the Judge is to decide whether those translations shall be necessary, or not, to the adjudication of the suit. But after the translations had been made, and it became clear that the documents were not "simple accounts, bills or similar documents," but "involved such complicated questions" as would make "a knowledge of English indispensible to the correct adjudication of the case," it appears to have been the undoubted duty of the Judge to retain it on his own file. The *Hurkaru* says, that "the subsequent petition of the parties to have the case retained on the Judge's file on the ground of those documents, was ineffective, *because it was not filed at the proper stage of the case*." But what need was there of any petition at all? If there be any meaning in words, it is evidently made incumbent on the Judge, without any application from the parties, as soon as he perceives that the case cannot be "correctly adjudged" without a knowledge of English, which knowledge the Moosulman Judge does not possess, to sit down to the examination of it himself.

Our contemporary cites an instance in which Prusunnu-coomar Tagore was a party to a suit, in which several deeds, drawn up by lawyers in Calcutta, formed part of the evidence, and states that a special reference was made to the Sudder Court, and by the Sudder to Government, of the expense and inconvenience occasioned by the Circular; but that neither the Court nor Government directed the suit to be tried by the European Judge, which they would have done, had our interpretation of the Order been correct. We must however see the particulars of this case, and the correspondence which passed on the occasion, before we admit it to be conclusive against us. We find it impossible to admit that Government ever intended that suits should be adjudicated by Judges, who, from whatever cause, were unable to comprehend the documentary evidence on which they were based. We cannot bring ourselves to admit that it was ever contemplated by Government, that in suits which must be decided by the European Judge, the parties should be put to the unnecessary expense, trouble and delay of procuring translations of sixty or seventy documents. We believe that a principle of justice would preserve Government from perpetrating the anomaly first named, and that the dictates of common sense would keep them from the second. Government is too well aware of the grievance which is occasioned by the necessity of confiding suits to the cognizance of Civilians who are imperfectly acquainted with the languages of the country, to multiply the evil by committing suits, which cannot be comprehended without a knowledge of English, to Native Judges who are entirely ignorant of it.

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THE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The Ministers and Missionaries of the Baptist Denomination have been assembled in Serampore during the past week, for the purpose of forming an Association of their respective Churches, in imitation of the economy generally pursued by the denomination in Europe and America. The following Ministers, together with other friends, were present; the Rev. Dr. Yates, W. Robinson, W. Carey, A. Leslie, C. C. Aratoon, J. Williamson, G. Pearce, J. C. Fink, J. Mack, J. Wenger, W. W. Evans and G. Small. The greatest possible harmony and cordiality prevailed; and all the services both in Bengalee and English were truly delightful and profitable. Some of the Ministers were absent from unavoidable causes.

An Association was formed, and designated the ASSOCIATION OF BAPTIST CHURCHES IN BENGAL; the Rev. W. Robinson, of Dacca, was elected Moderator for the present year, and the Rev. J. Mack and the Rev. W. W. Evans were requested to discharge the duties of Secretaries to the Association.

It was agreed, that the next Meeting of the Association should be held in Calcutta, during the second week of January, 1844; and the Rev. Dr. Yates was appointed to preach the Sermon in English, and the Rev. J. Wenger, that in Bengalee.

Much of the beneficial influence to be expected from such an Institution as has now been formed, it would be difficult to make apparent

by any statement. It is connected with the exhilaration of fraternal intercourse, when the disappointed and the successful, the faint and the confident meet together, and commune of their peculiar and their common interests and expectations. Benefit of this kind, beyond the hope of the most sanguine, has been realized even in the infancy of the Association; and much more may be anticipated, when attention ceases to be required for its mere organization, and the whole time devoted to its assemblies can be given to their proper objects. Hereafter the Association will be the means of concentrating for the Baptist Mission, the most important information respecting the spiritual wants of the various districts of Bengal, the openings which may occur in them for the communication of the Gospel, and the resources which may be developed in the country. It will also lead to the proposal of undertakings of general and extensive usefulness, for the execution of which every thing requisite will be found within the Association itself. A beginning of such things has been realized already. Besides that two very interesting calls for the assistance of Native Preachers have been happily met, the Association has obtained the promise of several of its members to prepare, under its sanction, books of Christian instruction for the Native Converts, both suited to the exigencies of the times, and calculated for constant use: and there will immediately appear, we believe, a Monthly Magazine, in English and Bengalee, for the diffusion of interesting religious intelligence, and sound Christian doctrine, and the promotion of true piety amongst the Native Churches. The charge will be very moderate; but, even then, it can scarcely be expected that a subscription list should be obtained, sufficient for maintaining the Magazine, amongst the Native converts. The help of the Christian community generally will therefore be solicited; and while each subscriber, it is hoped, will find in the English side of the work a fair return for his subscription, he will have the satisfaction also of knowing, that he is contributing to place the means of spiritual edification and enjoyment within the reach of his less privileged brethren, the Native members of our Churches.

Fifty years ago, the Baptist Mission was formed by a mere handful of Christian men, and with resources which, except to the eye of faith, must have appeared ridiculous in connection with the object to be pursued. The result has been any thing but ridiculous. It satisfies even the imagination. Should the influence of the Association now formed, grow after a like fashion during the next fifty years, and be accompanied by a similar contemporaneous vigor in other Evangelical denominations in what a position will Christianity stand in Bengal, when our next Jubilee is held!

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ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN INDIA.—The Act, of which the draft was given in the last number of the official *Gazette*, is unquestionably the most important which has been published by this Government, since the celebrated abolition of Suttee. In thirty short lines, slavery is extinguished throughout the whole empire of British India. The enactment has all the grace of a spontaneous concession. Other grievances have been the theme of incessant agitation at home, and the removal of them has been forced on the Government by the pressure from without. But though the subject of Indian Slavery has not failed to engage the attention of benevolent minds in England, and efforts have not been wanting to procure its abolition, yet, it has never occupied so prominent a place among public objects, nor has the abolition of slavery been demanded with such stern and incessant importunity, as to force it irresistibly on the attention of the Government of India. While the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies is to be traced distinctly to an uncontrolable burst of national indignation, the public ardor on the subject of East India Slavery has alternately waxed and waned, and Government has been left to abolish it at its own leisure. The great Charter of emancipation has now been promulgated.

The injustice, not of Eight, but of Twenty-eight centuries is at length redressed. Since the period when the Hindoos first crossed the Indus, and reduced this country to subjection, and introduced the iniquitous law that a "state of servitude was natural to men of the servile class," and established fifteen different sorts of slaves, through every change of circumstance or government or dynasty, man has not ceased to hold his fellow man in a state of slavery. From the time when the Institutes of Munoo were compiled, to the present time, the institution of slavery has never ceased to disturb the happiness of the community; and we may safely affirm that 1843 is the first year, since the tenth century before Christ, in which it could be said, with any truth, that "Slaves cannot breathe in India."

*It is gratifying to trace in this law the gradual progress of sound and benevolent principle in the administration of India.* Under the Hindoo and Mahomedan dynasties, we are not surprized to find the existence of slavery authorized by law, and enforced by the Courts. But on this particular point our first rulers do not seem to have been an inch in advance of their half civilized predecessors. When for the first time we took the public administration into our own hands in 1772, not only was no effort made to mitigate the slavery which existed, but it was enacted by British statesmen that "the family of the criminals, who were convicted of highway robbery, should become the slaves of the state, and be disposed of for the general benefit and convenience of the people." It was also ordained that "every convicted murderer and felon, not condemned to death by the sentence of the Court, should be sold for a slave, or transported as such to the penal settlement on the Coast of Sumatra!" Such were the principles introduced into the first code of laws promulgated by British authority in India. The glorious contrast, which the present Act presents after the lapse of *seventy* years, to the Act of 1772 cannot fail to impart the highest gratification to every benevolent mind, not merely as it affords a mitigation of present misery, but as it holds out the prospect of still farther improvement in the administration of this country.

The present Act does not, it is true, propose formally to abolish slavery in India, but it renders the existence of Slavery impossible, by forbidding the Courts to uphold it in any form, by giving every man a right in whatever property he may acquire by his own labour or by inheritance, and by attaching the same penalty to every act done against a man deemed a slave, with which the act would be visited, if done against a free man. When every slave is permitted thus to appeal to the Courts for the establishment or enjoyment of his liberty, slavery becomes virtually extinct. It cannot exist except through the support of the Courts. A slave, who chooses to forego his appeal for freedom to the Courts, is legally a free man, though voluntarily a slave. The Act therefore, although cautiously penned, and prudently entitled, "An Act for declaring and amending the law regarding the condition of slavery," is to all intents and purposes a Law for the abolition of slavery throughout the Company's territories.

The ease with which the state of slavery has been thus abolished, among a hundred millions of people, with a single stroke of the pen, ought not to be overlooked. The instruction it affords us is most salutary. It gives us another proof, that the obstacles to improvement in India arise quite as much from the lethargy or prejudices of its government as from the nature of circumstances. Those difficulties vanish the moment they have summoned resolution enough to encounter them. Thus it was with Suttees; thus it was with the connection of Government with the shrines of idolatry, and with many other questions involving the welfare of the country, which were annually postponed, nominally, from regard to the obstacles said to lie in the way, but really for want of little virtuous pluck at the Council Chamber. And those other victories, which yet remain to be achieved, to render our Government a blessing to India, will depend almost entirely upon the courage with which the members of the administration are enabled to overcome their own fears and prejudices.

The following is the Draft of the Act:—

*An Act for declaring and amending the law regarding the condition of Slavery within the Territories of the East India Company.*

I. It is hereby enacted and declared, that no public Officer shall in execution of any decree or order of Court, or for the enforcement of any demand of Rent or Revenue sell or cause to be sold any person or the right to the compulsory labour or services of any person on the ground that such person is in a state of slavery.

II. And it is hereby declared and enacted, that no rights arising out of an alleged property in the person and services of another as a slave shall be enforced by any Civil or Criminal Court or Magistrate within the Territories of the East India Company.

III. And it is hereby declared and enacted, that no person who may have acquired property by his own industry or by the exercise of any art, calling or profession, or by inheritance, assignment, gift or bequest shall be dispossessed of such property or prevented from taking possession thereof on the ground that such person or that the person from whom the property may have been derived was a slave.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that any Act which would be a penal offence if done to a free man, shall be equally an offence if done to any person on the pretext of his being in a condition of slavery.

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THE HURKARU AND THE GATES.—Mrs. Hannah Moore, in a preface to one of her works, dwells much on the difficulty of knowing when *to stop*. We have endeavoured to profit by her experience, and have thought it prudent to limit our own remarks upon any particular subject to three consecutive notices. But we are now obliged to break through this rule, from courtesy to the *Hurkaru*, and again to return to the Gates. Our "esteemed" contemporary, in his issue of last Friday says, it is our "mad subject;" that we have gone a little out of our mind, and that we are likely to gratify our readers with a weekly article on the inauspicious procession, till it has been strangled in embryo, or has died a natural death. A sage philosopher has somewhere remarked that no man condemns a vice in another, to which he has not a natural propensity himself. We have sometimes been disposed to cavil at this maxim, and a feeling of self love has even questioned the

accuracy of it, but the instance now presented by our worthy contemporary goes far to show, that there is some solid foundation for it. The monomania, which he lays at our door, has been no where more conspicuous than in his own columns, since the Insurrection at Cabul drove him a good deal out of his mind. Since that unhappy event, he has dwelt week after week on the iniquity of the Affghan invasion and the crimes of Lord Auckland, with a degree of pertinacity almost without example. With the exception of our still more esteemed Contemporary, the *Bombay Times*, the Press of India has never furnished a clearer exhibition of this feeling. So constantly indeed has the subject been intruded on his readers as to lead to the suspicion, that the Editor had a distinct contributor on his establishment, who was under an engagement to furnish a denunciation of the Affghan campaign, at the least once a week, and oftener if need be. Yet he now turns upon us for having in three articles dwelt upon the inauspicious procession of the old Gates!

We have been accustomed to account for these reiterated remarks in the *Hurkaru* on Lord Auckland's delinquency, by a reference to the difficulty our contemporary has experienced in his attempt to demonstrate it. Had the transgression been so palpable, there would have been no occasion for a hundred essays to prove it. Though he may be satisfied, that in the circumstances in which Lord Auckland found himself placed, war in Affghanistan was not inevitable, he is aware that many men of equal discernment with himself, may and have come to a very different conclusion. The laboured attempts which he is constantly making to enlist them on his own side, while they have shewn the weakness of his cause, have also been calculated rather to defeat than to promote his object. The spirit moreover, in which the articles have been composed, has generally furnished a satisfactory antidote to the arguments they contained. Our contemporary appears quite sensible that the temper in which he writes, is likely to be considered vindictive, and he endeavours to remove this impression; but the perseverance with which he pursues our late Governor General, and the occasional virulence of his expressions, too clearly disclose the spring of his opposition. No man, whose sole object is to promote the "interests of humanity," would talk of hunting down his *game*.

In the case we have taken up, we have the suffrage of the whole Press of India on our side. None of our brethren have ventured to express a single doubt of the absurdity of the "procession" of the Gates to Sumnath. And we trust that our motives will bear the closest inspection. When this proceeding was first announced, we united our voice with that of the other public journalists of India, in the hope that Lord Ellenborough might be induced to throw up the project. When we found that arrangements had actually been made for carrying it into effect, we recurred to the subject in the hope of drawing public attention to it at home, in time to prevent its consummation. Nothing could have been more remote from our intention than to draw off popular opinion, as our contemporary expresses it, "from the true scent; a scent which if followed, the game *must* be run down." It did not appear to us that the folly of the Gates might be used as a set off to the policy of the Affghan war; but since the *Hurkaru* has suggested the idea, we have weighed it with much attention, and feel satisfied that his worst fears are likely to be realized. The scent will assuredly be drawn off the game. The enormity of the Affghan policy will be lost sight of in the more palpable absurdity of the Gates. Our recent triumph will throw our previous reverses into the shade, and produce a conviction that they are to be traced to a military origin, and might equally have occurred if our cause had been as just as it is represented to be unjust. The mind, relieved from the horrors of the insurrection by our victories on the same soil, will be at liberty to discuss the policy of the war with calm and unprejudiced feelings, and to judge how far it is to be justified by the only justification of war—the apparent necessity of the case. Lord Ellenborough's proceeding will, on the other hand, form the newest object of public animadversion, and so entirely occupy the attention of men as to leave them no leisure for other delinquencies. The outcry against Lord Auckland has had its day, and passed the zenith of its strength. It can scarcely be revived. John Bull is a good hater, but he cannot hate two objects with equal intensity at the same time. Whenever he is roused, he concentrates his fury on a single object, and becomes comparatively indifferent to others. We may therefore take up the language of our contemporary, and with perfect safety reverse its arrangement and affirm, "Clamor as we may about the unprovoked invasion of Affghanistan, and the wicked negligence by which our troops were left in the face of repeated warnings to be massacred, yet the impiety of this ridiculous procession of the old rotten gates will stand out in all its native deformity, mowing and gibbering before the public."

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The Agricultural Society.—At the Meeting of the Agricultural Society held on Wednesday the 11th Instant, the long agitated question of the Secretaryship was at length decided, to the disappointment of nearly all the candidates for that office. It was resolved, that there should be no paid Secretary for the present. A Committee had previously been appointed to examine the state of the funds, when it was discovered that the sum in hand at the close of the year was only Seven hundred Rupees; and that the current expenditure was barely covered by the income. The recent order of Government, on the subject of postage, will throw an additional expense of more than a thousand Rupees a year upon a fund which has been reduced within the last month to the same annual extent, by the withdrawal of more than thirty members. Under these circumstances, it became the dictate of prudence, to avoid incurring an additional outlay of nearly five thousand Rupees a year, which to all appearance would have involved the Society in embarrassments that might have affected its stability.

The question regarding the proxies of members residing at a distance from Calcutta, which has shaken the Society to its foundation, was ordered to be taken anew into consideration at the next Meeting. It is greatly to be regretted, that the question was ever mooted at all. The Society has grown to its present state of prosperity under an arrangement which left the management of its concerns in the hands of resident members; and it is to be feared, that the necessity of taking the votes of members scattered over a thousand miles of land, on every question of importance, will very materially impede its operations. But as the subject has been agitated, and made a party question, the right must apparently be conceded; or the Society will lose the support of those whose co-operation is essential to its success.

These squabbles regarding the Secretaryship have seriously injured the Society. They have drawn off the attention of its members from the public objects for which the Association was formed, and introduced a spirit of contention which it will not be easy to allay. It is to be hoped, however, that all who are interested in its progress, will bury in oblivion the feelings which this contest has excited, and give their hearty and undivided attention to the real business of the Society; and thus restore it to public confidence. We hope the members who have seceded will be induced to return; and that those who are wavering about their withdrawal will exhibit the magnanimity of their character, by continuing to co-operate with a body which, with all its imperfections—and they are inseparable from every institution—has done great good to the country, and possesses the means of doing still more good.

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## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12.

— The great question of the Secretaryship of the Agricultural Society, on which the community within the Ditch has been in a state of agitation for three months, was decided yesterday. There was an assemblage of not fewer than One Hundred and Twenty members, the largest on the records of the Society, larger even than the gathering to discuss the best cabbages and cauliflowers of the season at the annual dinner. Like the Army of Reserve the meeting ended in nothing. It was determined that there should be no paid Secretary at all; but that the Assistant Secretary should do all the work and an Honorary Secretary have the credit of it.

— The New Tariff—or New Custom Duties, as the Advertisement says—is now ready for delivery at the Star Press, to which the Printer says he has added the Old Duties, and also the Corn Duties—as though the New Duties were not quite enough of themselves!

—Col. Palmer's trial for the surrender of Ghuzni commenced at Ferozepore on the 27th of December. There can scarcely be the shadow of a doubt that it will end in his honourable acquittal. The fortitude with which the noble little band of the 27th Native Infantry held that fortress against the most fearful odds through the sharpest privations, for more than three months, will be fully established by this Court Martial, and it is to be hoped that the acquittal of Palmer and his brave companions will be followed by the bestowal of the honours they so richly earned.

— The orders for the Court Martial of Col. Shelton were issued at Ferozepore on the 30th of last month. The Court will meet on the 20th of the present month at Loodiana, and will be composed of Major General Dick, as President and thirteen Majors General, together with Brigadiers Roberts and Paul, and Lieut. Col. Rich.

— The report that Captains Anderson, Boyd, Eyre and others, who went over to Akbar Khan by the orders of their own commanding officer, had been released from arrest is premature. They remain under arrest till their trial is over.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13.

— The Prince Royal of the Punjab, Pertab Singh, the eldest son of Rajah Shere Singh, arrived in the Governor General's Camp on the 30th of last month, accompanied by Rajah Dhyan Singh, General Court, and a very splendid escort of infantry, cavalry and six guns, on a visit to the Governor General. The young prince is about ten years old. On the 1st of January there was an official meeting between the Seikh Deputation and Lord Ellenborough, after which the whole party proceeded to the field and viewed the rehearsal of the battle of Salamanca, by the whole

army of General Nott, and General Pollock, and the Army of Reserve, consisting of 25 Regiments of Infantry, 12 Regiments of Cavalry and 108 pieces of ordnance. It was a grand and gallant sight, and it is said—very naturally—that Lord Ellenborough was very much gratified.

— We are happy to find that our remarks, regarding the necessity of appointing a permanent Sheriff, and one who shall receive an adequate salary and devote his time to the office, have been so ably supported by a correspondent of the *Hurkaru*. The present system of appointing an amateur Sheriff every year, who has no time whatever to devote to the office, and whose brief tenure effectually checks all reform of abuses, is abundantly ridiculous. So it appears to the public now; so it will appear to Government as soon as it is abolished. There is a time for all things; a time for a sheriff who will do nothing, and a time for a sheriff who will do something; only this latter time has not arrived.

—The *Hindoostan* Steamer, which starts to-morrow morning, takes home Dr. Thomas Smith, late first member of the Medical Board, a man whose genuine benevolence of character, and unostentatious liberality, dispensed on the true Christian principle of not allowing the left hand to know what the right hand does, has endeared him to all who were acquainted with him.

— Government has very judiciously ordered three of their Steamers in Calcutta to get up their steam and proceed to Arracan, to bring up the 68th Regiment from thence to Barrackpore.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14.

— Mr. Maddock left the Camp at Ferozepore on the 2d January, on a complimentary Mission to the Court of Lahore, escorted by two horse Artillery Guns, a squadron of the 16th Lancers and of the 3d Light Cavalry, and two Companies of the 9th Native Infantry, commanded by Major Skinner of H. M's. 31st. He was expected to return by the 13th or 14th. It is generally understood that Mr. Thomason, who has accepted the office held by him, will be at Delhi to receive Lord Ellenborough on the 1st of February, when Mr. Maddock will come down to Calcutta, and reach it in time to succeed Mr. H. T. Prinsep in Council, on his departure for England on the *Tenasserim* Steamer early in March.

— Mr. Engledue, the Superintendent and Agent of the Peninsular Navigation Company, has advertized, that the *Hindoostan* Steamer will leave Calcutta again on the 14th April, the 6th July, and the 14th October, and that the Mediterranean vessels of the Company will accommodate the passengers who may proceed on the *India* Steamer in February, and the *Tenasserim* in March.

— The first instance of the prosecution of a Native Newspaper for Libel comes on this day in the Supreme Court. Raja Kishennath Roy has prosecuted the Editor of the *Rusoraj*, the most sprightly as well as the vilest paper in Calcutta, for a libel, which is described as the grossest and most obscene which could be imagined, charging upon the young Raja and his wife crimes of the most revolting character.

— The latest intelligence from Scinde extends to the 19th of December, when it is said the Ameers were resolved on fighting. It was reported that 7000 men were assembled at Khyrpoor, and 10,000 at Lurkanu. But so completely have our successes in Affghanistan re-established our character, that the refractory conduct of the chiefs, which twelve months ago might have appeared wise, now appears to all, an act of madness. Even the Seiks, who, being nearest to Cabul, saw most of our humiliation, can attribute the conduct of the Ameers in bearding the British Lion now recovered from its stumble, to nothing short of insanity.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16.

— The Editor of the *Rusoraj*, a native paper, was on Saturday found guilty of a libel on Rajah Kishennath Roy. A more infamous libel, has never stained the pages of a Native Journal. It is calculated to throw no little discredit on the Native Press, that this paper, which has been pre-eminently for its filthy attacks on character, should be published under the same editorial responsibility as the *Bhaskur*, which is remarkable for its talent. It is no credit to Native society that four hundred copies of this *Rusoraj* should find purchasers in it. The present will be a severe and we hope a salutary lesson to the Editor.

— The *Englishman* states, that the last examination of Moonsiff's has been quashed, because it was undeniably clear, that the candidates had surreptitiously obtained copies of the Questions. Our contemporary very aptly alludes to the recent determination of Government to admit no candidates, but those who were men of respectable character, and he asks whether these are the men who have been elected for their respectability? Will our contemporary find *ten* men in India, who would not purchase a copy of the Questions if it was placed within his reach? It has been remarked that those who will offer bribes, will not scruple to receive them

— The *Englishman* has a correspondent at Bombay, who sends strange intelligence, but whose identity is said to defy research. We hope his statements are not as true as the fact of his having been able to keep up the mystery of his name. In the issue of our contemporary of this day, the correspondent states that Sir George Arthur had quarrelled with his predecessor about the pay of a single day. The day on which a new Governor takes office belongs by prescription to the individual he dethrones. Sir George Arthur claims it as his own; and this grave matter, it is said, has been referred to the consideration of the Court of Directors. The Correspondent also states that Sir George has called upon the Reverend Mr. Pigott to refund to the tune of 8000 Rs., the salary he had received for more than three years as Harbour Chaplain. The *Times* will tell us whether the charge is true or not.

— The *Queen*, the *sister* ship of the *Prince of Wales*, as the sailors term it, has at length made her appearance, having left Portsmouth on the 18th of September.

— The case of Hadjee Mahommed *versus* Aga Kerboolaee, which was tried during the Sessions before the last, has been re-tried, because on the former occasion one of the Jurymen was understood to be biassed in favour of the prosecution. In the first trial, the defendants were convicted; in the last they were acquitted.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17.

— Intelligence has been received from China to the 6th Instant. Sir Hugh Gough had arrived at Hong Kong and intended to embark, in a short time for Calcutta. Previous to his departure from Chusan, the Plenipotentiary and the Naval and Military Commanders-in-Chief had visited the Chinese authorities at Ningpo, where they were received with much courtesy and even cordiality. It was remarked with surprize how rapidly the city of Ningpo had recovered its prosperity. A twelvemonth ago it was deserted. On the visit now paid it was found that the houses which had been burnt for firewood had been re-built, the bridge of boats re-established, the shops stored with every variety of the richest merchandize, and the city itself filled with a busy population. There appears an elasticity in the Chinese character, which no other nation in Asia exhibits.—The *Herculaneum* transport had been wrecked on the island of Formosa, but the crew was treated with great kindness by the public authorities.

— The *Bombay Times* states, that the December Mail was not expected to reach Bombay before the 10th or 11th of the present month. We can therefore scarcely expect the express before the end of this week, and as it seems to have a particular partiality for Sundays, it is possible that it may not arrive before the 22d.

— Yesterday, being a Civil Court day, Sir John Peter Grant postponed passing sentence on the Editor of the *Bhaskur*, for the foul libel, of which he was found guilty. It will be pronounced this day.

— The progress of the *Hindoostan* Steamer down the the river appears to have been as slow as her passage up was remarkable for its speed. Thus we are informed that the vessel passed Moyapore half an hour after noon on *Saturday*; that she passed Diamond Harbour at half past two on *Sunday* and anchored off Kedgeree at 1 P. M. on *Monday*.

— The latest intelligence from Scinde is more pacific. It is true that Sir Charles Napier, on hearing of the murder of a dawk runner and the rifling of his wallet, had told the Ameers that if it had been done with their concurrence it was tantamount to a declaration of war; if without their concurrence, they were manifestly unequal to the Government of the country and that we would relieve them of it. But the Ameers wont fight; they will yield to necessity. They will say as the Emperor of China did in his "lucid" mandate. "There is no other way, and what is requested must be granted."

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | Co's, Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. Braddon, Esq. .. ... | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| B. Tayler, Esq. ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| J. Trotter, Esq. ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| J. Trotter, Esq. for the Hon. Justice Menzies, ... .. | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| E. Lautour, Esq. ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. C. Davidson, ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| John Young, Esq. .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| J. B. Elliott, Esq. .. ... | ditto, | 26 | 8 |
| J. L. Russell, Esq. ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Dr. Jas. Rankin, ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| W. Blenkin, Esq. ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| A. Parker, Esq. ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| H. Nisbet, Esq. ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| M. J. Tierney, Esq. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Major Genl. Toombs, ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| W. Dunlop, Esq. ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Baboo Prussunnocoomar Tagore, | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| W. J. Conolly, Esq. .. | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. W. Caddell, .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| R. H. Potts, Esq. .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. C. A. Nicolson, ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. H. Wright, .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| C. G. Mansel, Esq. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Miss Eliza Pease, .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| W. S. Kelsall, Esq. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| D. Pringle, Esq. .. .. | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Messrs. Higginson and Cardwell, | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| H. M. Parker, Esq. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Baboo Ramgopaul Ghose, | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Mrs. Ellerton, .. .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| H. Borradaile, Esq. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| J. F. M. Reid, Esq. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| J. Rowe, Esq. .. .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Dr Stewart, .. .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| J. A. F. Hawkins, Esq. .. | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| J. Childs, Esq. .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| R. Barlow, Esq. .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| E. Currie, Esq. .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| W. J. Gunn, Esq. .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. G. B. Reddie, .. | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| G. Herklots, Esq. .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| D. Humbert, Esq. .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| The Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry, .. .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| W. F. Fergusson, Esq. .. | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| F. S. Brown, Esq. .. .. | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| B Smyth, Esq. .. .. | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Messrs. Giquel and Co. .. | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Messrs. Saunders, May, Sarkies, and Co. .. .. .. | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| J. Philip, Esq. .. .. | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. J. Roxburgh, .. | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Baboo Gooroodass Mitter, | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Sumbhoonath Pundit, ... | to June, 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| Lieut. H. L. Bigge, .. ... | to Feb. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| R. N. Farquharson, Esq. | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Major W. Hough, ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. Col. Garden, ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| A. Battersby, Esq. ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| R. Montgomery, Esq. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| B. H. Hodgson, Esq. ... | ditto, | 44 | 0 |
| W. S. Alexander, Esq. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| M. Chardon, Esq. ... .. | to Dec. 1842, | 20 | 0 |
| J. Staniforth, Esq. .. .. | to March 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| J. R. Barnes, Esq. .. ... | to June, 1844, | 24 | 0 |
| H. Stainforth, Esq. .. | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| D. Robertson, Esq. .. | ditto, | 20 | 0 |

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The following sums have been received at Mad-

ras, by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. for the Friend of India, to 31st December, 1842.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capt. T. McClellan, | .. to Sept. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Major J. C. Wallace, | .. to June, 1843, | 22 | 0 |
| Dr D. S. Young, .. | .. to Oct. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. F. G Lugard, | ... to Dec. 1842, | 76 | 0 |
| Major J. Dickson, | .. to Oct. 1842, | 24 | 0 |
| Rev. C. Mead. .. | .. to Dec. 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| Lieut. R. Kinkead, | .. to Sept 1843, | 20 | 0 |

## BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The Secretary of the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta, gratefully begs to acknowledge the following sums:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. Johnson, Esq. *Bhagulpore*, .. ... .. | 5 | 0 |
| G. P. Page, Esq. ... Do. ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| J. Glass, Esq. ... ... Do. ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| J. Perdie, Esq. ... Do. ... ... .. | 5 | 0 |
| A. Smith, Esq. ... Do. ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| James Hume, Esq. for *Nov.*, .. ... .. | 8 | 0 |
| W. Thacker, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| J. L. per Rev. J. Thomas, ... .. ... | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. King. .. ... ... ... ... .. .. | 2 | 0 |
| W. C. Bell, Esq. .. ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| D. S. ... ... ... .. ... ... ... ... | 20 | 0 |
| Mrs. Hamilton, *Howrah*, .. ... ... ... | 25 | 0 |
| Miss Wray, ... Do. ... ... .. ... | 25 | 0 |

W. W. EVANS, *Secretary.*

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

### MISSIONARY PROTEST AGAINST THE PROCLAMATION OF THE GATES.

We, the undersigned Missionary Ministers, resident in Calcutta and its vicinity, abstaining as we do, on *principle*, from all interference with measures of government and questions of general politics—deeming it to be *our* duty to be the first ourselves "to honor the king, to obey Magistrates, to be ready to every good word and work," and to inculcate upon all others the same peaceable and orderly demeanour,—yet feel ourselves urgently called upon to express, in a becoming manner, our honest conviction and feelings, as subjects and as Christian Ministers, in reference to a late proclamation of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.

The gates, once of the idol temple of Somnath, after eight centuries of almost forgotten continuance far remote from their original location, having fallen into the hands of our victorious army in the North West, have been held up in that proclamation to all India and the world as one of the most signal trophies acquired to our arms in the late Affghan war, now so happily terminated; and the resolution is declared to have been adopted by the Government of India, to convey them back to the spot from which, [illegible] ages, they were [illegible] and to replace them [illegible] original position. An escort of [illegible] and of [illegible] has been ordered to accompany these singular trophies, with marked honour and consideration, through the various intervening Provinces; the native rulers and princes of Hindoo and Mahomedan states have been invited, in imposing terms and under gracious designations as friends and brothers, to observe and accept the zeal of the Governor General of India in so singular a cause; a zeal the more remarkable as following close, in its expression, upon a proclamation and an official order altogether of a different character; the former, in language the most reverent and forcible, recognising the Great God whom we adore as the sole giver of victory, the arbiter of the destinies of nations, the only supreme ruler in the affairs of men; and recording humble and grateful acknowledgments of our national obligation to His gracious interference in our behalf, in the late contests with the Affghan nations; the latter calling upon all Ministers of religion in the service of the Government to offer up thanksgivings accordingly to our merciful God, Preserver and Benefactor.

In proportion as our joy and thankfulness were deep and sincere, that a proclamation and orders manifesting such a spirit should have issued from the supreme authority in this portion of the empire, was our sorrow profound and our humiliation extreme that they should have been succeeded by measures and a proclamation of so different a tenor and complexion—[illegible] which, in our deliberate judgment, the honour of our sovereign, the credit of our national name, and the consistency of our common profession as a Christian people, have been painfully compromised.

It is not simply that an ancient gate is to be restored to those from whom it was once taken by an invading army—if such a measure could, after this long lapse of ages, be either a [illegible] in a power not the original depredator, or healing to the wounded feelings of those whose distant ancestors alone were originally aggrieved—but it is that a Christian nation, professing a belief in, and reverent subjection to, the authority of one sole supreme God, and at the very time when offering up to Him public and solemn thanksgivings as the Preserver of our dominion, the Giver of victory to our arms, should yet pour unwonted and gratuitous insult upon his divine Majesty, by proclaiming in the face of day and of the nations, that we held the recovery by a Christian army of the gates of an idol temple, once removed by a Mahomedan invader, as a signal mark of his special favour towards *us* as a people—and in testimony of our gratitude, were resolved to conduct them back, with distinguished expressions of respect and honour, to their ancient location.

Missionaries, teachers and propagators of that blessed religion which we believe to be the only true one, we yet repudiate from our hearts, as we reject in our practice, all use of force or authority in matters of faith and conscience: perfect toleration, in the largest interpretation of the term, is what we desire for the professors of *all* creeds. But we feel it a solemn duty to protest, with all respect but with earnestness, against a measure which goes *beyond* toleration; which makes a Christian ruler and a Christian people parties to, Christian officers and Christian functionaries the agents in, a procedure that can only be viewed by all parties as identifying *us* with that abominable thing which the Great God hates, IDOLATRY—and whose operation must be to support and give credit to that which above all things else dishonours the great Creator and insults his Government; while above all things else it degrades [illegible], perverts the will, [illegible] the affections, and destroys at once the virtue and the happiness of men his creatures.

We feel humiliated by what has been done in this matter: its inevitable tendency is to sink and degrade the character of our nation, to compromise the honor of our Sovereign, to wound the consciences of all true-hearted Christians, without one [illegible] redeeming result whatever. [illegible] the feelings of the Mahommedans of all India, within and [illegible] our empire, are gratuitously wounded herein, Hindus will be utterly [illegible] to believe in the sincerity of expressions with which so many of our proceedings in India hitherto have been wholly at variance; nor if they could, would they respect an offering to their own religious prejudices which they know can only be yielded at the expense of religious truthfulness, consistency and professed duty in *us*, and by a violation of the letter and spirit of that word of God by which we are guided. Thus feeling, we have deemed it a duty from which no consideration absolved us, candidly and honestly to express our sentiments on the Governor General's procedure, [illegible] intentions; and having so done, we shall rest satisfied that we have at least [illegible] ourselves and all who feel with us—including not only all true Christians, but it is to be hoped [illegible] [illegible] our [illegible] India [illegible] to a [illegible] act of sinful insult to our God and Saviour; and we only further earnestly hope and pray that the eminent individual on whose proclamation we have thus respectfully, we trust, but freely animadverted—as loyal subjects of the crown exercising our unquestioned right to speak out our mind, whilst as sincere Christians and Christian ministers we have been concerned to uphold the honour, credit, and influence of our divine faith—may yet be induced, by the many expressions of British and Christian feeling in this painful matter which have appeared or may yet appear, to recede from so gratuitous and unhallowed, so unwonted and unchristian a design: a hope which we the more readily indulge as his Lordship, it is very possible, may not have viewed the reprobated measure in the light in which it has presented itself to our minds, but may have regarded it simply in its apparent political aspect: and that the idol gates of Somnath will [illegible] a worthier escort than British troops, a fitter proclaimer of their recovery and restoration than the Governor General of British India. And may that gracious Being who has [illegible] so signally favoured us, so turned our mourning into joy, our shame to honour, our defeat to victory, continue to shield our Sovereign [illegible], and to bless the British power in India to the progressive enlightenment, elevation and [illegible] of the nations its inhabitants!

*Calcutta, January 7th*, 1843.

### THE HOOGHLY COLLEGE.

The Deputy Governor of Bengal, attended by several members of the Council of Education, visited the Hooghly College, on Saturday morning, to distribute scholarships and prizes to the alumni of that excellent institution. Among the gentlemen present at the College Hall, were Mr. George Thompson, Mr. Millett, Dr. Egerton, Mr. Bushby, Mr. Davidson, Mr. J. C. Sutherland, Mr. Bayley, with a considerable gathering of native gentry. After visiting the Branch School at Hooghly, with the state of which the utmost satisfaction was expressed, the visitors repaired to the College of Chinsurah; the report was read by the Secretary to the Council, the prize essay, the historical papers, &c. by the successful candidates, and the scholarships and prizes distributed by the Deputy Governor. After this his Honour addressed the officers and students of the institution, thanking Mr. James Sutherland, the Principal, Mr. Clint, the Professor of mathematics, and the other masters of both departments, for their praiseworthy and successful exertions, expressing himself well satisfied with the progress of the institution, considering the difficulties with which it had had to contend, and regretting, that he should never again be able to preside at a similar meeting. The exhibition was altogether a most gratifying one.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 16.

### A NEW CONVEYANCE.

"We last week noticed a new conveyance for travellers, built by Mr. Cameron of Durrumtollah: we have since had intelligence of a part of the progress it has made, in conveying a gentleman to Mirzapore: the rate of its going, up to Burdwan, over a tract of notoriously bad road, has been upwards of four miles an hour, that of the dak runners being at that part, we believe, a shade under three, and we are assured it passed every thing it came up with, including two dak travellers. The bearers too seemed well pleased with the change from bearing the pole to pushing the palankeen, and appear to be desirous of having it more extensively carried out. Mr. Cameron has one or two of these new vehicles now under preparation, and we recommend all who are interested in accelerating the progress, and increasing the comfort of the traveller to go and see them."—*Planter's Journal, Jan.* 11.

### JESSORE NATIVE HOSPITAL.

The Second Half-yearly Meeting of the Jessore Native Hospital was held at the Hospital Dispensary on Thursday, the 5th January, 1843.

E. Bentall, Esq. in the chair.

The Report having been read by Mr. H. J. Banber, the Secretary, it was proposed by Geo. Cockburn, Esq. and seconded by Baboo Bydenath Sein, and resolved unanimously:

*1st.* That the report now read be adopted and published in the Calcutta papers and circulated in the district.

Proposed by J. H. Reily, Esq. and seconded by Geo. Scott, Esq. and resolved unanimously:

*2d.* That a copy of the Report be forwarded to the Deputy Governor of Bengal, praying for Government support to the Institution.

Proposed by Moulovee Abdoollah, and seconded by Ramcoomar Chowdry, and resolved unanimously:

*3rd.* That the Trust Estate of Syedpore being an extensive Zemindary, the managers be requested to afford substantial support to the Institution from the Surplus Funds.

Proposed by A. J. Smith, Esq. and seconded by Geo. Cockburn, Esq. and resolved unanimously:

That Rajah Burdacant Roy, Baboos Dwarkanath Tagore, Boykuntnath Roy, Ramrutun Roy, Groodoss Roy, Prawnath Chowdry, Issurchunder Paul Chowdry, Nilcomul Paul Chowdry, Collypersunno Mookerjee, Doorgapersad Roy Chowdry, Tarapersad Roy Chowdry, Radharomun Ghose, Ruttecant Roy and Kallypersad Poddar, holding large Zemindaries, be requested to become Honorary Members of the Committee and promote the Interest of the Institution.

Proposed by Geo. Scott, Esq. and seconded by E. Bentall, Esq. and resolved unanimously:

That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Dr. James Anderson for his zealous and constant attention to the sick, and to the Secretary and Treasurer for their constant watchfulness over the Interests of the Institution.

Proposed by Geo. Cockburn, Esq. and seconded by the Reverend Mr. Parry, and resolved unanimously:

That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Mr. Bentall for his kindly presiding in the chair.

H. J. BANBER, *Secretary.*

*The Second Half-yearly Report of the Jessore Native Hospital.*

The Committee of the Jessore Native Hospital have the pleasure of meeting the friends and supporters of the Institution, to lay before them their Report on the success of the Hospital, during the six months it has been affording relief to the sick in the District.

It was opened in the commencement of July for general relief, and in six months 922 persons were admitted, out of which 853 were discharged cured, the details of the several diseases have been kindly supplied by Dr. Anderson, and are now before the Meeting.

The Verandah, which it was proposed to build at the last General Meeting, has been completed, and the Committee trust, that the accommodation which it affords will be gratifying to the kind supporters of this useful Institution.

Hitherto the funds of the Institution have been sufficient to defray its expenses and leave a balance in hand of Rs. 417-8-7 out of which Rs. 124-14-3 have to be paid for a fresh indent of medicines which arrived yesterday morning, leaving a small balance of Rs. 292-10-4 available.

The monthly expenses of the Hospital including Dieting Establishment, Contingencies and Rent averages 40 Rs. and medicines at cost price 35, being a monthly expense of 75 Rs. whilst the receipts average only 65 Rupees.

The Committee feel it their duty to state that upon the present small receipts, it is impossible for the Institution to be so widely useful as it might be if more generally and liberally supported.

Hitherto the Institution has been altogether medically attended by Dr. Anderson, to whom our best thanks are due for the success of our endeavours, but at times the number of patients are so many that the duties become arduous and assistance necessary.

The disbursements have already been stated to be more than the receipts; the Committee have therefore to request the meeting to consider whether it be not necessary that the Bengal Government be solicited to take under their immediate Patronage so excellent an Institution and to grant an assistant to Dr. Anderson from the Medical College with medicines gratuitously supplied from the Company's Dispensary, and that the Meeting individually use every endeavour amongst their friends for increased support to the Institution.

The Committee at one of their Meetings elected Rajah Burdacant Roy, an Honorary Member of their Committee, until a General Meeting could be held, and they have therefore to recommend him together with Baboos Ramruttun Roy, Rutteecaunt Roy, Kallyperssa Poddar, as Honorary Members of the Committee, should it meet the views of the Meeting.

H. J. BAMBER, *Secretary.*

*Jessore, January 15, 1843.*

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*Donations and Subscriptions to the Jessore Native Hospital.*

| *Annual.* | Co.'s Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| A. C. Dunlop, Esq. ... ... ... ... | 100 | 0 |
| The Sherishtadar of the Civil Court of Jessore,... ... ... ... ... ... | 15 | 0 |
| Baboo Doorga Churn Roy, ... ... ... | 12 | 0 |
| „ Ramcoomar Bhatta Charja, ... | 3 | 0 |
| „ Bydonaut Sein, ... ... ... ... | 12 | 0 |
| „ Ramcoomar Chowdry, ... ... | 12 | 0 |
| *Monthly.* | | |
| Chas. Steer, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| J. H. Reily, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 |
| Wm. Stoddart, Esq. ... ... ... ... | 4 | 0 |
| Geo. Scott, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| E. Bentall, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| Wm. Stopford, Esq. ... ... ... ... | 4 | 0 |
| H. J. Bamber, Esq. ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 |
| Baboo Sooge Kaut Mookerjee, ... ... | 2 | 0 |
| F. Louthe, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| J. Smith, Esq.... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 |
| Wm. Kelly, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 |
| Geo. C. Cockburn, Esq.... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| A. J. Smith, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 4 | 0 |
| J. Sutherland, Esq.... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 |
| Baboo Prannat Chowdry. ... ... ... | 2 | 0. |
| *Donations.* | | |
| H. S. Robinson, Esq. ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| H. Swetenham, Esq. ... ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Chas. Steer, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 32 | 0 |
| Wm. Roquet, Esq. ... ... ... ... | 4 | 0 |
| Rajah Soodoobosen Deb Roy, ... ... | 100 | 0 |
| Rev. Mr. Parry. ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| A. J. Turnbull, Esq. ... ... ... ... | 32 | 0 |
| A. J. Smith, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 25 | 0 |
| P. Durand, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| F. Louthe, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| From the Local Improvement fund, ... | 263 | 15 |
| C. Curtis, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 25 | 0 |
| Moulvie Abdoolah,... ... ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Baboo Kally Muddun, ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| „ Gobinchand Moonshee, ... ... | 4 | 0 |
| „ Sunboochunder Roy,... ... ... | 4 | 0 |
| „ Doorga Churn Bhose, ... ... | 2 | 0 |
| „ Gour Chunder Mitter, ... ... | 7 | 0 |
| Moonshee Muneruddin,... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 |
| E. Draper, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 16 | 0 |
| R. R. Carew, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| Baboo Bydonaut Sein, .. ... ... ... | 25 | 0 |
| „ Hurrynarain Roy, ... ... ... | 32 | 0 |
| „ Rhamchunder Ghossal, ... ... | 30 | 0 |
| „ Muddun Mohun Roy,... ... ... | 2 | 0 |
| „ Hurrenaut Roy,... .. ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| „ Ramrutten Haldar, .. ... .. | 5 | 0 |
| „ Ramdhun Baneoo, .. .. .. | 2 | 0 |
| „ Chundychurn Nazir, .. .. .. | 2 | 0 |

H. J. BAMBER, *Secretary.*

EARTHQUAKE.

The Earthquake of the 11th Nov. 1842 was felt *very slightly* at Gowahatti in Assam, about 10 minutes after 10 P. M., the motion was merely tremulous but sufficient to attract the attention of four persons who were together at the time.—*From a Correspondent.*

MAJOR POTTINGER.

*Fort William, Secret Department, 10th January, 1843.—Camp Ferozepore, the 27th December, 1842.*—The Governor-General is pleased to appoint his excellency George Clerk, esq. envoy to the Maharajah Shere Singh; major general Lumley, adjutant-general of the army; major-general Smith, adjutant-general H. M. forces; brigadier Monteath, C. B, and brigadier Wymer; to be a court of enquiry into the conduct of major Pottinger, subsequently to the death of sir William Macnaghten, until he became a prisoner to the Afghans.

The court to have the power of sending for persons, papers and records, and to appoint its own secretary, and any writers who may be required.

The Secretary to the Government of India will place before the court, on its assembling, all the papers which are now in the office, apparently bearing upon the matters to be subjected to enquiry.

All evidence taken is to be recorded and reported.

The court will communicate its opinion upon the question whether the conduct of major Pottinger, from the death of sir William Macnaghten until he became a prisoner, was under the existing circumstances best calculated to secure the safety of the British army at Cabool, and to maintain the honor of the British arms.

The court will also report their opinion upon the question, whether the bills drawn by major Pottinger upon the British government, within the period above mentioned, were drawn by him in the exercise of legitimate authority and [illegible] discretion; and whether the circumstances [illegible] which, and any conditions upon which they may have been drawn and made payable, were truly made known to the several persons to whom they were delivered or by whom they were negotiated.

The court will assemble on the day subsequent to the date of this order, at the tent of his excellency the envoy to Maharajah Shere Singh, who will act as president of the court.

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*Political Department, Camp Ferozepore, the 27th December, 1842.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain H. Montgomery, superintendent of Astagram division of Mysore, has obtained [illegible] leave of absence, to proceed to the [illegible] for the recovery of his health, making over charge of his office to the assistant superintendent Captain Porter.

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*Camp Ferozepore, Political Department, the 31st December, 1842.*—The Governor-General has been pleased to appoint Major C. Thoresby, political agent at Jyepore, from the 7th of September last.

T. H. MADDOCK,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Gov. Genl.*

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Since writing the above, we have received the following General Orders, from the Head Quarters:—

"*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 30th Dec. 1842.*—An European general court martial will assemble at Loodianah, on the 20th proximo, for the trial of all such prisoners as may be duly brought before it.

*President.*—"Major General Sir R. H. Dick, K. C. B. and K. C. H.

*Members.*—Major Generals C. H. Churchill, C. B.; Sir J. Thackwell, K. C. B. and K. H.; J. W. Fast; G. Pollock, C. B.; *T. P. Smith; *E. H. Simpson; *G. Cooper; J. McCaskill, K. H.; *E. F. Waters, C. B.; J. Dennis; Sir R. H. Sale, G. C. B.; *G. Hunter, C. B., and *H. T. Tapp; Lieutenant Colonel R. Rich; Brigadiers A. Roberts, C. B. and M. C. Paul.

The Judge Advocate General will conduct the proceedings.

The general officers against whose names an asterisk is affixed, are directed to proceed by dawk to Loodianah, at the public expense.

The officer commanding at the station will nominate an interpreter to the court, and direct the attendance during its sittings of an adjutant.

Prisoners are to be warned, and all evidences summoned are hereby ordered to attend.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 12.

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BOMBAY ASIATIC SOCIETY.

*At a Special General Meeting of the* BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, *held in the Library Rooms Friday the 30th December 1842, according to the following resolution of the Monthly Meeting held on the 14th Inst.*

"The REV. DR. J. WILSON having intimated his intention to send in his resignation as President of the Society, it was resolved:

"That a special Meeting of the Society be convened for the purpose of testifying their sense of Dr. Wilson's valuable Services and high respect for his character.

PRESIDENT.

Col. T. Dickinson, *Vice President*, in the Chair, Dr. James Burnes, K. H. F. R. S. Vice President.

MEMBERS.

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| Dr R. H. Kennedy, Physician General. | R. Brown, Esq. |
| | D. A. Blane, Esq. |
| The Hon'ble Sir E. Perry, Knt. | Capt. A. H. Wilson. |
| C. Morehead, Esq. M. D. | H. Fawcett, Esq. |
| Maj. Genl. T. Valiant, K. H. | D. C. Bell, Esq. |
| R. W. Crawford, Esq. | M. Cursetjee, Esq. |
| J. L. Phillips, Esq. | P. W. Legeyt, Esq. |
| J. Glen, Esq. | Capt. E. Stanton. |
| Col. J. H. Dunsterville. | W. Escombe, Esq. |
| The Rev. G. Cook. | W. Howard, Esq. |
| W. Henderson, Esq. | James Boyd, Esq. |
| S. S. Dickinson, Esq. | Geo. Norton, Esq. |
| J. Harkness, Esq. | |

J. G. MALCOLMSON, Esq. *Secretary.*

It was proposed and carried unanimously:

1. That a Committee be appointed to draw up an address to Dr. Wilson expressive of the great respect for his character and of the high estimation in which the services which he has rendered the Society during the time he has filled the Office of President, are held, and of its great regret at the cause by which it is deprived of a continuance of his able and valuable services.

2. That the Committee for the above purpose consist of Colonel Dickinson, Dr. Kennedy, J. L. Phillips, Esq., C. Morehead, Esq. M. D. and the Secretary.

3. It was further resolved that to mark the sense of the Society of the valuable services rendered by Dr. Wilson in the cause of Oriental Literature, he be requested to accept the office of Honorary President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

4. With reference to that part of Dr. Wilson's letter referring to the copies of the Yasna and Visparad in his possession, that he be solicited to present them to be lithographed at the Society's expense.

5. That Dr. Wilson's letter, read at the Meeting be printed.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure of forwarding to you for the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, a copy of a work by myself which has just issued from the press entitled "The Parsi Religion, as contained in the Zand-Avasta, and propounded and defended by the Zoroastrians of India and Persia, unfolded, refuted, and contrasted with Christianity."—This work I have taken the liberty of inscribing to the Office bearers and Members of the Society, in token of my gratitude for the kindness and indulgence extended to me while very imperfectly discharging the duties, and supporting the honours, of their Chair, and for the warm interest which many of them individually have taken in my labours to disseminate useful, but more especially divine, knowledge among the Natives of this great country whose present social and moral condition, as well as past history, it is one of the principal objects of the Society to investigate and unfold. Though the volume is in some degree controversial in its form it is fully expository of the principles of the Zoroastrian creed, as set forth in the recognized standards, the interpretations and commentaries of its past and present votaries, and the notices and allusions of classical record and oriental tradition. It contains also several tolerably close translations from the Zand and other Iranian languages, which may, in some degree, facilitate their study in the case of those who may not hitherto have directed to them their attention. I could wish that it were more worthy your acceptance; but, such as it is, it has cost me a degree of labour and research which nothing but a warm and sincere regard to the highest interests of the interesting and enterprizing class of Natives whom

it more immediately respects, could have originated and supported.

I am the more gratified in being able at present to send to our Society this token of my personal regard, because my unavoidable departure for Europe renders it necessary for me,—as I now do,—to tender to the Society my resignation of the honourable office which I have held, through its favour, for upwards of seven years.

In taking leave of the Society, I cannot but express the great gratification and satisfaction which I have enjoyed in its fellowship since the day I was enrolled as one of its Members. The objects which it seeks to accomplish are highly important, whether they be considered as referring to the diffusion of literary and general information, and the cherishing of a literary sympathy among the members of our own body during their Indian exile,—or the investigation of the languages, customs, religions, antiquities, history, and present state of the interesting land in which we sojourn, and the other countries of the East which are contiguous to it and the study of the diversified forms of the works of God by which we are surrounded. The foundation by it of the best and most extensive library in Asia, the establishment of a general museum, which, though long overlooked, now enjoys, in your own concern for its prosperity, the highest scientific superintendence; and the varied and numerous contributions which its members have made to oriental literature and to science, are unequivocal proofs that it neither has been inactive, nor unsuccessful in the pursuit of these objects. When I was first called to occupy its chair, I took the liberty of briefly reviewing its past proceedings, and glancing at the field of its present inquiry. I could now willingly advert to its intermediate proceedings, and those of its resident and non-resident members which have been conducted independent of its auspicies; but I have not leisure, at this hour, to do them the justice even of a distinct mention. Major General Vans Kennedy has with singular ability and acuteness, clearly expounded the peculiarities of the six Indian philosophical schools; and ingeniously compared them with the systems of the West. The merits of Mr. Wathen have been next to those of James Prinsep in the discovery of the cave character of India, and the decipherment and translation of ancient inscriptions the most satisfactory historical authorities of the east. Dr. Bird is most zealously continuing research in the same department, and will soon favour us with a curious and interesting volume. The late Mr. Dickinson furnished us with what we fondly hoped were merely the first fruits of his high attainments, and historical research, and correct and classical taste, in his critical remarks on the Arabic language, and his inquiries into the destiny of the tribes of Israel, and the history of Armenia. Stevenson has opened up a very curious subject of investigation in his interesting and learned papers on the Anti-Brahmanical worship of the Dekhan; and he has unsealed some of the greatest mysteries of Hinduism by an actual translation of the most distinctive portion of the Sama Vedaic. Colonel Sykes at a distance, has laboriously collected and philosophically analyzed numerous notices of the state of society in India during the period of the supremacy of the Buddhas, as well as interspersed them with theories, which, established or rejected, must awaken inquiry as well as aid the arrangement and distribution of facts and circumstances which have been already noticed. In the papers of Capt. LeGrand Jacob of Kattiawar, we have had proofs of that exemplary diligence and ability, which, if generally imitated and evinced, would soon make us familiar with the antiquities and peculiarities of the different provinces with which we are more particularly connected—Along the line of march of our army to and from Affghanistan, we have been conducted by a most observant guide, Dr. Kennedy, whose pages bear the impressions of much that the lively fancy, and the play of wit and good humour, by which they are distinguished—I dare scarcely allude to the last work of the late Sir Alexander Burnes, the most enterprizing of our modern British travellers, and in whose death our country suffered its greatest loss amid late catastrophies. The Hon. M. St. Elphinstone, formerly President of the Society, has given to the world the calmest and most judicious digest of the History of India which has yet appeared, and interspersed it with the result of his own correct observations of the present state of Native society. We have lately been joined by several promising members; and our quarterly Journal, so ably conducted by yourself, will, I doubt not, greatly quicken and facilitate their researches. Mr. Westwick, to whom we have already been indebted for a translation of the Zartusht-Namah in the volumes which I send to you, will I hope, give us versions of all the most curious legends of the Zorastrians to be found in the Persian language. Captain Ramsay and Mr. Glasgow, have furnished us with the legends of the Kathis, one of the most conspicuous tribes in the peninsula of Gujarat: and they may very profitably continue their collections and translations. The Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, in noticing in their annual report, my own paper on the Jungle Tribes of the Northern Konkan, have strongly expressed their wish to be put in possession of the articles of a similar nature connected with the several districts of India. The illumination, conversion, and social elevation of the natives, I need scarcely observe, are most intimately connected with our discovery and consideration of their actual state.

I am happy to be able to inform you that the lithographing from my own M. S. of twenty-five copies of the Vandidad, in the Zand language, but Guzratee character, with a Gujaratee translation, paraphrase, and comment by Aspandiarjee Framjee assisted by Mullr Firuz and other learned Dasturs of the Kedmi sect, as proposed by Dr. Buist and Mr. Pigott and readily acquiesced in by the Society, is now completed. The work forms two neat octavo volumes, and will prove an acquisition very acceptable to the Orientalist desirous of studying the sacred books of the Parsis. It contains their *doctrinal* standards, with many of the traditions from the Pahlivi, and Sanscrit which are supposed to illustrate it. It is put forth exactly according to the copy which came into my possession. I instructed the native who corrected the proofs, to tolerate no departure from the original manuscript even when it might be thought to be somewhat erroneous. It is a mere help to a critical rendering and interpretation of the Vandidad, and as such only should it be viewed. The copies should be judiciously disposed of if not sold at cost. There has scarcely been time to receive any orders for any of them from Europe. One however, has come to my hands. It is from the Chief Librarian of the University of Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. Brunton. I should like soon to know what the Society intends to do in reference to lithographing the Yaçna and Visparad, which, interspersed with the Vandidad complete the larger Zoroastrian Liturgy. Translations into Gujarati of the Khurdah Avasta, or Minor Liturgy have been published by the Parsis themselves.

I beg to present to the Society two Cupic inscriptions from the South of Arabia. I have kept them by me for some time. In the fruitless hope of being able to forward with them translations. If fac-similes of all the unpublished inscriptions in the museum, were from time to time given in the Journal, no difficulty I think, would occur in procuring versions. I also present to the Society a copy of the Zartustit-Namah in Persian lately lithographed on my own account; and a copy in three volumes folio, of the best Edition of the Greek Lexicon of Suidas.

It is not without emotion I sever the link which has bound me to office with the Society and I beg to assure the members that I shall ever remember with gratitude the kindness which I have experienced at their hands. As opportunities are presented, I shall continue to prosecute the objects which they have in view, and seek an early opportunity of disposing of in some form or other, the fragmentary collections which I have made in connexion with late investigations. If I can be of the slightest use to the Society in Europe, or in my contemplated journey in Egypt, Arabia, Syria, and other parts, I beg them to command my services.

I am, my dear Sir,
Yours very respectfully,
JOHN WILSON.

To J. G. MALCOLMSON, ESQ. M. D. F. R. S.
*Secretary to the Bombay Branch*
*of the Royal Asiatic Society.*

*P. S.*—I have put into Mr. Westerguard's hands the Hamjaritic inscription from Aden. He has completed the decipherment. It has turned out to be exactly what it was represented to be at our last meeting.—*Bombay Courier, Jan. 3.*

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CHINA.

On the 2nd day of the 8th Moon (Sept. 6th, 1842) the imperial will was received as follows;

1. Ke Ying has sent up a dispatch concerning the settlement of affairs with the barbarians, the establishment of Peace, and the affix of the Imperial Seal.

2. The various items of the Treaty entered into, have also been submitted to the Imperial glance, having been assented to by the said Commissioner.

3. In this dispatch was likewise stated the confirmed desire of the English to have Trade at Foo-chow-foo, to erect factories, and to dwell there with their families, to all which the Imperial assent was given, on the 28th day of the 7th moon, (Aug. 3rd, 1842.) 4. Our High Commissioners themselves, requested gravest punishment (for their concessions to the English) but we acquit them of all guilt on the subject. 5. As to the old debts of the Hong Merchants, the Foreigners will not dare to seek the interference of the Officers of Government. 6. The English are to have nothing to say against the erection of our Forts and Citadels.—To these two last items the English have given their respectful assent. Each of the different points were drawn out in form, and I the Emperor having given them thorough perusal adjudged them worthy of negotiation, but demanding the utmost care and the most judicious deliberation.

7. At the various Ports where the Barbarians are to Trade they are allowed to carry on their dealings indiscriminately with whomsoever of our Merchants they please, and all debts contracted between them to be paid by the respective parties without official interference 8. The money (the 21 millions,) is to be paid by annual instalments. It is a vast amount, and where is such a sum to come from to be given away? Let Ke Ying alone be held responsible hereafter for arranging the matter and registering before hand the places which are to supply their respective quota of the funds, and memorialize the court accordingly. 9. In the present despatch it is stated that on the 15th day 6th moon 21st year*, the said English nation had received money at the various cities. As to these cities where such money has been received, with the definite amount, and also the amount to be deducted, let clear investigations be instituted and representations made to the Court in accordance therewith. 10. The Prisoners of each country to be unconditionally delivered up, that extraordinary benevolence may be manifested. 11. The natives of the Middle kingdom who have been in attendance upon the Officers of the said English nation are to be considered free from guilt for so doing; and as peace has now been declared, the people of both nations are to be regarded as one mutual whole, no one again daring to proceed to bloodshed. 12. Should any of our people in other matters offend against the laws, our nation alone is to take the managemet of their cases without the interference of the English nation. 13. Hereafter there will be fixed duties at the Five Ports, and as to the Custom House arrangements, the said Barbarians have lived so long at Canton how is it that they are not fully aware of them? 14. The Merchants of the Middle kingdom who carry on Trade from the interior and pass through the Custom Houses, are to pay the usual dues. 15. Our assent is given for the occupation of Tinghae and Koo-lang-soo for a time until the money be paid; and let each of the Five Custom Houses be thrown open, let the ships pass out and let it be also understood that Military occupation of the above places will not be allowed for a great length of time 16. Let each of the above items be definitely arranged by Ke Ying and colleagues with the Barbarians, giving closest attention to the minutest particulars, that the Treaty may be drawn up in the most clear and intelligible terms, preventing all after difficulties, and confusion of affairs. As the Barbarians cannot understand us let the services of Interpreters be employed that they may be satisfied. 17. The whole of the Barbarian vessels are to leave the great River about the 10th of the 8th moon, (Sept. 14th.;) and let the matter be adjusted with the speediest dispatch that quiet may be restored to the Imperial bosom, and let these our commands be sent by the most rapid express, and cause them to be made known.

"RESPECT THIS."

—*The Friend of China. Nov. 17, 1842.*

* August 1st, 1842.

In a long document,* their Excellencies KE-YING and NEW-KEEN publish the following, as the settled results of their negotiations with the British Plenipotentiary while at Nanking.

1. The Chinese Government will at present be responsible for the Hong merchants paying to their English creditors, debts to the amount of two millions of dollars.—Hereafter Hong merchants and all other classes of natives, are to be alone responsible for their own debts; the Mandarins only affording their official aid.

2. None but merchant ships are to come and go to the FIVE PORTS, no ships of war being allowed to visit them. Not even merchant ships are to visit any other than the FIVE PORTS.

3. The English fully agree to the rebuilding of all the Fortresses, and the putting of them in the same state of defence as formerly.

4. Although peace is declared, all places in the Empire may not be fully aware of it, and should the officers in those uninformed places cause trouble to the English; no fighting is to take place, as all will soon be fully informed by Proclamation of the establishment of amity and good will.

5. As soon as this year's instalment of the money is paid, the English ships of war are to withdraw from the Long River and return to their own country.

6. The English Plenipotentiary agrees to place under immediate arrest, every British officer who may be found levying duties upon Chinese shipping.

7. In all difficulties between the natives of China and the natives of England, which may arise from their intercourse at the FIVE PORTS, the Chinese are to be handed over to the Chinese Authorities of the place, and the English to the English Authorities for trial, &c. &c.

8. The English agree, that if any Chinese criminals take refuge on board an English Merchant ship or man of war, or take up their residence at Hongkong, to give them up, upon requisition from the Chinese Authorities. China enters into a like agreement touching English criminals. —*The Friend of China, November 24th.*

* Dated 8th Moon, 26th day, 30th Sept. 1842.

PROCLAMATION.

Sir Henry Pottinger, bart. her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary in China, has, on his arrival at Amoy, learned with extreme horror and astonishment, that many more than a hundred subjects of her Britannic Majesty, who were wrecked in the ships Nerbudda and Ann, in the months of September 1841, and March 1842, on the coast of the Island of Formosa, have been recently put to death by the Chinese authorities on that Island, who allege, that they perpetrated this cold-blooded act in obedience to the imperial commands.

Had the unhappy people who have suffered on this occasion even been prisoners of war, taken whilst fighting with arms in their hands, their massacre (which is aggravated by a lapse of time of nearly a year) would have been a most flagrant violation of the acknowledged and well-understood rules and feelings which distinguish warfare amongst civilized nations, and contrasts it with the sanguinary and inhuman practices and ideas of mere savages; but, when Her Majesty's plenipotentiary calls to mind that the unfortunate individuals, on whom this foul deed has been committed, were inoffensive camp-followers and seamen, who neither were armed, nor had any means of defending themselves or of molesting others, and were especially entitled, as distressed and shipwrecked men, both by the laws and usages of China, to kindness and protection, the plenipotentiary has no language by which he can sufficiently proclaim the sentiments of abhorrence and detestation with which he views this lamentable affair, the recollection of which will remain as a stain and disgrace in the annals of the Chinese empire.

Her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary has already obtained positive official proof, that the commands issued by the emperor for putting to death her Britannic Majesty's subjects were drawn from his imperial majesty by the gross and merciless misrepresentations of the local authorities on Formosa, who, with the object of personal aggrandizement, basely and falsely reported to the cabinet at Peking, that both the ship Nerbudda, and subsequently the brig Ann, had gone to that Island with hostile intentions, an assertion not more lying and false, than manifestly absurd, since neither of those vessels were ships of war, or had, when wrecked, any troops or other fighting men on board of them.

Her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary now intends to respectfully, though firmly, submit the real facts of this dreadful affair to the special notice of the emperor, through the imperial commissioners and ministers, and to demand, in the name of his sovereign, the Queen of Great Britain, that the local authorities on the Island of Formosa, whose false and pitiless misrepresentations have led to the horrid event which has called for this proclamation, shall be degraded and (condignly) punished; and, further, that their property shall be confiscated, and its amount paid over to the officers of the British Government, to be applied to the relief and support of the families of the innocent men who have been put to death on false and foul accusation. Without this just atonement, Her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary is not prepared to say, that the event which has occurred, and which it becomes the plenipotentiary's unwilling duty to report to Her Majesty's Government, will not be the cause of a further serious misunderstanding, or, that it may not even lead to a renewal of hostilities between the two empires, which would be greatly to be deplored, as involving this country and its people in fresh misery and evil, for the crimes of a few shameless and unworthy miscreants in power, who have, from base motives, imposed on their own sovereign. Her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary, however, trusts, that the emperor will, in his wisdom, see the justice as well as policy of making the retribution which is herein pointed out; which is due both to England and China, and will avert further calamity.

That all persons may know the real state of the case, this proclamation is published in the English and Chinese languages for general information.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PROCLAMATION.

*To the Chinese.*

Sir Henry Pottinger, bart., her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary in China, announced, in his proclamation under date the 23rd instant, that a number of her Britannic Majesty's subjects had been cruelly and causelessly put to death by the local officers on the island of Formosa.

The plenipotentiary has now further to announce the following clear details which he has obtained from a few of the shipwrecked men, who have been sent over to Amoy, to be released agreeably to the treaty.

On board the ship "Nerbudda," which was wrecked in September 1841, there were altogether 274 souls; of these, 29 were Europeans, 2 Manilla men, and 243 Natives of India.

All the Europeans, accompanied by 2 manilla men and 3 Natives of India, left the ship in the boats as soon as she struck on the rocks, and thus, exactly 240 Natives of India were left behind. These men remained by the ship, which had drifted over the reef, and was lying in smooth water in Kilung bay, for five days, and then landed on rafts, without arms or weapons of any description. In landing, some men were drowned in the surf, others were killed by plunderers who came down to strip them as they reached the shore, and the rest were seized and imprisoned in separate small parties, where they were left in heavy irons, with hardly any clothing, and very small allowance of food, from which privations many died after great suffering. Of the whole 240 who left the ship on the rafts, only 2 men have been sent over to Amoy.

On board the brig "Ann," which was wrecked on the passage from Chusan to Macao in the month of March, there were altogether 57 souls. Of these, 14 were Natives of Europe or America, 5 Chinamen, 4 Portuguese or Malays, and 34 Natives of India. The brig was driven by the violence of the wind and sea so high on shore, that when the tide ebbed she was left dry, and the fifty-seven men quitted her and got on board a China junk, with the hope of being enabled to put to sea in her; but this could not be effected, and they surrendered, without having fired even one musket, or made the smallest resistance, to the Chinese troops that had come down to the spot.

Like the unfortunate men of the "Nerbudda," those who were in the "Ann" were stripped stark naked, and dragged in that state to the capital of Formosa, when they were separated and confined in small parties, which had little communication with each other, but were all treated with extreme barbarity and almost starved.

Out of the 57 souls who were cast away in the "Ann," 9 have just arrived at Amoy. Of these, 6 are Natives of Europe or America, one a native of India, and one Chinaman. A second Chinaman is alive, and is said to have staid at Formosa of his own choice.

It thus appears from the preceding details, that two hundred and thirty-seven persons belonging to the "Nerbudda," and forty-six belonging to the "Ann," have either been put to death by the officers of the Chinese government on Formosa, or have perished through ill treatment and starvation.

These atrocious and appalling facts are not to be refuted or questioned, and, that all may judge of them, and contrast the conduct of the officers of the British Government (who set all their prisoners free), this proclamation is made in Chinese. Her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary trusts, however, that the emperor will yet make the only atonement that remains, and thereby avert further evils.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Dated on board the steam frigate "Queen," at Amoy, on the 27th day of November, 1842, corresponding with the Chinese date the 25th day of the 10th month in the 22nd year of Taoukwang.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
H. M's. Plenipotentiary.

—*Friend of China Extra, Dec. 6.*

## EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS.

THE SYNOD OF ABERDEEN.—On Tuesday and Wednesday last two Motions were made in the Synod—the one not to admit to their places those members of Synod who were suspended by the sentence of the last General Assembly; the other relating to the independence of the Church, as affected by the decision of the House of Lords in the Auchterarder case. Both Motions were lost. The suspended ministers were admitted by a majority of eighty-one to seventy-one; the majority in the other case was seventy-four to sixty-four. The *Banner* of Aberdeen calls the Synod "the insurgent Synod," and imputes the movement of the moderates to a wish "to dissever the north-eastern district from the Established Church." Now that one Synod has separated from the General Assembly, there will be two Established Churches in Scotland—the Synod of Aberdeen, and the Synods which still adhere to the Assembly.—*Record.*

CHRISTIAN UNION.—Our attention has been drawn to a "Proposal for a Protestant Evangelical Union," which was put forth, some months ago, in the *Congregational Magazine*, and which, it is understood, will be brought before the Assembly of the

Congregational Union this week at Liverpool. The proposal originates with the Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham, whose character affords a sufficient guarantee that it has no other object in view than to advance that true Catholic union which all sincere Christians pray for, and that it is made in perfect good faith. The design is stated to be, to obtain simply, "the *mutual recognition* as brethren in Christ of all who agree in the principles propounded as the basis of the Union; and as *ministers* of Christ, all godly men who hold and preach those principles, by whatever forms of ordination they may have been introduced to their office." A Form of Recognition is suggested; and, as nothing more than such mutual public recognition on the part of the different Protestant communions is contemplated, a biennial or triennial meeting at Exeter-hall, it is thought, would afford a fitting opportunity for a public demonstration of such interdenominational harmony. A union, not of individuals, but of bodies,—not a society, but a simple fraternization before the world, is conceived to be the desideratum; and such a Meeting, followed up by a public declaration on the part of the representatives of the several denominations, would, it is thought, have the happiest effect.

Our first impression on reading this proposal, was, we must confess, that it was one of those fair, but unsubstantial views which owe their radiance to the glow of feeling which they reflect, dream-like conceptions, not to be realized in the world of cold realities. But, on more attentively considering the subject, it has seemed to assume to our minds a more tangible and practical shape. And there are circumstances which appear to render any demonstration of Protestant Unity more specially desirable at the present juncture.

Plans of ecclesiastical union are the order of the day. The King of Prussia has led the fashion in his scheme of comprehension, by which he is seeking to amalgamate all the creeds and communions in his dominions into one national faith, one German Church. The Anglo-Catholics have their scheme of Catholicity, which is essentially anti-Protestant, and by which they are seeking to strengthen their claims to relationship to every mitred form of Antichrist, every corrupt Church and decrepid hierarchy in Eastern or Western Christendom. The Synod of Ulster, proud of its humiliating position as a pensioner of the State, subsisting, as it were, on the crumbs from the overflowing board of the Irish Episcopacy, is anxious, too, for a closer union with the State Church of Scotland, and with any body that can be supposed to harmonize with the servile politics of Irish Toryism. With all these combinations taking place around us, it is assuredly desirable to ascertain how far a closer union is possible between the free churches of Protestantism, which maintain in common the same fundamental doctrines, and which, while presenting to the world the aspect of sectarian division, are more intimately related to each other, and more essentially one, than State Churches held together only by their external government.

The fact, that our disunion is more apparent than real, though we must not expect that fact to be acknowledged or even believed by the world, ought never to be lost sight of by ourselves. Upon this ground, we must find some fault with the paper before us, which admits as just, a charge that ought to be repelled as a calumny. Mr. James speaks of "the *sagacity* of our common enemies in perceiving this our weak point, and their *skill* in availing themselves of it in strengthening themselves, and attacking us. Infidels, Papists, Puseyites, and last, though, in some respects, not least, the Plymouth Brethren, assail us with the charge of *sectarianism*. We are insultingly taunted with the sneer of being a house divided against itself, and with the asseveration that we are so unlike and hostile, such bigots for division, so infected with jealousy and the *odium theologicum*, that we cannot unite, and have carried our Protestantism so far as to abjure not only the notion of unity, but even the wish for it." Now, we can recognise no "sagacity" in these views of our opponents, no "skill" in their vulgar use of the old Popish argument. Is it a weak point, that, as Protestants, we acknowledge no earthly Head, Papal or Royal, no sacerdotal or synodal supremacy, that we are not held together in political unity by a common ecclesiastical government? If Christian unity consists in these things, we are altogether wrong, and our sagacious enemies are in the right. Wanting uniformity and unity of government, we must needs appear to politicians who regard these as the essentials of Catholic Christianity, to be without any bond or mark of union, notwithstanding that we have "one Lord, one faith, one baptism." But does this arise from the sagacity or from the obliquity of their perceptions? Ought we not to be more concerned to uphold scriptural notions of the essential oneness of the Church of Christ and the nature of Christian unity, than even to clear ourselves from false aspersions? We *are* answerable for our divisions and animosities, but not for that want of unity with which we are reproached, arising from the mere absence of hierarchical rule, liturgical forms, and State incorporation.

This is a reproach we must be willing to bear,—from which we have no escape. Yet, it is not the less desirable or incumbent upon us to vindicate Protestantism or Evangelical Christianity from the blame of *causing* divisions, which have doubtless proved a stumbling-block to many. How can this be done, but by giving prominence to the great principles which we hold in common! The Bible Society has, in this respect, exerted a most beneficial influence. It has presented a basis of union, and, to a considerable extent, has exhibited the actual union of all who hold the Scriptures to be the sole Rule of Faith,—the Bible only to be the religion of Protestants. It has no doubt tended, also, to bring different denominations closer together; and although, at the present moment, the Established Church is drawing back from the polluting touch of the sectaries, there is that good understanding between the other denominations, that all who are not wilfully blind may perceive, that the Presbyterian, the Wesleyan, the Independent, and the Baptist, fully recognise the kindred character of their several institutions and the validity of the Christian ministry respectively maintained by their churches. Nothing can show this more plainly than the interchange of friendly services, which is becoming more and more frequent, in the advocacy of our respective Missions, and on other public occasions. We are not entitled to answer for our Wesleyan brethren; but we believe we might safely include them, in stating our conviction, that, as regards the Evangelical Protestant denominations out of the pale of the two Establishments, there are very few pulpits in England, Wales, or Scotland, into which Mr. James himself, or Dr. Harris, or Dr. Cox, or Mr. Young, or Dr. Hannah, or Mr. Alin, or any well-known and respected minister of any of their denominations, would not find open to him,—ay, or which either Dr. Chalmers or Mr. Baptist Noel would not be welcome to occupy.

Still, we do not deny that something more than this is called for, more especially by the spread and open avowal of Anti-Protestant principles. And it has struck us, that a firm, united Protest against such principles, on the one hand, and a Declaration of Agreement, on the other, on the part of all the Bodies comprised in Mr. James' Plan, would at this time be a very becoming, impressive, and useful measure. Let this definite object be proposed, and nothing further,—a public stand against the errors and pretensions of Puseyism, in which all the parties may unite, unincumbered by any plan for *producing* a closer union than actually exists,—and we should hope that no difficulty would be found in carrying out the suggestion. If the Congregational Union should take this view of the subject, we venture to recommend, that, as the first step, a Correspondence be opened, through the proper officers, with all the other Protestant Bodies; and that, before any Form of Protest or Declaration is determined upon, the terms be submitted to such Bodies for their approval. This may occasion delay; but the time will not be lost. As the best bond of union is Truth, the Declaration should embody a distinct repudiation of the Puseyite errors; should Scripturally define the Church of Christ as composed of all who hold the Head; should re-assert the doctrine of the Reformers with regard to the Sacraments, as having for their design to teach, not to justify, to convey truth, not a mystic undefinable grace; and should vindicate the claim of all Christian men to the liberty with which Christ has set them free. Such a Declaration, we should rejoice to see generally adopted and proclaimed in all our free Protestant churches throughout the land. We hope that these cursory remarks will promote the object Mr. James has had in view, by suggesting, at all events, matter for discussion.—*Pat.*

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS.—The emigration of the "Mormons, or Latter-day Saints," from this port is daily increasing. Notwithstanding the rascalities of their apostle, Joe Smith, having been so often denounced and exposed, these well-meaning but deluded enthusiasts continue to leave their native country by hundreds, in order to swell the number of his dupes on the other side of the Atlantic. The class of persons thus emigrating are, in appearance and worldly circumstances, above the ordinary run of steerage passengers. The bulk of them are from the Midland Counties—farmers and farmers' servants, with their wives and families. Upwards of 5,000 have already emigrated, and an equal number will probably leave before spring. As no better freight is offering, the New Orleans vessels are taking these disciples of the knavish blacksmith at a very low figure. The Sydney, for instance, only received 115*l.* for 180 of the Mormons, while the Henry has agreed to carry 140 for 100*l.*—little more than fifteen shillings a-head! All this is clearly indicative of two things; first, the utter stagnation of trade between this port and America at the present moment; and, secondly, the prevalence of superstition and simplicity amongst a class of our countrymen who ought to know better than to leave their homes and kindred in order to follow the fortunes of one of the most ignorant and impudent quacks of modern days, whose knavery is so transparent as to be seen through by every person of ordinary capacity.—*Liverpool Albion.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AFFAIRS OF GERMANY.—FRANKFORT, OCT. 16.—The event of the week is the marriage of the Prince Royal of Bavaria with the Princess Mary, daughter of Prince William of Prussia, the third brother of the late and uncle of the present King, to whom the bride is consequently first cousin. The ceremony, according to the Protestant rite, was performed at Berlin by proxy, the Prince of Prussia, another cousin of the bride, having acted as representative of the bridegroom, whom etiquette or religious scruples prevented from attending in person. By this marriage, which is highly popular in Germany, the rule of the Bavarian house, since its assumption of regal dignity, is maintained, which prescribes that the Queen shall be a Protestant. The mother and grandmother of the Crown Prince were both Protestant Princesses—the former descended from the house of Baden, the latter from that of Saxe Altenburg. The marriage is popular in Bavaria for two reasons. For the Protestant part of the kingdom, which is, at the same time, the most wealthy and the most industrious, and which felt on the recent attack made upon their profession by the fanatical party in Munich the protection which a Protestant Queen, naturally, by her mere presence, affords, this choice was one of vital importance. With the Roman Catholics generally it is very popular, as promising them some protection against the ultra movements of the above-mentioned party, of whom they are infinitely more afraid than of the Protestants. The only dissatisfied party is this same fraction of the Roman Catholics, who, by dint of assurance, have revived the belief in their importance, as well as many other antiquated notions. Yet the most bigoted has no reason to complain of the form in which the marriage has been conducted, for the rule laid down by the Pope, that the children shall be educated as Roman Catholics, is strictly observed in the Bavarian house. The second reason why the marriage is popular is, that the future Queen is a German, and the nation is relieved from the apprehension that northern manners and political feelings would be introduced at Court. The desire of the Russian Court to have placed a Princess upon the throne of Bavaria, and thus to have added the claim of relationship to the political right to protect the smaller states of Germany, as understood by the author of the *Pentarchie*, is no secret, and is at this moment proclaimed by the conduct of the Duchess of Leuchtenberg, who is by marriage the first cousin of the Crown Prince. This lady, who recently arrived with her husband at Vienna from St. Petersburgh, accompanied the Duke on his route to Munich as far as Salzburg, and then left him to proceed alone to the Bavarian capital, while she went on to Italy. The distance from Salzburg to Munich being but sixteen German miles, is sufficiently small to make the proceeding not a strongly marked one, while it is of a nature considerably to increase the popularity of the young couple, especially of the Prince, who has thus evinced that he has a will of his own. In these proceedings we have a sufficient insight into the position of Germany, and of the probability of success which the mediating policy of the King of Prussia has a chance of meeting with. Whatever concessions are made to Russia (and the prospect of renewing the old "cartel" treaty is a concession of great weight), there is no bringing the interests of that country into harmony with those of the other European states. Its prohibitive tariff excludes all interchange of industry, its police regulations prevent all community of intelligence. Whenever it chooses Germany for the field of political activity, it would appear as a patron or as a coercer of irresistible might, to differ from whom in opinion is to show hostility. The reckless mode in which its diplomatic operations are carried on, and the absence of all the usual guarantees for a steady course in politics, cause more apprehension than even its military power, which stands high only in the estimation of the Russians themselves. The compact now celebrated between the houses of Prussia and Bavaria annihilates for a time all prospect of obtaining an influence in Germany founded upon internal divisions within the confederation, and at the loss of this prospect no secret is made of the dissatisfaction it occasions. On the other hand, if the moderate-minded rejoice at the triumph they have obtained in the union of the principal Protestant with the leading Catholic family, it cannot pass unnoticed that neither on this nor on any other occasion has any concession been obtained from Rome. To all the arms with which it is assailed, whether reasoning or suggestions of an interested kind, as well as to the best concerted diplomatic plans, it opposes an inflexible tenacity of its assumed rights—a policy which, like that of the northern Colossus, isolates it from the rest of Europe, with which it has no community of interests. With even less power than Russia, Rome demands a more unconditional submission, and that of a kind less

readily granted by those who have emancipated themselves from its trammels. The truce which succeeded to the concessions made to the Catholic clergy in the Rhenish provinces is universally regarded in Germany as but a passing moment of seeming quiet, which is used by the priests in many districts to assume a kind of sanction on the part of the Government to their preaching the miraculous efficacy of medals, which are publicly sold, and enforcing strict observance of confessions, and other means of augmenting their revenues. In short, a system of under-hand taxation is once more organizing, over which the state has no control, while its effects upon the population, both as to morals and industry, appear to be of a very questionable nature. It is much to be regretted that the efficacious arms which Protestantism could oppose to these encroachments are rendered powerless by dissensions amongst the Protestants themselves. The King is almost at open war with the synods of the National Church, and the University of Konigsberg has addressed to the throne a formal complaint against the Minister of Public Instruction, M Eichhorn, for forcing upon that body a Professor of Divinity who is so obnoxious that he cannot obtain a single hearer. The University of Berlin has been likewise obliged to take steps to vindicate its independence against this Minister, who has in a short space managed to inherit all the unpopularity of M. de Rochow. The unfortunate effects of these dissensions upon a nation struggling to obtain its fitting place amongst the civilized states of Europe cannot sufficiently be lamented, for the personal share taken by the King in these quarrels is made to excuse the severity of the censorship, and thus all freedom of discussion, the groundwork of national energy, is suppressed in its birth. The neighbours of Germany on the east and west, of course, chuckle at this unexpected mode of frustrating the King's plan for uniting the Germans into a compact mass, powerful through their intelligence and national spirit, and rejoice to see censors and commissaries of police about to effect what the best laid diplomatic schemes would fail to accomplish. In this manner, by causing the King to put himself forward, and by flattering his wish to have all improvements regarded as the result of his personal activity, while at the same time his sensitive feelings are alarmed by the very shadow of opposition and the fear of being thought to carry out any other person's opinion but his own, they place the throne in a false position, and it has been managed that a new regulation of the censorship is to be published, *in the place of a law of libel*, to which the King is himself said to be more inclined. By the same means it is feared that the approaching meeting of the Committees of the provincial estates will be deprived of the fondly-expected privilege of representing public opinion at the foot of the throne, and that thus *both the Sovereign and the nation will be hood-winked* by a small party of artful intriguers, and disgraced before their contemporaries.—*From a Correspondent of the Times.*

The following results are derived from official documents:—

SHIPPING.

The number and tonnage of sailing and steam-vessels registered on the 31st of December, 1841, at the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, distinguishing those under from those above 50 tons register, was as follows:—

Sailing Vessels, under 50 tons, 8,319; tonnage, 249,996; above 50 tons, 13,638; tonnage, 2,540,952. Total of sailing vessels, 21,957; of tonnage, 2,790,948.

Steam Vessels, under 50 tons, 325: tonnage, 8,116; above 50 tons, 465; tonnage, 87,512. Total of steam-vessels, 790; of tonnage, 95,678.

Gross total of vessels, 22,747; of tonnage, 2,886,626.

The number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared coastwise at the ports of Great Britain and Ireland (including their repeated voyages) between the 31st December, 1840, and the 31st of December, 1841, was,—

Sailing Vessels (inwards), 133,016, tonnage 9,627,380; (outwards) 128,819, tonnage 9,961,352. Total of sailing vessels 261,835; of tonnage 19,598,732.

Steam Vessels (inwards) 15,136, tonnage 2,903,784; (outwards) 15,004, tonnage 2,648,146. Total of steam vessels 30,140; of tonnage 5,541,930.

Gross total of vessels, 291,975: of tonnage, 25,140,662

The number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared from and to the colonies, at the ports of Great Britain and Ireland (including the repeated voyages), between the 31st of December, 1840, and the 31st of December, 1841:—

Sailing Vessels (inwards) 6,350, tonnage 1,484,253; (outwards) 6,382, tonnage 1,471,118. Total of sailing vessels 12,732; total of tonnage 2,955,371.

Steam Vessels (inwards) 244, tonnage 37,233; (outwards) 232, tonnage 38,571. Total of steam vessels 476; of tonnage, 75.804.

Gross total of vessels, 13,208; of tonnage, 3,031,175.

The number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared from and to foreign ports, distinguishing British from foreign, at the ports of Great Britain and Ireland (including their repeated voyages), between the 31st of December, 1840, and the 31st of December, 1841:—

British Sailing Vessels (inwards) 9,803, tonnage 1,516,283; (outwards) 9,863, tonnage 1,595,266. Total of vessels, 19,666; of tonnage, 3,112,549.

Foreign Sailing Vessels (inwards) 9,015, tonnage 1,231,996. (Outwards) 9,262, tonnage 1,270,435. Total of vessels, 18,277: of tonnage, 2,502,421.

British Steam Vessels (inwards) 1,938, tonnage 323,442; (outwards) 1,987, tonnage 324,324.

Gross total of British vessels, 23,591; of tonnage, 3,760,315.—*Pat.*

ACCIDENT TO ADMIRAL SIR C. NUGENT.—We regret to announce that a serious accident has happened to Sir C. Nugent. As the Gallant Admiral was leaving his bankers' (Messrs. Drummonds), Charing-cross, on Monday afternoon, he stopped to take a view of the Nelson monument erecting in Trafalgar-square. Whilst in the act of minutely looking at the column, his foot slipped, and the gallant officer fell on the curb stone, the effect of which was a serious fracture of the thigh bone near the hip. Admiral Nugent was immediately conveyed to Charing-cross Hospital, where the most prompt surgical attendance was given, and every attention paid, and we are informed that the gallant officer is going on very favourably, but from his advanced age (eighty-five) no sanguine hope of a perfect restoration to health can be entertained. No dangerous result is, however, at present expected. The Gallant Admiral has expressed a wish not to be removed from the hospital until he recovers, as he feels convinced that every attention will be paid to his wants and comforts. In this Institution there are apartments in which individuals who may unfortunately meet with accidents, but who are in a situation of life able to maintain themselves and pay expenses, can be admitted without at all infringing on the public contributions raised for the relief of the unfortunate poor.—*Record.*

It is stated that there are at present in progress of construction at Brest, by order of the Minister of Marine, immense buildings for a foundry, and for the construction of steam-boats. On the north of the town the Minister of War had ordered considerable additions to be made to the fortifications.—*Ibid.*

THE QUIP COURTEOUS.—Two ministers of the same name resided in the same town, which some of our readers, says the *Falmouth Packet*, will easily make out—one a Dissenter, and the other a Clergyman of the Established Church. A parcel came into the hands of the latter, which, on inspection, proved to be for the Dissenter. It was forwarded with the following note:—"Sir,—If you had not assumed a title to which you have no right, this mistake would not have occurred. I am, Sir," &c. In the course of a few weeks after, a parcel came into the hands of the Dissenter, which was for his Rev. namesake, and which was found to contain a case of lithographed sermons, done up to imitate manuscript. It was forwarded to the Clergyman with the following note:—"Sir, if you had not assumed an office for which you are not qualified, this mistake would not have occurred. I am, Sir," &c.—*Pat.*

TEA.—The official statement of the quantities of tea exported from the 1st of July, 1841, to the 31st of May, 1842, from China to this country, gives the following amounts:—26,331,161lb. of black, 8,296.080lb. of green, and 78,103lb. sorts, making a total of 34,165,344lb.—*Ibid.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

*Camp Ferozepore 27th December, 1842*

Captain P. T. French, of the 2nd Bombay Light Infantry, has been appointed Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana.

T. H. MADDOCK,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Govr. Genl.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*23th December* 1842.

Mr. J. M. Hay, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Bhaugulpore, for one month, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

Mr. C. G. Udny made over charge of the current duties of the Office of Civil and Session Judge of Rajeshye to Moulvie Syed Ahmed Ali, the Principal Sudder Ameer, on the 26th instant.

Mr. Jas. Pattle, Senior Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, reported his return from sea on board the Steam Ship "Hindoostan" on the 24th instant.

*2d January, 1843.*

Mr. G. C. Cheap to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Rajeshye until further orders.

Mr. F. J. Morris to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Hooghly, until further orders.

Mr. T. Young to officiate as Magistrate of Backergunge, until further orders.

Mr. J. E. Wilkinson, Collector of Tirhoot, for one month, under Section XI. of the Rules of 29th January 1840, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 12th ultimo.

Mr. H. C. Halkett, Magistrate of Backergunge, for one month, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Furlough, to take effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. T. Young.

Syed Hosen Buksh, Sudder Ameen of Beerbhoom, for fifteen days, in excess of the Dusserah Vacation on account of ill health.

Moulvie Oosauf Ali, Sudder Ameen of Mymensing, for three days, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 5th ultimo.

*3d January, 1843.*

Mr. R. Hampton, Special Deputy Collector of Bauleah for ten days, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 28th November last.

*4th January, 1843.*

Mr. J. Staniforth, Special Commissioner of Cuttack, for ten days, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 21st November last.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. G. T. Shakespear, Magistrate of Midnapore, on the 28th November last, is to commence from the 5th instant instead of from the 24th ultimo.

Moulvie Niamut Ali Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen of Tirhoot, reported his return to his duties on the 22d ultimo.

J. S TORRENS,
*Offg. Depty. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Camp Zeerah, 24th December, 1842.*

Mr. S. Fraser, for three months, on private affairs from 1st proximo, in extension of the leave granted to him in Orders of the 29th July last.

Mr. Charles Grant to be Accountant for the N. W. Provinces, from the date on which the Vessel on which Mr. F. O. Wells has taken his passage shall be left by the Pilot at Sea.

*Camp Ferozepore, 27th December, 1842.*

Mr. M. H. Court, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Etawah for one month, on his private affairs, from the 15th instant.

The leave of absence for one month granted to Mr. C. W. Kinloch, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Muttra, under Orders of the 7th instant, is cancelled, and he is permitted to avail himself of the unexpired portion (three months and two days) of that granted him on the 5th March 1839.

R. N. C. HAMILTON,
*Secy to Govt. N. W. P.*

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 30th December, 1842.*

No. 323 of 1842.—Lieutenant Charles Gustavus Walsh, of the 14th Regiment N. I. is promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the 25th December, 1842

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors as Cadets of Engineers and Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of 2d Lieutenant and Ensign from the dates assigned to them in General Orders Nos. 161, 212, 273 and 291, dated the 24th June, 26th August, 28th October last, and 21 Instant.

| *Engineers.* | *Date of arrival at Fort William.* |
| --- | --- |
| Mr. James Pattle Beadle ... ... ... ... | 12th Dec 1842. |
| *Infantry.* | *Date of Arrival at Fort William.* |
| Mr. Saumarez de Haviland, ... ... ... | 23d Dec. 1842. |
| „ Charles Stephen Fowle, ... ... ... | 26th ditto „ |
| „ James Reid, ... ... ... ... ... | 26th ditto „ |
| „ [illegible] ... ... ... ... | 26th ditto „ |
| „ John William Mountjoy, ... ... | 26th ditto „ |
| „ Edward Thompson, ... ... ... | 26th ditto „ |
| „ Norman Robert Leslie, ... ... ... | 26th ditto „ |
| „ James Adeane Law, ... ... ... ... | 27th ditto „ |

Mr. Frederick William Augustus Hamilton having satisfied Government on the points of qualification prescribed by existing Regulations, is admitted to the Service as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, agreeably to instructions from the Honourable the Court of Directors, and promoted to the rank of Ensign from the date assigned to him in General Orders, No. 249, of the 30th September last.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment without prejudice to their rank by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors:

| | *Date of arrival at Fort William.* |
| --- | --- |
| Lieutenant Col Henry Cock, C. B., of the 23d Regiment N. I., ... ... ... | 26th Dec. 1842. |
| Brevet Major John Wilson, of the 2d European Regiment, ... ... ... ... | 26th Dec. 1842. |
| Surgeon James Innes, M. D., of the Medical Department... ... ... ... | 26th Dec. 1842. |

The following Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on Medical Certificate:

Brevet Major David Thompson, of the 56th Regiment N. I. Assistant Adjutant General Dinapore Division.

Brevet Captain George Gordon, of the 50th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Sullivan Harington Steer, of the 56th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant John Sandham Warren, of the 73d Regiment N. I.

Ensign William Alexander George Hickey, of the 32d Regiment N. I.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company, from the dates specified:

Major Richard Gardner, of the 13th Regiment N. I. from the 25th November last, on the Pension of a Colonel.

Surgeon Nathaniel Morgan, of the Medical Department, from the 12th January 1843, on the Pension of his rank.

No. 325 of 1842.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to publish the following para. of a Military Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, to the Governor of Bengal, No. 77, dated 2d Nov. 1842.

"48. In compliance with your recommendation, we authorize the grant to the fighting men of the Irregular Cavalry, of the Superior rate of Pension after having completed a Service of 40 years and upwards, according to the system authorised in the regular branches of the Army."

*Fort William, 30th December, 1842.*

No. 325 of 1842.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions in the Subordinate Medical Department:

| *Present Rank.* | *Names.* | *Rank to which promoted.* | *In whose room.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Supry. Apothecary, ... | Marcus Hackerdon, ... ... | Apothecary, ... ... ... ... | Pitts deceased. |
| Acting Apothecary,... ... | Charles Marshall, ... ... | Supy. Apothecary, ... ... | Hackerdon promoted. |
| Hospital Steward, ... ... | James Jerves, ... ... ... | " | Aimslem deceased. |
| " | Anthony Detegrady, ... ... | Actg. Apothecary, .. ... | Marshall promoted. |
| " | Richard Bean, ... ... ... | " | Franks deceased. |
| Acting Steward, ... ... | Anderson W. Wallace, ... | Hospital Steward and Acting Apothecary, ... | Sylvester deceased. |
| " | William Charde,... ... ... | Hospital Steward... ... ... | O'Sullivan deceased. |
| " | James Sheetz, ... ... ... | " | Franks deceased. |
| " | Michael Healy, ... ... ... | " | Marshall promoted. |
| " | Malachy J. McLaughlin, ... | " | Jarves promoted. |
| Asst. Apothecary, ... ... | John Mathews, ... ... ... | Actg. Steward, ... ... ... | Wallace promoted. |
| " | Daniel Wedgberry, ... ... | " | Charde promoted. |
| " | Charles Hayes, ... ... ... | " | Sheets promoted. |
| " | James Fagan, ... .. ... | " | Healy promoted. |
| " | John Richard Borsalt,... ... | " | McLaughlin promoted. |
| Supy. Asst. Steward, ... | Geo. S. Mathews, .. ... | Asst. Steward, ... ... ... | Wallace promoted. |
| Actg. Asst. Steward, ... | William Tomason, ... ... | " | Sheets promoted |
| " | Joseph Vyall, .. ... ... | " | McLaughlin promoted. |
| Actg. Asst. Apothecary,... | William Bonner,... .. ... | Asst. Apothecary, ... ... | Charde promoted. |
| " | John Ogder,... ... ... ... | " | Healy promoted. |
| " | Michael Sullivan, ... ... | " | Bayley deceased. |
| " | Robert B. Murphy, ... ... | " | Coles deceased. |
| Actg. Asst. Steward, ... | Francis Jos. Murphy, ... ... | " | Fleming deceased. |
| Actg. Asst. Apothecary, | Robert Frederick Thompson, | " | Roberts deceased. |
| Hospital Apprentice, ... | Charles Webb, ... ... ... | " | Proctor deceased. |
| " | George Hurst, ... ... ... | Supy. Asst. Steward, ... ... | McDonald deceased. |
| " | Joseph Hurst, ... ... ... | " | Mathews deceased. |
| " | James McCormick, ... ... | Actg. Asst. Apothecary. ... | McEvoy, Actg. as Steward |
| " | John Archer,... ... ... ... | " | Mathews " " |
| " | William Riley, ... ... ... | " | Wedgberry " " |
| " | John Collins, (1st) ... ... | " | Hayes " " |
| " | Michael Twoomy,... ... ... | " | Fagan " " |
| " | John Prince, ... ... ... | " | Borsalt " " |
| " | John Considine,... ... .. | " | For the temporary augmentation. |
| " | Thomas Murray. ... ... ... | " | For the temporary augmentation. |
| " | William Mayes, ... ... ... | " | For the temporary augmentation. |

W. M. N. STURT, *Major,*
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mil'y Dep.*

*Fort William, 30th December, 1842.*

No. 324 of 1842.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Bombay on Medical Certificate, for the periods specified, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe on account of their health:

Lieutenant Donald Macleod, of the 74th Regiment Native Infantry, from 15th February to the 15th April next.

Assistant Surgeon Richard Owen Davidson, of the Medical Department, from the 5th instant to the 5th February next.

The undermentioned Officers having been respectively declared incapable of performing the active duties of their profession, are, at their own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment, from the dates specified:

Major Henry Wortham Farrington, of the 2d Regiment N. I. Grenadiers, from 1st proximo.

Surgeon William Edward Carte, A. B., of the Medical Department, from the 15th November last.

No. 327 of 1842.—Major James Aden Crommelin, of the Corps of Engineers, is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company, on the Pension of his rank, from the 1st January 1843.

W. M. N. STURT, *Major,*
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Camp Ferozepore, 19th December, 1842.*

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Captain T. Moore, of the 9th Light Cavalry, to be Superintendent of Family Money and Pay Master of Native Pensioners at Barrackpore, vice Jervis promoted to a Regimental Majority.

*Camp Ferozepore, the 20th December, 1842.*

The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Lieut. W. Mayne, of the 37th Regt Nat. Infy. and Officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to be Adjutant of the Right Honourable the Governor General's Body Guard, vice Lieut. J. A. D. Fergusson resigned.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to make the following Promotions in the Commissariat Department:

Captain J. Ramsay, Deputy Assistant of the 1st Class, to be Assistant Commissary General of the 2d Class, vice Captain H. R. Osborn promoted to a Regimental Majority.

Captain T. J. Nuthall, Deputy Assistant of the 2d Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General of the 1st Class, vice Captain Ramsay.

Captain F. Lloyd, Sub-Assistant, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General of the 2d Class, vice Captain Nuthall.

His Lordship has been pleased to restore Captain H. Johnson, of the 28th Regiment N. I., to his former position in the Department, as a Sub-Assistant Commissary General, taking rank next to Captain Tickell.

*Camp Ferozepore, 23d December, 1842.*

The Right Honourable the Governor General of India is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Captain W. Anderson, of Artillery, heretofore Commandant of Horse Artillery in the Force of the late Shah Shoojah, to be Agent for the Manufacture of Gun Powder at Ishapore, in succession to Major Timbrel, who has obtained permission to retire from the Service from the 2nd of January 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to appoint Captain W. Martin, of the 52d Regiment N. I., to be a Deputy Judge Advocate General, vice Mactier promoted.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to remove Major C. E. T. Oldfield, C. B., of the 5th Light Cavalry, and Honorary Aide de-Camp to His Lordship, from the 8th, and to appoint him Commandant of the 4th Irregular Cavalry, in succession to Major W. Alexander, nominated to the Command of the 5th Light Cavalry.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Medical Department:

| Appointment | |
|---|---|
| Surgeon Colin Campbell, Surgeon General, to be Physician General, ... ... ... | From the 31st of December 1842, in succession to Surgeon Thomas Smith, Physician General, whose tenure on the Staff expires on that date. |
| Surgeon Thomas Tweedie, (on leave to the Cape) Inspector General of Hospitals, to be Surgeon General, ... ... ... ... | |
| Superintending Surgeon George Playfair, Officiating Inspector General of Hospitals, to be Inspector General of Hospitals. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| Surgeon James Thomson, Superintending Surgeon with the Eastern Expedition, to be a Superintending Surgeon on the Establishment, ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| Surgeon Playfair, Inspector General of Hospitals, to officiate as Surgeon General, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | From the 31st December 1842, during the absence on leave of Surgeon Tweedie, Surgeon General or until further orders. |
| Superintending Surgeon John Marshall to officiate as Inspector General of Hospitals, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| Surgeon William Darby, of the 1st Light Cavalry, to be Officiating Superintending Surgeon, ... ... ... ... ... ... | |

*Camp Ferozepore, 23d December, 1842.*

In continuation of General Orders of the 14th instant, the Right Honourable the Governor General of India is pleased to make the following Alteration in the date of rank of the undermentioned Officers:

*5th Regiment N. I.*

| Rank and Names. | To rank from. | In whose room. |
|---|---|---|
| Lieutenant Francis Hardwick Warren (deceased), ... ... | 23d November 1841, | Miles promoted. |
| Lieutenant Anthony Dewcombe Pottenger (deceased,) ... | 10th January 1842, | Salkeld promoted. |

*37th Regiment N. I.*

| Rank and Names. | To rank from. | In whose room. |
|---|---|---|
| Capt. Jas. Nathaniel Rind (deceased,) ... ... ... ... | 10th November 1841, | Westmacott killed in action. |
| Capt. Edwd. Robbins Lyons, ... .. ... ... ... ... | 24th December 1841, | Hutton invalided. |

J. STUART, *Lt.-Col., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept. with the Govr. Genl.*

The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to promote Havildar Rugonath Sing, of the 2d Company 6th Battalion of Artillery, and Havildar Asin E. Company Ordnance Drivers, attached to No. 6 Light Field Battery, to the rank of Jemadar, such promotion having been signified to them by His Lordship on Parade, and being made on the recommendation of Major A. Abbott, C. B., late Commanding the Artillery at Jellalabad, supported by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and in consideration of their good-services during the Campaigns in Affghanistan.

The Promotion of Havildar Asin to the rank of Jemadar in the Ordnance Drivers, being made on the special ground of distinguished merit, is not to be considered as affording a Precedent for the introduction of the rank of Jemadar into that Corps.

*Camp Ferozepore, 24th December, 1842.*

Captain H. Kirke, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, is placed temporarily at the disposal of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor North Western Provinces, for employment under Captain Cautley, on the Dhoon Canal.

The Right Honourable the Governor General of India has much satisfaction in publishing the following Copy of a letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, to the Government of India, No. 14, under date the 2d November 1842.

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

1. It affords us high gratification to announce that the Queen willing to bestow on the Officers of the East India Company's Army, Honours which the Sovereign of this Country is accustomed to grant to Officers in the Royal Service for zealous and conspicuous conduct in the field, has, at the recommendation of the Commander-in Chief, been graciously pleased to confer upon Lieutenant Colonel Monteath, C. B., of the Bengal Establishment, the distinguished appointment of Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty, with the rank of Colonel in the Army.

2. We have also the gratification to announce to you that the following Honours have been conferred upon Officers of the Company's Army for their services at Jellalabad, and in the operations under Major General Sir Robert Sale, before and after the siege of that place, viz.

*To be Majors in the Army in the East Indies.*

Captain Augustus Abbott, Bengal Artillery.

Captain Christopher Edward Thomas Oldfield, of the 5th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry.

Captain George Broadfoot, of the 34th Madras N. I.

Captain Thos. Seaton, of the 35th Bengal N. I.

Captain Henry Pelham Burn, of the 1st Bengal N. I.

Captain Edward Rowland Mainwaring, of the 16th Bengal Native Infantry.

Captain Julius Brockman Backhouse, of the Bengal Artillery.

Captain Astley George Francis John Younghusband, of the 35th Bengal N. I.

*To have the local Rank of Major in Affghanistan.*

Lieutenant George Hall McGregor, of the Bengal Artillery.

*To be Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.*

Brevet Major James Fraser, of the 11th Regiment of Bengal Light Cavalry.

Brevet Major Augustus Abbott, of the Bengal Artillery.

Brevet Major C. E. T. Oldfield, of the 5th Regiment of Bengal Light Cavalry.

Brevet Major George Broadfoot, of the 34th Regiment of Madras N. I.

Brevet Major (local rank in Affghanistan) George Hall McGregor, of the Bengal Artillery.

We are, &c.
(Signed) J. L. LUSHINGTON,
*and other Directors.*

LONDON, *the 2d Nov.* 1842.

J. STUART, *Lt.-Col.*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.,*
*with the Governor General.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN CHIEF

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 26th November, 1842.*

Dated the 14th November, 1842, by Major General G. W. Walker, commanding the Meerut Division, directing Bhowany Buccas Pandey, Sepoy, of the 5th Company 64th Regiment of Native Infantry, who has reported his return from leave, to join and do duty with the 10th Company of that corps, attached to the 4th depot Battalion at Bareilly.

Dated the 19th September, 1842, by Major General W. Battine, C. B., commanding at Ferozepore, directing the undermentioned men, of the 37th Regiment of Native Infantry, who had arrived at that station, to proceed and join the 1st Infantry levy at Futtehgurh:

Drummer Mahomed Ally, and Sepoys Bulwent Sing and Chunoka Sing.

Dated the 29th October, 1842, by Major General W. Battine, C. B., commanding at Ferozepore, directing the undermentioned men, of the 27th Regiment of Native Infantry, who had arrived at that station, to proceed and join the 3d Infantry levy at Meerut:

Sepoys Kirpa Sing, Shugram Sing, Unnoop Sing, Dhun Sing, Hunooman Sing, Kewulput Sing, Sewdeen, Lutchmun Sing, and Shaick Nusseo.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

22d Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Baldock, from 15th November to 1st Nov. 1843, in extension, to remain at Mussoorie, on Medical Certificate.

34th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant C. F. M. Mundy, from 10th Nov. to 10th May 1843, in extension, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

68th Regt. N. I.—Brevet Major C. E. Davis, from 15th Dec. to 15th March 1843 to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.

71st Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant J. L. Walker, from 30th November to 31st December, in extension, to remain at Meerut.

The following orders are confirmed:

The detachment order by the late Captain J. Woodburn, dated Girishk, the 12th of July 1841, directing Assistant Surgeon A. Colquhoun, Shah Shoojah's force, to afford Medical aid to four Companies of the 2d Regiment of Native Infantry.

The detachment order by Lieut.-Colonel G. P. Wymer, dated Candahar, the 10th of September 1841, appointing Sergeant William Horsett, of the 4th Company 2d Battalion of Artillery, Provost Sergeant to the detachment detailed in the margin.

24 sappers and miners.
4th Company 2d Battalion Artillery.
2d and 38th Regiments of N. I.
1 squadron Shah's 1st Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Pogson is re-appointed to the 47th Regiment of Native Infantry, and on being relieved by Major S. Corbett from the command of the 25th Regiment, he will proceed and assume command of the detachment of the former corps, now in progress to Benares.

Assistant Surgeon H. Diaper, doing duty with the 2d European Regiment, is appointed to the Medical charge of the Sirmoor Battalion, during the period Assistant Surgeon H. A. Bruce, M. D., may be employed as Medical Store-keeper with the army of reserve. Assistant Surgeon Diaper will, at the same time, continue in the performance

of his duties in the Hospital of the 2d European Regiment.

Assistant Surgeon S. A. Homan is directed to join and do duty in the Hospital of the 2d European Regiment.

Assistant Surgeon J. N. D. Logie, M. D., is directed to join and do duty with the 59th Regiment of Native Infantry.

The undermentioned officers having been declared, by a Committee held at Meerut, to be qualified to discharge the duties of Interpreter to a Native corps, are exempted from further examination, except that by the College examiners:

Lieut. T. E. Ogilvie, 15th Regt. of N. I.

Ensign H. B. James, 44th Regt. of N. I.

In continuation of General Orders of the 12th ultimo, Sergeant Henry Daunt, of Her Majesty's 29th Regiment of Foot, is appointed to the Commissariat Department with the army of reserve.

Kurreem Bux Khan, Native Doctor, attached to the 4th Regiment of N. I., is, at his own request, discharged the service.

Meer Bahadoor Allee, Native Doctor, attached to the 69th Regiment of Native Infantry, having been sentenced to be discharged the service, by a Regimental Court Martial assembled at Khyook Phyoo on the 25th ultimo, his name will be struck off the rolls of the Regiment from the date of the publication of this order at the Head Quarters of the corps.

Chuttah Sing, naick, of the 33d Regiment of Native Infantry, having been pronounced a malingerer, by a Medical Committee which assembled at Meerut, is to be paid up and discharged the service, on receipt of this order at at that station.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 28th November, 1842.*

The order issued on the 12th of September last, by Major General G. Pollock, C. B., appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. Riddell, of the 66th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, in the room of Captain G. Nugent, of the 66th Native Infantry, killed in action, is confirmed, under the Authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.

The following orders are confirmed:

By Captain Thomas Box, commanding the depot of the 1st European Light Infantry, under date the 10th instant, appointing Sergeant Edmond Harty to act as Sergeant Major, and corporal Henry Park as pay Sergeant.

By Lieutenant A. G. Goodwyn, commanding a detachment of sappers and miners, under date the 10th instant, appointing Sergeant G. Hunt to act as Sergeant Major, and Sergeant C. Harding as Quarter Master Sergeant.

By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Tennant, commanding the Cawnpore Division of Artillery, under date the 13th instant, appointing staff Sergeant C. Shanan, of the 3d Company 4th Battalion, to act as Sergeant Major and Quarter Master Sergeant to the Artillery detachments proceeding on field service to Bundlecund.

Drummer Frederick Stone, of the 54th, is, at his own request, transferred to the 60th Regiment of Native Infantry.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

1st Company 4th Battalion Artillery.—1st Lieutenant D'O. R. Bristow, from 1st December to 31st May 1843, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to the Cape of Good Hope, on Medical Certificate.

2d Company 4th Battalion Artillery.—1st Lieutenant J. Young, from 31st October to 30th November in extension, to remain at Simlah, and appear before the annual Medical Committee.

14th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant W. Hampton, from 12th November to 12th May 1843, in extension, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate, preparatory to applying for leave to Singapore, or Java, for the benefit of his health.

19th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain J. Drummond, from 25th October to 2d January 1843, to proceed by water to Ferozepore, on Medical Certificate.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 29th November, 1842.*

1. The Commander-in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, until the pleasure of Her Majesty shall be known.

13th Light Infantry.—Ensign John Head, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Frere, deceased, 19th November 1842.

31st Foot.—Ensign Richard Sparrow, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Sayers, deceased, 20th November 1842.

55th Foot.—Lieutenant A. Henry Chaproniere, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Campbell, deceased. 19th July 1842.

Ensign John Maguire to be Lieutenant, vice Chaproniere. 22d July 1842.

2. Lieutenant F. C. Trower, of the 9th lancers, having passed the prescribed examination as an Interpreter, in the Persian and in the Hindoostanee languages, by a district Committee, is deemed, by the Commander-in-Chief in India, entitled to the allowances sanctioned by Government General Orders, No. 203, of the 26th of September 1828.

3. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to accept the resignation from the service by the sale of his Commission, of Ensign George A. F. Lott, of the 29th Regiment of Foot, subject to confirmation by Her Majesty.

4. With the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, No. 1,905 under date the 27th December 1841, and in reference to the order by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., dated Chinhae, 8th May 1842,—" an additional officer of the rank of Major General, the Company of Royal Artillery, the Royal Artillery now serving on the expedition, and Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, are to receive the usual Indian allowances" from the date of their respective arrival.

5. Sergeant Arthur, 3d buffs, has been appointed to the Commissariat Department with the army of reserve, vice Dixon, deceased.

6. With the sanction of Government, acting Sergeant Carter, 49th Foot, is appointed to act as pay Sergeant to the depot of that corps from the 1st ultimo.

7. The order by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir T. McMahon, Bart. K. C. B., granting leave of absence to Captain Gray, 40th Foot, to England, for two years from the date of embarkation, at the recommendation of a Board of Medical Officers, is confirmed.

8. Leave of absence—

3d Buffs Lieutenant Kane, prolonged for one month from the 1st January 1843, to remain at Meerut, on Medical Certificate.

13th Light Infantry.—Major Taylor, to remain at Ferozepore until the arrival of his corps.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 30th November, 1842.*

At a General Court Martial, assembled on Board Her Majesty's transport "Rattlesnake," in Hong Kong Harbour, on the 17th day of May 1842, Private Robert Wallace, No 828, of Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:

Charges—1st—for highly unsoldierlike conduct, in being drunk on duty, when on guard, on Board the "Futty Salam" transport, lying in Hong Kong Harbour, at or about 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 10th May 1841.

2d—For mutinous and outrageous conduct, in having at the time and place already stated, struck Sergeant James Reardon, 18th Royal Irish Regiment, his superior officer, when in the execution of his duty, he had ordered him (Private Robert Wallace) to be confined for the crime specified in the first charge.

3d—For highly unsoldierlike, insubordinate and insolent conduct in the presence of Captain Cowan, the Captain of his Company, in stating, " he was sorry he did not give the Sergeant more," or words to that effect.

Finding.—The Court upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Private Robert Wallace, No. 828, of Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish Regiment is

On the first charge—guilty.
On the second charge—guilty.
On the third charge—guilty.

Sentence—The Court, having found the prisoner guilty of the charges preferred against him, and having received evidence of thirteen previous convictions as recorded, do sentence him, Private Robert Wallace, No. 828, of Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish Regiment, to be transported, as a felon for the term of his natural life.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General and Commander-in Chief, East Indies.*

November 29th, 1842.

This confirmation has been thus long delayed in consequence of the loss of the original proceedings.

His Excellency Lieut. General Sir Hugh Gough, or the General Officer commanding in China, will be pleased to cause the prisoner Robert Wallace, to be sent, if possible, direct from China to Van Dieman's Land, with the usual records of the sentence.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

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*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 28th November, 1842.*

As misapprehension appears to exist on the manner of applying the Regulation under which Extra Charges of detached troops and companies of Artillery are to be disposed of, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief deems it necessary to direct, that in all situations, whether in camp or quarters, where there may be both horse and foot Artillery serving, with each a permanently posted medical staff attached, any charge which may become vacant, is to be assigned to the senior officer of that arm to which the troop, Company, or detachment, forming the vacant charge may appertain.

The Delhi garrison order of the 13th ultimo, directing the commissariat agent to furnish one 4 bullock hackery, for the conveyance of the convalescents of the 3d and 6th companies of sappers and miners, proceeding on service, is, with the sanction of Government confirmed.

The following orders are confirmed:

By Major D. Hepburn, commanding at Mynpoorie, under date the 5th and 7th instant, the former directing Assistant Surgeon J. A. Guise, with the sanction of the civil Authorities, to afford medical aid to the detachment of the 31st Regiment of Native Infantry at the station, and the latter appointing him to the charge of the 3d depot battalion.

By Major General J. McCaskill, K. H., commanding the Division of Infantry with Major General G. Pollock's force, under date the 15th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon W. Harvey of Her Majesty's 9th foot, to afford medical aid to the staff, from the 1st idem.

By Major General J. Grey, C. B. commanding the Cawnpore division, under date the 13th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon A. Beale, attached to the 4th Battalion of Artillery, to the medical charge of the 3d Company of that Battalion, and detail of the 6th Battalion proceeding on service to Bundlecund, and directing Assistant Steward J. Kean to accompany the same, as Assistant Apothecary and Assistant Steward; also appointing Assistant Surgeon J. Macpherson, of the 3d Brigade of horse Artillery, to relieve Assistant Surgeon Beale, from the charge of the 4th Battalion, and to afford medical aid to the 6th Battalion of Artillery and depot of the 2d European Regiment, until further orders.

By Major General W. Battine, C. B., commanding at Ferozepore, under date the 14th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon G. F. Thomson, M. D., of the 1st Company 4th Battalion of Artillery, to the medical charge of the detachment of sappers and miners, consisting of the 3d and 6th companies of that corps, from the 8th idem.

By Colonel P. M. Hay, commanding at Lucknow, under date the 15th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon W. Pringle, M. D., of the 56th Native Infantry, to afford medical aid to the staff at the station, artillery detachment, and 12th Regiment of Native Infantry, vice Assistant Surgeon G. S. Cardew, of the 76th, proceeding with his Regiment to Cawnpore.

By Major General Sir J. Thackwell, K. C. B. and K. H., commanding the Head Quarters of the army of reserve, under date the 19th instant, directing the undermentioned medical officers to do duty with the corps specified opposite to their names:

Assistant Surgeons G. Lacon, M. D., and J. R. Withecombe, M. D., with the 9th Regiment Native Infantry; S. A. Homan with the 39th Regiment Native Infantry; and J. N. D. Logie, M. D., with the 59th Regiment Native Infantry.

Surgeon A. Halliday, M. D., Superintending Surgeon of the Benares division, is permitted to proceed to the Presidency, early in December next, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service of the East India Company.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Regimental order dated the 7th of September last, by Brevet Major W. Payne, commanding the 30th Native Infantry, appointing Lieutenant W. H. Ross to act as adjutant to the left wing of the corps, during its separation from Regimental Head Quarters.

The Regimental order of the 9th of September last, by Captain J. H. Clarkson, appointing Lieutenant J. Plunkett to act as Adjutant to the wing of the 6th Native Infantry proceeding to Gundamuck.

The Mynpoorie station order of the 9th instant, appointing Lieutenant P. W. Luard, Adjutant to the 3d depot Battalion, to act as station staff vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. Cumberland, of the 11th Native Infantry, who has marched with the left wing of his Regiment towards Bundlecund.

The Barrackpore station order of the 10th Instant, appointing Captain J. Bracker, of the 29th Regiment of Native Infantry, to act as Brigade Major, in the room of Captain J. Powell, of the 28th Native Infantry, proceeding to Sylhet with his Regiment.

The district order dated the 15th instant, by Colonel P. M. Hay, commanding in Oude, appointing Captain the Honourable R. V. Powys, of the 12th Regiment of Native Infantry, to act as Major of Brigade, in the room of Captain D. T. Caddy, of the 70th Native Infantry, proceeding to Cawnpore with his Regiment.

The presidency division order of the 11th instant, directing the undermentioned officers, recently admitted into the service, to do duty with the corps specified opposite to their respective names.

Ensigns J. J. Hockley, and E. Tyrwhitt, 3d Regiment of Native Infantry at Saugor; W. Elwyn, and A. R. Crawford, 45th Regiment of Native Infantry at Benares; J. G. Jenkins, and M. G. Brabason, 51st Regiment of Native Infantry proceeding towards Saugor; E. R. Blare, 63rd Regiment of Native Infantry at Kurnaul, and C. W. Blunt, 8th Regiment of Native Infantry at Cuttack.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 29th November, 1842.*

The following orders, by Major General J. Tombs, commanding the Saugor division, under date the 15th instant, are confirmed.

Directing Surgeon J. Barker, of the 50th Regiment of Native Infantry, to resume his duties as division and station medical staff officer.

Appointing Surgeon C. Mottley, of the 3d Native Infantry, to afford medical aid to the civil establishments at Saugor and Dumoh, during the absence, on service with his Regiment, of Assistant Surgeon M. Richardson, M. D., of the 2d irregular cavalry.

Appointing Surgeon J. Barker, of the 50th Regiment of Native Infantry, to afford medical aid to the detachment of the 2d irregular cavalry, remaining in cantonments.

Appointing Surgeon C. Mottley, of the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry, to afford medical aid to the 3d Company 5th Battalion of Artillery, Native Artillery details and magazine establishment.

Appointing Surgeon H. M. Tweddell, of the 51st Native Infantry, to afford medical aid to the detachment of the 3d Company 5th Battalion of Artillery, and ressallah of irregular Cavalry, proceeding to Hutta, from the date on which those detachments may join the 51st Regiment.

Ensign Henry Smith, of the 14th Regiment of Native Infantry, is directed to join and do duty with the Company of the Regiment attached to the 2d Light Infantry Battalion.

Private Browning, of the 2d European Regiment, is, as a temporary arrangement, appointed to act as an Assistant apothecary, and directed to do duty under the orders of the medical store-keeper of the army of reserve.

Quarter Master Sergeant James Morris, of the 5th Regiment of Infantry of the late Shah Shooja's service, is appointed, in his present rank, to the 53d Regiment of Native Infantry, vice Quarter Master Sergeant George Malley deceased.

The Kurnaul station order of the 15th ultimo, authorizing the following establishment to be entertained for the use of the depot Hospital of Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons at that station, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed:

1 Native compounder and dresser.
1 Shop coolie and steward's servant.
1 Bheestie.
2 Ward coolies, with the usual proportion of servants of the 2d class.

The undermentioned orders are confirmed:

By Lieutenant Colonel J. Eckford, commanding the garrison of Jellalabad, dated the 21st August last, appointing Brevet Captain J. G. A. Rice, of the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry, garrison staff.

By Captain T. E. A. Napleton, commanding the 60th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Dated the 5th September, appointing Lieutenant J. C. Phillips to act as adjutant to the left wing, during its separation from Regimental Head Quarters.

Dated the 12th September, directing Lieutenant and adjutant G. P. Whish to receive charge of the Quarter Master's office, from Lieutenant and Brevet Captain T. Riddell, appointed to the commissariat department.

Dated the 22d ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Phillips to officiate as Quarter Master.

By Captain G. Turner, of the 38th Regiment of Light Infantry, commanding a detachment, dated the 21st instant, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. Kennedy to act as adjutant to the detachment.

Sepoy Sree, (2d) of the 1st Company 11th Regiment of Native Infantry, who was pronounced by a special medical committee assembled at Cawnpore, unfit for further

service, is transferred to the pension establishment, from the 1st proximo.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 30th November, 1842.*

The following orders are confirmed:

By Major General J. M'Caskill, K.C.B., commanding the Division of Infantry with Major General G. Pollock's force, under date the 16th ultimo, appointing Surgeon H. Hart, M. D., of Her Majesty's 31st Regiment of Foot, to the Medical charge of the staff, from the 15th idem.

By Lieutenant Colonel R. Blackall, commanding a detachment on field service, under date the 5th instant, appointing Surgeon J. Barker, of the 50th Native Infantry, to afford Medical aid to the Civil Establishments in Camp, from the 25th October.

By Captain A. C. Scott, commanding at Futtygurh, under date the 10th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon T. C. Hunter, with the sanction of the Civil authorities, to relieve Assistant Surgeon M. Nightingale, of the 6th Irregular Cavalry, from the Medical charge of the Artillery detail, left wing 70th Native Infantry, and 1st Infantry levy.

By Brigadier J. Tulloch, commanding the 2d Brigade of Infantry with Major General Pollock's Force, under date the 11th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon R Whittall, of the 26th Regiment of Native Infantry, to assume Medical charge of the squadron of the 5th Light Cavalry and the 2d Company 6th Battalion of Artillery.

By Major General J. Grey, C. B., commanding the Cawnpore Division, under date the 14th instant, directing Acting Assistant Steward W. Barker, attached to the depots of the Queen's Troops, to proceed towards Meerut with the detachment of Her Majesty's Troops, under command of Captain F. Stanford, in the capacity of Assistant Apothecary and Assistant Steward.

By Major General W. Nott, commanding field force, under date the 14th instant appointing Assistant Surgeon C. McKinnon, M. D., of the Regiment of Kelat-i-Ghilzie, to the medical charge of the officers of the staff.

By Major General J. Grey, C. B., commanding the Cawnpore division, under date the 6th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon J. Macpherson, of the 3d Brigade of horse Artillery, to afford medical aid to the staff at that station, and to the magazine Hospital, in the room of Surgeon G. G. Brown, M. D., of the 8th Light Cavalry, proceeding on service with his Regiment to Bundlecund.

By Captain P. Mainwaring, commanding the 2d Assam Sebundees, under date the 27th ultimo, directing Lieut. C. Holroyd, of the 56th Regt. of N. I., and doing duty with that corps, to proceed to Ningroo, and assume command of a Company of the Assam Light Infantry Battalion, about to be stationed at that post.

By Major General J. W. Fast, commanding at Kurnaul, under date the 10th instant, directing the entertainment of four bheesties and four sweepers for the use of the depot of the 1st European L. I.

By Major General J. H. Littler, commanding the Presidency Division, under date the 17th instant, directing the undermentioned young officers, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the corps specified opposite to their names:

Ensign J. T. Lumsden, and C Burrowes, 17th Regt. of N. I., at Midnapore; and C. F. Hicks, 9th Regt. of N. I. at Cuttack.

By Major General J. H. Littler, commanding the Presidency Division, under date the 17th instant, directing Ensign T. W. Mercer, recently posted to the 46th, to do duty with the 1st Native Infantry at Barrackpore, until the arrival of his Regiment at that station from Benares or until further orders.

Sergeant Major William Fitch, of the 5th Regiment of the late Shah Shoojah's Infantry, is appointed, in his present rank, to the 2d Regiment of Grenadiers, vice Sergeant Major Andrew Burrowes, appointed a sub-conductor in the ordnance Commissariat Department.

Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, Sergeants G. R. White and G. L. Scott, of the corps of sappers and miners, are appointed to officiate temporarily as Assistant overseers in the Department of public works, and directed to proceed to Kussowlie, and report themselves to Lieutenant J. Spens, executive Engineer.

Kasseeram, driver, lately attached to the 1st troop 1st Brigade of horse Artillery, is directed to join the Head Quarters of the Brigade.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—Dec. 26 At Bareilly, John Elphinstone Fraser, Esq. 4th Regt. N. I. to Eliza, youngest daughter of Colonel Dick, 71st, Regt. N. I.—27. At Cawnpore, Joseph Fulaw, Assistant to Bathgate, Porteous and Co., to Starlena, third daughter of Mr. John Pew.—29. At Calcutta, H. Wickham, Esq. to Miss Priscilla Gertrude Cornabe.—Jan. 7. At Howrah, Mr. George D'silva to Miss Elizabeth Grace Burges.—11. At Calcutta, Mr. William Lang, to Frances Catherine, only daughter of the late Captain R. L. Laws.—12. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Wood, Civil Surgeon, Cawnpore, to M. Maxwell, eldest daughter of the late John Andrew Armston, Esq. of Glenturn Hall, Roxburghshire, Scotland.

BIRTHS.—Dec. 24. At Neemuch, the lady of Major Holmes, 7th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.—31. At Agra, the wife of M. W. Wollaston, Esq. of a son.—Jan. 4. At Cawnpore, the wife of S. Vincent, Esq. of a son.—6. At Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. W. S. Mackay, of a daughter.—At Sumbhulpore, the lady of C. L. Babington, Esq. of twin-boys.—7. At Allahabad, the lady of Captain Champer, Commissary of Ordnance, of a son.—8. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John D'Cruz of a daughter.—At Calcutta, Mrs. Mullins, wife of Mr. Thomas E. Mullins, of a son.—9. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. P. Madge, of a son.—10. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. J. F. Osborne, of the Church Missionary Society, of a son.—11. At Fort William, the lady of Captain J. D. Young, H. M's. 44th Regt. of a daughter.—At Calcutta, Mrs. J. B. Hutchins, of a son.

DEATHS.—Oct. 25 At Macao, Captain R. F. Martin, late Commander of the Duke of Buccleugh.—Dec. 22 At Nursapore, on the road to the Neilgherries, suddenly of Cholera, Charlotte D'Aguilar, daughter of Welby Jackson, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.—28. At Burrarea Factory, Eleanor Elizabeth, the beloved child of David Brown, Esq.—29. At Bareilly, in the 23d year of her age, of consumption, Mary, the beloved wife of Lieut. Colin R. Larkins, Adjutant 4th Depot Battalion.—31. At Bissenpore Factory, Purneah, Mrs. Helen Gennoe, aged 42 years and 7 months.—Jan. 2. At Calcutta, Catharine, the beloved wife of Mr. Albert DeRozario, aged 25 years and 9 months.—4. At Calcutta, William James Gray, Esq. Register of the Board of Trade, aged 42 years, 11 months, and 23 days.—5. At Calcutta, Frances Sophia, the infant daughter of H. L. Christian, Esq. aged 2 months and 17 days.—At Calcutta, at the General Hospital, Serjeant Blenman, of the pension establishment, late of Chunar, aged 49 years.—6. At Calcutta, Susanna, the beloved wife of Captain J. Russell, H. C. S. V. Ganges, aged 26 years and 9 months, deeply regretted.—9. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Ritta Swaris, aged 65 years.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 8. The English Barque Hamilton Ross, H. R. Allen, from the Mauritius 17th November.—The English Ship Amherst, J. Paterson, from Kyouk Phyoo 4th January.

—— 9. The English Barque Indus, T. Taylor, from Glasgow 21st August.

—— 10. The English Barque Resolution, Charles Wood, from Kyouk Phyoo, 28th December, and Akyab 6th January.

—— 12. The English Barque Prince of Wales, J. Wilson, from Liverpool 4th September.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per Resolution from Akyab.—David C. Aylwin, John Aird and W. D. Brown, Esqs. merchants.

Per Prince of Wales from the Isle of Man.—Mr. J. Hay.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Hindoostan Steamer.—Dr. T. Smith, Mr. Shearwood, Sir Joseph D'Almaida and three sons, Mr. and Mrs Frederick, three children and two servants, Mr. Sainte, Mr. Charles, Dr. Morgan, Mr. Gardner, Captain Park, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. Woods, the Rev Dr. Ouliffe, the Rev. J. Gabriel Mr. Travers, the Rev. Simad de Conceeao, Lord Elphinstone, Captain Villiers, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Potts, Lieut.-Colonel Cock, Mr. C. Carnie, Mrs. Carnie, Miss Carnie, three children and one servant, the Rev. E. Veralie, Mr. Knox, Mr. T. Arbuthnot and one servant, Captain Saunders, Major General Burrell, Mr. James Anderson, Mr. Porrolly, Mr. Wall, Mrs. Brooks, Miss Devereux.

Per Agincourt for London.—Mrs. General Home and family, Mrs. D. C. Smyth, Mrs. Shaw and family, Mrs. Borogan, Mrs. Speedy and family, Miss McMahon, Mr. Onslow, C. S., Major Thompson, A. A. G., Lieut. Speedy and Ensign Crawley. From Masulipatam.—Mr. and Mrs. Onslow and family, Colonel and Mrs. Bell and family, Mrs. Hamilton and family, and Mrs. Blacleck.

Per Southampton.—Mrs. Johnstone, Mrs Stewart, Mrs Dearie, Mrs. Voigt, Mrs. J. H. Smith, Mrs. Bolt, and Mrs. Adams; R. Montgomery and Charles Dearie, Esqrs., Dr. Voigt, Lieut. Staples, Ensign Young, John W. Laidlay, Esq., Misses Sparrow, Frances Montgomery, Mary Montgomery, A. Simmons, M. Corbet, F. Corbet, Jane Steer, Annie Thompson, E. Johnstone, Annie Johnstone, Amelia Johnstone, Isabella Ricketts, M. E. Smith, H. M. Smith, and Sophia Bolt. Masters Ninian Lewis, Edward Lewis, Robert Montgomery, Peaton Thompson, Charles Steer, Henry Steer, Edmund Steer, Cresswell Smith, James Stewart, George Stewart, Theodore Stewart, George Ricketts, Mountague Ricketts, John Bolt, Munro Innes, Charles Laidlay, Thomas Laidlay, John Laidlay, James Johnstone, and nine servants.

RIVER STEAMERS.

The Matabhanga accommodation boat, in tow of the Steamer Megna, left Calcutta on the 12th instant, for the Upper Provinces, with the following passengers:

For Allahabad.—Lady Catherine Baiders, two Misses Nott, Miss Chadwick, Miss Procter, Captain A. H. E. Boileau, Captain Bauers, Lieut. J. Clarke, and Ensign H. D. Manning.

For Benares.—Major and Mrs. Welchman, and Ensign Hamilton.

For Ghazeepore.—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Craigie, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Paterson.

For Patna.—Miss Bathurst.

The following is a list of passengers by the Soorma, in tow of the Hooringotta steamer, for Calcutta:—

From Allahabad.—Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Wells and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Dodd, and Mrs. R. Wells.

From Benares.—Mrs. Tombs, Misses Tombs and Naton.

From Ghazeepore.—W. H. Macadam, Esq.

From Dinapore.—Miss Muston and Mr. Maxton.

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| Stock Paper second 5 per cent. | Transfer Loan of 1825-26 interest payable in Eng. | Prem. 11 2 | a 12 2 |
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| Third or Bombay 5 per Cent. ........ | | " 2 0 | a 2 8 |
| New 5 per Cent. ........ | | " 4 0 | a 4 .. |
| 4 per Cent. ... ..... | | Disct. 4 0 | a 5 0 |

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| | | | |
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| Bengal Bank ...... | (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) | Prem. 2500 | a 2550 |
| Union Bank ... ... | (Co.'s Rs. 1,000) | " 90 | a 105 |
| Agra Bank ... ... | (Co.'s Rs. 500) | " 180 | a 103 |
| Bombay Bank ........ | | 100 | a 120 |

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### CIRCULAR.

TO THE MESSES OF HER MAJESTY'S AND THE HON. COMPANY'S REGIMENTS AND RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

MESSRS. TULLOH AND COMPANY HAVE COMPLETED MOST EXTENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE FIRST HOUSES IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE FOR RECEIVING REGULAR SHIPMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS,

Sent out to them regularly and they are always prepared to execute commissions with expedition and every article is guaranteed to arrive at the most distant Stations in India in the best condition.

☞ *Messes of Regiments and others taking their regular supplies, allowed a liberal credit.*

FIRST RATE WINES,

CHAMPAGNE,

*Of the best vintages.*

A SMALL QUANTITY SENT OUT OCCASIONALLY IN PINTS.

FIRST GROWTH CLARETS.

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SUPERIOR

BROWN, GOLDEN AND PALE SHERRIES, IN WOOD AND BOTTLE, QUARTS AND PINTS.

DIRECT CONSIGNMENTS OF

SUPERB OLD SHERRY AND MADEIRA.

Thus securing regular supplies of the choicest Wines of a quality rarely met with in India.

OLD PORT.

RED AND WHITE BURGUNDY, HERMITAGE, BUCELLAS, HOCK, SAUTERNE AND BARSAC.

SPIRITS OF EVERY KIND.

GENUINE LIQUEURS.

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| Maraschino. | Noyeau, red and white. |
| Dutch Liqueur. | Parfait Amour, and |
| Curaçoa. | Cherry Brandy. |

FRESH PALE ALE.

*From BASS, Truman, Hanbury and Co. Meakin, Saunders, Tennent and ALLSOPP.*

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*The Managers of Canteen Messes will be supplied at the Lowest rates.*

A LARGE STOCK OF RIPE ALE & PORTER, IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

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Large consignments are received from Crosse, and Blackwell, H. Davis and Co., Wyatt, Burgess and others.

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Put up in Tin and will reach the most distant stations in the best condition.

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HERMETICALLY SEALED PROVISIONS,

*From Cooper, Moir, McDonald and others.*

Salmon, Oysters, Turtle Soup, Stewed and Roasted Meats, Hare, Finnon Haddocks, Salmon, Trout, Venison, and all Articles of this description.

BREAKFAST, DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES.

*Of the most fashionable patterns.*

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BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED HARNESS AND SADDLERY,

From the Firms of Hall and Son, *Peat, Whippy,* Johnston and others.

CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY,

*From the first Houses in London.*

JAMS, JELLIES AND MARMALADE,

*In patent jars, which are found to preserve the flavour of the fruit in a very superior manner to the common jar.*

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GROCERY.

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| Genoa Macaroni. | Barley. |
| Prunes. | Zante Currants. |
| Vermicelli. | Raisins. |
| Tapioca. | Cocoa and |
| Oatmeal. | Chocolate. |
| Pearl Sago. | |

PATENT MEDICINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

*PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS.*

BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED TOOTH, NAIL, FLESH, AND HAIR BRUSHES.

THE FINEST MERINO AND OTHER CLOTHS,

FLANNEL, HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY & MILLINERY.

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MANILLA AND HAVANNAH CIGARS.

THE FINEST GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CHINA GOODS.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BARREL'D FOWLING PIECES, RIFLES AND PISTOLS,

From Nock, Joseph Manton, Parker, Mills and Sons, Chas. Moore, Jones, Wesley Richards, and other eminent Makers.

PATENT SHOT AND GUNPOWDER.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA DRAB AND BLACK BEAVER HATS.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.

BILLIARD BALLS, CUES, MACES AND CLOTH.

CRICKET BATS, BALLS, AND WICKETS.

## IMPERIAL TEA WAREHOUSE.

No. 6½, Tank-Square,

*S. E. Corner Scotch Kirk.*

THE Proprietor respectfully solicits the Patronage of the Public and begs to subjoin a list of Teas for sale at the Warehouse, which were most carefully selected at Canton by a professional Tea-taster.

The object of the Proprietor is to supply the Public with TEAS of the HIGHEST CHARACTER, at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES; and he is confident of meeting both these ends, from the means he has at his command.

*In offering these Goods for* CASH, the Proprietor is enabled to sell them at 25 PER CENT. LESS than could be afforded, were credit allowed; as the expense of Bill-collecting and losses from deaths, &c., fully amount to that per-centage.

All packages leaving the Warehouse will be carefully put up and sealed; and it is recommended that no Tea be deposited in glass vessels of any description.

All *applications are requested to be made to* Mr. Richard Harris, who is authorised to effect Sales and receive payment for the same.

Oolong in canisters, at 7-4 and 5 Rs.

Hyson, at Co.'s Rs. 5-4, 4-12, 4, 3-8 and 3-4 per seer.

Gunpowder and Imperial, at 4-12.

Young Hyson and Orange Pekoe, at 4 Rs.

Congo, at 2-8 and 2 Rs.

Pouchong, at 4-8 and 3-4.

Flowery Pekoe, per 10-catty box 20 Rs. per seer 3-8 and 3-8.

Souchong, ditto 16 Rs., ditto 3-8, 2-12 and 2-8.

Ditto, ditto 14 Rs., ditto 3-4.

Handsomely silk painted Boxes containing Souchong and Orange Pekoe mixed at 32 Rs. per Box.

COFFEE.

The finest Picked Mocha at one Rupee per seer.

TERMS—CASH.

THE best INDIGO SEED, in the *original sealed* bags, always on Sale *on Commission*, by CLARK and SONS, Bogwangolla, at the lowest rates.

FOR SALE.

TREASURY, NAVY, MISSIONARY and PRIVATE BILLS, of first rate character, in *convenient sums* and *dates* for family remittances.

MACKENZIE, LYALL AND CO.

*Calcutta Exchange.*

With reference to the above advertisement, Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL and Co. beg to add that they will be happy to purchase any Bills for parties in the Mofussil forwarding them home if required, free of Commission or any charge, save postage.

FRESH SUPPLIES.

TO OFFICERS AND MESSES OF REGIMENTS RETURNING FROM AFFGHANISTAN.

MESSRS. MACKENZIE, LYALL AND CO. have the pleasure to announce, that in anticipation of the successful termination of the War; and the certain return of the forces to India this year, they have made very extensive additions to their Stock of Beer, Wines, Spirits, and Supplies, generally, and are prepared to execute and dispatch the largest orders at an hour's notice; and from the arrangements they have entered into with the Boat Agents, they guarantee that their supplies shall reach the most distant station, in perfect order and in much shorter time than they have usually done hitherto.

BEER AND PORTER.

Of October's brewing from *Bass and Allsopp*, in wood; also in quarts and pints, of all ages. London and country bottled Porter.

FRESH CLARETS,

Destournels, Gruaud la Rose, Haut Margaux, St. Julien, and other brands.

CHOICE SHERRIES,

From Pasden and Grey, Rutherford, Oldham, Warwell, Black, and others; Pale and Brown, in wood and bottle.

PORT.

Rich Old Port Wine, selected to particular order from first rate London houses.

SUPERIOR

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE,

MADEIRA, CIRCEAL, MALMSEY, HOCK, SAUTERNE, BURGUNDY, and LISBON, LIQUEURS and SYRUPS,

*Of all descriptions.*

DUMBLAT and CASTILLON'S

MILD FRENCH BRANDY, OLD ENGLISH BRANDY, HOLLAND'S GIN, GRAHAM'S GENEVA, OLD TOM, JAMAICA RUM, GLENLIVET and BRACKLA WHISKEY, CHERRY BRANDY, CURACOA, RASPBERRY and STRAWBERRY VINEGAR.

WARRANTED FRESH

OILMAN'S STORES,

GROCERY, CONFECTIONERY, TART FRUITS, HERMETICALLY CLOSED PROVISIONS, FRESH PINE, BERKLEY, AND CHEDDER CHEESE, PLUMP YORK HAMS, AND STREAKY BACON.

WARRANTED FIRST CHOP

HYSON, PEKOE, and POUCHONG TEAS,

DOUBLE REFINED LOAF SUGAR,

PATENT STEARINE CANDLES.

GENUINE

3 4 and 5 a Manilla Segars.

Prepared Tobacco and Hookah Snakes.

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| Stationery. | Hard-ware. | Hosiery. |
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Together with any other article in the market, procurable on the shortest notice.

## NOTICE.

ESTATE OF W. H. TWENTYMAN,

DECEASED.

TWENTYMAN AND CO.

*Watch-makers, Goldsmiths and Jewellers.*

CONTINUE to sell off their Stock at very reduced prices for Cash only.

CLOCKS and WATCHES—by McCabe and other makers.

SILVER PLATE—Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Sets.

JEWELLERY—of every description from the first houses in England, a portion of which has just been landed and is now exposed for sale, consisting of elegant Ladies and Gentlemen's Chains, Albert Chains, Rings, &c. &c.

SUNDRIES—Ink Stands of every description, gold and silver Snuff Boxes, Pen and Pencil Holders, &c. &c.

PLATED-WARE—Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Candle-sticks, &c. &c.

Parties in the Mofussil will be so good as to apply through their own Agents, or send a remittance with their orders.

*Calcutta, 1st November,* 1842.

MESSRS. J. COCKBURN AND CO.

11, *New Broad-street, London.*

COMMISSIONS of all kinds executed as formerly. Price of supplies and rates of Commission, &c. &c. will be communicated by the undersigned on behalf of Messrs. J. C. and Co. in this Presidency.

NICHOLL AND WILKIE.

*Calcutta, 1st Dec. 1842.*

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W. THACKER AND CO.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

AS the members of the present Christian Community at Lucknow form but a small portion of Colonel Low's friends, and there are many in different parts of India who would gladly avail themselves of any opportunity of showing the estimation in which he is held by them, the Committee appointed by the subscribers at Lucknow beg to circulate for their information the proposal which was generally approved of by the Lucknow Community, and to assure those who may wish to subscribe, that they will have much pleasure in receiving their contribution to the Portrait.

"*To the Community at Lucknow.*

As Lieut. Colonel Low, C.B. Resident at Lucknow is about to leave India, it is proposed that a subscription should be opened for the purpose of obtaining a Portrait of him to be executed by George Beechey, Esq. and kept in the Banquetting Rooms at Lucknow, in order to perpetuate the recollection of the many virtues which have adorned his public and private character, that have caused him to be universally esteemed and respected, and have enabled him to conciliate the good opinion of every one who has had the happiness of knowing him.

Persons desirous of subscribing are requested to put down their names with the amount of their subscriptions, and to vote for a Committee who will prepare and present an Address to Colonel Low, C. B. previous to his departure."

In accordance with the above proposal a Committee was formed at Lucknow, and an Address presented—and although before Col. Low's departure it was impossible to ascertain the probable amount of subscriptions, Mr. Beechey very handsomely undertook to paint the picture.

By order of the Committee,
J. SPENCER LOGIN,
*Lucknow, 20th Dec. 1842.* *Secretary.*

## EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL AGENCY.

### MR. PARKE PITTAR

HAVING arranged the formation of an Agency, the particular object of which will be the transaction of affairs, connected with this country and Europe, begs to offer his services to the community of India, *in any way* they can be rendered available.

A peculiar and important feature in the Agency now established, will consist in the annual return of Mr. P. Pittar to India. Taking advantage of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam Vessels, he purposes re-visiting Calcutta about the latter end of every October, and returning to Europe about the middle of the following February, thus affording to persons entrusting the management of their affairs to his care, the opportunity of a *personal conference and explanation* of their views and intentions,—an advantage in the transaction of affairs of a complicated delicate or family nature, the greatness of which need not be commented upon.

A long residence in India, combined with an intimate knowledge of almost every description of manufactured article, and its various manufacturers, rendering him peculiarly fitted for the office of Agent to persons procuring their supplies or other articles, such as Table Equipages, Philosophical and Optical Instruments, Books, Maps, Sporting Apparatus, Musical Instruments, Military Equipments, Wines, &c., &c., *direct from* England or the Continent, he offers them his services with every confidence that his selections will give the most perfect satisfaction, whether as regarding quality, cheapness, or adaptation to the climate; but in the execution of these commissions, a previous remittance for their full amount, or reference for payment, will invariably be required.

Every article purchased through this Agency will be most minutely examined previous to its being packed and the same care under every circumstance, taken, as if persons were themselves individually present and superintending. Packages of a large size will, as usual, be shipped by fast-vessels to their destined port; but those of smaller dimensions, will, (unless otherwise instructed,) be sent through the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Office, *Overland:* thus enabling persons in most instances to receive their orders fully executed within four months from the date of the transmission of their instructions.

In transactions of a private and confidential nature a fair remuneration, according to circumstances, will be expected; in those of the ordinary nature of Agency Business, the Commission will be regulated by the customary rates; and for the selection, purchase and shipment of goods, a Commission of 5 per cent. on the gross amount will be charged.

Mr. P. Pittar has taken his passage in the *India* Steamer, to sail on the 10th February, for Suez and, therefore, requests for the present, that all letters intended for him may be directed to his residence, *No. 36, Dhurrumtollah, Calcutta;* but after her departure, to the address of MR. PARKE PITTAR, EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL AGENCY OFFICE, LONDON, where they will meet with the most prompt attention.

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### OF

## KILMARNOCK,

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*Calcutta, 17th December, 1842.*

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*Calcutta, 17th December, 1842.*

## THE BENGALEE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE *Bengalee Government Gazette* is published under the authority of Government every Tuesday morning, and contains, in the English and Bengalee language, the Drafts of Acts; the Acts when passed; the Constructions of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut; the Circular Orders of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, of the Sudder Board, of the Special Commissioners, and of the Superintendent of Police; the Civil Appointments made by the Governor or Deputy Governor of Bengal, and the Appointment of Moonsiffs by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut; as well as all Government Notifications of whatever kind.

The Subscription is EIGHT Rupees a year, payable in advance. Subscriptions commence on the 1st of January and 1st July, of each year. Those who may begin to subscribe to the paper at any intermediate periods are expected to take the back numbers.

It is circulated in Calcutta, and its neighbourhood, in Chandernagore, Chinsurah and Hooghly by Peons, without charge; and to other stations by Post, bearing postage, at an expense of two annas a cover, or Six Rupees Eight annas a year.

Applications should be addressed to the Editor at Serampore.

Any letters, whether containing Correspondence or orders for this Paper, directed to the Editors of the *Friend of India*, and sent to Messrs. Thacker and Co., Messrs. Ostell and Co., the Rev. J. Thomas, Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta, or Mr. P. S. D'Rozario, No. 5, Tank Square, Calcutta, will reach the Editors at Serampore, early on the following morning.

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# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

*PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.*

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China.—The *Queen* Steamer has arrived from China with intelligence to the 23d of December, of a still more important character than that which reached Calcutta last week. On the 7th of December, a collision took place between some lascars of the *Fort William* and some Chinese, at Canton and a Chinaman was stabbed. The lascars were defeated; the mob, flushed with success, increased to ten thousand men, and meeting with no check from the Chinese authorities, proceeded to attack the English factories, which they burnt and plundered. Two ladies, who were in the factories, were providentially conveyed to the house of one of the Hong Merchants and saved from the fury of the rioters. Sir Hugh Gough, who happened to be at Canton at the time, stationed a Steamer there for the protection of British interests, and ordered a large force to be in readiness to proceed to that city. The merchants addressed a letter to the Plenipotentiary on the subject of the disturbance, in which they censured the supineness of the local authorities of the city, and requested that the force at his disposal might be directed to afford them security in their mercantile transactions. Sir Henry Pottinger in his reply, traced the disturbance to their own imprudence, asserting that they had received every assistance from the British authorities, but, so far from affording him any support in the difficult negotiations on hand, had thrown obstacles in his way. He also distinctly refused to march troops to their assistance, and, at the earnest entreaty of the Chinese Mandarins, withdrew the Steamer. The merchants in their rejoinder endeavoured to rebut the disparaging assertions made by the Plenipotentiary, and denied the accuracy of his statements. There the matter rests for the present. Up to the 22d of December, a fortnight after the riot, no farther attempts had been made by the mob; and the troops which had been employed on the expedition,—with the exception of those left at Hong-Kong, Amoy and Chusan,—had been allowed to take their departure for India. By this measure, Sir Henry Pottinger has given the most decisive evidence of his conviction, that the outbreak was the result of local irritation, and originated in no desire on the part of the Chinese Government to disturb the pacification. The discussion between the merchants and Sir Henry has unfortunately given birth to party spirit, which will greatly increase the difficulty of discovering the real merits of the question.

It was well known for some time before the riot broke out, that the strongest feelings of animosity towards the English existed in the breasts of a very influential body of Chinese in and about Canton. The destruction of all the defences in the river, the attack on the city, and its consequent ransom in 1841, so humiliating to national pride, combined with the eventual triumph of our arms, and the acknowledgment of the Emperor, that he had been obliged to yield to circumstances, had inflamed the minds of the people almost to madness. The spirited manifesto, which was printed and dispersed in and about Canton by the malcontents, and their attempts to organize troops and to raise contributions, shewed but too clearly that there was a storm brewing, which must place the persons and property of Englishmen in that city in extreme jeopardy. In that manifesto, we find these expressions—"There is that English nation, whose ruler is now a woman and then a man; its people at one time like birds and then like beasts, with dispositions more fierce and furious than the tiger or the wolf, and hearts more greedy than the snake or the hog—this people have ever stealthily devoured all the southern barbarians, and like the demon of the night they now suddenly exalt themselves."—"What can be easier than for our celestial dynasty to exert its fulness of power, and exterminate these sea going imps, just as the blast bends the pliant bamboo?"—"We have recently read his Majesty's lucid mandate, that there is no other way, and what is required must be granted.—He remembers the loyal anger of his people. He has accordingly now temporarily settled all present difficulties, but it is that, having matured his plans, he may hereafter manifest his indignation, and shew to the empire that it had not fathomed the divine awe-inspiring counsel."—Then follows a bitter taunt which manifests the depth of national feeling: "But our high and mighty Emperor consents to demean himself to adopt soothing counsels of peace." The idea that the English intended to come and dwell among them seems to have given a keener edge to their indignation. "We have heard that the English intend to come into the Pearl river and make a settlement; this will not however stop at Chinese and foreigners, merely dwelling together, for men and beasts cannot endure each other.—If we do not permit ourselves to dwell with them under the same heaven, our spirit will feel no shame." It ends with these bold expressions. "We here bind ourselves to vengeance, and express these our sincere intentions in order to exhibit great principles; and also to manifest heaven's retribution and rejoice men's hearts, we now issue this patriotic declaration. The high gods clearly behold: do not lose your first resolution."

The Chinese Authorities appear to have been fully aware of the irritation which pervaded the public mind, for we find that the day before the flame broke forth, the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Province fixed up a proclamation, in which the rioters were denounced, and the peaceably disposed, cautioned against these seditious instigations. The existence of this feeling was equally known to the English merchants, who proceeded to Canton to make it the seat of their commercial operations. But they do not appear to have taken the smallest precautions against the danger which menaced them. Instead of adopting any measures to allay the irritation by a quiet and unobtrusive course of procedure, a hundred and seventy lascars were allowed to go up to Canton without any controlling authority among them; the laws were openly set at naught, and the prejudices of the Chinese violated by the presence of ladies in the factories, though the inflammatory proclamation had stated, as one of the chief grievances of the new order of things, the prospect that the Chinese and foreigners were to dwell together. Though the dispute with the lascars was only the immediate cause of the riot, yet it was certainly in the highest degree imprudent to have allowed any such cause to have arisen. A season of extraordinary peril called for extraordinary caution; and yet the most obvious maxims of prudence appear to have been neglected. While the natives of this vast empire were as yet unreconciled to the humiliating position in which our victories had placed it, and were petitioning the Emperor to break the peace and expel us; while they were manifesting the strongest desire to set the public authorities at defiance, and to take the duty of national vengeance into their own hands, it certainly behoved the merchants to act with the utmost wariness, and to avoid every appearance which might inflame the spirit of hostility; and so far as they have neglected any opportunity of soothing the people, and adopted a line of policy in their intercourse with them, which wore an air of triumph, so far they have made themselves responsible for the misfortunes which have befallen them.

The determination of the Plenipotentiary will be approved, not less on account of its intrinsic wisdom, than of his official position. In the decisive measures he pursued on hearing of the wanton massacre of the crews of the *Nerbudda* and the *Anne*, he has afforded a pledge of his determination not to allow the Chinese Government or any of its officers to trample on his countrymen. His refusal to send up a force to Canton, that the merchants might be able to carry on their mercantile transactions in security under the shadow of its protection, is not less judicious, and will secure him the praise of all disinterested men. After the Emperor had acceded to the terms of peace, Sir H. Pottinger could not have taken any such step, without incurring the charge of political inconsistency, more especially as the Chinese authorities in the city had disowned all participation in the riot, and expressed their determination to punish the rioters. The appearance of a British force would have irritated the minds of the people at a most critical juncture to incurable resentment, and probably occasioned a second and more extensive insurrection, by which our half-finished pacific relations with the Empire might have been broken asunder; and a renewal of hostilities rendered inevitable. It would have called forth the loudest remonstrances from the discontented provinces of the Empire, strengthened the hands of the war party in the cabinet, and laid a fresh train of calamities; we rejoice therefore that he has had the wisdom and firmness to resist the demand, though at the risk of losing some portion of his popularity.

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The December Mail came in on Tuesday morning the 24th, bringing intelligence from England to the 6th of that month. The intelligence received by this opportunity is emphatically unimportant. Scarcely a single event is announced in connection with any part of the European or American world, which is worthy of record. The general aspect of affairs in our own beloved country was however, more pleasing than at the departure of the previous mail. The glorious intelligence of the pacification of Asia, by our successes in Affghanistan and China, reached London by express on the 21st November, and

produced a very powerful effect on the public mind. The most cordial demonstrations of joy were exhibited throughout the country; and as far, as at this distance of place and time, we are enabled to form any correct estimate on the subject, we should say that no event since the downfall of Napoleon, has diffused so general a sensation of joy through the United Kingdom, as that which our victories in Affghanistan, and the peace with China, created. The clouds, which hovered over our national prospects, have been in some measure dispersed by the rays of hope which dawned from the east. The recovery of our prisoners from the Affghans, and the restoration of our national honour in Central Asia were considered as having relieved England from the gibes and jeers of her national enemies, and given her a new claim on the respect of mankind. The glorious and unexpected success in China, by which the exclusiveness of that empire is broken up, and one-third of the human race is brought by the instrumentality of England, within the pale of civilized relations, have given her a title to the gratitude of all those nations, who had hitherto bent the knee before the Chinese; while the opening of five ports to our manufactures has served to impart new life to our drooping commerce. The advices from all parts of England, which are furnished by the present mail, are more cheerful than any previous announcement during the year. Amidst these general remarks on the effect produced by the auspicious cargo of news sent from Bombay on the 16th of October, we must not forget the particular interest connected with the movement in Dublin. The Corporation of that city having voted its freedom to Sir Robert Sale, Mr. Fitzpatrick, a genuine representative of his own warm hearted country, proposed to confer it also on Lady Sale; and if they cannot find a precedent for such honors, they will create one; and a more suitable occasion for creating a good precedent they could scarcely have found.

The Treaty for the Suppression of the Slave trade, in which is included the mutual right of search, has been finally signed by the Four Powers. The date of this Act of humanity is the 12th November. The fifth power refused to become a party to it. France contributes her empty good-will to the cause of benevolence, but refuses any active co-operation. Her jealousy of England would prevent her accession to any measure in which England was interested; and this national feeling of hostility, so sedulously nourished by the Parisian journalists, as though it were a part of their stock in trade, appears to have received indefinite strength from the contents of the Mail, which traversed France on the 20th of November, on its way to London. While France, with the recollections of the Empire yet fresh, is impatient to expand her influence, and can find no field for her ambition, but in Africa, where the laurels of her heroes grow upon their tombs, she finds England casting off a connection in which she had experienced mortification, but not before Central Asia had rung with the report of her victories. She finds her extending her influence over the vast empire of China, humbling the proud dynasty of the Tartars to the dust, and opening new fields for her commerce, and erecting a new pivot for her power, in a region which had hitherto been sealed against the European family.

The anti-corn law league appears to be gathering strength for another struggle with the landed aristocracy, lay and clerical, at the next meeting of Parliament. The fund of 50,000*l.*, which it was proposed to raise to further the objects of this association, is likely to be doubled. Notwithstanding the revived firmness of our commercial and manufacturing prospects, there seems to be an increasing conviction that the corn law is the canker worm at the root of our prosperity; and it is probable that the next Session will give, if not a fixed duty, at least a farther relaxation of the monopoly. On the whole, the prospects of the country are evidently improving, and Sir Robert Peel will doubtless be able to meet Parliament again with a more cheerful confidence than he could have anticipated at the close of the last Session. His own party will also be found perhaps to have gained some wisdom during the recess, and will be disposed to make such farther concessions as may serve to bind all classes in one common and united effort to meet the difficulties of the times.

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MAJOR POTTINGER.—The *Hurkaru* remarked about a fortnight since, on the authority of letters from Ferozepore, that Major Pottinger had been received in the coldest and most distant manner by the Governor General. This reception was considered, by those who were anxious to put the best construction upon the actions of their rulers, as the inevitable result of circumstances. It was attributed to the necessity of his expurgation through the ordeal of a Court Martial, before which time, it was said, he could receive no official welcome. But the very unusual method which has been adopted on this occasion, of publishing to the world the charges on which he is to be tried, and the mode in which the charges themselves are worded, give much support to the information received by our contemporary. The constitution of the Court is singular. It consists of a Civilian as President, and of four General officers as members. The predominance of Military officers in the Court would seem to imply that the offences of which it is to take cognizance were of a military character, and such as came within the province of a Court Martial. Yet it would appear that the charges are almost, if not exclusively, of a Political nature, and refer to the exercise of those functions, which were thrust upon Major Pottinger by the force of circumstances, after the death of Sir W. Macnaghten. We may be mistaken in our recollections, but we think this is the first instance in which the conduct of a Political Agent has been subject to the cognizance of any tribunal of less dignity than the Supreme Council.

The wording of the charge is unfortunate, in as much as it affords the enemies of the Governor General an opportunity of asserting, that it is evidently intended to mark his Lordship's personal feelings towards one, who rose to distinction during the reign of his predecessor. That the honour of the British name was deeply tarnished in the transactions of Cabul, and that a whole army was annihilated, is matter of history. What can be the object then of appointing a Court of Enquiry to examine whether the conduct of Major Pottinger, after the death of Sir W. Macnaghten, when the political direction of affairs devolved on him, was such as to reflect honour on the British arms, except it be to associate our disgrace with his honoured name? Perhaps it may have been in the hope of his being able to establish the fact, that the counsels which led to our disasters were the very reverse of those which he offered. We fear, however, that the number of those who will consider the question invidious, is likely far to exceed that of those, who will attribute it to a generous motive.

The enquiry regarding the drafts drawn on the Supreme Government, in the hour of extremity, by Major Pottinger, wears a still more questionable aspect. It is rarely that a British functionary is placed in circumstances of such extreme difficulty, as those in which he found himself. He was the only Assistant in the Political department, on the spot, at a time when the Head of the Establishment was infamously assassinated, after he had commenced a negotiation, which even the pressing danger of the troops would barely justify. He took charge of the office,—and with it of the negotiations,—simply because there was no one else on whom it could devolve. The whole of his previous career, by which he has earned so brilliant a reputation throughout Europe, forces on us the belief that nothing less than the unexampled emergency of the case, and the hope of saving the lives of eight or ten thousand men, would have induced him to affix his signature to the Bills thus extorted from him. He might possibly have avoided the trial he has now undergone, by refusing to act at all; but then he would not have been the Eldred Pottinger, whom no personal risk among friends or foes could deter from the performance of the duty he owed to his country. Whether he would, by refusing to act, have rendered himself liable to severe official censures or not, it is certain he would have been considered altogether unpardonable as a man, if, in his position and with his qualifications, he had refused all assistance to the beleaguered army. It is for Government itself, not for any inferior Court of Enquiry, to determine whether he was acting with due authority in the matter of the Bills. It is for Government, and for Government alone, to determine whether it will recognize any of his acts, and honour any of the bills which he drew. It is altogether without precedent, for the Supreme Authority in the state to submit to its own officers the delicate question, how far it is bound to the payment of certain sums of money drawn by a Political Agent in any given circumstances.

The circumstances, under which these Bills for fourteen lakhs of Rupees were drawn, were analogous to those under which Captain Elliott acted in reference to the surrendered Opium, with this difference, that the difficulties in Cabul were infinitely greater than those at Canton. In neither case could the functionaries have been in possession of direct authority to draw bills on such an account on their superiors; in both cases they were constrained to act upon their own discretion, under the necessity of circumstances for which no provision could have been previously made. Yet in the matter of the Opium drafts, the home Government, without submitting the question to any Court of Enquiry, at once took on itself the responsibility of refusing to recognize their validity; and it would perhaps have been more dignified, if the local Government had at once acted upon the precedent thus afforded, and determined to follow its own judgement in honouring or rejecting the Bills. Besides, the consideration for which they were granted, was not fulfilled. The troops were to be conducted in safety out of the country; they were basely murdered on their march. If the Chiefs, who received the money, knew that they had not the power to grant this safe conduct, and could not prevent the massacre of the army, they extorted the drafts on false pretences, and are not entitled to the payment of them. If

they possessed this power, and refused to exercise it, their claim is if possible still less valid.

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THE SAILOR'S HOME.—The annual meeting of the Sailor's Home was held on Monday last, at the Town Hall. The Chair was taken by the President, Sir John Peter Grant. There were not above twenty gentlemen present; a very miserable attendance, considering the benevolent object and extensive usefulness of the Institution.

It would be altogether superfluous to say a word on the value of such an establishment in a port like Calcutta. The scenes of riot and debauchery, which are presented to the eye in the locality of the Punch Houses in the Lall Bazar throughout the day and far into the night, must convince every benevolent mind of the importance of maintaining an Institution, in which the sailors are rescued from the contagion of vice, and enabled to enjoy the comforts of a peaceful home during their brief residence on shore. It is therefore with feelings of great satisfaction we find, from the Report read at the Meeting, that the progress of the Home during the past year has been more encouraging than at any former period, and that arrangements have been completed for enlarging its accommodations. The number of men admitted into it during the past twelve months was 1220, being 487 in excess of the highest number received in any previous year; of these 1,167 have been shipped.

The Home has been removed from the obscure and inconvenient locality of Emambary lane to the large, airy and commodious house near the Police office. The expense of the new House is 400 Rupees a month, for which additional charge the Committee must look to public generosity, since the allowance made by Government for rent has been discontinued, and cannot be renewed without the sanction of the Court of Directors. We hope the Court will vose it back to the Committee without a dissentient voice. It seems odd at first sight that lakhs upon lakhs of Rupees can be lavished on a raree shew at Ferozepore without consulting the Court of Directors, while their consent is required to continue a small public grant, which contributes to rescue a thousand European sailors annually from the lowest depth of degradation. But this Government is a Government of anomalies. We hope the Committee will not fail to send a copy of their report to Leadenhall Street, and bring to the especial notice of the Court the fact, that the total saving to the poor sailors which the existence of the Home has secured, amounts to 63,906 Rupees, which money would otherwise have been spent in the brothels and liquor shops of the town, and contributed to swell the mass of immorality, disease and death. The little monthly pittance for which the Committee are now suitors to our Honourable Masters, is after all but a small contribution from a great Government to the cause of public morals.

The proposal made by the Calcutta Temperance Society to co-operate with the Sailor's Home, on the condition that ardent spirits should be entirely excluded from it, has not been acceded to; but we are happy to find that it was treated with the consideration which the benevolence of the motive demanded. It is to be reconsidered at the next meeting in July. We subjoin to this article, the reasons given by the Committee for not having accepted the alliance, and they appear to us satisfactory. We are fully aware that in offering such an opinion we are running counter to the views, the pure and generous views, of some friends whom we hold in the highest esteem, and with whom we are happy at all times to co-operate in every benevolent undertaking. But they will appreciate our motives, as we do theirs. Temperance Societies are excellent Institutions, and cannot be *too* widely established. The Sailor's Home is equally an admirable Institution, established to correct a great and specific evil; and the more assistance it can obtain, the greater will be its means of doing good. But we much fear that the entire exclusion of spirituous liquors would induce many to quit it, and resort to the Punch Houses, and that the public interests it protects would be more injured by this diminution of its practical utility, than they would be promoted by an accession of influence and funds. The great object of the Sailor's Home is to keep the poor sailors from the wretched crimps who lie in wait to inveigle and strip them; and to induce habits of sobriety and temperance. It is not its object to eradicate the habit of drinking spirits, for which indeed the limited residence of the men at this retreat affords but little opportunity; and if, in any attempt to enforce total abstinence from liquor, the men were induced by the strength of their inclinations to leave the establishment, the cause of abstinence would gain nothing, and the cause of temperance and virtue would lose much. Besides, the quantity of ardent spirits drunk throughout the year is so small,—not averaging more than *a wine glass* a day for each,—as not to affect the value or utility of the institution. We think the two Associations must therefore be content to labor each in its own sphere, and upon its own principles, without any further co-operation than mutual good-will.

"A proposition has been made by the Calcutta Temperance Society, offering their co-operation on condition that spirituous liquors be entirely excluded from the institution; your Committee would have gladly acceded to this proposition, were they not of opinion that its adoption would cause a number of men to forsake the Home, and throw themselves into the hands of the crimps, and that many of those who would come, having been daily accustomed on board ships to their glass of grog, would not be satisfied without some allowance on shore; and that, therefore, if they were debarred from it entirely in the Home, many of them would resort to the Punch Houses, or to the shops in the bazar, for the deleterious mixture usually vended there as spirits. The probability is, that having once entered those dens of iniquity, they would not quit them except in a state of intoxication; if, indeed, they were fortunate enough to escape from the clutches of the crimps.

"Your Committee are further of opinion, that the stay of the men is much too short, averaging 12 to 15 days, to admit of persons of their habits deriving any permanent benefit from being obliged to submit during their stay to temperance rules."
—*Hurk. Jan.* 19.

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THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting was held of the Agricultural Society on Wednesday last, the 8th Instant, for the purpose of reconsidering the question of Proxies, and the late increase of subscription. Before entering on the discussion of these topics, the President read a requisition from Mr. Piddington and fifty-four of his friends, and from seven other individuals to postpone the meeting, so as to allow of sufficient time for consulting the most distant stations on the questions to be submitted to the meeting. Sir John Grant replied, that he had no power, as President, to rescind the votes of a General Meeting. Mr. Turton then brought forward the following motion which was seconded by Mr. Kaye and carried, an amendment having been put by Mr. Piddington and negatived:

"That on the question of all paid officers of this Society, and of the salaries to be given to any one officer of the Society; absent members shall be allowed to vote, by letter, addressed post paid to the Secretary, stating the person for whom they intend to vote and that on all questions carried at a meeting in Calcutta, the question shall be again submitted to the Society, on a requisition of 10 members in writing, addressed to the Secretary, to rescind the same, at which every absent member shall be entitled to vote by letter, such vote being addressed post paid to the Secretary."

We think this resolution is calculated in a great measure to meet the case. The Mofussil members will now possess the right of voting on the election of all the paid officers of the Society, and thus enjoy that influence which it is deemed so desirable they should possess. We have some doubts however about the working of the second proposition, that on the request of any ten members every question carried at a meeting may be re-opened at a subsequent meeting, when every absent member will be entitled to vote. We fear that an opportunity will thus be created for any ten factious or fractious members indefinitely to impede the business of the Society. It is on this ground alone that we have any objection to the votes of those who reside in the country. The advantage to be derived from their wisdom and experience will scarcely be equivalent to the disadvantage which may arise from the power now given to unsettle every thing.

The questions which are thus exposed to the risk of being rescinded, are not clearly defined; and it is not stated whether the arrangement is to be prospective only, or retrospective likewise; that is, whether all questions which have been already settled by the votes of the resident members may not thus be brought under reconsideration. Neither is there any definition of the period after which any measure which has been adopted, shall be considered to have been established. Under the wording of the resolution, any vote may at any future time be brought again before the Society; and much of its valuable time may thus be frittered away, in reconsidering the resolutions passed during the year. It is not clear moreover whether the ten members, whose requisition shall be sufficient to re-open any question, are to be resident or non-resident members. If any ten members in any district are at any time at liberty to demand the review after any lapse of time, of any measure which may be hereafter adopted, and the votes of five hundred of the members of the Society scattered over the country are to be taken upon it, the energies of the Society will be wasted in contention, and its capacity of benefitting the country materially curtailed. And there is no provision for the period at which the scrutiny shall be taken upon any point thus submitted to the universal suffrage of the whole body; and it may, for aught we see to the contrary, be kept open for months awaiting the arrival of proxies. We could have wished that the resolution had been more precisely worded, and that as little scope had been left as possible for those interminable discussions, which may be expected to arise from the spirit of contention which has unfortunately obtained a footing in the Society.

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THE FEROZEPORE TOURNAMENT HAS CLOSED; and the troops are now on their way to their respective Cantonments. The Governor General has put forth two notifications in reference to this great event, in one of which the public is informed that the objects for which the Army of Reserve had been assembled, having been accomplished, the army was broken up; in the other we are told that after twenty-eight

battalions of Infantry, eleven Regiments of Cavalry and seventeen batteries of artillery, comprising one hundred and two guns, had been reviewed by the Commander in Chief and had passed in column before the Governor General, thirty thousand seers, that is, about thirty tons, of their favourite *mehtays*, or sweetmeats, were distributed to the Native Regiments. From which it is natural to infer that the main object of keeping together an army of Reserve at an expense of 60, or 70,000*l*. a month, was to afford the Commander in Chief an opportunity of reviewing, and Lord Ellenborough the occasion of inspecting the man, and to feast them with sweetmeats. The sweetmeats were doubtless very acceptable, and were swallowed with much delight; only the announcement of such an event, in a public proclamation by order of the Governor General of British India, is naturally considered inconsistent with the dignity of the viceregal character. The minuteness with which the number of seers of *mehtays* is chronicled in this state document, affords an amusing contrast to the studied mystery, in which even the unimportant movements of Government are shrouded; and the subject will afford abundant food for ridicule to the Opposition journals at home, and possibly call down fresh censures from the Authorities.

We have placed the notification on record in our columns, though without the remotest idea of its design. It may have been intended to subserve some great national object, which it is not the privilege of the present generation to understand; and it must therefore be made over to the researches or the ingenuity of some future historian. It will remain for him to discover what political plan it was proposed to promote by announcing, that General Napier had concentrated at Sukkur fourteen Regiments of foot and horse, and an ample force of artillery,—that two vessels, lately transferred from the Euphrates, had been incorporated with the steam flotilla of the Indus—that 14,000 troops had been assembled to preserve the tranquillity of one of our own provinces, where for three months, they had been searching for insurgents, without success, and that six Regiments lately employed in China were now at the disposal of the Governor General. This ambitious enumeration of troops, at a time when peace has been "restored to Asia on the East and the West," may be attributed by some to the want of any adequate conception of the true nature and object of Government, or it may be intended to ensure the good behaviour of the Seiks, the Nepalese and the Ameers of Scinde, when translated into their respective languages. —One thing at least is certain, that if the object of Lord Ellenborough is to veil all his proceedings in mystery, he has succeeded in doing so beyond any of his predecessors; for the details which he communicates, even to the minute enumeration of the sweetmeats, are as mysterious, as the secrets of state, which his Secretaries are obliged to keep as under the seal of confession.

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UNION BANK.—The arrival of the December Mail from England induces us to postpone to the next week, our own observations on the Meeting of the Union Bank, and the speeches delivered at it, partly because we are obliged to make room for the contents of the Mail, and partly because the public attention is engaged by matters of deeper interest. Suffice it to say that a Dividend of Eight per cent. was declared; that it was proposed to divide the loss arising from the transactions of the Bank with two of the late firms, over several years; and that it was distinctly announced that the Bank would lose nothing by the failure of Fergusson, Brothers and Co.; indeed, that a considerable sum would remain on hand after the claims of the Bank had been satisfied.

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The same reason constrains us to postpone our remarks on the very interesting examination of the youths in the General Assembly's Institution, of which we publish the Programme.

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## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19.

— A Meeting of the Indigo Planter's Association took place last Saturday, the attendance at which only served to mark the indifference of this body to the Society. This institution founded for their benefit can scarcely be kept in existence. The Benevolent Fund, which was intended to secure a provision for widows and orphans, is not prospering. The *Planter's Journal* says, that this does not arise from any lack of the spirit of charity and benevolence in that body—only that charity and benevolence are not visible. There is music in the spheres, only we do not hear it. The twin association of the Zemindars born about the same time is we fear in much the same plight. We have heard nothing of its operation, or even of its existence, for more than a twelve month, which leads to the sad conclusion that there is nothing so short-lived or inactive as indigenous patriotism.

— The Governor General left Ferozepore on the 6th of January on his way to Meerut, and the whole force was dispersing rapidly. The only items of particular interest from that quarter are that the Governor General had paid a long promised visit to Lady Sale, attended only by a single A. D. C.; and that the Commander-in-Chief had given a great dinner, at which Major Pottinger was present; from which we infer that as his transgressions are Political and not Military, Sir Jasper, has no official scruples at inviting him to dinner pending his trial.

— The Court Martials are going on—and we suppose off—swimmingly, as a correspondent of the *Hurkaru* announces. In some cases the officers have not even been called on for their defence. Col. Palmer, Captains Boyd, Eyre and others have been acquitted. The charges, says this correspondent, were so worded that they could hardly fail to get off. Yet in the case of Pottinger they were worded, as if with a design that he should be convicted.

— It is said that authentic intelligence has been received of the death of Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly at Bokhara. They are reported to have been thrown into dungeons, where the vermin quickly devoured them. We have so frequently heard of Col. Stoddart's destruction, that the intelligence must come in a most unquestionable shape before it can be regarded as authentic.

— We think the weakest reason which has been yet advanced against the appointment of Major Broadfoot, 'the first of men,' as we have seen him emphatically called, is contained in the following envious ebullition. "The Burmese and the poor inhabitants of Tenasserim, who saw that Officer but the other day as a petty Officer issuing ghee and beef, and who know nothing of his great military deeds in Affghanistan, will naturally suppose, that he made good pickings as a commissary, and bribed high to be raised at once to the chiefship over them. Such events they have often witnessed under the rule of the Golden Foot, and we ought not to let them suspect even, that a similar case could possibly occur under the British Government."

— As our Summary of last Wednesday was thrown out for want of room, we now mention that the sentence on the first Native libeller ever convicted in the Supreme Court, was, that he should pay a fine of 500 Rs., be confined six months in jail, and find securities himself in 1000 Rs. and two others in 500 Rs. each. The punishment is severe, but not more so than the greatness and wantonness of the offence merited.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20.

The statue of the Marquis of Wellesley, voted by the inhabitants of Calcutta in 1803, which had been executed by Bacon, is now at the end of forty years on its way to this country, just after we have heard of the death of that illustrious statesman.

— The *London Mail* was expected at Bombay between the 10th, and the 12th and it is hoped may possibly arrive in the course of this day.

— We regret to record the death, by an attack of Cholera, of Major General Foster Walker.

— The *Englishman* in his editorial column states, that Printed Books may be taken to England free of duty. We shall be very happy to find that our contemporary is correct, but we fear the news is too good to be true. The re-importation into England of books, which had been exported from it, used to be fettered with a duty of *three* pence a pound, equivalent to the drawback allowed on the exportation of paper. We know there is a general impression that all English books taken home are still liable to duty, though it is less than it formerly was; and many who have collected valuable libraries here are hence deterred from sending them home, but send them to Auction when they sell for less than an old song. We wish some of our Librarians would illuminate our darkness on this point.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21.

— The *Queen* has arrived from China, with accounts of a very serious outbreak at Canton, where a mob of ten thousand men had assembled together and burnt down the British Hong. We have published the most comprehensive account we could find of it, among the Journals which have reached us; but it is evidently written by one belonging to the mercantile party, who are not disposed to admit that the Riot may in part be traced to the imprudence of the merchants. The transports with a large portion of the troops had been dispatched from China, in Company of the *Queen*, which was to steam the vessels through the Straits.

— The Twelfth annual examination of the students in the General Assembly's Institution took place yesterday at the Town Hall, in the presence of a large number of the most influential members in European and Native society.

— Letters from Gwalior state, that the small pox was raging there with great violence, and that scarcely five in a hundred recovered.

— Rustumjee Cowasjee is about to give a farewell party to Mr. H. T. Prinsep, who, after having taken a prominent part in the political transactions of this empire, for the last twenty-five years, since he accompanied Lord Hastings as his Secretary during the Pindaree war, is now about to retire to his native land.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23.

— The *Hurkaru* publishes a letter from Roree, on the Banks of the Indus, dated the 3d of January. The items of intelligence are interesting. Sir C. Napier's camp is in the neighbourhood of Khyrpoor. He has with him a force of 8000 Bombay troops. No one (Lord Ellenborough of course excepted) knows what he is about; whether Scinde is to be conquered or not. Shikarpore, which under our protection would have become an important commercial depot, and the focus of trade beyond the Indus, having been abandoned, the natives have pulled down every house we had built, to efface every trace of the Feringees. The same is said of Quetta and Dadur, both which places have been plundered. At Candahar the people are ready to tear each other to pieces, and are arming the refugee Hindoostanees to repel the violence of Sufter Jung. The letter says that the disturbances in Scinde have been much magnified, and that every thing has gone wrong since Major Outram left it. It also affirms, that Sir Charles Napier had put in orders, that he would hang the officers found plundering with his own hands; and turn the common soldiers over to the tender mercies of the Provost Marshall of his army.

— The following extract will be read with deep interest.

"As a proof that the feeling of good comradeship between the 13th Light Infantry and the 35th Native Infantry is genuine, four of the former carried a sick sepoy of the latter Corps, several miles on their shoulders, he being left behind on one of the marches, by some mistake; and no joke either, —the poor fellow being in the last stage of confluence small-pox."

— Lord Ellenborough is to be at Meerut on the 26th, and at Delhi about the beginning of February, when it is said to be his intention to depose the Great Mogul, or to drive the descendant of Timur from his pageant throne, or to sit down with boots in his presence, or to do something which shall rouse the Mahommedan population to the highest pitch of fury. We believe his Lordship will do no such thing, but hold his durbar, and receive the *Kow-tow* of the Chieftains of the vicinity as the true Emperor of the East, without wasting a thought on the extinct dynasty.

— We regret to find from the Madras papers, that the Rev. Mr. Spring has been removed by death, after a residence of twenty-six years in India.

— Letters from the banks of the Sutledge state, that Dost Mahomed was still at Loodiana, and had not moved on towards Affghanistan, and that he was in expectation of some pecuniary assistance from our Government. Lord Ellenborough might,

we think, without impropriety and without distress, give him the amount of a twelve month's pay, two lakhs of Rupees, to smoothe his way to his iminerated capital.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24.

— Mr. W. S. Smith, of the late firm of Gilmore and Co., has come forward in his own name to rebut the very serious charge against him which the reporter of the *Hurkaru* erroneously put into the mouth of the Secretary of the Union Bank, who was made distinctly to say, 'The documents were given to one of the members of the firm of Gilmore and Co. who was at the time a Director of the Bank, with the request and on the understanding of his merely conveying them to the hands of third parties, who were to hold them in trust. *Instead however of this engagement being fulfilled by him*, he retained possession of those papers, which subsequently passed into the hands of third parties, but not in trust for the Bank, and thus the Bank lost its lien upon the property, to which those deeds and papers related." This implies a charge which must affect the standing of any man in society. Mr. Smith, the individual alluded to, affirms that he "never in his life received a paper or document of any kind whatever in trust for the Union Bank, either as a Director of that Institution or as a member of the late firm of Gilmore and Co." Mr. Gordon states that the report of the desultory conversation regarding the *Colliery* papers is confused and incorrect.

— The intelligence from Scinde, as detailed in a letter from Ferozepore of the 13th instant, published in the *Englishman*, looks very warlike. Two officers of the 3d Bombay Cavalry, who had obtained leave to visit the City of Delhi, have been recalled by express, and Christie's horse, who were on their way to join him, have been ordered to return. Sir Charles Napier may yet have the pleasure of besieging the city of Hydrabad.

— The Somnath Gates have, we are informed, actually left the Magazine on their way to the ruins of the temple under the command, it is said, of Capt. Herries, one of the A. D. C. to the Governor General. We thought the procession had been placed under the command of Major Leech, and that the Aide-de-camp, merely accompanied it on the part of Lord Ellenborough.

— One Mr. A. G. Martin was proceeding yesterday to Tulloh's Auction, when he crossed a sepoy in his way who would not move. It is said, Mr. Martin struck him with his whip and drove on. The sepoy adopted a very ingenious mode of identifying the person who had struck him. He assembled some of his comrades and carried off the buggy. Its master soon followed, when he was taken to the Police, and fined Five Rupees for the assault.

— The *Hurkaru* of this morning states, that intelligence was yesterday received in town, of a revolution having broke out in Nepal. "It would appear," says his correspondent, "that certain tyrannical attempts by some of the members of the royal family on the females of the nobility, occasioned an insurrection, which has terminated in the dethronement of the monarch by the general consent of the people." We may add that the insensate Raja and his son have been placed under salutary restraint, and that the Queen has been recalled from exile, and entrusted with the responsibilities of the administration, which no one is more worthy to manage than she is.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25.

— The London Mail arrived in Calcutta yesterday morning, at 8 A. M., with news to the 6th of December. The Mails were despatched from Suez on the 23th of that month; and the *Express* has thus reached us in *thirty* days; the regular Mail will probably be here in thirty-two, perhaps thirty-three days. We note these particulars for reference when the *Hindoostan* Steamer returns, that we may compare her speed with that of the Mail sent by way of Bombay.

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India :—

| | | Co.'s Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. S. Lane, Esq. ... | .. to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| C. Tucker, Esq. ... ... | Do. | 20 | 0 |
| W. S. Quintin, Esq. ... | Do. | 20 | 0 |
| A. Grant, Esq. ... ... | Do. | 20 | 0 |
| Conductor W. May, ... | Do. | 10 | 0 |
| J. Hulle, Esq. ... ... | Do. | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. Trail, .. .. | ... to Dec. 1842, | 22 | 0 |
| Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart and Co. ... ... | ... to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| H. Unwin, Esq. ... | ... to Nov. 1843, | 26 | 0 |
| Mr. N. Brice, .. .. | .. to Dec. 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| E. M. Gordon, Esq. .. | Do. | 20 | 0 |
| W. Griffith, Esq. .. | .. to July, 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| C. Mackinnon, Esq. | .. to Dec. 1842, | 24 | 0 |
| T. P. Marten, Esq. | .. to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| T. Wyatt, Esq. .. ... | Do. | 20 | 0 |
| H. B. Hinton, Esq. | ... to Dec. 1843, | 32 | 0 |
| R. Torrens, Esq. ... ... | Do. | 30 | 0 |
| J. Allen, Esq. ... ... ... | Do. | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. J. Craig, .. ... | Do. | 10 | 0 |
| Major F. G. Lister, ... | Do. | 20 | 0 |
| W. E. Money, Esq. ... | Do. | 20 | 0 |
| J. W. Urquhart, Esq. ... | Do. | 20 | 0 |
| The Hon. F. Drummond, | Do. | 20 | 0 |

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*To Correspondents.*

We are sorry to be under the necessity of declining the following letters: *M. C. S.*, *U. G. S.*, and *An Experienced Youth.*

*An Assistant Magistrate in the Mofussil*, in our next.

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## LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Royal have been spending the last few weeks at Walmer Castle, which the Duke of Wellington has placed at Her Majesty's service.

There is a rumour that Prince Albert is to succeed the Duke of Wellington in the office of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, his Grace desiring to be relieved from all active duty.

Prince George of Cambridge has through his solicitor addressed the Editor of the *Observer*, denying most solemnly certain calumnies affecting the purity and honour of Lady Augusta Somerset.

The Marquis of Londonderry, while hunting near Stockton on Tees, was thrown from his horse, from the effects of which his right arm was broken.

A terrible fire broke out in the large cotton-mills of Messrs. Pooley, in Manchester, on the night of the 3d. The fire began near the chief staircase; and so rapid was the progress of the flames that the escape of some of the work people was cut off. That part of the pile of buildings called the New Mill was destroyed before the fire was subdued; and many persons were missing. Nine bodies were dug out of the ruins. The damage is estimated as exceeding 10,000*l*.

Within the last eight months the price of Whitby and Newcastle built ships has fallen nearly 3*l*. per register ton, while new ships sent over from America have been sold at 3*l*. 10*s*. to 4*l*. per ton register, which cost the owners 8*l*. to 10*l*. per ton. The gross amount of British registered tonnage is 2,000,000 tons. The best informed parties valued this property eighteen months ago at an average of eleven pounds per ton, including steam-boats, the finest East India ships, colliers, and coasters, giving for value 28,000,000*l*. The same parties calculate the depreciation within the last eighteen months at about 40 per cent., or 11,440,000*l*., a most fearful loss of property, and it is said that one-third part thereof is mortgaged.—Much speculation is afloat in the city on the expediency or practicability of a reduction of the 3½ per cent stocks to 3 per cent. in the course of the next year, and some go so far as to assume that Sir R. Peel has determined on bringing forward that very important measure early in the session, in order to avail himself of the great saving to be thereby effected in the public expenditure, which would exceed 1,000,000*l*. annually.

A great reduction in the number of electors will take place on the registries for this year, owing:—First, as in the old boroughs, numbers have been compelled to receive parochial relief; and secondly, in both old and new boroughs a great reduction in the value of property has taken place, so that many houses, once of the value of ten pounds, are reduced below that sum.—The Court of Bankruptcy has again been occupied in investigating the case of Lord Huntingtower, who has been made a bankrupt, and whose liabilities amount to upwards of 200,000*l*. The object was to sift the honest from the fraudulent debts. Names of men who stand high in society are strangely mixed up in the account of the career of this reckless young man. In the course of his examination, Lord Huntingtower exclaimed —"In truth, I do not understand these accounts myself; and they are principally prepared under the direction of my solicitor and accountant." Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque said that he must be made to understand them. The examination was adjourned for a month, to enable the bankrupt to amend his accounts.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Great Western Ship Company was held lately at Bristol, to receive a report from a committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the company. The report recommended the sale of all the company's property, and the winding up of the concern. A resolution in accordance with the report was moved by J. Cunningham, Esq., and a very lengthy and stormy discussion ensued, in the course of which it was elicited that the liabilities of the concern amounted to 23,818*l*. There was due on calls 17,000*l*., being a balance against the company of 6818*l*. The cost of the *Great Western* was stated at 61,671*l*. Complaints were made of the extravagant management of the company's affairs. It was stated that the highest bidding for the *Great Western* at the recent attempt to sell her was 17,500*l*. A set of counter resolutions was presented by the directors, and eventually adopted by the meeting in a modified form, to the effect that the *Great Western* should continue her voyages at the usual time, unless in the meantime an advantageous offer should be made for her; that the *Great Britain* should be completed and fitted for sea, and that a loan of 20,000*l*. should be raised for that purpose.

FROM 21ST TO 26TH NOV.—After an interval of of nearly two years spent in its restoration and renovation, the Temple Church was reopened on the 20th. This very ancient, interesting, and most beautiful structure is now in all its essential parts, as its original founders framed it. All that great artistical skill, persevering industry, and lavish expenditure could do, has been effected to exhibit again in their pristine beauty the exquisite taste of the design and the surpassing delicacy of the execution—and well has this profusion of skill and of wealth been bestowed.

Berrymead Priory, Acton, has just been purchased by the Sisters of Le sacra Cœur de Jesus of Paris, to be converted into a convent. The priory is a castellated building, of considerable extent, and since the year 1679 has been the residence of many of the aristocracy. For some time it was the property of Lady Mary Wortly Montague, the celebrated wit and beauty.—A most extraordinary collection of Pagan deities, instruments of war, and vessels for domestic purposes, has lately arrived in this country from Mexico, as presents to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart.—The sum of 640*l*. has been lately given for the bulb of a tulip, called "Citadel of Antwerp."

Lately, in 36 hours, not less than 45 couples were married by Mr. S. Beattie, of the Sark Tollbar, Gretna, besides all the business done in the same way by the worthy "Bishop" Mr. J. Linton, of Gretna-hall.

At Bow-street, the Rev. W. Bailey, L.L.D., of Queen's-square Chapel, Westminster, has been committed on a charge of forging a promissory note for 2375*l*. and an I. O. U. referring to the same sum, with intent to defraud the representatives of a man named Robert Smith, of penurious habits, but of alleged great wealth, who died at his residence in Seven-Dials. His brother became his executor, and was soon assailed by persons who brought forward demands of fictitious debts on the estate.

A monument, subscribed for by the friends of the abolition of slavery, has lately been erected in Westminster Abbey, to the memory of Zachariah Macaulay. It consists of a very handsome sarcophagus, enriched with appropriate emblems, and surmounted by a bust, which bears a strong resemblance to the deceased, and is, moreover, singularly expressive of that peculiar mildness and benevolence which so distinguished him through life.

The steamer *Great Western* has arrived from New York in twelve days and eighteen hours, the shortest passage yet made between that port and Liverpool.

We regret to see announced the murder of a Roman Catholic gentleman, Mr. Scully, of Kilfeacle, in the county of Tipperary. The unfortunate victim was returning to his residence after enjoying a day's sporting in the neighbourhood, when he was waylaid and shot dead, two bullets passing through his heart.

It is proposed to erect a suitable monument, by subscription in Enniskillen Church, to the late Gen. Sir G. L. Cole.—It has been reported, with how much correctness we know not, that Mr. O'Connell is about to withdraw himself from public life and devote the remainder of his days to monastic seclusion.

A monument to the memory of the Right Hon. John Philpot Curran, has just been erected in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. The artist employed was an Irish gentleman named Moore.

Sir E. Sugden having already had occasion to reverse a decision of the new Master of Rolls it has been remarked that his predecessor, Sir M. O'Loghlen, had, during five years and a half pronounced no less than 25,000 orders, from which there were only twenty appeals; fourteen of which were affirmed, three partly varied, and only three reversed—one at his own suggestion

The Queen has been pleased to grant the place of one of the Lords of Session in Scotland, to Alexander Wood, Esq., in the room of Lord Gillies, who has been obliged by ill health to resign. It is thought that the office of Dean of the Faculty of Advocates will be conferred on Mr. P. Robertson. On the 22d Nov., Mr. Wood took his seat in the Court of Session, as Lord Probationer,

beside Lord Ivory in the outer house, and in the inner house, as Junior Lord Ordinary. Lord Jeffrey in consequence took his seat on the bench of the first division, in the room of Lord Gillies.

Mr. Fox Maule has been elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, by a majority in all the "nations"; his opponent being the Marquis of Bute. Mr. Maule was supported by the Non-intrusionists, the Marquis by the Moderates.

The Scottish Episcopalian college is to be built in the neighbourhood of Perth, upon the lands of Cairneis, belonging to George Paton, Esq., advocate, who made a gratuitous offer of sufficient ground for the purpose. It will stand on a good elevation, and command an extensive prospect.

The *Paisley Advertiser* says, we grieve to say that the number of the unemployed is still rising. Last week it was 7,022, this week it is 7,372: showing an increase of 350.

Our accounts from America are not of very general interest. The cabinet would, it is stated, be reorganized before the meeting of Congress in December. Mr. Webster would retire from it, and Mr. Cushing would occupy his seat. Mr. Spencer and Mr. Upshur were both mentioned as candidates for the office of Secretary of State. Mr. Webster was on a visit to New York. The citizens had presented an address to him. His reply was short, but eloquent, and it gave general satisfaction.

Mr. Dicken's book had arrived out, and given great offence to our Transatlantic neighbours. The statements contained in it leave no doubt, they say, that the offensive article in the *Foreign Quarterly Review* on the American press was the production of the same pen.

The papers state, as a proof of the bad odour in which the credit of the government is held, that while bills on the executive of the United States could only be negotiated at three per cent. discount (thirty days' sight), at Havannah private bills at sixty days' sight were negotiated at two per cent. premium.

At Natchez, a duel between Judge Tenney and Mr. N. C. Rowley was in train of preparation. It was to take place on the Arkansas shore, opposite to Prince Town. Each of the principals was to be armed with a rifle, a pair of duelling pistols, and a bowieknife. The rifles were to be discharged at 30 paces' distance, then to advance at pleasure, to the fall of one or both of them. The cause of the duel is said to be through a decision of Judge Tenney, at the Circuit Court in Concordia, affecting Mr. Rowley's property. This is quite an improvement on the usual tardy course of appeal. Should the Judge receive a rifle ball through the heart, we presume it will be held that his decision was wrong, and ought to be set aside. On the other hand, should his Honour succeed in plunging a bowie-knife fist-deep into the thorax of Mr. Rowley, the law of the judge will stand good, and the equity of his decision be unquestionable.

The *Débats* thus announces the ceremony of the closing of the protocol:—"The representatives of Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, assembled in London, on Nov. 10, in order to confer on the treaty of Dec. 20, 1841, relative to the suppression of the slave-trade. The French government having communicated its firm resolution not to ratify the treaty, the four plenipotentiaries, after having purely and simply verified the refusal of France, declared in the name of their respective courts, that they maintained all the clauses of the treaty, and that they closed definitively the protocol."

General Vandersmissen, who was implicated in the late Belgian conspiracy, escaped from prison at Brussels on the 7th of Nov., disguised in his wife's clothes. The lady subsequently effected her escape also. A letter from General Vandersmissen, dated Aix-la-Chapelle, 9th, announces his safe arrival on the Prussian territory (and at the same time on the Dutch frontier). His lady had just joined him, having been (as he observes) more fortunate than Madame Lavalette. The General is obviously proud of his wife, and thinks that England ought to be equally proud of having given birth to such a heroine. She is the daughter of the late Admiral Graves.

Funchal, the capital of Madeira and the whole of the islands, had been visited with one of the most dreadful storms that has occurred since the flood in the year 1803, when upwards of 400 persons were swept into the sea.

The death of the Right Rev. Dr. Sandes, Lord Bishop of Cashel and Waterford, a man of the purest and most elevated character, and who might truly be described as an ornament to the Church, took place at his residence, on 15th Nov, in Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin. Dr. Sandes had long been a Fellow of the University of Dublin, and was elevated to the See of Cashel by the late Government.

Mr. William Hone, the well-known author of the "Every-Day Book," and other popular works, died on 6th Nov., after a long illness and much suffering, which he bore with the most exemplary patience. In early life he was celebrated as one of the first satirical writers of the day; his "Political House that Jack built," went through upwards of 50 editions, and, it is said, that by illustrating this and similar works the name of George Cruikshank was first established. By putting one of his satires into the form of the Liturgy of the Church of England he was prosecuted for blasphemy; and his trial before Lord Ellenborough, which lasted three days, and in which he successfully defended himself in person, with the greatest ability, may be considered one of the *causes célèbres* of this country. When Dr. Stodart established the paper, now extinct, called the *New Times*, Mr. Hone published an admirable burlesque of it, in the form of a newspaper called the "Slap at Slop," by which he gave a nickname to, and effectually demolished, that very frothy and pompous person. Having abandoned his career as a satirist, he appeared in later years as the editor of the "Every-Day Book," the "Year Book," and the "Table-Book," three works, all on the same principle of giving antiquarian information in a popular form, and all exhibiting the indefatigable perseverance and research of Mr. Hone. The "Every-Day Book," in which the information given is connected with the days in the year, may be considered as a standard library book. Towards the close of his life, he became one of the conductors of the *Patriot* newspaper, and in this situation he continued till increasing infirmity, occasioned not so much by years as by unremitting labours of his life, caused him to retire from every active pursuit.

Mr. J. Hollins, and Mr. F. Grant were elected associates.—Lord Wrottesley has lately finished the erection of an astronomical observatory on his estates near Wolverhampton.—The public will be sorry to hear that Captain Basil Hall, R. N., whose literary and professional eminence are so widely known, is in a condition of mind and body the most painful to contemplate.

Mr. J. Miles, in a letter to the Editor of the *Atlas*, says, "It is perfectly true that such an invention," (the Aerial Steam Carriage) "is in existence, totally distinct from the principle of balloons; that a working model has been shown me, which, by its action, appears to establish the perfect practicability of travelling through the air, being so complete and simple in its construction, and the combination of its parts so extraordinary, that little doubt remains that the important results of the invention will be fully achieved. I am given to understand that the first carriage will be ready for operation early in the ensuing year: it therefore behoves individuals to await the development of this wonderful invention, when it may become an important subject for consideration as to the changes that will result to society, whether under the control of the government, or in the hands of a public company."

Letters and papers from Bombay, 1st Oct., via Marseilles, reached London on the 8th November; those by way of Falmouth were delivered in London on the 14th November. News of the peace with China, and the capture of Cabul, reached London by express from Paris on the 21st November, and the particulars were published on the 23d November; on the morning of which day the triumphs of our armies in India and China were communicated to the Queen at Walmer Castle, by a special messenger despatched from Downing Street.

A letter to the Lord Mayor of London from Lord Stanley, communicated on 23d November, the intelligence, that "it has pleased Almighty God to crown her Majesty's arms in China with complete success; and that the Emperor of China has been compelled to recognize the claims of Great Britain."

By the direction of the War Office, the Park and Tower guns, were fired to celebrate the receipt of the news from the East, and especially from China. It was reported that the war in Affghanistan was at an end, and that on the ratification of the treaty, a day will be appointed for a general holiday, an illumination, with fire works in the Park, and other amusements, similar to the proclamation of the peace of 1814. In the evening, the Metropolitan church-bells rang.

The news showed its immediate effect in the city by a rise in the funds. The cotton-market became brisk, and an advance in the price of one-eighth of a penny per pound was established.

The news of peace with China immediately gave a stimulus to trade in the manufacturing districts. It was received at Liverpool with firing of guns and ringing of bells; and the cotton-market at once assumed a brisker appearance. In Manchester prices of goods suited to the Eastern markets were raised; and as the stocks of goods and yarns are now low, every impulse tells strongly. On receipt of Sir J. Graham's letter to the Lord Justice Clerk, the guns of Edinburgh Castle fired a salute, and the city bells were rung by order of the Lord Provost and Magistrates; and in Dublin the victories obtained in India and China were hailed by the entire garrison assembling in the Phœnix-park, and firing a *feu-de-joie*.

At a meeting of the corporation of Dublin, Town-councillor Synes moved a resolution to the effect, that the freedom of the city be conferred on Sir R. Sale, Gen. Nott, Gen. Pollock, and Lieut. Cuddy, 55th Regt. The resolution being seconded, a gallant town-councillor (Mr. Fitzpatrick) begged to move that a like honour be conferred on the heroic Lady Sale. It appears there was a precedent in case, a similar distinction having been conferred on the daughter of Alderman Nugent during the old *regime*. Owing, however, to an informality in the shaping of the motions, and there being some doubts whether the right of granting the freedom by "grace especial" still existed in the new corporation, the subject was deferred till the next day of assembly.

The highly satisfactory and glorious news from China and India seems to have awakened, if it ever slept, the rancour of the Paris press against this country. With one exception, which it is almost superfluous to name (the *Journal des Débats*), the papers before us are filled with the most violent, and in fact ridiculous tirades against "the English," for the manner in which the Chinese war had been conducted, and upon the grasping policy in which it had originated.

The Rev. Thomas Robinson, M. A., Lord Almoner's professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, and late Archdeacon of Madras, has been elected morning preacher at the Foundling Hospital.

At a Court of Directors held at the East India House, on the 30th Nov., Lestock Robert Reid, Esq., was appointed a Provisional Member of Council at Bombay.

The East India Company have granted a pension of 80*l.* a-year between the four daughters of the late Col. Dennie; this is in addition to the pension given to the same ladies by the Crown.

The iron steamer, building by order of the East India Company for the use of the Bengal pilot service, is to be launched in a few days.

On the night of the 11th Nov., the *Reliance*, 1500 tons, Captain T. Green, bound from China to London, went to pieces on the coast of Merlement, near Boulogne, when 115 out of a crew of 122 persons perished. The carpenter, three Europeans, and three native seamen were saved.

The *Liverpool Standard* says on the authority of a letter from Poonah, that the murderer of Lord Norbury has been discovered and arrested at that place in the person of a private soldier in the East India Company's artillery, who eased his conscience by confessing his crime.

The shareholders of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company held their meeting on the 30th Nov. at which a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the last six months, or at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, was declared. The directors in their report, a luminous and well-digested document, congratulate their constituency on being enabled, by the steady increase of the traffic of the company, to maintain the rate of dividend they had before paid, and this at a period when all other establishments of a similar character have complained of a diminution of receipts from the unsatisfactory condition of commerce. The company's fleet is represented to be so complete, including the new iron steamship, *The Pasha* that for the future there will, it is hoped, be no necessity for the assistance of chartered vessels to carry on the service; while at the same time it is observed, that in order to give the property of the shareholders sufficient protection, the directors have availed themselves of their discretionary power to increase the insurance to 230,000*l.*, which is the amount the vessels are now covered for 1842 and 1843. In order to facilitate the transit through Egypt, a distance of 25 miles, the directors had placed two efficient steam boats on the Nile, with two iron baggage-boats and two packet-boats on the Mamoudie Canal, and the Pacha of Egypt had afforded the company every facility for prosecuting their operations.

Intelligence from India, Bombay the 1st Nov. reached London by express from Paris, on the afternoon of the 3d Dec. Particulars of the news appear in the papers of this day.

The Court has returned to Windsor from Walmer Castle. The Queen has completely recovered from the slight indisposition by which she was affected the last few days of her sojourn at the coast.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Lieutenant

General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross thereof.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to nominate and appoint Major-General Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart. to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Most Hon. Order.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to nominate and appoint Major-General George Pollock, Companion of the said Most Hon. Military Order, and Major-General William Nott, of the East India Company's Service, to be Knights Grand Cross of the same Order.

The Countess of Munster expired on the 3d inst.—The deanery of Dromore has been conferred on the Rev. J. Mahon.

We understand that 15,000 yards of the military riband of India have been ordered in this country.

The point of greatest interest involved in the case of Capt. Douglas, 49th M. N. I., namely, whether or not under the circumstances he could be legally held to be a deserter, has not been decided; for though he has been discharged by the Court of Queen's Bench, it was solely in consequence of an informality in the warrant, it not stating as it should have done, that at the time of commitment he was a person "who ought to be present with his regiment." Captain Douglas is at present in custody in default of bail (himself in 20,000*l*. and four sureties in 2500*l*. each) upon an ex-officio information charging him with a misdemeanor in having received certain bribes while resident at Tanjore. We believe the only case tried under the Act which constitutes this offence, 33 G. III. chap. 52, is Rex v. Blacke, where the defendant was charged with having received 10,000*l*. In that case the defendant was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine to the Crown of 5000*l*. and be imprisoned for two years. The very conviction involved the forfeiture of the 10,000*l*. charged in the indictment, which of course was an additional penalty.

The triumph in China has caused one of the hottest of newspaper controversies, it being claimed by the press of both "the great parties in the State." The Conservatives impute it to the energy of the Tories; at which the Whigs are shocked, since they say, the Tories had done nothing in the matter. Thereupon the *Times* publishes a long list of ships sent out by the new Ministers with reinforcements. The *Chronicle* thinks that they were not *all* sent out by the new Ministers; one of them, "for instance" was sent out so soon after the present Ministers came into power, that it must have been despatched by the present Board "before they had well settled into their places." The *Globe* roundly declares that the far greater portion of the ships were on their way to China before the late Government was displaced. The *Times* rejoins, that the orders for sending out every one of them are in the hand writing of a member of the present Board of Admiralty. Moreover, in June, 1841, the Whigs asked a vote of no more than 400,000*l*., for the whole year, on account of the Chinese war; indicating no intention of making any great effort: in September the Conservatives obtained 800,000*l*. *more*. The Whigs, however, remember that their party appointed the successful commanders; the Tories, that Lord Ellenborough recommended the occupation of the Yang-tse-Kiang at its crossing the Grand Canal; the Whigs, that the commanders had already determined on that stroke before they had received Lord Ellenborough's suggestion.

DEC. 6.—In the course of yesterday notice was issued of the postponement of the Mail, for India via Marseilles. Letters and papers from India by the Mail from Bombay of 1st Nov. were received in London via Marseilles this morning. Some idea may be formed of the exertions that are made to facilitate the receipt of Indian intelligence in this country from what occurred with reference to the *Times* express conveying the important news of peace with China. On reaching Boulogne it was found that the regular packet had sailed, that no steamer was to be obtained, and that as it was, strange to say, a complete calm, no sailing-boat could leave the harbour. Under these circumstances the courier took advantage of the only available means of transit. With eight stout rowers he crossed the English Channel in an open boat, reaching Dover in nine hours.

H. M. Ship *Formidable*, 90, which proceeded from Gibraltar to Barcelona, in order to protect British interests during the late revolt, is reported to have struck on a sand-bank at the mouth of the Lobregat, and become a total wreck.

The *Morning Chronicle* remarks:—"Well—we suppose Lord Ellenborough's friends will *now* at least not attempt to deny that he ordered the evacuation of Affghanistan, *before* he was aware of the release of the prisoners. For ourselves, we did not require what we now have—*his own assurance of the fact*. We knew the man; we knew what he had done before; we knew that it was General Pollock's refusal to obey the order given in March to retreat that led to the advance upon Cabul; and, therefore, when we saw Lord Ellenborough's proclamation of the 1st of October, in which not a word was said of the release of the prisoners, we saw in it only a repetition of the same cowardly command to leave the men, women and children to their fate. Our statement was of course met by violent and indignant denial. The thing was impossible: the very object of the campaign was to release the prisoners; how absurd, then, to suppose that Lord Ellenborough would announce the campaign as closed, and order home the troops until he was aware that that object was accomplished. However, we suppose Lord Ellenborough will not be rejected as evidence on this point.—*London Mail.*

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## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

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PROGRAMME OF THE TWELFTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE PUPILS ATTENDING THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION, 1843.

The last session opened with about 800 pupils. This number gradually increased to upwards of 900. There are registers kept for every class in which the names of the pupils, the dates of their admission or removal, the designations of their fathers or guardians, as well as their places of residence are accurately marked. The regular class lists, in which the lateness, the absence or presence, and the daily position of each boy in the class are noted, have, as usual, been renewed every month. From each list thus renewed the name of every boy, for whose absence, during the preceding month, a satisfactory account has not been rendered, is invariably struck out. The class registers, regularly subjected to this rigorous monthly scrutiny, furnish a sure criterion of the actual number of *bonâ fide* pupils. From sickness and a variety of other causes, the number in *actual daily attendance* will always be considerably less than that exhibited by the corrected registers. Special care has been taken during the last session to ascertain the exact amount of actual daily attendance. That amount indicates that, with the exception of the principal Hindoo holidays, such as the Charak and the Doorga poojas, which *alone* affect the attendance in any material degree, the *average* absenteeism from the causes already specified is somewhat more than a *fourth*, but considerably less than a *third*, of the total number. Thus, in the months of *March* and *December* last, which are, ordinarily, healthy and little interrupted by Native holidays, the different numbers were respectively as follow:—

| | *Total No. in the Register.* | *Average of the Daily Actual Attendance.* |
|---|---|---|
| March, | 791 | 528 |
| December, | 924 | 675 |

The drainage on certain classes in the College Department has, during the last session, been unusually great—the number diminishing from 60 to 41. Some have withdrawn solely from necessitous circumstances; and others, to occupy important situations.

The system of comprehensive instruction which has been vigorously pursued in both the School and the College Departments of the Institution will best appear from the subjoined tabular representation. Every one of the subjects therein specified has been fairly mastered and repeatedly revised; and on any one of them the scholars and students are, *at any time*, liable to be examined, without any preparation or forewarning. Opportunities for such examination constantly occur at the Institution itself. On Saturdays in particular, throughout the cold season, parties of visitors are usually present who inspect and examine, more or less, the whole of the classes from the lowest in the School Department to the highest in the College Department. And it is proper to remark, that, if any friends of native improvement really desire to become acquainted with the *practical* working of the educational system pursued, such acquaintance can only be obtained by a personal visit to the Institution itself when in full operation.

A suitable number of prizes for general eminence is given in every class, as well as one in each class for the most regular attendance and general good conduct. Besides these, the following special prizes, have been proposed and competed for.

I. The MacFarlan Gold Medal for the best general scholar in the Institution, determined by competition on the following subjects:—

Bible, Christian Theology, Evidences of Christianity, Bengalee New Testament, Greek New Testament, Milton, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Logic, Rhetoric, Bacon's Essays, History, Optics, Astronomy, Steam Engine and Pneumatics, Chemistry, Normal Teaching, Solid Geometry, Spherical Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Plane Trigonometry and its application to heights and distances, Mensuration of Surfaces, Land Surveying, Mensuration of the Circle, Calculation of Trigonometrical Lines, Simple, Quadratic and Cubic Equations, Arithmetic of Surds, Binomial Theorem and its applications, Theory of Logarithms and their application to Compound Interest and Annuities, Analytical Geometry, Analytical Trigonometry and Fluxions.

The medal has been awarded to the competitor who furnished *extemporaneously* the most correct written answers to questions on the various subjects above mentioned. The competition occupied *four* entire days.

The MacFarlan Medal was gained, after a competition of four days, by *Banamali De*. Second Prizes were awarded to the second best competitors, from the several College Classes from a fund placed at the disposal of the Missionaries by J. F. M. Reid, Esq. The second prize in the 4th year's class was awarded to *Bipin Behari Shom*; that in the 3d year's class to *Iswar Chandra Nandi* and *Lal Behari De*; that in the 2d year's class to *Gopaul Chandra Dass*, and *Jagadishwar Bhottacharjya*; that in the 1st year's class to *Prasanna Kumar Chatterja* and *Frederic D'Rozario.*

II. Prizes offered by Charles Deaic, Esq.

1st. Seventy Rupees for the best exposure, and

2d. Thirty Rupees for the second best exposure of the "fallacies involved in the definitions and axioms which constitute the basis of the celebrated Pantheistic system of Spinoza."

Five Essays were given in; all of which, in different degrees, possessed great merit and exhibited no ordinary acuteness in the discussion of a profound and difficult subject.

On account of the superior character of three of the essays, the prize was divided into three portions. *Dinonath Das* gained the 1st, *Banamali De* the 2d, and *Bipin Behari Shom* the 3d.

III. Prizes offered by the Rev. Dr. Charles, to the students of the Junior College Classes.

1st. Thirty Rupees for the best Essay.

2d. Twenty Rupees for the second best Essay, "on the systems of Christianity and Hinduism contrasted, in regard to the account which they give of the nature, attributes and government of God, and the precepts of morality as well as in regard to the practical influence which these systems are calculated to exert on the intellectual and moral character of their votaries."

Several Essays were given in: some of which displayed great accuracy, clearness, and fulness of research.

These prizes were gained by two well written essays: the 1st was awarded to *Ishwar Chandra Nandi*, the 2d to *Lal Behari De*.

IV. A Prize offered by Edward L. Stirling, Esq.

Twenty-five Rupees,

To the greatest proficient in Mathematical and General Science.

This was adjudged by competition in the same way as the MacFarlan Medal.

This prize was gained by *Banamali De* and *Gopal C. Das.*

V. A Prize for the best Essay in Bengalee on Female Education.

Several Essays were given in of considerable merit, both as to matter and style.

This prize was gained by *Naba Kumar Chakrabartti*, and *Suresh Chandra Roy.*

VI. A Prize for the best translation from English into Bengalee of passages specially selected.

The prize for Bengali translation was gained by *Naba Kumar Chakrabartti.* That for Urdu by *Ishwar Chandra Nandi.*

Also, a Prize for the best translation from English into Hindoostanee of passages specially selected.

Both of these prizes were determined by extemporaneous competition.

VII. Captain Paton's Prize.

Twenty-five Rupees,

To the greatest proficient in the knowledge of Scripture Doctrines with References.

This was awarded to the best out of fourteen competitors from the College Classes.

This prize was gained by *Prasanna Kumar Chatterjya*, in whose written answers there was not one single mistake. *Dinanath Das*, *Shiba Chandra Basak*, *Gopal Chandra Das* and *Jadab Chandra Sirkar* were thought deserving of second prizes.

The examination commenced about ½ past 9,

A. M. and continued with intermission until about 2 P. M. when the prizes were distributed by Dr. Charles. The number of European Spectators was numerous—that of Native Spectators very numerous and not a little noisy, now and then. Portions of the three successful Essays given in for Mr. Dearie's prize were read on the day of examination; as also portions of the Essays which gained Dr. Charles's prizes. The Bengali Essay on Female education was also read.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

*Total number at the beginning of the Session*, 722; *total number at present* 883.

*Second Class.*—No. of boys 28.

New Testament, Four Gospels, whole; and Acts, whole.
Companion to the Bible, part 2d.
McCulloch's Course of Reading—Natural History, whole.
History—Brief Survey, both vols. I. and II. whole.
History of India, 94 pp.—Grammar, whole.
Use of the Globes from Keith, Def. all; and 30 Prob.
Geometry, 1st and 2nd Books of Euclid; Algebra, whole.
Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
Bengalee, Hitopadesh, 140 pp.; Anka-pustak.

*First Class.*—No. of boys 25.

New Testament, Four Gospels, whole; and Acts, whole.
Evidences of Christianity—Horne's Manual, whole.
McCulloch's Course of Reading, nearly whole.
History of England, to the Reign of Elizabeth.
History of India, whole.—Arithmetic, a complete course.
Use of the Globes, from Keith, 40 Prob.
Geometry, first 3 Books of Euclid; and 12 Prob. of 6th Book.
Algebra, Simple Equation, 3.
Bengalee, Hitopadesh, 160 pp. with exercises.

COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.

*Total number at the beginning of Session*, 60; *Total number at present*, 41.

*First year's College Class.*—No. of Students 10. (11) having left during the Session.

Bible—the whole of the Pentateuch, and Joshua.
Scriptural Doctrines, with textual proofs.
Evidences of Christianity, (Horne's Manual,) whole.
History—Goldsmith's England, to the reign of George III.
Political Economy, (Clift's) whole; Poetical Instructor, 141 pp.
Geometry, Application of Trigonometry to Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Mensuration of Surfaces, Levelling, and Land Surveying.
Algebra, Quadratic Equations, Surds, Arithmetical and Geometrical Proportion and Progression. Pneumatics; Principles of Normal Teaching.
Bengalee, Hitopadesh (Mitra-lábh;) Grammar and Translation.

*Second year's Class.*—No. of Students 6. (9) having left during the Session.

Bible—*from Genesis to 2nd Kings, four Gospels* and Acts.
Scriptural Doctrines, with textual proofs.
Lectures on Theology.—Christianity and Hinduism Contrasted, (Mundy's,) 2 vols.
Reformation of the Sixteenth Century, Part of, (D'Aubigne's.)
Poetry—Milton's Paradise Lost, first four Books.
History—Robertson's Charles 5th, 250 pp.
Logic, (Leechman's,) whole.
Geometry—Trigonometry, Application of Trigonometry to Mensuration of Heights and Distances; Mensuration of Surfaces, Levelling, Land Surveying, Mensuration of the Circle, Solid Geometry, 1st Book, whole; and part of the Second.
Algebra, Quadratic Equations, Surds, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression, Binomial and Exponential Theorem.
Astronomy (Milne's), whole; Elements of Mechanics, (Lardner's.)
Chemistry—Organic and Inorganic.—Principles of Normal Teaching.
Bengalee—Hitopadesh; Grammar; Translation, and Dictation.
Hindoostanee—Sketch of the Solar System, Injil and Moral Aphorisms, &c. &c.

*Third year's College Class.*—No. of Students 11. (3) having left during the Session.

Bible—all the Historical parts, with portions of the other parts.
Church History, (Barth's,) the whole.
Scriptural Doctrines, with textual proofs.
Christianity and Hindooism Contrasted, (Mundy's,) 2 vols.
Reformation of the Sixteenth Century, Part of, (D'Aubigne's.)
Transmission of Ancient Books, (Taylor's,) the whole.
Poetry—Milton's Paradise Lost, first four Books.
Bacon's Essays—nearly the whole.
Mental and Moral Philosophy, (Dr. Abercombie's) 2 vols.
Logic, and Rhetoric, (Dr. Whately's,) the whole.
Mathematics—Solid Geometry, Spherical Geometry and Trigonometry, Orthographic, Perpendicular and Stereographic Projections, Perspective. Conic Sections— Parabola and Ellipse.
Algebra—Binomial Theorem, Surds, Logarithms and their application to Compound Interest and Annuities, Imaginary Quantities, Exponential Theorems.
Cardan's formula for the solution of Cubic Equations. Series—the Differential Method.
Steam Engine. Chemistry—Organic and Inorganic.
Physical and Practical Astronomy; Use of Instruments; Principles of Teaching.
Bengalee—Hitopadesh—first part; Grammar, Translation and Dictation.
Hindoostanee—Gulisthan; a sketch of the Solar System; Pandanama and Moral Aphorisms. &c. &c. &c.

*Fourth year's Class.*—No of Students 15. (3) having left during the Session.

BRANCHES OF STUDY.—Have finished all the preceding branches of study, together with nearly the whole of the Bible, Krummacher's Elijah, portions of the Greek New Testament, and Greek Grammar. History of Metaphysics in the Encyclopedia Metropolitana. Part of Plato's Dialogues. Campbell's Pleasures of Hope. Optics—Practical Astronomy—Analytical Geometry and Trigonometry, and the Direct and Inverse Method of Fluxions. In Bengalee, Yates' revised Hitopadesh, Grammar, and Translation. A tract on Temperance, translated as an exercise by this class, has been published by the Calcutta Temperance Society.

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NOTIFICATION BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Camp Ferozepore, Dec.* 31, 1842.—This day the troops which have returned from Caubul, and the Army of Reserve, were reviewed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The whole force afterwards passed in column before the Governor-General.

The Governor-General was accompanied by the Koonwur Pertab Singh, son of the Maharajah of Lahore, the Rajah Dhian Singh, the Minister of Lahore, and the other chiefs of the Punjab, now on a mission from the Maharajah, as well as by the Rajah of Jheend, and other chiefs of the protected Sikh States.

The force reviewed, consisted of nine battalions of European, and 19 battalions of native infantry, (including Broadfoot's Sappers); of 2 regiments of European, and 9 of native cavalry, besides detachments, and of 17 batteries of artillery, comprising 102 guns.

Four battalions of infantry remained in camp.

The regiment of Kelat-i-Ghilzie carried, for the first time, the colours presented to it by the Governor-General, already inscribed with the words, "Kelat-i-Ghilzie," "Candahar," "Ghuznee," and "Caubul," in commemoration of the services which have justly obtained for it the honor of being permanently attached to the Bengal Army.

The troops were all in the finest order, and the horses in good condition for any service.

After the review, the Europeans received double rations; and thirty thousand seers of their favorite *mehtoys* were distributed to the native regiments.

Major-General Sir Charles Napier lately reviewed the troops, under his command, at Sukkur.

The Major-General has concentrated at that place, and in its immediate vicinity, 12 regiments of infantry, 2 regiments of cavalry, and an ample force of artillery.

One European and 2 native regiments occupy Kurrachee.

Two Steam Vessels transferred from the Euphrates, have been already directed to the Indus, where the flotilla will now comprise six Steam Vessels.

A force of 14,000 men, well composed and amply provided with artillery, to which the Maharajah Scindiah has added from his own army, 3 regiments of Infantry and 1 of cavalry, with guns, which his Highness has placed under the command of a British Officer, will effectually preserve the tranquillity so established in Bundlekund, and extend it to Saugor and the Nerbudda.

In both districts the principal chiefs zealously co-operated with the British Officers in the pursuit of plunderers, and for the apprehension of all who have disturbed the peace of the country.

Two regiments of Europeans and 4 of native infantry, which formed part of the force, lately employed in the operations against China, have been rendered immediately disposable by the conclusion of a peace upon our own terms, of which the Chinese Government evinces every disposition fairly to execute the conditions, and the native regiments are already on their return to India.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India,

T. H. MADDOCK,
*Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.*

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CHINA.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CANTON.

Canton, Dec. 8th, 2 P. M.

"After a night of much anxiety and excitement, I send you a line to say that we are all safe, and the danger apparently over for the *present*.

Before this reaches you will have heard that a row commenced at 9 or 10 yesterday morning between some lascars and Chinese, which went on increasing through the day, until at night it reached a fearful crisis. We early sent notice to Howqua, but his report, if he made any, was not heeded. The mob increased in numbers and audacity every hour, and by 2 or 3 we could see by the plunder carried by, that Mr. Murrow's factory had been forced. The ladies (English) had already taken refuge at Kingqua's. This scene of plunder and violence went on through the afternoon, a feeble party of the city policy, which came out to restore order, being beaten off the field.

Early in the evening the Anti-English feeling began to show itself in the setting fire to the British flag staff, and the concentration of the mob on the company's factory. Matters getting thus serious, old Mingqua politely sending a chair, the ladies (American) were taken to his factory, whence he kindly promised they should be taken to his family house, in case of necessity. Soon after they had been comfortably placed there, the smoke appeared issuing from the interior of the British hong, and it became evident that the incendiary mob had fired that factory. We were now attended to Mingqua's terrace whence we had a full view of the sad but splendid conflagration. The skylight of Mr. Murrow's house and the chapel belfry shone beautifully for a while, till they sunk in the flames. The verandah still stood firm, but suddenly volumes of smoke poured from every crevice, and soon after the whole roof and architrave was burning furiously. The square all the while was crowded by Chinese who had early thrown down the company's wall and forced sundry passages through the paling of the square. Alarms were from time to time communicated to this immense mass, and they at one moment fled in all directions, and then swayed back again to their former position. Furious cries and shouts were every instant mingled with the crackling of the fire and the crash of the falling ruins. The fire extended slowly back into No. 2, but happily the night was nearly calm, and the slight breeze which the conflagration made veered a little to the eastward: this and the strong west walls of the British hong saved the factories on our side of *Suntowlun* (Hoglane), but insured the destruction of those eastward. It was evident the Dutch and Creek hongs must go, and our concern for the inmates of the former was increased by the report of a fire arm from that quarter which several times reached us. The fire engines sent to check the flames were driven off, the mob declaring no one should interfere to save the British hong, and when that was down they themselves would help to save the others—This with the eastern factories was impossible; and Mr. Heard and party, after defending their entrance against the thieves for some hours, were forced by the fire to escape by the back passage at about 11 o'clock. Happily they effected this in safety; and soon after the flames running along the verandah, consumed it, and now of those fine porches nothing remains standing but the lower arches and some broken pillars. Of course the Creek hong shared the same fate. While the fire was still intense there, smoke issuing from Mr. Fisher's showed that that also had been doomed to destruction. Some new alarm was felt from this fresh outbreak, but happily the same causes prevented the fire from spreading westward. The assurances of the ring leaders of the mob that they would fire no other factory were now corroborated by the evident exertions going on along the outskirts of the crowd to check the thieving by despoiling the wretches of their plunder. We became less and less apprehensive for the rest of the hongs, and, after keeping the terrace till two or three in the morning lay down on mat couches and got a few broken snatches of sleep. Some of our party (12 in all) sat up till morning. It was on the whole a fearful night, the fire threatening all of us, and the furious mob in full possession of the square, making the removal of anything impossible. In fact, old Mingqua, though kind as possible to us all, the ladies especially, refused

to open his gates when we wished to return to our factory.

Towards dawn there was a lull in the popular violence, and it was determined that the ladies and a large escort should take Mingqua's boat, and proceed down to Whampoa, which they accomplished without molestation; the rest of us, after an early breakfast, returned to our factories, which we *found* quite as we left them. But again, as the morning advanced, the mob collected, resumed full possession of the square, and renewed their work of plunder. They had now evidently found entrance into some not empty treasuries. Ragamuffins were appearing in quick succession laden with dollars. This illgotten booty was, however, seldom left in their quiet possession; every suspected fellow was soon surrounded, seized, and his dollars scattered in the scuffle to be scrambled for by the by-standers; for hours the square was covered by knotted groups of this kind, struggling desperately for a share in the plunder. By and by the police and hong coolies mingled in the affrays, for the purpose of spoiling and punishing the villains. Thus the morning wore away, and no interference came from the government. No doubt the governor passed an anxious night, ready to interfere, but dreading the power of the popular party. In the course of the morning, he learned the true state of the case; that the factories were not all burned, nor the foreigners all murdered, and that the portion of the mob which had the burning of the British hong as its object was satisfied, and that he had only the thieves to contend with; he, therefore, ventured to interfere, and a strong body of soldiers at length appeared at about noon, and cleared the square of the lawless fellows who had been more than 24 hours in possession of it. It was pleasant to sally forth again and we went down to the seat of the conflict, where five dead bodies of Chinese, torn and bloody, showed that some at least had not escaped to run riot again. Numbers of wretches soon came creeping from the burning embers, evidently thieves, yet we saw none apprehended; the officers seemed content to scatter them.

Thus ended this disgraceful affair for the *present*, for vast crowds are still hanging on the edges of the foreign residences, and new efforts to fire and plunder may be apprehended. We are now putting our moveables on board a chop, and shall go afloat until Sir Henry settles the account with the authorities. An express was sent to him yesterday, and we wait to see whether he will choose to explain away the difficulties of the rowdies, or challenge them to as much fight as they are inclined for. It is clear that either the native or foreign officers must afford protection, or we cannot return to the factories.

The British flag staff was an object of much interest through the evening. It was fired at the base, the flame crept slowly up the staff, which still stood steadfast until the fire reached the cap, there the cross piece detained and increased the flames until the staff burnt through and the topmast slowly toppled down: a loud shout from the mob marked their triumph when it fell.

As to the commencement of the row, the Lascar's fight was merely the exciting occasion; it has been evident to us for some time that a growing discontent was abroad. I hear some have been foolish enough to ascribe the discontent to the arrival of the ladies: it is the working of the popular mind and passions as to the late war,—humbled at the north but not convinced here, nor, perhaps, anywhere. Now, perhaps, the real difficulties of the China question commence.

The leaders of the patriot party lately applied to the governor for *arms*: he refused; they requested permission to arm themselves: he evaded this petition; they have now tried fire, and in time may *command* guns."

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We have also seen two letters written by an English gentleman, which enables us to compare these too highly respectable sources of intelligence.

The English letters state that the riot began on the forenoon of the 7th inst., with a pretended row between some Chinese and Lascars (it is said a Lascar stole an orange!); the latter were obliged to retreat to the Creek hong. The Chinese then attacked Mr. Murrow's house, where two English ladies resided, breaking the windows and battering the doors, and soon effecting an entrance, being unopposed, they broke to pieces and carried off every thing they could find. The ladies were dressing for dinner when the assault commenced, and were hurried away, without their gowns, in disguise, to Kingwa's hong. At the same time the mob attacked Mr. Heard's factory, but with less fury until they had set the British factory and Mr. Murrow's house on fire; they then attacked Mr. Heard's house in greater force and with increased fury, and every effort was required to prevent their forcible entrance.

With Mr. Heard were his partner, Mr. Dixwell, and Mr. Humpston, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.'s tea inspector. Mr. Heard and his companions had only two muskets and two pistols, and a very scanty supply of ammunition; thus they were obliged to reserve their fire until required by absolute necessity for their safety.

Repeated applications were made to Howqua, the senior hong merchant, for help, which he at first promised in a few minutes, but it never came.

The mob set fire to Mr. Heard's front or outer door, and broke down the entrance door leading *into the passage*, but Mr. Heard and his companions prevented them from setting the entrance door on fire by throwing water on it. Here were *hundreds of the Chinese mob pulling* down the walls, and throwing whole bricks through the windows, opposed only by three or four Americans and Englishmen, armed with two muskets and two pistols, with a little powder and shot!—How easily, then, could the Tartar guard have *dispersed them*: indeed, the alarms that spread from time to time through the masses, as stated in the above letter, prove they were in dread that their lawless violence would be interrupted by the arrival of troops and the terrors of the law.

The *passage of Mr. Heard's house was open to them!* but whenever they advanced a ball from the musket laid one of their number on the ground either dead or wounded, and they then retreated. *Finding all their attempts to gain an entrance* baffled, and excited by disappointment, defeat, and revenge, they set fire to the Creek hong: thus Mr. Heard and his companions had fires on each side, and were driven out of the house by the approaching flames about 12 p. m., and they fortunately succeeded in reaching the Footae hong in safety. On returning the next morning they found Mr. Heard's treasury had been broken into and three lakhs of dollars plundered.—Some boats having arrived from Whampoa, with the assistance of their crews the robbers were driven off the premises, and what they had left of the treasure was removed.

Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co.'s factory was also plundered of $40,000.—*Canton Register, December* 13.

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## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

THE JUBILEE OF THE BAPTIST MISSION is an occasion on which evangelical Christians of other denominations have "rejoiced with them that do rejoice." For, although the successful efforts of a particular section of the Universal Church furnish the theme of special gratulation, yet they are efforts which, whether their character or their extent be regarded, must equally call forth the devout thankfulness of every section of that Church retaining a just perception of its common obligations to the world at large. A further reason why Christians of other names may well rejoice with their Baptist brethren, is furnished by the facts, that there is no body of British Christians entertaining Scriptural notions of the person and office of the incarnate Son of God, that has not long since practically recognised the duty involved in his "Great Commission," by entering upon the field of missionary labour; and that the LORD of the vineyard has vouchsafed the same reward to such as engaged in the work at periods a little subsequent, as he has bestowed upon those who were almost the first to place themselves in this manner at his disposal. In the numerous Jubilee Meetings which have been held during the last six months, nothing has delighted us so much, as to observe the affectionate manner in which Ministers of various denominations have commingled with their Baptist Brethren, and the cordial terms in which their fraternal sympathies have been reciprocated. It has been remarked, by one who has enjoyed the rare felicity of witnessing the birth of the Baptist Mission, and of becoming the honoured *historian of the first half-century* of its benevolent career, that, had not the Missionary efforts of other Societies been as successful as those of that to which he belongs, the *present*, instead of being a year of Jubilee, would have been to him a year of mourning. The sentiment does honour to the speaker; with whom we congratulate our readers of every class, that the fact is the converse of the supposition, and that, inasmuch as the success which has crowned the labours *of one branch of the Church is* but a sample of the prosperity which has attended all, no one needs mourn, but all may equally rejoice.

The rise and progress of the Baptist Mission is a subject for instructive, as well as delightful contemplation; and we are glad that those who are interested in it, will be aided in their recollection of the facts by Dr. Cox's admirable History. What men they were who founded the Society, and instituted its first operations! As apostolical in their poverty as the Apostles themselves; *apostles* (to spend a phrase then current) "from the loom and from the anvil;" but, what was best of all, proving their apostolicity by the spirit in which they took up the proper work of the Apostleship, and, with thirteen pounds twelve shillings and sixpence, entered upon the task of "going into all the world, and preaching the Gospel to every creature!" "Attempt great things for God; expect great things from God,"—was the motto which their leader gave them; and nobly did they and he abide by the spirit of the lofty sentiment. Nothing less than a Continent could satisfy their ambition. Wide India was the sphere of their experimental effort; and the Jubilee of their success finds their successors, true to the spirit of their institution, meditating the subjugation of another Continent to the Cross of Christ. The world may deem this Quixotic; but it is the true heroism. The great things to be attempted, were *for God*; and the great things to be expected, were *from God*. Herein lay the reason why it was ridiculous to ridicule an enterprise, in which the means and the end appeared so hopelessly unequal. The vindication of the Careys and the Fullers was then to be sought in the spirit in which they began the enterprise,—in their entire distrust of themselves, in their simple obedience to the Divine Command, in their implicit dependence upon the Spirit of God, and in the faith and the urgency with which they never failed to pray for His blessing upon their plans and exertions. Their vindication now is in the results. They attempted great things for God, and they expected great things from God; and they have not been disappointed. The greatness of their aims is faithfully reflected in the greatness of their success; which, looking only at the material means employed, is wholly inexplicable, but plain enough to those who have observed and can appreciate the spirit in which the work was originated and has been carried on. The extent to which the labours of Carey and his associates have benefited the social, moral, literary, and scientific interests of the untold millions of the East, is too vast to be estimated; although some notion may be formed of it, when we remember their various achievements by means of the Printing Press, and in promoting, as they mainly did, the abolition of Suttee and Infanticide. But these are the smallest advantages which they have conferred upon that vast Continent, and may be regarded as trifles in comparison of the infinite good which must accrue from their stupendous and blessed labours in the translation of the Word of God into the difficult dialects of those countless nations. Nor are the more recent exertions of their Brethren in the West unworthy of being associated in celebration with those of the Careys and the Marshmans in the East. For who can hear of the Jubilee of the Baptist Mission, without remembering how large a share its agents had in striking off the fetters of the negro, and in giving, at the same time, civil liberty and spiritual freedom to little less than a million of their sable fellow-subjects? Nor do we doubt, that, if the spirit of the fathers continue to inspire their sons,—if they continue to make large attempts, and to cherish large expectations, remembering, all the while, to found those attempts and those expectations upon the Divine glory and the Divine blessing, their success in Africa will be as illustrious as it has been in India, and the benefits conferred upon her aboriginal inhabitants as glorious and extensive as those which have been dispensed among her exiled sons.

There is one feature in the history of the Baptist Mission, which it may be useful at the present juncture to call up to special view. We refer to the anti-sectarian spirit of its Founders, and to the response which that spirit uniformly met from Christians of other denominations. Those who are familiar with the facts will remember how entirely free from a mere Baptist feeling, those honoured men showed themselves to be in their plans and projects. They had imbibed the true and pure missionary spirit, which seeks only the diffusion of the Gospel without thinking of party benefit or honour. So much was this the case, that any one really engaged in Christian Missions was as welcome to participate in their little funds, as those of their own persuasion who by and by presented themselves as candidates for the honourable work. The Moravians, for example early shared in their small but cordial bounty. *True liberality* never loses its reward; and, so much was that of the Fullers and the Rylands appreciated throughout the United Kingdoms, that never was a Missionary Society instituted by one denomination, so freely or so largely sustained by the liberality of others, as the Baptist by members of Pædo-baptist churches. Right glad were we to hear the frank and generous terms in which this fact was acknowledged by the Rev. John Aldis, in his splendid speech at Exeter Hall. Nothing could have been better timed; and we unfeignedly believe that he spoke the voice of the great body of his brethren. We fervently trust, that the admirable spirit which has pervaded these Jubilee services will not only prove auspicious to the interests of the Body more immediately concerned, but will tend also, along with other synchronic influences,—such, for example, as Mr. James' call to union,—to put an end to all interdenominational jealousies and misunderstandings, and to unite all evangelical Christians in the bonds of that

brotherhood, without the visible exhibition of which, as we are taught by Christ himself, our missionary exertions cannot receive the crown of complete success. As the Jubilee of the Baptist Mission has happily witnessed the perfect healing of that unhappy division which once threatened sore disaster to its most important interests, may its Centenary be long anticipated by the entire removal of every cause and symptom of difference among the various branches of Missionary agency, and the year Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-two be observed by the coming generation of all our churches, not as the Centenary of this or the other Society, so much as the Centenary of the year in which the Christians of England woke to the duty of attempting the conversion of the world.

But we hope we shall not have to wait another half-century before the churches are again called upon to sound the trumpet of Missionary Jubilee. That noble institution, the London Missionary Society, has nearly completed the tenth decade of its existence. Although it owed its birth to the Baptist Society, it has in some respects outstripped it in its career; and, in some aspects of its achievements, might tempt a partial admirer to the pardonable exclamation, *O matre pulchrâ filia pulchrior!* But we discard all invidious comparisons. The two Institutions were brought into being by one common impulse; or, if there be a question of parentage between them, the nearness of their ages may remind us of one of those phenomena in real life, in which relationship in different degrees is reduced, in sympathy as well as seeming, to that equality of circumstances which results in the delightful associations of a sisterly companionship. But to come to the point. If there be any truth in either of these views, we may be permitted to anticipate the celebration of the Jubilee of the London Missionary Society. Our Wesleyan friends allowed the first half-century of their existence to pass away without any celebration, preferring, it would seem, to wait the completion of a century before they took a jubilant review of their useful career. We trust our friends in Bloomfield-street will follow the example of their Baptist brethren. Assuredly, they need wait no longer for matter of adequate rejoicing. If the Baptist Missionaries have been distinguished by their indomitable perseverance, those of the London Society have been equally remarkable for their untiring activity. What the former have accomplished in the way of translation for one-half of Asia, India, that have the latter effected for the other half of that continent, China; in the abolition of slavery, the successes of the one at the Cape, correspond to those of the other in Jamaica; while, if these can reckon by tens of thousands their converts in the Islands of the Atlantic, those can keep pace with them in the Islands of the Pacific. But that which distinguishes the London Missionary Society above all kindred contemporary institutions, is the far-reaching hand with which it has scattered the seeds of Christian civilization. Its voyagers and travellers have traversed more seas, and penetrated far deeper into the wilds of barbarism, than any other messengers of truth and mercy; and, in Missionary Literature, its trophies are without a parallel in number, splendour, and importance. These are our honest convictions; and we doubt not, that, when the Jubilee of the London Missionary Society is celebrated, we shall have to record it as the universal acclaim, not only of its own adherents, but of the whole Missionary Republic, "Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all!"

### HYMN FOR THE MISSIONARY JUBILEE.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

O be joyful, every nation!
Hail the day with sacred mirth,
When the trumpet of salvation
Sounds the Jubilee of earth,
And creation
Travails with the world's new birth.

Then the north in darkness shrouded,
Jacob's rising star shall bless;
And the eastern morn, unclouded,
Bring the Sun of Righteousness,
Cheering, healing
Sin-sick souls in heart's distress.

Then her swarthy sons and daughters,
Afric to the Cross shall bring;
And the angel of the waters
Hear the coral islands sing
"Hallelujah!"
Till the whole Pacific ring.

O thou everlasting Father,
Give the kingdom to thy Son!
He that died that he might gather
All God's children into one;
For the travail
Of his soul, let this be done.

Yes, it must be; Thou hast spoken,
And thy covenant shall last;
Though the arch of heaven were broken,
And the earth's foundations cast
Down the abysses,
Yet thy word, O God! stands fast.

On thy holy hill of Zion,
Hast thou not ordain'd his seat?
Now, as Judah's conquering lion,
Lay all foes beneath his feet,
Till his armies
In eternal triumph meet.

We have joined their marching legions;
Where our fathers fought, we fight;
Slavery's cane-lands, Brahma's regions,
Are exulting at the sight;
Freedom, freedom
Comes with Gospel life and light!

All the languages of Babel
Weapons for this warfare yield;
And with thee we well are able,
By the Spirit's aid, to wield,
In the battle,
Truth's sharp sword and faith's strong shield.

Thus through fifty years victorious,
Thou hast led our brethren on;
Arm them now for deeds more glorious,
Till the latest field is won;
And all people,
Bow the knee and kiss the Son.—*Pat.*

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### MISCELLANEOUS.

STATUE OF THE LATE DUKE OF GORDON.—We understand that Mr. Campbell, of London, the distinguished sculptor to whom the execution of this work was confided, has just paid a visit to this city, for the purpose of giving this most successful achievement of his talents and skill those finishing touches which no hand save that of the artist can effectively impart. The statue, which is of Aberdeen granite, is ten feet in height, and will be placed on a pedestal of equal elevation. His Grace is represented in military costume, leaning on his sword, and with one foot resting on a piece of ordnance. Around his shoulders is thrown a cloak, the folds of which are managed in the most graceful and effective style. The likeness of the lamented Duke has been preserved with singular fidelity; and every, the minutest, detail is given with extraordinary freedom and truth. This, we believe, is the first statue that has been executed in granite, in modern times. The experiment was, of course, rather hazardous, but it has been attended with complete success.—*Aberdeen Paper.*

LORD MORPETH AND THE AMERICANS.—It is said that Lord Morpeth is preparing his observations on the Americans for the press. The opinions of so distinguished a statesman, so honest a politician, and so good a man, with regard to the Americans and their institutions, would be particularly useful at this period. All classes of politicians would look with anxiety, and be prepared to receive with reverence, his lordship's opinion with regard to the working of the ballot and "the man suffrage" in America—points that will inevitably be brought forward and discussed in the next session of Parliament.—*Sheffield Iris.*

THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND, in order to co-operate with the Noble Duke in his efforts to extend education on His Grace's vast estates in Scotland, has given direction that the various schoolmasters should be sent to Edinburgh at her expense, for the purpose of being instructed in the system of education adopted at the Normal Schools there.—*Pat.*

THE COURT.—The two foreign "creatures" of King Leopold left in the family circle of the Court of St. James's—the Baroness Lehzen and Baron Stockmar—have left in what may be called disgrace. On this subject, I possess some very curious information, but the time to reveal it has not yet arrived.—*Hants Independent.*

RE-OPENING OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—This splendid edifice, which has been closed to the public since July last, is now reopened for Divine Service. During the time it has been closed, the interior, which had become in a most dirty state, from the effects of the carbonic atmosphere and dust, has undergone a thorough cleansing. The choir, which is constructed of solid old English oak, has been well scrubbed and newly varnished, and the drapery of the pulpit and the seats renewed. Many of the monuments had become nearly covered with soot, so as to prevent the public distinguishing the beauty of the sculptor's talent. They have been so well cleansed, that they have the appearance of just coming from the statuary's. The whispering gallery, the interior of the dome, and the magnificent *bassi relievi* are now seen to the greatest advantage, which previously presented but one mass of dust and black. The fine columns now have the appearance of their masterly architecture, which had been for years lost to the view. The whole of the centre and the aisle, which had been enclosed with bars, is thrown open to the public gratis during Divine Service, from 10 to 12 A. M., and 2 till 4 P. M. A notice has been put up, requesting visitors not to write their names on the monuments, or otherwise deface them, under penalty of the severest punishment the law can inflict against Vandalism. Great complaints are made that the charge of 2d. entrance is exacted at the door, except during service.—*Pat.*

HOBHOUSE AND CO'S (BATH) BANKRUPTCY.—Saturday's *Bath Herald* states, that meetings of the creditors of the separate estates of Mr. H. W. Hobhouse and Mr. Phillott were held at the White Hart, in that city, on Saturday and Wednesday; when the Commissioners declared a dividend of 20s. in the pound under each estate. After these dividends are paid, a handsome surplus will be left for the benefit of the creditors of the joint estate. We are informed, however, that the creditors under Mr. Lowder's separate estate are not likely to receive more than a moiety of their claims, several of the charitable Societies for which Mr. Lowder was treasurer having proved against his private estate, in the not unfounded hope of thus securing a larger dividend than from the estate of the late firm. We are happy to add, that the Victoria Park Committee, the whole of the Bath and Wells Diocesan Societies, and some other charitable Institutions, will be paid in full, having proved against the separate estates of both Phillott and Lowder, and thus been enabled to make their election.—*Record.*

EBENEZER ELLIOTT AND THE CHARTISTS.—The following is a letter from Ebenezer Elliott, of Sheffield, the author of the *Corn-law Rhymes*, to the Chartists of Dunfermline:—"Sirs,—Your letter of the 24th of August last reached me this day in my fortnightly parcel from Sheffield. You ask me 'if cessation from labour would be useful as a means of procuring the Charter?' Can any man, in his senses, seriously put such a question to any man out of Bedlam? Universal cessation from labour is revolution; but it is necessarily involuntary—hence its unresistible force. You could not command it if you were mad enough to try; and voluntary cessation from labour being necessarily partial, would leave you further from your object than you are, if it is an honest one; for the less you labour the less you will have; and the less you have, the less able you will be to contend with your cunning and merciless foes. The idea of obtaining the Charter by refusing to labour, is about as wise as the plan of T. C. Salt, of Birmingham, to procure it by abstaining from the use of tea and coffee, for which there are no substitutes in bread-taxed England; or as that of the O'Connorites, to destroy class-legislation by supporting the food-tax, its main bulwark! If your oppressors care one straw for any number of such strategists, they are as senseless as yourselves; for your strike has taught them, if they knew not before, that it is easier to cut down square miles of you, than to mow an equal breadth of oats. The bread taxers, I suspect, originated your strike; and from the way in which you use the name of Sturge, I suspect you too, of treachery to the people. Surely, in bread-taxed Britain, the manufactories are likely to stop quite soon enough of themselves. When they so stop, the conservators of wrong will have to deal, not with the mob refusing inadequate wages, but with a mob necessarily rioting everywhere at the same moment because wages cannot be obtained at all. Then will come the beginning, of which not one in three of you or them will see the end; and if such a result would please you, you are as base and blind as they; for though a people universally unemployed is necessarily a nation revolutionised, it by no means follows that the Charter would be obtained through revolution. The first French revolution terminated in total non-representation; and the second, in a constituency of two hundred thousand, out of a population of thirty-two millions.—I am, Sirs, your oppressed fellow-countryman, EBENEZER ELLIOTT.—Hargit-hill, Sept. 11, 1842."—*Record.*

LIVE GEESE FROM NORWAY.—Amongst the novel imports under the new Tariff, there was this week an importation of 137 live geese from Norway. They were quickly disposed of at 3s 6d. each.—*Pat.*

THE MORMONS IN IRELAND.—The *Ulster Times* states, that some of those wretched fanatics have made their way into the northern province, and that they have succeeded in obtaining some dupes, especially in the inland towns of the County of Down.—*Ibid.*

FRANCE.—A great many new consuls have been named of late years by French Governments, and especially by M. Guizot. The greater part of these nominations are evidently for political, not commercial purposes: and the French Consuls at Mosul and Bagdad have ever had recourse to religious propagandism, in order to extend the influence of their country and Government.

French consular agents are obliged to have a political education. They go through the French Foreign-office, where they spend at least two years as clerks; and thus initiated in the mysteries of French politics and imbued with the diplomatic spirit, they are sent upon their mission.

Our choice of consular agents is known to be directly the reverse. We look upon their duties as almost altogether commercial, and the selection is generally confined to officers, especially those who have served in the navy. Hospitality and kindly feeling to navigators and travellers of all countries are generally the characteristics of the British consul. But if the French persevere in their present system, we must,

perhaps, follow their example, and select agents of the bull-dog species, to bluster and to quarrel, and to put forth such absurd and arrogant pretensions as Messrs. Loeve, Weimar and Co.

We regret to observe by an article in the *National* that extreme distress presses at this moment on the trading classes of the French capital. The Journal states, that during the first 8 days of the present month more than 60 sales, under decrees issued from the Courts of Law had taken place in Paris amongst the commercial classes. "In this avalanche of commercial disasters," says the *National*, "is comprised the celebrated Cafe Anglais, one of the oldest and most celebrated establishments of the Metropolis. The extensive as well as small establishments fall. Affairs in general are under the influence of an alarming crisis. Every day are seen new shops closed on account of bankruptcy, particularly in the fashionable quarters." —*Pat.*

PORTUGAL.—We have advices from Lisbon to the 3rd inst. The guarantees (analogous to our Habeas Corpus Act) had been suspended in the district of Marvao, public tranquillity was entirely restored, and the arms and accoutrements of the thirty rebellious soldiers had been given up on the frontier by the Spanish authorities.

Assassination was rife in Portugal, and the life of Costa Cabral was said to be threatened. The administration of justice was altogether deserving of contempt.

The accounts speak of the active exertions of the Papal Internuncio, M. Cappacini, and the religious intrigues which are now rife in Lisbon.—*Ibid.*

A COMET.—The *National* announces that M. Laugier, a young astronomer attached to the Observatory of Paris, discovered, about seven o'clock in the evening of the 28th ult., the existence in the constellation *Dragon* of a comet, extremely weak, and without the appearance of a tail. At ten minutes past ten o'clock, Paris time, the right ascension of this star was 16 hours 51 minutes, and the boreal declension 68 degrees 44 minutes. The right ascension increased in 6 hours by 3 minutes 33 seconds time, and the declension diminished twenty minutes in the same interval.—*Ibid.*

THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY.—Intelligence was received at Ashburnham house, yesterday, of the death of Prince Galitzin, at Paris, on Friday last. The Prince was well-known in the highest circles at Paris and this country, and held a commission in the Imperial Guards.—*Ibid.*

WILL OF CARDINAL FESCH.—A letter from Ajaccio gives the following account of the will of the late Cardinal Fesch, and the proceedings to which it has given rise. Among the specific and pecuniary legacies was one for founding at Ajaccio, the Cardinal's native city, an institute to be under the direction of a religious community. For this purpose he bequeathed large estates in Corsica, considerable sums of money, and innumerable statues, busts, paintings, and other works of art. The testator further directed the erection of a convent and church at Ajaccio, within which was to be formed a tomb for the interment of the Buonaparte family. By a Royal ordinance, dated the 3d of September, 1841, the city of Ajaccio, was authorized to accept this bequest. However, on an investigation of the will preparatory to the carrying of these intentions into execution, it was discovered that there were certain technical informalities which prevented Ajaccio from receiving the bequests and carrying the munificent intentions of the testator into execution. The will of Cardinal Fesch nominated his nephew Joseph, ex-King of Spain, as his residuary legatee, and to whom all this valuable property consequently lapsed. Under these circumstances the city of Ajaccio made an appeal to the liberality of the Count de Survilliers, who met it with a truly noble spirit. On the 2d of September last he executed an act of donation, whereby he secured to the native city of his uncle nearly all the late Cardinal intended to endow it with. He, besides, gave a full length statue of Napoleon, and further granted, out of the vast gallery bequeathed to him by his uncle, numerous additional paintings, to be distributed among the great towns of his native island, viz.—100 to be placed in the Royal College of Bastia, fifty in the town of Corte, in which he himself was born, and 150 to be divided by lot among other towns. But with regard to the church in which was to be constructed the tomb for the Buonaparte family, he deferred its completion as long as that family should remain proscribed from France, considering it to be useless to erect a receptacle which might never be occupied.—*Record.*

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian Government has issued an order relative to the employment of children in manufactories. No child is to work younger than nine years old, and none then, unless they have been three years frequenting school, and receiving religious instruction. From nine to twelve years, children must not work above ten hours. From twelve to sixteen, children must not work above twelve hours, with one hour's interval. No boy or girl under sixteen to work at night.—*Pat.*

DAMASCUS.—Among the appointments of Consuls lately signed by M. Guizot, we must particularly notice and praise (says the *Univers*) that of Count De Ratti Menton, who is transferred from the Consulate of Damascus to that of Canton. The latter is worth 40,000f. a-year, and has acquired a great political importance, since the commencement of the hostilities of the English against China. By this distinction, M. Guizot, has proved that he shared the opinion publicly expressed by M. Thiers, respecting the propriety, courage, dignity, and perseverance, evinced by M. Ratti Menton, in the affair of the Jews who murdered Father Thomas. In sending our Consul at Damascus to serve France in a more important post, the Government avenges him, in a becoming manner, for the attacks of the *Journal des Débats*, which, in the affair of the murder of Father Thomas, so unworthily betrayed the interests of religion and our nationality.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Schools may be erected, east, west, north, and south, pupils be taught, and masters reared by scores upon scores of thousands; cottages may strive, churches may be crammed, temperance may be diffused, and advancing knowledge, in all other forms, walk through the land with giant strides; but while the newspaper press of America is in, or near its present abject state, high moral improvement in that country is hopeless. Year by year, it must and will go back; year by year, the tone of public feeling must sink lower down; year by year, the Congress and the Senate must become of less account before all decent men; and year by year the memory of the great fathers of the Revolution must be outraged more and more in the bad life of their degenerate child. Among the herd of journals which are published in the States, there are some, the reader scarcely need be told, of character and credit. From personal intercourse with accomplished gentlemen connected with publications of this class, I have derived both pleasure and profit. But the name of these is Few, and of the others Legion; and the influence of the good is powerless to counteract the mortal poison of the bad.—*Dickens's American Notes.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Camp Ferozepore, 27th December, 1842.*

The Governor General is pleased to appoint
His Excellency GEORGE CLERK, Esq., *Envoy to the Maharajah Shere Singh;*
Major General LUMLEY, *Adjutant General of the Army;*
Major General SMITH, *Adjutant General H. M. Forces;*
Brigadier MONTEATH, C. B., and
Brigadier WYMER;
to be a Court of Enquiry into the conduct of Major Pottinger, subsequently to the death of Sir William Macnaghten, until he became a prisoner to the Affghans.

The Court to have the power of sending for persons, papers and records, and to appoint its own Secretary, and any writers who may be required.

The Secretary to the Government of India will place before the Court, on its assembling, all the papers which are now in the office, apparently bearing upon the matters to be subjected to enquiry.

All evidence taken is to be recorded and reported.

The Court will communicate its opinion upon the question whether the conduct of Major Pottinger, from the death of Sir William Macnaghten, until he became a prisoner, was under then existing circumstances best calculated to secure the safety of the British army at Caboul, and to maintain the honour of the British arms.

The Court will also report their opinion upon the question, whether the bills drawn by Major Pottinger upon the British Government, within the period above mentioned, were drawn by him in the exercise of legitimate authority and of due discretion; and whether the circumstances under which, and any conditions upon which, they may have been drawn and made payable, were duly made known to the several persons to whom they were delivered or by whom they were negotiated.

The Court will assemble on the day subsequent to the date of this Order, at the tent of His Excellency the Envoy to Maharajah Shere Singh, who will act as President of the Court.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India,

T. H. MADDOCK,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Governor General.*

*28th December, 1842.*

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain H. Montgomery, Superintendent of Ashtagram Division of Mysore, has obtained three months' leave of absence, to proceed to the Eastern Coast, for the recovery of his health, making over charge of his Office to the Assistant Superintendent Captain Porter.

*31st December, 1842.*

The Governor General has been pleased to appoint Major C. Thoresby, Political Agent at Jyepore, from the 7th of September last.

T. H. MADDOCK,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Govr. Genl.*

*Camp Ferozepore, 28th December, 1842.*

Messrs. Edwin Sandys and Edward J. C. Richardson, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors, Members of the Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported their arrival at the Presidency on the 16th instant.

Messrs. A. Pigou, J. E. L. Brandreth, George Campbell, E. S. Pearson, Fulwar C. Fowle and J. Warrender Dalrymple, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors, Members of the Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported their arrival at the Presidency on the 25th instant.

*4th January, 1843.*

Mr. J. L. M. Lawrence, of the Civil Service, reported his arrival within the limits of the Bengal Division of this Presidency at Doongergnat on the 16th ultimo, on return from Furlough.

Mr. J. H. Crawford, of the Civil Service, reported his return from England on board the Steam Ship "Hindoostan," on the 24th ultimo.

Mr. J. R. Hutchinson, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors a Member of the Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival at the Presidency on the 30th ultimo.

*4th January, 1843.*

Mr. George Udny, of the Civil Service, reported his return to the Presidency from Furlough on the 24th ultimo.

FURLOUGH.

The following Disposition List of Furloughs is published for the information of Registered Applicants consequent upon the Return of Mr. George Udny.

BY RETURN
Mr. George Udny.
*Furloughs that will be available by return or expiry to the 31st March, 1843.*

1. J Cumine, ... ... ... 14th January, 1843.
2. W. R. Young, ... ... 23d Ditto.
3. W. A. Pringle, ... ... 6th February, „
4. F. Stainforth.... ... ... 18th Ditto.
5. F. Macnaghten, .. ... 22d Ditto.
6. E. Deedes, ... ... .. Ditto.
7. C. B. Quintin. ... ... 28th Ditto.
8. W. H. Woodcock, ... ... 25th March, „

Mr. F. Lowth, admitted by Seniority.
*Furloughs to be allotted to Registered Applicants.*

1. W. Travers.
2. H. C. Halkett.
3. H. C. Hamilton.
4. A. C. Bulwell.
5. W. D. H. Routh.
6. W. H. Elliott.
7. W. J. Allen.
8. E. H. C. Monckton.

By order of the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal.

H. V. BAYLEY, *Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*4th January, 1843.*

The Honourable the President in Council has been pleased to re-attach Mr. George Udny, of the Civil Service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

The Honourable the President in Council has been pleased to re-attach Mr. J. H. Crawford, of the Civil Service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

Mr. Surgeon C. C. Egerton is appointed a Member of the Council of Education, vice Mr. Surgeon Grant, who has proceeded to Europe.

H. V. BAYLEY,
*Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*30th December, 1842.*

The leave of absence granted to Mr. J. C. C. Sutherland, Secretary to the Indian Law Commission, for a period of two years on Medical Certificate, under date the 16th instant, is cancelled at his request.

By order of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council,

F. J. HALLIDAY,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Camp Sirhind, 13th December, 1842.*

Lieutenant F. B. Wardroper, of the Bundelkhund Legion, has three months' leave of absence, from the 15th instant, to visit the Presidency.

*Camp Ferozepore, 27th December, 1842.*

Mr. W. P. Mason, Magistrate and Collector of Banda, for two months, from the 8th proximo, on his private affairs.

Mr. G. H. M. Alexander to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Banda.

Mr. W. Muir to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Humeerpore, stationed at Calpee.

Mr. A. Ross to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Cawnpore.

*Camp Ferozepore, the 28th December, 1842.*

Mr. W. DeH. Routh, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Mynpoory, for three months, on his private affairs, from the date of his being relieved by Mr. Unwin.

The appointments of Messrs. F. B. Gubbins and C. Wingfield to officiate as Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of Delhi and Rohtuck respectively, dated the 7th instant, are cancelled.

Mr. M. H. Court, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Etawah, is invested with the special powers described in Regulations III. of 1821 and VIII. of 1831.

Mr. MacCutchan, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX of 1833, is transferred from Shahjehanpoor to Bareilly.

Captain H. M. Lawrence to officiate as Superintendent of Dehra Doon and Mussooree.

Mr. F. Williams to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Budaon.

*Camp Ferozepore, 29th December*, 1842.

Mr. J. R. Barnes to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Meerut, from the 25th October last, and as Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Allyghur, from the 4th November last, the dates on which he assumed charge of these offices.

*Camp Ferozepore, 30th December*, 1842.

Mr. D. Robertson to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Furruckabad.

Mr. R. B. Thornhill to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mynpoory.

Mr. R. H. S. Campbell to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Agra.

Mr. H. P. A. B Riddell to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Meerut Division.

Mr. G. Edmonstone. Jr. to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Boolundshuhur.

Mr. F. B. Gubbins to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bijnore.

The above to have effect from the date on which Mr. F. S. Head, proceeding to Europe, vacates his appointment.

R. N. C. HAMILTON, *Secy to Govt. N. W. P.*

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 6th January*, 1843.

No. 2. of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and Alteration of Rank:

*Infantry.*

Lieutenant Colonel Fredk Young to be Colonel, from the 3d October 1842, vice Colonel (Lieutenant General) James Price deceased.

Lieutenant Colonel Wm. R. C. Costley to be Colonel, from the 22d October 1842, vice Colonel (Major General) John Nicholas Smith deceased.

Lieutenant Colonel Robt. Rich to be Colonel, from the 19th December 1842, vice Colonel (Major General) Wm. Clinton Baddeley. C. B., deceased.

Major George Young to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 3d October 1842, vice Lieutenant Colonel Fredk. Young promoted.

Major Thos. Dickinson to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 22d October 1842, vice Lieutenant Colonel Wm. R C. Costley promoted.

Major Henry Chambers Murray Cox to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 19th December 1842, vice Lieutenant Colonel Robt. Rich promoted.

*16th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Ensign Wm. Graydon to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John Hoppe deceased, with rank from the 12th November 1842, vice Lieutenant John Wm. Carter transferred to the 54th Regt. N. I.

*19th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Ensign Edwd. Forbes to be Lieutenant, from the 30th October 1842, vice Lieutenant Wm. Lawrence Mackeson deceased.

*21st Regiment N. I.*

Ensign Philip Horne Sanders to be Lieutenant, from the 23d December 1842, vice Lieutenant Richard Lowry deceased.

*30th Regiment N. I.*

Ensign Geo. Henderson to be Lieutenant, from the 18th November 1842, vice Lieutenant George Elder Nicolson deceased.

*43d Regiment N I.*

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Henry Wm. Mathews to be Captain of a Company, ...
Ensign Charles Jas. Roberts to be Lieutenant, ... ... ...
} From the 17th November 1842, in succession to Captain Alexander Webster deceased.

*45th Regiment N. I.*

Ensign Charles Richard Oakes to be Lieutenant, from the 5th December 1842, vice Lieutenant Walter Alcock deceased.

*55th Regiment N. I.*

Capt and Brevet Major John Henry Simmonds to be Major, ... ... ... ... ...
Lieut. and Brevet Captain Charles Graham to be Captain of a Company, ... ...
} From the 22d October 1842, in succession to Major Thomas Dickinson promoted.

Ensign John D'Oyly Barring to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Charles Graham promoted, with rank from the 12th November, 1842, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John Graham transferred to the 5th Regiment N. I.

*58th Regiment N. I.*

Ensign Wm. Wheatley Repton to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant Fras. Beavan deceased, with rank from the 12th November 1842, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Muirson Trower Blake transferred to the 54th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Henry Foquett to be Captain of a Company, ...
Ensign Wm. Chas. Gott to be Lieutenant, ... ... ...
} From the 11th December 1842, in succession to Captain Alexander John Fraser deceased.

*58th Regiment N. I.*

Captain and Bt. Major Chas. Edwd. Davis to be Major,
Lieutenant and Bt. Captain Wm. Carnegy to be Captain of a Company, ... ...
Ensign Lionel Gomez DaCosta to be Lieutenant, ... ...
} From the 19th December 1842, in succession to Major Henry Chambers Murray Cox promoted.

*63d Regiment N. I.*

Ensign Edward Ottley Wollaston to be Lieutenant, from the 13th December 1842, vice Lieutenant Robert Stewart deceased.

*64th Regiment N. I.*

Captain and Brevet Major Chas. Thoresby to be Major, ... ... ... ... ...
Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Wm. Alston to be Captain of a Company, ...
Ensign Robert Campbell Barclay to be Lieutenant,... ...
} From the 3d October 1842, in succession to Major George Young promoted.

*70th Regiment N. I.*

Ensign John Wm. Drummond to be Lieutenant, from the 5th December 1842, vice Lieutenant Alexander Wathen Baillie deceased.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

| *Corps.* | *Rank and Names.* | *To Rank from.* | *In whose Room.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 56th Regt. N. I. | Lieut. Charles Newton, ... ... | 4th Nov. 1842, | Bt. Capt. J. Hoppe deceased. |
| 15th Ditto, ... | Lieut. Fras. Jas. Smalpage, ... | 22d Oct. 1842, | Bt. Capt. C. Graham promoted. |
| Ditto ditto, ... | Lieut. Thos. Mouat Cameron, | 12th Nov. 1842, | Bt. Capt. J. Fulton transferred to the 5th Regt. N. I. |
| 56th Ditto, ... | Lieut. Walter Robt. Prout, ... | 8th Nov. 1842, | Lieutenant F. Beavan deceased. |
| Ditto, .. ... ... | Lieut. John Fredk. Nembhard, | 12th Nov. 1842, | Bt. Capt. J. De Fountain transferred to the 54th Regt. N I. |

W. M. N. STURT, *Major, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

*Fort William, 6th January*, 1843

No. 3 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alteration of Rank:

*Infantry.*

Major Charles Coventry to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 22d December 1842, vice Lieutenant Colonel Henry Digby Cox removed from the Service.

*Artillery.*

Captain and Brevet Major Henry Delafosse to be Major, ... ... ... ... ...
1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Edmund Buckle to be Captain,... ... ... ...
2d Lieutenant George Elliot Voyle to be 1st Lieutenant, ... ... ... ... ...
} From the 2d January 1843, in succession to Major Thos. Timbrell, C. B, retired.

*Engineers.*

Captain John Theophilus Boileau to be Major, ... ...
1st Lieut. and Brevet Captain John Rawdon Oldfeild to be Captain,... .. ... ...
2d Lieutenant Henry Yule to be 1st Lieutenant, .. ...
} From the 1st January 1843, in succession to Major Jas. Ardin Crommelin retired.

*2d European Regiment.*

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain William Lisle Hall to be Captain of a Company,
Ensign Webber Desborough Harris to be Lieutenant, ...
} From the 26th December 1842, in succession to Captain and Brevet Major Alexander Davidson retired.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain George Bruce Michell to be Capt. of a Company,
Ensign the Hon. Henry Hartstonge Pery to be Lieut....
} From the 1st January 1843, in succession to Captain and Brevet Major James Bedford retired.

*2d Regiment N. I.*

Captain Bruce Boswell to be Major,... ... ... ... ...
Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. Thomas Young to be Capt. of a Company, ... ... ...
Ensign Anthony Greenwood Lister to be Lieutenant, .. ..
} From the 1st January 1842, in succession to Major Henry Wortham Farington invalided.

*13th Regiment N. I.*

Captain and Brevet Major Samuel Lewis Thornton to be Major,... ... ... ... ...
Lieut. and Brevet Capt. William St. Leger Mitchell to to be Capt. of a Company,
Ensign Charles Matthew Martin to be Lieutenant, ...
} From the 25th November 1842, in succession to Major Richard Gardner retired.

*32d Regiment N. I.*

Captain Charles Haldane to be Major,... ... ... ... ...
Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John Forbes Middleton to be Captain of a Company,
Ensign the Hon. Edward Plantagenet Robin Hood Hastings to be Lieutenant,
} From the 22d December 1842, in succession to Major Charles Coventry promoted.

*55th Regiment N. I.*

Ensign George Gordon McBarnet to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant Samuel David Agar resigned, with rank from the 12th November 1842, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John Graham transferred to the 5th Regiment Native Infantry.

The rank of Captain by Brevet, granted to Lieutenant Samuel David Agar, in General Orders No. 202, of the 23d September 1840, is hereby cancelled.

Lieutenant Henry Cadogan Hastings to rank from the 5th July 1840, vice Lieutenant Samuel David Agar resigned.

Lieutenant Solomon Richards to rank from the 3d October 1840, for the augmentation.

Lieutenant Francis James Smalpage to rank from the 16th July 1842, for the augmentation.

Lieutenant Thomas Mouat Cameron to rank from the 22d October 1842, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Charles Graham promoted.

Lieutenant John D'Oyly Barring to rank from the 12th November 1842, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John Fulton transferred to the 5th Regiment Native Infantry.

*66th Regiment N. I.*

Lieutenant James Henry Chowne to be Captain of a Company, ... ... ... ...
Ensign John Scott Phillpotts to be Lieutenant, ... ..
} From the 25th November 1842, in succession to Captain John Knyvett invalided.

No 4 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

*Medical Department.*

Assistant Surgeon Adam Murray, M. D., to be Surgeon from the 15th November 1842 vice Surgeon William Edward Carte. A. B, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Barnard Hart to be Surgeon, from the 1st January 1843, vice Surgeon William Findon resigned.

Assistant Surgeon Robert Barclay Duncan to be Surgeon, from the 1st January 1843, vice Surgeon Donald Campbell retired.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on Medical Certificate:

Major John Barclay, of the Invalid Establishment.

Lieutenant Brooke Boyd, of the 68th Regiment N. I.

1st Lieutenant Nathaniel Alexander Staples, of the Regiment of Artillery.

The unexpired portions of the leave of absence obtained respectively by the undermentioned Officers in General Orders, Nos. 31. 39, and 83, dated the 3d and 10th February and 31st March 1841, and No. 108 of the 29th April last, are cancelled from the dates specified.

Major Henry Roche Osborn, of the 54th Regiment N. I., from the 30th ultimo.

Brevet Captain James Corse Scott, of the 20th Regiment N. I., Sub-Assistant Commissary General, from the 26th ultimo.

Brevet Captain George Burd Reddie, of the 29th Regiment N I, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, from the 29th ultimo.

Lieutenant James Gordon Caulfeild, of the 68th Regiment N. I., from the 26th ultimo.

Superintending Surgeon George King, of the Medical Department, from the 26th ultimo.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Benjamin Hinton, attached to the Civil Station of Akyab, (on leave at the Presidency) is, at his own request, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Surgeon Thomas Smith, late Physician General, is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company, from the 31st ultimo.

ERRATUM.

In General Orders No. 327, dated the 30th ultimo, notifying the retirement from the service of Major J. A. Crommelin, of the Corps of Engineers, for—"on the Pension of *his rank*" read—"on the Pension of *a Captain.*"

The Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 5 of 1843.—The leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, granted by the Bombay Government, to Lieutenant F. A. Jackson, of the 62d Bengal Native Infantry, from the 12th January to the 1st June 1842, is confirmed.

Resaldar Wuzier Khan, late 1st Regiment Shah Shoojah's Cavalry, is admitted to the Order of Merit for his devoted courage and gallant conduct in an Action with the Enemy, on the 28th August 1842.

*Fort William, 9th January*, 1843.

No. 6 of 1843.—Lieutenant James Gordon Caulfeild, of the 68th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on Medical Certificate.

W. M. N. STURT, *Major,*
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 1st December*, 1842.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Engineer.—Captain J. A. Crommelin, from 8th November to 31st December in extension, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.

10th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. R. Munro, from 10th Nov. to 5th December in extension, to enable him to rejoin his corps.

17th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign D. Briggs, from 1st August to 7th September to remain at Mozufferpore, on Medical Certificate and enable him to join his corps.

32d Regt. N. I.—Ensign W. A. G. Hickey, from 15th Nov. to 5th January 1843, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on Medical Certificate.

29th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. C. A. Morris, Adjutant, 1st Light Infantry Battalion, from 15th November to 31st Dec., in extension, to remain at Simlah, on Medical Certificate.

The following orders, issued by Major General G. Pollock, C. B., commanding the troops returning from Affghanistan, are confirmed:

Dated the 23d Sept. 1842, directing the following Medical arrangements:

Surgeon J. Magrath, of the 37th, to do duty with the 26th Regt. of N. I.

Assistant Surgeon G. J. Berwick, M. D., to take Medical charge of No. 6 Light field battery, 5th Company sappers and miners, and Captain Backhouse's mountain train.

Assistant Surgeon T. Thomson, M. D., late of the 37th Native Infantry, to do duty with the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry.

Assistant Apothecary Henry Coles to do duty with Her Majesty's 9th Foot.

Acting Assistant Steward William Tomasson to do duty with Her Majesty's 31st Foot.

Dated the 23d Sept. 1842, directing Lieut. and Brevet Capt. G. St. P. Lawrence, of the 11th, to do duty with the 1st Regt. of Light Cavalry.

Dated the 28th Sept. 1842 directing Assistant Surgeon J. C. Brown, doing duty with the 3d troop 2d Brigade of horse Artillery, to afford Medical aid to No. 6 Light field battery, and Assistant Surgeon D. McRae, of the 3d troop 1st Brigade, to assume Medical charge of the 5th Company of sappers and miners.

Dated the 8th Oct. 1842, directing Hospital Apprentice William Hefferan, recently appointed to the subordinate Medical Department, to join and do duty in the Hospital of Her Majesty's 9th Regt. of Foot.

Dated the 9th Oct. 1842, directing Lieut. J. C. Haughton, of the 31st Regt. of N. I, and late of Shah Shoojah's

service, to do duty with Captain Broadfoot's corps of sappers and miners.

Dated the 9th Oct. 1842, directing Lieut. E. A. H. Webb, of the 38th Madras N. I., and the men of the late Shah's, 6th Infantry Regiment, to be attached to and do duty with the 3d Shah's or Capt. J. H. Craigie's Regt. of Infantry.

Dated the 11th Oct. 1842, directing Assistant Surgeon D. McRae, of the 3d troop 1st Brigade of horse Artillery, to afford Medical aid to the detachment of Artillery, under the command of Lieut. F. W. Cornish.

Dated the 9th Nov. 1842, directing the following Medical appointments:

Assistant Surgeon C. A. Elderton to afford Medical aid to the 64th Regiment of Native Infantry, during the indisposition of Assistant Surgeon G. Harper, or until further orders; and Assistant Surgeon R. H. L. Bird to assume Medical charge of the 3d Company 2d Battalion of Artillery.

Assistant Apothecary John Mathews to join and do duty with the 3d troop 2d Brigade of horse Artillery, as acting Steward.

Native Doctors Achar Khan and Futteh Khan to join and do duty, the former with the 33d, and the latter with the 26th Regt. of N. I.

Dated the 11th November 1842, directing Assistant Surgeon D. McRae, of the 3d troop 1st Brigade of horse Artillery, to afford Medical aid to the 4th Company of sappers and miners.

Dated the 14th November 1842, directing Assistant Surgeon E. Hare, of the 35th Regiment of Light Infantry, to afford Medical aid to the staff attached to the Head Quarters of the force, during the absence of Surgeon A. Davidson, M. D.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 2d December, 1842.*

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has great gratification in notifying to the army, that on the arrival of the troops under the command of Major General G. Pollock, C. B., at Ferozepore, he has been empowered, by the Right Honourable the Governor General, to permit officers of the army generally, who are entitled to the indulgence, to proceed to the Presidency, or to Bombay preparatory to submitting applications for furlough to Europe, on account of their private affairs.

Applications from officers proceeding via Bombay must be accompanied by the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

Officers marching in command of troops by the routes.

From Kurnaul to Umballa, from Seharunpore to Umballa, and from Umballa to Bar, will hereafter make application for supplies to the Assistant to the Envoy at the Court of Lahore, residing at Umballa; and those marching in command of troops by the routes.

From Kurnaul to Ferozepore, from Delhi to Ferozepore, from Umballa to Loodianah, from Loodianah to Bar, and from Loodianah to Ferozepore, will, in like manner, make application for supplies to the Assistant to the Envoy at the Court of Lahore, residing at Loodianah.

Route books to be corrected accordingly.

The Battalion order by Captain J. Fisher, commanding the Sirmoor Local Battalion, dated the 25th ultimo, directing Lieutenant and Adjutant W. B. Lumley to act as 2d in command to the corps, from the 12th of October last, is confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

44th Regiment of N. I.—Lieut. R. H. Gennys to be Adjutant, vice Hasell appointed to the 2d Regiment of Oude Local Infantry.

1st Light Infantry Battalion.—Lieut. J. P. Caulfield to be Adjutant, vice Morris removed.

Sirmoor Local Battalion.—Lieutenant C. Reid, of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant, during the period Lieut. Lumley may hold the office of 2d in command to the corps, or until further orders.

Quarter Master Sergeant and acting Sergeant Major Thomas Nevin of the 6th Regiment of Light Cavalry, is appointed Sergeant Major to the corps, vice Swanton deceased.

Quarter Master Sergeant Joseph Richardson, of the 11th, at present doing duty with the 6th Regiment of Light Cavalry, is transferred to the latter corps, vice Nevin promoted.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 29th November, 1842.*

In conformity with the instructions conveyed in General Orders by the Right Honourable the Governor General, of the 4th ultimo, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs the transfer of the following details from the 1st, 2d and 5th Regiments of the late Shah Shooja's Infantry, to the Regiment of Kelat-i-Ghilzie to complete the establishment of that corps; viz., from the 1st Regiment, 1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 1 naick, 2 drummers, 85 privates,

2d Regiment, 1 jemadar, 2 havildars, 1 naick, 1 drummer, 84 privates.

5th ditto, 1 jemadar, 2 havildars, 2 drummers, 84 privates.

Total, 1 subadar, 3 jemadars, 6 havildars, 2 naicks, 5 drummers, 253 privates.

The remaining officers and men of the 1st, 2d and 5th Regiments of the late Shah's Infantry are transferred to corps in the Bengal Army, in the following proportions, and under the conditions expressed in the General Order by the Right Honourable the Governor-General, of the 16th of June last:

*Scale of distribution throughout the Native Infantry of the line of the 1st, 2d and 5th Regiment of Infantry, raised for the service of His Late Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk.*

From the 1st Regiment of Infantry, 1 havildar, 1 naick, 16 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 naick to 1st Regiment Native Infantry.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 naick to 2d ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 naick to 3d ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 naick to 4th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 naick to 5th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 havildar to 6th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 havildar to 7th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 havildar to 8th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 havildar to 9th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 havildar to 10th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 havildar to 11th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 havildar to 12th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 havildar to 13th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 havildar to 14th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 havildar to 15th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 havildar to 16th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 havildar to 17th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 havildar to 18th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 havildar to 19th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 havildar to 20th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 havildar to 21st ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 havildar to 22d ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 havildar to 23d ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 havildar to 24th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 havildar 1 naick to 25th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 havildar 1 naick to 26th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 3 sepoys ditto 2d ditto 13 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 havildar 1 naick to 27th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 havildar 1 naick, ditto 2d ditto 15 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 havildar 1 naick to 28th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 havildar 1 naick, ditto 2d ditto 15 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 havildar 1 naick, to 29th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 havildar 1 naick, ditto 2d ditto 15 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 havildar 1 naick to 30th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 havildar 1 naick, ditto 2d ditto 15 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 havildar 1 naick to 31st ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 havildar 1 naick, ditto 2d ditto 15 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 havildar 1 naick to 32d ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 havildar 1 naick, ditto 2d ditto 15 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 havildar 1 naick to 33d ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 havildar 1 naick ditto 2d ditto 15 sepoys, to 34th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 havildar 1 naick ditto 2d ditto 15 sepoys, to 35th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 havildar 1 naick ditto 2d ditto 15 sepoys, to 36th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 naick ditto 2d ditto 1 havildar 15 sepoys, to 37th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 naick ditto 2d ditto 1 havildar 15 sepoys, to 38th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar ditto 2d ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 15 sepoys, to 39th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar ditto 2d ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 15 sepoys, to 40th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 drummer ditto 2d ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 15 sepoys, to 41st ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 drummer ditto 2d ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, to 42d ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 drummer ditto 2d ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, to 43d ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 drummer ditto 2d ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, to 44th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 drummer ditto 2d ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, to 45th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 drummer ditto 2d ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, to 46th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 drummer ditto 2d ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, to 47th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 drummer ditto 2d ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, to 48th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 drummer ditto 2d ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, to 49th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 drummer ditto 2d ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, to 50th ditto.

Ditto 1st ditto 1 drummer ditto 2d ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 havildar 1 naick 16 sepoys, to 51st ditto.

Ditto 2d ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 havildar 1 naick 1 drummer 16 sepoys, ditto 5th ditto 1 naick, to 52d ditto.

Ditto 2d ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 havildar 1 naick 1 drummer ditto 5th ditto 1 naick 17 sepoys, to 53d ditto.

Ditto 2d ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 havildar 1 naick 1 drummer ditto 5th ditto 1 naick 17 sepoys, to 54th ditto.

Ditto 2d ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 havildar 1 naick 1 drummer ditto 5th ditto 1 naick 17 sepoys, to 55th ditto.

Ditto 2d ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 havildar 1 naick 1 drummer ditto 5th ditto 1 naick 17 sepoys, to 56th ditto.

Ditto 2d ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 havildar 1 naick 1 drummer ditto 5th ditto 1 naick 17 sepoys, to 57th ditto.

Ditto 2d ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 havildar 1 naick 1 drummer ditto 5th ditto 1 naick 17 sepoys, to 58th ditto.

Ditto 2d ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 havildar 1 naick 1 drummer ditto 5th ditto 1 naick 17 sepoys, to 59th ditto.

Ditto 2d ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 havildar 1 naick 1 drummer ditto 5th ditto 1 naick 17 sepoys, to 60th ditto.

Ditto 2d ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 havildar 1 naick 1 drummer ditto 5th ditto 1 naick 17 sepoys, to 61st ditto.

Ditto 2d ditto 1 havildar 1 naick 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 naick 1 drummer 17 sepoys, to 62d ditto.

Ditto 2d ditto 1 havildar 1 naick ditto 5th ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 naick 1 drummer 17 sepoys, to 63d ditto.

Ditto 2d ditto 1 havildar 1 naick ditto 5th ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 naick 1 drummer 17 sepoys, to 64th ditto.

Ditto 2d ditto 1 havildar 1 naick ditto 5th ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 naick 1 drummer 17 sepoys, to 65th ditto.

Ditto 2d ditto 1 havildar 1 naick ditto 5th ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 naick 1 drummer 17 sepoys, to 66th ditto.

Ditto 2d ditto 1 havildar 1 naick ditto 5th ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 naick 1 drummer 18 sepoys, to 67th ditto.

Ditto 2d ditto 1 havildar 1 naick ditto 5th ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 naick 1 drummer 18 sepoys, to 68th ditto.

Ditto 2d ditto 1 havildar 1 naick ditto 5th ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 naick 1 drummer 18 sepoys, to 69th ditto.

Ditto 2d ditto 1 havildar 1 naick ditto 5th ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 naick 1 drummer 18 sepoys, to 70th ditto.

Ditto 2d ditto 1 naick ditto 5th ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 havildar 1 naick 1 drummer 18 sepoys, to 71st ditto.

Ditto 2d ditto 1 naick ditto 5th ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 havildar 1 naick 1 drummer 18 sepoys, to 72d ditto.

Ditto 2d ditto 1 naick ditto 5th ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 havildar 1 naick 1 drummer 18 sepoys, to 73d ditto.

Ditto 2d ditto 1 naick, ditto 5th ditto 1 subadar or jemadar as jemadar 1 havildar 1 naick 1 drummer 18 sepoys, to 74th ditto.

Total 41 subadars or jemadars as jemadars 102 havildars 111 naicks 34 drummers 1200 sepoys.

MEMORANDUM.

Strength of the 1st Infantry on the 1st November 16 subadars or jemadars 35 havildars 39 naicks 13 drummers 504 sepoys.

Ditto 2d ditto ditto 16 subadars or jemadars 36 havildars 37 naicks 11 drummers 483 sepoys.

Ditto 5th ditto ditto 4 subadars or jemadars 34 havildars 37 naicks, 15 drummers 466 sepoys.

Total 45 subadars or jemadars 108 havildars 113 naicks 30 drummers 1453 sepoys.

Deduct, transferred to the Regiment of Kelat-i Ghilzie, 4 subadars or jemadars 6 havildars 2 naicks 5 drummers 253 sepoys.

Distributed to corps of Native Infantry as above, 41 subadars or jemadars 102 havildars 111 naicks 34 drummers 1200 sepoys.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 3d December, 1842.*

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Brigadier G. Moore, of the 18th ultimo, appointing Captain E. J. Watson, of the 59th Regiment of Native Infantry, to act as Major of Brigade to the 3d Infantry Brigade of the army of reserve, until the arrival of Captain H. D. Maitland.

By Major General W. Battine, C. B., of the 16th ultimo, appointing Surgeon J. Greig, of the 29th Regt. of N. I., to the Medical charge of the staff of the 2d division of the army of reserve.

By Lieutenant-Colonel T. Oliver, commanding at Lucknow, dated the 20th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon W. Pringle, M. D., of the 56th Regiment of Native Infantry, to afford Medical aid to the left wing of the 2d Regt. Oude Local Infantry.

By Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Pemberton, commanding at Banda, dated the 20th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon G. E. Morton, of the 67th Regiment of Native Infantry, to afford Medical aid to the Civil establishments and jail, in the room of Assistant Surgeon A. C. Morison, of the 13th Native Infantry, proceeding on service with his Regt.

The Loodianah Station Order of the 7th ultimo, directing the Commissariat Agent to furnish two hackeries for the conveyance of the sick of the 2d Light Infantry Battalion.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

12th Regt. of N. I.—Lieut. W. S. Ferris to be Interpreter and Quarter Master.

Surgeon T. Forrest is removed from the 46th to the 57th Regt. of N. I., vice Surgeon C. Finch, M. D., from the latter to the former corps: this order to take effect from the 1st proximo.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

6th Battalion Artillery.—Lieutenant N. A. Staples, Interpreter and Quarter Master, from 1st December to 15th March 1843, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

1st European Light I.—Lieut. J. W. Bennett, from 8th July to 15th Dec., to enable him to join his Regt. at Ferozepore.

10th Regt. Native Infantry.—Lieutenant F. D'O. Bigney, from 1st Nov. to 5th Dec., in extension to enable him to rejoin.

30th Regt. N. I.—Ensign T. W. Seager, from 5th October to 1st December, to visit Peshawur, on Medical Certificate.

65th Regt. N. I.—Capt. R. Taylor, from 15th Dec. to 15th Sept. 1843, in extension, to remain at Darjeeling, on Medical Certificate.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 5th December, 1842.*

The following orders are confirmed, under the Authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.

By Major General Sir J. Thackwell, K. C. B., commanding the Cawnpore Division, dated the 6th and 25th of October last, the former directing the hire of 3 sirdars and 33 store lascars, for the purpose of examining, packing and loading the stores, attached to the Artillery at Jhansi, and the latter directing the following establishment to be entertained for the train under despatch towards Keitah, from Cawnpore and Jhansi:

1 conicopoly, 1 sail-maker, 1 sicklegar, 2 sirdar bildars and 20 bildars.

By Brigadier C. Graham C. B., commanding the Artillery of the army of reserve, dated the 15th ultimo appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain R. R. Kinleside, of the 2d troop 3d Brigade, to be Brigade Quarter Master.

The Presidency Division Order of the 19th ultimo, directing the undermentioned young officers, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the corps specified opposite to their respective names, is confirmed:

Ensign P. H. P. Gui, 49th Regiment of Native Infantry, Dinapore.

Ensign E. Van Heythuyson Holt, 24th Regt. of N. I., Jubbulpore.

Ensign W. J. Ward, 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, Berhampore.

Ensign G. H. M. Mason, 55th Regt. of N. I., Ferozepore.

Ensign A. H. Haterson, with the first Regt. of N. I. at Barrackpore, until the arrival of the 69th Regt., to which he stands posted.

Cheuic Tewarree, Sepoy, of the 74th Regiment of Native Infantry, having been examined by a Medical Committee, and pronounced to be a malingerer, is to be paid up and discharged the service, on the receipt of this order at Loodianah.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 6th December,* 1842.

From Secy. to Govt. Mily. Dept No. 92, 20th June, 1842. — Sergeant John Lloyd, of the 2d European Regiment, is, under the authority conveyed in the letter quoted in the margin, transferred to the Town Major's list and attached to the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, from the 1st instant.

The orders issued by Major General W. Nott, commanding a field force in Affghanistan, dated the 13th and 31st of October last, the former directing Assistant Surgeon W. Calum, of the 3d Regt. of Bombay Light Cavalry, to afford Medical aid to a detachment of the 1st Bengal Irregular Cavalry, and the latter directing Assistant Surgeon R. T. C. Baxter, of the Bombay horse Artillery, to resume Medical charge of Captain Blood's battery, are confirmed, under the Authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.

The following removals and postings will take place in the Regt. of Artillery:

Captain R. Horsford, from the 2d Company 7th Battalion to the 2d Company 4th Battalion.

Capt. F. B. Boileau, from the 3d Company 4th Battalion to the 2d Company 7th Battalion.

Capt. F. K. Duncan, from the 2d Company 3d Battalion to the 5th Company 6th Battalion.

Capt. A. Wilson, (on staff employ) from the 5th Company 6th Battalion to the 2d Company 6th Battalion.

Lieutenant E. S. Capel, of the 53d Regt. of N. I., is appointed to officiate as 2d in command of the Nusseree Battalion, during the absence of Captain O'Brien, and directed to join.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 7th December,* 1842.

The Cawnpore Division Order of the 11th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. A. Humfrays, of the 3d troop 3d Brigade of horse Artillery, to relieve Capt. O'Brien from the charge of the 7th Division Department of public works, is confirmed, under the Authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Regimental orders issued on the 7th and 24th of October last, by Lieutenant-Colonel T. Wright, commanding Her Majesty's 39th Regiment of Foot, directing the acting Quarter Master to provide two hackeries one for the conveyance of the lame and weakly men, and one for the sick of the Regiment.

The Presidency Division Order of the 22d ultimo, directing Ensign T. A. Corbett, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 24th Regiment of N. I. at Jubbulpore.

The Cawnpore Division Order of the 24th ultimo, appointing Sergeant Joseph Brandon, of the 4th Company 4th Battalion of Artillery, to act as park Sergeant, during the annual practice of the Artillery.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.—At Calcutta, W. D. H. Oehme, Esq. to Anne, widow of the late W. Watson, Esq.

BIRTHS.—Dec. 15. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. W. Mullins, of a son.—25. At Bolaraum, the lady of William Thompson, Esq. of a daughter.—At Madras, the wife of the Rev. H. Harley, of a son.—Jan. 3. At Mobaruk Munzil, near Moorshedabad, the lady of Captain St. G. Showers, of a daughter.—6. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Lieut. Colonel W. J. Gairdner, commanding the 14th Regt. B. N. I. of a son.—12. At Calcutta, Mrs. B. F. Harvey, of a son.—At Berhampore, the lady of A. F. Annand, Esq. Civil Service, of a daughter.—13. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. M. Fleming, of a daughter, (still-born.)—At Calcutta, Mrs. S. L. Webb, wife of Mr. Samuel Webb, Veterinary Establishment, of a son.—14. At Burrisaul, the wife of Mr. J. G. Aratoon, of a son.—15. At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. A. Turner, 1st Regt. N. I. of a son.—At Calcutta, the wife of Mr J. F. Henderson, of the firm of A. Thompson and Co., of a daughter.—At Calcutta, Mrs. William Stewart Smith, of a son.—17. At Calcutta, the lady of Richmond Beetson, Esq. of a son.—At Calcutta, Mrs. John Turnbull, of a daughter.—At Serampore, the wife of Mr. John D'Cruz, Asst. to the Magistrate, of a daughter.—18. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. A. Ryper, of the Gurranhutta Dispensary, of a daughter.—19. The lady of Lieut. Colonel G. Warren, Town Major of Fort William, of a son.—At Dinapore, Mrs. Brice, of a son.

DEATHS.—Oct. 10. At Woosung, Mr. Henry Blowers, Chief Officer transport Rohomaney, aged 30 years.—Nov. 17. At Camp Nowshera, two marches from Peshawur, Captain Alexander Webster, 43d Light Infantry.—25. At Hongkong, suddenly, on board his ship, the Lysander, Captain Curry.—Dec. 22. At Ceylon, Jane Hicks, the beloved wife of Major G. T. Parke, Deputy Commissary General.—26. At Sylhet, Daniel Donovan, Quarter Master Sergeant, 28th Regt. N. I. aged 35 years.—30. At Allahabad, Mrs. Elizabeth Ereth, aged 60 years.—31. At Allahabad, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, wife of Mr. Thomas Jones, aged 19 years, 2 months and 4 days.—Jan. 1. At Hissar, the infant daughter of Mrs. M. A. Smith.—7. At Subathoo, Margaret, the beloved wife of Captain E. A. Moore, of the Invalid Establishment.—8. At Sumbhulpore, the youngest twin son of C. L. Babington, Esq. aged two and a half days.—9. At Calcutta, Hugh Charles Campbell, the infant son of the Rev. William Hope Meikiejohn, aged 13 days.—At Calcutta, the affectionate and beloved wife of C. W. Mullins, Esq.—At Bombay, of abscess in the liver, James Cunningham, Esq. M. D. aged 37 years, late Staff Surgeon at Ahmednuggur, being the last of three brothers, who have been cut off in the prime of life in this country.—11. At Gowhatty, R. V. Snuter, Esq. late Assistant Surgeon of Nowgong.—12. At Calcutta, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Richard Parmer, aged 28 years and 7 months.—At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Dalrymple, relict of the late Mr. T. W. Dalrymple, aged 55 years.—14. At Chandernagore, Mr. S. Arnaud, Police Interpreter, aged 44 years.—22. At Calcutta, Joseph Gurney, the infant son of Henry Chapman, Esq. aged 8 months.—At Macao, Captain William Maquis, (late H. C. S.) of the transport Thames, aged 42 years.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 14. The German ship Paradies, P. Fybrantz, from Hamburgh 15th July, and Pernambuco 22d September.—The English ship Queen, D. McLeod, from London 9th, and Portsmouth 12th September.

— 15. The English Ship Framjee Cowasjee, R. Edwards, from Macao 8th, and Singapore 19th December.—The English Barque Edward Bilton, G. S. Hall, from the Mauritius 13th November.

— 16. The English Ship Argaum, J. Leitch, from Greenock 19th September.

17. The English Barque Vellore, W. Bell, from London 29th May, the Cape of Good Hope 20th October, and Madras 23d December.

— 18. The English Barque Bolton, J. P. Robinson, from Macao 11th November, Singapore 13th, and Penang 21th December.

Jan. 19. The Dutch Brig *Tartar*, P. Rough, from Java 29th October, and Singapore 21st December.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per Queen from Portsmouth.—Mrs. G. Dougal and child, Mrs. Rowland, Mrs. Clapperton, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Peacock, Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. McCabe, Mrs. Logan; Misses Westmacott, Clapperton, Stuart, J. Clapperton, A. Clapperton, and Morley; Mrs. Studd, Mrs. McKinnon, Mrs. M. McKinnon; Mr. Dougal, Merchant; Mr. Combe, Civil Service; Lieut. Philpotts, Bengal Native Infantry; Mr. Lay, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Montague, Cadet; Mr. Paine, Merchant; Lieut. Kelly, H. M's. 31st Foot; Mr. Cavan, Mr. Hastings, Assistant Surgeon; Messrs. Thomson and Barnett, Cadets; Mr. Mendham, Messrs. Logan, Murray, Kelcott, and McCabe, Merchants; Messrs. Natesser and McNeil, Cadets; Mr. McPherson, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Wegney, Cadet; Mr. Grant, Assistant Surgeon; Messrs. Pyne, Lugson, and Moore, Cadets; Mr. Dartmeder, Merchant; Mr. Remy, Cadet; Mr. Lloyd, Bengal Pilot Service. Steerage Passengers.—Mrs. Webb; Messrs. Webb, Hewick, Cousins, seven European Servants; thirteen Native female servants; two men ditto, and four Company's recruits; Messrs. Palmer and Griffiths; Daniel, Company's Invalids.

Per Framjee Cowasjee from Macao.—Mrs. M. Martin and Samuel Hyde, Esq. Merchant.

Per Edward Bilton from Newcastle.—Mrs. Hall.

Per Vellore from Madras.—Mr. G. Goldsmith, late 3d officer of the Samarang, wrecked.

Per Bolton.—Mrs. Robinson. From Singapore.—Mrs. Pauling and Miss Pauling. From Penang.—Miss Ibbetson, and Richard Ibbetson, Esq.

*Per Tartar.*—Mrs. Rough and family.

*Per Queen.*—Governor Bonham.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per Plantagenet for London.—Mesdames M. Richardson, E. Sunderland and child, Fagan and family, R. J. R. Campbell, J. Oman and family, N. S. Sweedland and child, J. Spence, J. Gregg, Colville; Misses Walker, Jose Gordon, Gregg, and Meiklejohn; Masters Taylor and Pogson; T. Bailey, Esq. C. S., Captains Miller, H. M's. 10th Regt., Fagan, Engineers; E. Sunderland, and G. Gordon; J. Can, J. F. Twisden and T. Ross, Esqrs. branch pilots, and 13 servants.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | SELL.] | [BUY. |
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| Transfer 5 per Cent. Paper ....... | Prem. 11 8 | a 12 8 |
| Stock Paper { Transfer Loan of 1835-36 interest payable in Eng. } | Prem. 11 2 | a 12 2 |
| Second 5 pr. ct. { From No. 1151 a 15200 according to Numbers } | ,, 3 0 | a 3 4 |
| Third or Bombay 5 per Cent. ......... | ,, 2 0 | a 2 8 |
| New 5 per Cent. ............ | ,, 4 0 | a 4 8 |
| 4 per Cent. ... ..... | Disct. 4 8 | a 5 0 |

BANK SHARES.

| | | SELL. | BUY. |
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| Bengal Bank ...... | (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) | Prem. 2500 | a 2550 |
| Union Bank ... ... | (Co.'s Rs. 1,000) | ,, [illegible]0 | a 105 |
| Agra Bank ... ... | (Co.'s Rs. 500) | ,, 100 | a 105 |
| Bombay Bank ...... ............... ..... | | 100 | a 120 |

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

## CIRCULAR.

TO THE MESSES OF HER MAJESTY'S AND THE HON. COMPANY'S REGIMENTS AND RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

MESSRS. TULLOH AND COMPANY HAVE COMPLETED MOST EXTENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE FIRST HOUSES IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE FOR RECEIVING REGULAR SHIPMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS,

Sent out to them regularly and they are always prepared to execute commissions with expedition and every article is guaranteed to arrive at the most distant Stations in India in the best condition.

*Messes of Regiments and others taking their regular supplies, allowed a liberal credit.*

FIRST RATE WINES,

CHAMPAGNE,

*Of the best vintages.*

A SMALL QUANTITY SENT OUT OCCASIONALLY IN PINTS.

FIRST GROWTH CLARETS.

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| Destournel. | St. Estephe. |
| Chateau Lafitte. | St. Julien. |
| Chateau Margaux. | Gruand La Rose. |

SUPERIOR

BROWN, GOLDEN AND PALE SHERRIES,

IN WOOD AND BOTTLE, QUARTS AND PINTS.

DIRECT CONSIGNMENTS OF

SUPERB OLD SHERRY AND MADEIRA.

Thus securing regular supplies of the choicest Wines of a quality rarely met with in India.

OLD PORT.

RED AND WHITE BURGUNDY HERMITAGE, BUCELLAS, HOCK, SAUTERNE AND BARSAC.

SPIRITS OF EVERY KIND.

GENUINE LIQUEURS.

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| Maraschino. | Noyeau, red and white. |
| Dutch Liqueur. | Parfait Amour, and |
| Curaçoa. | Cherry Brandy. |

FRESH PALE ALE,

*From BASS, Truman, Hanbury and Co. Meakin, Saunders, Tennent and ALLSOPP.*

CANTEEN MESSES.

*The Managers of Canteen Messes will be supplied at the Lowest rates.*

A LARGE STOCK OF RIPE ALE & PORTER, IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

PICKLES, SAUCES, &c. &c.

Large consignments are received from Crosse, and Blackwell, H. Davis and Co., Wyatt, Burgess and others.

HAMS AND CHEESE,

Put up in Tin and will reach the most distant stations in the best condition.

LARGE OX TONGUES.

HERMETICALLY SEALED PROVISIONS,

*From Cooper, Moir, McDonald and others.*

Salmon, Oysters, Turtle Soup, Stewed and Roasted Meats, Hare, Finnon Haddocks, Salmon, Trout, Venison, and all Articles of this description.

BREAKFAST, DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES.

*Of the most fashionable patterns.*

GLASS AND PLATED-WARE.

BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED

HARNESS AND SADDLERY,

From the Firms of Hall and Son, *Peat, Whippy,* Johnston and others.

CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY,

*From the first Houses in London.*

JAMS, JELLIES AND MARMALADE,

*In patent jars, which are found to preserve the flavour of the fruit in a very superior manner to the common jar.*

FRENCH AND ENGLISH TART FRUITS.

GROCERY.

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|---|---|
| Genoa Macaroni. | Barley. |
| Prunes. | Zante Currants. |
| Vermicelli. | Raisins. |
| Tapioca. | Cocoa and |
| Oatmeal. | Chocolate. |
| Pearl Sago. | |

PATENT MEDICINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

*PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS.*

BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED

TOOTH, NAIL, FLESH, AND HAIR BRUSHES.

THE FINEST

MERINO AND OTHER CLOTHS,

FLANNEL, HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY & MILLINERY.

From Bodelio's and other French Houses.

MANILLA AND HAVANNAH CIGARS.

THE FINEST GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CHINA GOODS.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BARREL'D

FOWLING PIECES, RIFLES AND PISTOLS,

From Nock, Joseph Manton, Parker, Mills and Sons, Chas. Moore, Jones, Westley Richards, and other eminent Makers.

PATENT SHOT AND GUNPOWDER.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA DRAB AND BLACK BEAVER HATS.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.

BILLIARD BALLS, CUES, MACES AND CLOTH.

CRICKET BATS, BALLS, AND WICKETS.

## IMPERIAL TEA WAREHOUSE.

No. 6½, Tank-Square,

*S. E. Corner Scotch Kirk.*

THE Proprietor respectfully solicits the Patronage of the Public and begs to subjoin a list of Teas for sale at the Warehouse, which were most carefully selected at Canton by a professional Tea-taster.

The object of the Proprietor is to supply the Public with TEAS of the HIGHEST CHARACTER, at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES; and he is confident of meeting both those ends, from the means he has at his command.

In offering these Goods for CASH, the Proprietor is enabled to sell them at 25 PER CENT. LESS than could be afforded, were credit allowed; as the expense of Bill-collecting and losses from deaths, &c., fully amount to that per-centage.

All packages leaving the Warehouse will be carefully put up and sealed; and it is recommended that no Tea be deposited in glass vessels of any description.

All applications are requested to be made to Mr. Richard Harris, who is authorised to effect Sales and receive payment for the same.

Oolong in canisters, at 7-4 and 5 Rs.

Hyson, at Co.'s Rs. 5-4, 4-12, 4, 3-8 and 3-4 per seer.

Gunpowder and Imperial, at 4-12.

Young Hyson and Orange Pekoe, at 4 Rs.

Congo, at 2-8 and 2 Rs.

Pouchong, at 4-8 and 3-4.

Flowery Pekoe, per 10-catty box 20 Rs. per seer 5-8 and 3-8.

Souchong, ditto 16 Rs., ditto 3-8, 2-12 and 2-8.

Ditto, ditto 14 Rs., ditto 3-4.

Handsomely silk painted Boxes containing Souchong and Orange Pekoe mixed at 32 Rs. per Box.

COFFEE.

The finest Picked Mocha at one Rupee per seer.

TERMS—CASH.

THE best INDIGO SEED, in the *original sealed bags*, always on Sale *on Commission*, by CLARK and SONS, Bogwangolla, at the lowest rates.

FOR SALE.

TREASURY, NAVY, MISSIONARY and PRIVATE BILLS, of first rate character, in *convenient sums* and *dates* for family remittances.

MACKENZIE, LYALL AND CO.

*Calcutta Exchange.*

With reference to the above advertisement, Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL and Co. beg to add that they will be happy to purchase any Bills for parties in the Mofussil forwarding them home if required, free of Commission or any charge, save postage.

## FRESH SUPPLIES.

TO OFFICERS AND MESSES OF REGIMENTS RETURNING FROM AFFGHANISTAN.

MESSRS. MACKENZIE, LYALL AND CO. have the pleasure to announce, that in anticipation of the successful termination of the War, and the certain return of the forces to India this year, they have made very extensive additions to their Stock of Beer, Wines, Spirits, and Supplies, generally, and are prepared to execute and dispatch the largest orders at an hour's notice; and from the arrangements they have entered into with the Boat Agents, they guarantee that their supplies shall reach the most distant station, in perfect order and in much shorter time than they have usually done hitherto.

BEER AND PORTER,

Of October's brewing from *Bass and Alsopp*, in wood; also in quarts and pints, of all ages. London and country bottled Porter.

FRESH CLARETS,

Destournels, Gruand la Rose, Haut Margaux, St. Julien, and other brands.

CHOICE SHERRIES,

From Burdon and Grey, Rutherford, Oldham, Wardell, Black, and others; Pale and Brown, in wood and bottle.

PORT.

Rich Old Port Wine, selected to particular order from first rate London houses.

SUPERIOR

SPARKLING CHAMPAIGNE, MADEIRA, CIRCEAL, MALMSEY, HOCK, SAUTERNE, BURGUNDY, and LISBON, LIQUEURS and SYRUPS,

*Of all descriptions.*

DUMBLAT and CASTILLON'S

MILD FRENCH BRANDY, OLD ENGLISH BRANDY, HOLLAND'S GIN, GRAHAM'S GENEVA, OLD TOM, JAMAICA RUM, GLENLIVET and BRACKLA WHISKEY, CHERRY BRANDY, CURACOA, RASPBERRY and STRAWBERRY VINEGAR.

WARRANTED FRESH

OILMAN'S STORES,

GROCERY, CONFECTIONERY, TART FRUITS, HERMETICALLY CLOSED PROVISIONS, FRESH PINE, BERKLEY, AND CHEDDER CHEESE, PLUMP YORK HAMS, AND STREAKY BACON.

WARRANTED FIRST CHOP

HYSON, PEKOE, and POUCHONG TEAS,

DOUBLE REFINED LOAF SUGAR,

PATENT STEARINE CANDLES.

GENUINE

3 4 and 5 a Manilla Segars.

Prepared Tobacco and Hookah Snakes.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stationery. | Hard-ware. | Hosiery. |
| Saddlery. | Queen's-ware. | Haberdashery. |
| Millinery. | Hats. | &c. &c. |

Together with any other article in the market, procurable on the shortest notice.

## NOTICE.

ESTATE OF W. H. TWENTYMAN,

DECEASED.

TWENTYMAN AND CO.

*Watch-makers, Goldsmiths and Jewellers.*

CONTINUE to sell off their Stock at very reduced prices for Cash only.

CLOCKS and WATCHES—by McCabe and other makers.

SILVER PLATE—Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Sets.

JEWELLERY—of every description from the first houses in England, a portion of which has just been landed and is now exposed for sale, consisting of elegant Ladies and Gentlemen's Chains, Albert Chains, Rings, &c. &c.

SUNDRIES—Ink Stands of every description, gold and silver Snuff Boxes, Pen and Pencil Holders, &c. &c.

PLATED-WARE—Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Candlesticks, &c. &c.

Parties in the Mofussil will be so good as to apply through their own Agents, or send a remittance with their orders.

*Calcutta, 1st November, 1842.*

MESSRS. J. COCKBURN AND CO.

11, *New Broad-street, London.*

COMMISSIONS of all kinds executed as formerly. Price of supplies and rates of Commission, &c. &c. will be communicated by the undersigned on behalf of Messrs. J. C. and Co. in this Presidency.

NICHOLL AND WILKIE.

*Calcutta, 1st Dec. 1842.*

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

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*(Continued.)*

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——— J. H. Newman, on the prophetical office of the Church viewed relatively to Romanism and Popular Protestantism, 8vo. cloth, .. ... ... ... 6 9

——— T. Scott, edited by Rev. L. King, 8vo. cloth, .. .. .. 6 9

——— on select subjects, 8vo. cloth, ... ... .. .. .. 6 9

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——— C. Simeon, forming a Commentary upon every book of the Old and New Testament, to which is annexed, an improved Edition of a translation of Claude's Essay on the composition of a Sermon, 21 vols. 8vo. cloth, .. ...131 4

——— Dr. Smith on the Principles of Interpretation as applied to the Prophecies of Holy Scripture, 8vo. ½ calf, ... 8 0

——— ½ cloth, ... 6 0

——— J. Stillingfleet, preached in the Cathedral Church of Worcester, 8vo. ½ calf, .. .. .. .. .. .. 5 0

W. THACKER AND CO.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

As the members of the present Christian Community at Lucknow form but a small portion of Colonel Low's friends, and there are many in different parts of India who would gladly avail themselves of any opportunity of showing the estimation in which he is held by them, the Committee appointed by the subscribers at Lucknow beg to circulate for their information the proposal which was generally approved of by the Lucknow Community, and to assure those who may wish to subscribe, that they will have much pleasure in receiving their contribution to the Portrait.

"*To the Community at Lucknow.*

As Lieut. Colonel Low, C.B. Resident at Lucknow is about to leave India, it is proposed that a subscription should be opened for the purpose of obtaining a Portrait of him to be executed by George Beechey, Esq. and kept in the Banquetting Rooms at Lucknow, in order to perpetuate the recollection of the many virtues which have adorned his public and private character, that have caused him to be universally esteemed and respected, and have enabled him to conciliate the good opinion of every one who has had the happiness of knowing him.

Persons desirous of subscribing are requested to put down their names with the amount of their subscriptions, and to vote for a Committee who will prepare and present an Address to Colonel Low, C. B. previous to his departure."

In accordance with the above proposal a Committee was formed at Lucknow, and an Address presented—and although before Col. Low's departure it was impossible to ascertain the probable amount of subscriptions, Mr. Beechey very handsomely undertook to paint the picture.

By order of the Committee,
J. SPENCER LOGIN,
*Lucknow, 28th Dec.* 1842. *Secretary.*

## EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL AGENCY.

### MR. PARKE PITTAR

HAVING arranged the formation of an Agency, the particular object of which will be the transaction of affairs, connected with this country and Europe, begs to offer his services to the community of India, *in any way* they can be rendered available.

A peculiar and important feature in the Agency now established, will consist in the annual return of Mr. P. Pittar to India. Taking advantage of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam Vessels, he purposes re-visiting Calcutta about the latter end of every October, and returning to Europe about the middle of the following February, thus affording to persons entrusting the management of their affairs to his care, the opportunity of a *personal conference and explanation* of their views and intentions,—an advantage in the transaction of affairs of a complicated delicate or family nature, the greatness of which need not be commented upon.

A long residence in India, combined with an intimate knowledge of almost every description of manufactured article, and its various manufacturers, rendering him peculiarly fitted for the office of Agent to persons procuring their supplies or other articles, such as Table Equipages, Philosophical and Optical Instruments, Books, Maps, Sporting Apparatus, Musical Instruments, Military Equipments, Wines, &c., &c., *direct from* England or the Continent, he offers them his services with every confidence that his selections will give the most perfect satisfaction, whether as regarding quality, cheapness, or adaptation to the climate; but in the execution of these commissions, a previous remittance for their full amount, or reference for payment, will invariably be required.

Every article purchased through this Agency will be most minutely examined previous to its being packed and the same care under every circumstance, taken, as if persons were themselves individually present and superintending. Packages of a large size will, as usual, be shipped by fast-vessels to their destined port; but those of smaller dimensions, will, (unless otherwise instructed,) be sent through the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Office, *Overland:* thus enabling persons in most instances to receive their orders fully executed within four months from the date of the transmission of their instructions.

In transactions of a private and confidential nature a fair remuneration, according to circumstances, will be expected; in those of the ordinary nature of Agency Business, the Commission will be regulated by the customary rates; and for the selection, purchase and shipment of goods, a Commission of 5 per cent. on the gross amount will be charged.

Mr. P. Pittar has taken his passage in the *India* Steamer, to sail on the 10th February, for Suez and, therefore, requests for the present, that all letters intended for him may be directed to his residence, *No. 36, Dhurrumtollah, Calcutta;* but after her departure, to the address of MR. PARKE PITTAR, EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL AGENCY OFFICE, LONDON, where they will meet with the most prompt attention.

## THE HAIR.

### ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

A VEGETABLE PRODUCTION.

THE only article that produces and restores HAIR; also WHISKERS, MUSTACHIOS, and EYE-BROWS; prevents *Hair* from falling off or turning grey to the latest period of life; changes grey hair to its original COLOUR—frees it from *scurf*, and makes it beautifully SOFT, CURLY, and GLOSSY. In dressing HAIR, it keeps it firm in the *curl*, uninjured by *damp weather, crowded rooms*, the *dance*, or in the exercise of *riding*. To *Children*, it is invaluable, as it lays a foundation for a BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

ON PURCHASING, (Beware of Counterfeits!.!) ask for "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL"—and see that those words are on the envelope, with the Signature and Address, thus,—

A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, London, Counter-signed ALEX. ROWLAND.

To ensure the genuine article, see that the words "*Rowland's Macassar Oil*" are engraved on the back of the envelope nearly 1,500 times containing 29,028 letters—WITHOUT THIS NONE IS GENUINE. Price 3s. 6d.; 7s.; Family Bottles, (containing four small,) 10s. 6d. and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

*The following Testimonial is one of many thousands addressed to Messrs. Rowland & Son, 20, Hatton Garden, London.*

In every civilized country throughout the world the human hair is always found to be a subject of peculiar attention. Of the numerous compounds professing to promote or reproduce the hair, few have survived—even in name, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with a reputation already unparalleled, is still on the increase in public estimation; which *fact, together with innumerable* testimonial's (for perusal at the proprietors) is sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous as to its sovereign virtues so repeatedly shown, in *restoring, preserving*, and *beautifying* the *human hair*.

In Dressing the Hair, nothing can equal the effects of "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL," on either Natural or Artificial Hair, rendering it so admirably soft, that it will lie in any direction: it produces *beautiful flowing curls*, and, by the transcendant lustre it imparts, *renders the head dress truly enchanting!* It preserves the coiffure in the *heated atmosphere* of the *ball room*, and neutralizes the effects of *a damp atmosphere*, or *violent exercise.*

STOCK MARKET.—Company's Paper in the 4 and 5 per cent. loans—SHARES in the Bank of Bengal and Union Bank—BILLS on H. M.'s Treasury at 30 days' sight—Navy Bills—Colonial Bank Bills on the Directors in London—Bills under Letters of Credit—and other good Commercial Bills of Exchange, *at the rate of the day.*

J. W. ROBERTS

No. 16, Writers' Buildings.

Any letters, whether containing Correspondence or orders for this Paper, directed to the Editors of the *Friend of India*, and sent to Messrs. Thacker and Co., Messrs. Ostell and Co., the Rev. J. Thomas, Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta, or Mr. P. S. D'Rozario, No. 5, Tank Square, Calcutta, will reach the Editors at Serampore, early on the following morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS are received at the following rates:—

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| First two insertions, per line, ... ... | 0 | 4 |
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| Ditto, third and oftener ditto, ... ... | 8 | 0 |

It is requested that all communications may be addressed to the Editors at the Serampore Press.

PRINTED and published at the Serampore Press for the Editors every Thursday morning. Price 2 Rupees monthly, or 20 Rupees a year, if paid in advance.

☞ Subscriptions will be received at *Madras*, by Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and Co.; at *Bombay*, by Messrs. LECKIE and Co.; and in *London*, by Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co. 7, Leadenhall Street.

# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

*PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.*

No. 422. Vol. IX.] SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2D. 1843. { *Price 2 Co's. Rs. monthly, or 20 Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.*

MARCH OVERLAND MAIL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the latest safe date for the transmission of letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for despatch by the Steamer appointed to leave Bombay, with the Mail for Suez on the 1st of March next, will be Thursday, the 16th proximo.

WM. MOORE,
*Deputy Post-Master.*

*Genl. Post Office, 25th January, 1843.*

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Lord Ellenborough's Simlah Proclamation has not only found favour with the leading journals in London, the *Chronicle* and the *Globe* excepted, but is described in terms of extravagant praise. "It is a thoroughly English document, straight forward, manly, unreserved." "It is an admirably written and truly eloquent proclamation—as a state document it is one of the most concise, able and eloquent we ever read. There is not one word too much, not one comma too little." "Few state papers have so concisely enunciated such important principles, or arrested such general attention." "The proclamation is one of the most remarkable specimens of sound political good sense we have ever noticed." Yet this proclamation was, with a very few exceptions, universally condemned in India, by men of all parties, by Whigs and Tories, by those who were diametrically opposed to the occupation of Affghanistan, and by those who traced it up to the demands of self preservation. It is difficult to account for this laudatory strain, except on the supposition that the sudden announcement of the victorious close of a campaign, in which the sense of past disasters was rendered more keen by the anticipation of future embarrassments, has so dazzled the eyes, and captivated the minds of public writers as to make them insensible for the moment to the true character of the Proclamation. The dissatisfaction which this document created through the community in India, was not occasioned in the slightest degree by any regret that the war had ceased. Here its termination was hailed with feelings approaching to ecstacy. The liberation of the prisoners diffused a sentiment of joy through the country, which had never been before experienced. If the resolution to shake off Affghanistan, which the Proclamation distinctly announced, was received with less enthusiasm in India than in England, it was only because it had long been anticipated; and because we knew, not only that Lord Ellenborough had determined to have nothing farther to do with the countries beyond the Indus, but that if Lord Auckland had continued at the head of the Government, this consummation would have been brought about at an earlier period. The Proclamation was censured because it was felt that the position of a Governor General at the head of a vast empire, composed of the most heterogeneous materials, imposed on him the necessity of abstaining from the expression of any sentiment which could be identified with political animosities. It was felt, that while every Governor General was bound to correct any errors he might discover in the measures of his predecessor, it was highly impolitic openly to condemn them in a state paper which was intended to be read by the various chiefs of the country; and thus to break up the impression of that general identity of administrative policy which has characterized our Government, amidst every mutation of rulers, and constituted in the eyes of the natives one of its firmest safeguards. That impression was for the first time interrupted by the Simlah Proclamation; and we think it would be difficult to discover any advantage in this novel course of procedure sufficient to counterbalance its imprudence. The allusion to Sir W. Macnaghten, and his unparalleled errors, appeared in India in the light of an ungenerous reflection on the deceased Envoy, who, whatever might have been his faults, had himself fallen a victim to them. Notwithstanding this unity of opinion at home among our public writers of the present day, there is no reason to apprehend that their views of the propriety of gibbeting a previous administration, or of reflecting on the dead, will meet with any tenderness at the hands of the future historian.

Of all the opinions which have been delivered by the London Press on this celebrated Proclamation, those which we find in the *Patriot* appear to possess the greatest weight for their calm and discriminative character. The Editor of that paper has been invariably opposed to the policy of the war. His observations have therefore the merit of impartiality, as well as of a sound judgement, and we recommend them to the perusal of our readers.*

We fear it will be found rather an unfortunate circumstance that Lord Ellenborough's Proclamation has attracted so much notoriety. His subsequent notifications will thereby be brought more prominently under examination than they would otherwise have been. There are three Proclamations yet to be commented on; the order regarding the release of Dost Mahomed, the Somnath Gates, and the thirty tons of sweetmeats. They will give rise to much animadversion, and will assuredly be condemned by all those who have not allowed their judgements to be warped by party feelings. To such an extent however has this party spirit been allowed to influence the minds of the Conservative Journalists, that we should not be surprized to find it said, that the exhibition of Dost Mahomed at the victorious tournament of Ferozepore, was dictated by thoroughly English feelings; that the procession of the Somnath Gates was most eminently proper, both in a political and a religious point of view, and that the announcement of the *mehtaye*, was perfectly consistent with the dignity of a great Government.

The Appointment of Moonsiffs.—The *Hurkaru* has fallen into an error regarding the Orders issued to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut by the Deputy Governor on the nomination of Moonsiffs. He says, "an opinion seems to have been entertained of late by those who have the ear of the Governor that the selections of the Sudder were not altogether impartial. The expedient hit upon to remedy the supposed defect was to require that six names should be sent to the Governor every half year, with notes of the date of appointment and character of each officer." The requisition of the half yearly report did not, however, originate in any suspicion that the nominations of the Sudder were chargeable with partiality. If it had, the "expedient hit upon" to remedy the defect bespeaks little wisdom, for it consists simply in ordering the Court to make a half yearly report of the six best qualified Moonsiffs, instead of making the same report, on the spur of the occasion, whenever a vacancy occurred. And how the requisition of periodical reports should secure more impartiality than that of occasional reports, we cannot comprehend. The fact is, that the system of requiring a separate report for each vacancy, was found to be attended with inconvenience and delay, not only as it regarded the promotion of Moonsiffs from the second grade to the first, but also in the appointment of Sudder Ameens and Principal Sudder Ameens. The Government therefore 'hit on the expedient' of remedying this defect by directing that four half yearly nomination lists of officers, one for the higher, and another for the lower grade of Principal Sudder Ameens, the third for the Sudder Ameens, and the fourth for the first class of Moonsiffs, should be submitted to the Deputy Governor by the Sudder Court. The Executive Government is thus enabled without the delay or complication of a separate reference to that Court, to fill up offices which may have become vacant.

Our contemporary has also been mystified on another point. He says "all that they,"—the Government—"have gained," that is by having half yearly reports instead of reports drawn up on each vacancy, "is the privilege of passing over as many times as they think fit, the officer whom the Court place at the head, and promoting him whom they place at the bottom of the list." But had not Government this privilege before the establishment of half yearly reports; and indeed on every occasion on which a nomination list was forwarded to it? What our contemporary intends by the following sentence, we are unable to comprehend: "The subordinate officers cannot but be discouraged, therefore, when they perceive that the recommendations of the Sudder on their behalf are disregarded, or postponed to any considerations unconnected with the public interests." If he means to insinuate that the Deputy Governor has been governed in the selection of officers by "considerations unconnected with the public service," he ought to adduce the instances in which the head of the Government has been thus forgetful of the responsibilities of his station. In the present instance this allusion is peculiarly unfortunate, for Mr. Weston, the successful candidate, stood at the top of the Sudder Court's list.

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The Press of India.—It was remarked some years ago by the Editor of the *Hurkaru*, then under the able management of Mr. Sutherland, that the support given to the Press of India had for many years been stationary, and that the increase to the subscription list of any particular journal, was generally occasioned by defections from its contemporaries. That remark will no longer hold good. The increased circulation of newspapers, generally, is established beyond controversy by the facts which have been disclosed by the Editors. There was a time, when a paper with a thousand subscribers was a phenomenon. At the present time,—if

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* After this was in type, we found there was not room for the extract. It shall appear next week.

the circulation of the *Hurkaru* equals that of some of its competitors,—there are *five* journals in India with a circulation exceeding that amount. During the past year, the *Delhi Gazette* has gone ahead by the assistance of four hundred additional supporters. The *Bombay Times* had already reached the limit of its expectations, though not perhaps of its ambition, on the Continent of India, but its home circulation has been increased to an unprecedented extent. And the encouragement afforded to journalism in India by the smiles of the public, has this year enabled the *Calcutta Star*, the *Bombay Courier*, and the *Madras Athenæum* to enlarge their borders, and increase their attraction.

We trace this increase of the market for our commodities to three causes. First and foremost, to the Liberty of the Press granted by Sir Charles Metcalfe six years ago, which has emboldened those who write for the public to take a wider range of observation, and to discuss without fear, every domestic question in which their supporters were interested. Secondly, to the monthly steam communication established between India and England, and to the receipt by its agency of periodical intelligence from our beloved country and from the nations of Christendom, by which a new interest has been given to the movements of the civilized world, from which we were comparatively shut out by distance and uncertainty. The interest thus kindled has given additional attraction to the local journals by which this intelligence is diffused through the community. Lastly, the impulse which the journals have received within the last four years, and more especially within the last year, may be traced to the unexampled anxiety felt respecting the movement of our armies and the safety of our prisoners beyond the Indus. It is to this cause that the increased support of the *Delhi Gazette* may be ascribed. But it is to be hoped that the impulse which has thus been imparted to the periodical press of India, will survive the temporary cause which has given rise to it, and that our Editors will be enabled, by a judicious use of the resources derived from the monthly communication with England, and by their fearless and unbiassed discussion of local topics, to maintain the position they have attained. Lord Ellenborough's proclamations have lately afforded such abundant food for remark, that we have not as yet been permitted to feel the want of that stimulus which the news from Affghanistan used to supply; but whenever we may be deprived of this source of interest, the pursuits of peace, and the improvement of the country will, it is to be hoped, furnish topics of sufficient importance to retain the patronage which the Press now enjoys.

The Press of India has at length become a power of no small magnitude, and its influence on the public councils of the Empire, can no longer be questioned. Many are the improvements in the public administration which are to be traced up to its perseverance. At the same time, it is difficult to estimate the negative good of which it has been the instrument, by discouraging the adoption of doubtful or injurious measures. By its important discussions, it has contributed gradually to impart a healthful character to the minds of those who are successively taking the lead in public affairs, as the older functionaries pass off the stage; and in this respect the liberty it has enjoyed, and the good use made of it, have been of incalculable benefit. It has originated and given a specific direction to public opinion in this country. And, with the aid of a monthly steam communication, it has now extended its influence over the Journals of England and Europe, and by keeping up an interest in the progress of Indian affairs, has assisted in bringing the independant opinion of the European world to bear upon the public administration here. We have thus a fresh guarantee for good government in the East. In former times the public authorities acted only under the eye of their own masters in Leadenhall Street; at present they are constrained to feel that they act in the presence of the civilized world, and that any attempt to govern upon arbitrary or pernicious principles would bring down upon them the scorn of Europe. At no time has the Press of India occupied a more important or more responsible position than at the beginning of the year 1843, and at no period has it exhibited greater independence of character; for it is a fact not less true than singular, that at this present moment there is not a single newspaper, out of the twenty-two which are published at the various presses in India, which is not opposed to the general policy of the Governor General, and does not openly avow an entire want of confidence in his administration.

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SCHEME FOR UPROOTING THE PRESBYTERIAN ESTABLISHMENT.—The papers received by the last Mail are filled with information which seems to portend the approach of some great religious crisis in our native land on both sides the Tweed. The dissensions in the General Assembly which appear to threaten the very existence of Presbyterianism as an established form of religion, and the rapid strides which Puseyism is making, under the auspices of the Bishops of Oxford, Salisbury, Exeter and London, forbid us to suppose that matters can long remain in their present position. A change almost as radical and organic as that which marked the beginning of the fifteenth century, seems to be approaching; and the country, already assailed, at the very source of its prosperity, by the rivalry and hostility of foreign nations, seems likely to fall a prey to internal discord on the subject of religious observances, and of sacerdotal power.

At present we confine our remarks to the perilous state in which the Presbyterian Church of Scotland is placed. From the extracts we give below, it would appear that it has long been the hope, and is at present the aim of the Episcopalians to root up John Knox's Establishment and transfer all Church property in Scotland to their own body. This will probably serve to explain the reason why every measure of the State has been directed, not to conciliate Dr. Chalmers and his associates, but rather to drive them to the extremity of resigning their livings. The object has been to weaken the Kirk, so as to render it an easier prey to those who are longing for its endowments. It is expected that the secession of so large a body of its ablest, most pious, and most energetic ministers, as the non-intrusionists, will dispose the minority to accept the form of episcopal polity, and thus blot out the anomaly of an unepiscopal establishment in the British isles. The design unfolded in the letter we publish, is so startling, that we should scarcely have given credit to it if we had not met with similar disclosures in a sermon recently published at Rome by the Reverend Mr. Grey, an extract from which we have found in our papers and subjoin to this article. These concurrent testimonies leave no room to doubt that the entire eradication of the Presbyterian Establishment, and the substitution of an Episcopal polity in its stead, is the object to which the energies of the Episcopalian body are at present directed. The organization of an Episcopal College at Perth, is evidently connected with this design. The difficulties of the Scottish Kirk may therefore be considered as only begun. It has a long and arduous struggle before it; and it will require all the sturdy virtue and resolution of the Covenanters to baffle the designs of its adversaries, and again to resist the imposition of Bishops by the State.

Should the Presbyterian Church fall in this struggle, it will be succeeded, to all present appearances, by the most bigotted Puseyism, if indeed Puseyism should so long continue to exist distinct from Romanism. It is well known that the Bishops and Episcopal Ministers in Scotland are, with few exceptions, enlisted under the banner of this sect, and are among its most strenuous advocates. Their hatred of Presbyterianism, and for very obvious reasons, exhibits the *odium theologicum* in its most acute form. With all their apostolical genealogy, and their sole right to administer the sacraments, and to grant admissions into the kingdom of heaven, they are still by law no better than Dissenters in Scotland, while a body of men, whom they refuse to recognize as ministers, enjoy the alliance and the endowments of the state. While therefore the feeling of the Puseyite to the Dissenter in England, is that of contempt,—sovereign, indescribable contempt, it is true, but still only contempt—the feelings of the Puseyites across the Tweed towards those who usurp the authority which belongs by apostolical descent to them, is one of intense hatred. If it be asked what kind of religious truth the Episcopalians are likely to inculcate when they have obtained the Parish Churches, and substituted the imposing ritual of the Church of England for the naked forms of Presbyterianism, the answer is lamentably furnished by the papers now received. Two instances will suffice. We find that Mr. Drummond, a "man of unblemished reputation, preaching the pure word of the Gospel," has been in the habit of holding a weekly prayer-meeting with his congregation in a room or hall which he had rented for that purpose, also a Bible Class meeting and a Missionary prayer-meeting. His diocesan, Bishop Terrot, has prohibited the meetings, and Mr. Drummond has resigned his charge. On the other hand, we find that the Bishop of Aberdeen, just before the celebration of the Lord's supper, planted, not a simple cross, but a crucifix, on the 'Altar;' but his congregation refused to kneel to it, and he was obliged to remove it, with the awkward explanation that it was the gift of a friend and had been placed there only for ornament.

#### PROSPECTS OF PRELACY IN SCOTLAND.

The conviction gains ground that the Anglican party are cherishing the hope of restoring Prelacy in Scotland. Of this the projected College at Perth is one indication; and, although, in resisting the claims of the Non-intrusionists, the present Government are only acting upon the policy of their predecessors in office, yet the *manner* in which they have carried themselves towards the claimants has been ominously significant, and such as bodes no good to Presbyterianism. In our last Number, we saw the view taken by the Non-intrusionists of Glasgow on this subject. The "Convocation" lately sitting in Edinburgh comprises the strength of the Presbyterian clergy, and hitherto they have evinced no disposition to retain their emoluments by means of any unworthy compromise. The Moderate minority, who justly conclude that State support and State control are inseparable, reiterate that proposition, however, with the air of men who would face about at the word of command from Presbyterianism to Episcopacy, with an obedience as instinctive as a troop of soldiers.

A communication in the *Witness* supports this

view. It is from "the son of an Elder," residing in the South, who, being frequently thrown into clerical circles, is in the habit of hearing what Bishops and other clergymen think of ecclesiastical affairs in the North. He gives the substance of a conversation with one Bishop whom he describes as a member of the House of Lords, and a subscriber to the Perth College.

The Right Reverend person is represented as having stated, that a measure would shortly be introduced by Government to place the Scottish Bishops on the same footing in every respect with the English; that, when certain measures (which he did not specify) were sufficiently matured, he had no doubt a very large body of the most influential classes would at once adopt Episcopacy, "in addition to those already calculated upon;" that this opinion was formed on the very best information from Scotland; that the Government, by refusing to grant the wishes of the dominant party, and keeping the question unsettled, would disgust many of the nobility and gentry with the Scots Church, while the present majority among the clergy would become gradually less when they saw they must give up their incomes; that, when the more violent had become Dissenters, those that remained, having by so doing admitted the full power of the law, would be "more tractable in future;" that the principal part of the nobility and gentry, or their ladies, belonged already to the Church of England, or preferred its service, and most of them educated their sons and daughters in English schools; that, besides these, they calculated upon all retired officers of the army and navy, with persons who had been in the East Indies and the Colonies; that they relied mainly on the great power that would emanate from the establishment of the Perth College; that, as to the determined opposition of the Scottish people to a similar attempt in former times, the Stuarts were politically hated, while our present Queen is idolised; that, besides, other means would now be used, not so much calculated to alarm the vulgar; and he concluded by observing, that no thorough amalgamation of the two nations could be effected, until a similarity of religion was established by law, even though it should be maintained for a time, as in Ireland, by the upper classes alone, until the superior intelligence and loyalty of the Scots would induce them peaceably to adopt it. "The same sentiments," adds the writer, "in almost similar words, have been repeated to me over again by clergy of all grades, whose names I can give."

A very sanguine clergyman connected with a certain College, told him, "that money to any amount should not be wanting to carry it out,—that it was in contemplation to divide Scotland into districts, to which itinerant lecturers and catechists, natives of the country, would be appointed, to catechise and distribute tracts, and hold meetings to explain the trifling difference between the standards of faith belonging to the two Churches; and, when a few families were gathered, a Church properly consecrated for their use would be obtained." He adds his own conviction, that a means of obtaining information, or a clerical spy system, is at work in Scotland; otherwise, men who have never been out of the south of England could not acquire such a knowledge of the private concerns and opinions of a gentry resident 500 miles from them, as was evinced; but he himself explains how this may be, when he states, that "the livings of the Church of England, the schools, particularly the chief one at Westminster, and every engine designed for the spread of Prelacy, are filled with renegade Scotchmen."

We would not lay over much stress upon an anonymous detail of conversations with unknown parties; but the statements above given have the air of truth, and are in perfect harmony with daily occurrences.—*From the Voluntary.*

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"Of all the national forms of Protestantism, the Presbyterian Establishment in Scotland is the farthest removed from us; and yet we cannot help regarding it as more than possible, that the pressure of circumstances may, ere many years are over, lead it within the pale of our communion. If the party at present dominant in the Kirk and opposed to the State, act with consistency, we cannot but regard as probable their speedy secession from the Establishment, accompanied by considerable weight in numbers, energy, and zeal. While another strong body will thus be added to the numerous Presbyterian Seceders already existing, the Establishment is even now frequently abandoned, on the other hand, by many of the higher and better educated classes, who seek in the bosom of the Church, that quiet of which the turbulence of clerical agitation has for some years deprived them. It may be observed also, that, to the Church, at least one-half of the Scottish nobility and landed gentry have always belonged. By this two-fold secession, the Establishment will be much reduced in its numbers, and weakened in its energies. The more violent Presbyterian partisans will have left it, and those who remain in possession of its endowments, though perhaps not actually penetrated with a sense of the necessity of Episcopacy, will have been taught, by their late storms and troubles, the disadvantage of Presbyterial parity, and the benefit of ruling authority.

"Thus diminished to an extent which will render its claim to usefulness, as the National Establishment, at least very questionable, and assailed by the fury of sectarian assaults, it will not be wonderful if the Kirk, in its distress, is led to entertain the idea of uniting itself with the Church, which it once supplanted, but which has continued, unextinguished by penury, unwithered by persecution, and unharmed by contumely, in her quiet Christian course, blessing and cursing not, and is now rewarded for her meek endurance, by returning prosperity. As the majority of the tithe or teind payers are already Episcopalians, and as their number is increasing, it may be supposed that they would gladly see the national endowments possessed by those of their own communion. The more moderate of the Clergy, who will then be left in possession of those endowments, are likely rather to favour than oppose a union. And the prejudices of the people, who once regarded Prelacy with as great horror as Popery, are rapidly diminishing, and, in the large towns at least, will soon be extinct. . . . . It may be, too, that the Church in Scotland, with a view to accomplish so great an end as that of spreading its Catholicity over the troubled national Establishment, might consent to make some concessions of ritual and form, which did not involve any vital principle, and which might facilitate the adoption of essential ecclesiastical truth. And thus we are led to regard, as an event not very remotely future, the transfer of the endowments of the Scottish Establishment to the Scottish Church, and the happy admission, within the pale of our catholicity, of many sound, sober, and pious divines, whom we should gladly hail as brethren; while the people, no longer distracted and agitated by the assertions of spiritual tyranny and the unchristian violence of party strife, will once more be led by their true shepherds along the old paths, to the green pastures and still waters of life."—*From "Sermons in Rome during Lent," by John Hamilton Gray, M.A., of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Vicar of Bolsover and Scarliff.*

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INDIAN COAL.—Perhaps there is no subject more intimately connected with the welfare of this Presidency and of its means of internal intercourse than that of Coal, and in nothing does the indifference of Government to the improvement of steam communication on our rivers appear more evident than in the neglect of every attempt to obtain a more advantageous supply of fuel. Eight years ago the Coal consumed by the steamers was brought down the Damoodur, to a point considerably below Calcutta, and transported at a heavy expense up to Allahabad; thus doubling the expense of fuel. The same circuitous route is still in use; and although it has been demonstrated that there are beds of Coal in the vicinity of the river between Calcutta and Allahabad, which if brought into use, would save Government the expense of six hundred miles of carriage, the steamers on the Ganges in the immediate neighbourhood of these rich veins are actually obliged, on many occasions, to use *wood*; which will not keep up a sufficient power of steam to stem the rapid current of that river. It is time that this apathy to the best interests of the country should be broken up, and that energetic measures should be adopted to bring the mineral resources with which the Gangetic valley abounds into the service of the country.

The last number of the Calcutta *Journal of Natural History* contains two very interesting articles on the subject of Indian Coal. The following extract shows that nothing is wanting but a spirit of enterprize in Government to secure a regular supply of Coal from the numerous beds which lie in the vicinity of Rajmahl, and thus to give a new impulse to internal steam navigation. The Coal Committee, as it would appear, on seeing the sample of Coal obtained from that locality, decided that it was hopeless to expect any farther information from that quarter till an experienced officer or practical miner should be deputed thither, but the researches which Mr. Pontet has subsequently made, shew that the field would not be explored in vain.

"A subsequent intimation having been received of the arrival of another sample of coal from Doobradgepore, dispatched by Mr. Pontet, consisting of 130 maunds, it was distributed by the Committee to the Mint, Cossipore Foundry, and the Laboratory of the Public Dispensary, for trial. Upon which Major Forbes reported from the Mint, that this sample was inferior to the last, and that it would not keep up steam. The report from Cossipore Foundry describes this sample to be of a dull brownish colour, with thin bright layers, and that it was evidently a crop or surface coal, and that twenty and a half maunds were required to do the work of ten maunds of Burdwan coal. The appearance of this sample indeed shewed, that it should not have been selected, and that the persons by whom it was raised, were ignorant of the properties and appearance of coal. The Committee therefore considered it quite hopeless to expect any further information from this quarter, until a qualified officer, or practical miner, should be deputed to Doobradgepore, for the purpose of examining the district, and of deciding from amidst the numerous beds of coal, no doubt there to be found, the particular one, which, from its qualities and position would afford the best return in working. In the meantime, Mr. Pontet finding the steamers on the Ganges using wood, had a quantity of Doobradgepore coal delivered in January last at Bhaugulpore, for their use. To his disappointment, however, the Captains would not buy his coal; not that it was bad, but that they had nothing to do with the matter, further than to receive on board such fuel as the contractors for the supply of that article think proper to furnish. Unable therefore to obtain any remuneration for his expences, but at the same time anxious to have the quality of the coal tried, Mr. Pontet delivered it for nothing to the Captains of three of the steamers, who gladly accepted it on these terms, but only two of them granted receipts, and one only of three furnished Mr. Pontet with a statement of the result of the trial: but this report was so favourable, as to leave no doubt whatever as to the useful quality of the coal. *The report stated the sample of Doobradgepore coal, supplied by Mr. Pontet, to be equal in quality to Burdwan coal, and to be fifty per cent. better than the wood, which they were then using.*

"Coal, however, may now form too inconsiderable an item in public expenditure to render its supply a subject of much importance. In no other way can we account for its unnecessary transmission from the Damoda river (the lowest confluent of the Hooghly) up to Allahabad, a distance of 600 miles against the strong currents of the Ganges. If the labour and money thus fruitlessly thrown away year after year, were only to be directed for a short time to the Rajmahl and other coal districts on the upper parts of the Ganges, the result would not only be attended with much local improvement in several deserted tracts where coal is abundant, but would, after a time, lessen its expense very materially."

The second extract we give is in the words of Mr. Murchison, the President of the Geological Section of the British Association, in a letter to Dr. McClelland, and enforces the necessity of employing scientific research as well as practical experience in every attempt to develope the mineral resources of this empire.

"I have for a long time been thinking with surprize (whenever my thoughts have been turned to that region, of the apparent apathy with which the subject referred to in your letter, 10th February 1841, to the address of Mr. Lyell, has been treated by those who govern India. I am happy to find by your letter, that more has been done than I supposed; still it is a marvellous and lamentable fact, that whilst very large sums have been spent upon inquiries into the botanical productions of Hindustan, and eminent botanists have been liberally employed (to see which, no one can rejoice more than myself,) no geologist has been engaged, regularly and systematically, to work out the relations of the rock masses, containing various mineral substances useful to man.

"No great country save England has been without geologists employed by the State during the last 10 or 15 years, and in the appointment of Mr., now Sir H. De la Beche, to the office of geologist of the

Ordnance Survey, the English Government has at length recognised the principle. In our own country, however, the great enterprise, and spirit of the Geological Society have worked out the leading data for which foreign Governments, even the United States, are glad to pay. It seems singular too that the President of the Geological Society of London, should be invited to Russia, and should, under the auspices of the Emperor, have prepared a geological map of that region (with special reference to coal tracts) whilst in regard to British India no information whatever has been sought at our hands by your rulers, and no advice of course has been tendered. You have evidently taken the right course, which is, to bring public opinion to act upon our Indian Government, which sooner or later must subscribe to the necessity of employing well informed geologists under a skilful chief. The points to which you direct attention in search of coal seem to be judiciously selected, as far as I am competent to judge; and assuring you that I will at all times afford you any support in my power in prosecuting the praiseworthy, and truly national objects, &c."

(Signed) R. J. MURCHISON.

"Upon this we would merely remark, that whatever be the character of the British Government in India in other respects, the world will estimate its policy in regard to these things, according to the opinion of Mr. Murchison. Although not yet in possession of the sentiments of Sir J. Herschel and Mr. Lyell on this subject, we hope to be so before long, when we shall not withhold them from our readers."

It is somewhat singular that a Government like that of Russia, which we are accustomed to regard as so greatly behind us in civilization, should have taken a step in reference to the coal tracts in its dominions, which the Government of India has never had the public spirit to undertake. We boast of being better able to govern this large empire than the Russian; yet one of the first results of a transfer of empire from our hands to that of Russia, would in all probability be the appointment of the ablest geologists to explore the mineral wealth of India, and to make it subservient to the improvement of the country. But, say the Government, we have patronized such researches and they have failed, after costing us a mint of money. We have actually lost 50,000 Rupees on the Tenasserim coast, by working a wrong bed. What then? Are the mineral resources of India to remain buried under ground because Government has on one or two occasions found its money squandered by incompetent individuals? This may afford a strong argument for employing men of scientific experience in these researches; but it surely affords no ground for relinquishing all attempts at improvement. Supposing ten times this sum, or five lakhs of Rupees, to be thus laid out in attempts for the discovery of coal in the East; and supposing it to be entirely lost to every useful purpose,—which no man will have the hardihood to assert,—yet it would be but the loss of *four and twenty hours'* revenue; a small sum for the Government of such an empire to risk, upon such an undertaking. If private individuals had been scared from an outlay which bore a similar proportion to their resources, by the uncertainty of the enterprize, where would have been the miracles of modern improvement? Such faint heartedness is the opprobrium of our Government, and it cannot be obliterated too soon. Now that we have peace in Asia, and the drain upon our public finances has ceased, and our pecuniary prospects begin to look bright, is it not among the first duties of Government to consider the long neglected coal beds, with which Providence has enriched this land, and to employ men of scientific acquirements, of which there is no lack in its service, to explore these mines of wealth, and turn them to public account?

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THE EXAMINATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION, of which we gave the Programme last week, was, if possible, more gratifying than any previous exhibition of the proficiency which its higher students have attained. The wide range of subjects embraced in their studies and the depth and solidity of their acquirements, attest the indefatigable industry of the Presbyterian Missionaries, who preside over the Institution, and afford a delightful proof of the success which has attended their labours. In one respect it affords a superior education to that which the best of the Government Institutions can impart. It is unfettered in the choice of its studies, and is thus enabled to introduce its students to those higher and more ennobling truths which are connected with our moral and eternal being, and which possess so peculiar a value in a country buried in heathen superstition and ignorance. The investigation of these subjects has a natural tendency not only to improve the heart, but also to strengthen the powers of the mind, and to impart a freedom and elasticity to the exercise of them. It is impossible that a youth who has been accustomed to weigh the principles of religious belief, to detect the errors of pantheism, and to examine the evidences on which the Sacred Scriptures claim the submission of the human mind, should not enjoy advantages over a youth from whom this large and important class of truths has been shut out. The neutrality which Government is constrained to observe in all its institutions on the subject of religion, is undoubtedly a great drawback on their usefulness; and we turn with delight to an establishment in which no such restriction is imposed, and in which the same extent of intellectual knowledge is given, and in addition to it the higher advantages of religious instruction.

But what becomes of the youths who quit the institution from year to year with their minds enriched with the most valuable acquisitions? What means exist for turning the abilities they have acquired with so much labour to the general improvement of the country? What sphere of influence are they expected to occupy, in which the light they have obtained may be made instrumental in dispelling the darkness of their fellow countrymen? It is a melancholy reflection that no adequate means have been devised for turning their talents to public account, and that in too many instances they are obliged to resort to the mechanical exertions of their pen to obtain a livelihood. It is desirable that some scheme should be devised, by which Government might be enabled to avail itself of the superior ability of these youths for the benefit of the public administration, and thus afford an additional stimulus to exertion on their parts, and at the same time improve the character of its own native service. The boundless influence connected with the public establishments through the country, is monopolized by men who have not a twentieth part of their knowledge. We have reason to believe that some arrangements will shortly be made, which will afford to the higher students of the General Assembly's Seminary, in common with all other institutions, official or non-official, an opportunity of employing their abilities in a sphere of extensive usefulness, and of rising to stations of honour and distinction in their own native land. Whenever such prospects shall be opened to the alumni of our schools and Colleges, we are confident that the Institution in Cornwallis Square will furnish its full quota of successful candidates for the public service.

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THE MEETING IN HONOR OF MR. GREENLAW.—The meeting which had been convened to offer some testimonial to Mr. Greenlaw, for his persevering endeavours to establish a direct steam communication between Calcutta and London, and was prorogued on the arrival of the Mail, was again assembled on Saturday last, when it was resolved that a piece of plate should be presented to him, and that if the subscription was sufficiently large, a statue or a portrait of him should be procured to be placed in the Town Hall. Among the speeches made on the occasion, by far the most interesting and eloquent was that of Mr. George Thompson. We have been endeavouring to discover in what language we could most correctly describe its excellence; but every attempt has only given us increasing dissatisfaction; and we therefore beg the reader to peruse it for himself, and he will then *feel* what we find it so difficult to embody in words.

We are happy to find that Mr. Greenlaw's merits have been so generally and so honourably recognized by the community. Whatever quarrel we have had with him, arose not from any doubt of his ardent zeal in this cause, but from a conviction that, his wishes required to be "coined into action." It was because we felt that unless some active exertions could be made to begin operations, we should never obtain the fulfilment of our wishes, that we gave our humble but hearty support to the 'Precursor.' On such an occasion as the present, when the great object has been accomplished through the instrumentality of the Oriental and Peninsular Company, and the question is to reward with some token of public approbation the individual whose name has so long been identified with this Steam communication, we will cheerfully bury in oblivion every feeling connected with past discussions, and cordially unite with those who have resolved to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Greenlaw's exertions.

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## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26.

— The *Delhi Gazette* received last evening, gives the result of the Court Martial on Captains Anderson, Boyd, Eyre and Troup. They were charged with having abandoned the English forces on the march from Cabul and sought the protection of Akbar Khan. They have been honourably acquitted, and the Commander-in-Chief has fully concurred in the acquittal.

— Mr. Bonham, the Governor of the Settlements in the Straits, has come round to Calcutta in the *Queen* Steamer, and it is believed to be his intention to retire. The *Penang Gazette* says, that Mr. Torrens, the Secretary of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and Col. Monteith have been mentioned as likely to succeed him. Others have mentioned Mr. Blundell, the present Resident at Moulmein; but there does not seem any great probability that any of these appointments will take place.

— Last evening's *Calcutta Gazette* announces the appointment of Major Broadfoot, as Commissioner of the Tenasserim Provinces from the 1st of January. No man begrudges the reward now bestowed on Major Broadfoot, which his extraordinary exertions have so richly earned, but a pernicious precedent is hereby created of forcing a public officer out of a public office, upon other grounds than those of public incompetency. Mr. Blundell was refused permission to resign his post when he wished to resign, and is now compelled to relinquish it when he does not wish to do so.

— The report of the death of Col. Rich, who has been twice booked off, is contradicted.

— A serious accident occurred to Mr. W. P. Grant, the Master in Equity, the night before last. His carriage was crossing the plain, about eleven

at night, and as it was dark and foggy, the coachman drove into the tank north of the Ochterlony monument. Mr. Grant and those in the carriage were saved by throwing themselves from the vehicle; the carriage was dragged out the next morning, as well as the bodies of the two horses who had perished.

— An action, the second of its kind, was tried yesterday in the Supreme Court, brought by one Native against another for *crim. con.* with his wife. The evidence of the plaintiff being insufficient to convict the defendant, he was acquitted.

— Government, it is said, intends to introduce some change in the Preventive Service. Thirty of the present extra *hands* will be selected and placed on the permanent establishment in an inferior grade at 60 Rupees a month.

— The other news of the day is, that Dr. Duff and Mr. George Thompson have visited the Parental Academy—that a child of six years old belonging to an individual in the Pilot service was enveigled out of the house by a Native, thrown into a drain, gagged and robbed of gold ornaments of the value of 80 Rupees—that there has been a grand tiffin and fine speeches on board the *Prince of Wales*, and that Mr. Montague's last lecture at the Mechanic's Institute was remarkable for his excellent delivery and the choice elegance of his language.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27.

— The *Agra Ukhbar* states, that the Agra Presidency is not to be abolished, but to remain in a state of suspended animation till next January, when it will again become the seat of Government, with the addition of the Sudder Court and Board of Revenue, which are to be transferred to it; and that it will then rival Calcutta in every respect except in being a seaport and possessing a Queen's Court. It has been for some time rumoured that Lord Ellenborough was anxious to transfer the seat of the Supreme Government to this city; but since the dissolution of our connection with Affghanistan, the necessity for any such a measure has been removed; and it seems improbable that Calcutta will cease to be the capital of India.

— There is to be a strong gathering of Hindoo and Rajpoot chiefs to meet Lord Ellenborough at Delhi. The Rajas of Kotah, of Jhalra Patum, and of Bhurtpore, have already started for the city. The Governor General will be escorted, it is said, by Eight Thousand troops, and thus be enabled to enact the part of the Emperor of India on a grand scale.

— On the 4th of January, the Hon. Mr. Robertson resigned the administration of the Agra Presidency to Lord Ellenborough, and afterwards received with much grace and cordiality a deputation from the uncovenanted service.

— The accident which happened to Mr. Grant the other night, by the submersion of his carriage and horses in the Durrumtollah tank is likely to be the occasion of a public benefit. The Chief Magistrate is about to apply to Government for the means of railing in the tank. It is doubtful whether a similar accident to a common hackney coach would have produced the same anxiety; and it is advantageous, therefore, for a Master in Equity occasionally to run the risk of being drowned.

— The Agricultural shew of vegetables yesterday morning, is said by the reporter of the *Hurkaru* to have been much superior to that of the past year. A brief notice on the subject will be found among our extracts. In the evening, the members of the Society sat down to the discussion of a substantial dinner enriched by the Prize vegetables. *The* event of the evening was a noble speech from Mr. George Thompson, interrupted twice by Dr. Huffnagle, when the orator touched on the subject of the two millions and a half of slaves held in bondage in the freest country under the sun.

— Col. Palmer's trial has ended in his acquittal. He is said to have adduced in evidence his own journal of the privations endured by the garrison. This was said to be tantamount to instituting an invidious comparison between the sufferings of the "Illustrious garrison" and his own; but the journal written during the siege could have contained no such comparison with events of which he was ignorant. We hope Col. Palmer will give his journal to the world. From the letter of Lieut. Crawfurd, one of the garrison, which has already appeared, we augur that it will contain a narrative of active exertions, and patient endurance of sufferings of as deep interest as any journal of occurrences during that eventful period.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28.

— The honourable acquittal of Col. Palmer, for the surrender of Ghuzni is at length officially published. The Court acquit him of all and every part of the charges preferred against him, and the Commander-in-Chief "heartily concurs in the justice of this honourable verdict." The circumstances, adds his Excellency, under which Col. Palmer surrendered Ghuzni, were such as he could neither control, alter, or alleviate. As we hear nothing of any trial of the other officers who fell into the hands of the enemy, at Ghuzni, we suppose that the acquittal of Col. Palmer is the acquittal of them all.

— At the last meeting of the Magistrates of Calcutta, a Mr. John Jenkins appealed against the assessment of a piece of ground near the Durrumtolah Bazar. It had been assessed at 50 Rs. a month. The assessor however discovered that it had been let for 265 Rs. a month. It was eventually assessed at 200. The reporter proceeds to state that Mr. John Jenkins then asked the Magistrates to buy the Durumtolah Bazar of him for the town, and said that if it did not yield them more than a thousand Rupees a month, he was mistaken. It is not often that we are permitted to witness such an instance of public spirit and generosity, as a man's voluntarily offering to give up,—we suppose for a small sum—a concern that yielded him a clear profit of a thousand Rupees a month, in the hope of benefitting the general interests of the town.

— In consequence of the close of the 5 Per Cent. Loan, the Agra Bank has closed its six per cent. deposit, and will in future allow only five Per Cent.

MONDAY, JANUARY 30.

— The arrangement which has been for some time on the tapis for the appointment of a Secretary of Finance, an Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been at length completed, and the last official Gazette announces the elevation of Mr. Dorin to this new, arduous and important post. A fitter selection, whether we regard the natural or acquired qualifications of the individual, could not have been made.

— The native Artillery men of the 2d Company 6th Battalion of Artillery, lately commanded by Major Abbott, have expressed an earnest desire that whenever they may be again called into active service, they may have the same guns with which they served at Jellalabad. The Governor General has acceded to their wishes, and further directed that the guns shall have the word "Jellalabad" inscribed on them, and be henceforward considered as belonging to that Company.

— Messrs. Currie and Co., the proprietors of Jack Hinton and the other popular works of Mr. Lever, have issued an address to all land pirates in the British Colonies, announcing to the Newspaper proprietors in the East and elsewhere, who are in the habit of reprinting those works, that it is their intention to prosecute them for infringing the Copyright. The bibliopolists will find, as the *Hurkaru* justly says, that they have been cutting their own throats. These republications are the cheapest and best means of advertising these books, and for one instance in which they arrest the sale of the work, they promote it in ten.

— The last accounts from Bundlekund, published in the *Agra Ukhbar*, are any thing but satisfactory. The fugitive Rajah of Jeitpore has taken refuge with the Rajah of Tehree, who can bring 20,000 men into the field, and a well appointed artillery. It is said that our troops now in that country are not equal to the task of subduing them in their mountain and jungle fastnesses as the hot winds are approaching; but it must be evident that to allow a disaffected power of such magnitude to exist in the heart of our own territories would be the heighth of imprudence. The article will be found among our extracts.

— As every thing connected with the Somnath Gates possesses a particular interest, we record, on the authority of the *Delhi Gazette*, that these inauspicious gates, the emblem of Mahomedan humiliation, are to be pompously paraded through the streets of Delhi; where the scarlet and gold trappings for the car are now in progress. Our contemporary designates it the 'scarlet' abomination.

— At the meeting held at the Town Hall on Saturday last, it was resolved to present an address to Mr. Greenlaw, the indefatigable promoter of steam communication between Calcutta and England; as well as a piece of plate with a suitable inscription, and if the funds allowed of it, to procure a statue or a portrait of him. Mr. George Thompson addressed the assembly in a speech, such as was never before heard within the walls of the Town Hall. We have not room for the whole of the proceedings, but we have given his speech entire from our contemporaries.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31.

— A charge of Forgery has been brought against the Editor of the *Englishman*, and he has been held to bail to answer any Bill which might be found against him by the Grand Jury. The charge appears from the proceedings in the Supreme Court yesterday, utterly groundless. Indeed, the Chief Justice himself said that there was not enough to commit on such a charge. It appears that a Native sirkar took a Bill drawn by Mr. Stocqueler and accepted by Mr. Hurry, to this latter gentleman who declared it a forgery. The native went to the Police, and the Magistrate without sending for Mr. Hurry or Mr. Stocqueler, issued a warrant for the apprehension of the latter. Mr. Stocqueler had written Mr. Hurry's name across the bill in the presence of the native, in consequence of permission which Mr. Hurry had given him to that effect. Mr. Hurry, who subsequently paid the Bill, confessed that he might have given Mr. Stocqueler leave to sign for him as acceptor.

— The accounts from Scinde received through the *Bombay Times*, extends to the 9th of January. Major Outram, who had been summarily dismissed from his appointment in Scinde, the tranquillity of which he had maintained at a time when Affghanistan was boiling with rage against us, had been permitted temporarily to rejoin the appointment, though under what arrangement, we know not. His arrival at once turned the tide of affairs. The prospects of war have vanished; and there is a certain hope that the Ameers will accede to all the demands of the Governor General.

— The Editorship of the *Medical Journal*, so long in the hands of Dr. Corbyn, has been transferred to Mr. Grant, the eminent artist.

— The Ceylon papers state, that a Medal with representations of a Lion, an Elephant, a Mountain and a Cocoanut grove, and an inscription splendidly executed, had been presented at a large meeting held at the Queen's House by his Excellency the Governor, in the presence of Lord Elphinstone, to Don Solomon Dias Abeyewikkreme Jayetilleke Senewiratne Bandarenayeke, Esq. Modliar of the Governor's Gate, and Modliar of the Udugaha and Gangeboddle Pattoos of the Cina Corle, &c. &c. by the inhabitants of the two Pattoos in testimony of his exemplary conduct.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

— Major Eldred Pottinger has been honourably acquitted. The Court of Enquiry has expressed a "strong conviction that throughout the whole period of the painful position in which Major Pottinger was so unexpectedly placed, his conduct was marked by a degree of energy and manly firmness, that stamps his character as one worthy

of high admiration." Bravissimo! We wish Mr. Maddock had told us that the Governor General, had *much satisfaction* in directing the publication of this paragraph.

— By a Proclamation dated the 19th of January, the Governor General directs the concentration at Agra of the public offices connected with the administration of the North West Provinces, and orders that the Sudder Board and the Sudder Court shall be permanently fixed at Agra. The only objection to this movement is, that Agra is not so centrical as Allahabad. Still however, the extreme station to which the jurisdiction of the Western Court extends, is less distant from Agra, than the limit of the Court in the Lower Provinces is from Calcutta.

— The *Hindoostan* has reached Madras speedily. She left the Sandheads on the 17th at 2 P. M. and anchored in Madras roads on the 20th at 8 P. M. performing the voyage in *seventy-eight* hours.

— The latest account from Assam is to the 22d of January. The Singphos are coming down, says the letter, and the troops are moving up. A Native letter describes them as amounting to 5 or 6000 men.

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India :—

| | | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. M. Skinner, Esq. ... | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. F. Johnston, ... | Do. | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. Jas. Wardlaw, ... | Do. | 20 | 0 |
| F. J. Halliday, Esq. ... | Do. | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. J. Paterson, ... ... | Do. | 10 | 0 |
| Rev. J. H. Pratt, ... ... | Do. | 20 | 0 |
| K. W. Kirk, Esq. ... ... | Do. | 20 | 0 |
| The Raja of Vizianagram, | Do. | 72 | 0 |
| The Hon. Sir Wm. Norris, Kt. | Do. | 32 | 0 |
| T. Russell, Esq. ... ... | Do. | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. Rutherford, ... ... | Do. | 20 | 0 |
| W. Roberts, Esq. ... ... | Do. | 44 | 0 |
| Major General A. Watson, | Do. | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. S. W. Fenning, ... | Do. | 20 | 0 |
| J. Muller, Esq. .. ... | Do. | 20 | 0 |
| J. W. Roberts, Esq. for the Baptist Missionary Society, Boston, | Do. | 20 | 0 |
| W. Kennedy, Esq. ... | Do. | 20 | 0 |
| G. H. Lamb, Esq. .. ... | Do. | 20 | 0 |
| Captain J. E. Landers, ... | Do. | 20 | 0 |
| W. H. Jones, Esq. ... | to Sept. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. Rogers, .. .. ... | Do. | 20 | 0 |
| C. H. Lushington, Esq. | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| C. Chester, Esq. ... ... | Do. | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. H. Johnson, ... ... | Do. | 33 | 0 |
| J. Walker, Esq. .. .. | to June, 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| Baboo Hurochunder Lahoree, | Do. | 20 | 0 |

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

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### MR. GEORGE THOMPSON'S SPEECH AT THE MEETING IN HONOUR OF C. B. GREENLAW, ESQ.

*Mr. Archdeacon and Gentlemen,*

I beg to thank the Committee who have arranged the business of this meeting, for the honour they have done me, in appointing me to move one of the resolutions on the present interesting occasion. As a stranger, equally unconnected with the Commerce and the Government of this country, I am destitute of any title to the distinction thus conferred upon me. But, as a friend to both, and a most ardent well-wisher to the prosperity of British India, and, more especially, as a large participator in the benefits which have resulted from Steam Navigation, I feel that I am not wholly out of place, in an assembly like the present—convened for the purpose of recording, in some enduring form, the gratitude of those around me, to one who for twenty years has laboured, with a zeal undaunted by ridicule in the first place, and difficulties of every description afterwards, to effect those marvellous changes which we see around us. (Cheers.) I could wish I were more intimately acquainted with the history of the anxieties and trials of the gentleman to whose public worth and services you have met to do honour. For, Sir, in the study of man, if there be one thing which I desire to know more than another, it is, what passes in the bosom of him who is the solitary originator of some great movement, upon which the world frowns with coldness, leaving him for years to prosecute in loneliness and helplessness his high career. I would know, if I could, what were his feelings when the thought first burst upon him; what were his early trials and agonies during the period of obstruction and opposition; what his feelings when the first glimpse of success is vouchsafed, and what his feelings in the hour of final triumph, when the whispers of ridicule are changed into the shout of applause (loud cheers.) It may be sufficient however for me, in the presence of those who possess a knowledge of these things, to have witnessed the maturity and triumph of his labours, and to feel as I do, in common with those around me, deeply indebted for the benefits which have been derived from his extraordinary exertions. It would be both easy and pleasant to dilate upon the general advantages of Steam Communication—on the value of a discovery, by means of which, we of Great Britain, reach the shores of America in ten days, and the city of Palaces in sixty (cheers.) I have myself reaped in no inconsiderable degree, perhaps I may say more than any one else here, the benefits flowing from this discovery. By the aid of Steam, I have traversed again and again, the Forth, the Tay, and the Clyde of romantic Scotland—the Thames, the Severn, the Mersy and the Humber of England—the Hudson, the Mohaw, the Merimack and the Delaware, of America; and, more recently, the Mediterranean, the Nile, the Red Sea, and last, though not least among the achievements of Steam power, the Pomban passage in India, literally passing in a few moments, from the Gulf of Manar into the Bay of Bengal (cheers.) But for Steam Navigation, I should never have ventured to hope for the realization of my intense desire to tread the shores of this ancient and magnificent country. I should not have had the time, even had I possessed the courage, to brave the stormy spirit of the Cape, and come hither by the now antiquated and unfashionable method of sailing on board an Indiaman. As it was, however, gratification of the very highest order was promised me during every stage of the journey, from the moment that I lost sight of the white cliffs of England, until I beheld the low but fertile shores of the Hoogley. Nor, was I disappointed. On board the *Oriental*, we skirted, in a few hours, the Bay of Biscay, celebrated in immortal poetry and matchless song, for its terrific storms, and fatal shipwrecks—we saw Lisbon—we saw Cintra—we gazed upon the lowlands of Portugal, and the highlands of Spain—we reached the impregnable rock of Gibraltar, where

Europe and Afric on each other gaze!

Land of the dark-eyed maid and dusky moor; we walked the waters of the Classic Sea, "where burning Sappho loved and sung," surveying, the while, the mountains on either hand, resembling giant sentinels of hostile camps—we had ample time to see the far famed lions of Malta, and, in sixteen days we were in Egypt, treading the ruins of the city founded by the Macedonian Hero, and surveying the stupendous fragments of a fallen empire and an older world. (Cheers.) By the aid of Steam, we ascended the Nile, and stood in awe before the everlasting Pyramids. From the deck of a Steamer, we saw the frontiers of the holy land, floating at the time over the spot where the sea disparted, and made a wall on either side for the Exodus of God's chosen people from bondage. From the same vessel we saw a-far off, lifting its head to heaven, the hoary summit of Mount Sinai, where was heard the voice of God in thunder and where was promulgated the Law which teaches man his duty to his Creator and his brother. (Cheers.) Again, we passed along the shores, made famous by the exploits of the Prophet of Mecca—those sandy regions, which poured forth hosts of religious warriors, unfurling the green banner of their leader, and who with the Koran in one hand, and the sword in the other, reached France on the one side, while they crossed the Indus on the other, and descended upon this country, where the sceptre of the Mogul has now passed into the hands of the representative of our beloved Queen, and where the mild mandates of Christianity, will, I trust, take the place of the stern edicts of Mahomet. All these, and other scenes besides, too many to be specified, now appealing to on patriotism, and now to our pity, now firing our imagination, and now filling us with wonder; reviving our historical recollections, embodying our poetical conceptions, and quickening all our religious emotions; all these we beheld in little more than a month, and at last stood in health and safety on these shores, amidst all the evidences of British Supremacy, and the elements of exhaustless wealth. (Cheers.) But, the friendly aid of steam did but desert us here. We again availed ourselves of its power. We passed along the shores of Malabar. We rounded the Cape at its very base, and, instead of circumnavigating Ceylon, we crossed Adams bridge by water, and gave three cheers for the success of the first British Steamer, that had ever shewn the way through the strait of Ramisseram, to the gulf of Bengal. (Cheers.) We visited and viewed the presidency of Madras, we freighted our ship with "Sillor," for the service of the state, and in sixty days we were straining our optics, while looking upon the carcase of the huge alligator, sunning himself amidst the mud and slime of your own river. (Cheers.) We therefore, who feel our obligations to Steam Navigation, without whose aid the privilege would have been denied to some of us, of standing in this hall to-day, cannot hear without respect and gratitude, the name of one, who has been a pioneer in the glorious work, and may be said to have brought the ends of the earth together, by demonstrating, that time and distance may, comparatively, be annihilated, and a journey, once long, monotonous, and perilous, turned into one of almost incredible rapidity, of Oriental ease and luxury, and of the highest intellectual enjoyment to all, who have souls that can admire what is grand in nature, or stupendous in art, or rich in production, or who cherish any desire to look upon the places, where deeds have been enacted, in science, in learning and in religion, in the cabinet, the camp and the forum, the most extraordinary in the history of our race, (cheers.)

Gentlemen, a thousand thoughts crowd upon the mind in connection with the object of this meeting. When we ask ourselves, either what Steam Navigation has done, or what it seems ordained to do, the answer comes from all parts of the globe, and futurity itself replies, that it will be the grand instrument of linking man to man, and nation to nation, of extending commerce, diffusing thought, promoting discovery, and binding the tribes of the earth in common interests, and intimate acquaintanceships, and harmonious agreement together, (cheer.) Take a recent illustration of what I will not hestitate to call, one of the purest blessings emanating from the employment of this mighty agent, for the purposes of communication between persons in distant parts of the world. A few weeks ago, and thousands of families in England were in a state of indescribable anxiety, amounting often to agony, in consequence of the uncertainty hanging over the fate of beloved relatives, engaged in this part of the world, in prosecuting warlike operations either on the one side or the other of the spot on which we stand, (cheers.) It pleased Divine Providence who is the arbiter among nations, to grant success to British diplomacy and British arms in both regions, and to cause the sword to be sheathed, with the prospect of, I trust a long repose, (cheers.) Under these circumstances, suppose the means of conveying the heart-gladdening tidings to England had been such only as we possessed twenty years ago, (hear, hear.) Then, instead of thanksgivings in public, and the gratitude of ten thousand hearts, ascending like incense to God in private—caused by a knowledge of the present and future safety of far distant friends, there would have been two, it might have been three months of additional mental torture, (cheers.) Oh, who can tell the mighty sum of human suffering prevented, and joy diffused, in consequence of the ability, through the agency of Steam, of wafting tidings to England, which made our Queen exult upon her throne, the spirit of the merchant revive on the exchange, the heart of the widowed wife to sing for joy, and the peasant in his cot to thank God for the safety of his soldier son, (great cheering.) Sir, methinks, that if the gentleman we have met to honour had no other reward, it would suffice to compensate him for all his toils and all his vexations to know, that he had been the instrument in any degree of facilitating the transmission of intelligence that had carried hope and joy to the bosoms of all these. Whatever may be the result of this meeting, he will have the thanks and blessings of all who in their grief and desolation, were made glad by the news, which, without the aid of Steam Communication with England, could not have reached them in so short a time, (cheers.) Sir, the vessel that carried these tidings, though it carried neither silver nor gold, carried a more costly cargo than either, in the shape of those slips of paper that proclaimed, that grim-visaged war had smoothed his wrinkled front, and that ere long the wife, the maid, and the aged mother, would clasp the son, the husband and the lover to their breast. And here, suffer me, in one word, to connect the Steam Vessel and the Printing Press together. For, while the one multiplies with almost inconceivable rapidity the thoughts of men, the other carries them over the face of the Globe. Hence, by means of the two, we speak, as it were, in the presence of all nations. What is this day spoken in this hall, will, by the Press of this city, be made to receive a new form—the living voice will be turned into the mute yet speaking characters of the newspaper—the breath of the speaker will not be lost, but make an indelible impression on paper, and the Steamer will carry what we here say to the utmost verge of the blue waters over which it marches. And shall we feel no gratitude to those, through whose genius and perseverance all this has been brought about. Breathes there one man, who does not rejoice in the achievements won in so essential a department of usefulness and power. It cannot be! Our thanks are due, first to those illustrious men, who made known the potency and adaptation of the Steam Engine. And, they have had their reward. The names of our Watts, and Bells, and Fultons, will live as long as Science lives, to shed its blessings on mankind. Our thanks are next due to those, whose unwearied industry—whose constant appeals to the various motives of

men around them—have issued in making the genius of the mighty dead available, for every useful and holy purpose to the present and surviving generations. And, if half that I have heard of the self-denying zeal and disinterested industry of the gentleman whose claims are before you, be true—his name deserves to endure in imperishable characters, in company with those who have taken rank among the benefactors of mankind. It is delightful to know, that in regard to this most deserved testimonial, there can be no difference of opinion—no elements of discord. (Cheers.) That it has peculiar claims to the countenance of every man, whatever be the objects he desires to see accomplished. Steam ships are the servants of all The steamer that enters your river, brings a pastor to a congregation, that are as sheep without a shepherd—a wife to the arms of her waiting husband—a man of Science to explore the riches of the country—a capitalist to increase its wealth and extend its commerce—literature for those who read—dainties for the epicure—news for the politician, instructions for the servants of the Imperial Government—and when you wish to send to those you love, some token of your unfading remembrance and affection—or to visit once again the scenes of your infancy and the graves of your fathers—there lies the steamer, who in your service, will carry your message, or convey your persons, —and, defying the winds to do their worst, will triumphantly bear you or your token, to their destined port. (Cheers.)

Let the natives of India come forward in support of the object of this meeting. If I am asked, why they should support it, I am compelled to say, that the benefits which they will eventually derive from Steam Communication are so varied and so vast, that I cannot trust myself to give a reply. Suffice it to say, that through this medium they will learn to know England, and England will learn to know them. Knowledge will beget intimacy—intimacy will lead to friendship—and friendship will ripen into love. Have we not here, a living witness of the power of steam, to bring together and link together, the natives of the two countries. Have we not here, one who has proved the power of this almost miraculous agent, to carry him over the scenes I have mentioned, and to bring him even into the presence of the Queen of our Isles, and into fraternal communion with the good and great of our land. Have we not here, the first fruits of this improved means of communication, and are we not warranted in believing, that Dwarkanath Tagore will not be among the first to visit or the last to return from England, with good tidings of that far country, and proofs, in the enlargement of his views—the friendships he has found—and the kindness he has received, of the benefits of travelling, even to the seat and centre of Government. (Cheers.) We are warranted in believing all this, and much more. In proportion then as we estimate the benefits we have derived, the good we are now enjoying, and the objects we hope to see accomplished through the Agency of Steam Communication, let our gratitude be to the man, who has done so much in the cause. Let our gratitude take a substantial form. Let our motto be, "deeds not words," and on the pillar that commemorates the acts of the best friends of India, and the world, let there be seen the name of—CHARLES BECKET GREENLAW. (Loud cheers.)—*Hurkaru.*

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HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The vegetable exhibition at the Town-Hall yesterday, was very well attended. There was a large crowd of malees with various products of the season, and no lack of eager customers to buy them, for we observed some of the vegetables selling off, even before the assembling of the Agricultural judges appointed for the occasion. The products of the present season as exhibited on this occasion, were generally superior to those of last year, the season having proved so favourable for the growth of European vegetables.

There were several very excellent specimens of celery, shewing a marked improvement during the last few years in the art of blanching, though still wanting in closeness of stalk. Half-a-dozen samples of that superior but rare vegetable in India, the American Bush Squash, were likewise exhibited, as also a couple of baskets of the English Broad Bean, so seldom to be met with in the Calcutta Market. The Red Cabbage, Cabbage, Lettuce, and Leek were of very fair quality. A few baskets of Pot Herbs (Sage, Marjorm, Thyme, &c.) and some *Tenasserim* Yams were likewise to be found among the collection.—*Hurk. Jan.* 27.

COURTS MARTIAL.

*Head Quarters, Camp Indgurh*, 13*th Jan.*, 1843.

At a General Court Martial re-assembled at Ferozepore, on Wednesday, the 4th day of January, 1843, Captain William Anderson, of the 59th Regiment Native Infantry, placed in arrest by Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, was arraigned on the following charges:—

*Charges.*—"1st. For conduct most disgraceful to the character of an officer, in having, at Khoord Cabul, on the 9th of January, 1842, during the retreat of the British force from Cabul towards Hindoostan, in the presence of the enemy, abandoned the 2d Regiment of cavalry, in the service of the late Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, forming a portion of the said force, and of which he was the commanding officer, and sought personal protection in the Camp of Sirdar Mahomed Akbar Khan, the leader of the enemy.

"2d. For not having returned to the British force when ordered to do so, on the same day, by the late Major General Elphinstone, C. B. commanding the said force; by which disobedience of orders he, Captain Anderson, became a prisoner in the hands of the enemy."

*Finding.*—"The Court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Captain William Anderson, of the 59th Regiment Native Infantry, is,

"On the 1st charge, not guilty.

"On the 2d charge, not guilty.

"And the Court do, accordingly, most fully and most honourably acquit the Prisoner Captain William Anderson, of the charges preferred against him." Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General*,
10*th Jan.* 1843. *and Commander-in-Chief.*

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Before the same Court Martial, on the same day, Captain Francis Turnley Boyd, of the 65th Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant Commissary General, placed in arrest by Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, was arraigned on the following charges:—

*Charges.*—"1st. For conduct disgraceful to the character of an Officer, in having, at Khoord Cabul, on the 9th of January, 1842, during the retreat of the British force from Cabul towards Hindoostan, in the presence of the enemy, to which force he was Principal Commissariat Officer, abandoned the said force, and sought personal protection in the Camp of Sirdar Mahomed Akbar Khan, the leader of the enemy.

"2d. For not having returned to the said force when ordered to do so on the same day, by the late Major General Elphinstone, C. B. commanding the said force; by which said disobedience of orders he, Captain Boyd, became a prisoner in the hands of the enemy."

*Finding.*—"The Court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the Prisoner Captain Francis Turnley Boyd, of the 65th Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant Commissary General, is,

"On the 1st charge, not guilty.

"On the 2d charge, not guilty.

"And the Court do, accordingly, most fully and most honourably acquit the Prisoner Captain Francis Turnley Boyd, of the charges preferred against him." Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General*,
10*th January*, 1843. *and Commander-in-Chief.*

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Before the same court martial, re-assembled on the 5th day of January, 1843, Captain Colin Troup, of the 48th Regiment Native Infantry, placed in arrest by order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, was arraigned on the following charge:—

*Charge.*—"For conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer, in having, at Khoord Cabool, on the 9th of January, 1842, during the retreat of the British force from Cabool towards Hindoostan, in the presence of the enemy, abandoned the troops of the late Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, which formed a portion of the said force, and of which troops he was Brigade Major, and sought personal protection from Sirdar Mahomed Akbar Khan, the Chief leader of the enemy."

*Finding.*—"The Court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Captain Colin Troup, of the 48th Regiment Native Infantry, is not guilty of the charge preferred against him; and the Court do, accordingly, most fully and most honourably acquit the prisoner of the charge."

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General*,
11*th January*, 1843. *and Commander-in-Chief.*

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Before the same Court Martial re-assembled on the 5th day of January, 1843, Lieutenant Vincent Eyre, of the Regiment of Artillery, placed in arrest by order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, was araigned on the following charge:—

*Charge.*—"For conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer, in having, at Khoord Cabool, on the 9th of January, 1842, during the retreat of the British force from Cabool towards Hindoostan, in the presence of the enemy, abandoned the said force, and sought personal protection in the Camp of Sirdar Mahomed Akbar Khan, the leader of the enemy."

*Finding.*—"The Court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Lieutenant Vincent Eyre, of the Regiment of Artillery, is not guilty of the charge preferred against him; and the Court do, accordingly, most fully and most honourably acquit the prisoner of the charge." Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General*,
11*th January*, 1843. *and Commander-in-Chief.*

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Before the same Court Martial, re-assembled on Friday, the 6th day of January, 1843, Brevet Captain Robert Waller, of the 1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, placed in arrest by order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, was arraigned on the following charge:—

*Charge.*—"For conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer, in having, at Khoord Cabool, on the 9th of January, 1842, during the retreat of the British force from Cabool towards Hindoostan, in the presence of the enemy, abandoned the said force, and sought personal protection in the Camp of Sirdar Mahomed Akbar Khan, the leader of the enemy."

*Finding.*—"The Court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Brevet Captain Robert Waller, of the 1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, is not guilty of the charge preferred against him; and the Court do, accordingly, most fully and most honourably acquit the prisoner of the charge."

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General*,
11*th January*, 1843. *and Commander-in-Chief.*

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REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

I am most fully convinced, by the evidence produced upon these five trials, that these officers, Captains Anderson, Boyd and Troup, Brevet Captain Waller and Lieutenant Eyre, had, each and all of them, full and sufficient authority to repair to the protection of Mahomed Akbar Khan; and I fully concur in the honourable acquittal pronounced in each case by the Court.

It is equally borne out by the evidence, that Captains Anderson and Boyd could not have returned from Akbar's bivouac to the head quarters of the force, according to the orders sent to them to do so.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General*,
*and Commander-in-Chief.*

The five officers above named are released from arrest, and directed to return to their duty.

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*Head-Quarters, Camp Sirhind*, 14*th Jan.*—At a General Court Martial assembled in the Camp of the Army of Reserve, at Ferozepore, on Tuesday, the 27th day of December, 1842, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Palmer, of the 27th N. I., placed in arrest by order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, was arraigned on the following charges:—

*Charges.*—"1st. For having, on or about the 6th of March, 1842, shamefully delivered up to the enemy the fortress and post of Ghuznie, of which he was commanding officer, and which it was his duty to defend.

"2d. For having, on or about the 10th of March, 1842, at Ghuznie, been taken prisoner by want of due precaution.

"3d. For having, on the same occasion, by want of due precaution, and by his authority and example, caused the European commissioned officers of the regiment to fall into the hands of the enemy, thereby leaving the regiment without a proper commander, under circumstances of great danger and difficulty."

*Finding.*—"The court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Lieutenant Colonel Palmer, of the 27th N. I., is

"On the first charge, not guilty.

"On the second charge, not guilty.

"On the third charge, not guilty.

"And the court do, accordingly, most fully and honorably acquit the prisoner Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Palmer, of the 27th N. I., of the whole and every part of the charges preferred against him."

Approved and confirmed.
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General*,
*and Commander-in-Chief in India.*

14*th January*, 1843.

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

I entirely and heartily concur in the justice of this honourable verdict. The circumstances under which Lieutenant Colonel Palmer surrendered Ghuznie to the Affghans, having been such as he could neither control, alter, or alleviate.

The Lieutenant Colonel is to return to his duty.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General*,
*and Commander-in-Chief in India.*

DIVISION AFTER ORDERS BY MAJOR-GENERAL M'CASKILL, K. H.

*Camp Ferozepore, 10th January, 1843.*

The force under Major General Pollock, C. B. having been directed to be dissolved from this day, Major General McCaskill will not deny himself the pleasure of publicly bidding farewell to the division which has been so long under his supervision in times so fertile in important events. To the Officers commanding brigades under him his thanks are due, they shall be offered briefly but sincerely.

Sir Robert Sale's is a name already inscribed on one of the proudest pages of his country's history, and embalmed on its enduring gratitude. To offer praise to him would be redundant. It suffices to say that he was between April 1842, and January 1843, that which he has ever been a leader meriting success by his boldness, skill, and ready zeal in executing the orders of his seniors.

Brigadier Monteath, C. B. has received already the most significant tokens of his sovereign's approbation, and during the campaign now brought to a close, he was entrusted with a separate command in one very delicate enterprize, and at the head of his brigade had, on other occasions, to perform duties before the enemy requiring no ordinary resolution and address. Every where he has been found equal and superior to all that circumstances have demanded.

The gallant conduct of Brigadier Tulloch, at Istaliff, came under the personal observation of the Major General, and he must not fail, very pointedly, to notice it.

If Brigadier Wild's opportunities of distinguishing himself have been less brilliant, this, it must be remembered, is unavoidably the case with some portion of every large force, his attention to the details of his brigade, and solicitude to supply the wants and alleviate the sufferings of his soldiers, when their ranks were fearfully thinned by disease, are worthy of all commendation.

The divisional staff have been all that could be desired. Major Havelock, C. B. Her Majesty's 13th Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, has been indefatigable in the discharge of his arduous duties. To his previous experience in Affghan affairs and knowledge of the country and its languages the Major General has been deeply indebted, and his activity in the field, and alacrity in fulfilling, and even anticipating the wishes of his superiors, have commanded his esteem and admiration; he is happy in this opportunity in bearing testimony to his value as a Staff Officer, and claims a further advancement in his profession.

Lieutenant Mayne, 37th Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, has, with this division, been as energetic, gallant and intelligent as in the blockade of Jellalabad, or the former campaigns in Affghanistan, in the course of which his name has so often been placed on honourable record.

Lieutenant Bethune, Her Majesty's 9th Regiment, as Aid-de-Camp, has merited the Major General's best thanks, and his conduct in this his first campaign, has been full of activity and promise. Surgeons Davidson, M. D. 10th Light Cavalry, and Havil, M. D. Her Majesty's 31st Regt. and Assistant Surgeon Harvey, Her Majesty's 9th, have successively given complete satisfaction in the discharge of the medical duties.—*Delhi Gazette.*

BUNDLEKUND.

"Our lastest intelligence from Bundlekund informs us that the force, which has lately been much broken and divided, is now advancing on Theree with stealthy steps, such as school-boys use, when making approaches on a wasp's nest.

"The Jeitpore man has taken refuge at Theree, and notwithstanding all Major Sleeman's threats, they will give him up at no price. The Agent is in a *fix*; he fears collision with so powerful a State, and he is fully aware that the forces now at his disposal are insufficient for the job.

"The Thereeman can at any time bring into the field 20,000 fighting men, as well as a large and well appointed artillery; true, one of our battalions on an open plain would be a match for 5,000 of their undisciplined troops; but not so in the jungles, and if they are determined to oppose us, they may do so with such effect in their narrow passes, that not a man of our force would escape.

"If Native report speak truth, it is their intention to show their teeth; they are now endeavouring to strengthen their ties of friendship with the powerful State of Dutteah, and we would advise Major Sleeman to be very cautious how he proceeds. He no doubt finds political work troublesome; principally from its novelty—not so easy, perhaps, as taking the evidence of an approver or tucking up a thug; but should he succeed in eventually tranquillizing Bundlekund, India will owe him much. He has ably followed out the policy of his talented predecessor, Mr. Fraser, with the one exception of making over the Jansi country to the depraved and imbecile Rajah; this was done on the 1st instant, and already has the man shown how unfit he is to govern.

"In the neighbourhood of Saugor, plundering goes on the same as ever. The Madras and other troops in chase have never been able to fall in with the plunderers, nor will they ever meet them; the jungles are such that two large bodies might pass within a hundred yards of each other and neither be aware of the proximity of the other.

"We feel persuaded that the Boondelah Chiefs will keep such of our troops as are in Bundlekund, on the constant move, during the approaching hot weather. It is their season for shikar; having cut and stored their corps they take down their matchlocks and swords from the wall, and go forth to plunder. And why should they not? Did not their fathers do so before them?"—*Agra Ukhbar.*

SCINDE.

We have intelligence of the 6th inst. from Sukkur, brought by the steamer *Zenobia* from Kurrachee. The arrival of Major OUTRAM in General NAPIER'S camp, on the evening of the 4th, had entirely altered the complexion of affairs, and dissipated for the present all apprehension of hostilities. It is stated, indeed, that the show of resistance the AMEERS seemed disposed to make was intended alone to cover their honour—to show to their brother Princes that they yielded to our wishes only on compulsion, when our force was overwhelming, and resistance hopeless. It is a striking illustration of the influence of a straight-forward, honest, manly character, even amongst the most cowardly and deceitful—that the mere appearance of Major OUTRAM in the field of diplomacy should occasion a change in the troubled atmosphere of Scindian politics of such magical completeness and celerity. He became at once on his arrival the general referee of all parties—as if he had been invested with sovereign authority to decree their fate, instead of holding a temporary appointment with the most indefinite and uncertain powers. General NAPIER knew that in his hands British honour and interests were safe—that he know the "capabilities" of the country with whose sovereigns we had to deal, and the trustworthiness of those rulers themselves. The AMEERS felt that they had now a diplomatist who understood them; who knew what they could concede, and who would not exact more of them than he considered necessary or just. Such is the effect of personal character; this one man—this single-handed JAMES OUTRAM—lately in such high disfavour with the Governor-General—has, in a few days, apparently made more progress in settling matters with the AMEERS, according to our views, than General NAPIER, with an army of seven thousand men, could accomplish in a couple of mouths! We speak without disparagement to the gallant General—diplomacy was not his vocation—he knew not the people with whom he had to deal, and he could not have known them—no more did they know or confide in him. Had it come to a fighting matter, we have no doubt whatever that he would have carried through a campaign as well as any man. We are glad to learn, on undoubted authority, that the illness of Dr. WIGHT, which had caused so much alarm, was of a temporary and comparatively trivial nature, and that he is now perfectly recovered and in good health.—*Bombay Times, January* 21.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MAGISTRACY.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—I have been able no where to find a full report of the late trial in the Supreme Court, which has been so much discussed in the papers, and in which a Mr. Pittar was the defendant on a charge of felony. It appears however by the comments that have been published, that the prisoner was acquitted on the ground that he was resisting an illegal arrest;—*i. e.* that the person who tried to arrest him, and who was shot at and seriously wounded in the attempt, had been furnished by his principal with what is technically termed a "general warrant."

Mr. Cockburn, the Magistrate of Jessore, must have acted in this case only as a Justice of the Peace, and under the law of England as enjoined by Regulation XV. of 1806 of our Indian Code; and committed the case through the Clerk of the Crown immediately to the Supreme Court Sessions; and it was his duty to have ascertained through the Company's solicitor (Circular Order of Sudder Nizamut Adawlut, No. 34, of 16th November, 1839,) whether the forms adopted by him were regular, the evidence probably sufficient for conviction, and the charge correctly drawn out *according to the evidence*, before he made his commitment. He might not have been expected of himself to know that all *general* warrants are notoriously discountenanced by English law; and that all such warrants had been pronounced by the highest legal authorities illegal and void by reason of their uncertainty, as well as palpably unjust, from transferring the grounds of suspicion and arrest from the Magistrate issuing to the subordinate officer executing the warrant; (Blackstone's Comments, vol. 4, page 291,*) but had he followed up the above mentioned Circular Order, he would have been told this, and learned to frame the several Counts of his charge accordingly.

Having allowed thus much, it must also be admitted that Mofussil Magistrates have no means of learning and are not required to learn even the rudiments of English law, as separate from what may be demanded from them *as Magistrates* under the provisions of Regulation II. of 1796; VI. of 1803, Section 19; XV. of 1806; XX. of 18[illegible]; Act 53 of Geo. III. Cap. 155 and IV. of Geo. IV. Cap. 81 (the Mutiny Act.) As *Justices of the Peace*, when dealing between two European British subjects, or when treating European British subjects (not in the army) for other offences than mere petty assaults and trespasses, and inconsiderable affrays, they are taught nothing beyond the bare necessity of taking evidence on oath, and committing the offenders with the evidence so taken to the Supreme Court Sessions in Calcutta; and felonies being (fortunately) extremely rare, even for the limited number of Europeans residing in the Interior, there is little or no chance of gaining experience.

I would now beg to enquire under what English law a person making an illegal arrest is to be resisted with fire arms—and the party so resisting to escape with impunity? If the arrest be illegal, the party so arrested must not only be upon a representation immediately set at large, but has also his action for damages for the false imprisonment however temporary, which he has undergone. By the English law too a constable can, *without any warrant at all* arrest for wounding where felony is likely to ensue,—(as was I believe the case in this instance when Mr. Cockburn issued his first warrant;)—and any person taking his life or dangerously wounding him in the attempt is guilty of *murder*;† and this too in cases other than those of Hue and Cry, where no warrant is necessary under either English or Anglo-Indian law:—and this being the case, how is it that a constable for the same offence arresting upon *stronger* grounds, viz not upon his own suspicion and authority, but the authority of a Justice of the Peace under a warrant not known by him (the constable) to be deficient, should be altogether unprotected?

It appears to me both by law and common sense (and English law is oftener at variance with the attribute than Anglo-Indian,) that undue resistance to the taking or the endangering of life of an illegal arrest ordered by a competent authority and executed bonâfide by an accredited Agent may be a misdemeanour of a high order, and punishable accordingly as a resistance of process as well as an act of unjustifiable violence. The maliciously discharging a deadly weapon at *any one* must under any slight provocation,—even when that provocation is not under a bonâfide act of authority—surely be *manslaughter*. The case in question probably broke down from there having been a simple count of "shooting at, &c." independent of the "resistance of process with shooting;" but could not the Grand Jury or the Court itself have thrown out the latter or heavier charge, and left it open to the Government Prosecutor to take up the former or lighter charge? *Our* Courts of Session

* The issuing of general warrants, says Christian on Blackstone, was declared illegal by a resolution of the House of Commons of 22d April 1766.

† Vide Blackstone on "warrants," and Regulation XX. of 1817, Section 28, Clause 4, passim.

can, or even order a commitment of themselves; and under which system the ends of justice are most likely to be attained, is obvious enough.

It is much the custom at the Presidencies to rail at our Anglo-Indian Code of laws: but to my mind, after something more than a superficial examination of them, they are infinitely more plainly just, terse, and comprehensible than those of our own country,* even when proferred to us in their most familiar and unprofessional shape. Presidency lawyers are often in the habit of ascribing to carelessness and inattention in the execution of these laws, errors in the laws themselves where none exist. Where do the Regulations permit general warrants, or arrests without warrant except during presence at the perpetration of felonies, and during a "Hue and Cry?" (Reg. XX. of 1817, Section 25.) No where that I can find; and by Regulation IX. of 1807, Section 5, no Magistrate can issue any warrant or a charge preferred by any one until such person, wishing to prosecute, first deposes on oath to the names of the parties and the whole circumstances of the case; while by a Construction of the Sudder Court of the 8th March, 1833, No. 766, the issue of any general process is declared illegal.

It is to be regretted that there is not greater uniformity amongst the Magistrates in their Rules of Practice, and that there is not greater care in selecting candidates for such offices; but all this does not palliate even the terms employed by people at the Presidencies in speaking of their public conduct. It has been lately seen how a decision of the Supreme Court against an irregular act of a Mofussil Magistrate towards a European British subject was at once reversed on an appeal home on the ground that he had acted *bonâfide;* and in England the county Justices of the Peace are in the constant habit of exceeding their powers and of escaping with impunity upon the same plea, there having been many statues made to protect them in the upright discharge of their offices. They can be sued for no *oversights;* and great lenity and indulgence when they act irregularly, without malice, is enjoined by law to be extended to them by all constituted Courts of Justice.

Having shown this to be the *principle* of the English law with regard to Justices of the Peace *in England*, it is plain *a fortiori* that to Justices of the Peace in this country, from their being so very seldom required to act as such, the English Courts should be still more lenient and indulgent. It is decidedly not so however; and when the Presidency Judges and lawyers exclaim against the Mofussil laws and their administrators, and the execution of English law by Mofussil Justices, they speak of what they have taken no pains to acquire any knowledge as to the first, and without statutable leniency *as* to the second; and they also forget that flaws in indictments, writs, warrants and the like are of daily occurrence amongst themselves, and misdirections of juries and differences of opinion not very uncommon with the presiding Judges.

If you think it would answer a good purpose to discuss the law and practice of the Mofussil as regards summons, attachments, commitments and the like, I should be happy to join with others in doing so; when perhaps by a comparison of opinions much might be mutually gained both in knowledge and uniformity of the law and its execution.

I am, your most obedient servant,

AN ASSISTANT MAGISTRATE IN THE MOFUSSIL.

*January 13th*, 1843.

### MILITARY AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

My dear Mr. Editor,—As I do not think in your line of life, you know what retrenchment is, I will explain it to you; an Officer makes out his monthly pay bill and the Deputy Paymaster of his Division honours it. But some eight months afterwards, when the said Officer gets his draft for payment, in the same envelope with it, it is not uncommon to find, a retrenchment bill, setting forth that he is retrenched so and so, for want of such and such a document. That such things are necessary to the welfare of the state, I allow; still it cannot be denied that great and very unnecessary inconvenience and sufferings, are generally inflicted from the manner in which they are issued. I will mention to you my own case, I am in the receipt of between 4 and 500 Rs. a month, and nearly 8 months had passed, when a bill of retrenchment came and reduced my allowance to somewhat less than 100 Rs. This was an unforeseen evil, and the inconvenience was increased by my being ordered on service, within a few days afterwards, when a host of expenses attend all situated as I am, in these troubled times.

Would it not be equally beneficial to the state, and more consistent with the means of Officers, were bills issued requiring the necessary documents, and headed "*objectionable charges?*" and allowing, say two months, to elapse, before the bill of retrenchment is issued, which would often be prevented altogether, by Officers sending the required papers, in time to save themselves.

In the Madras side, I understand this is the custom; and why it should not be so in Bengal, I know not. Had it been so, I assure you, I and many I am acquainted with, would have been saved much trouble many times.

Believe me, very truly yours,

*January 19th*, 1843. FISITIMUS.

* It will be in the recollection of many how the Government was sued with success lately on the Civil side of the Supreme Court for a fraud committed by their Agent; and how the said Agent on the criminal side was acquitted of the very same fraud on the prosecution of their employers, —the Government!

## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

PORTUGAL AND THE CHURCH OF ROME.—LISBON, OCT 24.—A spirit of resistance to the encroachments of Rome has been manifested here of late, upon which Monsignor Cappaccini probably did not reckon. If the sentiments of the leading politicians be permitted to prevail, and the Court leave Ministers entirely independent, I am inclined to think that the negotiations with the Holy See will even be suspended, rather than accede to the latest requisition which has proceeded from the College of Cardinals, and which it is impossible to characterize as other than monstrous—namely, to accept three out of the eight episcopal nominations of the Crown, and plant purely Papal selections in the remaining dioceses. Their Eminences are working herein with characteristic shrewdness upon woman's weakness, both the Queen and the Infanta Isabel being known (as I mentioned in *my last)* to be actuated by a most tremulous anxiety to become reconciled to Rome at the earliest possible period. This feeling has been ably wrought upon by Churchmen here, devoted to Rome, and by their lady instruments. The wholesale robbery of the convent property, the extinction of religious orders, the secularisation of vast numbers of ecclesiastical edifices, and the turning of thousands of religious persons adrift upon the world, with the slender provision which makes the very name of an *egresso* a *synonyme for poverty*—all these considerations, with a touch of superstition, an allegation that Donna Maria is responsible for the acts of all her Governments, and a *hint* that her heroic father's soul may perhaps be in jeopardy for having first put his hand to the wheel, naturally and inevitably produce a strong, an almost irresistible effect. Ecclesiastical management, intrigue, and contrivances, were never in more potent force than they are to-day in Lisbon. Against these forces the powers of resistance to be set off are those possessed by Ministers individually, and their ultimate responsibility to the Cortes. Upon this last, reliance is chiefly to be placed. Whenever the subject was mooted during the last three months' session, it was taken up with such a warmth in all parts of the Chamber of Deputies, and dealt with in so decisive a tone by the leading men, that no set of Ministers daring to fritter away the privileges of the Lusitanian Church, could face the indignant representatives of the nation. Sousa Azevedo, with whose portfolio this subject is more immediately connected, is by no means likely to be easily outwitted. He is a man of considerable ability, of an energetic and determined character (in this respect the very reverse of his predecessor), and as little controlled by scruples as any diplomatist in Europe. Having been a very good Miguelite in his time, he will now, according to all analogy, be very much opposed to high-church principles, to prove the sincerity of his conversion. Again, Gomes de Castro, who is also, Foreign Minister, a high consultant authority, having been a most intimate adherent and adviser of Dom Pedro, is in honour and in duty bound to sustain Dom Pedro's handiwork. The appointment of these two Ministers was not over acceptable in the Rua de S. Felix, where the little ecclesiastical court of the Nunciatura is fixed. It was here one fine morning, while the representative of Rome and his chief *aide* were reading their breviaries under the shade of the orange grove in the high-walled garden, that the news came upon them like a thunder-clap of the ex-prior of Martyres, the interpreter to the Nunciate, and an Under Secretary, having been arrested on a charge of murder during the Migoelite usurpation. Cappaccini's breviary is said to have dropt into a deep well by his side, and Vizzardelli to have exhibited a *pied de nez* of unprecedented dimensions. The authorities alleged that the arrest was made in the ordinary course of justice, but this was merely a blind for the public. It was intended, and extremely well adapted, by the clever Minister of Justice, as a pungent hint to the ecclesiastics who, since their arrival in Lisbon, have been *playing* so deep and hitherto *so successful* a game for Rome.

*Monsignor Cappaccini is of* a modest and unassuming character, but, as I mentioned in a former letter, he is "a fox in the fleeciest sheep's clothing." His policy is entirely molework, unostentatious, quiet, but extremely effective. Like most of the dignified ecclesiastics of his country, he is too well acquainted with the fine arts not to know that in the antique Apollos the muscular strength of the arm is veiled under its grace of colour. The internuncio accordingly hits hard without noise or grimace. His church-militant sword is wreathed like that of Harmodius. Imperturbable as Talleyrand, who was as good a hand at a high mass as Cappaccini, he can make the most outrageous requisition without moving a muscle of his face. Witness his late proposal. His habits of life are extremely simple, this being now the fashions amongst the various Papal officers; the example of Geogory XVI. during the twelve years of his Pontificate, having radiated extensively through the Church, and secured a number of imitators. To illustrate the character of this amiable Pontiff, I may mention the fact, not hitherto, I believe, made public, that, when some twelve months since the Apostle of Temperance in Ireland, Father Mathew, forwarded a copy, in gold, of his famous medal to the Holy Father, by way of tribute to the head of his Church, the Pope accepted it literally as binding him to the pledge, and added, that since his elevation to the Pontificate he had never tasted wine. Monsignor Cappaccini likewise observes an almost Turkish abstinence in the use of wines and his *cuisine* is of the simplest kind, as may be inferred from the following fact:—The son of his predecessor in the house which he occupies in the Rua St. Prior (a young Englishman), having called on him shortly after his arrival here, to ascertain whether he would take at a valuation a very serviceable kitchen range which remained on the premises, the Legate, who attempts the English language, replied, "I tank you ver much, no; *my servant make my dinner wid* his fingère!" By habits like these a reputation for sanctity is sometimes acquired, and when (which is *more than possible)* Monsignor Cappaccini *shall have* attained to the triple crown, he will, perhaps, like Sextus Quintus, elevate his head to a more erect posture, *cast off the slough of assumed humility*, and attempt to rule the world with a Hildebrand's rod. It is evidently a deep game that the Portuguese Internuncio is playing. If he succeed in resuming the privileges of the Lusitanian Church, he will have done more towards the establishment of ultramontane principles, than has been accomplished since Pius IV. re-opened the Council of Trent, and obtained, through the mediation of Catherine of Medicis, the revocation by the French Prelates of their protest against the pretensions of Rome. Upon his successful return, he will be made at once a Cardinal. His influence will be pre-eminent in the Sacred College, and the chair of Peter will eventually be his. It is understood to have been at his suggestion, that the golden rose was forwarded, six months since, to Donna Maria, as a token of reconciliation and pontifical love. This mark of distinguished consideration was the more valuable, as the House of Braganza had not been so favoured for a period of 800 years; and coming the very week after Cappaccini, in the name of the Holy Father, stood sponsor for the Infanta Don John, and being, moreover, a most splendid specimen of workmanship, it quite turned Donna Maria's head, to the imminent peril of the privileges of the Portuguese Church. For be it remembered, that Donna Maria, like Queen Victoria, is a primate within her own dominions—the former would be a portly figure in the pallium; I wonder how the latter would become the mitre. The College of Cardinals has evinced an unnecessary degree of timidity in placing Monsignor Vizzardelli as a viceroy over Cappaccini—in vulgar parlance, a spy upon his proceedings. It is true that the latter was formerly not only suspected, but known for a Carbonaro. This ebullition of youthful blood has, however, long since past. When Leo XII., in 1824, extinguished Carbonarism in the Pontifical States, Cappaccini speedily saw the error of his ways, commenced the more profitable career of piety and humility, and spoke of no reforms, except those in which he co-operated with the Pontiff, for the remedy of the various abuses which had crept into the Roman Government, especially in the Camara Apostolica. Cappaccini subsequently betook himself to the paths of diplomacy, which that same Pontiff made his *moyen departenir*, having been A-

postolic nuncio in Switzerland, in Dresden, and at other German Courts, and subsequently Ambassador to Louis XVIII. Vimandelli is evidently running a race here with his chief, but his principles are rather too violent for success in the present day. His character is pretty nearly that of Dominic the Inquisitor, and he is understood to have been instrumental in the restoration of the Holy Office at Rome in 1825. But the Internuncio enjoys more than he the favour of Pope Gregory XIV.—*Times.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUMMARY OF THE MONTH.—The summary of the month is the news from India! No topic excites attention but the glorious termination of the war in the East, and hardly any subject is discussed but the probable good results to Great Britain from the success which has attended our brave armies in Affghanistan and China. Political and religious parties unite in considering these events of the most momentous and advantageous character. The Philanthropist rejoices that war is at an end;—the patriot that the fair fame of his own beloved land is amply vindicated from recent disasters and defeats;—the merchant and manufacturer see before them a prospect of once more carrying on successful and greatly extended operations in the vast continent of Asia:—hosts of British families, having connexions and relatives in India, thank God on bended knees that those whom they dearly love, and who have not fallen in the mountain passes, will no longer be exposed to the fierce and deadly attacks of the Affghans and other tribes;—the whole army rejoices at the honour which has been reflected upon it by the deeds of valour performed by a portion of its forces in India; whilst the navy is proud to feel that "Britannia still rules the waves" The lover of his species hopes that from these events will proceed the advance of civilization, and the breaking down of those barriers which still separate man from man and community from community;—whilst the Christian will not fail to thank Him, in whose hands is the event of the battle, for the success with which our arms have been favoured, and the prospects of peace, and of augmented facilities for the introduction of Christianity which are now opened up.

The publication of the intelligence in the morning papers, and its repetition in all the evening journals, created a sensation of joy which it would be impossible to describe. The only doubt which was felt was that which often comes across the mind, even on the receipt of very good news, by private individuals; it seemed "*too good to be true.*" And this natural apprehension that such might be the case, was encouraged by the following passage which proceeded the bulletin in the *Times.*

The *Messager* says, "The following intelligence, received by express (the telegraph, no doubt), has been communicated to us." There seemed to be some mystery respecting the *source* of the news, whether it was official or not. And then the date of "Alexandria, Nov. 5," threw some further doubt about it, inasmuch as, during the progress of the war in the East between Turkey and Mahemet Ali, many wholly incorrect reports and statements of decisive battles, &c. reached England and France from the same quarter.

A second edition of the *Times*, and one also of the *Chronicle* on Tuesday morning, happily, however, put an end to all doubts on the subject; for, by an intermediate overland mail, with news from Bombay to the 15th of October, this intelligence, as well as nearly equally satisfactory news from India, arrived; and it soon became known that a TREATY OF PEACE had indeed been concluded with the Chinese Emperor, and a commercial treaty was about being signed.

When the information reached Paris, it was stated "that the British troops had been expelled from Affghanistan." This was a rumour got up by the French authorities to counteract the vexation sure to be produced by the favourable intelligence from China. We are sorry to have to record such facts, as they speak little for the good sense or for the right feeling of the French people. The telegraphic despatch giving the conditions of the China treaty and the news from India, was interrupted by the nightfall on Sunday. It was sent by the French consul at Canton to the French consul at Alexandria. The mail bearing it reached Marseilles on Saturday week last, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

The jealousy and meanness of the local and central French authorities in circulating incorrect reports relating to the fate of the British army in Affghanistan were soon, however, rendered nugatory by the arrival of the intermediate overland mail, which indeed brought intelligence which, whilst it added increased luster to the glory of British arms, was calculated to consolidate our influence and dominion in that portion of India subject to British rule.

The booming of guns and ringing of bells gave an additional zest to the good spirits which persons of all shades of opinions necessarily felt. No one could hear the details without experiencing an individual satisfaction, and, after the first sensation of gratified national pride had somewhat subsided, the better feeling of rejoicing at the liberation of our countrymen furnished a more lasting subject for congratulation. These were the spontaneous feelings of the people; and the press, save one or two disgraceful exceptions, joined in the universal rejoicing. The adverse parties, Tory and Whig, are now at daggers drawn about the policy of the measures, and upon which side ought to fall the glory of our successes. This extreme party feeling at such a moment exhibits bad taste and worse feeling. Surely, if ever there was a time for angry discussion to cease, and political animosity to become silent, it is at such a juncture, when no one with the bluntest feelings or commonest comprehension can fail to add his voice of rejoicing at such cheering intelligence, whose like has not been heard since the French were defeated at Waterloo.

Then followed the proclamation of the Governor General, and *The* event of this week is most unquestionably the evacuation of Affghanistan. All others are of comparative insignificance. But, as to that subject we have elsewhere specially called the attention of our readers, we shall simply here observe, that public opinion is still greatly divided, and that men of equal integrity, patriotism, and large and general views of public affairs and of our policy in India, are as much as ever opposed to each other on this very interesting and important subject. To the French the intelligence of the evacuation is a matter of great delight, and of spiteful observation and attack. Of course, we are represented, as usual, as blind and savage marauders, who, after having desolated and ruined, ravaged and destroyed crops, women, homes, hearths, and altars, are now retreating, before national Affghan vengeance shall rise to exterminate us! Of course, we are held up to animadversion and reproach for cowardice, and for want of honour! And of course, we are told that, having enriched ourselves by a system of unheard-of spoliation, we now run away from those who, if we remained, would arm to a man against us. But we can smile at these diatribes, and mock such bravadoes.

Before we dismiss in this part of our journal the all-absorbing topic, let us beg that no one Indian reader permits, for a single instant, the thought to cross him that there is an individual in the country who refuses to contribute his share of praise to the universal feeling of congratulation which exists at the bravery and skill of our armies. When reading the strictures passed by the *Morning Chronicle* on the desire for a general thanksgiving, let him not imagine the writer intends to detract from the *merit* of the brave troops in the East;—when perusing the bitter recriminations of party journalists, let him believe that it is the unquenchable desire for political controversy, which is the spiteful demon guiding their pens, and adding gall to their ink—let him believe this, for though they blame the policy of the late measures, that cannot lessen the well-earned fame of those who have so faithfully obeyed their orders and performed their duty, and we will vouch that no man of feeling or sense could pen an article in a respectable journal to take one iota from the praise due to our brave countrymen, gained by daring bravery, e'en at the cannon's mouth.—*The Atlas.*

TRADE.—A beneficial change in our home trade in becoming daily more observable, and the effect is widely extending itself throughout the kingdom. From Lancashire and the north of England very cheering accounts have arrived. The advance in the price of cotton is about a halfpenny per lb, with an active and increasing demand. In the several articles used in the manufacture a decided improvement has taken place, and several vessels have been taken up for China, and more will, of course, be laid upon the station. The wool market at Leeds has been revivified, and the hitherto desponding minds of many of our manufacturers have been cheered by the prospect of a brisk trade during the ensuing winter. At Manchester there has been a surprising change. Some manufacturers, especially of cloths suited to the Indian and Chinese market, and of which cloths there were previously no stocks, asked as much as 9d. per yard advance, which was equal to from 10 to 12 per cent. Some buyers refused these terms but the general opinion is that 6d. may be fairly quoted as the amount of improvement on previous rates. At Liverpool, the fall in trade which began to show itself last week, has received an increased stimulus during the present, and much of hope mingles in the feeling which now pervades the manufacturing and mercantile circles. And independent of the beneficial effects which the restoration of peace cannot fail to have on trade and commerce by removing suspense and uncertainty, a most extensive field for British enterprise has been opened, and the entire Eastern world, with the exception of Japan, is now laid open to our merchants. In fact, it is impossible to estimate the height which trade will attain in the altered circumstances of that populous and productive hemisphere.—*Ibid.*

BELGIUM.—It is well known to the readers of the ATLAS that General Vandersmissen, a Belgian by birth, and an officer in the service of the King of Holland in 1830 the year before last obtained permission of the King of the Belgians to re-enter the Belgian army, but last year engaged in a conspiracy against the government of his country. For this act he was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death. This judgment was reversed, and he was condemned to the galleys. King Leopold exercised his mercy, and mitigated the punishment to imprisonment for life. He has, however, escaped from prison, and the following are the details of an event which has set all Belgium in commotion:—Lady Vandersmissen is an English woman, one of the daughters of the late Admiral Graves. It seems that Madame Vandersmissen had obtained permission to enter the prison of the Petit Carmes at ten o'clock in the morning, and to stop till four in the afternoon. It is between these hours that the public are admitted. The General had for some days feigned sickness, which afforded a pretext for his wife to prolong her visits. On Sunday the General was in his room with his wife and his two sons, when about eight o'clock the turnkey saw the three latter pass, and let them go out without suspicion. Soon afterwards, according to his duty, which he only half performed, he opened the prisoner's door, and, to be sure that the General was within, he wished him a good night. The General did not answer, but the keeper heard some one cough This satisfied him, whereas he ought to have convinced himself by examination that the General was there. Our readers will, of course, understand that the person who coughed was Madame Vandersmissen, and that the General, dressed in his wife's clothes, had left the prison with his two sons. The night passed, and the escape of the General was unknown to every one in the prison. In the morning Madame Vandersmissen was going to leave the jail, when the turnkey said to her, "It seems that you have passed the night here?" "Yes; I have obtained permission to do so, my husband being ill:" on which the turnkey opened the gate for her. At three o'clock, as the General did not call for any thing, the officers entered his room, and found that he had escaped. Notice was immediately sent to the Attorney-General, and domiciliary visits were paid to all the houses in which it was thought probable that he might have passed the night. The director and three keepers of the prison of the Petit Carmes have been suspended from their functions in consequence of his escape. A judicial investigation was immediately commenced, and still continues. Circulars containing a description of the fugitive have been sent in all directions. It appears that some persons were waiting for General Vandermissen at a short distance from the prison. They threw a cloak on his shoulders and proceeded to a spot where horses were ready, which the fugitives instantly mounted, and taking the road from Scharebeck to Eva and Westerloo, at half-past eleven on the following day they were in a place of safety, exhausted with fatigue; they had not stopped a moment by the way. The riders were obliged to be lifted from their horses, and the poor beasts immediately fell to the ground. The magistrates have received information that Madame Vandersmissen and her youngst son have arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle. The son, who has been arrested since the flight of his father, is not permitted to see any one in the prison.—*Atlas.*

THE LATE STORM AT MADEIRA.—FUNCHAL, OCT. 31.—Since the 19th instant we have had the most stormy weather I ever witnessed. Rain, wind, thunder, and lightning: the latter were sublimely awful. How dreadful was it to realise, amidst the crash of the elements, that He who ruled over them and directed them was the same who once visited this world to suffer agonies and death for us, and who is now making intercession for his people! We know that he does not willingly afflict the children of men, yet, it has seemed fit to him that this storm should not be made to pass away without producing very calamitous results. On the night of the 22d, one of the mountain torrents swept away 13 poor people with their houses. On the 24th, the rain descended upon the whole of the island, in cataracts rather than showers. The roads became rivers, and the rivers furious and destructive torrents. Vineyards, houses, with their inhabitants, numbers of cattle, stores, with hundreds of pipes of wine, have been swept away and carried into the sea. Many of the roads, which were admirably paved with large stones, have been scooped out to the depth of five or six feet, and rendered impassable. The watercourses through the city, which had been excavated with great labour to the depth of perhaps 25 feet, and enclosed with strong walls, are now almost choaked up with fragments of rocks and mud; and the result of this must be terrible if another flood should come. In Funchal alone 200 houses are either totally destroyed or greatly injured. Such, indeed, was the violence of the terrific streams from the mountain, that they made a clear breach in the wall of a fort 12 feet thick. The people were running about the streets wild with terror. Two poor families sought refuge with us, and we gave them house-room till the danger was past. The 25th was, if possible, a day of still greater excitement for us. The wind changed to the south, which sent the surf right in upon the town, and we soon found that the six ships at anchor in the bay were in imminent peril. Before four o'clock guns were fired, and signals of distress hoisted; and, in the midst of a dense crowd,

we rushed to the pier to witness the melancholy sight. We arrived just after. The "Creole," the vessel which had nearly caused a war between England and America, was dashed upon the rocks, and became a complete wreck, though the crew were saved. Our attention was soon directed to the other ships, some of which were dragging their anchors and pitching in a frightful manner. At this time no words can describe the awful magnificence of the Atlantic, which seemed roused to full fury, and sent its waves bodily over the top of the Loo rock, ordinarily 80 feet above the high water mark. Here we remained till dark, when we went home with heavy hearts; not forgetting to pray to Him who hath this day in the whirlwind and the storm, for the poor sailors. By nine o'clock that evening five out of the six vessels had come ashore; the remaining one, the "Success," was saved by the change of the wind, and by her anchor laying hold of another, as she was dragging it towards the beach. The crews of the "Dart" and of the "Wave" were saved, but the latter vessel was dashed to atoms. A Portuguese schooner lost part of her crew, and a Sardinian polacca went to the bottom with all her men, 12 in number. The hand of God has been conspicuous in saving so many from the very jaws of death. In wrath he has remembered mercy. Such weather has not been known in Madeira since 1803; and the distress of the people is very great. It has been already cooler than I found it all last winter: the thermometer was at 50. last night. This we find quite bracing and refreshing. —*Atlas.*

CRIME.—The criminal tables for England and Wales for the year 1841, with the accompanying explanation, by Mr. Redgrave, of the Home-office, present much valuable information. The total number of offenders committed for trial or bailed in England and Wales in the year 1841, was 27,760. Of these, 2,140 were charged with offences against the person; 1,873 with offences against property committed with violence; 22,071 with offences against property committed without violence; 94 with malicious offences against property; 437 with forgery and offences against the currency; 1,199 with other offences not included in the above classes.

The convictions were 20,280; the acquittals* 7,480.

The offenders convicted were disposed of in the following manner:—10 were executed; 199 transported for life; 21 for more than 15 years; 717 for 15 years and above 10 years; 1,246 for 10 years and above 7 years; 1,676 for 7 years; 10 to be imprisoned for 3 years and above 2 years; 467 for 2 years and above 1 year; 2,062 for 1 year and above 6 months; 13,219 for six months and under; 647 to be whipped or fined, and discharged; 6 were pardoned.

Of the offenders, 22,560 were males, and 5,200 females.

The first annual record of the state of crime in England and Wales was prepared in 1805, and from that time to the present, there has been a progressive increase in the numbers committed. Until the peace in 1814, the increase was gradual, but commitments then increased so rapidly, that they were nearly doubled in three years. This increase was maintained until 1821, when a slight decrease took place, and continued during the two following years, when an increase again commenced and continued, almost uninterruptedly for the ten succeeding years. The commitments during the last eight years were in

| Year | | Year | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1834.......... | 22,451 | 1838.......... | 23,094 |
| 1835.......... | 20,731 | 1839.......... | 24,443 |
| 1836.......... | 20,984 | 1840.......... | 27,187 |
| 1837.......... | 23,612 | 1841.......... | 27,760 |

These figures show a considerable increase since 1836. In 1841, as compared with the preceding year, the increase amounted to only 2.1 per cent; but it follows two years in which the aggregate increase exceeded 16 per cent.

The increase in the past year has taken place in twenty-two English and six Welsh Counties, and amounts to 1,426 persons; the decrease in seventeen English and Welsh counties, and amounts to 853 persons. In one English county, the numbers remained stationary. The decrease has been chiefly in agricultural counties; the only four manufacturing and commercial counties in which a decrease appears, being Cheshire, Nottinghamshire, Worcestershire, and Surrey.

In the thirteen English Counties having the largest proportional agricultural population, the committals in 1841 were 4,299, exceeding those of the preceding year by one only. In the thirteen English counties having the largest manufacturing and mixed population the committals in 1841 were 16,089, exceeding those of the preceding year by 840 or 5 5 per cent. The details of this comparison are as follows:—

| | Increase. | Decrease. | | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bedford | 9.1 | .. | Lancaster .. | 13.7 | .. |
| Huntingdon.... | | 25.3 | Surrey | | 6.6 |
| Hereford.. | 3.3 | .. | Durham | 25.7 | .. |
| Lincoln.... | | 14.7 | Northumberland | 18 3 | .. |
| Cambridge | 9.1 | .. | Stafford | 14.7 | .. |
| Bucks .... | | 16.6 | Warwick | 4.5 | .. |
| Essex .... | | 5.3 | Chester | .. | 9.5 |
| Suffolk .... | | 0.4 | York.... | 1.5 | .. |
| Wilts .... | 9.5 | .. | Gloucester .. | 18.2 | .. |
| Oxford .. | .. | 10.0 | Derby.. | 12 1 | .. |
| Northampton . | 17 8 | .. | Monmouth | 10.3 | .. |
| Hertford.. | 5.3 | .. | Nottingham.. | .. | 7 3. |
| Berks .... | .. | 11.8 | | | |
| Middlesex | 0.3 | .. | | | |

* Under this head are included 26 found to be insane.

In Herefordshire and Shropshire, there has been a consecutive increase in each of the last six years; in Monmouthshire, in each of the last five years; and in Lancashire, Wiltshire, and Yorkshire, in each of the last three years. Norfolk, Suffolk, and Surrey are the only counties in which there has been a consecutive decrease in the last two years.

During the last eight years, comparing the last with the first year, the greatest increase has been in the following districts:—

| | Per Cent. | | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monmouth ........ | 174 | Leicester ........ | 46 |
| Cumberland . .... | 77 | Somerset ........ | 46 |
| Northumberland .. | 74 | Lancaster ...... | 44 |
| Gloucester ....... | 67 | Derby ........... | 43 |
| Stafford ............ | 63 | Chester ......... | 39 |
| Warwick ........ | 58 | Cornwall ......... | 38 |
| Salop ............. | 58 | Wilts ........... | 34 |
| Worcester ........ | 56 | York ........... | 32 |
| South Wales ...... | 50 | Hertford ........ | 32 |
| Sussex ........... | 47 | North Wales .... | 32 |

The only English counties in which a decrease has taken place during the same period are Middlesex, Surrey, Nottingham, *Lincoln*, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Rutland.

The following are the twelve counties having the largest and the smallest proportion of commitment.—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monmouth .. | 1 — in 369 | Westmoreland | 1 in 1,711 |
| Gloucester ... | 1 — in 348 | South Wales... | 1 — 1,578 |
| Warwick .. | 1 — in 384 | Rutland ...... | 1 — 1,524 |
| Worcester .. | 1 — in 412 | Durham ...... | 1 — 1,508 |
| Lancaster .. | 1 — in 418 | South Wales... | 1 — 1,366 |
| Chester ...... | 1 — in 419 | Cumberland ... | 1 — 1,178 |
| Middlesex ... | 1 — in 439 | Cornwall ...... | 1 — 1,156 |
| Somerset ... | 1 — in 439 | Northumberland | 1 — 1,107 |
| Leicester ... | 1 — in 463 | Lincoln......... | 1 — 1,039 |
| Hereford ... | 1 — in 467 | Derby ....... | 1 — 982 |
| Stafford ...... | 1 — in 481 | Huntingdon ... | 1 — 946 |
| Hertford...... | 1 — in 492 | York ...... | 1 — 839 |

It appears that the increase in the past year has been confined to males, the number of females having slightly decreased; the proportion has fallen from 23.7 to 23.0 per cent. This is the first check opposed to the annual increase in the proportion of females, which, notwithstanding the decreased proportion of females in the population, had gradually extended from 18.8 per cent. in 1834, to 23.7 per cent. in 1840. The proportion of female commitments is much greater in the manufacturing and commercial counties, than in the agricultural. Comparing the thirteen agricultural and the thirteen manufacturing counties already named, the aggregate proportion in the agricultural counties was 1 female to 6.01 male; and in the manufacturing and commercial counties, 1 female to 3.88 males.

Looking at the several classes of crime, it appears that in four of the six classes there was a decrease during the past year. In the first class, offences against the person, there is an increase of 13.8 per cent., which is spread generally over the whole class; bigamy forming the only prominent exception, in which offence there is a decrease of 20 per cent. In the second class, offences against property committed with violence, there was a decrease of 3.2 per cent In this decrease were included sacrilege, house-breaking, shop and warehouse-breaking, and simple robbery; burglary, cartilage-breaking, robbery with no violence and attempts to rob, have slightly increased. In the third class, offences against property, committed without violence, there was an increase of 2.5 per cent. Larcenies, simple, from the person, by servants, and in dwelling-houses, have increased; as also have frauds, embezzlement, and letter-stealing. In horse-stealing, sheep-stealing, and receiving stolen goods, there was a marked decrease. In the fourth class, malicious offences against property, there was a large decrease, amounting to 26.7 per cent., and extending to all the principal offences in the class. In the fifth class, forgery and offences against the currency, there was also a decrease which amounted to 19.2 per cent., and included all the offences of the class except coining. In the sixth class, containing the miscellaneous offences, there was a trifling decrease, arising chiefly from the absence of the seditious offences which had swelled the number in the two preceding years. In offences against the game-laws and riots, there was an increase.

It is satisfactory to know that in the majority of the offences for which capital sentences were repealed, there was a decrease during the past year; and that, in the aggregate, the decrease amounted to nearly 4.5 per cent., while commitments, generally, had decreased 2.1 per cent. The following comparisons of the centisimal proportion of convictions for offences in which capital punishments were abolished by the Acts of the 1st Vic., show that increased certainty of conviction has followed the passing of those Acts:—

| | Average of 1835-6-7 | 1839. | 1840. | 1841. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Attempt to murder ..... ...... | 40 75 | 50 17 | 56.15 | 63.22 |
| Sacrilege ........ | 73 63 | 77.77 | 68.75 | 66.66 |
| Burglary ........ | 69.69 | 73.56 | 78.98 | 79.85 |
| Robbery ........ | 56.04 | 62.98 | 64.71 | 63.80 |
| Arson .......... | 16.56 | 29.73 | 27.00 | 45.45 |

The number of capital sentences in the last year was—for murder, 20; attempts to murder, 6; unnatural offences, 7; rape, 26; burglary, 5; robbery, 8; *riot* and felony, 7; feloniously returning from transportation, 1.

Of the eighty persons sentenced to death, ten were executed; nine of them for murder, and one for an attempt to murder where life was seriously endangered.

By an Act passed in the first session of Parliament last year, but which did not take effect until after the conclusion of the assizes, capital punishment was abolished for two of the above offences, namely, rape and felonious riots, which, it is calculated, will have the effect of reducing the number of capital sentences annually to between forty and fifty. The magnitude of the recent changes in the criminal laws will be strongly exemplified when it is stated that had the offences tried in 1841 been tried under the laws of 1831, instead of 80 capital sentences passed in that year, the number would have amounted to 2,172.—*Pat.*

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN CATTLE.—We learn, from a Danish gentleman well acquainted with the trade and statistics of Denmark, that there is every probability of an extensive trade in cattle between that country and England. The cattle hitherto sent to Hamburgh are likely to be sent to this country, as the better market. Arrangements are making, since the passing of the new English Tariff, to run steamers, next spring, direct from Tonder, in the province of Sleswick, and also from a port in the more northerly province of Jutland, to Hull or London. This will raise the price of cattle in Denmark, Hamburgh, and the Baltic, and reduce it in England. Within the last few years, great improvements have been made in the agriculture of Denmark. A trade in cattle to England would still further accelerate improvement. It is of importance to know that the exportations of oats and other kinds of grain from Denmark to England, within the last four years, have led to the importation of English wollens and cottons in return, and that the peasantry of Denmark are better clothed in consequence. We thus see a practical proof of the reciprocal advantages of commerce. The ships which bring grain to England, seek freights of merchandise back to Denmark. This is the natural course of things; and wherever we give foreigners access to our markets for *their produce, there we are sure, in one way or another,* directly or indirectly, to obtain markets for our own manufactures in return.—*Leeds Mercury.*

The French steamer Cameleon arrived at Alexandria on the 4th instant, having on board 109 pilgrims from Algeria on their way to Mecca. This act of policy on the part of the French Government had created a deep impression on the Mussulmans of Alexandria. Can it be possible, say they, that Giaours transport Mussulmans *gratis* on their pilgrimage to the Kiabe or tomb of the Prophet?—*Record.*

THE MUSSULMAN RACE.—BROUSSA, ANATOLIA, JUNE 26.—The diminution of the Mussulman population in Asia Minor is alarming. Between Tockhat and Broussa I found villages almost entirely abandoned by the inhabitants in consequence of the severity with which the recruiting for the Nizam, the Turkish regular troops, is conducted in that part of the country. It would be an interesting study to seek out all the causes which contribute to the dreadful mortality which prevails amongst the young Turkish soldiers. The food which is distributed to the garrisons is of sufficiently good quality, and contagious maladies have been unknown in Turkey in Europe during the last five years. Some European physicians are of opinion that these young soldiers, not being married like the ancient Janissaries, abandon themselves to vice, and so destroy their constitution. But, whatever may be the causes of this mortality, the consequence is, the ever-increasing weakness of the Turkish empire. This fact is nowhere more perceptible than in the interior of Asia Minor, whence the greater number of conscripts are drawn to Constantinople. At present, several extensive villages are to be seen in Anatolia, from which all the young men have been withdrawn. This remarkable circumstance has not escaped the Kourd Chiefs of the neighbourhood, who, from the tops of their mountains regard with profound attention the decay of the Ottoman Empire, and who do not conceal their hopes of being delivered from the yoke of the Pachas. At Broussa and its environs the diminution of the population is less great. In those countries the conscription is not executed with the same rigour as

elsewhere, because the Porte derives from those districts, where silk is cultivated, considerable advantages. The present population of Broussa is 60,000 souls, of which 48,000 are Mussulmans. The Armenians reckon 6,000, and the remainder are Greeks or Jews. The crop of silk raised at Broussa and its environs is calculated at 3,000 bales of 61 okes each. (The oke is about 2¾lbs. weight.) The number of families occupied in the culture of this article is about 15,000, and the approximate value of the silk exported from all Anatolia may be estimated at 120,000,000 piastres (about 1,000,000*l.* sterling.) Under a good and wise Government, which would protect the cultivators, the produce might acquire a still greater importance, for there are few countries in the world where the mulberry tree grows to such perfection as in the environs of Broussa. The weaving of silk stuffs, for which this place was formerly so celebrated, has almost entirely ceased. There remain only 160 frames, which produce about 9,000 pieces of stuffs embroidered with gold. The market for this manufacture is Constantinople; there is none exported to foreign countries. In the district of Kutaiah, I observed many extensive manufactories of cushions for sofas, for which a vast quantity of English twisted cotton is used. The British Government are well aware of the advantage which British commerce might acquire by increased intercourse with those countries: and, for this purpose, an English Consul has been appointed at Broussa.—*Malta Times.*

UNITED STATES TRADE STATISTICS.—The American papers contain a statistical summary of the value of the exports of produce and manufactures of the United States for three years, dating the periods as 1838, 1839, and 1841. The exports of the produce of the sea has declined to 2,846,851 dollars, it having in the year 1838 been as high as 3,175,576 dollars. The exports of the produce of the forests is alluded to as showing an increase, 1838 being stated at 5,200,499 dollars, 1839 at 5,764,559 dollars, and 1841 at 6,264,852. Of agricultural produce, including the raising of crops and the breed of cattle, the exports are stated at 9,105,514 dollars for 1838, 13,588,886 dollars for 1839, and 16,737,402 dollars for 1841. Of the tobacco crop in 1833 the value exported was 7,392,029 dollars; in 1839, 9,882,943 dollars; and 12,576,703 dollars in 1841. Of the cotton crop the value exported was 61,556,811 dollars in 1838; 1,238,982 dollars in 1839; and 54,330,341 dollars in 1841. The exports of manufactures are stated at 8,483,321 dollars for 1838; 9,590,531 dollars for 1839; and 6,481,502 for 1841. Of these general amounts, England for herself and colonies took 850,540 barrels of flour, 850,865 bushels of wheat, 324,709 bushels of Indian corn, and 96,810 barrels of pork. —*Pat.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

*4th January*, 1843.

Captain Doolan, Principal Assistant to the Commissioner, and Captain Cotton, Deputy Judge Advocate, are appointed Members of the Local Committee of Education at Saugor.

*11th January*, 1843.

Mr. Arthur Pigou has been permitted to proceed to Bareilly, and prosecute his Study of the Oriental Languages under the Superintendence of Mr. R. H. P. Clarke, the Magistrate and Collector of that Station.

Mr. E. S. Pearson has been permitted to proceed to Berhampore, and prosecute his Study of the Oriental Languages under the Superintendence of Mr. W. H. Elliott, the Magistrate of that Station.

*14th January*, 1843.

FURLOUGH.

The following Disposition List of Furloughs is published for the information of Registered Applicants consequent upon the Expiry of Mr J. Cumine's Furlough.

BY EXPIRY.

Mr. J. Cumine, 14th January 1843.
Mr. W. Travers, admitted by Seniority.

*Furloughs that will be available by return or expiry to the 31st March* 1843.

1. W. R. Young, ... .. 23d January, 1843.
2. W. A. Pringle, ... ... 6th February, ,,
3. F. Stainforth.... ... ... 18th Ditto, ,,
4. F. Macnaghten, ... ... 22d Ditto, ,,
5. E. Deedes, ... ... ... Ditto, ,,
6. C. B. Quintin, ... ... 28th Ditto, ,,
7. W. H. Woodcock,... ... 25th March, ,,

*Furloughs to be allotted to Registered Applicants.*

1. H. C. Halkett.
2. H. C. Hamilton.
3. A. C. Bidwell.
4. W. D. H. Routh.
5. W H Elliott.
6. W J. Allen.
7. E. H. C. Monckton.

*14th January*, 1843.

Notice is hereby given, that the Salaries and Allowances of the Civil and Marine Departments for January instant, will be discharged by the Officiating Sub-Treasurer, as under—

Marine Establishment, on or after Saturday the 11th Proximo.

Civil Ditto, on or after Wednesday the 15th Proximo.

*Fort William*, *11th January*, 1843

Mr. H. H. Thomas and Mr. C. C. Jackson, of the Civil Service, and Lieutenant Ommanney, of the Engineers, are appointed Members of the Local Committee of Education at Agra.

*18th January*, 1843.

Mr. R. Montgomery, of the Civil Service, embarked for England on board the Ship "Southampton," which vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 12th instant.

Mr W. Onslow, of the Civil Service, embarked for England on board the Ship "Agincourt," which vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 15th instant.

H. V. BAYLEY.
*Depy. Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*3d January*, 1843.

Mr. F. Skipwith, Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Chittagong for ten days, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 13th June last

*9th January*, 1843.

Mr. C. Steer, Collector of Jessore, for one week, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 19th ultimo.

Mr. H. D. H. Fergusson, Officiating Collector of Chittagong, for fifteen days, on private affairs, to take effect after Mr. Sconce shall have resumed charge of the Collectorship

Mr. W. Onslow, late Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Mymensingh, in extension of the leave granted to him on 5th September last, under Medical Certificate, until the sailing of the ship "Agincourt" on which he purposes proceeding to Europe.

Mr. H. Ricketts, Commissioner of Chittagong, for ten days, in extension of the leave granted to him on 1st November last.

Mr. A. C. Bidwell, Officiating Collector of Sylhet, for one month, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Furlough.

Mr. F. Lowth, Special Deputy Collector of Jessore, for one month, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Furlough.

Mr. J. P. Dean, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Purneah to the 28th November, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 19th September last.

Baboo Nubbo Chunder Chatterjee Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Tipperah, for two months, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 5th ultimo.

Mr. E. Smart, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Moorshedabad, for a fortnight, under Medical Certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him by the Commissioner of the Division.

Mr. R. P. Harrison received charge of the Magistracy of Midnapore, from Mr. Shakespear, on the 5th instant.

Lieut. A. A. Sturt, a Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, reported his return from the Cape of Good Hope on the 24th ultimo.

Mr. T. R. Davidson received charge of the Commissionership of the Jessore Division, from Mr. J. Dunbar, on the 21st instant.

Mr. R. Abercrombie received charge of the Treasury of the Bulloah Deputy Collectorate from Mr. L. Barber Uncovenanted Deputy Collector, on the 29th ultimo.

ERRATUM.

In the Gazette of 31st ultimo, page 1126, in the Notification of Mr. H. T. Raikes' return to the Presidency from the Cape of Good Hope, *for* the 26th *read* 24th instant.

J. S TORRENS
*Offy. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*9th January*, 1843.

Mr. J. French, Additional Judge of Tirhoot, for seven days, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 14th November last.

Baboo Ramlochun Ghose, Principal Sudder Ameen of Nuddea, from the 7th November to the 15th December 1842, under Medical Certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him during the Dusserah Vacation.

Moulvie Mahomed Rookunoodeen, Law Officer of Sylhet, to be Law Officer of Mymensing.

*16th January*, 1843

Mr. J. Weston, Moonsiff of Manicktullah, in the 24 Pergunnahs, to be a first grade Moonsiff from the 22nd July last.

Moonshee Aftaboodeen, ditto of Furreedpore, to be a ditto ditto from the 2nd ultimo

Pundit Gobinchunder Bidyarutten, ditto of Cowcolly in Backergunge, to be a ditto ditto from the 5th idem.

Dataram Pundit, ditto of Sawun in Sarun, to be a ditto ditto from the 9th idem.

Mr. H. C Hamilton, Magistrate and Collector of Pooree, (Southern Division Cuttack) for one month, under Section XI. of the Rules of 29th January 1840, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Furlough. Mr. R. N. Shore to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Pooree, until further orders.

Mr A Grote, Special Deputy Collector in Midnapore and Hidgellee, for one month, on private affairs, under Section XI. of the Rules of 29th January 1840, commencing from the 1st proximo, or from the date on which he may quit his Station. Mr. Grote will make over charge of the current duties of his office in the Settlement Department to Uncovenanted Deputy Collector Annund Chunder Mitter, and in the Resumption Department to Uncovenanted Deputy Collector Ramnath Gungolee.

Mr J. B. Elliott, Special Commissioner under Regulation III. of 1828, for the Patna Division, for one month and ten days, on Medical Certificate, commencing from the 1st proximo, making over charge of the current duties of his office to the Judge of the District of Patna.

Mr. C. G. Udny, Civil and Session Judge of Rajeshye, on Medical Certificate, from the 26th ultimo, the date on which he delivered over charge of his office to the Principal Sudder Ameen. This cancels the leave granted to Mr. Udny on the 28th November last.

Mr. A. Sconce, Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong, received charge of his office from Mr. H. D. H. Fergusson on the 4th instant.

The undermentioned Officers made over charge of their respective offices on the dates specified:

Mr. R. M. Gordon, Commissioner of the 15th or Dacca Division, to Mr. J. F. G. Cooke, Civil and Session Judge of Dacca, on the 7th instant.

Mr. H. F. James, Collector of Bhaugulpore, to Mr. F. E. Read, on the 11th idem.

Mr. W. Vansittart, Magistrate of Monghyr, to Mr. R. F. Hodgson, on the 4th idem.

Mr. B. H. Cooper, Officiating Magistrate of Mymensing, to Mr. A. Littledale, on the 3d idem.

Mr. G. C. Cheap, Civil and Sessions Judge of Hooghly, to Mr. F. Morris on the 6th idem.

Mr. H. C. Hamilton, Magistrate and Collector of Pooree, to Mr. R. N. Shore, on the 11th ultimo, and resumed charge of the same on the 17th idem.

F. J. HALLIDAY,
*Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*Camp Ferozepore*, *3d January*, 1843.

The Governor General has appointed Major J. Fraser, C. B., 11th light cavalry to convey to England, by the route of the Indus and Egypt, the Presents sent to Her Majesty by His Highness the Maharajah Shere Singh

Major Fraser having already received leave to England, on sick certificate, will be only entitled to be re-imbursed the expence of his voyage, and all the charges necessarily incurred in the conveyance of the Presents to Her Majesty the Queen.

*4th January*, 1843.

The Honourable T. C. Robertson having obtained leave to proceed to Bombay, by the Sutlej and Indus, on his return to England, has delivered over the Government of the North Western Provinces to the Governor General, who has assumed the same this day.

Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton will continue to act as Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, until further orders.

The Honourable T. C. Robertson will continue to receive the honours usually paid to the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, until he shall finally quit India for England.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Balfour, and Captain Minchin, Aide-de-Camp to the Honourable T. C. Robertson, will accompany him to Bombay.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India,

T. H. MADDOCK,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India,*
*with the Govr. Genl.*

Re-published by order of the Honourable the President in Council,

G. A. BUSHBY,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*Camp Ferozepore*, *4th January*, 1843.

Lieutenant W. Halsted, 3d Assistant to the Commissioner in Mysore, reported his arrival at Madras from sick leave, on the 6th December last. The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to this Officer in General Orders of the 26th July, 1841, is accordingly cancelled.

T. H MADDOCK.
*Secy. to the Govt. of India,*
*with the Governor General.*

*Camp Moodkee*, *6th January*, 1843.

Captain F. Mackeson, late Political Agent at Peshawur, has obtained four months' leave of absence to bring up his Accounts.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon A. Reid, late Assistant ditto ditto, has obtained two months' leave of absence for the same purpose.

W. EDWARDS,
*Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,*
*with the Govr. General.*

*4th January*, 1843.

The following leave of absence granted by the Right Honourable the Governor General, is ordered to be published in the Calcutta Gazette

*Camp Ferozepore*, *14th December*, 1842.

Mr. H. J Bushby, Assistant to the Agent of the Governor General in Rajpootana, has obtained leave of absence to proceed to Europe on Medical Certificate, for one year to date from the day on which he may embark.

(Sd.) C. G MANSEL,
*Junior Secy. to the Govt. of India,*
*with the Governor General.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Camp Ferozepore*, *31st December*, 1842.

Mr. H. P. A. B. Riddell to Officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Agra.

The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to appoint Lieutenant E. J. Robinson, Superintendent of the Bhuttee Territory, from the 7th September last, the date on which Major C. Thoresby vacated that office.

Lieutenant E. J. Robinson to be Superintendent of the Bhuttee District from the date of Major Thoresby's vacating that office.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. H. T. Owen, Special Commissioner of Meerut, on the 19th ultimo, is cancelled from the date on which he resumed charge of his office.

The leave of absence granted on the 19th October last to Jumaloodeen Hussein, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Zillah Mynpoorie is cancelled, and leave of absence is granted him during the ensuing Mohurrum Hollidays.

Published in lieu of those of the 24th November last.

The Revenue Survey in the North Western Provinces having been discontinued, the services of the undermentioned Officers have been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief:

Major W. Brown.
Capt. Wroughton.

*31st December*, 1842.

The nomination by the Commissioner of Mr. G. D. Raikes to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Agra, till relieved by Mr. C. C. Jackson, is confirmed.

R. N. C. HAMILTON.
*Secy. to Govt. N. W. P.*

# MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Camp Ferozepore, 29th December, 1842.*

The Governor General deeming it expedient that henceforward admission to the Body Guard shall be an Honourable Reward for good Service in the Regiments of Regular Cavalry, and that the Body Guard shall be so encreased as to make it available for Service in the Field, has sanctioned the following Establishment for that Corps:

1 Commandant.
1 Adjutant.
2 Subalterns.
1 Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeon.
1 Veterinary Surgeon.
1 Drill Havildar.
1 Pay Havildar.
1 Quarter Master Havildar.
6 Luscars.
4 Purkalles.
1 Serjeant Major.
1 Quarter Master Serjeant.
2 Subadars.
4 Jemadars.
24 Havildars.
24 Naicks.
6 Trumpeters.
280 Troopers
2 Native Doctors.
1 Farrier Major.
4 Farriers.
352 Horses.

The situation of Native Riding Master is discontinued, and an addition of 30 Rupees per month is to be drawn for the Serjeant Major for performing that duty. Two Rough Riders at 5 Rupees a month will be continued as heretofore.

The Pay of Troopers in the Body Guard will be 12 Rupees a month, in addition to any Pay they may be entitled to for length of Service.

The 25 Men now detached on Escort to Somnath, will be continued as Supernumeraries, until they rejoin the Body Guard, and will then be absorbed.

The Commandant of the Body Guard will address his request to the several Officers Commanding the Regiments of Light Cavalry, stating the number of Men required from each for the filling up of vacancies in the Body Guard, and such Commanding Officers will thereupon select men of good service and good character, of the required height, and age, for the supplying of such vacancies.

The Men so transferred will continue to be borne upon the strength of their respective Regiments during their tour of Service in the Body Guard, which is fixed at 4 years, and at the expiration of that period, the Commandant of the Body Guard will be authorised to permit such Men to elect, to remain in the Body Guard or to return to their Regiments.

With the Men transferred to the Body Guard are at the same time to be transferred from their respective Regiments, unexceptionable Bay Horses, under 6 years of age, which Horses will be returned with the Men at the expiration of 4 years, if the Men should not then be permitted to elect to remain in the Body Guard.

The Governor General taking into consideration the duties which will be performed by the Adjutant and Subalterns of the Body Guard, when encreased in Establishment as above ordered, and the expediency of making the Allowances of those Officers bear a fixed and just relation to their duties authorises 500 Rupees and 400 Rupees. to be drawn as a Consolidated Allowance by the Adjutant and Subalterns, respectively.

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*Camp Ferozepore, 30th December, 1842.*

The Right Honourable the Governor General of India, with reference to General Orders by His Lordship, dated Simlah, 8th October 1842, removing the Pay Office from Nusseerabad to the Sirhind Division of the Army, and establishing a Treasure Chest at the former Station to be in charge of the Station-Staff Officer there, is pleased to make the following disposition for the future payment of the undermentioned Military Stations with their out posts, subject to future modification should circumstances render it necessary. The arrangement to take effect from the 1st January 1843.

To be paid by the Deputy Pay Master at Kurnaul, Sirhind Division.

Landour, Loodianah, Ferozepore, Kurnaul, Hansi, Umballah, Subathoo, Deyrah.

To be paid by the Deputy Pay Master at Meerut.

Meerut, Delhi, Almorah, Lohooghaut, Petoragur, Moradabad, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore.

To be paid by the Deputy Pay Master at Agra.

Agra, Mynpooree, Etawah, Bandah, Nusseerabad, Beawr, Neemuch, Khairwarrah, Mundaiser, Bhopawur, Nerbuddah, Allyghur, Muttra.

To be paid by the Deputy Pay Master at Cawnpore.

Cawnpore, Lucknow, Seetapore, Sultanpore Oude, Allahabad, Futtyghur.

The Deputy Pay Master at present stationed at Nusseerabad will proceed by dak at the public expense to Kurnaul, where for the present he will establish his Office after completing his payments of his present Division for December, accompanied by such part of his Office Establishment as he may consider it absolutely necessary to take with him, so as to enable him to enter on his duties at Kurnaul immediately on arrival. His Bill for dak expenses will be passed by the Military Auditor General on the countersignature of the Accountant General. The Commissariat Department will provide carriage for the early transmission of his Office Records from Nusseerabad to Kurnaul, and the remainder of his Office Establishment will proceed by marches to join the Office at Kurnaul by the earliest opportunity, a month being allowed them for this purpose, and half of their Allowances will be passed to them for travelling charges for such period.

The Troops at Nusseerabad and Neemuch will be paid by Drafts to be drawn by the Deputy Pay Master at Agra, who will include the Receipts and Disbursements of both the above Treasure Chests in his public Accounts, to be rendered to the Accountant General.

*Camp Ferozepore, 31st December, 1842.*

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Major A. Abbott, C. B., of the Artillery Regiment, to be Agent for Gun Carriages at Futtyghur, from the 1st proximo, in the room of Major Lumsden resigned.

Captain H. M. Lawrence, of the Artillery Regiment, is placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor North Western Provinces, for employment as Officiating Superintendent of the Deyrah Dhoon.

The Right Honourable the Governor General of India is pleased to make the following Promotions in the Medical Department:

Senior Surgeon Robert Brown, Garrison Surgeon of Chunar, and Officiating Superintending Surgeon Dacca, to be a Superintending Surgeon on the Establishment, vice Superintending Surgeon W. Findon, who has been permitted to retire from the Service, from the 1st proximo.

Senior Surgeon Charles Renny, of the 73d Regiment of Native Infantry, to officiate as Superintending Surgeon during the absence on Service of Superintending Surgeon James Thomson, or until further orders.

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*Camp Ferozepore, 1st January, 1843.*

The Right Honourable the Governor General of India is pleased to transfer Her Majesty's 40th Regiment of Foot, from the Bombay to the Bengal Establishment, from this date.

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*Camp Ferozepore, 2d January, 1843.*

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Lieutenant N. B. Chamberlain, and Adjutant of the 7th Irregular Cavalry, to do duty with His Lordship's Body Guard.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John Christie, of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, to be Commandant of the 8th Regiment Irregular Cavalry, in the room of Major C. E. T. Oldfield, C. B., appointed to the 4th Regiment

Captain John Fisher, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, and 2d in Command of the Sirmoor Local Battalion, to be Commandant of the Corps, vice Young promoted.

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*Camp Ferozepore, 4th January, 1843.*

Captain T. H. G. Besant, of the 21st Regiment N. I., and Sub-Assistant Commissary General, has leave from the 15th instant till the 15th October next, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to proceed to Sea on account of his health.

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*Camp Bagha Purana, 7th January, 1843.*

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. H. Richards, of the 14th Regiment N. I., and Officiating Deputy Judge Advocate General to be a Deputy Judge Advocate General on the Establishment, vice Ross proceeding to Europe.

J. STUART, *Lt.-Col.,*
*Secy. to the Govt of India, Mily. Dept.,*
*with the Govr. Genl.*

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GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 13th January, 1843.*

No. 7 of 1843.—The undermentioned Officers of the Infantry are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their names:

| | |
|---|---|
| *20th Regt N. I.*—Lieut. Augustus Burke Morris, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5th January 1843. |
| *57th Ditto.*—Lieut. Thomas Simpson, ... | 10th January 1843. |
| *28th Ditto.*—Lieut John Millar, ... ... | |

The following Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors:

| | *Date of arrival at Bombay.* |
|---|---|
| Brevet Captain Mathew Richard Onslow, of the 4th Regt. Lt. Cavy.... ... ... ... | 15th Novr. 1842. |
| Lieutenant Charles Hamilton Wake, of the 34th Regiment N. I., ... ... ... ... | 13th Dec. 1842. |

Major General Mossom Boyd, Colonel of the 53d Regiment N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on Medical Certificate:

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Cock, C. B., of the 23d Regiment N. I.

Major Andrew Goldie, of the 47th Regiment N I.

Brevet Captain Edward Sunderland, of the Regiment of Artillery.

Lieutenant Markham Eeles Sherwill, of the 2d European Regiment

Lieutenant Philip George Cornish, of the 10th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Charles Fitzroy Miller Mundy, of the 34th Regiment N. I.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Alexander Wise, M. D., of the Medical Department.

Brevet Captain Barre William Goldie, Executive Engineer of the Barrackpore Division of Public Works, has leave of absence, from the 1st instant to the 15th proximo, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate, delivering over charge of the Division, as a temporary arrangement, to Captain William Phillips Bignell, 69th Regiment N. I., who will likewise assume charge of the Office of Superintendent and Collector of Tolls, Nuddeah Rivers.

No. 9 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council, acting in concurrence with the Right Honourable the Governor General, is pleased to direct that the Establishment of each Regular Regiment of Infantry of the Armies of the three Presidencies, shall be reduced by Ten (10) Privates per Company.

The Men to be so reduced will be borne as Supernumeraries until absorbed in their respective Regiments, unless where they shall be disposed to serve in Corps already diminished by the casualties of the Campaign or otherwise, within the limits of the new Establishment.

In regard to the Troops of the Madras Presidency in China and beyond Sea, and the Bombay Troops in Sinde, the Order for the above reduction shall not have effect until their return to their respective Presidencies.

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No. 10 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alteration of Rank:

*17th Regiment N. I.*

Ensign Jas. Turner Harris to be Lieutenant, from the 12th January 1843, vice Lieutenant Henry Poulett Budd deceased.

*27th Regiment N. I.*

Ensign Thos. Whittaker Seager to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant Thos. Davis deceased, with rank from the 12th November 1842.

Lieutenant George Thos. Gowan, to rank from the 19th June 1842, vice Lieutenant Thomas Davis deceased.

Lieutenant Wm. Forbes, to rank from the 16th July 1842, for the augmentation.

*Medical Department.*

Assistant Surgeon Wm. Dollard to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon Thos. Smith retired, with rank from the 1st January 1843, vice Surgeon Donald Campbell retired.

Assistant Surgeon Donald Alexr. Macleod to be Surgeon, from the 12th January 1843, vice Surgeon Nathaniel Morgan retired.

Surgeon Thos. Barnard Hart, to rank from the 31st December 1842, vice Surgeon Thomas Smith retired.

Surgeon Robert Barclay Duncan, to rank from the 1st January 1843, vice Surgeon William Findon resigned.

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*Fort William, 17th January, 1843.*

No. 11 of 1843.—The Pay, Batta, and other Allowances, for January 1843, of the Troops at the Presidency, and at the other Stations of the Army, will be issued on or after Friday the 10th Proximo.

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*Fort William, 20th January, 1843*

No. 12 of 1843.—The following Officers of the Infantry are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the date expressed opposite to their names:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 54th Regt. N. I., | Lieut. Robert Mathison, ......... | 19th January, 1843. |
| 73d Ditto, | Lieut. William Richardson. ... | |
| 23d Ditto, | Lieut. Hy. Matthew Nation, ... | |

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service in conformity with the appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors as Cadets of Artillery and Infantry and Assistant Surgeon, on this Establishment. The Cadets are promoted to the rank of 2d Lieutenant and Ensign, from the dates assigned to them in General Orders Nos. 212 and 296, of the 26th August and 2d Dec. last.

| *Artillery.* | *Date of arrival at Fort William.* |
|---|---|
| Mr. Donald McNeill, .................... | 18th Jan. 1843. |
| *Infantry.* | |
| Mr. John Montagu Putney Montagu, ............................ | 18th January, 1843. |
| " Robert Alexander Napper, ... | |
| " James Alfred Bartlett. .......... | |
| *Medical Department.* | |
| Mr. James Grant.......................... | 19th Jan. 1843. |

The following Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough:

| | |
|---|---|
| Colonel Patric Martin Hay, of the 70th Regiment N. I., .................... | On account of private affairs. |
| Captain James Henry Chowne, of the 68th Regt. N. I... .. ............... | |
| Captain Lord Henry Gordon, of the 5th Regt. N. I., .................... | On Medical Certificate |

Lieutenant John Colneys Haughton, of the 54th Regiment Native Infantry, has leave of absence, from the 1st instant, to visit Bombay, on Medical Certificate, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe, on account of his health.

Major Charles Thynne Thomas, of the 18th Regiment N. I. is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company, on the Pension of a Lieut.-Col., from the 1st February next.

The undermentioned Men of Her Majesty's Service, are permitted to reside in India as Outpensioners of Chelsea Hospital, and draw their Pensions at the Stations specified opposite to their respective names, according to the 55th Article of the Pension Warrant of the 14th November 1829, pending a reference to the Horse Guards as to the amount of their Pensions:

| | |
|---|---|
| 3d Light Dragoons—Sergeant A. Hayfield....... ............... ... | Meerut. |
| 16th Lancers—Hospital Sergeant Robert Hall. | Ditto. |
| 21st Foot—Private Benjamin Hyde, | Calcutta. |
| 26th Foot—Private William Allen, | Berhampore. |
| 44th Foot—Sergeant Patrick Connell, ........................................ | Calcutta. |

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No. 13 of 1843.—Assistant Surgeon John Wood, attached to the Civil Station at Cawnpore, obtained in the Judicial Department, North Western Provinces, under date the 19th Nov last, leave of absence for three months, on his private affairs.

Captain Edward Robbins Lyons, of the 37th Regiment N. I., Superintendent of Cachar, obtained in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 20th Nov. last, leave of absence, from the 11th Oct to the 7th Nov last, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 14th Jan. 1842.

Capt A Charlton, of the 74th Regt. N I., was appointed by the Right Honourable the Governor General in the Political Department, under date the 25th Nov. last, to officiate as 2d Assistant to the Resident at Lucknow, during the period that Captain Shakespear may continue to act as Resident.

Assistant Surgeon J Lamb, attached to the Civil Station of Maldah, obtained in the Judicial and Revenue Department under date the 5th ultimo, leave of absence, from the 10th to the 28th October last, on account of his health. This supersedes the leave of absence granted to him in Orders of the 7th Nov. last.

Assistant Surgeon Hugh Falconer, A. M and M. D., Superintendent of the Government Botanic Garden North Western Provinces, obtained in the General Department N. W. P. leave of absence, from the 15th December last to the 15th March next, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to proceeding to Sea or Europe, on Medical Certificate.

Assistant Surgeon H. B. Hinton, attached to the Civil Station of Akyab, obtained in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 12th ultimo, leave of absence, for two months, from the 24th November last, on private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon John McRae, M. D., attached to the Civil Station of Monghyr, obtained in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 16th ultimo, leave of absence, for two months on private affairs, to commence from the date on which he may be relieved by Sub-Assistant Surgeon Sumachurn Sirkar.

Brevet Capt. H. Vetch, of the 54th Regiment N. I., Principal Assistant in Upper Assam, having resumed charge of his office from Captain Brodie on the 30th Nov. last, the remaining portion of the leave of absence granted to him, for six months on the 18th July last, on Medical Certificate, was cancelled in the Judicial and Revenue Department on the 29th ultimo.

W. M. N. STURT, *Major,*
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 7th December,* 1842.

The Meerut Division Order of the 19th ultimo, directing Brevet Captains E. Vibart and J. S. G. Ryley, of the 11th Regt. of Light Cavalry, to proceed, the former to Kurnaul, and the latter to Cawnpore, with remounts from the Hauper stud.

The undermentioned officers having been declared, by Committees held at Saugor and at Nusseerabad, to be qualified to discharge the duties of Interpreter to a Native corps, are exempted from further examination, except that by the College examiners:

1st Lieut. W. Olpherts, Artillery; Lieuts. A. Carrington, 24th Regiment Native Infantry; J. R. McMullin, 50th ditto; C. L. Showers, 14th ditto; and D. C. T. Beatson, 14th ditto.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon C. B. Handyside, M. D., from 30th November to 21st November 1843, in extension, to remain at Simlah, on Medical Certificate.

59th Regiment N. I.—Assistant Surgeon R. O. Davidson, from 5th December to 5th February 1843, to proceed towards Bombay, on Medical Certificate.

A Committee will assemble at Ferozepore, at the mess tent of the 2d European Regt., on the 28th instant, for the purpose of examining such officers of the army of reserve and in the Sirhind Division, as are desirous of evincing their proficiency in the Native languages.

President.—Capt. F. Winter, 59th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Members.—Capt. H. D. Maitland, 72d Regt. of N. I., Brigade Major, army of reserve.

Brevet Capt. M. Hyslop, 59th Regt. of Native Infantry.

The Committee will forward their reports on such officers as may be examined, and belonging to the army of reserve, to the General of Division to which their corps are attached, who will transmit them, with the report required by Adjutant General's Circular, No. 1240, of the 7th August 1839, to the Adjutant General of the army; reports on officers belonging to corps in the Sirhind Division, which are not attached to the army of reserve, are to be forwarded to Major General Fast, for eventual transmission to army Head Quarters.

Officers desirous of appearing before the Committee, will send their names to the President previous to its assembling.

The following orders are confirmed:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal.<br>51st Regiment of Native Infantry.<br>Madras.<br>Detachment of horse Artillery.<br>2 squadrons Light Cavalry.<br>6 Companies of N. I. | The order issued on the 18th ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel W. A. Yates, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain C. Dickson, Adjutant of the 51st Regiment of Native Infantry, to act as detachment staff to the Bengal and Madras troops noted in the margin. |

The District and Garrison Order issued on the 25th ultimo, by Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Jenkins, commanding in Kemaoon, appointing Lieutenant E. D. Watson, of the 44th Regiment of Native Infantry, to act as district and garrison staff, during the absence, on duty, of Lieut. J. D. Willan.

The Division Order issued on the 26th ultimo, by Major General J. Dennis, appointing Surgeon J. Morice, M. D., of the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, to afford Medical aid to the staff of the 1st Division of Infantry of the army of reserve.

Assistant Surgeon J. McRae, of the 3d Brigade of horse Artillery, is directed to afford Medical aid to the 59th Regt. of N. I.

Surgeon T. E. Dempster, of the 1st Brigade, will assume Medical charge of the 2d troop 3d Brigade of horse Artillery.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

24th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. A. Carrington, from 29th September, to 20th Dec., to remain at Saugor, on Medical Certificate.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 9th December,* 1842.

Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, in the Regiment serving in India:

9th Light Dragoons.—Lieut. Thomas John Francis, from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut., vice Magan, who exchanges. 17th Sept 1842.

15th Light Dragoons.—Arthur John Vizard, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Morgan promoted 2d Sept. 1842.

17th Foot.—Ensign Louis John McPherson, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Baird deceased. 30th May 1842.

39th Foot.—Ensign Robert Follett Synge, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Sweeney, deceased. 26th Sept. 1842.

Ensign Horatio DeQuincey, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Honourable W. G. Osborn, who retires. 27th Sept. 1842.

Frederick Joseph Cresswell, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice DeQuincey. 27th Sept. 1842.

40th Foot.—Ensign Frederick Huey, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Armstrong, deceased. 5th March 1842.

63d Foot.—Ensign William George Langrishe Crowther, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Spier, deceased. 25th May 1842.

94th Foot.—Lieut. Charles Donatus Corbet O'Brien, from the 63d Foot, to be Capt. without purchase, vice Stoddard deceased, 27th September 1842.

Memorandum.—The promotion of Ensign George James Dowdall, of the 98th Foot, to a Lieutenancy in the 94th Foot, on the 8th April 1842, has been cancelled.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

9th Lancers.—Lieut. James Nixon Macartney, to be Capt., without purchase, vice French, deceased. 13th November 1842.

Cornet William Francis Anderson, to be Lieutenant, vice Macartney. 13th Nov. 1842.

31st Foot.—Ensign Charles Darby, from the 2d Foot, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Pender, deceased. 19th Nov. 1842.

41st Foot.—Lieut. James Eman, to be Adjutant, vice Montizambert, promoted. 2d Dec. 1842.

Major J. Byrne, Her Majesty's 31st Foot, and late Assistant Adjutant General of Her Majesty's forces, has been appointed an extra Aide-de-camp on the personal staff of the Right Honourable the Governor General.

The following orders are confirmed:

By Major General Littler, commanding the Presidency Division, dated the 11th ultimo, appointing the following staff to the detachments of recruits in Fort William, recently arrived from England:

Lieutenant Wilton 31st Foot, to act as Quarter Master, Lieut. Christie, 13th Foot, to act as Adjutant, Private Mansfield, 3d Foot, to act as Sergeant Major, Private Swift, 16th Lancers, to act as Quarter Master Sergeant, Private McDowell, 31st Foot, to act as Hospital Sergeant, and Private Connors, 9th lancers, to act as Provost Sergeant.

By Major General Walker, commanding the Meerut Division, dated the 18th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon James, 31st Foot, to receive Medical charge of the depots at Meerut, from Assistant Surgeon Macready, 31st Foot, who is appointed to do duty with the same.

By Major General McCaskill, K. H., commanding the division of Infantry with the force under Major General Pollock, C. B.:

Dated the 16th October 1842.—Appointing Surgeon Hart, M. D. 31st Foot, to the Medical charge of the staff, from the 15th Oct.

Dated the 13th Nov. 1842.—Appointing Assistant Surgeon Harvey, 9th Foot, to afford Medical aid to the staff, from the 1st Nov.

By Major Lockwood, commanding 3d Light Dragoons, dated the 22d August last, appointing Lieutenant Roche, to the command of the convalescents, sick men, and spare horses, ordered to remain at Jelalabad.

By Lieut.-Colonel Bolton, commanding 31st Foot, dated the 11th ultimo, appointing Capt. Young to act as Interpreter to the corps, during the absence of Brevet Captain Pender, or until further orders.

By Captain Stanford, 9th Foot, commanding detachments:

Dated the 18th Nov, 1842.—Appointing Lieut. Cubitt, 9th Foot, to act as Interpreter.

Leave of absence is granted—

3d Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant Roche, to Bombay, for three months from the 10th instant, and thence to England, for two years from the date of embarkation, at the recommendation of a Board of Medical Officers.

3d Buffs.—Ensign Dilkes, to remain in Calcutta, from the 14th ultimo, to the 25th January 1843.

21st Fusiliers.—Lieutenant Watson, to Calcutta, for two months from the date of his leaving the Regiment, for the purpose of appearing before a Board of Medical Officers.

49th Foot.—Lieut.-Colonel Morris, C. B., to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation, at the recommendation of a Board of Medical Officers.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—Jan. 10. At Chinsurah, Mr. A. A. Avietmal, to Catherine, eldest daughter, and Mr. J. A. Avietmal, to Louisa Cornelia, second daughter of Mr. Philip Barber.—16. At Calcutta, Mr. H. P. Twentyman, to Miss Margaret C. Kelly.—24. At Calcutta, Mr. David Richardson Berwick, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late George Meyer, Esq. of Moorshedabad.

BIRTHS.—Oct. 8. At Cherrapoonjee, the lady of Harry Inglis, Esq. of a daughter.—Dec. 29. At Jungypore, the lady of J. M. DeVerinne, Esq. of twins, both boys.—Jan. 1. At Bhooj, the wife of Mr. C. Williamson, Ordnance Department, of a son.—3. At Dacca, the wife of Mr. J. F. Pingault, of a son.—7. At Agra, Mrs. Kingham, the wife of Mr. Thomas Kingham, of a daughter.—10. At Agra, Mrs. C. R. Rees, of a son.—12. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Miller, of a daughter.—19. At Onthlaw, in the district of Midnapore, the wife of Mr. T. C. Pennington, of a son.—20. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. R. Smith, of a son.—22. At Calcutta, Mrs. Frederick Bolst, of a son.—25. At Calcutta, the lady of G. F. McClintock, Esq. B. C. S., of a son.—At Calcutta, Mrs. John Wallace, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Nov. 18. At Sehore, Quarter Master Sergeant Berry, of the Meywar Bheel Corps.—27. At Hong-Kong, Assistant Surgeon J. T. Boileau, of the Bengal Establishment, aged 24 years.—30. At Hong-Kong, Major Charles Gregory, H. M.'s 49th Regt. aged 57 years.—Dec. 20. At Hong-Kong, Captain James Sheriff, commander of the Barque City of Palaces.—24. At Calcutta, Charlotte Louisa Lorne, the youngest daughter of Captain A. Lorne Campbell, of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, aged 8 and a half months.—27. At Jubbulpore, from the effects of coup-de-soleil, when accompanying Colonel Watson's Force on Field Service in Bundlecund, Samuel Beall, aged 26 years, the faithful and devotedly attached servant of Stamford Watson, Esq. 4th Madras Cavalry, in whose family the lamented deceased had been brought up from early childhood.—29. At Kurrachee, Lieut. George Gravatt, H. M.'s 28th Foot, aged 25 years.—Jan. 1. At Kurrachee, Lieut. Henry Mostyn, H. M.'s 28th Foot, aged 22 years.—3. At Meerut, Mrs. Mary Anne James, wife of Mr. W. E. James, of the Great Trigl. Survey of India.—9. On the river, the infant son of F. Skipwith, Esq. C. S. aged 8 months.—16. At Calcutta, of cholera, Jane, relict of the late J. Thomas, Esq. ship builder, Howrah, aged 56 years.—20. At Calcutta, of cholera, Major General Foster Walker, commanding the Presidency Division, aged 61 years.—21. At Calcutta, Mrs. F. S. Harrison, the beloved and dear lamented wife of Mr. C. F. Harrison, Bengal Pilot Service, deeply regretted by all who knew her, and leaving a disconsolate husband to mourn her irreparable loss, aged 17 years, 11 months, and 14 days.—At Calcutta, Mrs. Alfred Wm. Smith, the beloved daughter of Mrs. Helen Abraham, wife of the late John Abraham, Apothecary H. C. S. aged 24 years, 7 months and 9 days.—23. At Calcutta, Alfred George Aldwell, aged 5 months and 16 days.—26. At Serampore, Mr. William Henry Mitchell, of the Serampore Press, after an illness of eight months, which he endured with truly Christian patience and resignation, aged 40 years and 5 months.

At Albion Cottage, Cape of Good Hope, on the night of Wednesday, the 2d November 1842, the Reverend William Palmer, B. A. Junior Presidency Chaplain, aged 71 years, 4 months and 6 days.

*Europe.*—Nov. 8. At Coltishall-hall, the Rev. J. Ward, formerly senior chaplain at the presidency of Bengal.—10. At Dromore, Captain J. W. Hull, E. I. C. S.—19. At Highgate, J. McClure, Esq. of Calcutta.—27. At Hackney, Jane Leighton, wife of the Rev. H. R. Shepherd, Chaplain at Dacca.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 20. The H. C. Steamer Queen, W. Warden, from Penang 12th January.

—— 22. The H. C. Steamer Enterprise, J. M. Dicey, from Kyouk Phyoo, 17th January.—The English Ship Juliana, M. Chaplin, from China 29th December, Singapore 22d December, and Penang 8th January.—The English Ship Java, T. Pickering, from Liverpool 21st August.

—— 24. The H. C. Steamer Pluto, Lieut. Tudor, from Hong-Kong 20th December, and Penang 14th January.—The H. C. Steamer Ganges, J. Russell, from Kyouk Phyoo, 20th January.

—— 26. The English Brig Earl Grey, W. McWean, from Liverpool 19th September.—The French Ship Grand Duquesne, T. C. Oliver, from Bourbon 11th November.

—— The English Brig Buccaneer, H. Rhodes, from Kyouk Phyoo 19th January.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per Queen from Penang.—The Hon. Mr. Bonham, Governor of the Straits of Malacca. From Singapore.—Mrs. Fraser, Mr. Fraser, Merchant, two children, and two Natives saved from crew of Nerbudda transport.

Per Juliana from Malacca.—Mrs. Norgate, Miss Campbell, and Mr. H. M. Norgate. From Penang.—Captain Richardson. From China.—Mrs. Chaplin and family.

Per Enterprise.—Captain W. Ashton, Lieut. Faithful, in command of troops, and 160 sepoys and followers of the 68th Regt. N. I.

Per Java.—Mr. Robert Ward, Civil Engineer.

Per Ganges.—Ensign Barclay, and 130 Troops and followers, 68th N. I.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per Vernon.—Mrs. General Simpson and family, Mrs. Colin Lindsay and family, Mrs. Major Thomas and family, Mrs. Captain Moor, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Bassett and family, Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Captain Gibson and family, Mrs. Balf, and child, Mrs. Hay Stewart, and Mrs. Major R. Stewart and family, Major Thomas, Captain Gibson, Dr. Foley, and Mr. Sherwal.

Per Madagascar.—Mrs. Chowne, Mrs. Goldie, Mrs. Braddon, Mrs. Troup, Mrs. Oxborough, Mrs. Dr. Smith, Madame Solaroli, two Misses Oxborough, Major Bedford, Captain J. H. Chowne, Captain B. Goldie, Captain Troup, W. Oxborough, Esq. Monsieur Solaroli, and about 13 children.

RIVER STEAMERS.

The Soorma Accommodation Boat, in tow of the Steamer Hooroongotta, left Calcutta on the 26th December, with the following passengers:—

For Allahabad.—Lady Farrington and child, Mrs. Reid and two children, Mrs. R. Wells, Mrs. Drenkin, Mrs. Major Steele and two children, Mrs. Troup and three children to embark at Bogwangolah, Mrs. Ellis and two children, Miss Read, Major Osborne, Captain Ellis, Captain G. P. Beadle, Captain S. H. Fenning, Captain J. C. Scott, and Lieut. C. Walton.

For Ghazeepore.—Lieut. Westropp and Lieut. F. Templar.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | SELL.] | [BUY. |
|---|---|---|
| Transfer 5 per Cent. Paper ....... | Prem. 11 8 a | 12 8 |
| Stock Paper {Transfer Loan of 1835-36 interest payable in Eng.} | Prem. 11 2 a | 12 2 |
| Second 5 pr. ct. {From No. 1151 a 15200 according to Numbers} | " 3 0 a | 3 4 |
| Third or Bombay 5 per Cent. ....... | " 2 0 a | 2 4 |
| New 5 per Cent. ....... | " 3 12 a | 4 0 |
| 4 per Cent. ....... | Disct. 4 8 a | 5 0 |

BANK SHARES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Bank ...... (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) | Prem. 2570 a | 2600 |
| Union Bank ...... (Co.'s Rs. 1,000) | " 75 a | 80 |
| Agra Bank ...... (Co.'s Rs. 500) | " 150 a | 160 |
| Bombay Bank ...... | 100 a | 120 |

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

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MESSRS. TULLOH AND COMPANY HAVE COMPLETED MOST EXTENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE FIRST HOUSES IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE FOR RECEIVING REGULAR SHIPMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS,

Sent out to them regularly and they are always prepared to execute commissions with expedition and every article is guaranteed to arrive at the most distant Stations in India in the best condition.

☞ *Messes of Regiments and others taking their regular supplies, allowed a liberal credit.*

FIRST RATE WINES,

CHAMPAGNE,

*Of the best vintages.*

A SMALL QUANTITY SENT OUT OCCASIONALLY IN PINTS.

FIRST GROWTH CLARETS.

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| Destournel. | St. Estephe. |
| Chateau Lafitte. | St. Julien. |
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SUPERIOR

BROWN, GOLDEN AND PALE SHERRIES, IN WOOD AND BOTTLE, QUARTS AND PINTS.

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SUPERB OLD SHERRY AND MADEIRA.

Thus securing regular supplies of the choicest Wines of a quality rarely met with in India.

OLD PORT.

RED AND WHITE BURGUNDY HERMITAGE, BUCELLAS, HOCK, SAUTERNE AND BARSAC.

SPIRITS OF EVERY KIND.

GENUINE LIQUEURS.

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|---|---|
| Maraschino. | Noyeau, red and white. |
| Dutch Liqueur. | Parfait Amour, and |
| Curaçoa. | Cherry Brandy. |

FRESH PALE ALE,

*From BASS, Truman, Hanbury and Co. Meakin, Saunders, Tennent and ALLSOPP.*

CANTEEN MESSES.

*The Managers of Canteen Messes will be supplied at the Lowest rates.*

A LARGE STOCK OF RIPE ALE & PORTER, IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

PICKLES, SAUCES, &c. &c.

Large consignments are received from Crosse, and Blackwell, H. Davis and Co., Wyatt, Burgess and others.

HAMS AND CHEESE,

Put up in Tin and will reach the most distant stations in the best condition.

LARGE OX TONGUES.

HERMETICALLY SEALED PROVISIONS.

*From Cooper, Moir, McDonald and others.*

Salmon, Oysters, Turtle Soup, Stewed and Roasted Meats, Hare, Finnon Haddocks, Salmon, Trout, Venison, and all Articles of this description.

BREAKFAST, DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES.

*Of the most fashionable patterns.*

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BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED HARNESS AND SADDLERY,

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CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY,

*From the first Houses in London.*

JAMS, JELLIES AND MARMALADE,

*In patent jars, which are found to preserve the flavour of the fruit in a very superior manner to the common jar.*

FRENCH AND ENGLISH TART FRUITS.

GROCERY.

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| Genoa Macaroni. | Barley. |
| Prunes. | Zante Currants. |
| Vermicelli. | Raisins. |
| Tapioca. | Cocoa and |
| Oatmeal. | Chocolate. |
| Pearl Sago. | |

PATENT MEDICINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

*PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS.*

BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED

TOOTH, NAIL, FLESH, AND HAIR BRUSHES.

THE FINEST

MERINO AND OTHER CLOTHS.

FLANNEL, HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY & MILLINERY.

From Bodelio's and other French Houses.

MANILLA AND HAVANNAH CIGARS.

THE FINEST GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CHINA GOODS.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BARREL'D

FOWLING PIECES, RIFLES AND PISTOLS,

From Nock, Joseph Manton, Parker, Mills and Sons, Chas. Moore, Jones, Westley Richards, and other eminent Makers.

PATENT SHOT AND GUNPOWDER.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA DRAB AND BLACK BEAVER HATS.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.

BILLIARD BALLS, CUES, MACES AND CLOTH.

CRICKET BATS, BALLS, AND WICKETS.

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No. 6½, Tank-Square,

*S. E. Corner Scotch Kirk.*

THE Proprietor respectfully solicits the Patronage of the Public and begs to subjoin a list of Teas for sale at the Warehouse, which were most carefully selected at Canton by a professional Tea-taster.

The object of the Proprietor is to supply the Public with TEAS OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER, at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES: and he is confident of meeting both these ends, from the means he has at his command.

In offering these Goods for CASH, the Proprietor is enabled to sell them at 25 PER CENT. LESS than could be afforded, were credit allowed; as the expense of Bill-collecting and losses from deaths, &c., fully amount to that per-centage.

All packages leaving the Warehouse will be carefully put up and sealed; and it is recommended that no Tea be deposited in glass vessels of any description.

All applications are requested to be made to Mr. Richard Harris, who is authorised to effect Sales and receive payment for the same.

Oolong in canisters, at 7-4 and 5 Rs.

Hyson, at Co.'s Rs. 5-4, 4-12, 4, 3-8 and 3-4 per seer.

Gunpowder and Imperial, at 4-12.

Young Hyson and Orange Pekoe, at 4 Rs.

Congo, at 2-8 and 2 Rs.

Pouchong, at 4-8 and 3-4.

Flowery Pekoe, per 10-catty box 20 Rs. per seer 5-8 and 3-8.

Souchong, ditto 16 Rs., ditto 3-8, 2-12 and 2-8.

Ditto, ditto 14 Rs., ditto 3-4.

Handsomely silk painted Boxes containing Souchong and Orange Pekoe mixed at 32 Rs. per Box.

COFFEE.

The finest Picked Mocha at one Rupee per seer.

TERMS—CASH.

THE best INDIGO SEED, in the *original sealed* bags, always on Sale *on Commission*, by CLARK and SONS, Bogwangolla, at the lowest rates.

FOR SALE.

TREASURY, NAVY, MISSIONARY and PRIVATE BILLS, of first rate character, in *convenient sums and dates for family remittance.*

MACKENZIE, LYALL AND CO.

*Calcutta Exchange.*

With reference to the above advertisement, Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL and Co. beg to add that they will be happy to purchase any Bills for parties in the Mofussil forwarding them home if required, free of Commission or any charge, save postage.

## FRESH SUPPLIES.

TO OFFICERS AND MESSES OF REGIMENTS RETURNING FROM AFFGHANISTAN.

MESSRS. MACKENZIE, LYALL AND Co. have the pleasure to announce, that in anticipation of the successful termination of the War, and the certain return of the forces to India this year, they have made very extensive additions to their Stock of Beer, Wines, Spirits, and Supplies, generally, and are prepared to execute and dispatch the largest orders at an hour's notice; and from the arrangements they have entered into with the Boat Agents, they guarantee that their supplies shall reach the most distant station, in perfect order and in much shorter time than they have usually done hitherto.

BEER AND PORTER,

Of October's brewing from *Bass and Alsopp*, in wood; also in quarts and pints, of all ages. London and country bottled Porter.

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Destournels, Gruaud la Rose, Haut Margaux, St. Julien, and other brands.

CHOICE SHERRIES,

From Burdon and Grey, Rutherford, Oldham, Wardell, Black, and others; Pale and Brown, in wood and bottle.

PORT.

Rich Old Port Wine, selected to particular order from first rate London houses.

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HYSON, PEKOE, and POUCHONG TEAS,

DOUBLE REFINED LOAF SUGAR,

PATENT STEARINE CANDLES.

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3 4 and 5 a Manilla Segars.

Prepared Tobacco and Hookah Snakes.

| | | |
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| Millinery | Hats. | &c. &c. |

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CONTINUE to sell off their Stock at very reduced prices for Cash only.

CLOCKS and WATCHES—by McCabe and other makers.

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JEWELLERY—of every description from the first houses in England, a portion of which has just been landed and is now exposed for sale, consisting of elegant Ladies and Gentlemen's Chains, Albert Chains, Rings, &c. &c.

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Parties in the Mofussil will be so good as to apply through their own Agents, or send a remittance with their orders.

*Calcutta, 1st November, 1842.*

MESSRS. J. COCKBURN AND CO.

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NICHOLL AND WILKIE.

*Calcutta, 1st Dec. 1842.*

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### TO REGIMENTAL MESSES AND OTHERS.

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Pale Sherry at Co.'s Rs. 22 per dozen quarts.
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### TO THE MESSES OF H. M. AND THE H. COMPANY'S SERVICE.

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MESSRS. EGLINTON, McCLURE & CO.
*Calcutta, 24th December,* 1842.

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PURRIER AND CO.
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AN assortment of Double and Single Barrelled RIFLES, and FOWLING PIECES, of all Bores, and Weights, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Parties in the Mofussil are requested to apply through their Agents.

EGLINTON, McCLURE AND CO.
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In Cases containing 3 Dozens, in Quarts and Pints.
CHAMPAIGN, .. .. .. at Co. Rs. 30 per doz.
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CLARET, CHATEAU, MARGEAUX AND HAUT BRION, " 25 to 30 "
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EGLINTON, McCLURE AND CO.
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STOCK MARKET.—Company's Paper in the 4 and 5 per cent. loans—SHARES in the Bank of Bengal and Union Bank—BILLS on H. M.'s Treasury at 30 days' sight—Navy Bills—Colonial Bank Bills on the Directors in London—Bills under Letters of Credit—and other good Commercial Bills of Exchange, *at the rate of the day.*

J. W. ROBERTS.
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### PREPARATORY SCHOOL, CHIRRA POONJEE.

MRS. CATTELL and Mrs. BROWNLOW have a few vacancies for Girls under the age of twelve. Mrs. CATTELL is now in Calcutta and will be happy to take charge of such Children as may be entrusted to her care. Mrs. C. will return to Chirra Poonjee viâ *Dacca* early in January, 1843.

Application to be made to Mrs. CATTELL, 2, Sudder Street, Chowringhee, or Mrs. BROWNLOW, Chirra Poonjee.

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### THE BENGALEE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE *Bengalee Government Gazette* is published under the authority of Government every Tuesday morning, and contains, in the English and Bengalee language, the Drafts of Acts; the Acts when passed; the Constructions of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut; the Circular Orders of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, of the Sudder Board, of the Special Commissioners, and of the Superintendent of Police; the Civil Appointments made by the Governor or Deputy Governor of Bengal, and the Appointment of Moonsiffs by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut; as well as all Government Notifications of whatever kind.

The Subscription is EIGHT Rupees a year, payable in advance. Subscriptions commence on the 1st of January and 1st July, of each year. Those who may begin to subscribe to the paper at any intermediate periods are expected to take the back numbers.

It is circulated in Calcutta, and its neighbourhood, in Chandernagore, Chinsurah and Hooghly by Peons, without charge; and to other stations by Post, bearing postage, at an expense of two annas a cover, or Six Rupees Eight annas a year.

Applications should be addressed to the Editor at Serampore.

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### A GUIDE TO THE CIVIL LAW OF THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT WILLIAM,

CONTAINING all the unrepealed Regulations, Acts, Constructions, and Circular Orders; to which is prefixed, an Epitome of every Enactment and Rule. Compiled by JOHN CLARK MARSHMAN, and corrected to the 31st Dec. 1841. Price 20 Rs.

Applications may be made to Mr. John Cashman, at the Serampore Press, or to any of the Booksellers of Calcutta. Also, to Mr. N. Brice, Dinapore; Mr. W. Greenway, Agra; the Rev. J. T. Thompson, Delhi, and Mr. G. Nicholls, Benares; to whom copies of the Work have been sent, for the convenience of applicants.

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Any letters, whether containing Correspondence or orders for this Paper, directed to the Editors of the *Friend of India*, and sent to Messrs. Thacker and Co., Messrs. Ostell and Co., the Rev. J. Thomas, Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta, or Mr. P. S. D'Rozario, No. 5, Tank Square, Calcutta, will reach the Editors at Serampore, early on the following morning.

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It is requested that all communications may be addressed to the Editors at the Serampore Press.

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☞ Subscriptions will be received at *Madras*, by Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and Co.; at *Bombay*, by Messrs. LECKIE and Co.; and in *London*, by Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co. 7, Leadenhall Street.

# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

*PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.*

No. 423. Vol. IX.] SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1843. *Price 2 Co's. Rs. monthly, or 20 Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.*


## MARCH OVERLAND MAIL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the latest safe date for the transmission of letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for despatch by the Steamer appointed to leave Bombay, with the Mail for Suez on the 1st of March next, will be Thursday, the 16th proximo.

WM. MOORE,
*Deputy Post-Master.*

*Genl. Post Office, 25th January, 1843.*

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The Editor of the Friend of India beg to acknowledge the following donation:—

From Capt. Hannyngton, Co's. Rs. 20, to Serampore College.

CHINA.—Intelligence has been received from China viâ Bombay to the 31st of December. It is gratifying to learn, that although inflammatory placards continued to be exhibited, calling upon the people to drive away the English and exhorting artisans not to assist in rebuilding the factories, trade had been tranquilly resumed. The Chinese authorities at Canton have also assured the Plenipotentiary of their perfect ability to protect all foreigners; and have agreed to indemnify the merchants for all losses sustained during the insurrection. Thus the wisdom of Sir Henry Pottinger, in refusing to send up a force to Canton for the protection of British interests, is clearly demonstrated. Had he listened to the remonstrances of the terrified merchants, the ferment among the Chinese gentry and the people would have increased, possibly to a degree beyond the control of the Governor; acts of violence would have been repeated, and the settlement of the Tariff interrupted by new and more difficult questions of a political character.

The occurrence of such an outbreak, after the Government itself had adopted pacific views, proves how incorrect was our original estimate of the state of public feeling in China. When we first entered on hostilities, it was supposed that the common people were generally anxious for a more intimate connection with us; and that it was the official functionaries who were opposed to our wishes. The proclamations which were issued on the arrival of our armament were drawn up on this supposition, and were intended to separate the people from the interests of their Government. It was generally announced that we made war with the Government, and not with its subjects. But there is every reason to believe, that at the present moment the community at large is far more hostile to us, than are the public authorities. It is the people who manifest the strongest repugnance to any association with us, and who are anxious to take up the quarrel which their rulers have laid down. The hostile feeling at Canton may in a great measure be accounted for. The humiliation of the English, by the confiscation of the opium and the expulsion of Capt. Elliott and the merchants, doubtless afforded a theme for exultation to this proud people. The return of the English in all their might, the destruction of the forts, and the ransom of the town, must have enflamed them to madness against the authors of this disgrace. So far as the people participated in the lofty bearing of their rulers —and they seem to have done so to a degree of which we had no conception—so far must they have been exasperated, by the humiliating blow which the dragon throne had for the first time received. But the feeling of hostility manifested towards us in other parts of the empire, where there have been no visible tokens of national degradation to excite animosity, and the hundreds of petitions which are said to have poured in upon the Imperial Cabinet against the treaty and its concessions to the outside barbarians, go far to shew that our previous notions regarding the empire were founded on ignorance. We now find that the Government was not after all that effete, oriental despotism, which was ready to fall to pieces on the first rude shock it might receive. We find that the people had been sufficiently amalgamated with their conquerors, in the course of two centuries, to sympathize with their feelings of triumph and disgrace. We have now discovered, that under this sternest of despotisms, there is still ample scope for the formation and expression of public opinion, and that this public opinion has been turned with the most virulent hostility against us.

This developement of national sentiment we must not overlook, in our future intercourse with this most singular people. It must be our study to soothe rather than to irritate the commonalty. We must lay aside those feelings of national hauteur, which unfortunately accompany us to every quarter of the globe. We must consent to forget that we have humbled the celestial empire, and beaten the lord of three hundred millions into submission. We must avoid every exhibition which might render our presence galling to the people, at the ports to which we now have admission; and above all things avoid a second war with a nation, whose country we may overrun, but whose spirit it appears so impossible to subdue; for if ever we attempt to hold dominion in China, it can only be by means of a Government of centry boxes.

The Plenipotentiary has opened a correspondence with the merchants relative to the new Tariff, and has allowed three articles of the treaty and some of the correspondence, to "ooze out," to use an expression of the flowery nation. From these documents, which have been published in the *Bombay Times*, we learn that His Excellency has resolved, if possible, to persuade the High Commissioners to legalize the traffic of opium by barter. It will be a bitter pill for Elepoo to swallow, and his repugnance will possibly defeat all the arguments of Sir Henry. Indeed it seems impossible to suppose that the Emperor will ever be brought to consent to a measure, which cannot fail to shake the confidence and esteem of his subjects. After the repeated denunciations of this flowing poison in all his edicts; after having declared that the war originated in his determination to preserve the empire from being inundated with this drug; after having made peace without any mention of the odious traffic in this article—to withdraw his opposition and legalize the importation of it, and thus augment the evil ten-fold, when the bulk of our troops had been withdrawn, *on the mere solicitation of the Plenipotentiary*, must undermine the Emperor's authority throughout the empire, and ensure the contempt of his subjects. He has lost enough of their esteem by yielding to necessity; and it is to be feared, that the little esteem which may yet remain in their minds, would be altogether extinguished were he to concede this vital question, without the excuse of an imperative necessity.

THE ACQUITTAL OF MAJOR POTTINGER by the Court of Enquiry, appointed to investigate his conduct after he had assumed the political direction of affairs, on the death of Sir William Macnaghten, though it was fully anticipated, seems to have given as much satisfaction as if it had been an unexpected event. His reputation appears to be considered in the light of public property, which every one has an interest in preserving. The capitulation, to which he affixed his signature at Cabul, however inconsistent with the honour of the British character, did not shake the public confidence in the hero of Herat and Charekar; because it was felt, that whenever an opportunity was afforded him of explaining the circumstances under which it was executed, his character would appear in its original lustre. That opportunity he has now enjoyed. His conduct has been subjected to the most rigid scrutiny. The gentleman who presided at his trial, Mr. George Clerk, was perhaps the person best fitted, from his thorough acquaintance with the native character, and his long connection with the native Courts, to form an accurate estimate of Major Pottinger's proceedings in the extraordinary emergency in which he was placed; and his concurrence in that sentence of acquittal, gives it the highest additional value.

The name of POTTINGER is intimately associated with the great and important events, which have occurred during the last four years, in the new spheres of action into which we have been drawn, by the current of circumstances in China and Affghanistan. The Uncle has been instrumental in humbling the Tartar dynasty, and dictating a peace under the walls of Nankin. The Nephew, after having driven back the tide of Persian invasion from the walls of Herat, was called to act in a scene of difficulties, more appalling than any in which our officers have been placed in India. His conduct on that occasion has been submitted to the ordeal of a Court of Enquiry, composed of the men best qualified by their experience to judge of it, and they have pronounced that "throughout the whole period of the painful position, in which Major Pottinger was so unexpectedly placed, his conduct was marked by a degree of energy and manly firmness, that stamps his character as one worthy of high admiration." That energy and manly firmness were baffled by circumstances beyond his control. He deserved success, though it was not given to him to enjoy it. But he is equally as much entitled to those honours, which it is the privilege of his Sovereign to bestow, as if his exertions had been crowned with success. To withhold them on such an occasion as this, would be to proclaim that the mere circumstance of a successful termination of events,—which is too often accidental,—is deserving of greater reward than the most distinguished military virtue.

THE MADRAS BANK.—The Draft of an Act for the incorporation of a Bank at Madras has

at length been read in Council, and unless any unforeseen circumstance should occur to delay the passing of it, the Bank will be in operation on the 1st of June next. There is however little reason to apprehend the occurrence of any such obstacle. No such difficulties as those which obstructed the establishment of the Bombay Bank, in consequence of disputes regarding the disposal of the Shares,—which obstacles were erroneously attributed to the jealousy of a Calcutta clique,—are likely to arise on the present occasion. The recommendations of the Provisional Committee of the Bank have been adopted by the Legislative Council. The Shares are to be bestowed in the first instance on the original subscribers; the shares, which may lapse by the non-payment of Subscriptions by the 1st of May, will be distributed according to seniority among the subscribers in the Supplemental list, who made application for them after the prescribed amount of Capital had been subscribed; and any shares which may remain unappropriated, after their claims have been provided for, will be at the disposal of a General Meeting of Subscribers.

The Capital is fixed for the present at Thirty lakhs of Rupees, of which Government subscribes for one-third. The whole amount of subscription must be made good by the subscribers on the original list by the 1st of May, and by those on the supplemental list on the 20th of that month.

The poverty of the Native community at Madras is lamentably exhibited in the Schedule attached to the Draft, which contains the names of the original subscribers. Of the capital of *twenty-seven* lakhs of Rupees, only *one lakh and thirteen thousand* Rupees have been subscribed by Natives. When a similar draft of an Act for the incorporation of the Bombay Bank was published, *fifteen* out of *fifty* lakhs of Rupees of the capital were subscribed by the Natives; and at the present time, *one-sixth* of the capital of the Bengal Bank belongs to the people of the country. The relative proportion of shares in the Chartered Banks held by the natives at the three Presidencies may be thus stated:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Europeans, | 2,229 | Natives, | 445 |
| Bombay, | ditto, | 3,657 | ditto, | 1,551 |
| Madras, | ditto, | 2,587 | ditto, | 113 |

To what are we to attribute the comparative absence of capitalists among the Natives, and the destitution which seems to pervade the Native community at the oldest Presidency in India? We know that some have been accustomed to ascribe it to the operation of the Supreme Court; but though this may account for the destruction of capital, we do not see how it can have operated to prevent the reaccumulation of it. At this Presidency, the fortunes lost by law suits in the Queen's Court, have been much larger than those which have disappeared from the same cause at Madras; yet the vacuum has speedily been filled up. New capitalists are daily springing up among us; and the fortunes they accumulate, in a comparatively short period, are truly astonishing in amount. What then are the causes which prevent such accumulations at the sister Presidency?

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ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN INDIA.—The publication of a letter from "An Assistant Magistrate," in our present number, brings up again the question of Indian Slavery, which it is now proposed to abolish by law. Our correspondent thinks that we have over-estimated the value of this boon, and affirms that the evils of Slavery in this country have been much overrated. In this latter opinion we have always coincided. At this Presidency, except in Assam, Agricultural Slavery is comparatively unknown, and domestic slavery exists only in its mildest form. Upon the largest calculation, the proportion of slaves to the entire population does not exceed one in *three hundred*; and this is based upon the vague supposition that Sylhet alone contains *Eighty Thousand*. But in Assam slavery does exist to a very considerable extent, and, as Dr. McCosh says, the poor creatures are bought and sold every day for a mere trifle. At the Madras Presidency, slavery appears in its severest character and to its largest extent. Still the number of men, who are subjected to compulsory labour in the house and the field, throughout the British dominions in India, cannot possibly exceed 300,000. We fully acknowledge, that the oppression connected with a state of slavery in the East, cannot be compared in the remotest degree with the 'curse' of the West Indies; still the legal emancipation of even this smaller number, from the comparatively mild bondage in which they are held, is an object which the Government of India cannot neglect without the highest inconsistency. To remedy the evil we required a positive enactment. It was by a legal construction of the Sudder Court in 1798, that the slavery of Hindooism was revived, and Mahomedan slavery rivetted. The evil created by law required to be removed by law. Slavery itself is a positive evil, and its abolition is a positive good. The mere circumstance, that the condition of the slave is less galling here than in other countries, does not detract from the merits of the abolition.

Our correspondent seems to question the propriety of the proposed law, because hundreds of children may be left to perish in times of scarcity; but it would be a strange anomaly to endeavour to avert one calamity by inflicting another; to rescue human beings from the jaws of death, by consigning them and their offspring to perpetual bondage. This is not a principle upon which a great Government can safely act. In every period of scarcity, it is the undoubted duty of the state, to rescue destitute and deserted children from starvation by the aid of the public funds. The prospect that they may for years continue a burden on its finances, can furnish no adequate reason for casting this duty on others; more especially when it is known, that they will abuse the power they acquire by depriving the children of their freedom. Opportunities would doubtless arise for placing the infants thus rescued, in situations which would render them independent of public support, and furnish them with the means of maintaining themselves; but even supposing that they continued for years to depend on the public resources, this evil would be infinitely less than that of perpetuating slavery in the country. The liberality of Government on the occurrence of the last famine, in contributing to the necessities of the poor, to the extent of nearly half a million sterling, prover beyond a doubt that there would be no indisposition in the highest quarter to consider the rescued children as Orphans of the State, till they could support themselves.

The modifications of the new law proposed by our correspondent, we must beg him to reconsider, and we hope he will be disposed to concur with us in rejecting them. To postpone the operation of the law for three or four years, would, we fear, prove a death blow to it. We must strike while the iron is hot. The history of the abolition of slavery in India, proves the value of embracing whatever favourable opportunity may arise for extinguishing it. Of the Law Commissioners, whose report was sent home two years ago, not one was prepared to go the length of the present enactment. They were all for simply restraining abuses; they shrunk from the responsibility of laying the axe at the root of the tree, and eradicating the institution itself. The Members of Council were equally undecided. Even Lord Auckland was more than half inclined to stint his exertions to the mere reformation of abuses. He was willing to allow the sale of children during inundations and famines. He would do little more than make it "a part of our measures for the amelioration of the condition of servitude in India, to obtain periodical reports of the state of slaves and bondmen, and of legal transactions affecting them, in the districts in which such classes were most numerous." If the advice of the majority of the Council and of the Commissioners had been followed, the consummation of our wishes would have been postponed for an indefinite period. It is chiefly to the perseverance of one individual that we are indebted for the present victory over the lukewarmness, the indecision, and the faint-heartedness of those on whom the responsibility of this great question rested; but the time for celebrating his share in this triumph of humanity has not arrived. And it is but an act of justice which we gratefully pay to Lord Ellenborough to record his unqualified and cordial acquiescence in the present act. Without his concurrence the measure could not have been carried. This therefore is the period for establishing by law the right of every subject of the Crown in India, to "liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Our correspondent asks for a general registration of slaves. We venture to think it would be unwise. It would create a great sensation throughout India. It would interfere with the domestic privacy of families and produce a very pernicious effect. The Native officers, to whom the registration was committed, would turn it into a means of extortion, and the measure of abolition would become odious from its associations. It would rouse opposition where none might otherwise be dreamt of, and possibly throw insuperable obstacles in the way of our success.

We could wish the act to be passed as it stands, without alteration. The only place from which opposition may be expected is Madras. That Presidency has been called the "benighted," because it is found to be so backward in liberality of sentiment and views; because it has so frequently been the last refuge of antiquated prejudices. In some respects, it must be confessed, the epithet has not been misapplied. But an opportunity is now afforded to the members of that Government to wipe out the stain, and vindicate its British and its Christian character. It is at that Presidency, that the act for the abolition of slavery is more particularly needed. Let us then be gratified by a hearty co-operation with the Supreme Government in its present benevolent pursuit. Let it not be said that the great Charter of Freedom in India was carried against the wishes of the Madras authorities. The Act, though it renders the existence of slavery impossible, yet makes no violent change in the internal economy of society. It is simple, clear, unobtrusive, and just. It disturbs no existing arrangement between master and slave, when the slave has no cause of complaint against his master; but it gives every man the privilege

of claiming his liberty by an appeal to the public tribunals. By simply declaring that no rights arising out of a state of slavery shall be enforced by the Courts, it cuts the bonds which bound the slave, but it does not remove him from his master; and it excites no undue expectations in his bosom. It is scarcely possible to fancy any method more simple, more judicious, and more entirely unobjectionable for getting rid of this great national evil, with which India has been afflicted for twenty centuries, than that which has now been proposed; and we therefore look forward with confidence to the cheerful acquiescence of that Presidency in this act of national beneficence.

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PROGRESS OF PUSEYISM IN ENGLAND.—The papers received by the last Mail from England afford unequivocal evidence of the rapid strides which Puseyism is making, and of the boldness which its advocates have been encouraged to assume. Although it is true that some of its leading principles and practises have been condemned, in very unequivocal language, by a few of the Diocesans, yet it has met with all the encouragement from others which could have been desired. The faint censure which the Bishops of London, Oxford, Exeter, and Salisbury have deemed it politic to pronounce on some of its distinguishing tenets, combined with the praise bestowed on the motives and the piety of the prime movers, and the concessions which have been actually made, have served to advance the cause beyond the expectations of its most sanguine advocates; and to all present appearance the cause may soon expect to be triumphant in the Church of England. There is indeed so much that is flattering to human pride in the doctrines now promulgated, that the success they have met with can excite no surprise. When it is affirmed that there can be no salvation out of the Church, and no Church without a Bishop; and that the Bishop can confer on his clergy the mysterious power of administering ordinances, which are of themselves a passport to heavenly bliss; it is not wonderful that poor weak human nature is disposed to receive a creed which teaches these doctrines, with the warmest satisfaction. The doctrine of the efficacy of the Sacraments, as administered by an episcopally ordained minister, is the key-stone of the whole system; and if it be taken away, the whole fabric falls to the ground, and episcopacy resolves itself into a mere question of ecclesiastical government. Thus the system derives its strength and support from its appeal to the strongest passion of our nature, *the love of power*; and the marvel is, not that "fifteen hundred" ministers should have adopted these doctrines, but that so many should still be found to repudiate them. We now proceed briefly to lay before our readers the proofs we find in the papers, of the progress which Tractarianism is making in England.

It can scarcely be new to the Indian public, that the Bishop of London in his late charge, in which he endeavoured to conciliate both parties, and succeeded only in satisfying the Puseyites, allowed candles to be placed on the Altar; only they were not to be lighted till night came on. But after such a concession, the night was found to come on apace in the establishment. The assertion, that the Charge has raised the price of wax in London, may possibly be an exaggeration, but it is asserted on the best authority that candles are rapidly finding their way to the churches in London, and that the episcopal hour for lighting them is anticipated in more than one Church. In Shoreditch, the pious part of the congregation arose and left the church when the candles came in, and the new Oxford ceremonies begun. Lest we should be suspected of depending on partial authorities, we will quote on this subject the *Gazette de France*, which says, "the Bishop of London now re-establishes a vast number of Popish ceremonies, and his clergy at his call resume the surplice, light again the wax tapers on the altar, draw nigh to the offertory of this altar so long deserted, renounce the discipline of Elizabeth to resume the Catholic, &c. Puseyism is but a path that leads to us." Among our selections will be found an account of a new Church, recently erected in a rural district in Kent on the most approved Puseyite model, and we recommend it to the especial attention of those who are desirous of marking the signs of the times.

The bold tone assumed by the advocates of the party among the journalists of the day, is an indication of its growing power, which cannot be mistaken. We do not here allude to the great organ of the sect, the British Critic, which is so uncompromising in its condemnation of every thing connected with the "Protestant schism," as to have obtained the highest praise from Dr. Wiseman; but to the Journalists which have undertaken to coach the new doctrine into public approbation. Among these the *Post* and the *Times* are the most conspicuous; but the *Post*, which is by far the most consistent, is obliged occasionally to take its associate to task for its vagaries. The plan of robbing Bangor of its Bishopric to bestow it on that "capital of manufacturing wealth and sin," as the *Post* designates Manchester, is deprecated in no measured language by this Puseyite Journalist, and an insinuation is thrown out that it is more than their places are worth, for the Ministry to dare to carry it into execution. *We would rather see Downing Street deprived of their presence, than Bangor deprived of its bishop.* If the mysterious efficacy which is affirmed to spring from episcopal ordination be any thing but an ecclesiastical fiction, no act can be more sacrilegious, none more abominable in the sight of God, or more destructive of the public welfare, than to deprive a diocese of its Bishop. Of the nature of this efficacy, the Tractarians entertain the most sublime ideas. In the preface to the second portion of Mr. Froude's Remains, Dr. Newman thus describes it; "Before Jesus Christ left the world, he breathed the Holy Spirit into his apostles, giving them the power of transmitting this precious gift to others by prayer and the imposition of hands. The apostles did so transmit it to others, and *in this way* it has been preserved in the world to the present day.—To seek communion with Christ through any non-episcopal association, is to be regarded, not as a schism merely, but as an IMPOSSIBILITY." The *Times* however is disposed to make light of this gift—"Was there any miraculous effusion of the Holy Spirit upon two such worldlings as could be named, because Pitt gave each of them, for secular services, the richest bishoprics in the kingdom, the progeny of one of whom is as infamously wasting the revenues of the Church in gaming, as they were shamelessly heaped on him by his unprincipled father?" One of the parties alluded to in the last clause of this paragraph, a clergyman and a cathedral dignitary, was a defaulter at the last Epsom races to the amount of 3000 or 4000*l*. But this is not the only instance in which the *Times*, while it upholds the principles of the Tractarian party, deals the heaviest blow on their pretensions. Had we room, we could give other quotations, which seem to indicate that whenever the struggle for dominion between the Church and the State commences in reality, whenever the Anglo Catholic Church puts forth its hand to grasp the temporal power which its Roman Catholic predecessor exercised with such sanguinary vigor, the ever-veering yet all-powerful *Times* will again be found fighting under the banners of religious freedom.

We find it stated in the most confident tone, that of the eighty Tutors at Oxford, fifty had imbibed these doctrines. The Roman Catholics look with the liveliest feelings of hope to the result of this new movement. One of the priests in the new Cathedral at Boulogne, in a recent conversation with a *Protestant*, stated that they had a mass and prayers every Sunday for the conversion of England, and that their prayers had been fully answered, for their cause was prospering more than they could have anticipated. He added, that Monsieur Sibthorp would never do half the good that Mr. Newman was doing. The organ of the Jesuits in France, *L'Univers*, thus descants on the prospect of the reunion of Lambeth with Rome; and the Puseyite journals quote the passage without censure; though in the earlier stage of the movement, they considered Tractarianism as the firmest bulwark against Rome. "What has been accomplished in that Church, the difficulties which it has lately surmounted, and the excellent dispositions of its members, are, in the opinion of the *Times*, so many guarantees that England will not pause in the course which she has now embraced. It is likewise the opinion and the ardent desire of the Catholics, who rejoice at seeing a Church so long separated from the Catholic unity, adopting again *doctrines* and *practices* which *prepare for her return to the universal Church*."

Numerous other signs of the Times are scattered throughout the papers we have received, which, though they may appear but straws, shew us clearly which way the wind blows. The atrocious infanticide in the Forest of Dean, is already well known to our readers. The criminal, supposing herself dying, confessed to the Curate, that she had murdered six of her own infants. These statements were repeated to her sister and to a Police man, and confirmed by the discovery of the skeletons. The father of the children is implicated in these bloody deeds. When the Clergyman, who is a Protestant, was called to give evidence before the Coroner's Jury, he deposed to the bare confession, but while he admitted that other disclosures had been made to him, *declined to divulge them because they had been made to him in his spiritual capacity*, thus endeavouring to introduce the doctrine of auricular confession.

But we have exhausted the reader's attention, and for the present must stop. From the various facts with which the public journals are crowded, there appears no reason to doubt that a very large portion of the Established Clergy has adopted the principles advocated in the Tracts for the Times; that the party increases daily in numbers and in its hatred of everything which savours of the Reformation; and that it is approximating daily more and more to the principles and practices which distinguished the Catholic party of the reign of Henry the Eighth. At the pace at which matters are now moving, a very few years will obliterate all distinction between the Roman Catholic and the Episcopal

Church in the English establishment, revive the struggle for dominion with the state which marked the middle ages—and we fear kindle the fires of persecution. Two steps alone are wanting to unprotestantise England, and lay her glory in the dust; the revival of the Convocation, and the elevation of Dr. Pusey, or Dr. Newman to the archbishopric of Canterbury.

SUPERCESSION IN THE MEDICAL SERVICE AT THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.—The boon recently granted by the Court of Directors to the Medical Service, of a retiring Pension calculated upon length of service, was coupled with the determination to convert the office of Superintending Surgeons into a staff appointment, to which only those fitted for it by a zealous and able discharge of their professional duties should be deemed eligible. This rule has not as yet been brought into operation at this Presidency, but we learn that the Madras Government has already begun to act upon it by rejecting Dr. Knox's claim to the post of Superintending Surgeon. Great umbrage has been taken at this step, and the strongest remonstrances have been made against it. One letter which has appeared on the subject, and which is remarkable for the vigor of its language, we have transferred to our columns from a Madras contemporary.

The question is not without its difficulties. The Court might argue, and not without reason, that the construction of the Medical Service was faulty, inasmuch as it did not afford Government the same opportunities for the reward of talent, which it enjoyed in reference to the Civil and Military Services; that the rule of promotion by strict seniority had a natural tendency to repress the energies of the service, and that some modification of it was desirable as a stimulus to professional zeal. They might affirm with strict truth, that in the arrangement now proposed, they had been actuated by the purest motives, and by large views of public utility. On the other hand, it may be said that the new rule is an innovation, as the very terms of the notification indicate; that the situations, which it is now proposed to convert into staff appointments and to hold out as prizes for superior merit, have been always held to belong of right to the senior members of the service; and that this right has acquired all the strength of a prescriptive, and the sacredness of a vested right, and cannot be set aside without an act of injustice. It may be said, that those who entered the service with the understanding that they would as surely succeed in their turn to the office of Superintending Surgeon, as a Cadet was sure of attaining the post of Brigadier if he lived long enough, cannot be deprived of this prospect without serious pecuniary injury. They might reason that the post which it is now proposed to hold out as a prize for activity and zeal, requires little professional ability, and that a knowledge of the Medical Regulations would better fit a man for the performance of its duties, than the highest medical talent. But this is a secondary consideration. The gist of the matter lies in the question whether the Court of Directors have *the right*, as they have the power, to make such a change in the construction of the service, as shall deprive a certain number of their servants of the rewards to which they have been hitherto entitled by the rules of that service. And this question can only be decided by an appeal to the Courts of law.

From the circumstance that the rule has not been acted upon at this Presidency, it is evidently not imperative on the local authorities; and, we think it will be better kept in the breach than the observance. It is not so necessary for the purpose of stimulating professional zeal as the Court may suppose, while at the same time, any promotion of a junior over the heads of his senior would give rise to heart-burnings throughout the service, and be considered as an act of unjust supercession, instead of a recognition of merit. Its effect therefore would not be to stimulate zeal, but to encourage discontent. Government may pass over notorious incapacity in this branch, as it has done in the military branch of the service, without breaking the rule of succession, or incurring the charge of favouritism; and further than this it is scarcely advisable to go.

DUTY ON BOOKS IN ENGLAND.—We publish a letter from an esteemed correspondent relative to the duty charged on books in England. We are now enabled to inform him that the duty on books printed in England, on the exportation of which a drawback was allowed, is of the same amount as the drawback, and that on being re-imported, they pay *fifty* Shillings the Hundred Weight of 112lbs. There is much confusion relative to the New Tariff; and it would seem as if it was intended that books printed in England since 1801, and exported and then re-imported should pay a duty of Five Pounds Sterling the Cwt. But we have met with no one as yet in the country who can give a decisive opinion on this subject.

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

— The papers announce the death of Mr. Richard Vaughan, the Taxing officer of the Supreme Court, of apoplexy, at the age of forty-six.

— The *Allalorie*, Capt. Clarke, of 700 tons, became a total wreck on the night of the 3d of January near Venloos Bay, Ceylon. The passengers and crew were saved, but the property was entirely lost.

— Dwarkanath Tagore gave a splendid entertainment on Tuesday evening in honour of Mrs. W. W. Bird, the lady of our Deputy Governor, who embarks for England on the *Prince of Wales* next week. The entertainment was graced by the presence of the beauty and fashion of Calcutta, and was conducted on a scale of the utmost magnificence.

— The cattle shew at the Town-Hall yesterday morning, is represented to have fallen short of expectation. There was scarcely any thing like competition. The prizes were carried away by the cattle exhibited by Dr. Huffnagle, who, as the *Englishman* observes, appears to be the only member of the Society who takes a deep interest in the improvement of the breed of cattle.

— Letters from Bundlekund state, that Government have proclaimed rewards to the amount of 70,000 Rupees for the apprehension of the refractory Bundlekund Chiefs; 10,000 Rupees being offered for the capture of the Rajah of Jeitpore. Whether the golden temptation is strong enough to overcome the repugnance of the Chiefs, to a betrayal of the confidence reposed in them by their fugitive brethren, remains to be seen.

— We have not been able to find room for the very interesting narrative which the *Englishman* has been lately publishing day after day of the events at Cabul between the out-break of the insurrection and the catastrophe in January; but the last division of the narrative, containing the most authentic account which has yet appeared of the tragic death of the Envoy, we have now given entire.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

— The *Volusa*, from Calcutta to Moulmein, has just been wrecked off Baragua point, in the vicinity of Amherst. She was supposed to have had a large packet for Moulmein containing the October Mail. There is no intelligence of any importance from that settlement. Private letters from Rangoon mention the death at Amerapore of Mr. Staig, who has long been one of the most active and influential merchants in the Burmese dominions.

— The *Hurkaru* of this morning mentions two instances of the infliction of the most barbarous tortures by the native officers of Police in the interior of the country. We are happy to find, that in both instances the crime has been brought home to the offenders, and that they have been subjected to the severest punishment.

— The Marquis of Tweeddale, says the *Madras Examiner*, is about to give a grand ball and supper in honour of the Madras portion of the China expedition. Tables are to be laid out for 400.

— The Ranee of Shorapore, in the Deccan, has proved refractory, withheld revenue and assembled troops. Brigadier Tomkyns, with his own forces and the 20th N. I., is looking after her, and will soon bring her to reason.

— The *Englishman* of this morning states, on the authority of a letter from Constantinople of the 1st of December, received at Bombay, that two Regiments of Poles, who had been sent against the Circassians, joined their standard, and that the Czar, enraged at this defection, had resolved to deal with the unfortunate Poles under his yoke with a severer hand than ever.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

— A curious case came before the Police yesterday. Some Coringa men appeared and demanded wages of the Captain of *Le Grande Duquesne*, who had brought them up from Bourbon. He stated that they had been left ashore on that island by some Captain, that the Police, to get rid of them, had put them on board his vessel with permission to work them for the food he gave them; that he had thus fed and thus worked them, and that they were entitled to no wages. His story appearing to be the true one, the complaint was dismissed.

— At the meeting of Magistrates yesterday, the long pending question of the appointment of a municipal clerk, upon which their Worships have been debating for many months, was finally decided. Mr. O'Hanlon was left in a minority of one, and Mr. McCann, Junior, was unconditionally appointed to the office.

— The Hon. Mr. Amos took his departure yesterday morning in the *Earl of Hardwicke*. The Supreme Council is thus without a Legislative member; and it is generally understood to be the wish of Lord Ellenborough that thus it should remain; but it is much to be questioned whether, while the last Charter continues in full force, any Act of the Council would be valid, without the presence of such a member. That Parliament would repeal the clause which appointed the Legal Counsellor, without a division, almost without a debate, there can be little doubt; but it may be doubted whether it would be safe to allow the validity of any enactment to be called in question, by neglecting to appoint a *pro. tem.* successor of Mr. Amos.

— The Gates, says the *Star*, after all *remain* at Delhi. Does he mean to say that they are after all *to remain* at Delhi, and go no farther? If so, he may be reckoning without his host. We believe they will move forward till stopped by some order from home. No such order can yet have been received, but it is doubtless now traversing France, and—*the* Temple will not be rebuilt. It is not the worst part of this joke,—if joke it can be called,—that the chief, who holds the land on which the renovated fane is to be erected, is himself a Mahomedan!

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

— Letters from the North West state, that General Shelton's Court Martial which began on the 20th of January, terminated on the 23d or 24th,

and that the charges on which he was tried were such as he could easily rebut. If he is acquitted, every Court Martial will have terminated favourably, and the whole brunt of censure for the sacrifice of an entire army, will rest on the memory of General Elphinstone.

— The *Delhi Gazette* states, that intelligence had reached Lahore, of Akbar Khan's having hoisted the green flag, and proclaimed a religious war against the infidels. He has sent to the Mahomedan princes of Central Asia, and invited them to attack the Seiks of Pushawur. It is said that fifty thousand fanatics are ready to join his standard and pour down on the Punjab. It is natural that he should conceive such a project after the events of the last year, and it is even probable that the religious enthusiasm of the Affghans may lead them to another invasion of India, but out of their own mountain fastnesses, they are nothing. The only difficulty in the matter, is the part which England will be constrained to take, if its ally, the ruler of the Punjab, should require aid.

— Dost Mahomed continues to linger on the British territories. He has not crossed the Sutledge; and it is not altogether certain that his ambitious son Akbar Khan would willingly resign the sceptre into his hands.

— Mr. Henry Chamier has taken the usual oaths and his seat as Member of Council at Madras.

— The *Sumachar Durpun* states, that Mr. Trevor, the Magistrate of Baraset, has obtained subscriptions from the native landholders for the construction of a road between Baraset and Jessore to the extent of 18,000 Rs.; but as it was insufficient for the purpose, he asked the assistance of Government, which, says that Journal, has been refused. We question whether the local Government would feel itself authorized to disburse the requisite sum without direct instructions from Lord Ellenborough. We advise the native Zemindars therefore to send up a petition to his Lordship, and to remind him of the promise he made at home, that when "peace was restored to Asia," the resources of the country should be applied to internal improvements. There is peace in Asia; there is also no lack of money in the public Treasury, as the tournament at Ferozepore, and the procession of the Gates abundantly proves, and his Lordship does not seem indisposed to a very liberal expenditure of the public funds. We think the petitioners have every chance of success on their side.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

— The result of the Opium Sale of yesterday was as satisfactory to Government as that of the previous sale. The quantity sold was 1790 chests; the sum realized Rs. 22,14,050, another clear profit of about *Sixteen lakhs* of Rupees to the Exchequer.

— The *Nemesis* Steamer anchored off Calcutta yesterday from China. This is the vessel which caused such consternation among the Chinese wherever she moved. They usually called her the Black smoking devil.

— The death of Mr. Vaughan, the Taxing Master of the Supreme Court, has created a vacancy. The *Englishman's* penny-a-liner, says in his simplicity; we have been given to understand that there are several candidates at present in the field for this place; as though it was any thing remarkable that a place worth 3000 Rs. a month. (3600£ a year,) would long went candidates. Mr. E. B. Ryan is said to be the fortunate individual to whom the legal prize is likely to fall.

— During the Mohurrum festival, which has just begun, the wealthy Mogul Hajee Kurboolaee has illuminated the whole of the street leading to his house; but six or eight lanterns have been missing every night. The thief has been detected in the person of a beastee, but the Hajee released him. He has adopted, it is said, the wise plan of never complaining. Robbers have relieved him sometimes of Cashmeer Shawls and sometimes of Chandeliers, but he has never brought them up; he has thus saved his time and his patience, both of which he would have lost, as well as his money, if he had gone to the Police.

— Accounts have been received at length from Sir Charles Napier, who had proceeded into the sandy desert with 350 men of H. M. 22d, mounted on Camels, against a small fort, which he found empty. The same letter says, that there is a report that Dost Mahomed was to come down to Sukkur, to enter Affghanistan through the Bolan Pass. A similar notice was published at Delhi, and it may possibly be true. It is now confidently affirmed that the Ameers of Hydrabad have agreed to all the demands made by Lord Ellenborough. One of the Euphrates Steamers, which his Lordship in his proclamation said he had transferred to the Indus, has arrived at Sukkur; but it draws too much water to be useful, and will be of no advantage for the conveyance of troops.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

— Sir Hugh Gough, after having paid a visit in his way from China, to Moulmein, has arrived in the river in H. M. Ship *Endymion*. The ships from China are coming in apace and our port will soon be crowded with discharged transports.

— The *Hurkaru* states that the Superintendent of Police has been directed to examine in person, the condition of the Police in the district of Jessore, which appears to be in a very disorderly state. There will be no peace in that district, till the number of Magistrates has been increased, and the Zemindars and Planters have been compelled to dismiss their war establishment of Club men.

— The *Nemesis* brings news from China to the last day of the year. The traffic in Opium was openly conducted in the river, without any attempt at smuggling the drug. The conduct of some of the merchants is represented as being highly disgraceful. The cargo of not fewer than six vessels have been smuggled in or out, under favor of the night, without paying the usual dues or port charges. What right have we to charge the Chinese with a lax morality when Britons are thus found ready to evade the laws, and to disgrace their national character? There can be no doubt that the sharpness of Sir Henry Pottinger's reply to the merchants was in some measure occasioned by these disreputable practises.

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. P. Grant, Esq. ... | ... to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. Rogers, ... ... | ... ditto, | 26 | 0 |
| Rev. J. A. Shurman, | ... ditto, | 10 | 0 |
| Rev. E. Droese, .. | ... ditto, | 10 | 0 |
| Major H. Dick, .. | ... ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. J. Lawrence, .. | ... ditto, | 10 | 0 |
| Baboo Gopeenath Nundy, | ditto, | 10 | 0 |
| Lieut. A. P. Phayre, | ... ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| R. Barnes, Esq. .. | ... ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. James Young, | .. ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Messrs. Samuel Smith and Co. | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. H. Cotton, .. | ... ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| M. Gladstone, Esq. .. | ... ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| R. Bullen, Esq. .. | ... ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Jas. Donnithorne, Esq. | ... ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Richard Willis, Esq. | ... to Jan. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Major J. G. Drummond, | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| J. P. Wise, Esq. ... | ... to Jan. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. H. M. Lawrence, | ... to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| W. H. Elliott, Esq. .. | ... ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Major T. Wilkinson, | ... ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. J. Warren, .. | ... ditto, | 10 | 0 |
| Capt. J. Hannyngton, | ... ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| R. Haughton, Esq. ... | ... to June, 1844, | 25 | 0 |
| W. P. Watson, Esq. | ... to Sept. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Baboo Issenchunder Dutt, | to July, 1843, | 10 | 0 |

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The following Subscriptions have been received for the Friend of India, through Messrs. Leckie and Co. Bombay, to January, 1843.

| | | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Col. G. Moore, ... | ... to May, 1843, | 44 | 0 |
| A. Remington, Esq. | ... to Oct. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Thomas Ogilvy, Esq. | ... to Sept. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. R. Nesbit, ... | ... to Nov. 1842, | 13 | 6 |
| Lieut. Col. R. S. Sutherland, | to Jan. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. W. Lang, .. | ... to May, 1844, | 20 | 0 |

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## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

### LAHORE.

"We give a prominent place to the annexed items from Lahore, which may be depended upon to the best of our belief, conveying as they do the intelligence we have long since anticipated of a projected attack by Sirdar Mahomed Ukbar on the possessions of Shere Singh, west of the Indus. It is the necessary result of late proceedings and may involve us, as the most thoughtless even must have foreseen, in renewed operations on the other side of that river, for to say that we can refuse the sovereign of the Punjab our assistance in the emergency which will arise, is to suppose a degree of political guilt in our rulers, which we should be grieved indeed to see attached to them. Shere Singh will solicit our aid, and it would be the basest ingratitude to deny him assistance after the really efficient manner in which he stood by us in *our* late invasion of Cabul. We are making arrangements for securing authentic intelligence in the threatened quarter, and hope they will be successful. In connection with these matters we may as well mention that the Ameer Dost Mahomed is still at Loodianah, without any apparent hope of bringing his son to give up the power he has assumed with such a high hand.

An URZEE was received from Peshawur, stating that Sirdar Mahomed Ukbar Khan had marched from Khooloon to Cabul, where he had been opposed by the Kuzzulbashes, and fought with them on the 19th December, when a number of them were killed, wounded and taken prisoners; the rest fled. Of the prisoners the greatest number were thrown into dungeons with chains on, and others blown away from guns. The consequence was that he firmly established his rule from Cabul to the Khyber, and that Shahzadeh Shapoor fled from the capital. He was traced by several hundreds of the Sirdar's sowars, who went to pursuit, but they returned unsuccessful. The last intelligence thence represented Mahomed Ukbar Khan as being prepared to advance on Jellalabad; and that he had written urgent letters to the rulers of Bulkh, Bokhara and Koondooz, also to the sovereigns of Herat and Persia to join him in a war of religion. The Maharajah sent immediately orders to the Nazim of Peshawur to despatch two trusty Mussulmans towards Cabul, to ascertain what were the real intentions of the Sirdar.

*Jan. 11th.*—Khwaje Mahomed Khan, son of Sultan Mahomed Khan of Peshawur, again presented himself at the durbar, and stated, that his father had received letters from Mahomed Ukhbar (his nephew,) to the effect that he was no longer to pay obedience to the ruler of Lahore, but like a good son of Islam, at once to renounce his allegiance and proceed to join him (Ukhbar Khan) as he was about to march on Peshawur with 50,000 men, and when it was conquered, would make it over to him again. The original letter was laid before the Maharajah by Khwaje Mahomed Khan, on which H. H. observed to Rajah Dhyan Singh that Mahomed Ukhbar had at once assumed a very lofty tone, but that it would be considerably lowered when he came to encounter the armies of the Khalsa. In the evening Azeez-ood-deen was told to have a pinnace built for his Highness's recreation on the ravee.

*Jan. 12th.*—Particular instructions were sent to the Killedar of Jumrood to use vigilance, night and day, as in the present state of Affghanistan, it was very possible he might be attacked.

*Jan. 13th*—An Urzee arrived from Cabul with news to the effect that Mahomed Ukhbar had written to his uncle Kohun-dil Khan, Reheem-dil Khan and Poor-dil Khan, stating that the English army, before which they had fled into Persia, having returned to Hindoostan, and Shahzadeh Shah-poor having abandoned Cabul, he had assumed the sovereignty putting to death and imprisoning the Sirdars his enemies, and that they were now at liberty to return to Affghanistan; he also informed them of his intention to turn his arms against Peshawur and take that province from the Sikhs. In the evening Hakeem Azeez-ood-deen was sent for to administer relief to His Highness's eyes in which he felt much pain.

*Jan. 14th.*—The durbar was this morning held in the Rung-Mehal, and the most urgent instructions sent to the Nazim of Peshawur to be on his guard against the Affghans. Rajah Goolab Singh intimated his intention of returning to Jumboo, and obtained permission to leave Lahore.

*Jan. 15th.*—The Maharajah performed certain

ceremonies this morning, bathed, and held his durbar in the Rung-Mehal. He was anxious to obtain some account from Dewan Deena Nath of Dewan Sawun Mull's finances, and was informed that Mooltan yielded a revenue of one crore of rupees, of which 50 lakhs were expended for the pay of the army, &c. and 50 lakhs remitted to the treasury of the khalsa, as annual tribute. The Maharajah told Dhyan Singh he had heard that all the houses built by the English at Cabul had been destroyed by Mahomed Ukhbar Khan.—*Delhi Gazette, Jan.* 28.

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### THE MURDER OF SIR WM. MACNAGHTEN.

DEC. 23.—About 10 A. M., a letter was received by the Envoy from Mahommed Ukhbar, accompanying one also from Skinner, the contents of the latter being as far as I could learn as follows:—"Young Hotspur is just mounting with the view of having a personal conference with you, and entering into a settlement of the matter proposed in his letter last night;" that of the former being of the same tenor. The Envoy immediately sent for the General, to whom I understand he had previously written, and made him acquainted with the outline of the present plot, and requested him secretly to warn two regiments and a like number of guns for special services, one for the purpose of occupying the Bala Hissar, the other proceeding to Mahmood Khan's fort, to obtain possession of the person of the Naib Ameen Oollah, who was to be brought back a prisoner into cantonments.—Note: in accordance with the above arrangements the 54th Regt. and Shah's 6th, with two guns, were warned for secret service, and kept under arms all day.

The Envoy, accompanied by Captains Lawrence, Trevor and Mackenzie, left cantonments at about 11 A. M., and proceeded towards the usual place of meeting. His accustomed calm and collected manner, appeared to have left him on this occasion, and one of his suite observing as he left cantonments that it was unusually full of Affghans, and that the Garrison apparently were not on the alert, or prepared for any sudden attack; he rather petulantly replied, "it is only a piece, with every thing else, and although the General is fully aware of this important crisis, you see nothing is ready." He, at the same time, sent back one of the Affghans, who accompanied him, desiring him to order his countrymen to leave the place. After quitting the gateway, opposite which were standing at least 300 armed Ghazees, evidently prepared for mischief, one of the suite suggested to Sir William, "that it would be as well for him to return and warn the reserve to stand to their arms, outside the Fosse;" to which the Envoy acquiesced, adding, "and send for the remainder of my escort." He was then told that Lieut. LeGeyt was anxious to be a witness of the interview; to which he replied, "Good;" and desired him to notify to Brigadier Shelton, that he might also accompany him, he (the Brigadier) having expressed a wish to that effect, saying that they might come with the remainder of the escort who would start immediately. On approaching the banks of the canal, more Affghans than usual being observed about, the Envoy commenced telling his suite the tenor of his last night's communication, and the object of the present meeting, and warned his Military Secretary to be prepared to proceed at once to the Bala Hissar; to acquaint the King with the course matters were taking, and that a Regiment and guns, were about to march to his assistance, in case of an attack being made, by Ameen Oollah's party; some of his suite then observed to him, "Have you no fears of treachery, Sir?" to which he replied, "No, but the game that I am forced to play is doubtless a deep and desperate one; I have no confidence in the rebels fulfilling the treaty, not one article of which have they to this present moment complied with; I am also told that, dispirited and harassed as they are, I can look for nothing from the troops, and the result, should it be as I hope, will more than compensate for any risks I may run; at all events, I'd rather die a hundred deaths, than live my last six weeks over again; you know well what *they* have been."

On the banks of the canal, near the usual place of conference, the Envoy was met by the Sirdars Mahommed Ukhbar Khan, Sultan Jan, Mahommed Shah Khan, Khoda Buksh Khan, Gholam Moyoodeen, &c. &c., with the exception of one man being either Ghilzies or of the Sirdar Ukhbar Khan's immediate party. That one, was the active brother of Ameen Oollah Khan; and it is remarkable as showing how blind we poor mortals are, when led on by the irresistible hand of fate, that the Envoy failed to observe him! Had he done so, he would immediately have known that he was the victim of a conspiracy. The parties having interchanged mutual salutations, the Envoy presented him with a fine Arab (which the Sirdar had before much admired, and which the Envoy had bought for the British Government, at the price of 3,000 Rs.) saying, "Sirdar, I have bought you the horse you so anxiously desired," and he answered, "yes, and through your kindness, I have got these beautiful pistols of Lawrence Saib too," (pointing to a pair in his belt,) "your carriage and horses too, I have also received." After some talking on horseback, it was agreed they should dismount, and a small hillock which was freer from snow than the surrounding spots, was chosen by one of the Sirdar's servants, which, owing to its slope entirely shut out the view of cantonments. The horse cloths were spread, and the Envoy threw himself at full length on them, with his head towards the top of the bank, Captain Mackenzie and Trevor seated beside him, while Captain Lawrence remained standing behind his superior; until urged by the repeated solicitations of Dost Mahommed (Ghilzie) he knelt on one knee. No sooner had he done so, then he found himself pinned by both arms from behind, his pistols being at the same time pulled from his belt, and his sword from its sheath. On turning his head to look towards the Envoy, he was horrified at observing his head where his feet formerly had been, and his hands closely grasped by Sidars Ukhbar Khan and Sultan Jan; the expression of his face he describes at that moment as being most dreadful. Captain L. was hurried by Mahommed Shah Khan to his horse, who advised him, if he valued his life, to mount behind him instantly, which he, seeing resistance was hopeless, did. Hardly had he gained his seat, when bands of blood-thirsty Ghazees rushed from behind all the hillocks in the neighbourhood, where, until then, they had lain concealed, and screaming and roaring demanded the blood of the infidels, calling upon Mahommed Shah Khan to give up to them the Ferringhee behind him, who was their lawful prey. The Khan had, however, taken the precaution of having his own immediate horsemen on all sides, who in a measure kept off the crowd of fanatical savages. Capt. L. was providentially carried to Mahmood Khan's fort uninjured except by a few contusions. A short while after he was joined by Captain Mackenzie, who had run the gauntlet in the same manner through the Ghazees, but also unhurt, save by the contusions of blows from the muskets, &c. which had been liberally dealt out. He had been saved through the united efforts of Gholab Mayoodeen and a merchant named Bhawoor Khan.

From the moment of their arrival in the fort in which was the Naib Ameen Oollah, the cell they were put in was surrounded by fierce bands of Ghazees who thronged a small window, grossly reviled, spit on, and otherwise insulted them; continually presenting muskets which the people inside turned from them, doing also as much as they could to assuage the rage of the infuriated men.

After a time, several of the Affghan chiefs and their sons came to see the Ferringhee Infidels, and treated and spoke to them kindly, assuring them that they were in no danger. Naib Ameen Oollah, however, on asking our names, muttered threats of dire import, such as "We'll blow you from guns, any death will be too good for you." Mahommed Shah Khan and his brother Dost Mahommed hurried them out of the room exclaiming, "Barai khoda, don't talk in this way; you must spare them, they are your guests." During this time a hand reeking with blood was lifted up by some miscreants, which they afterwards heard was that of the Envoy's although Capt. Lawrence on entering the fort asked after his and Captain Trevor's fate, and was informed that they had been taken to the house of Ameen Oollah.

On their requisition, they gave them dinner, of which the chiefs themselves also partook, having previously in a gentlemanly manner eased them of their watches, rings, &c. The chiefs gave them posteen, and told them to sit down and eat, they themselves circling round the fire, recited the praises of Mahommed Shah Khan, who, they said, was the principal actor in that day's deeds.

At 12 o'clock at night, they were roused from their slumbers by this Shah Gassee, of Mahomed Ukhbar, who told them he had come by the Sirdar's orders to conduct them to his house, and that they must accompany him immediately. Accordingly, Capt. Lawrence mounted behind Dost Mahomed Khan, and Mackenzie, behind the Shah Gasse, and in this way they set out, and passed through a considerable portion of the city, which at that time was as silent as death, and they met with no molestation of any sort or kind. On their arrival at the Sirdar's they were ushered into the bed room, where with Mahomed Ukhbar they sat some time, the latter in tears deploring the occurrences of the day, although he did not acquaint them with the murder of the Envoy. After a short period he asked them if they would not like to see Capt. Skinner, and on their answering in the affirmative they were shown into another room, where they found the latter asleep, who told them (the first time they had heard it) of the cruel death (the manner of which I will hereafter relate) of Sir William Macnaghten and Captain Trevor; after some conversation on the melancholy subject, they lay down on the floor to sleep.—*Eng. Jan.* 31.

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### THE STEAMERS "VEXEN" AND "MEMNON."

The first named of these magnificent vessels is a war-steamer belonging to the Royal Navy: she is 1075 tons burthen—about the size of the *Semiramis*, but greatly above that of any other vessel belonging to the Indian Navy save the *Memnon*: her engines are 240 horse-power: her paddles can be thrown out of gear in three minutes: she is armed with two eighty-six pound! swivel-guns. The *Memnon* is the most powerful vessel, for her tonnage, which has as yet rounded the Cape: she is 1143 tons burthen, and of 400 horse-power,—steamers of her class being scarcely ever allowed more than one horse-power for every three tons: her engines have double cylinders 54 inches in diameter each, so that she appears fitted in fact with four engines. She has two sets of boilers, with an interval sufficient to walk in between them,—with two rows of furnaces, one facing forward, the other aft, so that they are fed with fuel from two fire-chambers. Her paddle-boxes are on Smith's patent principle, with paddle-box boats, each of which is provided with a howitzer: she is armed fore-and-aft with swivel 68-prs., each of which weighs three tons and a quarter: she has, besides, on her sides four 34-pr. medium guns: she is nearly a hundred tons larger, and is propelled by engines of 100 horse-power greater power than the *Semiramis*,—which, until now, has been the largest of our steamers.—*Bombay Times, Jan.* 28.

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### THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S PROCLAMATION.

The first part of the latter of these is trifling and childish enough. It is written in the true "*Bartlemy Fair*" spirit of exultation at the very pretty show which had just been got up. "Here is the Governor General of all India [says the grave official]—on his right hand you will observe Koonwur Purtaub Singh, son of His Highness the Maharajah of Lahore: on his left is Rajah Dhyan Singh, the prime minister, both mounted on superb Arab horses. The troops reviewed consist of nearly forty thousand men, with one hundred and two pieces of artillery. The regiment of Kelat-i-Ghilzie carries, for the first time, the Colours presented by the Governor General. The Europeans receive double rations, and the natives eat thirty thousand seers of sweets." This is not a paraphrase, but a slightly changed reprint of the notification, and is fit for the penny showman without almost a word of alteration.

The intimation of the pacification of Bundlekund is of a more grave and important character. Lord Auckland's admirers were wont to urge, that when disaffection prevailed in India, the way to deal with it was to make a demonstration on Affghanistan! The blowing up of Candahar would probably on the present occasion have been reckoned an excellent means of tranquillizing the Boondela Chiefs! Lord Ellenborough takes the old-fashioned and intelligible method of sending fourteen thousand troops to the spot,—conceiving, perhaps, in defiance of the new philosophy, that the best means of maintaining peace in a half reclaimed country is to chastise the disturbance-makers;—the best moral influence with barbarous plundering tribes the field-piece, the sabre, and the bayonet.—*Bombay Times, Jan.* 28.

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### "SUPERCESSION IN THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

*To the Editor of the Spectator.*

SIR,—It is now currently reported that it is the intention of the Governor, under the sanction of the late Boon Regulations, to supercede Mr. Knox in his promotion to the grade of Superintending Surgeon. This is, as yet, only a report and I trust one never to be realised, for if supercession actually takes place the Medical Service have no other alternative left to them, than that of upholding their rights by bringing the matter to a legal decision either in the Supreme Court or Queen's Bench.

It is now upwards of 17 years since I signed covenants binding myself to serve the Honourable Company in consideration of receiving in return certain equivalents specified in their *then existing* regulations of the service, one of which was, promotion by seniority to the several grades of Sur-

geon—Superintending Surgeon—and Member of the Medical Board.

Mr. Knox *five and twenty* years ago entered into a similar agreement with the same parties. But mark what happens. After fagging through the service for full quarter of a century, counting the hours as they passed, until the one should arrive, which would relieve him from the onerous, irksome, and deeply responsible duties of an executive Medical Officer, and put him in possession of the easier more agreeable and better paid ones of Superintending Surgeon, that is, *for the fulfilment, by the Court, of its half of the bargain*—I say after all this, after his health is broken by long service and himself no longer fit for the arduous duties of an executive Officer, when the long looked for goal is not only within sight, but almost within his grasp, the Court gently interposes and with all the blandness in the world requests him to wait a moment, as the Members have a few words to exchange with him previous to his taking formal possession. We may suppose some such colloquy as the following thus takes place between the parties.

COURT—"You are aware Mr. Knox that a few months ago, we conferred a great Boon on the Medical Service by granting certain greatly improved rates of retiring pensions to our old Medical Officers but claiming for ourselves, one and only one, condition in return: namely, that you in common with the other members of the service shall give up your claims to promotion by seniority in the higher grades: and having established this rule, it is now our intention to act upon it by passing you over and promoting a junior over your head."

KNOX—(in the name of the Service at large) "Gentlemen, you have hitherto been so sparing of your favours to the medical branch of the service, that we are always ready to receive with thankfulness even the smallest contributions in that way, and such we certainly consider your vaunted boon by which we have gained a loss; but we are not willing to batter away any of our existing rights, for any consideration you can offer—give as much as you please, but take nothing from the little we already have.

And Gentlemen, remember I hold military Commissions from both yourselves and his late Majesty constituting me a military Officer, with all the rights, privileges, and immunities appertaining thereto. And further remember that, by virtue of these commissions and our line promotion, I am precluded from serving under the orders of any junior Officer in my own line.

Consider also, that when you conferred a boon similar in kind, but infinitely more valuable in its terms, on the purely military branch, you did not exact from them the privilege of selecting from among the Major's line, those whom you might wish to raise to the rank of Lieut. Colonel, to the exclusion of *seniors*—neither from the Captains of Regiments those whom you might wish to elevate to that of Field Officers.

Had you done so, in either of these cases and the innovation been permitted, we could not have objected, but as the matter now stands we *do* object. Gentlemen, we are part and parcel of the Army—and an important part too—we in common with them are made to endure all the hardships and privations of military life, and are equally subject to the summary proceedings of martial law—we therefore on these accounts, as well as in right of our military Commissions claim whatever advantages of a general nature may be conferred on our purely military brethren. On these grounds we claim from you, our "Honourable Masters," the extension of the military boon, uncurtailed, to the medical branch of the service and without any such deduction as that you are now making. And if this fair and just demand be not conceded, you will most deservedly forfeit in the estimation of all honest and honourable men, your right to the dearly cherished title of "Honourable." As regards myself, gentlemen, I warn you, that if you attempt to pass me over, (which under the provisions of my commission is virtually to dismiss me from the service) or to deprive me of my right of promotion, by seniority, to the highest grade—a right conferred on your side by your regulations, and honestly won on mine by 25 years service, I proceed direct from this chamber to my legal adviser and direct him to sue you for damages, for breach of contract, in the Queen's Bench.

The alternative is now before you—accord to me my rights or be prepared to take the consequence."

Whether Mr. Editor, Mr. Knox possesses the firmness to address such language to the Governor in Council here, is more than I can tell, but if he has not, there are not wanting men in the Service who have, and who in doing so will command the encouragement and support of all their brethren. If therefore the orders not issued, I would respectfully, but urgently suggest, for his Lordship's most serious consideration, to ponder well before taking so fearful a step.

From the moment the order is promulgated, the whole of the Indian Medical Service is placed in collision with Government, and might and right being no longer convertible terms, why I beg to subscribe *myself* your most obedient servant.

*Bangalore, 9th Jan. 1843.* "BEWARE!"

THE RELIGIOUS HERALD.

We were this morning favoured with a copy of a Prospectus of a monthly periodical, to be entitled the *Religious Herald*. It is to be published in the Burmese language on the first Wednesday in every month, by the American Baptist Missionaries, and is to be printed on half a sheet, or, we suppose, to consist of 4 pages 4to. The objects of the paper are defined to be "the improvement of the native christians and the diffusion of light among the heathen portion of the community." Its pages will therefore "be open to the insertion of every thing which is adapted to these ends." The price of subscription is one Rupee only, per annum. Even this low rate of subscription, we fear, will not secure the paper an extensive circulation among the natives, who have not a sufficient appreciation of knowledge to pay for it. The cheapness of subscription, however, will enable those, who are willing both to buy and impart knowledge, to subscribe for several copies for the purpose of gratuitous distribution.—*Maulmain Chronicle.*

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DUTY ON BOOKS.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

DEAR SIR,—In the weekly epitome of news in your paper of the 20th instant, I observe some remarks relative to a recent notice in the *Englishman* on the subject of Duty to be paid on printed books taken to England. The observations in the *Englishman* were in answer to some queries of mine.

Having a small library of books to get rid of, some of them scarce and valuable, and aware by experience of the fate that awaited them at an auction sale, I resolved, if the duty were moderate, to send them home. In an Agent's letter of 1822 I found that foreign books paid duty, bound at £6 10s. and unbound at £5 per cwt. while on books originally published in, and exported from England, the duty was nominal, or 3 pence per cwt. you say 3d. a lb. or £1 or 8s. the cwt.

The Agent says, that he carried home a lot of books and found no inconvenience beyond what arose on other parts of his baggage. There might however be a difference between books as passenger's baggage and as cargo.

In 1832, the foreign booksellers of London used to charge shillings for francs or 20 per cent. on the retail price of imported foreign works. What the average relative value of a cwt. of books may be, it would be difficult to ascertain; but the value must have been great to admit of profit with a charge of £5 duty.

I speak only of profit on retail price, which as every one knows is *somewhat less* than forty per cent. above the Book Trade price, at least so Babbage says.

Profits and prices are a little foreign to the question under view; but the subject, by the enactment of the Copyright Act, becomes one of vast importance to the reading community here. And now that a regular steam carriage runs up to our very doors, let the booksellers keep a bright look out and lower their prices at least 10 or 15 per cent.; or else the home Agents will assuredly take the trade out of their hands by shewing the public the advantage of purchasing at the source.

Yours, &c.

A.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—I think that in your paper of the 19th you have somewhat overrated the result likely to be attained by the Slavery Act about to be passed; and that you have fallen somewhat into the common error of thinking that all Slavery is the same,—a "bitter pill at the best,"—as Sterne calls it; and that ours in this country is in some of its features analogous in more than mere name to that in the West Indies and elsewhere, and almost equally repugnant to those who are subjected to it.

The cruelties committed in the abduction and subsequent treatment of the negro slaves in nine-tenths of our West Indian plantations, as practised but a very few years back by educated men speaking the English language and professing the Christian religion, can no more be compared with the mode of acquiring and the treatment of slaves in this country during the last half century than a Hammersmith burglary to a Mofussil "Nukubzari;" or the labour exacted from a convict on the Coal river, Botany Bay, to that of an Indian prisoner mending the public roads in the 24-Pergunnahs!

The difference between involuntary servitude performed in a man's own country, living upon the air and food to which he has been always accustomed, and probably seeing some members at least of his family every day of his life,—and that amongst strangers of a different tongue, and breathing an uncongenial air is wide indeed; and when to this it is added, that in the latter state acts of violence and cruelty were of hourly occurrence both from the habits of the taskmasters and from the absence of all social checks; and that in the former, masters are notoriously kind, and that few instances of cruelty perpetrated by *them* can pass unnoticed,—the difference between slavery in the *two* Indies will be allowed to be still wider, and hardly fit to be called by the same generic name.

It has been well ascertained that male slaves in this country fare better in most families than out-of-door free servants; while the ill-treatment of slaves of either sex is seldom heard of,—as it would be through the medium of a gossiping village community were it the case. It is only in the killehs of Nawabs and Rajahs that it could remain a secret; and *there* even the testimony of respectable men goes to shew that it is the exception more than the rule. Are free wives and female relations imprisoned in their zenanehs by that tyrant custom never ill-treated without the possibility of gaining redress? of course they are; and what is more, probably oftener and more harshly than a concubine slave.

What I have just observed has reference to what we see in our own presidency. With respect to Central India, Sir John Malcolm bears evidence to the slavery being chiefly confined to females; to men slaves, when they are met with, being generally in the train of men of rank as confidential servants, (it was not *quite* this way in Maryland and Jamaica;) and to their being "more like adopted children than menials." Forbes too, the Bombay man, speaking of the domestic customs of the people of Cambay and Gujerat, says emphatically, "no cruel taskmasters and overseers increase the hardships of bondage; they (the slaves) are all household servants, often *confidential domestic friends*, and are never employed in agriculture or laborious work."

It cannot surely be said that legislation on this subject has entirely slumbered for "seventy years." There are no laws in force of an earlier date than those of 1793; and in these can be found no single provision in favor of slavery anything resembling that quoted by you as enacted in 1772. By a proclamation of Government, dated 22d July,

1789* persons concerned in the traffic of exported slaves had been declared liable to a criminal prosecution; and this proclamation appears to have been embodied in Reg. 22, of 1795, Sect. 74. By Reg. 8, of 1799, the killing of a slave was declared *murder*, any thing in the Mohammedan law notwithstanding. Regulations 10, of 1821, and 3, of 1832, prohibit all traffic in slaves not only imported from abroad, but brought from one *province* of the country to another, whether the slaves so transported objected to the change or not; while a Circular Order of the Nizamut Adawlut of the 27th April, 1798, makes the emasculation of slaves, with or without their consent, a heinous offence.

I do not mean for one moment to deny that *some* law of the spirit of the one before us should be enacted. It would be well worthy of an independent, manly, and upright Government. All I maintain is that your estimate of its value† is overdrawn; that slavery in this country is much magnified by Calcutta patriots, (who don't object to the exportation of slaves,—coolies I mean, to the Mauritius,) and county members at home;—(who can forget O'Connel's account of the cruel manufacture of East India muscavado by *Slaves?*) —and that there is much to be said on both sides.

Besides, under no law or regulation in force amongst us has the right to barter in slaves been *acknowledged*; and the civil recognition of such rights has been solely under the Mahomedan code. By the Hindoo law, slaves being attached to the land are held to be *real* or *immoveable* property,‡ which scarcely leaves them slaves at all. Under the Civil law administered according to the Koran, Shureef decrees *have* certainly been given in our Courts for servitude against slaves properly so considered; and persons with their families *have been* declared the slaves and as such the property of decree-holders;§ but no where can I learn that such decrees,—(and considering the number of slaves they have been exceedingly few,)—have been enforced by force or restraint even. Had they been so, I feel certain there would have been many a Magistrate, whether in former or present times, to have taken cognizance of the matter, and to have interposed the strong arm of the executive on behalf of the oppressed,—slave or no slave. There is certainly an anomaly here, but a Magistrate acts solely under the Anglo-Indian code of laws; (by Construction, No. 891, he only consults the law officer in cases of novelty and difficulty,—which these could never be;) and the negative measure of *not* making the barter of slaves amongst slave-holders in our own Provinces a penal offence can neither be considered by *him* an expression of assent, nor of the reverse. It might as well be argued that because an assault is not punishable where the injured party declines to prosecute, it is not a misdemeanour! In fact, by a Construction of the Nizamut Adawlut of the 29th March 1835,|| a Magistrate is *enjoined* without examining into the fact of slavery, merely upon the assertion of a person that he is not a slave, (and if a slave the case is, I opine, the same,) to give that person redress for violent detention, leaving the opposite party to recover his rights, as he best may, through the Civil Court; and I will repeat, that there is not a Magistrate in the country who would recognize the right of one person to coerce even, much less to maltreat, a slave as long as there was no statute extant enjoining a difference between one Native of the country and another.

The abolition of slavery however is one thing, and the non-recognition of it by the legislature another. Under this new Act hundreds of starving infants will still be cherished in humane servitude; but, as it should be, all social disabilities with regard to such on their arriving at an age of discretion will cease. Adults will no longer be bought and sold like household furniture and cattle (plough-bullocks are exempted by law from such sales!) in liquidation of debt; and if they fly from a hard master, their restoration will not be enforced by a Court of Civil law. So far so good: but on such being known will not the rich be probably more chary of supporting the children of the starving poor? And the Magistrates in future find persons less willing to bring up without reward the hundreds of deserted infants they yearly find deserted in their paths?

* Colebrooke's Digest, vol. II.

† The *Hurkaru* has also, I find, taken up the subject in the same light, but I have not seen the article.

‡ Elements of Hindoo Law, by Sir T. Strange, vol. I. on "Property."

§ Constructions of S. D. A. Nos. 350 and 1009.

|| This Construction is *general*; it is not applicable *only* to Assam, as is sometimes thought.

With respect to the provisions of this particular Act I will state,—first—that no slave has ever been bought and sold in enforcing demands for rent and revenue: secondly, that no rights in the person and services of a slave have ever (legally at all events,) been enforced by a Criminal Court;* and—thirdly—very *very* seldom, not once perhaps in 20 years in each of the Behar and Ceded districts, by a Civil Court; and,—fourthly—that for the last 40 years no act of violence, however trifling, has ever been committed on a slave with the knowledge of a European Magistrate where the offence has *not* been regarded a "penal" one, and treated accordingly.

It only remains for me to suggest some slight modification in the Act now drafted. I would propose that the provisions be ordered to come into force, say three or four years hence; that all bonafide slaves at this date be registered; and that all such slaves able to purchase or procure their manumission be enabled to have their names struct out at any time. Slaves no more than any other description of personal property recognized by the Civil law of the land, should be taken away from their proprietors without either warning or compensation. I would also make a proviso, that the voluntary slavery of a man above age, so common in parts of the country, in satisfaction of a money claim be permitted, with sufficient checks to prevent abuse, and under the distinct understanding that his progeny (as all progeny after this date) be free from their birth.

I remain, your most obedient servant,

AN ASSISTANT MAGISTRATE.

*27th January*, 1843.

* The registry of slaves (as practised in some few districts) at the Thannahs was pronounced illegal by the Supt. of Police in his Circular of 31st Dec. 1841.

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## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

A PUSEYITE CHURCH.—In a recent journey through the hop district of Kent, I had occasion to remain for some days in the vicinity of Goodhurst. When the Lord's-day came, I repaired to one of the nearest churches, hoping to find in this retired district, purity of doctrine combined with the simplicity of Christian worship. The one I happened to select is called Kilndown Church, a modern edifice. I had just taken my seat, when a vehicle drove up, from which was taken, with considerable ceremony, a pair of silver or plated candlesticks, nearly a yard high, in which candles of fitting lengths were adapted, and placed one on each end of the communion table. Between those, and opposite a gilt cross, was arranged the sacramental plate, consisting of two large silver flagons, and a pair of salvers, having in front the cup. Shortly after these things had been thus formally laid out, appeared the Clergyman. He entered the communion rails from a side door on the left, arrayed in his surplice, and followed by a number of boys also in white surplices, as actors come upon a stage from the side wings. The latter took their seats on forms placed in a slanting direction from the end of the table to the wall, which made them appear as almost fronting the congregation. The place out of which they came, I was afterwards informed, is called the "sacristy," and was built for the purpose of dressing, and keeping their surplices in. Before this time the bell had ceased, the church was crowded, and we were all waiting for the service to begin; but it was evident from the appearance of anxiety in the Clergyman and boys, that there was some cause for delay existing. In this state we continued fully a quarter of an hour, when carriage wheels, dashing the gravel, announced the arrival of some considerable personage; the surplices were all in commotion, but again we were doomed to disappointment,—it was only the family of a neighbouring gentleman, and who could, therefore, wait like the rest of us.

After a very crowded congregation had endured a farther lengthened delay, again did the plashing of gravel, and the confusion of wheels and horses, put us all, particularly the surplices round the communion-table, once more on the *qui vive*. A tall laced and liveried footman, with his cane, strode up the footway, and held open the door of a large pew close to the communion rail, followed by another, bearing on both hands a pile of gigantic prayer-books and bibles. After came two ladies and two gentlemen. These latter were, Field Marshal Lord Beresford, of Bedgebury Park, a near relative, if not a brother, of the Primate of Armagh, head of the Established Church in Ireland, and Mr. Hope, M.P., for Maidstone, the owners of the greater portion of the lands adjoining, the munificent givers of plate and candlesticks, and the beautifiers and anti-Protestantizers of Kilndown Church, at a cost of, some say 3,000*l.*, others 5,000*l.* Our anxiety was now at an end; the expected great ones had, indeed, arrived, and the service commenced with bowings and other formalities of the new Oxford, or to speak more properly, the old Popish, school. The service was read in three different places within the rails; first, kneeling on a cushion, and desk fronting the table, with the minister's back to the people; then, at the end of the table; and again in a sort of box, or three sides of a square, almost breast high, set within the rails near the pulpit, which the sexton informed me was called the "confessional." After a short and formal sermon, which I have not space to particularize, the footmen re-appeared and bore off the books, the distinguished personages rolled off in their carriages, amidst the doffing of hats of their assembled tenants and dependants, which they seemed not to notice, and the candlesticks and plate were again consigned to the conveyance that brought them.

The church is seated with plain forms, with backs for the common people, except about half-a-dozen raised pews for the gentry, who are at the upper end adjoining the communion table. The east window is composed of three lancets of splendid coloured glass. The centre one contains a representation of the Virgin Mary, almost the size of life, seated in a highly-finished gothic niche, dressed in a blue gown and hood, with a red petticoat; and on her knee an infant, perfectly naked. The right lancet is filled by St. Peter, holding a pair of keys; the left by St. Paul, pictured with a sword; both the latter figures are standing, and the heads of all are surrounded with glories. A saint occupies every window in this Protestant church of Kilndown, having a label at his feet informing the ignorant in such matters of his name and rank, such as St. Augustinus, St. Cyprianus, St. Gregorius, St. Hieronymus, and others. But what surprised me most was the west window on the right side of the church-door, which is filled with a full-length painting of King Charles I., labelled "*Sanct.* Carolus Rex et *Martyr*," dressed in his Royal robes, wearing the insignia of the Order of the Garter, his crown upon his head surrounded with a glory, his sceptre in his right hand, with the left resting on his sword; and the face having the peaked beard, and that peculiarly mild expression with which, after the Restoration, it became so much the fashion to paint his likeness. As a fitting coadjutor to this *new* "saint," is placed, in the window on the opposite of the door, *duly labelled, sainted, and titled, no less a personage than Pope Gregory, dressed in his Papal robes, with the triple crown of the Popedom on his head; in his left hand, the patriarchal staff or triple cross, and his right hand raised, as if in the act of bestowing his benediction on the congregation.* All the figures are standing, have rays of glory round their heads, and are almost as large as life. The communion-table is a square stone altar, with thirteen hollowed Gothic niches, three at each end and seven in front; prepared, probably, in anticipation of the twelve Apostles, and the centre, or superior one for the Virgin, or some other Popish "idol of wood or stone." At the back, as if placed upon the table, in a compartment lined with purple velvet, is a gilt cross, about eighteen inches high. A foreigner, an Italian, I was informed, is living at Bedgebury Park, brought over specially to paint and ornament this church. Accordingly, he has painted over the communion-table, on the ceiling, the Pope's banner; viz. a lamb bearing the cross and pennan, surrounded with rays; also crowns of thorns, hammers, nails, a cup with doves, triangle surrounding an eye, a rod and sponge, an eagle perched on a prostrate bird, innumerable stars, and other devices to me unintelligible, on several of which the letters I. H. O. are conspicuous. The walls are covered with selections from the Scriptures and Apocrypha, particularly from the latter, as if they were of equal authority, in party-coloured letters, which seem to be chosen for the purpose of inculcating certain dogmas. Thus on each side of the gilt cross at the back of the altar are two compartments: the words on the right are, "The cup of the blessing *which we bless,* is it not the communion of *the blood of Christ?* and the bread which we

break, is it not the communion of *the body of Christ?*" The words on the left are, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, Except ye *eat the flesh* of the Son of man, and *drink his blood*, ye have no life in you." Not one word of doing this "in remembrance," thereby showing forth the Lord's death till he come, as he has commanded. The words marked in italics are in *red* letters, to distinguish them from the others, which are black.

During the evening service, which began precisely at six in the after part of one of the longest days in July, and which concluded in broad daylight, the mummery of lighting the candles on the altar was gone through. —*From a Correspondent of the Record.*

THE CLERGY AND DISSENTERS.—The measure of Church-extension and Dissent-suppression which Mr. Mackinnon has introduced into Parliament under pretence of a regard for the "Health of Towns," is beginning to attract a degree of attention proportioned to its importance. Our readers have already seen that a movement in arrest of its insidious progress has been made in the city of Bristol and in the county of Huntingdon; steps having been taken in both places for co-operating with the Metropolitan Committee formed for the purpose of opposing the hypocritical device. The subject is under discussion among the provincial Newspapers, who learn, to their surprise and dismay, that a Bill founded upon evidence confined to the Metropolis, is drawn up so as to embrace all England. An able Article which we have transcribed from the current Number of the *Baptist Magazine*, proves that the subject is engaging the attention of that denomination; and we understand that it has been formally brought under the consideration of the Congregational Union. We hear also, that the Committee which acts for the great Methodist Body in matters affecting their interests, intends to oppose the farther progress of the Bill, as an intolerable invasion of vested rights, to say nothing of the claims of religious freedom. In short, we are fully warranted in promising Mr. Mackinnon as warm a reception,—should he have the temerity to move the re-introduction of his bold Bill,—as Lord Sidmouth himself met with some two and-thirty years ago. The Protestant Dissenters triumphed then, and why should they not triumph now? They triumphed then, because they were united; and they will always triumph, when they are united. All their failures have been owing to disunion. Church-rates are still levied, or attempted to be levied; and why? Just because Dissenters of every class are not united in demanding their abolition. Our Wesleyan brethren, for reasons satisfactory no doubt to themselves, (though what satisfactory reasons they can allege is incomprehensible to us,) will not join in the opposition to Church-rates; and, therefore, Church-rates are not legislatively abolished. But, in opposing Mr. Mackinnon's Bill, Wesleyans will be found fighting side by side with every other Dissenting denomination, as they did in 1811; and that which happened to Sidmouth in 1811, will happen to Mackinnon in 1843.

It will be said, perhaps, by the timorous Dissenter, that the Church party are stronger than ever; and that, therefore, we cannot hope to defeat them; and certainly, to make the attempt under the influence of such a notion, would not be promising. But is it a fact, that the Church party are stronger than they were at the beginning of the present century? That party may be more supercilious and more desperate; but let us remember who hath said, "Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall," and not be unreasonably discouraged by disdainful airs and a swaggering bearing. No; more desperate they may be; but stronger they are not. In fine, whatever difference there may be in the circumstances of the two cases, is all in our favour. Lord Sidmouth was a Cabinet Minister; Mr. Mackinnon is a mere cat's paw. Our fathers had to encounter a Government measure; the Bill with which we are menaced, affiliates itself upon a private Member of Parliament, although some wily Bishop may be the real parent. Was the principle of Lord Sidmouth's Bill an infamous attack upon the first principles of religious freedom, so is Mackinnon's; with the aggravation of being far more vexatious in its details, and of involving a measure of national taxation and of national confiscation too; and all at the mere caprice and for the exclusive benefit of an idle, luxurious, and over paid clergy. We have ventured to assert that the Church party are not stronger now than they were when their lordly champion was fain to succumb to the voice of Dissenting indignation; but there is another question. Are the Dissenters weaker? If the Wesleyans, the Independents, and the Baptists, were too powerful to be resisted in the days of Castlereagh and Sidmouth, will Peel and Stanley venture to slight their combined determination in 1843? We trow not. Let them act now as they, or, rather, their fathers, acted then; and the meddling Member for Lymington will be left to get out of the scrape as he best may.

Of the desperate temper of the Clergy in relation to this question, we might easily adduce many illustrations. Let one suffice. "Professor Scholefield and the Clergy of Cambridge," (we give the very words of a most trustworthy and careful Correspondent,) "have resolved to demand their full fees for all interments in that town, even when they take place in Dissenting Chapels or burying-grounds. The Professor lately declined to bury a Dissenter, for whom no burial-place for some time could be found. At length, one of our chapels was made her burying-place, and her minister of course conducted the service. Judge of the surprise of the survivors, at receiving from Scholefield immediately a bill for every item usually found in his funeral accounts. I vouch for the truth of this statement. I should state also, that the bill was paid. The object of the Clergy is evident enough. They want to establish the custom. The *Patriot*, I doubt not, will effectually defeat them."

Our Correspondent anticipates the obvious remark, that the *Evangelical* Professor's demand was illegal, by observing that the Clergy "want to *establish* the custom." And, in fact, this is the object of Mr. Mackinnon's Bill: he would not merely "establish the *custom*," but make it *law*. The principle of his Bill is, to secure to every clergyman a certain payment on the death of every parishioner, whether buried by him or not. And this out of concern for the health of towns! Certainly the health of towns-people ought to be cared for; but why entrust it to a class of physicians who always prescribe *bleeding*?—*Pat.*

PUSEYITE ACTIVITY.—[The following circular appears to have been left at every house in the parish to which it relates. The parts in italics are similarly emphasised in the copy from which we print.]

"CHRIST CHURCH, HOXTON.

"CHRISTIAN BAPTISM.

"To all my Parishioners of Christ Church, Hoxton:

"Since so much misunderstanding of the true nature of Holy Baptism exists, especially among the poorer members of my flock, I find it my duty to explain to you thus publicly,

"That *Holy Baptism* is the Sacrament instituted by Christ Himself, through which we are admitted to the blessings of the Gospel: 'He that believeth and is *baptised* shall be *saved*:'

"That *registration* is only a civil act, appointed to ascertain the numbers of the people; and, therefore,

"That *Registration is by no means the same thing as Baptism;*

"And that *Registration will not do as well as Baptism.*

"That you are just as much bound to bring your children to *the Church to be Baptised* as your parents were when you were children yourselves: if the Registrar calls, you must answer his questions about the birth, but remember that this *is not Baptism*, and has *nothing whatever to do with Baptism.*

"That, though a child may be registered, yet, if it is not baptized, *it is no Christian, nor is it, after death, entitled to Christian Burial.*

"That it is 'certain by God's Word, that children which are baptized, dying before they commit actual sin, are undoubtedly saved;' but of children who die without Christian Baptism since they are not members of *Christ's Church, in which alone salvation is to be had, we cannot be certain that they have the benefit of our Saviour's death.*

"That the neglect of allowing children to die without Christian Baptism is a *grievous sin* on their parents' part: and the parents will have to account before God's *judgment-seat* for depriving their little ones of the spiritual blessing of becoming members of Christ, children of God, and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven.'

"That *Christ's Ministers the Clergy of the Church of England*, are *alone* duly commissioned to administer the Sacraments of the Gospel in this country; and, therefore, you are to seek Baptism for your children in *the Church*, and at the hands of the Clergy alone.

"That to prevent all hindrance from poverty, I have taken measures that *no fee whatever shall be demanded* for registering the Baptisms of children born within my district.

"That whenever, from previous neglect, children or others are growing up unbaptised, I shall be ready, upon due examination, to baptize such persons: and *in all cases without any payment.*

"That, as to the proper *time for Baptism*, it should be, at the most, within a month after the child is born; as to the proper *place*, it is the church of the district where the birth takes place: and

"That baptisms are administered *at three o'clock on Sunday afternoons, at Christ Church, New North Road*, which is *your parish Church*, not only for this but for *all* religious services.

"I, therefore, affectionately exhort all my parishioners, not only as they love their children, but as they value their own souls,' not to neglect so great salvation' for their offspring, and to bring them to the blessed waters of redemption thus freely offered them 'without money and without price.'

"I am, your faithful Pastor and Friend in Christ,
"WILLIAM SCOTT,
"Incumbent of Christ Church, New North-road.

"N. B.—Where two or more families reside in one house, it is requested that this Letter may be communicated from one to the other"—*Pat.*

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The convocation of the ministers of the Presbyterian church of Scotland has at length terminated its meetings, and two sets of resolutions have been adopted which are of no ordinary importance. Great discussion ensued upon these resolutions, and the division did not take place till three o'clock on the morning of Wednesday. There were present about 460 or 470 members. Of these 100 would not vote, and the resolutions were agreed to by a majority of about 275. In the course of Thursday in last week, upon earnest representations being made for the necessity of union and numbers to produce any effect upon the government, most of the dissentients gave in, and 427 members intimated their adhesion to the resolutions. When it is recollected that the members of the established church amount to nearly 1,000 exclusive of the *quoad sacra* clergy, a little more than a third would appear to be in favour of the resolutions of the convocation.

The resolutions, however, will speak for themselves:—

FIRST SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE CONVOCATION OF MINISTERS ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH OF NOVEMBER, 1842, AND CONCURRED IN BY 427 MINISTERS.

1. That according to the recent, and, as it appears to this convocation, unconstitutional decisions of the supreme civil courts, and the interpretation which those decisions, if allowed or sanctioned by the supreme power in the state, would put upon the civil law—the obligation to receive and admit a qualified presentee, imposed by the law of patronage on the presbyteries of the church, is a civil obligation, such as may be enforced by the ordinary compulsations of civil law; and in particular, that the rejection of a presentee in respect of the dissent of the congregation according to the fundamental principle and law of the church is not merely an act to which the civil courts may refuse to give civil effect, but is in itself a civil wrong or offence, which may be dealt with accordingly by the civil courts.

2 That other decisions of the civil courts, and in particular the decision of the Lord Ordinary in the case of the deposition of the Strathbogie ministers, imply an assumption of a jurisdiction in the most sacred functions of the worship and government of the church, especially in the matter of the deposition of ministers, to the effect of reducing the sentences of spiritual courts in the exercise of discipline over ministers and members of the church.

3. That these claims to jurisdiction in spiritual matters, on the part of the civil courts, are based chiefly, if not altogether, upon the act of Queen Anne restoring patronage—an act from the first unjustifiable, and recently interpreted in a sense to which the church cannot conscientiously submit, and to which she cannot consent to accommodate her ecclesiastical procedure.

4. That as the principle involved in these decisions, and particularly in the recent Auchterarder judgment, is that of the supremacy of the civil courts over those of the established church in the exercise of their spiritual functions; so the members of the convocation declare that no measure can in conscience be submitted to by them which does not effectually protect the church against the exercise of such jurisdiction by the civil courts in time to come, and in particular fully prevent all future encroachments of the nature specified in the preceding resolutions.

5. That in all their past contendings, the members of this convocation have been actuated, and they trust that in all their future proceedings they will continue to be actuated, by a deep conviction of the value and excellence of the civil and ecclesiastical constitution under which they live; and that one of the chief causes of their present anxiety arises out of their impression that the tendency and inevitable result of the recent decisions of the civil courts, especially, if these shall be finally sanctioned as the law of the land, must be as entirely subversive of the constitution as they are repugnant to the principles of this church and the consciences of her office-bearers.

SECOND SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE CONVOCATION OF MINISTERS, ON TUESDAY, THE 22D OF NOVEMBER, 1842, AND CONCURRED IN BY 354 MINISTERS

1. That while the church most solemnly protests against the invasion of her jurisdiction by the civil courts, as contrary to the word of God, the confession of faith, and the constitution of this kingdom; and while, in particular, she is entitled, in the judgment of the brethren now assembled, to declare, as the General Assembly in the claim of rights has declared, that the assumption by the civil courts of authority in matters spiritual, and especially in the ordination, admission, or deposition of ministers, and the other proceedings there set forth, is in violation of the law establishing the church, which was made unalterable by the act of security and the treaty of union; and that whatever is done in the exercise of that assumed authority ought therefore to be held as in right or de jure, it is null and void and of no effect; still, what-

ever the nation in these circumstances might do, it is not the duty of the church, as a kingdom not of this world, which has not and cannot have any power of the sword, or any secular dominion whatever, to plead her title thus acquired and secured to the temporal benefits of her establishment, in opposition or resistance to the supreme power of the state, except in the way of remonstrance, protest, and serious warning.

2. That as, on the other hand, it is the bounden duty of the church and of her faithful ministers, to represent to the supreme power of the state the nature of the invasions of the civil courts upon the spiritual province, so, on the other hand, the refusal on the part of the state of such a remedy as has been declared indispensable to meet the emergency, cannot be otherwise construed than as being a recognition and sanction by the state of the principle which the decisions of the civil courts involve.

3. That the brethren now assembled fully recognise the intrinsic authority and final jurisdiction of the civil magistrate, or the supreme power of the state in the exercise of all civil functions, and in the discharge of all the duty which he owes towards the church of Christ; and in particular they acknowledge the right of the civil magistrate to fix the terms on which he will establish the church, as a right which he is to use on his own responsibility, and in the use of which the church is not entitled to resist him; and hence, accordingly, as the church being essentially independent of the civil magistrate in her spiritual province, is not bound, and is not at liberty to conform her procedure in the government of Christ's house to the orders of the state, or of any courts of the state, against her convictions of duty founded on the word of God, so neither is she warranted in prescribing to the civil magistrate- or requiring him to act according to her views, whether in the administration of civil affairs generally, or in what he does towards religion or about things sacred, as in his giving to the church, or withholding from her, the civil countenance and support; nor may the church resist his determination in these matters, since, in both department of his duty, the civil magistrate is always bound to act according to his own conscience, under the rule of the word of God, and on his responsibility to God.

4. That it is the duty of the faithful ministers of this church not to continue to receive the endowments or emoluments secured to them by the civil law, or to involve themselves in the manifold inconveniences and serious evils of a protracted struggle with the civil power, after it shall appear that the supreme power of the state, by refusing to relieve them from interference of the civil court in things spiritual, does thereby substantially and effectually sanction the condition which the civil courts would attach to their holding of these endowments or emoluments, and to which they never can submit or yield obedience, viz. the condition of subjection to civil control in matters spiritual, and of being bound, against their consciences, to intrude ministers upon reclaiming congregations.

5. That it is the duty of the ministers now assembled, and of all who adhere to their views, to make a solemn representation to her Majesty's government, and to both houses of Parliament, setting forth the imminent and extremè peril of the establishment, the inestimable value of the benefits which it confers on the country, and the pain and reluctance with which they are forced to contemplate the possibility of the church's separation, for conscience sake, from the state, respectfully calling upon the rulers of this nation to maintain the constitution of the kingdom inviolate, and to uphold a pure establishment of religion in the land; and, finally, intimating, that as the endowments of the church are, undoubtedly, at the disposal of the supreme power of the state, with whom it rests either to continue to the church her possession of them, free from any limitation of her spiritual jurisdiction and freedom, or to withddraw them altogether, so it must be the duty * of the church, and consequently, in dependence on the grace of God, it is the determination of the brethren now assembled if no measure such as they have declared to be indispensable to be granted, to tender the resignation of those civil advantages which they can no longer hold in consistency with the free and full exercise of their spiritual functions, and to cast themselves on such provision as God, in His providence, may afford, maintaining still uncompromised the principle of a right scriptural connexion between the church and the state, and solemnly entering their protest against the judgements of which they complain, as, in their decided opinion, altogether contrary to what has ever hitherto been understood to be the law and constitution of this country.—*Atlas.*

* Twenty-one out of the above 354 adherents added the following explanation to their concurrence:—

"While disagreeing from the doctrine which seems implied in the resolution that the silence of the Legislature constitutes an obligation on our consciences to regard the terms of compact between church and state as altered, we adhere in so far that the silence of the Legislature after a reasonable time will, on the ground of Christian expediency, oblige us to leave the establishment."

The Kirk.—What is it that the Non-intrusion party in the Church of Scotland are really contending for? *Let* us calmly examine this question.

Is it for the liberty of choice on the part of the people as to their spiritual guides,—the right of Christian congregations to choose their own pastors? Were this the case, surely they would not vehemently deprecate the only principle by which that object can be effectually secured. Dr. Candlish declares on behalf of himself and his brethren, that they were never less disposed than now to adopt the Voluntary Principle—that principle which, in the Apostolic Churches, secured the maintenance of the pastor by the free contributions of the flock. They see around them the working of this same principle in the five hundred congregations of unendowed Presbyterianism; and what can be alleged against the Secession Church, in which the freedom that the Non-intrusionists profess to sigh after, is so *fully* enjoyed? Are the doctrines preached by the ministers of that Church less purely evangelical, or is the discipline less strict? We apprehend that the ministers of the Secession and their people will bear comparison with those of the Establishment in every respect, and that the result of such comparison would even be greatly to their advantage. What, then, is the meaning of the outcry against Voluntaryism on the part of the Evangelicals of the Scottish Establishment? The Secession Church knows nothing of Patronage; it exhibits Non-intrusion in perfection; it is Presbyterianism in its freest and purest form; and yet, these State-Church Evangelicals prefer a political union with Moderates and ministers of doubtful orthodoxy within the Establishment, to fraternization with their Evangelical brethren who have shaken themselves free from the shackles of a State-alliance. They of the Establishment, and who but they? are "*the* Church of Scotland," Christ's kingdom in Scotland; and the five hundred congregations of the Seceding Synod go for nothing,—are deemed no part of that kingdom, because not an Establishment! We do not say that such is the deliberate opinion of the ministers of the Convocation; but their language and that of their organ imply as much as this. Thus the *Witness*, after declaring that the decision of our rulers "can now affect, not the liberties of the Church of Scotland, but merely the tie which connects her with the State," adds: "We say, the Church of Scotland;" while it is admitted to be quite possible that the ministers pledged or prepared to "dissolve that tie with their own hands," may not amount to a majority. "But the man must know wonderfully little of either Scotland or its ministers, who shall be unable to recognise in them, notwithstanding, the living portion of the National Church; its life, in short. At the Restoration," the Writer proceeds to remark, "not a great many more than three hundred ministers were ejected from their charges, by the Prelatists, whereas more than five hundred remained behind and conformed. But, though historians have carefully summed up their numbers, and recorded their names, it was not in order to ascertain by the process which of the two bodies constituted the Church of Scotland. That was a question determined on an entirely different principle: the votes were weighed, not counted." The writer means to say, we presume, that the ejected minority constituted the Church of Scotland after they had left the Establishment. But, if a minority, a seceding minority, separate from the State, may yet claim to be the National Church, we must remind the *Witness* of another period in the history of the Church of Scotland, when the living portion of that Church was to be recognised only in the Nonconforming body. In 1740, four ministers, for inveighing against the law of Patronage, were deposed by the General Assembly, and, being cast out of the Establishment, laid the foundation of the Secession Church. That Church comprises more than three hundred and fifty ministers,—more than the number pledged to stand by the Second Series of Resolutions passed by the recent Convocation. According to the showing of our Contemporary, then, the Secession Church has at least an equal claim to be regarded as the Church of Scotland, the National Church, the living portion of that Church. It has no State endowments,—that is all the difference. The Non-intrusionists profess to be willing to resign these, sooner than their freedom. And yet, strange infatuation and marvellous inconsistency! they, the State-Church Evangelicals, are the only "Temple of the Lord"—*the* Church.

What are they contending for? Not for the liberty of the people, but for the liberty of the Church. These ought to mean the same thing; but they are things differing as widely as freedom and power. The question, we are told, has come to this alternative,—"whether *the* Presbyterian Church of Scotland shall be at once a free and an Established Church, or whether it must be a Church free, but not established." A Church, in the Scriptural sense, is a congregation of believers, and ought to be at once free and established upon the faith; but this is not the sort of Church, nor the sort of Establishment, intended. Freedom from domination, and freedom to dominate, are very different things: it is the latter for which the Non-intrusionists are contending. "The Church solemnly protests against the invasion of *her* jurisdiction by the Civil Courts." In what part of the New Testament do we find this word jurisdiction, or any recognition of a jurisdictive Church? When Dr. Hook cries, "Hear the Church," or Harry of Exeter protests against an invasion of his episcopal jurisdiction by the Civil Courts, we can well understand them; but this claim to independent, co-ordinate jurisdiction on the part of Evangelical Presbyterians, grates harshly upon our ears. Call it not spiritual jurisdiction; that is but a Popish fallacy. Jurisdiction, polity, government, are not spiritual things, but have relation to the arrangements of human society, and they involve an exercise of political *power.* We in England have spiritual peers, spiritual courts, a spiritual Doctor's Commons, spiritual Church-rates, spiritual costs, and spiritual imprisonments, all flowing out of spiritual jurisdiction. We can have no sympathy, therefore, with the claim set up by any Church to such jurisdiction. The contest is not for popular freedom, but for ministerial power. There is such a thing as the Popery of Presbyterianism.

But "Christ's crown is in peril," Dr. Candlish tells us. This were worse than the Church being in danger; but surely, surely, this is language which must be pronounced either fanatical or profane. "Our forefathers," said the Reverend Orator, "contended for Christ's crown and covenant; and their contest for Christ's crown was chiefly for Christ's right to reign in his own house. We are contending for that, but also for something more,—for Christ's right to reign over the Civil Magistrate himself." We would fain put the best possible interpretation upon these words; but nothing can justify them. The claim of the Pope to reign over the Civil Magistrate was made in Christ's name; and the fifth monarchy madness rested on the same perilous fallacies. The mistaken notions maintained by the Non-intrusionists in respect to the nature of the kingdom of Christ and the proper functions of the Civil Magistrate, place them in the false position of struggling, honestly, but blindly, to uphold an antiscriptural system. That they are sincere and earnest in wishing to maintain Evangelical truth and purity of discipline, we do not question; but, along with this, they are fighting for a fallacy, an error, a delusion. As it is because we own no Priest in the Church, save "the High-priest of our profession," that we reject Puseyism and the sacerdotal corruption of primitive Christianity, so, because we recognise no King in the Church but the King of Kings, we repudiate the interference of the Civil Magistrate with matters of religion, under the pretext of establishing, protecting, or providing for the Church,—in short, the Establishment principle, which, if we may be pardo[illegible] expression, coins Christ's crown into tithes and [illegible]es. When will Christians learn to understand th[illegible]wn religion, and to think scripturally of Christ's kingdom as the kingdom of Truth, of which his Word is the sword and sceptre?—*Pat.*

Death of the Rev. Francis Goode.—We sincerely regret to announce the death of this excellent and most valuable minister of Christ, which took place on the 19th Nov., at his house at Clapham. He was a man eminently distinguished for the soundness of his doctrinal views, for the holiness of his life, and the amiability of his character. At Cambridge he took a high Wrangler's degree, and became Fellow of Trinity College. He afterwards went out as a chaplain to India, but returned on account of his health, and has since chiefly ministered at Clapham, where he was the evening, and at the Female Orphan Asylum, in the Westminster-road where he was the morning, Lecturer. His sermons were distinguished not so much by brilliancy of imagination or diction, as by their depth, solemnity, and experimental power. He had no pretensions to what is vulgarly termed popularity, but his ministrations were followed by a large and increasing number of attached hearers, who delighted to drink in from his lips the truths which he delivered with an unction better than eloquence, and in a tone and manner which indicated how much he felt all that he delivered. His place will not easily be supplied: and in a day when men are departing from the faith once delivered unto the saints, and doating about questions as to surplices, genuflexions, saints' days, and candles, the loss of such a man as Francis Goode will be deeply felt. His mind was too deeply penetrated with a sense of the importance of eternity and the glory of Christ's righteousness, to find any complacency in such disputes. But, like a true watchman, his warning trumpet uttered no uncertain sound, with reference to those who are now seeking to establish another Gospel, and to shake the great foundation of the Gospel justification by faith only, through the regeneration of the Holy Spirit. Often did he pause to point out how one truth depends upon another, and how dangerous it is to tamper with the doctrines revealed in the Bible. But we must pause. It is well to learn to cease from man, and to remember in whose hands there rests the defence of that Church, whose walls are not bounded by the narrow limits imposed by proud and foolish men, but which includes the whole body of Christ, of every tongue, and tribe, and nation, by whatever name they are known among men.

Mr. Goode was the author of several valuable

works, particularly a volume of sermons on the Better Covenant, and another on general topics illustrative of the Gospel. He was the son of the excellent and well-known Rector of St. Ann's, Blackfriars, the worthy successor of Mr. Romaine, and the contemporary of so many of those excellent Evangelical clergymen, to whom our Church owes so large a debt of gratitude. Mr. Goode was also the brother of the Rev. William Goode, Rector of St. Antholin's, in the City, whose learning and ability have been recently brought to bear with such effect on the Puseyite controversy. —*Record.*

DEATH OF THE REV. Z. H. BIDDULPH.—We have again to record the loss of a faithful and devoted minister, suddenly called away in the meridian of life. "On the 21st," says the *Bristol Journal*, "died suddenly, the Rev. Z. Henry Biddulph, B. D., Vicar of Backwell, Somerset, and of Old and New Shoreham, late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and second son of the late Rev. T. T. Biddulph. He officiated at Backwell on Sunday last, and on Monday was visiting the poor and sick in his parish all the morning. Shortly after his return home he ruptured a blood-vessel, and almost instantly expired. The decease of this excellent man and exemplary minister of Christ, will be deeply felt by his parishioners, especially by the poor of his parishes; while to his numerous family, and the orphan children of his late brother, the Rev. Theophilus Biddulph, to whom he was a kind protector, his loss is as severe as it is irreparable.—*Ibid.*

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN FRANCE.—PARIS, Nov. 29.—Some months since, I spoke to you of the invitation addressed to me on the part of the inhabitants of Sonneville, who, for the last ten years, had forsaken the Romish worship, and now required that I should come and preach the Gospel of Christ to them, and thereby to prepare for their being admitted into the Protestant Church. I think I have informed you also that I was prevented by a company of soldiers from continuing these sermons, and that an action was commenced against me. As this is not the only affair of the kind now passing in France at this moment, one having occurred at Grenoble a few days since, and, within a short period, similar prosecutions having been witnessed at Toulouse, it appeared to us that the freedom of worship was in danger in our land, and we thought it became us to take the matter into our serious consideration. We, therefore, made choice of M. Odillon Barrot, a pleader of the very first talent, also a Member of the Chamber of Deputies, and who is moreover convinced of the legitimacy of our cause. Owing to this, an account of the trial has found its way into the columns of the leading political Journals; and, consequently, the whole of France is about to have its attention called to this subject, which unfortunately until now had been confined within the narrow circle of a small number of our friends. When public opinion has been excited, it will be easier, in case of our being condemned in all the courts of appeal, to bring the question before the Chambers, and we know that more Deputies than one are disposed to do it. This, in a few words, is the question which the tribunal had to examine; namely, whether it is necessary, in order to open a place for religious worship, to procure permission beforehand, or it is sufficient to make a simple declaration to the public authorities of such having been done; and the latter is the course I pursued. The nature of the cause, and especially the talent of our legal defender, had attracted a numerous assemblage to the Court, and I hope the impression produced on the public has been a salutary one. M. Odillon Barrot showed, in the clearest manner, the absurdity of a doctrine which is tantamount to saying, all forms of worship are free, but still they must be authorised. Then, in the second place, losing sight for a moment of the general question, he pleaded the incompetency of the Court, grounding his argument on my quality of a minister of a form of worship acknowledged by the State, which, by the Concordat, made the Council of State my rightful judge. This mode of viewing the question is new and of the first importance, as it raised the question of the ecclesiastical organization of the Protestant Church, which is complete in law, but the very reverse in practice. Therefore, not being a minister serving any particular church, but a reformed minister over the whole extent of France, I am not amenable to a local consistory, but to a general Synod. Now, our general or particular Synods, which exist by right, have never met since the Concordat, and it is just the same, therefore, as if they did not exist; but I should not be surprised, if this affair, added to so many others, did not contribute to their re-establishment, and thus cause the re-construction of our National Church, which at the present day does not deserve the name, but rather that of a salaried church. The State, by its salary, deprives us of all freedom, which, by the re-establishment of our Synods, we might perhaps regain.

This affair, I repeat, is a serious one, not from the facts themselves, but in regard to the question of right to which it gives rise. This is the view all our friends take of it, and M. Odillon Barrot himself.

An occurrence in the course of his pleading deserves notice. I must first, however, inform you, that the initiative of the whole of this affair is due to a poor pedlar, who, whilst going about to sell his wares, tries to dispose, at the same time, of his religious books, and which, when he cannot sell, he gives away gratis. The Attorney-General, after condemning this conduct, went on to say, that he would do far better by attending only to his goods, instead of propagating religion; when M. Barrot rose, and, nobly seizing on this last observation, forcibly reasoned, and proved that this poor man was thereby evidencing a sincere conviction, and a disinterestedness the more remarkable, as he was himself extremely poor, and, therefore, infinitely more worthy of praise than those who blamed him: and he concluded this speech by exclaiming, "Honour to him!" which seemed to electrify the whole court.

Notwithstanding all he could say, and the justice of our cause, we have been condemned, true only in the minimum of the penalty; which may be easily accounted for, when informed, as I was myself afterwards, by the Attorney-General, that the Government, fearing that politics should be discussed under the mask of religion, is determined never to concede a freedom so extensive as that of meeting for the purpose of religious worship, after having simply made a declaration to that effect. I gave notice of appeal, as to what concerns myself. The trial will come on before the Cour Royale de Versailles, and afterwards, probably, before the Cour de Cassation in Paris; and I will make known to you the result.—*(From the Paris Correspondent of the Record.)*

THE JEWS.—We find the following in a letter from Odessa of the 5th ult.:—"Our Government seems to be seriously disposed to grant emancipation to the Jews, whose numbers in Russia, according to the last census, amounted to about 2,200,000. The Ministers of the Interior and Public Instruction have charged Dr. Lilienthal, the Grand Rabbi of Riga, with the mission of visiting the 18 Governments of the empire in which Jews reside, to collect all the necessary details of their condition, informing them, that the only object of the Government is to be enabled to furnish, gratuitously, all the means of giving them the moral and intellectual education required for raising them to the rank of other citizens, without in any manner interfering with the free exercise of their religion. The Jews of our town are preparing to give Dr. Lillienthal a solemn reception, his arrival being looked for from day to day."—*Pat.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S PROCLAMATION, issued from the "*Secret* Department, Simla," for the information of "surrounding States," is, so far as our recollection serves us, the first Manifesto ever issued by a British Governor in reprehension of the policy of the Queen's Government under the administration of his predecessor. In this point of view, it stands alone, we imagine, among State Documents. Accustomed as we are to find the Ins and the Outs blaming each other's measures, sometimes with asperity and bitterness, in the warmth and freedom of debate, we should never have expected, or thought it possible, that a person entrusted with vice-regal authority would be guilty of the unpardonable indiscretion of proclaiming and censuring the errors of a former Government. We should almost as soon have expected to meet with a party attack upon the Whigs in a Queen's Speech; and what would be thought of the Minister who should venture so to shield himself under the Prerogative in making an attack that could not be repelled upon his political rivals? This, however, would be very much like what Lord Ellenborough has done. In the language of the *Times*, his Proclamation "is a renunciation, as formal and pointed as words and circumstances can make it, not only of the policy, which is bad enough, but of the principles, which are worse, on which his predecessors founded their invasion of Affghanistan. Lord Ellenborough has not been content with a quiet substitution of one course of conduct for another. *He is in a hurry to cast his predecessors overboard.* He is eager and anxious to announce the new *order of things.* He is significantly, *perhaps informally*, clear in his public profession of dissent. He shakes himself free from the ambitious plans of his predecessors, with the roughness of a man who feels that he is doing it unreservedly, and once for all."

Were it not that the *Times* characterises this "anxiety" as "that of an honest ruler as well as that of a wise politician," we should have been ready to mistake the above description for covert satire. Possibly it is meant for such; for the *Times* is studiously ambiguous, in order that it may the more readily disavow one day what it asserted the day before. No wise politician, assuredly, would have been in a hurry to "cast his predecessors overboard." No *honest* ruler would have allowed his insufferable egotism to display itself in announcing to surrounding States the "conservative policy" of *his* Government, in contrast with that of all former Governors of India. The *Post* tells us, that the document contains "the most distinct and decisive censure that could be pronounced upon the late Government of India." But it goes even beyond this, laying down principles which, being of general application, are as strongly condemnatory of the policy of the Marquess of Hastings and the Marquess Wellesley, as of that of Lord Auckland. Whether those principles are right or wrong, we ask, whether a Proclamation to surrounding States is a proper occasion and form for the announcement of His Lordship's opinions; whether the Governor-General is also authorised to be Censor-General; and whether, of all statesmen or *quasi* statesmen, Lord Ellenborough is entitled to assume this tone, and to deal forth his distinct and decisive censures against both the living and the dead.

Our readers know that we have repeatedly expressed our decided conviction, that the original expedition into Affghanistan was unjustifiable; and we find no fault with Lord Ellenborough for being of the same opinion. The Proclamation disguises or conceals, however, the most material circumstances of the case, in order to make it appear in the worst possible light as against those who then directed or counselled the Government of India. We have recently cited the uncontradicted statement of the *Friend of India*, that Lord Auckland was originally opposed to the advance beyond the Indus, and that he yielded with reluctance to the supposed necessity of making a demonstration against the intrigues of Russia in that quarter; that the late Sir William M'Naghten was the individual whose advice had the most influence in determining the decision of the Council at Simla; and that the permanent occupation of Affghanistan was never contemplated. Now, if this be true, Lord Ellenborough's official attack is alike ungenerous towards the dead, and unjust to the living. Errors have indeed been committed, and much remains to be cleared up in connexion with the Cabul tragedy. An impartial scrutiny has been promised, without which the future historian will be at a loss in constructing any trustworthy account of all the causes of the calamities that befel our army. But nearly all the chief actors in those disastrous events, Sir William M'Naghten, Sir Alexander Burnes, General Elphinstone, Brigadier Anquetil, Colonel Orchard, and Colonel Chambers, with Shah Soojah himself, have passed beyond the reach of human applause or censure. The Governor-General's allusion to the errors committed in the preceding campaign, was not called for; and it was, in our opinion, wretchedly misplaced. Lord Auckland, indeed, survives to vindicate his own conduct; and he will, no doubt, take a fitting opportunity of doing so. With the exception of the Affghan War, the beneficent character of his Administration was such as his vain-glorious successor will do well to emulate. What we complain of, however, is not that Lord Ellenborough should express a free, a strong opinion in condemnation of Lord Auckland's policy, on any fit occasion,—in his place in Parliament as a Peer, or in his private capacity; but that he should, as Governor General, have insinuated charges against his predecessor in the Government of India, in the form of a Proclamation to "surrounding States." We hold this to be a grave offence against the proprieties of his station, ungracious, unprecedented, and fraught with dangerous political consequences, —such an offence as, we would fain hope, no other man, occupying so high a station, could have been guilty of. In Lord Ellenborough, nothing surprises us. His suspension of Mr. Erskine, when he had scarcely assumed the reins of Government, was a sufficient proof of his headstrong, rash, and arbitrary mode of action. His first order to evacuate Affghanistan without recovering Cabul and the captives, deprives him of all right to take the slightest credit to himself for the brilliant achievements of the short campaign which has retrieved the reputation of our armies. He is the last man, therefore, who ought to have issued such a Proclamation, as he is probably the only man who could have done it.—*Pat. Dec.* 1.

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## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK,

*Fort William, 24th January*, 1843.

"WITH the Sanction of the Government of Bengal, per letter dated 11th January 1843. It is hereby published for general information, that a charge of One Company's Rupee for each Bank Book will be made hereafter."

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*Fort William, 27th February*, 1839

Government having been pleased to sanction a modification of that part of the 8th Article of the Rules of the Government Savings' Bank, which limits "That whenever "the Sum deposited by any one individual shall amount to "500 Rs., the same will be transferred from the Bank and "Subscribed on account of the Depositor to the Four per Cent Loan"—it is hereby notified for general information, that the Article will henceforward, until further notice, stand thus—

Article 8th—"Whenever the Sum deposited by any one individual shall amount to 500 Rs., the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be transferred from the Bank to the Government Agent, subject to the Rules which obtain in his Department, for the purchase of a Government Note in the Four per Cent., or any other Loan which may be preferred, and pointed out by the Depositor; a delay of one month being allowed in all cases where the Depositor may intimate intention to withdraw the whole, or any portion of the Funds within one month from the date it has reached that amount, when, should no with-

drawal have been made, a transfer will be effected, as if no such notice had been given."

G. F. McCLINTOCK,
*Secy. Govt. S. Bank.*

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*18th January*, 1843.

Mr. J. E. Wilkinson has been permitted to resign the East India Company's Civil Service, to take effect from the 1st of May next.

Captain J. D. Shakespear received charge of the duties of the Lucknow Residency, from Lieutenant Colonel J. Low, C. B., on the 30th November last.

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*20th January*, 1843.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to direct the publication for general information of the following Supplementary Rule regarding the recovery of Rents from the holders of land in the Settlement of Darjeeling.

Whereas No. 11 of the "Rules for regulating the assignment of Building Locations and Grants of Land in the Hill tract attached to the station of Darjeeling, and for the administration of the said tract passed on the 4th September 1839." is defective,—and it is expedient to embody with the General Rules the rule which has hitherto obtained in respect to the recovery of the rents for lands so granted,—the following Supplementary and Declaratory Rule is published for general information, to be in force from the date of promulgation.

*Supplementary Rule.*

No. 1. The Officer in Civil Charge will collect the rents on lands whenever the Grantee or Lessee shall be in balance, and the arrear cannot be realised by the distraint of the personal property of the Defaulter, by demand in writing to be made within 15 days after the same shall be due; the demand to be addressed to the Grantee or Lessee or to his Agent resident at the station—and if the Grantee or Lessee be absent and there be no Agent of such Grantee or Lessee resident at the station on whom it can be served, the demand shall be made by notice to be stuck up on the spot, that if the arrear of rent shall not be discharged within two months from the date of such demand, the Officer in Civil charge will resume the Land; and the Land shall accordingly be resumed, and this course will be pursued as well for the recovery of any arrears of rent now outstanding as of any arrears of rent which may be outstanding hereafter; and with respect to all future Leases of land in the Hill tract attached to the Station of Darjeeling, it shall be a condition, when the Lease is obtained for the site of a building, that a substantial and suitable Dwelling House be erected on the Land, or be in course of being erected within 12 months from the date of the Lease, on pain of forfeiture, if at the expiration of that time, this condition shall not have been fulfilled.

By order of the Honourable the President in Council,

G. A. BUSHBY,
*Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India.*

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*18th January*, 1843.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon James Dodd, Deputy Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint, reported under date the 16th instant, his arrival at the Presidency from Agra, on the 14th idem.

Mr. Surgeon E. T. Downes being relieved of the duties he was performing at the Calcutta Mint, by the arrival of Mr. Dodd, will proceed to join his appointment of Deputy Assay Master at the Bombay Mint.

*24th January*, 1843.

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to permit Mr. E. E. H. Repton, of the Civil Service, to proceed to Europe on Furlough, under Medical Certificate.

*4th January*, 1843.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment;

Mr. J. A. Dorin to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, and Ex-officio a Government Director of the Bank of Bengal, and a Member of the Mint Committee.

*27th January*, 1843.

Mr. G. Udny, appointed by the Government of Bengal, to officiate as Sub-Treasurer, to be Ex-officio a Government Director of the Bank of Bengal and a Member of the Mint Committee.

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Mr. C. G. Mansel to be Civil Auditor.

Mr. W. H. Bell to Officiate as Civil Auditor until further orders.

Mr. G. Udny to Officiate as Sub-Treasurer until further orders.

G. A. BUSHBY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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*18th January*, 1843.

Mr. A. Sconce, Collector of Customs at Chittagong, resumed charge of his Office from Mr. F. J. A. Elliot, on the 4th of January.

Mr. M. N. Shore is appointed to officiate as Salt Agent at Pooree, with reference to the leave of absence granted to Mr. H. C. Hamilton, under date the 16th instant, in the Judicial Department.

*25th January*, 1843.

Messrs. W. Travers and T. E. Ogilvie, of the Civil Service, embarked for England, the former on board the Steam Ship "Hindostan," and the latter on board the ship "Bucephalus," which vessels were left by the Pilots at Sea on the 17th instant.

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*23d January*, 1843.

The following Disposition List of Furloughs is published for the information of Registered Applicants consequent upon the Expiry of Mr. W. R. Young's Furlough.

By Expiry.

Mr. W. R. Young, 23d January 1843.

Mr. H. C. Halkett, admitted by Seniority.

*Furloughs that will be available by return or expiry to the 31st March* 1843.

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| 1. | W. A. Pringle, ... ... | 6th | February, | 1843. |
| 2. | F. Stainforth,... ... ... | 16th | Ditto. | " |
| 3. | F. Macnaghten, ... ... | 22d | Ditto. | " |
| 4. | E. Deedes, ... ... ... | | Ditto. | " |
| 5. | C. R. Quintin, ... ... | 20th | Ditto. | " |
| 6. | W. H. Woodcock,... ... | 28th | March, | " |

*Furloughs to be allotted to Registered Applicants.*

1. H. C. Hamilton.
2. A. C. Bidwell.
3. W. D. H. Routh.
4. W. H. Elliott.
5. W. J. Allen.
6. E. H. C. Monckton.

*18th January*, 1843.

Nuwab Syud Wahed Hussain Khan is appointed a Member of the Nizamut College Committee at Moorshedabad.

*23d January*, 1843.

Mr. T. B. C. Bayley has been permitted to resign the East India Company's Civil Service, from the date of the Pilot quitting the Ship "Plantagenet" at Sea.

*25th January*, 1843.

Messrs. S. Wauchope and G. G. Balfour, of the Civil Service, are reported qualified for the Public Service by proficiency in two of the Native languages.

Mr. James Combe, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors a Member of the Civil Service, on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival at the Presidency on the 19th instant.

*25th January*, 1843.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to attach Mr. S. Wauchope, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

*26th January*, 1843.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to attach Mr. G. G. Balfour, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

*26th January*, 1843.

The Honourable S. G. Bonham, Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca, delivered over charge of the Straits Settlements to Mr. S. Garling on the 12th of January.

The Reverend J. N. Norgate, appointed to be an Assistant Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, has reported his arrival from Malacca, on the Ship "Juliana," which reached Kedgeree on the 23d of January.

Mr. T. Bruce is appointed to Officiate as Salt Agent at Pooree, vice Mr. H. C. Hamilton, who has obtained leave of absence in the Judicial Department, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Furlough.

H. V. BAYLEY.
*Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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*1st February*, 1843.

Mr. J. A. Dorin assumed charge of the Office of Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, on the 30th ultimo.

J. A. DORIN, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*9th January*, 1843.

Mr. R. Torrens, Civil and Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, for two years, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope under Medical Certificate.

Mr. H. V. Hathorn to officiate, until futher orders, as Civil and Session Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, vice Mr. Torrens.

*16th January*, 1843.

Mr. T. Sandys to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Purneah.

Mr. W. P. Goad to officiate as Collector of Shahabad.

Moulvie Hussein Bux, Sudder Ameen of Beerbhoom, to officiate as Principal Sudder Ameen of West Burdwan during the absence of Baboo Doorganarain Roy.

Moulvie Mahomed Soorm, 1st grade Moonsiff of Soory, to officiate as Sudder Ameen of Beerbhoom, vice Moulvie Hussein Bux.

Mr. W. Bell, Magistrate of Dinagepore, for one month, under Medical Certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 27th October last.

Dr. E. Fraker, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Tipperah, for one month, on account of ill health; the leave to take effect from date on which he may be relieved of the Medical duties of his Station.

Baboo Lokenath Bose, Sudder Ameen of the 24-Pergunnahs, for fifteen days, from the 30th ultimo, under Medical Certificate.

Baboo Doorganarain Roy, Principal Sudder Ameen of West Burdwan, for three months, under Medical Certificate.

*20th January*, 1843.

Mr. R. B. Garrett, Collector of Rajeshye, for fifteen days, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 14th November last.

*23d January*, 1843.

Mr. J. B. Lawrell, Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, for one month, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe. The leave to commence from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. J. H. Crawford, who will conduct the duties of that Collectorate until the arrival of the Honourable R. Forbes appointed to Officiate as Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. E. M. Gordon, Commissioner of the 15th or Dacca Division, for eight days, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 29th ultimo, to enable him to rejoin his Station.

Mr. A. Ogilvie, Collector of Nuddea, for ten days, on private affairs, commencing from the date on which he made over charge of the current duties of his office to Uncovenanted Deputy Collector Madhubchunder Mullick.

Mr. J. M. Hay, Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of Bhaugulpore, for eighteen months, under Medical Certificate, to proceed to the Straits, for the recovery of his health.

Baboo Shamlall Roy, Officiating Sudder Ameen of Purneah, during the Mohurrum vacation.

Mr. T. Bruce to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Pooree, (Southern Division Cuttack) vice Mr. H. C. Hamilton.

Mr. F. Skipwith to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Tipperah.

Mr. R. Torrens made over charge of the office of Civil and Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs to Mr. H. V. Hathorn on the 14th instant.

Mr. H. F. James made over charge of the Magistracy of Bhaugulpore to Mr. E. Lautor on the 11th instant.

Mr. D. Pringle made over charge of the office of Civil and Sessions Judge of Bhaugulpore to Mr. E. V. Irwin on the 14th idem.

F. J. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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*Camp Soonam, the 16th January*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Honourable Mr. Devereux of his appointment under the Mysore Commission, and to grant him leave of absence to Europe, on Medical Certificate, for three years.

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The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Captain C. F. Le Hardy, Superintendent of Coorg, to be Superintendent of the Nuggur Division of the Mysore Commission, vice the Honourable H. B. Devereux resigned.

Captain G. Haines, Junior Assistant, to be Superintendent of Coorg, vice Captain Le Hardy.

Lieutenant W. A. Halsted, 3d Assistant, to be 2d Assistant, vice Captain and Brevet Major J. Briggs resigned.

Captain R. Cannan, 4th Assistant, to be 3d Assistant, vice Lieutenant Halsted.

Captain W. C. Onslow, Junior Assistant, to be 4th Assistant, vice Captain Cannan.

Captain J. F. Porter, Officiating Junior Assistant, to be Junior Assistant to the Commissioner in Mysore.

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*18th January*, 1843.

The Governor General has been pleased to appoint Mr. Assistant Surgeon T. R. Strover to the Medical duties at Mundlaisir.—The Appointment to have effect from August last.

Captain George Ramsay, 25th Regiment N. I., assumed charge of his duties as Assistant to the Resident at Nagpore on the 26th ultimo.

*20th January*, 1843.

Lieutenant T. R. Morse, of the 1st Bombay European Infantry, has been appointed to officiate in the Department for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee, in the room of Lieutenant W. Reynolds, absent on Sick Certificate.

*21st January*, 1843.

The Governor General directs the publication of the following paragraph, concluding the report of the Court of Enquiry into the conduct of Major E. Pottinger, C. B.

"The Court adverting to documents which have been "laid before it in course of this enquiry, cannot conclude "its proceedings without expressing a strong conviction "that throughout the whole period of the painful position "in which Major Pottinger was so unexpectedly placed, "his conduct was marked by a degree of energy and "manly firmness, that stamps his character as one wor"thy of high admiration."

(True extract,)

T. H. MADDOCK,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India,*
*with the Governor General.*

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*Camp Lungowal, the 13th January*, 1843.

The Governor General has been pleased to appoint Major Gen. Broadfoot, C. B., 34th Regt. M. N. I., and late Comdt. of the Sappers and Miners in Affghanistan, Commissioner of the Tenasserim Provinces, from the 1st instant.

W. EDWARDS,
*Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,*
*with the Govr. Genl.*

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ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Camp Huddyah, 12th January*, 1843.

Mr. G. C. Barnes, Settlement Officer, for one year from 15th November last, on Medical Certificate, in extension of the leave granted him on the 8th April last.

*13th January*, 1843.

Ukbur Alee Khan, 1st Moonsiff of Zillah Furruckabad, is promoted to the first grade of Moonsiffs, receiving the higher rate of Salary awarded under the Resolution of Government, dated 2d October 1837.

*16th January*, 1843.

Mr. Charles Ferguson Thompson, Judge of Mynpoorey, for one year, on Medical Certificate, from the 20th instant.

Mr. Simon Fraser to officiate as Judge of Mynpoorey.

*19th January*, 1843.

The concentration at Agra, of the chief Public Offices connected with the administration of the North Western Provinces, having been determined on by the Right Honourable the Governor General. Notice is hereby given, that the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut, N. W. P., and the Sudder Board of Revenue, N. W. P. will be permanently fixed at Agra.

The Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut will commence sittings at Agra, after the close of the Dusserah Vacation—that is, on the 25th October next ensuing.

The Right Honourable the Governor General N. W. Provinces has been pleased to appoint Captain H. M. Lawrence to be an Assistant to the Envoy at the Court of Lahore, stationed at Umbala.

Mr. H. Vansittart to be Superintendent of the Dehra Dhoon.

*20th January*, 1843.

Nawaub Mahomed Abdoolla, Principal Sudder Ameen of Meerut, from 6th to 16th instant, on his private affairs.

H. S. C. HAMILTON,
*Secy. to the Govt. N. W. P.*

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# MILITARY.

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GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Camp Ferozepore, 1st January*, 1843.

In pursuance of a Resolution to that effect passed by His Lordship in the Political Department, the Right Ho-

nourable the Governor General of India is pleased to authorize the Establishment of a Treasure Chest, at each of the Stations of Ferozepore and Loodhianah.

2. Until further orders the Major of Brigade at Ferozepore, and Station Staff Officer at Loodhianah, will have charge of the Treasure Chests at those Stations and will enter on their duties as soon as Funds are made over to them by the Political or Civil Officers heretofore charged with Military Disbursements.

3. The Salaries and Establishments to be allowed on account of the Treasure Chests at both Stations, will be notified hereafter.

*Camp Ferozepore, 3d January*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Captain C. Mills, of the Regiment of Artillery, to assist the Governor General's Agent N. W. P., in matters relating to the Buildings ordered to be erected for the reception of Troops at Umballa and in the Hills, from this day, until the 1st of May.

*Camp Bhodheur, 10th January*, 1843.

Sergeants David Gair and Robert Bruce, Assistant Overseers in the Department Public Works, recently serving with the Sappers and Miners, attached to the Force under the command of Major General Nott, are placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer North Western Provinces, and are directed to await instructions from that Officer at Loodhianah.

*Camp Oogaikee, 11th January*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Lieut. N. B. Chamberlain, of the 16th Regiment N. I., doing duty with His Lordship's Body Guard, for three months from the 3d January to the 3d April next, on Medical Certificate.

The following arrangements are authorized for the purpose of expediting the adjustment of the Pay Accounts of the Troops which served beyond the Indus, as well as of those which composed the Army of Reserve.

2 Captain Byrrave, Presidency Paymaster, who will proceed by Dawk to Calcutta, will adjust and settle the Accounts of all the Troops which have served beyond the Indus, with the exception of those belonging to the Force of the late Shah Shooja, and to the Army under Major General Pollock.

3. Captain H. Johnson, Paymaster and Commissariat Officer, with the late Shah Shoojah's Force, having been restored to his place in the Commissariat Department, and posted to Kussowlie, will adjust and settle at that Station, all Abstracts and Accounts connected with that Force, and those concerned are directed to send their Abstracts and Claims to his address at that Station

4 Captain Riddell, Deputy Paymaster to Major General Pollock's Force will proceed to Meerut, and afford Captain Blois all the aid in his power in the settlement on Abstract with the Troops of that Army

5 Lieutenant Poillott, Deputy Paymaster, Army of Reserve, will proceed to Kurnaul, where he will adjust and settle all Accounts connected with the Pay and Allowances of that Force.

6. That no avoidable delay may take place in the settlement or audit of the Affghanistan Accounts, the Honourable the President in Council will be solicited to afford to the Military Auditor General and to Capt. Byzrave, such additional aid of any description as to His Honour in Council may appear to be necessary.

*Camp Soonam, 14th January*. 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Captain P. W Willis, of Engineers, to be superintendent of the Burdwan and Benares Road, vice Captain C B P. Alcock, proceeded to Europe on Furlough.

J. STUART, *Lt.-Col.*,
*Secy. to the Govt of India, Mily. Dept with the Govr. Genl.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 20th January*, 1843.

No. 14 of 1843.—The following Native Officers and Men of the 1st Regiment Irregular Cavalry, are admitted to the 3d Class of the "Order of Merit," for their conspicuous bravery and gallantry in the Field:

Ressaidar Doorjun Sing.
" Moonvie Asim Ally.
Jemadar Bahadoor Ally.
Duffadar Besai Sing.
Nishan Burder Nutteh Khan.
Sowar Dullee Khan.
" Ellahie Bux.
" Rambuksh
" Mulloo Khan.
" Akhbur Khan.

Ressaider Wuzier Khan, of the 1st Regiment Irregular Cavalry, who was admitted to the Order of Merit, in General Order No. 5, of the 6th instant, is promoted to the 2d Class of that Order, in consequence of having on a second occasion particularly distinguished himself in the Field.

*Fort William, 24th January*. 1843.

No. 17 of 1843.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their Appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry and Assistant Surgeons on this Establishment. The Cadets are promoted to the rank of Ensign, from the date assigned to them in General Orders, No. 298, of the 2d December last:

| *Infantry.* | *Date of arrival at Fort William.* |
|---|---|
| Mr. Robert Burton Taylor, ... ... ... | 20th Jany. 1843. |
| " Michael Angelo Ferguson Thomson, ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20th Jany. 1843. |
| " Charles Reay... ... ... ... ... | 20th Jany. 1843. |
| " Henry Wollaston Pym,... ... ... | 20th Jany. 1843. |
| *Medical Department.* | |
| Mr. Peter Goodall Lay. ... ... ... ... | 20th Jan. 1843 |
| " Hugh Martin Macpherson, ... ... | 20th Jan. 1843 |
| " Thomas Hastings, ... ... ... ... | 20th Jan. 1843 |

W. M. N. STURT, *Major*,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt of India, Mily. Dept.*

BY THE COMMANDER IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 9th December*, 1842.

The following orders issued by Major General W. Nott, commanding a field force in Affghanistan, are confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India:

Dated 15th August 1842.—Directing Lieutenant E. K. Elliot, of the 43d Regiment of Native Infantry, to assume charge of the duties of the Bengal Commissariat during the indisposition of Capt. T. H. G. Besant, Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

Dated 16th August 1842.—Appointing Lieut. W. H Larkins, of the 2d Regt. of N. I., to officiate temporarily in the Commissariat Department, under the orders of Lieut. Elliot.

The order issued on the 19th of May last, by His Excellency Lieut. General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., commanding the troops in China, appointing Lieut. J. Heatley, of Her Majesty's 49th Foot, to act as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, is confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 10th December*, 1842.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

74th Regiment N. I.—Lieut. D. Macleod, attached to the 2d Light Infantry Battalion, from 5th February, to 15th April 1843, in extension, to proceed towards Bombay, on Medical Certificate.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following postings of young officers in the Regt. of Artillery:

2d Lieuts. R. M. Paton and J. R. Sladen to the 1st Company 1st Battalion.

2d Lieuts. S. C. Woodcock and A Simpson, A. M., to the 2d Company 1st Battalion.

2d Lieutenants S. W. Stokes and H. Reid to the 3d Company 1st Battalion.

2d Lieuts. C. V. Bowie and W. C. Russell to the 4th Company 1st Battalion.

2d Lieuts. H. W. Porter and C. H. Blunt to the 5th Company 1st Battalion.

2d Lieuts. E. A. C. D'Oyly and H. Francis to the 4th Company 2d Battalion.

2d Lieut. G. Milligan to the 1st Company 3d Battalion.

2d Lieuts. C. J. Walton and W. A. Mackinnon to the 2d Company 3d Battalion.

2d Lieutenants W. B. Marshall and G. Maister to the 3d Company 3d Battalion.

2d Lieutenants E. Atlay and C. Cookworthy to the 4th Company 3d Battalion.

2d Lieutenant H. Montgomery to the 5th Company 3d Battalion.

2d Lieutenant C. W. Timbrell to the 2d Company 4th Battalion.

2d Lieutenant W. K. Fooks to the 3d Company 5th Battalion.

2d Lieuts. E O. Bradford and R A. Griffiths to the 1st Company 5th Battalion.

2d Lieutenants T. E. Kennion and A. Light to the 2d Company 5th Battalion.

2d Lieutenants H. J. Y. Faithfull and T. Pulman to the 5th Company 5th Battalion.

2d Lieutenant H LeGeyt Bruce to the 3d Company 6th Battalion.

2d Lieut. F G Bloomfield to the 9th Company 7th Battalion.

Capt. C. J. F. Burnett, of the 2d European Regt., is appointed 2d in command to the Hurrianah Light Infantry Battalion, vice Turner, who has obtained permission to retire from the service

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

19th Regt. of N. I.—Lieut. J. Thompson, to be Adjutant, vice Mackeson deceased.

Ensign J. Tickell of the 73d Regt. of N. I., to act as Adjutant to the Hurrianah Light Infantry Battalion from the 12th ultimo, during the absence of Lieut. T. E. Colebrooke, of the 13th Native Infantry, on service with his Regiment.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 12th Dec.* 1842.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Artillery Division Order of the 8th ultimo, by Brevet Major H. Delafosse, appointing Lieut. C. Douglas, of the 2d Company 2d Battalion of Artillery, to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Foot Artillery detachment with Major General Pollock's force, in the room of Lieut. M. Dawes, proceeded to relieve Capt. A. Abbott from the charge of No. 6 Light field battery.

The Hansi Station Order of the 12th ultimo, appointing Ensign J. Tickell, acting Adjutant to the Hurrianah Light Infantry Battalion, to receive charge of the station staff office.

The Cawnpore division order of the 24th ultimo, directing Assistant Steward W. McKean, attached to the Civil Station of Allahabad, and placed at the disposal of the Superintending Surgeon, by the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, to join and do duty as Assistant Apothecary in the Hospital of Her Majesty's 50th Regiment of Foot.

The Presidency Division Order of the 25th ultimo, issued with the sanction of the Honourable the Deputy Governor, appointing Assistant Surgeons C. Horton, M. D., and O. Manger, M. D., attached to the Presidency General Hospital, to join and do duty with the detachments of Her Majesty's Service, about to march from Fort William to the Upper Provinces, under the command of Major R. T. R. Pattoun, of Her Majesty's 21st Fusiliers.

The order issued on the 6th instant, by Major General Sir J. Thackwell, K. C. B., appointing Assistant Surgeon S. Currie, M. D., of Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, to the Medical charge of the Staff of the Cavalry Division of the Army of Reserve, from the 15th ultimo.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

3d Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain W. C. Hicks, from 12th October to 15th March, 1843, to remain at Bombay, and to enable him to rejoin.

56th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain N. A. Parker, 2d in command, Assam Light Infantry, from 1st November to 30th April, 1843, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

2d Company 7th Battalion Artillery.—Captain F. B. Boileau, from 13th November to 10th January, 1843, to remain at Cawnpore on Medical Certificate, and to enable him to join his Company at Almorah.

30th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain D. Downes, from 13th November to —— to await the arrival of his Regiment at Ferozepore.

63d Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant F. A. Jackson, from 30th October to 30th October, 1843, to visit Simla, on Medical Certificate.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign H. D'O. G. M. Andrews, from 1st November, to 1st November, 1843, in extension, to remain at Landour, on Medical Certificate.

The following order is confirmed:

The Benares Artillery Division Order of the 19th ultimo, appointing General Richard Rogers, of the 1st Company 5th Battalion, to act as Sergeant to the detail of Artillery men transferred to the 3d Company 5th Battalion, and proceeding to Saugor, under the command of Lieutenant W. Paly.

The Presidency Division Order of the 27th ultimo, directing the undermentioned young officers, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the corps specified opposite to their names:

Cavalry.—Cornet E. C. Vibart, 11th Regiment of Light Cavalry at Meerut.

Infantry.—Ensigns H. Swinhoe, 65th Regiment of Native Infantry at Dinapore; H. C. Anderton, and L. B. Jones, 44th Regiment of Native Infantry at Benares.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 13th December*, 1842.

The undermentioned officers having been declared, by a Committee held at Cawnpore, to be qualified to discharge the duties of Interpreter to a Native corps, are exempted from further examination, except that by the College examiners:

Ensign B P. Lloyd, 11th Regiment Native Infantry; Lieutenants W. S. Ferris, and R. R. Adams, 12th Regiment Native Infantry; and A. A. Becher, 40th Regiment Native Infantry; Ensign W. R. Prout, 56th Regiment Native Infantry.

Peer Bux, Native Doctor, attached to the 1st Light Infantry Battalion, having absented himself without leave, is to be struck off the rolls of the Battalion and of the subordinate Medical Department.

The Etawah Station Order of the 11th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon T. S. Lacy, of the left wing 48th Regt. of Native Infantry, to receive Medical charge of the Civil Establishments at that Station, from Assistant Surgeon W. K. McL. Rose, of the 11th N. I.

The Regimental Order issued on the 23rd ultimo, by Major H. F Caley, appointing Lieut. and Brevet Captain C. Patterson to act as Adjutant to the Right wing of the 4th N I.

The Regimental Order issued on the 25th ultimo, by Major L. S. Bird, appointing Lieut. J. Guise, to act as Adjutant to the Right wing of the 24th N. I., during its separation from Regimental Head Quarters.

The Saugor Artillery Division Order issued on the 1st instant, by Major H. J. Wood, appointing Lieut. H. M. Conran, of the 3d Company 4th Battalion, to act as Adjutant to the Division.

The Benares Division Order of the 2d instant, directing Surgeon G. Turnbull, attached to the 6th Regt. of Light Cavalry, to afford Medical aid to the Artillery details at practice at Sultanpore.

The Meerut Station Order of the 3d instant, directing Assistant Surgeon W. W. Wells, doing duty with the 3d Infantry levy, to receive Medical charge of the depots of Her Majesty's troops at the station, from Assistant Surgeon C. H James.

The order issued on the 9th instant, by Brigadier C. Graham, C. B commanding the Artillery of the army of reserve, directing Surgeon T. R. Dempster, of the 1st Brigade of horse Artillery, to afford Medical aid to the staff, in the room of Assistant Surgeon J. McRae, appointed to the Medical charge of the 50th Regiment of Native Infantry.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

35th Regt. Light Infantry.—Lieut. M. N. Coombs, from 27th Dec. to 27th June 1843, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General*,
*Adjutant General of the Army*.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 17th December*, 1842.

1. A Board of Medical Officers will assemble at the mess tent of Her Majesty's 3d buffs, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 29th Dec. 1842, in conformity to instructions from the Right Honourable the Secretary of war, dated the 25th July 1842, for the purpose of examining all officers, who have been returned by officers commanding corps, to the Adjutant General Her Majesty's forces in India "as having a well founded claim to compensation for wounds."

The Board will conduct its proceedings in strict conformity with the 88th article of war, and the royal warrant of the 14th Nov 1829: transmitting the minutes to the Adjutant General of Her Majesty's forces.

A. Macqueen, M. D., Surgeon H. M. 3d buffs, President.

Members R. Stark, Esq., M. D., Surgeon H. M. 39th Foot, and J. Robertson, Esq., M. D., Surgeon H. M. 13th Light Infantry.

2. Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointment:

29th Foot.—Ensign and Adjutant Donald McGregor, to have the rank of Lieutenant. 21st July 1842

Ensign Henry Mostyn Owen, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Nicholetts, who retires. 22d July 1842.

Arthur Preston Graves, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Owen. 22d July 1842.

3. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

57th Foot.—Lieutenant Frederick Hall Jackson, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Morphett, who retires. 16th Dec. 1842.

Ensign John Henry Chads, to be Lieut., vice Jackson. 10th Dec. 1842.

4. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, by Brevet, in the East Indies only:

31st Foot.—Lieutenant J. L. Wilton, to be Captain. 13th March 1842.

5 With reference to the General Order of the 2[illegible]th Sept. last, para. 8, Capt. Napier. 62d Regiment. having joined the Head Quarters of Major General Sir Charles Napier. K. C. B., on the 2d instant, is appointed aide-de-camp to the Major General, from that date.

6. The leave of absence granted to Capt. Stock, 31st Foot, in the General Order of the 22d ultimo, para. 5, is cancelled at his request.

7. The following orders are confirmed:

By His Excellency Lieutenant General the most Noble the Marquis of Tweeddale, K. T., prolonging the leave of absence granted to Capt. Peacock, 26th Foot, from the 4th Jan. to the 3d April 1843.

Under the Authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India—by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir H. Gough, G. C B., dated the 19th May last, appointing Lieutenant Heatly, 49th Foot, to act as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General; and

By Major General Littler, commanding the Presidency Division, dated the 7th instant, granting leave of absence to Lieut. Young, 62d Foot, to England, for two years from the date of embarkation, at the recommendation of a Board of Medical Officers.

By Major General Grey, C. B., commanding the Cawnpore Division:

Dated 7th Dec. 1842.—Directing the sick of the 1st wing 9th lancers, to proceed by water from Allahabad to Cawnpore, under the Medical charge of Assistant Surgeon Bostock, 3d buffs.

Dated 9th December 1842.—Directing Assistant Surgeon Dartnell, 3d Light Dragoons, to proceed in Medical charge of the women and children attached to the depots of the 3d Light Dragoons, and 13th Light Infantry, proceeding from Cawnpore to Gurmucktesir Ghaut, by water, under the command of Lieutenant Newton, of the former corps; and appointing Assistant Surgeon Prout, 13th Light Infantry, to the Medical charge of the above depots, on the march from Cawnpore, under the command of Brevet Captain Hadfield, 3d Light Dragoons.

By Major General Sir J. Thackwell, K. C. B., dated the 6th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon Currie M. D., 16th lancers, to the Medical charge of the staff of the Cavalry Division of the army of reserve, from the 15th ultimo.

By Lieut.-Colonel Scott, commanding the 1st wing of the 9th lancers. dated the 12th ultimo, appointing a Committee to conduct the duties of paymastership to the wing, composed of the following officers:

Major Fullerton, Captain Dawson, and Lieutenant Power.

By Lieut.-Colonel Deare, commanding the 21st fusiliers, dated the 27th ultimo, appointing a Committee to conduct the duties of paymastership to the corps, composed of the following officers:

Brevet Major Sutherland, Captains Mackey and Ainslie.

By Captain Stanford, 9th Foot, commanding detachments, dated the 3d instant, appointing Captain Eyre, 39th Foot, to the command of the detachments of that corps.

By Capt. Eyre, commanding detachment 39th Foot, dated the 3d instant, appointing

Assistant Surgeon Steward, to the Medical charge; Sergeant Curtis, to act as Sergeant Major; corporal Cummins to act as Quarter Master Sergeant; Color Sergeant Maney, to act as provost Sergeant.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*

*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

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*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore*, 16*th December*, 1842.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Barrackpore station order of the 30th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. Littler, M. D., doing duty under the superintending Surgeon, to the temporary Medical Charge of the 1st Regiment of Native Infantry.

The orders issued on the 12th instant, by Major General G. Pollock, C. B., commanding the troops en route from Peshawur directing Assistant Surgeon E. Hare, of the 35th Regiment of Light Infantry, to afford Medical aid to the squadron of the 5th Regiment of Light cavalry, the mountain train, and No. 6 Light field battery, proceeding in advance, under the command of Major General Sir R. Sale, G. C. B., and appointing Assistant Surgeon J. C. Brown, of the 3d troop 2d Brigade of Horse Artillery, to the Medical charge of the park, and the 4th and 5th companies of sappers and miners.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore*, 19*th December*, 1842.

Brigadier (Major General) F. Walker (on leave) is removed from Oude, and posted to the station of Barrackpore.

Brigadier C. R. Shardon is appointed to the command of the troops in Oude, until further orders.

Major R. Thorpe, of the invalid establishment, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside within the Meerut division, and draw his allowances from the Agra pay office, from the 15th instant.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore*, 20*th December*, 1842.

The following orders, issued by Brigadier F. Young, commanding the troops in Bundlecund, are confirmed:

Dated 24th November 1842.—Appointing Assistant Surgeon J. Barber, of the 40th Regiment of Native Infantry, to afford Medical aid to the commissioned and non-commissioned staff of the brigade.

Dated 25th November 1842.—Directing 2d Lieutenant W. C. Hutchinson, of the 3d Company 5th, to do duty with the 3d Company 4th Battalion of Artillery until an opportunity offers for his joining the Company to which he stands posted at Saugor.

Dated 28th November 1842.—Directing Assistant Surgeon A. Bosie, of the 4th Battalion of Artillery, to afford Medical aid to the sappers and miners; and appointing 1st Corporal John Thompson, of the sappers and miners, to be Park Sergeant to the Engineers.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Pope, of the 10th Regiment of Light Cavalry, having joined his Regiment, will assume command of the Cavalry attached to Major General Pollock's Force.

Lieutenant C. G. Becher, of the 5th Regiment of Light Cavalry, and second in command of the 8th Irregular Cavalry, is permitted to proceed and join the latter corps now on service in Bundlekund.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

11th Regiment, L. C.—Brevet Major J. Fraser, honorary A. D. C. to the Governor General, from 1st December to 1st Feb. 1843. to visit Ferozepore, on special duty.

Invalid Establishment.—Lieutenant T. H. Hunter, from 10th November to 1st November, 1843. in extension. to remain in the hills north of Deyrah, on Medical Certificate.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore*, 21*st December*, 1842.

The following orders issued at Candahar, on the 6th of August last, by Major General W. Nott, are confirmed:

1. Directing Assistant Surgeon G. Rae, of the 1st Irregular Infantry, to afford Medical aid to the 5th or Captain Macdonald's Regiment of Irregular Infantry.

2. Directing Lieutenant N. B. Chamberlain, of the 16th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Adjutant to the 7th Irregular Cavalry, to continue to do duty with Captain Christie's Regiment of Cavalry.

3. Directing Assistant Surgeon W. P. Gillanders, of the 2d Regiment of Irregular Infantry, to afford Medical aid to the sick of the Bengal Regiments and detachments proceeding towards Ferozepore, under charge of Captain G. Turner, of the 3[illegible]th Regiment of Native Infantry.

The Arracan district order of the 27th ultimo, issued at the requisition of Captain A. Bogle, placing the services of Assistant Surgeon A. J. Kemp, M. D., late in Medical charge of the 68th Regiment of Native Infantry, at the disposal of the Commissioner, for the purpose of performing the Medical duties of the civil station of Akyab, is confirmed.

Major J. Manson, of the 72d Regiment of Native Infantry, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, permitted to quit his Regiment, and to return to his duties at Bethoor.

Brevet Captain K. Young, Deputy Judge Advocate General, is removed from the Sirhind to the presidency division (vice Mactier promoted) which he will join at the termination of the service on which he is now employed.

Lieutenant R. D. Kay, Deputy Judge Advocate General, is removed from the Cawnpore to the Sirhind division, but directed to continue attached to the Head Quarters of the army of reserve, until further orders.

Captain F. W. Burroughs, of the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, will act as Deputy Judge Advocate General at the presidency, during the absence, on service with his Regiment, of Brevet Captain Young, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon Graham Lacon, M. D., at present attached to the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, is appointed to do duty with Her Majesty's 9th Foot, and directed to join.

The following orders, issued by Major General Sir C. J. Napier, K. C. B., commanding the troops in Scinde and Beloochistan, are confirmed:

Dated 6th November, 1842.—Directing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. Kennedy, of the 38th Regiment of Native Infantry to join the detachment under the command of Captain G. Turner, of that corps, arrived from Candahar.

Dated 16th Nov. 1842.—Placing the services of Assistant Surgeon T. Cannan, of the Bombay Army, at the disposal of Lieut.-Col. N. Wallace, commanding the Bengal column, for the purpose of receiving Medical charge of the European, and Native details ordered to proceed by water to Ferozepore, under the command of Capt. Turner, of the 38th Regt. of N. I.

Dated 17th Nov. 1842.—Directing Ensign J. W. Bristow, of the 19th Regiment of N. I., to join the details proceeding by water to Ferozepore, under the command of Captain Turner, and placing Assistant Surgeon Stuart, of the Bombay Army, at the disposal of Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, for the purpose of affording Medical aid to the details of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, Her Majesty's 40th Foot and Bengal Foot Artillery, proceeding with Captain Turner's detachment.

Dated 20th Nov. 1842.—Appointing Captain G. Turner, of the 38th Regiment of Native Infantry, to the command of the sick and invalids, European and Native, proceeding by water to Ferozepore.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Burlton (new promotion, on staff employ) is posted to the 5th Regiment of Light Cavalry.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.—Captain P. O'Hanlon, from 18th December to 2d February 1843, on private affairs.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*

*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—Jan. 21. At Meerut, Lieutenant George Hughes Clifford, Bengal Horse Artillery, to Sophia Brodie, youngest daughter of Lieut. Colonel Duncan Macpherson, late 78th Highlanders.—At Meerut, Lieut. Robert C. Tytler, 38th Regt. N. I. to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Nicolson, of Glasgow.—23. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Templeton, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late John Clark, Esq.—Feb. 1. At Calcutta, at the Lall Bazar Chapel, by the Rev. W. W. Evans, Mr. Thos. Austin, to Mrs. Louisa Jones, both of Calcutta.

BIRTHS.—Dec. 24. At Neemuch, the lady of Major Holmes, of a daughter.—Jan. 15. At Secunderabad, the lady of Captain J. T. Brett, 4th Cavalry, of a son.—18. At Moradabad, the wife of Mr. T. Williams, of a daughter (still-born.)—22. At Maharajgunge Factory, the lady of John Davidson, Esq. of a son.—At Bareilly, the lady of Captain Rind, 71st Regt. of a daughter.—At Meerut, the wife of Mr. John Boule, of a son.—23. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. Nicholas, H. M's. 62d Regt. of a son.—24. At Calcutta, Mrs. Dumergue, the lady of J. S. Dumergue, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.—26. At Koolna, Jessore, the lady of W. H. Rainey, Esq. of a son.—27. At Burdwan, the wife of the Rev. J. G. Linck, of a daughter.—28. At Patna, the lady of D Cunliffe, Esq. Civil Service, of a daughter.—29. At Calcutta, Mrs W. Squires, of a daughter. 31. At Barrackpore, the lady of Captain H. Goodwyn, Engineers, of a son.—Feb. 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Martin, of a son.

DEATHS.—Jan. 11. At Bombay, at the Venerable the Archdeacon's, of acute dysentry, Florence. the beloved daughter of the Rev. E. P. Williams, aged 13 months.—16. At Guindy. of cholera, Mr. Thomas Atkinson.—20 At Allahabad, Miss Harriet Nowlan, aged 15 years, [illegible] months and 12 days.—28 At Calcutta, Elizabeth Mary, the youngest daughter of Mr. B. Barber, of the Preventive Service, aged 5 months and 28 days.—31. At Calcutta, Mrs. H Atkinson, aged 70 years.—At Dum-Dum, Eleanor, the beloved wife of Sergeant W. Skeaf, Overseer of the Cossipore Foundry, aged 24 years.—At Calcutta, Richard Vaughan, Esq. aged 46 years.

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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 27. The English Brig Sir William Wallace, H. Lovett, from the Mauritius 3d November and Madras 21st December.

—— 28th. The English Ship Dauntless, R. S. Wakefield, from Ennore 10th January.

—— 29. The English Ship Regina, A. Norris, from Columbo 9th December.—The H. C's. Steamer Irrawaddy. J. R. Scott, from Kyouk Phyoo 26th January.—The Steamers Queen, W. Warden, and Ganges, J. Russell, from Kyouk Phyoo.

—— 30. The French Ship Gabriel, Heartevent, from Bourbon 1st December.

Feb. 2. The English Schooner John Hepburne, G. Livingstone, from Rangoon 15th January.—The English Schooner Minerva, C. S. Rogers, from Singapore 2d, and Penang 10th January.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per Sir William Wallace from the Mauritius.—Edward Robinson. Esq.

Per Steamer Irrawaddy.—Mrs. J. Scott, Lieut. A. Skeane, commanding detachment of 68th N. I. consisting of 69 fighting men and 67 camp followers.

Per Regina.—G. M. Laing, Esq.

Per Minerva from Singapore.—W. R. Lackersteen, Esq. and family, and Signor Apparuti.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per Earl of Hardwicke.—Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. Colonel Chambers, Mrs. Colonel Smith, Mrs. Halahan, Mrs. Cautley, Mrs. Remington, Mrs Burroughs, and Mrs. Henning, Misses Michell, M. Halahan. and E. Halahan, the Hon. A. Amos, Esq. J. E. Wilkinson, Esq. Captain F. W. Burroughs, Lieut. Carter. 44th Regt. commanding detachment of troops, Lieut. R. R. Fulton, Ensign J. C. Muller, Assistant Surgeon J. J. Tuffnell. Children.—Misses E. Chambers, S. Chambers, M. L. Smith, J. Smith, A. G. Brown. J. E. Brown, Caroline Burroughs, E. Burroughs, Clara Burroughs, and E. M. Remington; Masters B. E. Wilkinson, W. Chambers, J. [illegible] Smith, Cautley, and S. Halahan, 78 men, 6 women, and 11 children, belonging to H. M's 44th Regt.

List of Passengers per Prince of Wales, Captain George Denny, for the Cape and London.—The Hon. Mrs. W. W. Bird. Lady Henry Gordon, Mrs. Wells. Mrs. Udny. Mrs. Barwell, Mrs. Kennaway. Mrs Lawrell. Mrs. De Wend. Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. H. Chapman, Mrs. Lock, Mrs. Palmer. Mrs. Percy, Mrs. Lackersteen, Miss Bird, and Miss Nation; Lord Henry Gordon, Messrs. Wells. J. B. Lawrell, Robert Torrens, and Udny, Bengal Civil Service; Captains DeWend and Montgomery, H. M's. 8.; Dr. Ross, Lieuts. Masey. Waite and Swayne, H. M's. 44th Regt. Intermediate.—Mr. and Mrs. D'Garnier. Children.—Misses and Masters W. Bird 1, Gordon 2, Cunliffe 1. Wells 4, Udnys 2, Lawrell 1. Chapman 1, Hydes 2. Rutherford 2. Loch 1, DeWend 1. Palmer 1; 10 servants, and 120 troops.

List of Passengers proceeding to Suez per India Steamer.—Lieut. Col. J. Low, Mrs. Low and family, T. A. Wise. Esq. M. D., Lieut. Col. Hay. Robert Ibbetson. Esq., Mrs. Ibbetson, Mrs Panton, G. T. Shakespear. Esq. C. S., Mrs. F. Lacombe, and F. Lacombe, Esq. Captain H. Wright, the Rev. Mr. Proby and Mrs. Proby, Mr. and Mrs. James Fraser and family, Captain S. Hyde, H. J. Leighton. Esq. H. E. James. Esq. C. S., J. S. Beresford, Joseph Patten. J. Mackenzie, W. Hammill. H. A. Wellington, Parke Pittar, Wm. Pittar. and Arthur Pittar, Esqrs. From Madras.—Major James Brigus, Mr. J. B. Key, Lieut. A. T. Caddell, Madras Artillery.

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MESSRS. EGLINTON, McCLURE & CO.

*Calcutta, 24th December*, 1842.

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*Calcutta, 17th December*, 1842.

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### THE URDU GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE Urdu Government Gazette is published, under the authority of Government, every Tuesday morning, and contains—in the English and Urdu languages—the Drafts of Acts, the Acts when passed; the Constructions of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut; the Circular Orders of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, and of the Sudder Board; the Civil Appointments made by the Agra Government; and the Appointments of Moonsiffs by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut; as well as all Government Notifications, of whatever kind.

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*Agra, 3d January*, 1843.

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J. W. ROBERTS.

No. 16, Writers' Buildings.

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# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

*PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.*

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The Acquittal of the Cabul Prisoners. —The Courts Martial held on the officers who were recently in the hands of the Affghans, have terminated in their honourable acquittal. Those who survived the calamity, are thus exonerated from the censure of having been in any measure the occasion of it, and the obloquy of that great disaster rests upon the memory either of Sir W. Macnaghten or General Elphinstone. The Courts Martial have not given us any additional information of the real cause of that disaster; though there can be little doubt that the facts elicited at Col. Shelton's trial, would shed a flood of light on the subject, and enable the public to determine upon whose shoulders the blame really rests. The general current of opinion at present points to General Elphinstone as the instrumental cause of our discomfiture, and attributes it to his imbecility or waywardness that the insurrection was allowed to reach a height at which it became uncontrollable. But this impression is not based on that kind of evidence which the future historian will deem conclusive, and it appears to us a sacred duty on the part of the friends, and more particularly the relatives of the deceased Envoy, to collect and publish all the documents which are necessary to illustrate the question, and to vindicate his memory from obloquy. We think that if his venerable father were not sinking under the weight of years, he would have undertaken this paternal office with his accustomed energy. Is there no individual in the large circle of his relatives who will engage in this 'labour of love,' and place his conduct in an advantageous position before the present age? The insurrection at Cabul will necessarily occupy a very prominent place in the history of British India, and it is important, not less for the reputation of the individual who occupied the most responsible position during that extraordinary event, than for the interests of truth, that its true character should be known.

Of the charges brought against Col. Shelton, he was acquitted of three and found guilty of one, viz. of having made preparations for retreating without authority, during the second week of the insurrection. But the reprimand which he received from his superiors on the occasion, was supposed to supersede the necessity of any second punishment. This charge gives us some insight into the state of circumstances at Cabul, and explains in some measure the cause of our disasters. It appears that at a very early stage of this unhappy business, the idea of retreating to Peshawur was embraced to a considerable extent, both by the officers and men, as the only alternative left for their safety. The existence of such an opinion evidently shews that the army had become dispirited, and had lost all confidence in the military capacity of the General. And to this cause is evidently to be attributed that succession of faint and ill directed efforts, which terminated in the annihilation of the troops.

The insurrection of Cabul differs little from the riots of London, Bristol and of other places, except in its fatal conclusion; and this is to be ascribed to the want of energy at the commencement, and to the absence of that unanimity of counsel and effort which, in such an emergency, was of the last importance. That there was a combination on the part of the chiefs to throw off our yoke and destroy the army, is incontrovertible; but a vigorous display at the commencement would, in all probability, have put it down, and at all events have enabled so large and well equipped an army to hold its ground during the winter. The successful resistance offered to the Eastern Ghilzies by Sir Robert Sale in his progress through the Khoord Cabul pass, staggered the minds of the conspirators, and made them doubtful of the issue of the enterprise. The opposition he encountered, was evidently connected with the subsequent insurrection; and if the same bold front had been exhibited during the first two or three days of the outbreak at Cabul, it is highly probable that the whole plan would have been disconcerted. But the enemy was most unwisely under-rated; and days were lost when every moment was of value. The conspirators were emboldened by our inactivity, and gathered strength both in nerve and numbers with every succeeding hour; and, by the mismanagement of those on whom the direction of affairs rested, our troops became dispirited exactly in the same proportion as the confidence of the enemy was increased. Time and circumstances multiplied difficulties; till at length the army was driven to a disgraceful capitulation, and annihilated.

From the accounts now before the public, it appears that Sir William Macnaghten was thwarted at a time when the safety of the army depended on his being cordially seconded by the military authorities. We are not certain that he will not be severely censured for having neglected at once to take on himself the responsibility of superseding the authority of General Elphinstone, and placing a more efficient officer and a more willing coadjutor at the head of the army. He might have exposed himself to the risk of censure had he taken this bold step, but a man who shrinks from such a risk is not equal to a great crisis. George the Third saved London during the riots of 1780 by calling out the troops of his own accord, when his Ministers seemed unwilling to incur the responsibility of such an act. He acted unconstitutionally on a great emergency; but he prevented the entire sack of the Capital; and the irregularity of his proceeding is entirely overlooked amidst the praise bestowed on his moral courage.

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Improvement in the Sungskrit College. —The last number of the *Calcutta Christian Intelligencer* informs us, that the Vedant will in future form no part of the public course of study in the Government Sungskrit College, and adds, that the friends of Missions must feel much pleasure at the announcement. We fear the Editor is rather too sanguine in his hopes, that the exclusion of this particular class of studies will advance the Missionary cause in any perceptible degree. The learning which is still cultivated—and without which indeed the Institution would cease to be a College of Sungskrit literature—indisposes the mind of the student quite as effectually for the reception of Christian truth, as the dogmas of Vedu Vyasu, unfolded in the Vedant. Indeed there is nothing either in the philosophical or the mythological system of Hindooism which can be reconciled with the doctrines of Christianity, and the pundits do not become one whit less Hindoos, and are not advanced an inch towards the reception of the Gospel when they cease to read the theology of the Vedanta. What may be the number of students who at the beginning of this year, were studying this abstruse and transcendental theology, we have not heard, but the number used to be *one in twenty* of the whole body. If the same ratio prevails at present, the cause for exultation lies within a very narrow compass, and is nothing more than that ten brahmuns have given up reading the works of the Vedant School—and will probably take up with the absurd Poorans, or the obscene Tuntras.

But it is a cause of congratulation, that a very great majority of the Sungskrit students have expressed the strongest wish to learn English. The study of our language commenced in October, and, in two months, 108 students out of 164, have enrolled themselves in the English classes. Nay, we are told that such is the avidity with which they seek English education that they need the curb as much now, as they formerly needed the spur. It has become necessary to inform them, that if they neglect their Sungskrit studies, they will be liable to expulsion from the College.

Here *is* a change, and a great change in an age of great changes. It is just eight years since the students of the Sungskrit College kicked the English language fairly out of the Institution. In the beginning of 1835, the English class was abolished, and the *Chundrika*, our orthodox contemporary, could scarcely contain his joy on the occasion. He considered it most unseemly, that any man engaged in the study of the holy shastras, should pollute himself with the barbarous study of English. His argument was irrefutable. If, said he, while any of the students may be engaged in the performance of religious rites, and pronouncing the holy texts of the Veda, some English word should rise to his lips, the whole service would be profaned, and he must begin the poojah over again. Out then with the study of English from the Sungskrit College! In eight years the scene is changed; these feelings of hostility have been exchanged for those of a directly opposite character, and it has become necessary to moderate the ardor of the students for English, by threatening them with expulsion if they give up their minds exclusively to it.

While we are on the subject, we may as well quote the reasons which the Committee of Public Instruction gave for the abolition of English studies in 1835. "This measure was not resorted to by us, until it had been established by the result of a long trial that it will not answer as a general rule to teach two learned languages to the same students in this country. The period usually allotted to education is shorter by two or three years than it is in Europe, and except in rare instances, the effect of teaching two such languages as English and Sungskrit, or English and Arabic, is to give the student a smattering of both without a competent knowledge of either—to overload his mind with words, without leaving him time for the acquisition of that knowledge as a medium for the communication of which those words are alone valuable." We

are rather curious to know by what train of reasoning the Committee of Public Instruction has reached so opposite a conclusion in so short a time. Is the present innovation likely to be accompanied in their estimation with the same disadvantages which were found to result from the former experiment; if not, by what process does the Committee hope to make the student *equal master of both languages*? To us it appears, that the opinion expressed by the members of the former Committee—of whom only *two* are now in the country, out of *eleven*—is equally consonant with reason and experience; that if the attention of the student is given with ardor to Sungskrit, he will neglect English; if to English, he will slacken in the pursuit of Sungskrit. We think the enthusiasm for English, which has now been displayed, cannot fail gradually to neutralize the Institution as a College of Sungskrit literature.

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PUBLIC GRIEVANCES.—A large and very respectable meeting of Native gentlemen was held last Monday week at the Hall of the Sungskrit College, when it was resolved to organize a new Society in Calcutta, for the acquisition and diffusion of information on all subjects connected with the welfare of India. Mr. George Thompson and six other European gentlemen were present on the occasion. The object of the proposed Association is as important as it is laudable. Accurate information in reference to the state of the people, and more especially of the productive classes, to the influence on public prosperity and individual happiness of the institutions of the British Government, and to the result during the last fifty years, on the condition of the agricultural population, of that conversion of Collectors of revenue into Landholders which was effected by the decennial settlement, is indispensible to the improvement of the country. We require to know whether the people are more wretched and destitute under the British than they were under the Mahomedan administration; how much of that wretchedness is to be fairly traced to defective legislation, and how much to the corruption of the native officers, without whose aid the business of the country could not be conducted. But the enquiry must not stop with the discovery of the cause to which this misery is to be ascribed; to be of any value it must point out how these grievances are to be remedied; how Zemindars can be made conscientious and considerate, and ryots courageous in the defence of their rights and honest in the payment of their dues; how native officers can be made faithful in the discharge of their duties, and European functionaries can be brought to feel more deeply the weight of their responsibilities. Should the enquiries be pushed, as they might be, to the original construction of the Government; it will be necessary not only to point out the defects of the very curious machinery which has been put together at different times, and by men of different minds, during the last seventy years, for the management of India—that any man can do—but to give us the model of a more perfect system of administration, better adapted than the present to the wants and feelings of a hundred millions of people.

From the speeches which were delivered at the meeting, we have some small misgivings as to the capacity of the members of the new Society for so great a task. We fear that some of them have been led to suppose that nothing is necessary to fit them to legislate for India, beyond a disposition to abuse the existing Government. We allude more particularly to the declamation of Baboo Dukhena Mookerjee, in which he poured the vials of his indignation on this unfortunate Government, and charged it with having repeatedly violated engagements the most solemn;—in the very Hall which that Government had erected for the encouragement of Native education. In any other colonial possession but that of Great Britain, this language would have been punished as seditious. Such a speech at Batavia or Samarang would have ensured the speaker, as the mildest punishment, transportation to Amboyna. And not twenty years since, a man would no more have dreamt of uttering such sentiments in Calcutta, than he would of engaging in a high-way robbery. The best general answer to the objections brought by him against this arbitrary, this perfidious Government is the fact, that he is allowed to abuse it with such perfect impunity in its own metropolis.

The only instance which the Baboo brings forward of this perfidy and this solemn violation of pledges, is the question of Resumptions. They have now been brought nearly to a close, and any attempt to defend the measure, though it may be done by a simple reference to the printed declarations of Government from the time when it took the Collections into its own hand in 1772 to the year 1828, would appear redundant. The only censure with which Government is really chargeable on this subject is, that it did not resume these lands earlier, and thus restore to the state the resources of which it had been deprived by the rapacity and villany of the Zemindars between 1765 and 1772, during its own minority.

The Baboo proceeds to the Courts of Justice in the interior. In Calcutta justice is perfect. We are happy to be assured of this. We have indeed heard that a Native, after having wasted sixteen years and two lakhs of Rupees in a law suit in Calcutta, and brought the Judges at length to a point, was informed that he ought to have brought his action at common law and not in equity. We have heard that a master had been held answerable for the fraud of his servant, but when that servant was arrested and prosecuted by his master, he was acquitted upon the principle that as he had carefully abstained from paying him what he had taken in his name, he could not be said to have defrauded him of that which was never in his possession. But we quarrel with no man's taste. If the members of the meeting are satisfied with this dispensation of justice, they are of course perfectly welcome to it.

The description however which the orator gives of the Mofussil courts—we have only the *Hurkaru's* report before us—is perfect. He says the streams of justice have been poisoned, even if the fountain head remained pure. By the fountain head he evidently alludes to the European functionaries; by the streams, to the Native Amlas. He speaks advisedly when he says, that it is "a system of bribery and corruption throughout," for the Government, with all its care and attention has hitherto been completely baffled by the venality of its Native officers. It has suspended them; fined them; and degraded them; but all to no purpose; the streams are not yet disinfected; the Shristedars and the Nazirs, and the Darogas still continue to sell justice to the people, in spite of every effort; and what is worse, the people are, we fear, by no means so averse to this traffic of justice as some may think. However parodoxical it may appear, the body of the people are somehow or other of opinion, that what is obtained without price is of little value, and we are mistaken if they would not rather owe the success of a suit to their own skill and management, and to the due application of motives, than to the virtue of others. But nothing can be more true than the succeeding sentence, "and thus it must remain unless the natives to whom justice is so dear, undertake the work of exposure and reformation." The remedy, as the Baboo observes, is in their own hands. Let the natives but undertake the work of reformation and the corrupt stream will be purified. Let him persuade the various native officials to refrain from bribery and corruption, and our Courts will become a model of excellence; oppression will disappear from the soil of India, and the administration of justice will become, if possible, purer than it was in the golden age of India, in the days of the holy sages of the Hindoo calendar, when the laws of Munoo occupied the place of the Company's Regulations, and every man who slandered a brahmun had melted lead poured down his throat.

After having disposed of the Courts, the Baboo proceeds to the last Charter, which ordained that no native of India should by reason only of religion, place of birth, descent or color, be disabled from holding any place, office or employment under the Company. Yet, says he, the law is a dead letter, for an education at one of the Company's Colleges in England is deemed an indispensible pre-requisite for all the higher situations in the gift of Government. This is abundantly true, but unfortunately it is without remedy; for the same law which removed all disqualifications from the natives, confirmed for twenty years the privileges of the Civil Services, the members of which are educated at Hayleybury. There is a rumour that but for this positive enactment Lord Ellenborough would have abolished the Civil Service altogether, and distributed its offices among the Military. The obstacle which the Governor General could not overcome, must continue for the next ten years to be an obstacle to the patriotic ambition of the Calcutta Baboos. They must bide their time. Perhaps on the expiration of the Charter, Parliament may see fit to abrogate Hayleybury, and distribute the Writerships as prizes among the students of the Hindoo College, more especially if they should continue to exhibit such eminent qualifications for Government, as the speech we are now upon, displays.

The speaker asks, if it was not right and proper that those who knew so much of the country in consequence of their having been born and educated on the soil, should be permitted to share the places of trust and emolument now monopolized by Europeans, and contribute their aid in the due administration of the law. It is most right, and most proper; and Government has done not a little towards realizing the views of Parliament, in opening new offices to native talent. It has established Deputy Collectorships, placed Baboo Russomoy Dutt on the bench as a Commissioner, and given the natives of the country original jurisdiction in all Civil suits of whatever amount, not excepting those in which Government itself is a party. In this respect Government has out-stripped the wishes of the people, for they appear to be little satisfied with the distribution of justice by Native Judges, and consider the Native tribunals as no better than scenes of venality and oppression. But let that pass. It is true that Government has not thrown open the Supreme Council to Native ambition; but the country has other and

more pressing wants to be attended to, before we reach this consummation. To speak seriously, we venture to think that the country at large would be more benefited if the salaries of the Darogas and native officers of the Courts were raised to a scale, which, though it might not immediately secure honesty, would enable Government to enforce it more honestly, than if any of the alumni of the Hindoo College were appointed to the vacancy created in the Legislative Council by the departure of Mr. Amos.

In the hope expressed by the Baboo, that "the time would soon come when such an amount of public opinion would exist as would remove the evils of which they complained," we most cordially concur. This is to come to the point; it is to put the finger at once on the festering sore which debilitates the whole administration of justice. It is the want of public opinion in this country, that perpetuates public venality in spite of every effort of the state to remove it. The current of public opinion in the native community—the students of the Hindoo College always excepted—affords little or no encouragement to the growth of honest principles in the public service. No man is degraded in public estimation for adopting the process which has been in vogue in India during the last twenty centuries,—of turning his power into money. The native officer who has been confined in jail for years for the grossest peculation, re-enters society, on his liberation, without any stigma on his character. It is public opinion, and not the fear of legal consequences, which keeps the bench in England pure. That opinion is wanting here, and nothing can supply the absence of it,—no penalties, no rewards. Whenever those halcyon days arrive in which the man who has sold his official influence, and fattened on the spoil of a province shall be considered to have incurred the same degree of degradation, as the man who has eaten food with another of inferior caste, the task of Government in India will be abundantly lightened. We hope the discussions which the educated youths in Calcutta have now engaged in, will assist to hasten this period. We are happy to find their attention turned to the administration of public affairs, more especially of criminal and civil law. The more they examine the state of Courts, the more will they discover, that the remedy of existing evils lies more in the hands of the people, than of the Government; that if public opinion in the circle of native society be once enlisted on the side of truth, honesty, and justice, the defects of the European functionaries,—and they are by no means few—will be little felt. Without this aid, the most strenuous efforts of the most benevolent administration must be comparatively inefficient.

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The last Overland Mail.—An article from the *Bombay Times* will be found among our extracts, containing a very valuable notice relative to the receipt and despatch of letters by the Overland Mail. The number of letters sent to England from Bombay, on the 3d of February, amounted to 34,547; the number of newspapers to 12,157, in all 46,704. This is the largest single despatch of covers, on record, by 23.

Astonishing as this increase may appear, there is something still more astonishing—something almost incredible in the amount of covers received *from* England. In the department of letters indeed there is considerable reciprocity. We received 33,228, and we sent 34,547, a little more than letter for letter; but while we sent home 12,157 newspapers we actually received 33,908, which shews plainly that however unusual the interest which has been excited at home in our sayings and doings, the interest we feel in the transactions of England is nearly three times as great as the interest which is felt there in the transactions of India. Seven years ago, when the community in Calcutta petitioned the India Board for the establishment of a monthly steam communication, the number of letters sent and received was stated at 300,000 in the year, or 25,000 a month; it has now risen to 67,775 in a single month. The item of newspapers was not taken into the calculation at all, yet the number sent and received in a single month now amounts to 56,065. If the number of covers dispatched and received in a month, from the middle of January to the 3d of February, in the present year, be taken as a criterion by which to judge of the rest of the year, there will probably be dispatched during the year 1843, one million three hundred and sixty thousand covers, instead of three hundred thousand formerly contemplated; but the number will doubtless rise to a million and a half, and in another year or two, possibly to two millions. We stand amazed at this stupendous increase of communication; and ask how we ever managed to carry on the system of social and commercial intercourse, by way of the Cape. And this carries the mind onward to the future; and we enquire, how existence could be sustained in India if this regular supply of monthly nourishment was at once cut off, and we were again thrown on the resources furnished by the navigation round the Cape. But the spirit shrinks from the contemplation of such a calamity, and we exclaim, there cannot, there must not be another war, to break up this chain of communication, and place us again at a distance from the civilized world, and weaken the sympathies which bind us to our own land.

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The Meeting at the Hindoo College.—A meeting was held last week of the enlightened Native youth of Calcutta in the Hall of the Hindoo College, at which Capt. Richardson, the Principal of that Institution, was invited to be present. The business of the evening appears to have consisted in listening to an Essay of Baboo Dukina Mookerjee, the gentleman whose speech we have noticed in another column. It was of the same complexion with the speech. It was filled with the most unqualified abuse of the Government of India and its institutions, and was calculated, though it may not have been designed, to sow the seeds of dissatisfaction towards the British administration in the minds of the youths who surrounded him. It was loudly and repeatedly applauded by the auditory, more especially in those passages which denounced the public authorities with particular acrimony.

Capt. Richardson, after having listened for some time to this tirade, at length rose and expressed his regret that the youths of the Hindoo College should make so ill a use of the education they had received from Government as to join so heartily in the abuse of it. He maintained that the sentiments in the Essay bordered closely on treason, and that if this course was persisted in, he could not allow them the farther use of the Hall. This interruption exasperated the patriots, and the Chairman rebuked the Principal in severe language for his conduct, and called upon him to apologize for it. In the report furnished by the *Hurkaru* of the proceedings, it is asserted that the Principal expressed his regret for what he had said, and retracted his censure. A letter under his own signature, which appeared in the journals of Tuesday, however assures us, that while he expressed his regret for having, as they asserted, wounded their feelings, he refused to qualify his opinion of the impropriety of such addresses.

We have no doubt that Capt. Richardson was actuated by the purest impulse in the course he pursued. He must have felt no little mortification to find the intellectual advantages which Government had afforded the youth, employed in undermining its authority. He felt doubtless the impropriety of allowing the Hall which had been built by Government for the purposes of education, turned into an arena for seditious declamation. Still we regret that he interfered publicly on the occasion, and thus afforded the patriots an opportunity of representing themselves as the martyrs of freedom. Perhaps there is nothing so entirely harmless as these declamations of the young Baboos of the Hindoo College. A Government that has stood the fire of the Mahomedan press, in a period of great excitement, when its denunciations were supported by a reference to the army before Herat, which was said to be destined for the reconquest of India, can have nothing to dread from a few disaffected harangues in the College Hall of Calcutta, from men who have not the slightest influence in the country. Whatever information these essays contain which may tend to enlighten the minds of the public authorities, as to the cause or the remedy of public grievances, will be received with thankfulness. The seditious froth, Government is strong enough in the benevolence of its motives, and in its physical energies, to despise. The best mode of treating such orations, is to take no notice of them, whether delivered at the College Hall, or the Town Hall, or any Hall in Calcutta.

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The Calcutta Bible Society.—Amongst our Selections will be found a paper which has been communicated to the *Christian Observer*, and ourselves, by the Committee of the Calcutta Bible Society; and to which we are desirous of calling the attention of our readers. The subject of the paper is the spelling of the name *Jesus*, in the Oordoo translations of the Scriptures: a matter of no very great importance in itself; and about which we see no great reason for differing from the choice the Committee has made in its orthography.

The subject however is exactly one of those admirably adapted to furnish a party *Shibboleth*. Perhaps the best rule, about the names of either persons or things, is, to use them in that way by which their objects shall be most readily and distinctly recognized. Etymological nicety is oftener a matter of pedantry, than of reason or utility. Some might contend it was so even in the case before us, notwithstanding the stress actually laid upon the original import of our Lord's name, in the Sacred Scriptures. It might be held, that the correspondence between the name and the work of our Redeemer was intended to make its natural impression at the time of his appearance; and being in fact incommunicable in the great majority of the languages of the world, its communication in any of them, after the beginning of the gospel, was of very secondary importance. At the same time the sacred associations of the name are such, as easily to cause its being raised to a symbol that shall be taken as a sort of test of reverence for Him who bore it: and so it may be fought about like any

other indifferent thing, made great by human wilfulness.

We are sorry to think there should be any approximation to this perversion in the present case, but cannot help fearing that there is. This question of spelling appears worthy of the consideration of the Bible Society: and, when it had been examined and decided on by the Committee, it was fit and proper to communicate the grounds of their decision through the press, to all who are engaged or interested in Biblical translations. So far we approve of the proceedings of the Calcutta Bible Committee. But, unless we are misinformed, they have done more. Their paper is introduced by a notification, that they have adopted a certain spelling of the name Jesus, in Oordoo translations of the Scriptures; and this intimation runs smooth enough. But we have heard it worded differently—or in the positive fashion, that the Committee will not print any Oordoo translation of the Scriptures, the author of which will not consent to adopt the Committee's spelling.

Now if this be the meaning of the Committee's resolution, we think it improper to the last degree. It is not right, by dictating to them in this way, to reduce Biblical translators to mere literary hacks. Much less is it right for any Committee to assume to themselves the office of publishing the word of God under their authority, as if it should not pass current without their *imprimatur*. The only legitimate way to get at pure translations is by successive improvements on what has gone before, unobstructed by prescription and favouritism. And since Bible Societies have begun to single out particular names and terms, which they insist are to be translated and spelt as they choose to determine, under pain of forfeiture of all assistance from them, there is no saying to what length they will go. They are as liable to error as other bodies of mere men; and it is impossible to say, how soon their resolutions will pass from such harmless subjects as the spelling of names. By their interferences the Parent Bible Society has cut off the Baptist Denomination from its confederation. It also turned away a worthy Presbyterian translator, the Rev. W. Glen of Persia. The Calcutta Auxiliary appears fully disposed to keep pace with its Parent in giving occasion for offence. We would earnestly recommend their stopping in this course. Let the translators who favour them with their services have all the counsel and assistance that can be given; but let not counsel take the form of imperative orders, or be inforced by pains and penalties.

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MR. BLUNDELL.—We are enabled through the kindness of a friend to present our readers with the following sketch of the services of Mr. Blundell, the Commissioner of the Tenasserim Provinces, who will shortly be superseded by Major Broadfoot. We have already expressed our opinion of this supercession, which is not only unjust towards Mr. Blundell, but forms a pernicious precedent. At the same time, no man will begrudge the defender of Jellalabad, any reward, however great it may be. But we are happy to learn, from general yet uncontradicted rumour, that the prospect of Mr. Blundell's succeeding Mr. Bonham in the Government of the Strait's Settlements, is exceedingly probable. In that case the personal injustice towards him will have been amply redressed.

### MR. BLUNDELL.

A successor to Mr. E. A. Blundell, in the important office of Commissioner of the Tennasserim Provinces, having been nominated by the Right Honourable the Governor General, we are sure the following sketch of the character and public services of that gentleman will be interesting to the public and useful to his fellow servants.

Mr. Blundell was educated at the India Company's Military Seminary at Addiscombe, where he made such progress in Mathematics and Fortification as to gain one of the first appointments of his season in the Bengal Engineers; but as he had displayed much general talent at the examination, his friend, the late Sir George Robinson, predicted that he would soon rise to distinction in the Civil Service of the Company, and recommended him, instead of coming to Bengal as a Cadet of Engineers, or remaining in England to enter Haileybury College, to proceed at once as a Writer to the Presidency of Prince of Wales's Island, offering him, at the same time, an appointment to that place. He accepted this offer, and arrived at Penang in the year 1821, just as the Governor, Mr. Phillips, was organizing a plan for settling the Landed Tenures of the island, which had become involved in the utmost confusion. His knowledge of Surveying came immediately into use, and he was appointed an Assistant to the Collector of Land Revenues; and shortly after, his readiness at figures and excellent habits of business, led to his being employed also at the Custom House, where, owing to his immediate superior, Mr. A. D. Maingay, having been made Superintendant of Province Wellesley, he finally had the entire charge, notwithstanding, at this time, he had not been four years in the service. During part of the year 1825, Governor Fullerton further employed him as Secretary to Government. But although his services were so much in request, he found time to acquire a thorough knowledge of the Malayan language, in which he passed a very creditable public examination, and he made himself proficient in the Hindoostanee tongue also.

In the year 1825, the Governor General having determined upon establishing a Civil Administration in the newly conquered Burmese Provinces of Tavoy and Mergui under the direction of the Governor of Penang, and Mr. Fullerton having, most happily, selected Mr. A. D. Maingay for the office of Commissioner of those places, at the earnest request of that gentleman, Mr. Blundell was appointed to accompany him as his Assistant. From the commencement of the Burmese war in the year preceding, Mr. Blundell had been giving some attention to the Burmese language, and consequently, very shortly after he had been placed in civil charge of Mergui, he qualified himself sufficiently, not only to communicate freely with the people under him, but to translate all Mr. Maingay's rules and regulations for the judicial and fiscal administration of the new territory.

In 1827, when Moulmein was added to Mr. Maingay's charge, he removed Mr. Blundell from Mergui to the former place, in order to assist him to introduce the new civil administration into that large and more important Province; and in 1829, when Colonel Burney was ordered to proceed to Ava as British Resident, Mr. Blundell succeeded him as Deputy Commissioner at Tavoy, and took charge of the two southern Provinces of Tavoy and Mergui, where, in the following year, after having visited every village in them, and with great personal exertion, he completed a new Settlement of the Land Revenues for a certain fixed period, on terms satisfactory to the people and advantageous to the Government. About this time also he was employed by Mr. Maingay to visit the Siamese Chiefs to the northward of Junk-Ceylon, and this mission led him to turn his attention to the Siamese language, and to acquire a competent knowledge of that tongue also.

In 1831, Colonel Burney having reported the necessity for his quitting Ava for a time on account of the impaired state of his health, Mr. Maingay deputed Mr. Blundell to relieve that officer, and he, accordingly officiated for several months as Resident at the Court of Ava, when his intimate knowledge of the Burmese language, excellent temper and mild manners rendered him an especial favourite with the late King and the whole of his Court, and particularly with the *Philosopher*-Prince of Mekkhara, and the present Monarch, then Prince of Tharawadi, who, on the departure of Mr. Blundell, expressed an earnest hope that he would soon return to them. Whilst at Ava, he obtained copies of a great number of Burmese works on their religion, history and laws, and perused most of them with the aid of his friend, the Prince of Mekkhara, and hence, he became not only the most fluent speaker in that language, but unquestionably, the best read in Burmese literature of any Englishman in existence. At Ava also he found time to acquire some knowledge of the Persian language.

In the year 1833, when Mr. Maingay left Moulmain for the purpose of proceeding to Europe, Mr. Blundell succeeded him as Commissioner of the Tennasserim Provinces. He has therefore now been in this important and most responsible charge for a period of nearly ten years, and if the happiness and well being of the governed ought to form the first objects of a Governor's duty, we know that the whole Native population of Tennasserim will declare with one voice, that they owe a large debt of gratitude to Mr. Blundell, and that they can never expect to meet again with so kind, considerate and popular a chief. In manners mild, in temper imperturbable and always cheerful, in business indefatigable, patient almost to a fault, active, intelligent, zealous, accessible to the meanest at all hours of the day or night, and when we add, an intimate acquaintance with the language, laws, customs and prejudices of the people under him, we may surely say, that such qualities,

> "Rare in their separate excellence, matchless,
> in their combination,"

render Mr. Blundell one of the most able and valuable public officers now in the service of the India Company. We appeal to many Gentlemen who have visited Moulmain from the three Presidencies and seen Mr. Blundell in the midst of his labours, to say whether we have exaggerated one iota in this representation, and we well recollect hearing a high public officer, who inspected the Provinces in 1828, declare, that he had never seen so young a man as Mr. Blundell then was, exercise the extensive power and authority with which he was vested, with so much forbearance and consideration towards the Natives. In his private character also we know him to be liberal, charitable and hospitable, but we desire here to notice his public merits only. His mind was always intent upon devising means for developing the resources of the Provinces, and encouraging their commerce and agriculture, and he freely parted with large sums out of his own private means to induce others to bring the Tin and Iron ore found at Tavoy and Mergui into notice in England, and to engage in the cultivation of Cotton and Sugar at Moulmain. Captain McLeod's and Dr. Richardson's Missions to the Shan countries and the frontiers of China and to Ava and Siam, the arrival of ships at Moulmain from England direct, as well from the Indian Presidencies, and the large number of fine vessels built there of late years of the teak of that place, are all proofs of Mr. Blundell's earnest and successful endeavours to extend and improve the Commerce of the Provinces.

It is true, that one or two European settlers at Moulmain have occasionally addressed letters to the Calcutta Newspapers in disparagement of some of Mr. Blundell's measures, but even they admit the integrity of his character and his rare qualifications for his office, and, on his approaching departure from Moulmain, we shall see how readily the large majority of the European settlers will join the Native population, in offering their testimony to the great merits of his long administration. It is true also, that the late Governor General did not entirely assent to Mr. Blundell's opinions as to the proper course of policy to be observed towards Burmah, but on this subject we can only allow ourselves to say, that Mr. Blundell's opinions were formed from an intimate acquaintance with the character and modes of thinking of the Burmese, and a personal knowledge of the character of the present ruler of Ava and all his Court, and his public spirit, zeal and manliness would not allow him to be silent when he believed his superiors were going wrong.

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## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

### THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

— The last *Official Gazette* contains the correspondence between Lord Stanley and Lord Fitzgerald and the Duke relative to the medals bestowed on the troops who have served in Affghanistan by Lord Ellenborough. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the officers and troops of her Army to wear the same decorations which have been accorded to the Company's troops.

— The office of Special Resumption Commissioner for the Patna division has, we learn, been abolished. The few cases on the file have been transferred to the file of the Judge. The rapid abolition of these offices, though evidently owing to the completion of the duties for which they were established, will be placed in the opinion of nine-tenths of the peo-

plete the credit of Dwarkanath's exertions at home. The great bulk of the community, down to the very boatmen who ply on the river at Calcutta, is strongly impressed with the idea that it was this object which took him to England.

— Moulmein papers to the 25th have arrived, but they are devoid of interesting intelligence. A new vessel of 600 tons had just been launched. She is, as usual, said to be well and faithfully built, and to reflect great credit, &c. &c. During the past year no fewer than *eight* vessels, of 2201 tons burden, have been launched at Moulmein, a town which had no existence sixteen years ago.

— The Roman Catholic Bishop of Ava, with a large supply of priests, had arrived at Moulmein.

— The *Delhi Gazette* says, the Civilians have at length received their boon from the Governor General; and that those of the North West Provinces have been informed that two, three, or five hundred Rupees will be lopped off from their salaries. The boon has, it must be confessed, been somewhat amusingly distributed. The tricolor ribbon of India to the officers; sweetmeats to the sepoys; double grog to the soldiers; and retrenchment to the Civilians.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

— The grand party given by Col. Powney, in honor of our successes in Asia, on Wednesday evening last, is described by those who were present as having been magnificent. The illumination was really splendid, and did great credit to the taste of the host. We have borrowed a brief description of it from one of our contemporaries.

— At the last meeting of the Agricultural Society, Dr. Griffith was appointed Vice President and Member of the Committee of Papers in the room of Dr. Grant.

— The latest accounts from Lahore state, that Dost Mahomed had arrived at that capital, where he had been very honourably received by Shere Sing. It seems a strange circumstance, that at the very time when Akbar Khan is said to be threatening an attack on Peshawur, and endeavouring to gather a large army of fanatics, and commence a religious war on the infidel Seiks, his father should be residing at the Lahore Court apparently on the most friendly footing with the chief. One of the last orders issued from Lahore was, to put five hundred maunds of gunpowder into the fort at Attock.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

— The *Bombay Times* publishes letters from Deejkote to the 17th January. This place is the Head Quarters of the large force now assembled in Scinde. Major Outram had arrived there from the Camp of Sir Charles Napier at Eemamgur, which place he has completely dismantled and destroyed, because the Chief fled from it with several lakhs of Rupees three days before the General reached it. It is now a heap of ruins. It is said that although the Chiefs of Hydrabad are most peaceably inclined, yet our troops are to march on that capital. The villages on the route have been deserted.

— We gather from the *Columbo Observer*, that the Bishop of Calcutta has publicly denounced the Tractarian doctrines at Ceylon as he did in Calcutta. The same paper states, that with perhaps one exception, the Colonial Chaplains there have imbibed the Oxford doctrines; and that many lay members of their congregation have been led into the same errors.

— General Shelton has been acquitted of three of the charges brought forward against him, and found guilty only of one, that of having entered on a clandestine correspondence with Ukbar Khan in order to procure forage for his horses. But as this matter was disposed of at the time by a censure for its impropriety, the Court have declined to pass sentence upon it; and the Commander-in-Chief approves of the Court's determination. He is therefore released from arrest, and directed to follow the remains of the 44th to England. Thus the Court Martials have all ended in the acquittal of the Prisoners.

— Another batch of Coolies is now under despatch to the Mauritius on the *Isabella Watson*. It is said that a great number of them consist of Coolies who had returned to India after having served their time on the island. If this be the case, it speaks strongly in favour of the treatment they received there.

— The Barque *Sultana*, of 353 tons, has just been brought up to Calcutta from the tail of the reef, by the Commander, without the aid of any pilot, as none was available when the vessel reached the Sand Heads.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

— The Mail of the present month was detained at Bombay from the 1st to the 3d, two days beyond the usual time; but the cause of the detention is not given; it is supposed however to be connected with the despatches of the Governor General.

— The *Colombo Observer* has seized the opportunity of the Metropolitan visitation at the island of Ceylon, to visit the Archdeacon with his especial indignation. One of the charges brought against the Venerable Archdeacon is, that of trafficing in Coffee; and there seems to be some ground for the accusation, for we find Bishop Wilson in his Charge alluding to it, and stating that he had made it a matter of especial reference to England.

— We have news from China to the 14th of January. It has reached Calcutta in less than a month. The Emperor continues to pour his wrath on the officers who were unable to prevent the successes of the English during the last war. Yih shan, Yih king, and Wan wei, "who ought to have been as disinterested, faithful and true in their public duty as an arrow is to its mark, injured the troops, wasted the public money, sat still and lost opportunities, turned their backs on the Emperor's favour, and deceived their own hearts, "than which there can be no greater crime." The Emperor, though the two former are his own cousins, has ordered them to be degraded and decapitated. There had been no fresh disturbance at Canton; trade was uninterrupted; though the merchants are said still to tremble for their safety. The High Commissioner Elepoo, arrived at Canton on the 10th of January to settle the Tariff, and the future commercial relations of the English and Chinese, and immediately placed himself in communication with Sir Henry Pottinger, who had asked the advice of the merchants on the subject of duties. Five of their body had been appointed a Committee to confer with him on the subject.

— Major Eldred Pottinger has, we perceive, obtained his furlough, and will proceed to England. Of those who have taken a prominent part in affairs beyond the Indus, four officers, Col. Shelton, Major Outram, Major Pottinger and Major Macgregor, will shortly be on their way to our native land.

— The Governor General entered the city of Delhi, with imperial pomp on the morning of Sunday the 5th instant, surrounded by a dozen or two of Nabobs, Rajahs, Vakeels, &c. all mounted on elephants. His Lordship, it is said, intended to pass a fortnight at Delhi, receiving the salaams of the Native chieftains.

— The copy of a letter from General Elphinstone, written at Buddeabad, the 23d February, has just been published. It was accompanied by an account of the "unfortunate occurrences" at Cabul, which ended in the destruction of the army. As those events have now passed from the sphere of politics to the province of History, we hope Government will permit these documents to see the light.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

— The Madras Government has just republished a letter sent out by the Court of Directors four years ago, prohibiting the employment of any Civil Servant in any district with the vernacular language of which he is not acquainted. It has been determined to attend strictly to this rule as far as practicable. It would be well if at this Presidency some arrangement could be made for giving effect to this Order of the Court; for it is a fact that many of the young Civilians are sent from College as *qualified for the service*, and employed in Bengal with the language of which they are so little acquainted, as to be unable to comprehend any thing of the documents or proceedings before them.

— We are happy to learn that the Governor General has appointed Sir Richmond Shakespear an Assistant to Major Sleeman in Bundlekund. The services of this distinguished officer in liberating prisoners, Russian and English, deserve the warmest return from Government. It was he who finally prevailed on the Khan of Khiva to release the Russians held in slavery through that Khanat, and who conducted them to the Russian frontier. It was ostensibly in consequence of this act, that the Emperor published his resolution not to interfere with the affairs of Central Asia. To Sir Richmond also are we indebted in a great measure for the release of our prisoners in Affghanistan, since there is every reason to fear that if he had not pushed on as he did, they would have been intercepted by Akbar's party. We have only therefore to regret that the post with which he is rewarded is of such inferior value, though we hope it will lead to something better.

— The *Hurkaru* states on the authority of a Mofussil letter that the brave Goorka Regiment was not entirely annihilated at Charekar, and that two hundred have at different times found their way to our own provinces.

— It appears that the Captain of the H. C. Steamer *Memnon* at Bombay has been fined 50 Rupees for delivering a packet from Singapore six days after the arrival of the vessel. The Captains of the *Mona* and the *Childe Harold* were fined 200 Rs. for the same offence.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

— The *Star* states that the Somnath Gates are not to be brought on to Delhi, but to remain at Brindabun. There we hope they will remain. However injudicious it may be to foster Hindooism by such a compliment, this procedure would be far less objectionable that the pompous conveyance of them to the sea coast, and the erection of a temple to receive them. The Governor General has acted wisely in altering his determination and preventing the exhibition of them at Delhi.

— The Bishop of Calcutta has, we find publicly acknowledged his error in having denounced the combs worn by the Cingalese, as symbols of idolatry. His Lordship stated that he had been misinformed on the subject.

— We are sorry to find it affirmed that Sir George Arthur, the Governor of Bombay, has announced his determination not to accept of invitations to the entertainments given by *Natives*. If the Governor General, or any subordinate Governor thinks it right to adopt the rule of refusing all invitations, whether presented by Europeans or Natives, we will not quarrel with his determination; but to draw a line of distinction between the two classes, is any thing but prudent or politic.

— The *Hurkaru* states that the aggregate amount of property stolen in Calcutta last year was, one lakh and sixty seven thousand Rupees, or at the *rate of four hundred and fifty-four Rupees* daily. But this simple fact, is not so strong a *proof of the inefficiency of the Police*, as would be afforded by the *number* of burglaries. Even in the best ordered police, large sums have been purloined by clever rogues. The whole of this sum might have been taken away in two robberies; and if there had been no others during the year, this would rather have been a *proof of the efficiency* of the Police.

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | *Co's. Rs. As.* |
|---|---|---|
| Capt. W. E. Baker, | ... to Dec. 1843, | 20 0 |
| Col. R. Benson, .. | ... to Sept. 1843, | 20 0 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rev. J. C. Thompson, ... | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| G. F. Edmonstone, Esq. | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| E. Bentall, Esq. ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| F. Cardew, Esq. .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. D. Simpson, ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| R. King, Esq. .. .. ... | ditto, | 26 | 8 |
| Lieut. Col. G. Tomkyns, | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| J. F. G. Cooke, Esq. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Messrs. Ker, Rawson and Co. | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. E. A. Stevens, ... | ditto, | 13 | 4 |
| J. H. Butler, Esq. .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| The Hon. J. C. Erskine, ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Major C. G. Dixon, .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| G. King, Esq. .. ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| J. E. Wilkinson, Esq. ... | to Oct. 1843, | 22 | 0 |
| The Secretary to the Bengal Club, ... ... ... ... | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. J. D. Ellis, ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Major Sturt, ... ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| R. Lowther, Esq. ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| B. J. Colvin, Esq. .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Jas. White, Esq. ... ... | ditto, | 40 | 0 |
| Lieut. R. Shaw, ... ... | to Feb. 1843, | 25 | 0 |
| R. Houston, Esq. .. ... | to June, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. W. A. Ludlow, ... | to May, 1843, | 18 | 0 |
| Dr. Heathcote, .. ... ... | to June, 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| Capt. Curtis, ... ... ... | to Oct. 1843, | 20 | 0 |

## BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The Secretary of the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta, gratefully begs to acknowledge the following sums :—

| | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| Captain Roxburgh, .. .. ... ... ... | 16 | 0 |
| James Hume, Esq. for Dec. .. ... ... | 8 | 0 |
| Ernest Gray, Esq. ... .. ... ... ... | 16 | 0 |
| W. Dunlop, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| F. Millett, Esq. .. .. .. .. ... ... | 25 | 0 |
| W. Oxborough, Esq. .. .. ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| Messrs. Yeatherd and Co. ... ... ... | 1 | 0 |
| Mrs. King, for Dec. ... .. ... ... ... | 2 | 0 |
| J. Pattle, Esq. .. .. ... ... ... ... | 40 | 0 |
| The Calcutta Baptist Missionaries, ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| L. W. Judah, Esq. .. .. .. ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| J. W. Alexander, Esq. .. ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Rev. W. S. Rogers, .. ... ... ... ... | 20 | 0 |

W. W. EVANS, *Secy.*

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

### ON THE NAME OF THE SAVIOUR, IN URDU TRANSLATIONS OF THE SACRED SCRIPTURES.

[The Committee of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society having resolved to adopt the form يسوع for the name of the Saviour in Urdu translations of the Sacred Scriptures, have recorded at length the grounds of their resolution in the following minute.]

The Committee having considered the different modes which have been proposed for adoption, in writing the name of the Saviour in the versions of the New Testament printed in the Arabic character, and the various arguments and objections by which they are severally supported or opposed, deem it due to the importance of the subject, as well as to the Missionary brethren, who have favoured them with their opinions, to record at length the reasons which have induced them to come to the resolution they have adopted.

An analysis of the returns which have been received by the Committee, shews the following result of the number of voices for each mode of writing the name :—

for عيسىٰ ........... 7

for يسوع ........... 3

for ايساع ........... 2

for يسوع ........... 2

The first is the present usual mode of rendered the name of the Saviour It has been followed with few exceptions for 1200 years, has been adopted in the Koran, and by all Mahomedan writers, and also in the *Persian* and Urdu publications of the Auxiliary Bible Society, until a very recent period when the fourth, or last mentioned mode was substituted. The second differs from the fourth only in the lengthening of the first syllable. The third is altogether new as regards the publications of the Society.

In the practice of hundreds of years, and in the opinions of some of the most experienced Missionaries in Upper India, the Committee recognize the necessity that is imposed upon them, of proceeding upon grounds the most sure, and for reasons the most satisfactory, in arriving at any conclusion opposed to that practice, or at variance with those opinions. They believe, however, that such do exist, and that they will be found on examination fully to support the resolution of the Committee.

The letters of the Hebrew root ישע to save, from which the name of Jesus is derived, are represented by the Arabic letters ي ش and ع, or in their combination يشع. The name of the Saviour is written in Hebrew ישוע, the letters of which would be represented in Arabic by ي, ش, و and ع, or in their combination يشوع. It will be seen that in both the root and the derivative the initial letter is י or ي, and the final letter ע or ع.

By Mahomedans the name of the Saviour is written عيسىٰ, thus directly inverting the proper order, and making the ع the initial, and the ي the final letter. Here is a clear violation of the principles which have regulated the orthography of all other Biblical names, for the name of the Saviour is the only one to which such a remark is applicable.

But there is a further serious objection to the continued use of the word عيسىٰ, inasmuch as it has no signification whatever, nor can it in any way be said to convey the meaning of the original word, to which it bears no affinity or resemblance. Of numerous Lexicons and other authorities which have been examined, the only one which professes to give the derivation of the name عيسىٰ is Shakespeare's Dictionary, in which the transposition of initial and final letters is the more clearly shewn by the Hebrew and Arabic terms being brought into juxta-position.

It may be urged as an argument for the continuance of the usual mode of spelling, that preceding translators, especially Martyn*, have adhered to it. It does not appear that Martyn was ever required to consider the point in the manner in which it is now brought before the Bible Society. No objection was raised in his time to the mode of spelling previously adopted; and it is possible that the subject did not present itself thus prominently to his mind. But even on the supposition that it did, there might have been various reasons for a translator adhering to the generally recognized mode of spelling in the infancy of modern Scripture translation, which do not tell with equal force at the present period.

But even Martyn himself might furnish an argument against the retention of the Mahomedan mode of writing the Saviour's name. The name of Joshua, which is derived from the same root as that of Jesus, occurs twice in the New Testament; once at Acts VII. 45, and again at Hebrews IV. 8. In his Urdu Testament Martyn has given the name of Joshua in the former passage as يسوع and in the latter as عيسىٰ. In his Persian Testament he has given the name in both places as يشوع. It is clear therefore that the name as spelt in Hebrews IV. 8, of his Urdu Testament was a mere oversight, and that he would have written the name of Joshua as يشوع or يسوع. There is not a single authority for making ع the initial, and ي the final letter of Joshua's name, nor has any one ever contended for it. And if so, the Committee cannot see with what force it can be maintained that a method directly the reverse should be adopted in regard to the name of Jesus.†

For the above reasons, and for others which will be hereafter alluded to, the Committee are clearly of opinion that the present usual mode of writing the Saviour's name should be abandoned. Whether by way of reproach‡, or whether for any other cause, it is manifest that the name has been corrupted by Mahomed and his followers, and it is the duty of the Church of Christ to restore it to its proper form and signification.

It remains to be determined what name shall be adopted in lieu of that which the Committee propose to discard. Two have been suggested, viz. يسوع and ايساع. The second and fourth above mentioned may be considered as the same for the purposes of this discussion. The arguments and objections for and against each of these names, the Committee will consider in detail.

It will be as well, before proceeding further, to advert to the practice which has been uniformly adopted by the several nations of Europe in their versions of the Holy Scriptures, in writing the name of the Saviour. In the original of the New Testament, the name Ιησους is the Greek form of the Hebrew ישוע*, and the name of Hebrew derivation is explained in the passage, αυτος γαρ σωσει τον λαον αυτου απο των αμαρτιων αυτων, by the word σωζω, which is the general rendering of the same Hebrew root and its derivatives in the Old Testament Scriptures. Every authorized version in existence has adopted the same plan, and, following the Greek in taking the Hebrew name, has given the explanatory clause of Matthew I. 21, in a similar manner.

Following this rule in the Arabic, Persian and Urdu languages, the name of the Saviour would be يشوع or, representing the Hebrew ש by the letter س as is frequently done in proper names, يسوع.

It is urged, however, in favor of the word ايساع that "its similarity of sound with the Mahomedan term points it out as the probable form of the Saviour's name before the Mahomedan era; that Mahomed either ignorantly or intentionally misspelt it, not venturing to attempt any change in the sound of the names of the renowned prophet of Nazareth, whose supernatural birth he allowed, and whose numerous followers were not to be offended; that at least there is no evidence to the contrary."

It cannot be that the author of the Koran ignorantly altered the Saviour's name. A commentary on the life of Mahomed, by Ibrahim of Haleb, published at Cairo in 1833, states that, "Warka, the son of Naufel, the cousin of Khadija, had become a Christian at the time of ignorance, (*i. e.* before Mahomed,) and translated the Gospels from Hebrew into Arabic." Whether this be true or not, the Koran bears internal evidence of the author's intimate acquaintance with the text of the New Testament Scriptures; and the marked corruption of the Saviour's name must therefore be ascribed rather to design than to ignorance†.

The conjecture that Mahomed would not have ventured to change the sound of the name of Jesus of Nazareth is equally improbable. If Jesus was the Saviour of the world, there was no room for the pretensions of Mahomed. If the very name of Messiah among the early Christians of Arabia pointed out him who bore it as the Saviour, there was ample cause why the false prophet should wish to see it for ever put aside. Something towards this end was indeed effected, when the mode of writing it was corrupted. But still in mentioning that name, the very sound proclaimed the great truth involved in it; and thus it was just as essential to the scheme of Mahomed that the sound, as well as the orthography, of the name of Jesus should be corrupted.

It cannot be disputed that there is no direct historical evidence to shew the manner of writing the Saviour's name in Arabic before the Mahomedan era; and though the Christian religion was early preached in Arabia, there is nothing to warrant the conclusion that any versions of the Scriptures in Arabic are older than the seventh century. But it is from the same period that the Mahomedan literature of Arabia takes its rise. Into the causes of this, it is not necessary to inquire; the fact is sufficient for the present purpose.

Now authorities concur in shewing that يسوع is the only name by which the Saviour is designated in the Christian literature of Arabia; and every version of the New Testament in Arabic to which the Committee have access has the name written in that form. The supposition then that Mahomed, though he did not scruple to alter the orthography, would not venture to change the sound of the name of the Saviour whom he denied, can only co-exist with the still more improbable supposition, yet unavoidable conclusion, that the Christians did not hesitate to alter both the orthography and sound of the name of the Saviour, whom they professed.

Though direct historical evidence of a period prior to the Mahomedan era is wanting, the committee would refer, in passing, to the evidence of cognate and kindred languages. The Syriac, to which the Hamayaritic dialect of Arabia was nearly allied, and the Hebrew, to which the Koreish bore a close affinity, both acknowledged the same form as that which is found in the existing Arabic versions of the New Testament. In fact the name of

* The first editions of Martyn's Persian and Hindustanee New Testament are here alluded to.

† In Greek both Joshua and Jesus are written Ιησους.

‡ ישוע נצרי, Jesus Nazarenus. Judaei literam ע detrahunt et scribunt ישו, vel quod negent ipsum esse verum salvatorem, vel quod alias ob difficultatem litera ע non pronunciari sed absorberi solet. Arabes scribunt עיסו Jaso, et in Alcorano עיסי Isai, per ignominiam literis transpositis.—*Schindler's Pentaglot Lexicon.*

* Vide Buxtorf, Schleusner, &c.

† Whether Mahomed was himself the author of the Koran, or whether others wrote it for him, the argument remains unaffected.

Jesus appears to have been known in the languages of Asia, the literature of which, for a period anterior to the rise of Mahomedanism, we possess, only as Yushúa or Yusúa. This is evidence strongly corroborative of the presumption that he was known by the same name among the early Christians of Arabia.

These considerations point out the form of يسوع as preferable to that of ايساع.

It is further urged however in favor of the word ايساع that "its signification renders it the most eligible of any that has been proposed; and that while ايساع is a regular Arabic form, يسوع is not."

There is no doubt that وسع the root of ايساع is the same root as the Hebrew ישע from which the name of Jesus is derived; and both have the same original signification of "amplitude" "enlargement." But while the Hebrew root and its derivatives are frequently, and in the Old Testament writings generally, used in the secondary sense of "safety," "salvation," "Saviour," the Arabic term is never used in that sense. No authority gives such a meaning to it; and what is more to the purpose on the present occasion, the Hebrew ישע and its derivatives in the Old Testament, though occurring about 350 times are never rendered by وسع or any of its derivatives, either in the Arabic, Persian, or Urdu* versions of the Scriptures.

Again, the very fact of the term ايساع having a signification which falls short of the full meaning of the name "Jesus" is, to the Committee, an objection to it, rather than any argument in its favor; and they think it would be better to leave the name in its Hebrew form, and with its full signification of Saviour, open to the inquiry of the reader, rather than to hold out any inducement to him to rest satisfied with the meaning of a name of limited import and power.

A further objection to the term ايساع is that واسع, another active form of the same root, is used by Mahomedan writers as an epithet of God. Perhaps this term cannot be better explained than by the Scripture passage, "Thou openest thine hand, and satisfiest the desire of every living thing." The objections to the use of the two forms of the same root intended to convey different ideas to the mind are clear and obvious.

The circumstance that يسوع has never been used as an Arabic form is that which, in the judgment of the Committee, gives it the preference over ايساع. It is *because* it has no meaning *as an Arabic word* that they would adopt it. They desire to follow the example of all the existing authorized versions of every language, and to transfer the Hebrew name, instead of making one for themselves; and instead of applying words of various significations to the Redeemer, to see the one name of "ישוע," "Jesus," "Saviour," the bond of Christian brotherhood throughout the world.

A third argument in favor of the term ايساع is, that "its sound is familiar in all India; and that the Mahomedans will never discuss the nature, character and work of يسوع."

Whatever name may be adopted in the Arabic, Persian and Urdu versions, the same will of course be employed in the Hindui; and to the Hindus, the largest portion of the population of India, it is immaterial whether the name be عيسى or ايساع or يسوع. In regard to Mahomedans, it can scarcely be expected that Christians should appeal to them on such a subject, or even yield to the prejudices of those who have shewn their hatred to the name of Jesus of Nazareth by corrupting it, and doing their utmost to despoil it of its power. Besides, it by no means follows that the Mahomedans would consent to take ايساع for عيسى, though similar in sound. The slightest alteration would be resisted by them just as obstinately and resolutely as one the most radical and complete.

It is added in favor of the word ايساع that "in all probability the Missionaries in the North-west Provinces would unanimously agree to its adoption." The proposition to adopt this term has been before them for the last five years, and the returns to the recent requisition of the Committee shew that but a very few are prepared to consent to it. Many of the objections to the term ايساع which have been already noticed are just as likely to be entertained by those who desire to retain the Mahomedan form, as by those who would substitute the form of يسوع.

* The first Urdu Bible is now passing through the press.

For the foregoing reasons the committee cannot hesitate to give the preference to يسوع over ايساع of the terms proposed in substitution for the present Mahomedan form. The reasons for giving it also the preference to the latter may shortly be considered.

*First*—By the best attainable evidence, and which falls very little short of direct historical testimony, it is shewn that يسوع was the name by which the Saviour was known among the early Christians of Arabia, and consequently was the name which Mahomed corrupted.

*Secondly*—The name يسوع signifies Saviour, which عيسى does not*.

*Thirdly*—It is the only name which holds out a prospect of uniformity and unanimity in the Christian Church of India. It has been adopted by the Baptist Missionaries, from 25,000 to 30,000 of whose version of the New Testament, either whole or in part, have been sent to the Upper Provinces, and by the Christian Translation Society for Upper India†. Those who have adopted this form, have done so upon principle; those who would continue the Mahomedan form do so apparently upon grounds of expediency. The Committee cannot doubt that the claims of expediency must in the end yield to those of principle.

And, after all, the question of expediency rests chiefly on the objection of the Mahomedan to call the Saviour by any other name than the corrupted one which he has applied to him.—The sentiments of the Committee on this point have already been stated; and they see nothing in the practical operation of those sentiments calculated to arrest the progress of the Gospel. They believe that the progress of the truth is more likely to be promoted by proclaiming the Saviour by the name, pregnant with meaning, given to him from heaven, than by perpetuating the corruption of it by those who deny his claims.

In coming to their conclusion on this very important subject, the Committee have not kept out of sight the fact that they are acting in opposition to the opinions of some of the most experienced Missionaries in Upper India.‡ They have felt indeed that this was the only real difficulty with which they had to contend, but they trust that it will not be one of long continuance. They are not aware whether their Christian friends have made the subject one of critical investigation, or historical research; but to these points the Committee would request their attention, and invite their brethren, whose cordial co operation on other occasions they most thankfully acknowledge, to unite with them, and other bodies, in their endeavours to restore the true name of the Redeemer to the Christian literature of the East. And at the same time that they thus seek the union and co-operation of their brethren in the Lord, the Committee would look up, humbly and believingly, to that divine Saviour whom they seek to honor, beseeching him so to over-rule and direct the hearts of his servants, that while "striving together for the faith of the Gospel," they may be "of one spirit and one mind" in all that concerns his glory.

* It is a remarkable fact that in an ancient Persian translation of the Gospels, of uncertain date, a copy of which is to be found in Walton's Polyglot, while the Mahomedan form of the name of Jesus is generally used, the form يشوع is given at Matthew i. 21 and 25, and Luke i. 31, and ii. 21. The translator evidently felt himself constrained to use the Hebrew form in passages wherein allusion is made to the meaning of the name.

† The Committee are informed that the same form has also been adopted by the Tract Society, since this minute was recorded.

‡ Some of the Missionaries did not reply to the Committee's circular. The opinion of the Baptist Missionaries as a body may be gathered from their having adopted in their version of the New Testament the form advocated by the Committee. One of the Missionaries who advocated the form of ايساع has, since this discussion commenced, withdrawn his objections to the Committee's proposition, and now concurs in their decision.

### BABOO DUKINA MOOKERJEE'S SPEECH.

Baboo Dukina Mookerjee then addressed the meeting in a lengthened and animated speech which called forth much applause. He congratulated those around him and his countrymen at large upon the arrival of Mr. Thompson on these shores. That gentleman had not come seeking silver or gold, but the real welfare of the children of the soil—(cheers.) He had not come to domineer over those whose ancestors had existed here for thousands of years, but to cast himself among them as a friend and a brother, without pride and without prejudice. Nay, Mr. Thompson had at a former meeting said that in all save religion, (and all men had a just right to enjoy their own opinion on that sacred subject) he could wish he were a Hindoo, that with his present views and feelings he might plead their cause as one of themselves, (loud cheers). For that noble sentiment he had at the time it was uttered given Mr. Thompson his hand, and claimed him as a brother, and should ever afterwards call him by the name of *Hindoo* Thompson, a title which he was sure all around him would be ready to confirm (general applause). An organization had been spoken of, and no native who knew any thing of the state of his country could doubt the necessity for such a step. Had not the Government repeatedly violated engagements the most solemn, the observance of which was essential to the security of property and the improvement and prosperity of the people? (hear, hear.) Need he refer to the resumption measure, a measure which exhibited the Government in the act of trampling on their own regulations and breaking their own most sacred pledges? Need he describe the terror, the distress and the ruin which this measure had brought upon thousands? Was it necessary to point to the manner in which justice was administered? Justice! no: out of Calcutta it was not justice. The streams of justice had been poisoned even of the fountain-head remained pure. It was a system of bribery and corruption throughout, and must remain so unless the natives, to whom justice was so dear, undertook the work of exposure and reformation. The last charter had ordained that no native of India should by reason only of religion, place of birth, descent, or colour, be disabled from holding any place, office or employment under the Company, but of what use was such a clause, while at the same time an education at one of the Company's colleges in England was deemed an indispensable pre-requisite for all the higher situations in the gift of the government? The law was a dead letter. Its benefits were unattainable. It opened the door with one hand, but effectually closed it with the other. And so it would be with regard to every similar law unless the people themselves took up their own cause. Was it not right and proper that those who necessarily knew so much of the country in consequence of their having been born and educated on the soil, should be permitted to share the places of trust and emolument now monopolized by Europeans, and contribute their aid in the due administration of the law? He had been much affected by Mr. Thompson's statement respecting the good feeling of many persons in England. They were bound to co-operate with such disinterested friends. They would be unworthy of the aid of those at a distance if they made no effort to serve their own cause. He trusted the time would soon come when such an amount of public opinion would exist as would remove the evils of which they complained. (Cheers). Mr. Thompson said the reference which had been made to the last charter, showed the necessity there was for taking some such course as he had ventured to point out. The present was the proper time to originate such enquiries as would result in the collection of all the information necessary to guide the Imperial Parliament when they should be next called upon to legislate for India. At the same time, let the existing charter be thoroughly studied and the benefits it guaranteed be claimed by all to whom its provisions applied. All that was now attainable should be sought, and plans matured against the renewal of the charter. (Hear).—*Hurk. Feb.* 9.

*Head Quarters, Camp Sirhind*, 31*st January*, 1843.

*No.* 8.—At a General Court Martial assembled at Loodiahnah, on Friday the 20th day of January 1843. Colonel John Shelton, of Her Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot, and Major General in the East Indies, placed in arrest by order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, was arraigned on the following Charges:

*Charges.*—1st. For having, during the time he was in Command of a body of Troops in the Bala Hissar of Cabool, between the 2d and 9th November 1841, and subsequently, after his return to the Cantonments, on or about 11th November 1841, prematurely, and without authority, given orders for the emptying of Ammunition Waggons, for the purpose of being refilled with grain for the Artillery Horses; the making up of bags to contain food for the Men, European and Native, and the Horses of the Cavalry; and other preparations for Retreat from Affghanistan: no instructions to that

effect having been issued by either the Chief Political or Military Authorities; and such order being calculated to create alarm and despondency in the troops.

2d.—For having, on or about the 10th of November 1841, in the presence and within the hearing of the Men of a Detachment, which had been immediately before dismissed from parade, made use of highly disrespectful language with reference to the late Major General W. K. Elphinstone, C. B., then Commanding the Troops in Affghanistan.

3d.—For having, on or about the period between the 11th and the 23d of December 1841, during the time that negociations were going on between the Envoy at the Court of Cabool, and the Insurgent Chiefs, for the cessation of hostilities, unwarrantably entered into a clandestine correspondence with Mahomed Akbur Khan, one of the said Chiefs, with the view to procuring a supply of forage for his own Horses.

4th.—For having, at Jugdulluck, on the 12th of January 1842, during the Retreat of the British force, from Cabool towards Hindustan, suffered himself to be taken Prisoner by the Enemy, by want of due precaution.

*Finding.*—The Court, upon the Evidence before them, do find as follows:

On the 1st Charge.—That the Prisoner, Major General John Shelton, of Her Majesty's 44th Regiment, did give the orders for preparations for a Retreat from Affghanistan, mentioned in the Charge; but the Court find, that the orders were not given prematurely, nor without authority, nor in the absence of instructions from the Chief authorities; and that the orders given were not calculated to create alarm and despondency in the Troops: the Court, accordingly, find Major General Shelton not Guilty of the Charge, and acquit him accordingly.

On the 2d Charge.—That the said Major General Shelton is not Guilty; and the Court acquit him of the Charge accordingly.

On the 3d Charge.—That the said Major General Shelton is Guilty.

On the 4th Charge.—That the said Major General Shelton is not Guilty; and the Court do fully, and honourably acquit him of this Charge.

In regard to the 3d Charge, the Court, being of opinion that the matter was disposed of at the time, by the censure for its impropriety, by competent Authority, abstain from passing any Sentence against Major General Shelton.

Confirmed,

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General, and Commander-in-Chief in India.*

28th *January*, 1843.

REMARKS BY THE COURT.

The Court deem it an act of justice to the witnesses examined before them, on the prosecution, to record the expression of their regret, at the terms in which Major General Shelton has alluded to them in his Defence; but the Court cannot close their proceedings without expressing their conviction that Major General Shelton was placed under circumstances at Cabool of a most unexpected, unusual, difficult and distressing nature, and that the evidence and documents before the Court, exhibit proof on his part of very considerable exertion in his arduous position, of personal gallantry of the highest kind, and of noble devotion as a Soldier.

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

I concur in the finding of the Court upon the first Charge, excepting that part in which it is implied, that "instructions" to prepare for Retreat had been, at some time anterior to the 11th November, given by the Chief Authorities.

No trace of written instructions can be found in these proceedings; neither does Major General Shelton bring forward the name of any Officer, by whom such were delivered to him, nor give the substance of such orders.

The grounds, on which this construction has been founded, are the following: That Major General Elphinstone was present when Sir W. Macnaghten expressed dissatisfaction at any arrangements being made for preparing bags, and did not censure Major General Shelton, for having issued such order without his sanction.

2dly.—That the mention of Retreat had been introduced into letters, which passed between the Envoy and General, before Major General Shelton returned from the Bala Hissar, on the 9th November; and again in his presence, on the 11th November, or thereabouts.

3dly.—That Major General Shelton asserts, that Major General Elphinstone give him instructions, to cause preparations for Retreat to be made: of which assertion the Court have given him the benefit.

Still the issue of any such instructions either by the Envoy or General, is not made clear; and, in the case of Sir William Macnaghten, the framing, even the proposing, any such order was more than doubtful.

The finding upon the 3d Charge is quite in accordance with the Evidence; but I fully approve of the Court's declining to pass any Sentence thereon.

The Major General's acquittal, upon the 4th Charge, is most satisfactory and complete.

Major General Shelton is to be immediately released from arrest, and to follow the remainder of Her Majesty's 44th Regiment to Great Britain.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General, and Commander-in-Chief in India.*

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COPY OF A LETTER FROM MAJOR GENERAL ELPHINSTONE, C. B., TO THE ADDRESS OF THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, SECRET AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Buddeeabad*, 23rd *Feb.* 1842.—SIR,—With the deepest regret I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, the annexed memorandum of occurrences, preceding and during the insurrection at Cabool up to this date.

2. The state of my health and mental sufferings, previous to and consequent on these unfornate occurrences, render me little competent to furnish such complete information as I might have done, had it not been for the total destruction of my entire staff and all official documents and memoranda, and I have only been able to remedy the deficiency, through the kind assistance of Major Pottinger and Captain Lawrence, who having aided me with facts and dates, I trust, however meagre the account may be, that its tenor is upon the whole perfectly correct.

3. I beg to be allowed to express my sense of the gallant manner, in which the various detachments sent out were led by Brigadier Shelton and of the invariably noble conduct of the officers, on those occasions, particularly of those, who fell leading their men, viz: Colonel Mackerell, Captains Swayne, Robinson, McCrea and Lieut. Raban, H. M.'s 44th Foot, Colonel Oliver and Capt. Macintosh, 5th N. I., Capt. Westmacott and Lieut. Gordon, 37th N. I., Capt. Walker, 4th Local Horse, and Lieut. Laing, 27th N. I.

4. I hope I may also be permitted to record my sense of the zeal and exertions of my lamented A.-D.-C. Major Thain and my Assistant Quarter Master-General Capt. Patton, both of whom were severely wounded, as also Captain Grant, Assistant Adjutant-General, and my A.-D.-C. Capt. Airy. I had inadvertently omitted Capt. Bellew, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, who at the storm of the Ruka-Bashee, and Mahomed Shureef's forts, evinced the greatest gallantry and volunteered to carry the powder bags.

5. From Brigadier Anqustil, commanding the Shah's force and Colonel Chambers, commanding the Cavalry. I on all occasions received the most cordial assistance, and I take this opportunity to record the ever ready zeal and gallant conduct of Capain Troup, Major of Brigade, Shah-Soojah's Force.

6. Throughout the whole siege, the utmost zeal was manifested by Lieutenant Sturt, engineers, and by Lieut. V. Eyre, Commissary of Ordnance, who in consequence of the paucity of Artillery Officers on all occasions volunteered his services, and was unfortunately wounded. Capt. Colin Mackenzie, Assistant Political Agent at Peshawur, volunteered to take charge of a body of Jezailchees, and was engaged in every affair, his and their conduct being most conspicuous.

7. The manner in which the soldiers, European and Native, bore up without a murmur against all privations and very harrassing duty at a most inclement season, was highly creditable to them, and more particularly the Horse Artillery, who on all occasions upheld the character of that distinguished corps.

8. Among the many valuable and promising officers, who have fallen in the recent retreat, I would especially mention Capts. Skinner and Hay, 61st and 35th N. I., Lieutenant Legeyt, Shah's 2nd Cavalry and Lieutenant Bird, Shah's 6th Infantry; the latter officer distinguished himself in the assault and capture of the Ruka-Bashee fort.

9. Of the surviving officers, my thanks are especially due to Major Eldred Pottinger, C. B., Political Agent, and Captain George St. P. Lawrence, Military Secretary, to the late Envoy and Minister, for their cordial assistance and co-operation since the death of their lamented chief; and to Captain W. Anderson, Shah's 2nd Cavalry and B. Bygrave, Field Pay Master for their zeal and alacrity in the performance of their duty under trials and difficulties almost unprecedented.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Sd.) W. K. ELPHINSTONE, *Major Genl. Late Commdg. the Forces in Affghanistan.*

—*Hurk. Feb.* 13.

FEBRUARY OVERLAND MAIL.

| | Letters. | Papers. |
|---|---|---|
| Via Marseilles........ | 10,347 | 7,844 |
| Via Falmouth........ | 22,792 | 3,472 |
| Foreign.............. | 1,408 | 841 |
| Total Letters.. | 34,547 | 12,157 |
| do. Papers.. | 12,157 | |
| Total... | 46,704 | |

No. of Iron Boxes 35; do. of Wooden do, 24: Total, 59.

The following is a note of the packet received by the steamer *Victoria* on the 14th January,—the Marseilles portion of which left London on the 6th December. The newspaper part of it is unprecedently great—quite enormous we should say:—

| | Letters. | Papers. |
|---|---|---|
| Via Marseilles........ | 4,310 | 8,983 |
| Via Falmouth........ | 27,373 | 24,500 |
| Foreign ............ | 1,545 | 525 |
| Letters.. | 33,228 | 33,908 |
| Papers.. | 33,908 | |
| Total.... | 67,136 | |

No despatches were received from the Governor General's quarters later than the 21st; so that no return could have been made to his last Overland letters, to which he appeared anxious to have replied.

We expect the *Cleopatra*, with the mails of the 4th January, about the 10th or 12th. She will scarcely bring replies to any India depatches: those of the 1st November having reached on the 4th December—two days before the last was sent away.—*Bombay Times, Feb.* 4.

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FESTIVITIES IN HONOUR OF OUR RECENT TRIUMPHS.

On Wednesday evening, Colonel Powney, Principal Commissary of Ordnance, set a *splendid* example, in every sense of the words, to the good people of the ditch, by giving a grand party in honour of the recent victories in China and Affghanistan. The illuminations, which extended to a considerable length along one side of the fort, were magnificent in effect, and of highly appropriate devices. The names of "Pollock"—"Nott"—"Sale"—"Gough"—"Pottinger"—"Parker," "Ellenborough" were blazoned forth in brilliant characters of gigantic stature—with "Peace in India"—"Peace in China"—"Captives recovered," &c., &c.—mural crowns, laurel wreaths, and the usual loyal devices, V. R.—P. A.—crowns and Ostrich-feather. The effect from the strand road was most imposing, and crowds were gathered outside to gaze upon it. Within doors everything was equally superb—the only fault being, that the rooms were a *leetle* too much crowded. That numerous and respectable assembly, which goes by the name of "all the world and his wife" was there, including Sir Hugh Gough, and other lions of the first water. The music, under the superintendence of Mr. Linton, who was assisted by all the professional and amateur talent of Calcutta, was most excellent—the walks along the garden on the parapet of the fort most enticing—the supper, of course first-rate—and the jugglers, &c. in the booths all that they ought to have been.—*Hurk. Feb.* 10.

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Mr. Amos has gone home, and the *Friend of India* says 'it is much to be questioned whether, while the last Charter continues in force, any Act of the Council would be valid, without the presence of such a Member.' There is no question about it: the Charter requires no such Member. The Government can pass no *law* or *regulation* as the Council now stands, not because Mr. Amos is gone home, but because there *are not Members to* form a quorum, which must consist of three besides the Governor General for the purpose of legislation. The Governor General loses his voice by absence, as the Act requires that 'all laws and regulations shall be made at some *meeting* at which the said Governor General, and at least three of the Ordinary Members of Council *shall be assembled.*' The Honorable Mr. Prinsep and Col. Casement are the only Members in Calcutta, the Hon. Mr. Bird being the Governor General's representative and exercising all his powers under a specific enactment. The *Friend* adds—'and it is generally understood to be the wish of Lord Ellenborough that thus it should remain'—that is without a successor to Mr. Amos. If the Lord of Lollipops means that he wants to see the *Law Commission abolished* we heartily agree with him, but a successor to the Council, to sit at meetings for making laws, must be appointed under the Charter, unless indeed the inconvenience is to be faced of having only the exact number that are necessary to form a quorum.—*Cal. Star.*

### THE SANGSCRIT COLLEGE—IMPORTANT TO EDUCATION.

We extract the following items from the last Annual Report of the Sangscrit College, which, we are sure, will afford sincere gratification to those who desire to see European knowledge pierce the Cimmerian gloom of Brahminism, "Under orders of the Honourable *the Court of Directors*, and of the Government of India, and consonant to the wishes of *a very great majority of the students*, *English* classes were established in October last, and since their establishment, up to this period (27th Dec., 1842), 108 students are now enlisted in the *English* classes, the whole number on the list being now 164. The time for study in the English classes has been fixed at *two* hours daily. The *avidity* with which the students seek *English* education is such, that the section apprehending the neglect of their Sangscrit studies, considered it proper to notify, that if any of the students failed very materially in any branch of Sangscrit examination at the annual and half yearly examinations, he should be liable to expulsion from the College." It is important that Sangscrit studies should be prosecuted with vigour in this country; but the Sangscrit College under its present management, is inadequate to that object. As the vernaculars should be combined with the study of English, so should English be taught simultaneously with the Sangscrit. Missionaries can have little hope of making any religious impression on Brahmins, so long as their minds are mystified by the subtleties and abstruseness of Sangscrit lore; as well might we attempt to make the principles of common sense self-evident to an admirer of Berkley's Idealism, or Thomas Aquinas Schoolmen's web. The murky haze of Vedantism and Sangscrit metaphysics does not allow of an opening for the beams of the Sun of Righteousness to penetrate. Could the Brahmins be induced to co-operate in the spread of European knowledge as Mr. Wilkinson aimed so strenuously after, a mighty impediment to the reception of truth would be removed.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

### NEW PERIODICALS.

Periodical literature is of great importance in the present day—by diffusing knowledge previously stored up in bulky folios—exciting a taste for reading, and calling forth talent in short essays, &c. It is important that those vehicles should be rendered *subservient* to the cause *of religion.* America first set the example in this respect. India is imitating it. We have lately received through a kind friend some numbers of "The *Morning Star*," a weekly periodical issued at Jaffna in Ceylon, containing articles on Missions, native customs, religious intelligence, &c. both in the Tamul and English languages. It is calculated to be useful to the Native Christians in Ceylon. On observing the cumbrous nature of the Tamul characters, we wished that Ceylon had only some Trevelyan who would agitate the question of introducing the Roman character. This is the second weekly periodical of a religious nature started in Ceylon; the former one was discontinued because it "had plenty of subscribers who did not pay." As education and the English language are making rapid advances in Ceylon we hope there will be sufficient interest excited to support this one.

The *Madras Christian Herald*, a weekly publication, at the low price of 8 Rupees per annum, also deserves notice. It is conducted by an Evangelical Churchman, a Chaplain, on the principles of the *Church of England Magazine.* We hope it may check the spreading of the pestilential principles of Tractarianism which are so rife at Madras. Why should there be so much political news in it?—*Christ. Intelligencer.*

### THE CONVERSION AND BAPTISM OF A HINDOO YOUTH.

A student of the Hindoo College, (2d class, senior department,) named Modoosoodun Dutt, had for some time past determined to renounse the religion of his fathers and to embrace Christianity. It is very singular, that before he had actually made up his mind to take this step, he had received no clerical instruction whatever,—having been in the habit of reading books and tracts by himself. A few weeks ago, he presented himself before a clergyman, in Calcutta, as a catechuman, and stated his willingness to embrace *the religion which reason, conscience, experience, all conspired to tell him was the true one.* He was shortly after introduced to the Archdeacon, who was highly satisfied with the proofs he exhibited in himself of a sound faith and a well-grounded conviction. His relations having been men of wealth and respectability, he was subjected to a great deal of annoyance and trouble. He withstood their opposition with great firmness and continued unshaken in his determinations. A thousand rupees in Government security were sent to him, with a request, that he should immediately take his passage to England and get baptized there,—that no obloquy might be cast upon his family by his embracing Christianity on the spot. He refused to accept of the gift upon such conditions, and was baptized in the Old Church last Thursday, by the Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry. He had been accustomed to write poetry in the Hindoo College, and several of his productions were printed in the *Literary Gazette* and other periodicals. He composed a hymn on the occasion of his baptism, of which the following is a copy:—

HYMN—BY M. S. DUTT,
[A HINDOO YOUTH.]

I

Long sunk in Superstition's night,
By Sin and Satan driven,—
I saw not,—cared not for the light,
That leads the Blind to Heaven:

II.

I sat in darkness,—Reason's eye
Was shut,—was closed in me;—
I hastened to Eternity
O'er Error's dreadful Sea!

III.

But now, at length thy grace, O Lord!
Bids all around me shine:
I drink thy sweet,—thy precious word,—
I kneel before thy shrine!

IV.

I've broke Affection's tenderest ties
For my blest Saviour's sake;—
All, all I love beneath the skies
Lord! I for Thee forsake!

*9th February*, 1843.—*Hurk.*

*To Correspondents,*

*I. H. S.* next week. We could not command time for the explanation we wish to give with it.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE PRISONERS STILL IN AFFGHANISTAN.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—In your issue of the 5th instant, you forcibly and ably alluded to the events of the past year, especially the providential and happy deliverence of our captives, at the eleventh hour, from a hopeless and dreary captivity; all hearts must respond to this feeling: but one sad and painful omission has been made on our retirement from Affghanistan: shall no effort be made to rescue the still remaining unfortunate but faithful Sepoys and followers left in the enemy's hands? And *such* an enemy: if reports are at all to be credited, it is much to be feared that we still left *many* Hindoostanees to linger out a sad servitude, and experience the revenge of our enemies. Surely *some* effort, for the sake of our honour and humanity, should be made to recover those still missing. Why was not their release made a condition of Dost Mahomed's? who has been sent so hurriedly back, it would have been a simple and efficient one. The "*Hurkaru*" of the 6th instant reports the sale of these unfortunates into Toorkistan slavery. Let whatever good faith or feeling Dost Mahomed *may* possess, be appealed to; and a liberal sum (300 Rupees or more) be offered for *every* sepoy and camp follower produced. Government *ought* to bear this; if not, the Affghan fund—it is probably the *only* means *now* left of rescuing them. And as their value to the Affghans is small, it might yet avail. The *Dost* at least would *trust* us *for payment*, and be perhaps *disposed* to listen to us; at all events something should be *tried*, and the unhappy creatures not given up unpitied to their sad fate; hoping you will advocate their cause in your able columns,

I am,
YOUR CONSTANT READER.

*Madras, 21st January*, 1843.

## EUROPE.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.—The half-yearly general meeting of the above company was held on the 30th ult., when the fourth report from the Court of Directors to the proprietors was read by the chairman, Sir John Campbell, K.H. Want of space prevents us from doing more than briefly noticing some of the leading points of this document, which is ably drawn up. The Company have two efficient steam-boats on the Nile, and two iron luggage-boats and two packet-boats on the Mamoudia Canal; these means are ample for the water navigation through Egypt, a distance of 160 miles—viz. from Alexandria to Cairo. From the latter place to Suez, across the Desert (eighty-four miles), the directors state that the conveyance is not so convenient as it ought ere this to have been, and that if they continue to find it impracticable to procure the facilities for the public which they have a right to expect from the parties who have hitherto been connected with this branch of the company on fair terms, they will no longer hesitate to put into operation the Egyptian Oriental Transit Company, which will assuredly place the whole transit through Egypt on an improved and efficient footing. Every facility has been given to the company by his highness the Pasha, who has granted firmans for navigating both the Nile and the canal by steam; he has also established telegraphs across the Desert, and is now taking measures to erect a coal depôt at Alexandria, and a large hotel at Suez, at the expense of the Egyptian government. The surplus profits of the company on the 30th Sept. last amounted to 34,539*l* 13*s.* 5*d.*, after paying 12,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* as premiums for insuring their vessels; the amount insured for is 220,000*l.* The reserved fund to provide against loss by the damage or deterioration of the property is 21,500*l.* The expense hitherto incurred by wear and tear of the shipping has been made good and paid out of the profits before closing the year's accounts. Of the 11,493 shares issued, 1,085 were taken in Calcutta; 1.023 in Madras, and the remainder in Great Britain. The amount paid up on them is 432,838*l.*, leaving instalments not yet called for of 141,82*l.*, which is stated to be fully sufficient for the existing engagements of the company. A dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum was declared, and the proprietors seemed highly satisfied with the report.—*Atlas.*

COAL-MINE AT SUEZ.—It is said that a valuable coal-mine has been discovered at Suez. If true, this is very important to the Bombay steamers, as coal there now costs 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton.—*Ibid.*

SUGAR MAKING IN JAMAICA.—The Jamaica planters, we observe, are beginning to seek after improved modes of cultivating their great staple sugar. At a meeting of the St. Thomas in the Vale Agricultural Society, held on the 17th of September, a resolution was adopted, offering a prize "to the overseer, attorney, or proprietor, who shall make the greatest quantity of produce at the least proportionate expense." The prize is to be a silver cup, value thirty guineas, to be competed for on the 1st of November, 1844. The gentleman will, of course, have an eye to the quality, as well as quantity, of the produce; and will scarcely sanction any attempt to raise the price by enforcing reduced wages for labour.—*Anti-Slavery Reporter.*

THE FRUIT TRADE is increasing. The supply this year to London of oranges, we are told, will be 58,183 boxes from St. Michael's, 6,096 boxes from Fayal, 9,763 boxes from Terceira, and 41,872 chests and boxes from Lisbon, with the other quantities received at the outports, besides the general supply of lemons, nuts, grapes, &c. make this an important branch of business. Hitherto a monopoly is said to have existed in the brokering department of this description of merchandise, which is now likely to give way under the spirit of competition introduced by some new firms who have started, and are transacting the necessary duties at rates much more reasonable than those usually charged.—*Times.*

PAUPERISM.—A Letter to Sir Robert Peel appeared in the *Chronicle* of Monday, giving, by means of statistical tables, a view of the alarming increase of Pauperism, which is adapted to excite the most serious apprehensions. The Writer, availing himself of the Reports of the Poor-law Commissioners, has brought into comparison the mean amount of the money spent by the Unions in 1837 and 1838, and the mean amount of the money spent in 1840 and 1841, in the maintenance and relief of Paupers; and the result of the comparison is, that, in the latter two years, the relief and support of the paupers, in England, cost upwards of a million more than in the former two years. The increase of half a million each year is equivalent to one-seventh, or 14 per cent. per annum. The average increase varies considerably in different counties, from 3 per cent up to 32 per cent. *In Lincolnshire* only, there is a small decrease. The counties in which the rate of increase is the lowest, are Warwickshire, Shropshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Huntingdon. The highest rate of increase is in Dorsetshire, Lancashire, Berkshire, Gloucestershire, Devonshire, Surrey, Sussex, Somerset, Monmouthshire, and the North Riding. In fifteen agricultural counties, containing a population of about three millions and a half, the increased amount is 270,902*l.*; while, in twelve of the principal manufacturing and mining counties, containing an equal population, the increased amount is 153,198*l.*; showing that the agricultural counties, with some exceptions, have far surpassed the manufacturing in the increase of their expenditure on the poor.

By another series of Tables, it is shown, that the amount and ratio of the increase of paupers have corresponded to the increase of expenditure. The number receiving relief, in England and Wales, in the quarter ending Lady-day, 1840, was, 1,199,529; and in the same quarter of 1841, 1,300,928; showing an increase of eight and a-half per cent. The proportion of paupers to the population varies from 1 in 20 in Derbyshire, to 1 in 7 in Buckinghamshire, Dorsetshire, Essex, Sussex, and Wiltshire. A decrease of pauperism, in 1841, appears to have taken place in five counties; viz. Cheshire, Cumberland, Devonshire, Nottinghamshire, and Southampton. Yet, in Devonshire, 1 in 10, and in Hampshire 1 in 9, are paupers. And, on comparing, as before, fifteen agricultural with twelve manufacturing counties, it appears, that, while the latter have increased their paupers 11,630, the former have increased nearly threefold that amount; viz. 32,562. While the average of paupers to the population, in the one case, is 1 in 13, in the other, it is 1 in 8. It further appears, that the increase of *able bodied* paupers is nearly equal to that of all other classes. In the county of Essex, the able-bodied paupers have increased nearly 3,000 in one year, or 33 per cent. Middlesex has increased its adult paupers from 15,290, in 1840, to 26,122, in 1841; and the increase on all descriptions of paupers has been 50 per cent. And, on comparing, as before, the agricultural and manufacturing districts, the astounding result is elicited, that, in a period of high prices of corn and cattle, the adult able-bodied paupers have increased twofold more in the former than in the latter counties.

In conclusion, the Writer observes:—

"The actual number of paupers forms no just guage of the vast extent of misery which pervades the land, and which is far more extended and prevalent than is generally supposed. There is in a large proportion of our population a spirit of independence, unsubdued by almost inconceivable privations, which refuses to become suppliant on the will of the relieving-officer, and submits to starvation and to gradual death, rather than be branded pauper. If nearly 30,000 individuals, able-bodied adults, have been added in one year to the list of dependants on the bounties of parish charity, how imperfect must all imagined estimate be of the wretchedness to which hundreds of thousands have submitted, in order to maintain their independence! And it is for this suffering and deserving class that the Legislator should exhaust his remedial measures, rather than allow the honest artisan to perish in uncomplaining want.

"These Tables do not show the evil in its full extent. They carry the scene no further than the middle of 1841. The Poor-law returns, up to March, 1842, will furnish details more black and alarming than any this paper contains. Visit the houses of our peasantry, and the dwindling stores of our lesser shopkeepers; count the tenantless dwellings, and the crowded cellars and attics; examine the furniture, or rather the lack of it, of clothes, and of bedding; and you will find that everything bears out the fearful truths which these Tables so plainly indicate.

"The evil is not yet at its full. It is not yet sufficient, that in some parts one in seven of our people are paupers; that the expense of maintaining them has increased 30 per cent.; that our adult paupers have increased one-third, two-fifths, ay, even, in one case, two-thirds in one year. Each succeeding year has aggravated this history of destitution; and, if Providence interpose not, a cry of universal pauperism will fill the land."—*Pat.*

HANOVER.—The Municipality of Hanover went to King Ernest with a congratulation on his son's marriage, begging that he would take this opportunity of giving up his prosecution of the City Magistracy. King Ernest bade the worthy citizens to go about their business, and not to trouble him a fourth time on the subject.—*Ibid.*

PRUSSIA.—The *Prussian State Gazette* publishes an ordonnance respecting the mode of deliberation in the commission of the States. The following are the rules or articles:—

"Art. 1. The chief of the department or the province, where the object of the deliberation exists, must conduct the deliberation as royal commissary. He is supported in his function by a marshal, chosen from the members by the King.

"Art. 2. The King will also choose the secretaries.

"Art. 3. All communications to the commission come from the Government through the Home Minister. The article mentions other forms.

"Art. 4. The Minister arranges the order of deliberation, if more than one proposition be presented.

"Art. 5. The members for each province will assist.

"Art. 6. A memoir on each question shall be presented to each member previous to discussion, and a project of the law, if such be proposed.

"Art. 7. The deliberation opens by a statement, which the chiefs of departments get prepared, containing general considerations. But explanations may be joined to the statement.

"Art. 8. Members are called on alphabetically to give their opinion. Each can speak but once, and on the question exclusively; else he will be called to order by the Marshal. But the chiefs of departments can speak as often as they please.

"Art. 9. Orators can only address the chief of department, not the person they may wish to refute.

"Art. 10. A chief of department is judge of whether a summary of the discussion need be taken or not.

"Art. 11. There are times of free discussion, when each member can speak as often as he pleases; and the Marshal points out who shall speak when two have risen at the same time.

"Art. 12. The Marshal closes the debate, when no one demands to speak. He may also close the discussion, unless three members should demand a vote as to the continuance or not of the debate.

"Art. 13. After the debate, the chief of department puts the vote, and states it.

"Art. 14. No vote is necessary, when there has been no divergence of opinion.

"Art. 15. Votes are to be given alphabetically, but different letters beginning at different times, in rotation.

"Art. 16. A summary of the deliberations and the results will be drawn up. This summary is to contain, besides the statement of the discussion, 1. An account of the different opinions (without entering into the detail of the arguments of the several members), as well as observations made by the head of the department, or by the *employés* present, either to give explanations or to rectify errors. The names of the orators to be inserted after the summary; 2. The questions upon which the assembly shall have voted, and that in positive terms; 3. The result of the vote, as well as the vote of each committee.

"Art. 17. The summary is to be read over in the next sitting for observation and assent.

"Art. 18. The summary is to be sent to the Minister of State.

"Art. 19. The final act shall not be published; but the Home Minister closes the assembly."

The King of Prussia has exempted from the censorship all publications of more than 20 sheets. The expected law on the press has dwindled to this.

The *Prussian State Gazette* announces, that the Committees of the Provincial States had resolved, by a majority of 90 voices to 8, that it would be advantageous to the country to construct railroads through the several Provinces of the kingdom.—*Pat.*

The *Journal des Debats* states that, according to the official returns made to Government on the 1st instant, the population of the kingdom of France amounts to 34,494,875 inhabitants, divided amongst 363 arrondissements, 2,846 cantons, and 37,040 communes.—*Ibid.*

INSURRECTION OF BARCELONA, AND SUDDEN SUSPENSION OF THE CORTES.—The news from Spain during the week has been looked to with intense anxiety. The rising of new towns and cities to join the revolutionary movement at Barcelona has been much talked of, and two regiments were said to have revolted in Arragon. At Barcelona the foreign consuls have interfered to prevent a threatened bombardment of that place by the Queen's troops. The streets are barricaded by the insurgents. Upwards of 500 soldiers have been killed, and the popular cause has also lost great numbers of partizans by death. The junta has taken measures to preserve order. It is the 30th battalion of Barcelona National Guards that has suffered most from the firing of the troops.

The Regent at once decided on visiting the scene of action, and the senate voted an address of confidence. The deputies were shuffling and irresolute. Before the Regent left Madrid he convoked all the National Guards and addressed them for twenty minutes. The air was rent with "*Vivas!*"

Letters from the Catalonian frontier state that *Figueiras*, so far from having declared in favour of the junta of Barcelona was organizing a force on the 24th, to be sent in pursuit of the band of Terradas. This band is but a small one, although it has done much mischief in the way of stopping coaches, mails, &c. Gerona, and the other towns, which were at first disposed to join the movement, returned to their allegiance on the 24th ultimo.

On the 23d of November the Regent was at Calatayud, where he was well received.

On the 22d a decree of the Regent was read by the Minister of Marine, directing that the sessions of the Cortes be temporarily suspended. This message was sent to the Chamber to prevent the continuance of a most stormy and violent debate, on a vote of censure on the Regent, proposed by the Count de Las Navas. The Regent was to be censured for making his present journey in the provinces; but the vote and the whole proceedings were quashed by this energetic step of Espartero. It is thought that the present Cortes will not meet again, but will be dissolved on the return of the Regent. Generals Seoane and Serrano left for Barcelona on the 22d—the first, it was expected, to succeed General Van Halen, in the command of the army.

A violent attack on the *English*, and on Espartero, charging the latter with making a British colony of Spain, has been industriously circulated in Barcelona. It was also reported that British ships of war were to leave Gibraltar for Barcelona, and aid the Spanish authorities. The junta has issued a proclamation to the army inviting it to join the popular cause.

A movement of an insurrectionary character broke out in Valencia on the 20th, but it was put down the next day. All these movements are decidedly republican.

There are 27,000 troops assembled in Catalonia, fully prepared to treat Barcelona as a city occupied by a foreign enemy, should it not make the most unqualified submission. Espartero is also most decided. His whole conduct has been very energetic, but he has been opposed in the lower house of the Cortes by unbridled passions, raucorous accusations, and even court menaces.

It was reported at Madrid that the Infante Don Francisco de Paulo had been proclaimed Regent in Arragon—but this is incorrect. The Regent was accompanied in his journey by 14,000 troops.

Although it is undoubtedly very difficult to predict what events may occur in Spain, yet the present insurrection looks like a failure; and if so, the power of Espartero will by it be much increased.

A movement at Lerida was reported, but the rumour is not confirmed.—*Atlas.*

LATEST NEWS FROM SPAIN.—The Captain-General of Catalonia signified to the insurgents at Barcelona that the bombardment would begin on the morning of the 28th ult. The insurgents were disposed to yield. The Regent arrived at Saragossa on the 24th, was received with enthusiasm, and was still there on the 26th. The port of Barcelona and the neighbouring coast were declared in a state of blockade. Madrid was tranquil on the 28th.—*Ibid.*

THE SLAVE-TRADE.—The question of the Slave-trade having been of late so frequently a topic of discussion, it may not be disagreeable to your readers to know something of the enormous profit made by West Indian and North American slave-dealers; I shall, therefore, hand you, for publication, a letter addressed to me when I was in America, in 1841, proposing to me to take a share in a speculation of the kind.

The original was written in French, and was addressed to me by Captain Auguste L, one of the most notorious slave-dealers, and was delivered to me by his own hand.

The calculations of Captain L., it will be seen, are not quite accurately summed up; still I have sent them as they are, a nearly literal translation, without altering any part of the original.

HEINRICH FLINDT.

CONTO FINTO OF THE PROBABLE RESULT OF A CARGO OF 250 NEGROES.

| PRELIMINARY EXPENCES. | Dols. |
|---|---|
| Purchase of a suitable vessel ................ | 4,000 |
| Equipment and advances to the crew ....... | 2,000 |
| 300 muskets, of the usual quality .......... | 700 |
| 600 machetas, or negro knives ............... | 300 |
| 1,500 pieces of calico, gingham, &c ........ | 3,000 |
| 1,000 pieces of cloth ........................ | 1,000 |
| 1,000 lbs. of tobacco ........................ | 200 |
| 1,500 lbs. of gunpowder ...................... | 400 |
| 800 casks of tafia ........................... | 200 |
| Fittings up between the decks, chains, 300 small demi-feaunts, water casks, and medicine chests ........................ | 800 |
| Total ...... .................. Dols. | 13,0[illegible] |

The captain's wages are 150 dollars a month, besides 12 per cent. on the gross produce of the slaves. The first mate's wages are 80 dollars a month, and four dollars a head on each negro; the second mate 60 dollars, and two dollars a head. The cook receives monthly 50 dollars, the carpenter 50 dollars, and each sailor 35 dollars.

| EXPENCES AFTER LANDING THE NEGROES. | Dols. |
|---|---|
| To be paid to the captain and crew, say ... | 16,000 |
| To the consignee ......................... | 4,000 |
| To the governor one ounce per head ......... | 4,000 |
| | Dols. 24,000 |

The value of the ship remains to the owners, say 2,500 dollars, and might be sold to cover the cost of lodging and feeding the cargo till the sale.

| | |
|---|---|
| The gross proceeds of the sale, estimating the 250 negroes to bring the very low price of 22 Spanish ounces, or 374 dollars a head (they seldom bring less than 400 dollars) would be........................ | 93,500 |
| Deduct expenses ........................ | 37,000 |
| There will remain a net profit of ....... | Dols. 56,500 |

Every 1,000 dollars share will, therefore, produce 4,345 dollars netto.

The equipment may take place either at Havannah or in the United States. In the latter case, however,

the muskets and machetas must be bought at Havannah, as these articles would not be easily obtained in an American harbour.

It will be well to let the equipment begin immediately, as about four months are required to complete the affairs; namely, between the departure from Havannah and the return thither. It would be possible, therefore, to be back in August; and, at this season, there are few or no cruisers to be apprehended, most of them taking shelter for the winter in the harbours. The moment of landing the slaves is, perhaps, the only one of real danger.

It would be better, in many respects, that this affair should be undertaken in shares.—*Hamburger Nachrichten.*

THE PALI LANGUAGE.—Cabul, as the name of a place, occurs in the book of Joshua, chapter xix., verse 27, and Mr. Masson remarks that many localities in Affghanistan bear scriptural names. He notices Zour, Shinar, Gaza, Sheva, Sidim, Tabar, Amân, Kergha, and concludes that these names were borne by the localities when they became first known to the Israelites, and that they were not conferred by them. The question instantly occurs, what names then are they? Mr. Masson replies, Pâlî names, given by the Pâlî settlers in the region called Pâlistân, the land of the Pâlî—our Palestine. We will pause to remark, that evidences of the existence of this ancient people are scattered over the globe, and to that most important of uses might the collection of these indications be consecrated—namely, to the elucidation of the early history of mankind, and the confirmation of the Biblical narrative of the origin and progression of the human race. In Tyre we have Pâlitûr, the Pâlî tower or fort. The Palatine Hill of Rome is that Pâlitan, the Pâlî town over the ruins of which Rome was built. The Pâlî spread themselves over ancient Scythia. Recent discoveries in India and Central Asia have proved that the language of those countries at the period of the Macedonian conquests was Pâlî; the language of Persia was Pâlî; Phœnician is Pâlî; Pâlî words occur in the vocabulary of the savages of Western Australia, as we noticed in our review of the travels of Captain Grey; and traces of the same ancient tongue are discernible in the language of the red man of North America. The common origin of the Tartar, the North American Indian, and the Australian aborigines, may thus be traced, and a ready refutation given to the scepticism of Humboldt and the French physiologists on that point. An industrious reader will find throughout Mr. Masson's volumes many valuable notices to serve for the illustration of the theory we have taken so many occasions to inculcate, which perhaps it would be more correct not to designate a theory, but a confirmation by existing evidence of the facts recorded in the sacred Scriptures.—*From an article in the Times of Friday.*

THE AFRICAN PALM OIL TRADE.—The following statement respecting this important trade has been transmitted to us, and we give it a place in our columns, as we doubt not measures may be adopted for increasing the production and consumption of palm oil, and thus extending a powerful means of improving the physical and moral condition of Africa.

In the year 1838, which may be taken as the average of the three preceding and succeeding years, there were imported into the United Kingdom, from Russia, 51,938 tons of tallow, of the value of 2,77,522*l.*, for which we have to pay in money instead of manufactures, for our whole exports to Russia amount in value to only 1,663,342*l.*, though our whole imports from that country amount in value to 6,977,396*l.* annually.

The quantity of palm oil imported into the United Kingdom, chiefly from the western coast of Africa, gradually increased from 98,070 cwts. in 1827, to 285,000, in 1840. The quantity of palm oil entered for home consumption at London, Liverpool, and Bristol, independently of a quantity entered at Hull and sent coastwise, amounted during the last three years to 41,696 tons, of the value of 1,249,880*l.* The whole quantity imported in 1841 was about 19,000 tons, and it is expected that considerably more will be imported during the present year.

This large quantity of palm oil has hitherto been consumed in the manufacture of yellow and mottled soaps, and in the preparation of grease for railway, and other machinery; its dark orange colour having, until very lately, precluded its use in the manufacture of candles and white soap.

About six years ago a very simple method was discovered of so bleaching and refining palm oil as to render it perfectly white by the action of heat, light, and atmospheric air, without the use of chemicals, all of which injure it; and since then the importance and consumption of it for these purposes has greatly increased, and these trades only require to be enabled to purchase it in this bleached state at about 2*l.* 10*s.* per ton above the market price of the raw palm oil, to induce them to use it to a much larger extent. Independently of the colour, however, another drawback to the larger consumption of palm oil is, the immense quantity of dirt and water existing in it as at present prepared abroad, amounting on an average to about one cwt. per ton, and producing a fluctuation in its value and price amounting to 3*l.* or 4*l.* per ton. A few years ago, Russian tallow was imported in a similar state, but the Russians soon learnt the English method of refining it, and now Russian tallow is as valuable,—and a short time ago was more valuable than the best London town-made tallow.

It is a well-known fact, that the palm oil tree grows wild in the greatest abundance in Africa, and that the collection of the nuts, and preparation of the oil therefrom, might be increased to any extent if the natives were encouraged and assisted in the undertaking; that their present processes of procuring the oil are not only inefficient but injurious to the oil, and might be very considerably improved, both as regards expense and quality; and that so far from this mutually advantageous trade being encouraged, the native chiefs and palm oil factors, by their frequent quarrels, not only sometimes prevent the preparation of the oil, but actually make the native holders refuse to sell what they have already procured.

The expense of the carriage of palm oil from the docks to a bleaching factory, of unpacking and repacking, of carriage thence to the consumer, of artificial heat for bleaching it, and the loss by dirt and water, prevent the possibility of carrying on the manufacture in this country at a profit of only 2*l.* 10*s.* per ton above the market price of the raw palm oil. But nearly the whole of these expenses might be avoided by bleaching the palm oil before put up for exportation at our settlements on the coast of Africa.

Thus it appears that we are paying annually to Russia about 2,000,000*l.* in money only, for an article we might very easily supply ourselves with from Africa in exchange for our own manufactures, to the great physical and moral benefit of the negroes and advantage of ourselves,—provided such exchange is effected on the good Christian principle of "doing as we would be done by."—*Friend of Africa.*

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# GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

*23d January*, 1843.

Mr. W. Strachey, Assistant Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana, has obtained leave of absence for two months, from 25th November 1842 to 25th January 1843 cancelling thereby the former leave granted in orders of 20th September last, for one year to Europe.

*25th January*. 1843

The duties of Agent to the Lieutenant Governor at Benares are to be transferred to Major Carpenter, Superintendent of the Ex Rajahs of Coorg and Sattara, and all Establishments of the Agent not required by Major Carpenter, will be discharged from the date of the receipt of these Orders.

T. H. MADDOCK,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Governor General.*

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ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*23d January*, 1843.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. E. T. Colvin Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Delhi, on the 19th November last, is cancelled, from the date on which he resumed charge of his duties.

*26th January*, 1843.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence during the approaching Mohurrum Vacation:

Moulvee Mahomud Ata Oolah Khan, Sudder Ameen of Rohtuck.

Moulvee Russeeoddeen, Principal Sudder Ameen of Allahabad.

Caree Yar Ullee Khan, Sudder Ameen of Azimghur.

Syud Wilaet Ullee Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen of Goruckpore.

Captain A. C Rainey, 25th Regt. N. I. is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for Regimental duty.

Mr. B. Hodgson to be Assistant to the Sub-Commissioner at Simla.

R. N. C. HAMILTON.
*Secy. to the Govt. N. W. P*

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*11th January*, 1843.

The Construction published in the Resolution of the 14th April 1841, respecting Section III of the Absentee Regulations, dated the 29th January 1840, is hereby cancelled.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that under the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, conveyed in their Despatch No. 21 of 1842, dated the 12th October, in all future cases the rule that no leave of absence shall have any retrospective effect, except in cases of severe illness, be held to be applicable to all unauthorised absence whether antecedent to the grant of leave, or subsequent to its termination.

H. V. BAYLEY.
*Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*23d January*, 1843.

Mr. J. K. S. Lillie, Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of Tirhoot, to exercise the special powers described in Clause 3, Section II., Regulation III of 1821.

Mr. J. Bedford, Officiating Sub-Assistant at Gowalpara, in Assam, for six weeks, from the 5th instant, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

*30th January*, 1843.

Mr. J. R. Wilkinson, Collector of Tirhoot, from the 31st instant, until the sailing of the Ship Earl of Hardwicke, under Section XII. of the Rules of 29th January 1840, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 2d instant.

Mr. J. Lamb, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Malda, for twenty days, on private affairs, under Section XI. of the Rules of 29th January 1840, from date on which he may quit his Station.

Mr. C. W. Fuller, ditto ditto of Nuddea, for twelve days, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, under Section XI. of the same Rules.

Mr. R. T. W. Betts, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX of 1833, in Burdwan, for three months, from the 1st instant, under Medical Certificate.

Baboo Ramlochun Ghose, Principal Sudder Ameen of Nuddea, during the ensuing Mohurrum Vacation.

Roy Hurreenarain Ghose, Principal Sudder Ameen of the 24 Pergunnahs, for seven days under Medical Certificate.

Mr. A. Turnbull to be Magistrate of East Burdwan, vice Mr. Onslow. This appointment to take effect from the 15th instant, the date on which Mr. Onslow reported his departure to Europe.

Mr. Furlong to be a Member of the Ferry Fund Committee at Nuddea, vice Baboo Rajiblochun Sirkar resigned.

*31st January*, 1843.

Mr. T. Hastings to officiate as Civil Assistant Surgeon at Tipperah, vice Mr. E. Fooker, who has obtained leave of absence on account of ill health.

*1st February*, 1843.

Mr. G. G. Balfour to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of Patna.

Mr. H. F. James made over charge of the Collectorate of Bhaugulpore to Mr. F. E. Read on the 11th January 1843.

Mr. W. Grey made over charge of the current duties of the office of Special Deputy Collector of Rajeshye to Mr. R. Hampton on the 17th idem.

Mr. O. W. Malet made over charge of the current duties of the office of Special Commissioner under Regulation III of 1828 to Mr. J. Staniforth on the 21st idem.

Mr. G. Gough made over charge of the current duties of the office of Civil and Sessions Judge of Sarun to Moulvie Syed Imdad Alli, Principal Sudder Ameen of that District on the 1—h idem.

Mr. R. R. Cunliffe made over charge of the office of Civil and Sessions Judge of Midnapore to Mr. J. Dunbar on the 19th idem.

Mr. J. Reid made over charge of the Behar Collectorate to the Honourable F. Drummond on the 5th idem, and proceeded to the interior of his District.

Mr. J. H. Young made over charge of the Patna Collectorate to Mr. D. Cunliffe on the 9th idem, and proceeded to the interior of his District.

The leave of absence granted under date the 9th idem to Mr. H. D. H Ferguson, late Officiating Collector of Chittagong, has been cancelled at his own request.

F. J. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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# MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA

*Camp Futtoohee. 9th January*, 1843.

The native artillerymen of the 2d company 6th battalion of artillery, lately commanded by Major Abbott, C. B., at Jellalabad, and now forming part of the Governor General's escort, having expressed an earnest desire, that whenever they may be again called into active service they may have the same guns with which they served at Jellalabad; the Governor General has much gratification in acceding to a desire so worthy of good soldiers, and directs, that those guns shall have inscribed upon them the word "Jellalabad," and shall be henceforth considered to belong to the 2d company 6th battalion of artillery, which has so nobly used them, and be attached to it, when practicable, on all occasions of future service.

*Camp Soonam. 16th January*. 1843.

The leave of absence granted to Brevet Major W. H. Terraneau, Executive Officer of the 10th or Agra Division of Public Works, in Government General Orders, No. 239, of the 20th October, 1841, from the 1st November 1841 to the 1st November 1842, to visit the Hills, on Medical Certificate, is extended for one year, from the last mentioned date, on the same account.

*Camp Dirbah. 17th January*. 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to make the following Appointments in the Department of the Quarter Master General of the Army:

Major J. G. Drummond, of the 6th Regiment of N. I., to be Deputy Quarter Master General, vice Paton killed in action.

Captain R. Codrington, of the 49th Regiment of N. I., Assistant Quarter Master General, to be First Assistant Quarter Master General, from the 13th January 1842, vice Bellew killed in action.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain R. P. Alcock, of the 46th Regiment of N. I., a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the 1st Class, to be an Assistant Quarter Master General, vice Codrington.

Lieutenant A. Sanders, of the 44th Regiment of N. I., Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the 2d Class, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the 1st Class, vice Alcock.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain George Reid, of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the 2d Class, vice Sanders, and in succession to Mayne appointed to the Governor General's Body Guard.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to make the following Appointments in the Department of Public Works:

Captain T. S. Burt, Executive Engineer of the 6th or Allahabad Division, to take charge of the 10th or Agra Division, during the absence of Brevet Major W. H. Terraneau, or until further orders.

Lieutenant J. N. Sharp, of Engineers, in charge of the 6th or Allahabad Division, to remain in that Division till further Orders.

Lieutenant Ommaney will, after having delivered over charge at Agra to Captain Burt, proceed to join his ap-

pointment at Dinapoor, when Lieutenant Duncan will immediately repair to his own Division at Neemuch.

*Camp Duthal, 19th January, 1843.*

The undermentioned Officers at present officiating as Sub-Assistants in the Commissariat, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from the dates on which they may be severally relieved from their present duties:

Major and Captain Younghusband, Offg. Sub-Assist. Commy. Genl., ... ... Kurnaul.
Captain Grimes, 46th N. I., do. do., ... Benares.
Captain Bagshawe, 7th do. do. do., ... Neemuch.
Captain Marriott, in charge of Sudder Bazar and Abkarree, ... ... ... .. ... Cawnpore.
Lieutenant Meade, 65th N. I., do. do. .. Dinapore.
Lieutenant McPherson, 22d do. do. do. Meerut.

*Camp Kynthal, 20th January, 1843.*

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Major General N. Wodehouse, of Her Majesty's 50th Foot, to be a Brigadier of the 2d Class on the Establishment, in succession to Major General G. W. Walker, whose Regiment has been transferred to the Madras Presidency.

This appointment to have effect from the date on which Her Majesty's 21st Fusiliers crosses the Nerbudda.

*Camp Futteypore, 21st January, 1843.*

In continuation of General Orders of the 14th ultimo, the Right Honourable the Governor General of India is pleased to make the following Promotion and Alteration of Rank:

*5th Regiment N. I.*

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John Bascombe Lock (deceased,) to be Captain of a Company, from the 10th January 1842, vice Captain and Brevet Major John Jervis promoted.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

| Rank and Name. | To rank from. | In whose room. |
|---|---|---|
| Captain Joseph Carleton Salkeld, | 10th Jan. 1842, | Vice Captain Rawdon Muir Miles, killed in action. |

The promotion to the rank of Captain, of Lieutenant Frederic White Burkinyoung (deceased.) announced in General Orders of the 14th ultimo, is cancelled.

Numerous applications having been received from Officers recently Prisoners of War or Hostages in Affghanistan, for the adjustment of their Pay and Allowances while detained in Captivity, the Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to direct the re-publication of the Orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, originally published in General Orders by the Governor General in Council of the 15th December 1810, for the information and guidance of parties and departments concerned.

"When an Officer shall be considered by the Enemy as "a Prisoner of War in India, he shall during his residence on shore in India receive the Pay and half Batta "of the Rank he may hold at the time of his Capture or "may obtain by promotion there, but upon all other occasions, during his Captivity, whether on board ship in "India, or ashore or on boardship in Europe, he shall receive the Pay of his Rank only."

No Regulation has yet been framed defining the extent to which Pay and Allowances can be passed to officers who may be placed in the hands of an Enemy as Hostages, for the period of their detention, but pending the result of a reference on the subject made to the Court of Directors, the Governor General directs, that the provisions of the foregoing Order fixing the Pay and Allowances of Prisoners of War shall extend to Hostages also.

By this Order the claims of every Officer concerned will be adjusted, and certain decisions on individual cases lately passed by the Governor General, before the General Order of the 15th December 1810, was brought to his knowledge, are hereby superseded.

*25th January, 1843.*

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to appoint Major General Edmund Cartwright, Colonel of the 57th Regiment Native Infantry, to the General Staff of the Army, in succession to Major General M. Boyd, who has applied for permission to return to Europe.—this appointment to have effect from the date of departure of the vessel on board of which Major General Boyd may embark.

J. STUART, *Lt.-Col.*,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept. with the Govr. Genl.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 27th January, 1843.*

No. 18 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

*Infantry.*

Lieut.-Colonel Richard Boycott Jenkins to be Colonel, ... ...
Major John Hoggan to be Lieutenant Colonel, ... ... ... ...

*53d Regt. N. I.*

Captain and Brevet Major William Edward Blair Leadbeater to be Major, ... ... ... ...
Lieut. and Brevet Captain Edmund Talbot to be Captain of a Company, ... ... ... ... ...
Ensign Augustus Henry Gerrard to be Lieutenant, ... ... ..
} From the 19th January, 1843, in succession to Colonel (Major General) Forster Walker deceased.

*61st Regt. N. I.*

Lieut. and Brevet Captain Charles Grissell to be Captain of a Company, ... ... ... ... ...
Ensign Charles Brenton Readen to be Lieutenant, ... ... ...
} From the 29th January, 1843 in succession to Captain Peregrine Powell Turner retired.

*74th Regt. N. I.*

Ensign John James Macdonald to be Lieutenant, from the 28th December 1842, vice Lieutenant Donald Macleod deceased.

The undermentioned Officers of the Infantry are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the date expressed opposite to their names:

67th Regiment N. I., Lieut. Frederick Rainsford, ... ... ...
69th Ditto, Lieutenant Robert Molesworth Gurnell... ... ...
28th Ditto, Lieut. John Clarke, ...
} 21st January, 1843.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors as Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Cornet and Ensign respectively from the dates assigned to them in General Orders No. 296 of the 2d December last:

| *Cavalry.* | *Date of arrival at Fort William.* |
|---|---|
| Mr. Lorenzo George Moore, ... ... | 19th January, 1843. |
| *Infantry.* | |
| Mr. Clarence Walter Wigney, ... ... | 17th January, 1843. |

Lieutenant Charles Edward Phillpotts, of the 41st Regiment N. I., has returned to his duty on this Establishment, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank. Date of arrival at Fort William 17th January 1843.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough:

Brevet Captain Barre William Goldie, Executive Engineer, 2d or Berhampore Division of Public Works, ...
Captain Frederick William Burroughs, of the 17th Regiment N. I.
} On Medical Certificate.

Captain Charles Fowle, of the Invalid Establishment, ... ... ... .. } On account of private affairs.

Major George Huish, of the 26th Regiment Light Infantry, has leave of absence to visit Bombay, for the purpose of embarking thence for Europe on Furlough, on his private affairs.

Captain Edward Fitzgerald Day, of the Regiment of Artillery, is permitted to proceed to Singapore and China, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for twelve months.

Surgeon George Playfair, Inspector General of Hospitals and Officiating Surgeon General is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company, from the 1st March next.

Surgeon Robert Foley, M. D., of the Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company, on the Pension of his rank, from the 1st proximo.

No. 19 of 1843.—The Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council is pleased to promote the undermentioned Officers, of the Madras Infantry, to the rank of Colonel under the operations of General Orders, No. 228, of the 14th November 1836, from the date affixed to their names:

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Arthur Cooke, ... ... ... ...
Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Charles Herbert, C. B., ... ...
} To be Colonel from the 19th January 1843, and to stand immediately above Col. Richard Boycott Jenkins.

No. 20 of 1843.—Captain J. H. Chowne, of the 66th Regiment Native Infantry, and Brevet Captain B. W. Goldie, of the Engineers, who have been permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, are appointed to the charge of the Honourable Company's Invalids of the Season, proceeding to England on board the "Madagascar."

No. 21 of 1843.—Assistant Surgeon Thos. Hastings is placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal, with a view to being appointed to the Medical Charge of the Civil Station of Tipperah, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon E. Foaker, or until further Orders.

The leave of absence obtained by Major Thomas McSherry, of the 30th Regiment N. I., is extended from 1st November last to the 1st May next, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe, on Medical Certificate.

Serjeant Major Andrew Poole, of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, is appointed a Riding Master on the Establishment, from the 30th December 1842, vice Riding Master Robert Quantrill killed in action.

Serjeant Charles Sharpe, 3d Company 3d Battalion Artillery is appointed an Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works, and placed at the disposal of Major Fitzgerald, for employment on the Raipore Mall Road. The Serjeant is transferred to the Town Major's List.

*Fort William, 1st February, 1843.*

No. 25 of 1843.—Lieutenant Colonel George Warren, of the 1st European Light Infantry, resumed his duties as Town Major of Fort William, on the 30th ultimo.

*Fort William, 3rd February, 1843.*

No. 26 of 1843.—Mr. Harry Cortlandt Anderson having satisfied Government on the points of qualification prescribed by existing Regulations, is admitted to the Service as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, agreeably to instructions from the Honourable the Court of Directors and promoted to the rank of Ensign, from the date assigned to him in General Orders, No. 296, of the 2d December last.

Surgeon Frederick Harington Brett, of the Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

Captain Curwen Gale, of the Invalid Establishment, is permitted to proceed to Sea and the Cape of Good Hope, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

Assistant Surgeon Andrew John Kemp, M. D., is placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, for the purpose of being appointed to the Medical charge of the Civil Station of Akyab, vice Assistant Surgeon H. B. Hinton, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Assistant Surgeon R. W. Wrighton, at present in charge of the Medical duties at Howrah, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 29 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

*15th Regiment N. I.*

Captain and Brevet Major Wm. Alex. Troup to be Major, ... ...
Lieut. and Brevet Captain Wm. Pitt Robbins to be Captain of a Company, ... ... ... ... ... ...
Ensign Henry Robt. Shawe to be Lieutenant, .. ... ... ... ...
} From the 1st February 1843, in succession to Major Charles Thynne Thomas retired.

*Medical Department.*

Assistant Surgeon James Mainwaring Brander, M. D., to be Surgeon, from the 1st February 1843, vice Surgeon Robt. Foley, M. D., retired.

The undermentioned Officers of the Cavalry and Infantry are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the date expressed opposite to their names:

17th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Robert McKean, ...
40th Ditto.—Lieut. John Erskine, ... ... ..
12th Ditto.—Lieut. John Richard Abbott, ...
43d Ditto.—Lieut. Wm. Gilbert Don, ... ...
32d Ditto.—Lieut. Lionel Richard Kean, ...
70th Ditto.—Lieut. John Hennessy, ... ...
8th Regt.—Lt. Cavalry.—Lieut. Christopher George Fagan, ... .. ... ... ... ...
} 3d Feb. 1843.

Captain George Cox, of the 60th Regiment N. I., has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors: Date of arrival at Bombay, 12th October, 1842.

Assistant Surgeon George Saunders, of the Medical Department is placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of being appointed to the Medical charge of the District of Nowgong in Assam.

Brevet Major James Fraser, of the 11th Regiment Light Cavalry, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, via Bombay, on Medical Certificate.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Assistant Surgeon Andrew McDonall Stuart, of the Medical Department, in General Orders No. 233, of the 9th October 1841, is cancelled from the 26th December last, the date of his return to Bengal.

No. 27 of 1843.—Brevet Captain Theodore Francis Broughton Beatson, of the 10th Regiment Light Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on Medical Certificate.

Major Charles Edward Davis, of the 58th Regiment N. I., is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company, from this date, on the Pension of a Colonel.

Hospital Steward John Wm. Franks, who was supposed to have perished at Cabool, is to be borne on the List of Warrant Medical Officers as a Supernumerary in that rank, until a vacancy occurs for bringing him on the Establishment, with his original standing.

No. 28 of 1843.—The undermentioned individuals are admitted to the 3d Class of the "Order of Merit," for their conspicuous gallantry in the Field:

Maun Sing, ... ... ... ...
Mahabeer Ghoorun, ... ...
Bheem Raj, ... ... ... ...
} Sepoys late 4th Regiment Shah Soojah's Force.

Sepoy Saaick Ahmud, ... ... } Grenadier Co. 60th Regiment N. I.

Duffadar Hussin Khan, ... } 3rd Regiment Irregular Cavalry.

W. M. N. STURT, *Major*,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 22d December,* 1842.

By Major General J. H. Littler, commanding the Presidency division, under date the 6th instant, directing Ensigns J. G. Jenkins and M. G. Brabazon, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 47th Regiment of Native Infantry, proceeding to Benares, instead of with the 51st Native Infantry.

By Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Wheeler, C. B., commanding at Allygurh, under date the 6th instant, directing Surgeon R. McIntosh, of the 48th Native Infantry, to afford Medical aid to the detachments of the 4th Native Infantry and 7th Irregular Cavalry, under the command of Major Wilton.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

42d Regiment Light Infantry.—Captain A. McKean, from 15th December to 15th February 1843, in extension, to enable him to join.

64th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. De Fountain, from 14th November to 14th November 1843, to visit Mussoorie on Medical Certificate.

57th Regiment Native Infantry.—Major N. Jones, from 28th December to 28th February 1843, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

74th Regiment Native Infantry.—Major A. Spens, from 10th January 1843, to 10th April 1843, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 23d December.* 1842.

The detachment order issued near Peshawur, on the 18th ultimo, by Brigadier L. R. Stacy, appointing Lieutenant J. S. Knox, Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 42d Regiment of Light Infantry, to act as Brigade Master to the troops detailed in the margin.

Leslie's troop of Horse Artillery.
Blood's battery.
Christie's horse.
Her Majesty's 41st foot, and the 42d and 43d Light Infantry,

The order issued on the 3d instant, by Brigadier F. Young, commanding the troops in Bundelcund, appointing Serjeant Major James Cooper, of the 40th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Deputy Provost Marshal to the troops.

The presidency division order of the 5th instant, appointing Lieutenant G. Q. Nesbitt, of the 49th Regiment of Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter to the detachment of drafts of Her Majesty's service proceeding to the upper provinces, under the command of Major R. T. R. Pattoun, of Her Majesty's 21st Fusiliers.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 24th December,* 1842.

The General Court Martial, of which Major General Sir J. Thackwell, K. C. B., has been appointed President, will assemble on Tuesday next the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the tent of the Judge Advocate General, at Head Quarters.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Taylor, K. H., of Her Majesty's 9th Foot, is appointed a Member of the Court, in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel J. McLaren relieved from the duty.

An Adjutant, from one of the Regiments of Major General Pollock's Force, will be in attendance on the Court, during its sittings.

Artillery and Train.
11th Regt. Native Infantry.
5th Regt. Irregular Cavalry.

The Order issued by Lieutenant-Colonel D. G. Scott, under date the 30th ultimo, nominating Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master C. C. Robertson, of the 11th Regiment of Native Infantry, detachment staff to the troops noted in the margin, is confirmed.

Lieut. H. Watson, of the 17th Regt. of N. I., and attached to the Volunteer Regt., having been declared by a committee held at Nankin, in China, to be qualified to discharge the duties of Interpreter to a Native corps, is exempted from further examination, except that by the College Examiners.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Major Geddes' troop of horse Artillery.—1st Lieut. M. Dawes, from 5th Jan. 1843 to 1st July 1843, to visit Calcutta, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant J. Irving, from 5th January 1843, to 1st July 1843 to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough, on private affairs.

6th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. and Brevet Captain H. W. J. Wilkinson, Interpreter and Quarter Master, from 8th Jan. 1843, to 1st April 1843, to visit Deyrah Dhoon, on private affairs.

12th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain H. Kirke, from 15th October to 20th December, in extension, to remain at Deyrah.

43d Regt. L. I.—Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. J. Godfrey, from 15th January 1843 to 15th July 1843, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

53d Regt. N. I.—Brevet Major W. E. B. Leadbeater, from 21st Dec. to 31st Jan. 1843, to visit Loodianah, on private affairs.

59th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain E. J. Watson, from 28th December to 1st May 1843 to visit Calcutta, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

With the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, the following distribution to stations of the corps and detachments which have returned from Affghanistan, and which compose the army of reserve, will take place on their being ordered into Quarters from Ferozepore; also the movement of certain corps from their present Quarters, to make room for them, on the dates specified opposite to each respectively:

Horse Artillery.—2d troop 1st Brigade, from Kurnaul, to Umballa, to return to Kurnaul until barracks can be built at Umballa; 3d ditto ditto, from Affghanistan to ditto, ditto ditto; 4th ditto ditto, from Neemuch to Loodianah, 1st February; 1st troop 2d Brigade, from Loodianah to ditto; 3d ditto ditto, from Affghanistan to Meerut; 4th ditto ditto, from Loodianah to Neemuch; 2d troop 3d Brigade from Muttra to Muttra; and supplementary troop, from Affghanistan to Ferozepore.

Foot Artillery.—1st Company 2d Battalion, from Kurnaul to Kurnaul, 2d ditto ditto from Affghanistan to Meerut; 3d ditto ditto, from ditto to Ferozepore; 4th ditto ditto, from ditto, Sukkur to Kurnaul, on return from service in Scinde; 5th ditto ditto, from Kurnaul to Kurnaul; 1st ditto 4th ditto, from Ferozepore to Cawnpore; 2d ditto ditto, from Kurnaul to ditto; 3d ditto ditto, from Cawnpore to Bundlecund; Head Quarters 5th Battalion, from Nusseerabad to Benares; 2d Company 6th Battalion from Affghanistan to Delhi; 3d ditto ditto from Delhi to Cawnpore; 4th ditto ditto, from Affghanistan to Delhi; 5th ditto ditto, from Neemuch to Cawnpore, on being relieved by a Company from Cawnpore; a Company from ditto, (the first for detached duty,) from Cawnpore to Neemuch, 10th Jan.

Note.—Relieving Companies will receive charge of the batteries now manned by the Companies they are intended to replace.

Dragoons.—Her Majesty's 3d, from Affghanistan to Umballa, to return to Kurnaul until the barracks are completed at Umballa; ditto 9th, from Fort William to Cawnpore; and ditto 16th, from Meerut to Meerut.

Light Cavalry.—1st Regiment, from Affghanistan to Cawnpore; 3d ditto, from Kurnaul to Ferozepore; 5th ditto, from Cawnpore to Sultanpore, on being joined by the squadron from Ferozepore; 6th ditto, from Sultanpore to Neemuch, on being relieved by 5th Regiment Light Cavalry; 7th ditto from Kurnaul to Loodianah; 8th ditto, from Cawnpore to Bundlecund; 9th ditto, from Sukkur to Umballa, on return from service in Scinde; 10th ditto, from Affghanistan to Meerut; and 11th ditto, from Meerut to Muttra, on being relieved by the 10th Regt. Light Cavalry.

Irregular Cavalry.—1st Regt., from Hansi to Neemuch, on being relieved by the 6th Regiment Irregular Cavalry; 3d ditto, from Affghanistan to Umballa; 4th ditto, from Ferozepore to Bareilly; 6th ditto, from Umballa to Hansi; 7th ditto, from Bareilly to Segowlie, on being relieved by the 4th Regt. Irregular Cavalry; and 8th ditto, from Futtehgurh to Bundlecund.

European Infantry.—Her Majesty's 3d Foot, from Meerut to Cawnpore; ditto 9th ditto, from Affghanistan to Subathoo; ditto 13th ditto, from ditto to Kussowlie; ditto 31st ditto, from ditto to Umballa; ditto 39th ditto, from Agra to Agra; ditto 40th ditto, from Affghanistan to Ferozepore; ditto 50th ditto, from Cawnpore to Hazareebaugh, or by wings at Allahabad and Hazareebaugh as may be hereafter determined; Honourable Company's 1st European Light Infantry, from Kurnaul to Subathoo; and ditto 2d European Regiment, from Cawnpore to Meerut.

Sappers and Miners.—4th Company, from Affghanistan to Delhi; 5th ditto, from ditto to ditto; and 6th ditto from Delhi to ditto.

Native Infantry.—2d Regt. (grenadiers,) from Affghanistan to Meerut; 5th ditto (2d levy) from Jaunpore, to Jaunpore, a detachment from this corps to take the duties at Azimgurh, in place of a detachment from the corps at Goruckpore; 6th ditto, from Affghanistan to Loodianah; 9th ditto, from Agra to Ferozepore; 10th ditto, from Kurnaul to Umballa; 11th ditto, from Etawah to Cawnpore, at the close of the present service in Bundlecund; 13th ditto, from Banda to Benares, ditto ditto; 16th ditto, (grenadiers) from Affghanistan to Etawah, wing of 48th, now at Etawah, to rejoin at Allygurh; 9th ditto, from Sukkur, to Umballa, on return from service in Scinde; 22d Regt. from Meerut, to Benares, when relieved by the 2d grenadiers; 26th Regiment from Affghanistan, to Loodianah; 27th Regt. (2d levy) from Meerut, to Agra, when relieved by 35th Light Infantry; 30th ditto, from Affghanistan, to Lucknow; 33d ditto, from ditto, to Bareilly; 35th ditto, (Light Infantry) from ditto, to Meerut; 37th ditto, (1st levy) from Futtehgurh, to Allahabad, when relieved by 43d Regt. N. I.; 38th ditto, (Light Infantry,) from Affghanistan, to Meerut; 39th ditto, from Ferozepore to Bundlecund; 40th ditto from Cawnpore, to ditto; 42d ditto, from Affghanistan, to Mynpoorie; 43d ditto from ditto to Futtehgurh; 53d ditto, from ditto, to Agra; 57th ditto from Cawnpore, to Hussingabad 1st February; 59th ditto, from Loodianah, to Nusseerabad; 60th ditto, from Affghanistan, to Ferozepore; 61st ditto, from Agra, to Jubbulpore, on being relieved by the 53d Regiment Native Infantry; 63d ditto, from Kurnaul to Delhi, on being relieved by the 72d Regiment N. I.; 64th ditto, from Affghanistan, to Loodianah; 70th ditto, from Cawnpore and Futtehgurh, to Agra, by wings, on being relieved by 11th and 43d Regt. N. I.; 71st ditto, from Bareilly, to Barrackpore, when relieved by 33d Regiment N. I., to march to Allahabad, and to proceed by water from thence; 72d ditto, from Meerut, to Kurnaul; 74th ditto from Loodianah, to Bundlecund; Kelat-i-Ghilzi corps, from Affghanistan, to Agra; and Sirmoor Battalion, from Deyrah, to Deyrah.

Strict attention to be paid to the standing regulations of the service, relative to the information required to be given by commanding officers to the Civil Authorities in the districts through which the routes of their corps or detachments may lie; to the transmission of progress and other reports to Head Quarters; and during the absence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief from the Presidency, of duplicates of all such reports to the officers in charge of the Adjutant General's and Quarter Master General's Offices in Calcutta.

Routes will be furnished from the office of the Quarter Master General of the Army.

*By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,*
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 24th December,* 1842.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with the sanction of Government, is pleased to direct, that the officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department shall henceforward wear gold, instead of silver lace, and embroidery on their uniform, in the same manner as laid down in the Dress Regulations for the Auditor General's and Commissariat Department; Deputy Judge Advocate Generals conforming to the dress of Assistant Adjutant Generals of the army, except as regards the buttons, which are to be plain.

The whole of the men of the 27th Regiment of Native Infantry, arrived with the forces of Major Generals G. Pollock, C. B., and W. Nott, will be collected and placed under the command of Captain Alston and all the Junior Officers of the corps will join and do duty with the detachment.

Officers transferred to the undermentioned corps, and who have not appealed against their removal, will join the levies recruiting for the Regiments to which they have been posted; viz.

5th Regiment of Light Cavalry, Cavalry depot, Cawnpore.

5th Regiment of Native Infantry, 2d Infantry levy, Juanpore.

37th Regiment of Native Infantry, 1st Infantry levy, Futtehgurh.

54th Regiment of Native Infantry, 4th Infantry levy, Cawnpore.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

General Staff.—Major General J. Cock, commanding Benares Division, from 25th January 1843 to 25th April 1845, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe.

10th Regiment L. C.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain T. F. B. Beatson, from 5th January 1843 to 5th April 1843, to visit Calcutta, preparatory to submitting an application for Furlough to Europe.

60th Regiment N. I.—Captain T. E. A. Napleton, from 21st December to ——, proceed towards Meerut, on Medical Certificate.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 26th December,* 1842.

The following removals and postings will take place in the Regiment of Artillery:

2d Lieutenant E. Atlay, from the 4th Company 3d Battalion to the 2d Company 5th Battalion.

2d Lieutenant A. Light, from the 2d Company 5th Battalion to the 4th Company 3d Battalion.

2d Lieutenant R. M. Paton, from the 1st Company 1st Battalion to the 3d Company 6th Battalion.

2d Lieutenant H. LeGeyt Bruce, from the 3d Company 6th Battalion to the 1st Company 1st Battalion.

Surgeon A. Wood is removed from the 65th Regiment of Native Infantry, and posted to the 6th Battalion of Artillery.

Assistant Surgeon E. Hare is removed from the 35th Regiment of Light Infantry, and posted to the 7th Irregular Cavalry.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 27th December,* 1842.

The following arrangements made by Major General J. H. Littler, commanding the Presidency Division, in his orders of the 29th ultimo, are confirmed as a temporary measure:

The escort of the Right Honourable the Governor General will be composed of the undermentioned corps, which are to be prepared to move towards Delhi early next week:

2 Guns 4th troop 2d Brigade of horse Artillery.
1st Regiment of Light Cavalry.
2d Regiment grenadiers.
35th Regiment of Light Infantry.

To be commanded by Brigadier T. Monteath, C. B.

The following corps will also be held in readiness to march in the same direction, according to routes which will be furnished by the Quarter Master General of the army:

3d troop 2d Brigade of horse Artillery.
2d troop 3d ditto ditto.
4th troop 2d ditto ditto.
No. 7 Light field battery.
Her Majesty's 16th lancers.
4th Regt. of Irregular Cavalry.
Her Majesty's 39th Foot.
2d European Regiment.
16th Regiment grenadiers.
33d Regiment of N. I.
42d Regiment of Light Infantry.
Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment.

Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs the Deputy Commissary General to make arrangements for complying with the indents of officers commanding European corps in the army of reserve, and in the forces of Major General G. Pollock, C. B. and Major General W. Nott, for an extra ration, and a dram of spirits, to be issued gratuitously for every European soldier doing duty on the 31st instant.

Lieut.-Colonel J. Parsons will likewise require the executive Commissariat Officer at the station of Ferozepore to comply with the indents of officers commanding Native corps in the army of reserve, and in the forces of Major Generals Pollock and Nott, for one seer of sweetmeats for every Native soldier doing duty on the same date.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Dinapore Division Order of the 13th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon H. W. Rumley to receive Medical charge of the 25th Regt. of N. I., from Assistant Surgeon W. Martin, of the 32d N. I.

The Meerut Division Order of the 17th instant, appointing Hospital Apprentice John Prince to act as Assistant Apothecary, and directing Hospital apprentice John Archer to continue to act as Assistant steward in the depot Hospital of Her Majesty's 3d, 9th and 31st Regiments of Foot.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon E. B. Thring, doing duty with 49th Regiment Native Infantry, from 18th December to 15th June 1843, to visit Cawnpore, on Medical Certificate.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon C. A. Elderton, doing duty with 64th Regiment Native Infantry, from 5th January 1843 to 31st March 1843, to visit Agra, on private affairs.

*By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,*
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—Jan. 30. At Calcutta, Mr. William D'Auvergne Lowrie, to Eliza Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. John William Lowrie, at Delhi.—Feb. 3. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Andrew Casperez, of Midnapore, to Miss Louisa Lydia Newman.—8. At Calcutta, Captain James Abbott, of the Bengal Artillery, in Political charge of Nimaur, to Margaret Anne Harriet, eldest daughter of J. H. Ferguson, Esq. of Trochraigue, Ayrshire, North Britain.

BIRTHS.—Jan. 16. At Poona, the lady of Henry W. Reeves, Esq. Civil Service, of a son.—At Moulmein, the lady of Captain Bulgus, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, of a son.—18. At Moulmein, the lady of Lieut. H. Dallas, 33d Regt. N. I. of a son.—22. At Ramree, in Arracan, Mrs. R. A. Fink, of a daughter.—23. At Tezpore, in Assam, the lady of John Strong, Esq. of a daughter.—At Benares, the lady of Captain G. Short, 45th Regt. N. I. of a son.—24. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Major Claud Douglas, 14th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.—25. At Shahjehanpore, the lady of F. P. Buller, Esq. Civil Service, of a son.—26. At Meerut, the lady of H. T. Owen, Esq. Civil Service, of a son.—At Delhi, the wife of Mr. W. Fraser, of a son.—27. At Jaunpore, the wife of T. Threipland, Esq. of a daughter.—29. At Mynpoorie, the lady of R. M. Skinner, Esq. of a son.—At Delhi, the lady of the Rev. J. Caldwell, of a son.—30. At Poorneah, the lady of W. Trevor Taylor, Esq. Civil Service, of a daughter.—Feb. 3. At Calcutta, Mrs. Davis, of a son.—At Bhaugulpore, the lady of J. O. Landale, Esq. of a son.—5. At Calcutta, the lady of G. M. Gasper, Esq. of a daughter.—At Calcutta, Mrs. C. A. Pritchard, of a son.—6. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Graham, Assistant Surveyor, of a daughter.—8. At Calcutta, the lady of W. C. Breen, Esq. of a daughter.—At sea, on board the Agincourt, the lady of Lieut. Speedy, 3d Foot, or the Buffs, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Jan. 4. At Berhampore, Caroline Augusta, the infant daughter of Brevet Captain Bignell, 66th Regt. N. I.—10. At Allahabad, Mr. Boniface Gomes, aged 34 years and 17 days.—19. At Madras, after a few hours illness of the Cholera, James Home, aged 5 years, 7 months and 12 days, and Ann Elizabeth, aged 3 years, 5 months and 26 days, the infant children of Mr. Thomas Lionel.—26. At Ferozepore, Captain R. L. Burnett, 54th Regt. N. I.—26. At Cawnpore, Mrs. Harriet Jacob, aged 27 years, 8 months and 27 days.—27. At Cawnpore, of small pox, in the 22d year of her age, Eliza Anne, the beloved wife of Brevet Captain C. L. Edwards, Acting Adjt. 70th N. I.—

At Buttowrah, near Jaunpore, Eliza, the beloved wife of William Matthews, Esq. aged 38 years.—31. At Agra, Eliza Gray, aged 14 years and 6 months, daughter of Mr. Overseer Gray, D. P. W Almorah.—Feb. 5. On board the Floating Light Vessel, Mr. Robert Raymond Oakshot, Boatswain of the H. C's. Naval Storekeeper's Yard, aged 54 years.—6. At Calcutta, Mrs. Eliza Cardozo, the wife of Mr. Lewis Cardozo, aged 32 years.—7. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Bowers, aged 45 years and 2 months.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 3. The English Ship Windsor, E. Voss, from London 4th October.—The English Barque Robin Gray, R. Patulle, from Port Louis 7th December.—The English Ship Maria, A. Lonsdale, from Chusan 22d Oct. and Singapore 7th January.—The English Ship Ernaad, T. Hill, from China 20th December and Singapore 6th January.—The English Ship Duke of Bedford, M. J. Lay, from China 21st December and Singapore 1st January.—The English Ship Forth, N. Hickford, from China (no date,) and Singapore 7th January.

—— 4. The English Ship Roberts, B. J. Elder, from Hong Kong, 20th December, and Singapore 8th January.—The English Ship John Wickliffe, W. Cheyne, from China 20th December, Singapore 4th, and Penang 16th January.—The English Ship Coromandel, J. Lobban, from Singapore 7th January.—The English Ship Percy, P. Hickman, from China 20th December, and Singapore 7th January.—The English Ship Burhampooter, J. H. Brown, from Nankin 17th September, Chusan 22d October, Hong Kong 20th December, and Singapore 7th January.—The English Schooner Flora Macdonald, J. M. Morris, from Rangoon 23d January.

—— 5. The English Ship Tamerlane, D. Mackenzie, from China 20th December, and Singapore 7th January.—The English Ship Trio, G. Hall, from Hong Kong, 20th December, and Singapore 7th January.—The English Ship Marion, G. W. Wood, from Hong Kong 20th December, and Singapore 7th January.—The English Ship Sophia, G. Saxon, from China 20th December, and Singapore 8th January.—The English Ship False Allum, T. Bennett, from China 20th December, and Singapore 7th January.—The H. C. S. Amherst, Patterson, from Kyouk Phyoo 29th January.—The Ships Magnificent, Mary Ray, and Arcadian, (particulars not mentioned.)—The English Ship John Bibby, J. M. Cawkell, from London 18th September, and the Cape of Good Hope 8th December.—The H. C's Ship Amherst, J. Paterson, from Kyouk Phyoo 29th January.

—— 6. The English Ship Worcester, G. Waugh, from China 20th December, and Singapore 8th January.—The English Ship City of Palaces, G. Byworth, from China 20th December, and Singapore 7th January.—The English Barque Sultan, S. Robinson, from Colombo 5th January.—H. M. S. Endymion, T. W. Grey, from Amherst (no date.)

—— 7. The English Ship Urgent, H. S. Marshall, from Singapore 8th January.—The English Ship Ronomany, J. T. Morris, from Singapore 7th January.—The Steamer Ganges, J. Russell, from Kyouk Phyoo 4th February.—The Steamer Queen, T. Niblett, from Arracan (no date.)

—— 8. The English Ship Orient, D Wales, from Hong-Kong 27th December, and Singapore 11th January.—The English Ship Bintang, Wright, from Singapore 1st January.—The English Ship Gipsey, Stace, from Singapore 7th January.—The English Barque Agnes, G. S. Jones, from Bombay 31st December.

—— 9. The H. C's. Steamer Enterprise, J. M. Dicey, from Masulipatam 3d February.

—— 11. The English Ship Warrior, B. H Darley, from China 21st December and Singapore 8th January.—The Ship Magnificent, J. Whitty, from Mocha 4th November and Aden 15th December.—The Ship Wm. Money, Wm. Bickford, from China (no date) and Singapore 8th Jan.—The Barque Atlas, Lesauvage, from Bourbon 27th Nov—The French Barque Cinq Freres, D. M...., from Nantes 27th September.—The ship Fyzel Rubany, ———, from Hong Kong, 20th December, Singapore 4th, and Madras 28th January.—The Schooner Harlequin, E. J. White, from Singapore 23d January.—The Barque Sylph, Guy, from Singapore 28th Jan. and Nankin 20th Sept.—The Barque Martha, T. W. Smythe, from Singapore 7th Jan.—The Barque Agnes, G. S. Jones, from Bombay 21st Dec. and Alleppee 1st Jan.—The Ship John Brightman, T. Viall, from Singapore 21st Jan.—The Barque Mary Ray, W. Ellwood, from the Mauritius 20th Dec.—The Barque Lady Flora Hastings, Hoseason, from Liverpool 10th Sept.—The Barque Bintang, D. M. Wright, from Singapore 16th and Penang 25th Jan.—The Ship Lord Amherst, T. Zabell, from Singapore 7th Jan.—The French Ship Triton, Calland, from Bourbon 9th Dec.

### ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per Windsor.—Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Van Voorst, Mrs. Voss, Misses Allan, S. Allan, Van Voorst, and Voss; Major Boyd, H. M's. 29th Regt. Messrs. Allan, Mack, Grant, and Baker, Messrs. Swinton and Moore, Civil Service, Mr. Christie, Merchant. Mr. King, Cadet, Mr. Edwards, Pilot Service, and Master Voss.

Per Maria from China.—Captain Platt, Lieut. Onslow, Assistant Surgeon E. L. Falloon, and 92 Sepoys, followers, &c. Bengal Volunteer.

Per Ernaad from China.—Captain French, Lieuts. Edgar, Park, and Montmorency, and Assistant Surgeon Comon, H. M's. 26th Regt. 170 rank and file—34 followers.

Per Duke of Bedford from China.—Capt. J. L. Dennis, Lieut. G. Bartley, J. Donnell, and D. McAdam, Ensigns C. Faunt, J. G. Bolton, and J. G. Wilkinson, H. M. 49th Regt., Assistant Surgeon C. M. Duff, M. D. detachment of H. M's. 49th Regiment.

Per Forth, from Chusan.—Brevet Captain J. Sissmore, Bengal Volunteer, and H. Callaghan, Assistant Apothecary.

Per Percy.—Captain H. Halford, commanding troops, Ensign H. S. Bartlett, Assistant Surgeon S. Shaw, and Bengal Volunteers 110 rank and file and camp followers.

Per Berhampooter.—Colonel G. W. Lloyd, Captains J. R. Wakefield and A. R. Swinton, Lieuts. H. Watson, W. W. Davidson, and J. Pownall, and Surgeon D. McQ. Gray, M. D. Bengal Volunteer Regiment.

Per Coromandel.—Lieut.-Col. Pratt, C. B. commanding. Capts. Thompson and Shum, Adjt. and Lieut. Johnston, Lieuts. Miller, Rhys, and Turner. Doctor Bell. Quarter Master Goodfellow, Apothecary Watson. 179 non-commissioned officers and privates. H. M. 26th Regt. 2 women. 1 child and 44 Native followers.

Per Roberts from China.—Capt. Mylius, Lieuts. Cumming and Jones, Ensign Dickens, and Assist. Surgeon Pine, H. M. 26th Regt., and a detachment of H. M's. 26th Regiment of 115 rank and file. From Singapore.—Lieut. Vine, 6th M. N. I.

Per John Wickliffe from China.—Lieuts. McLean, Michel, and Halfhide, H. M. 49th Regt. From Penang.—Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and Captain Todd, 14th M. N. I.

Per Marion.—Lieut. Colonel T. Hawkins, Dep. Com General; Lieut. P. E. Craigie, 55th Foot, and Capt. T. Herbert, 31st ditto; Brevet Capt. A. G. Moorhead, Sub-Assist Com. Genl.; Lieut. J. Healy, Dep Assist. Adjt. Genl.; Assist. Surg. Brydon, doing duty in charge of troops. Staff Establishments.—Messrs. Skinner, Adjt. Genl's. office; Mercado, pay office; Kerr, Upward, Miller and Lee, Com. Genl's. office, detachment of H. M's. 49th Regt. on board; 16 men, and 72 Native followers.

Per False Allum.—Capt. C. B. Daubeney, Lieuts. W. H. L. Decuddy, W. Snowe, and J. C. Daubeney, 55th foot, Assist. Surg. J. C. Hutchinson, H. C. S. 35 men of H. M's 18th and 63d ditto, of H. M's. 55th Regt. invalids.

Per Sophia.—Major G. Hograth, Brevet Captain R. Gregg; Lieuts. C. Cameron, and J. Rogers, Ensign J. C. Wallace, and Assist. Surg. J. R. Bruce, H. M's 20th Regt. 163 non-commissioned officers and privates of ditto, and 33 Native followers.

Per Trio.—Captain T. Grant, Lieut. R. Blackall and Ensign R. Thompson, H. M's. 49th Regt.; Staff Surgeon T. Marshall, in Medical charge; 136 men H. M's. 49th Regt, 3 women and 2 children.

Per Tamerlane.—Captain Innes; Ensign Shaw, and Dr. Bailes, Bengal Volunteer Regt. and a detachment of ditto.

Per John Bibby from London.—Mrs. Moffat; Major Gedley, and Captain Moffat, commanding the Troops; Dr. Crozier, Surgeon of Troops; Captain Carew, Paymaster of the 13th Light Infantry; 120 Company's recruits, 10 women and 4 children.

Per City of Palaces.—Captain Shuldham, commanding Bengal Volunteers, Captain Turton, and Dr. Robertson.

Per Worcester.—6 officers of H. M's. 26th Regiment and a detachment of the 26th Regiment and Native followers.

Per Endymion.—Lieut. General Sir Hugh Gough and Staff.

Per Urgent from China.—Captain Sparks and family, Capt. Rainey, Lieut. O. Toole, Ensign P. J. Low, Assistant Surgeon F. Donnell, and a detachment of the 49th Regt.

Per Ronomany from Hong Kong.—Major T. Reynolds, Captains Fane and Johnstone, Lieuts. Ramsay and Bailly, Assistant Surgeon Garratt, and Ensign Campbell.

Per Orient from Hong Kong.—Major Straige, H. M's. 26th Regt. Lieuts. Bails, Lovell, and Duff, Ensigns Duperion and Bruion, Assistant Surgeon Coles, Mr. Gilbert, Apothecary, 145 rank and file, 4 women, 3 children and 35 Natives.

Per Sylph.—J. Middleton, Esq. T. Shellaber and D. McDonald.

Per Mary Ray.—Mrs. Ellwood and Thirty-seven Coolies.

Per Martha from Singapore.—Lieut. J. F. Harris, Madras N. I.

Per Wm. Money.—Major General R. Bartley, Commanding H. M. 49th Regt.; Captains McAndrew and Brown; Lieuts. Shakespeare and Rand; Ensigns Glazebrooke and Mayne; Captain and Paymaster Ware, Dr. French; and Quarter Master Mayne, H M 49th Regt.; 233 Rank and File of H. M. 49th Regt. and 62 Native Followers.

Per Agnes from Bombay.—A. Orr, Esq Surgeon, H. M. 63d Regt.; Mr. Wm. Kerr, and Revd. Father Done Amaleck Bausto Xavier, Roman Catholic Missionary.

### DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

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Per India for Suez.—Mrs. Low and family, Mrs. Panton, Mrs. Proby and child, Mrs. F. Lacombe, Mrs. James Fraser and family, and Mrs. Hugh Gibbon and child Miss Ibbetson, Lieut.-Col. Low, Dr. T. A. Wise, Lieut Col. Hay, J. T. Shakespear, Esq. Civil Service, the Rev. Mr. Proby, Captains Wright and S. Hyde, H. E James, Esq. Civil Service, Captain Beatson, 10th L. C., Captain Fergusson, G. G body guard, Lieut. Wardroper, B. N. I, Messrs. Robert Ibbetson, Lacombe, James Fraser, H. J. Leighton, J. S. Berens, Joseph Patten, J. Mackenzie, A. D. Coull, William Hemmill, H. A. Woollaston, Parke Pittar, Arthur Pittar, William Pittar, and Gibbon. For Madras.—Mr Edward Cooper. For Ceylon.—Lieut. Pattison. For Aden.—Miss Tombs. From Madras to Suez.—Lieut. A. T. Caddell, Major James Briggs, Mr. Robert Clerk, Civil Service, Messrs. B. Key and H. E. Woodgate, and 11 Natives, deck passengers.

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*S. E. Corner Scotch Kirk.*

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The object of the Proprietor is to supply the Public with TEAS of the HIGHEST CHARACTER, at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES; and he is confident of meeting both these ends, from the means he has at his command.

In offering these Goods for CASH, the Proprietor is enabled to sell them at 25 PER CENT. LESS than could be afforded, were credit allowed; as the expense of Bill-collecting and losses from deaths, &c., fully amount to that per-centage.

All packages leaving the Warehouse will be carefully put up and sealed; and it is recommended that no Tea be deposited in glass vessels of any description.

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Gunpowder and Imperial, at 4-12.

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Flowery Pekoe, per 10-catty box 20 Rs. per seer 5-8 and 3-8.

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Handsomely silk painted Boxes containing Souchong and Orange Pekoe mixed at 32 Rs. per Box.

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The finest Picked Mocha at one Rupee per seer.

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THE best INDIGO SEED, in the *original sealed* bags, always on Sale *on Commission*, by CLARK and SONS, Bogwangolla, at the lowest rates.

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TREASURY, NAVY, MISSIONARY and PRIVATE BILLS, of first rate character, in *convenient sums* and *dates* for family remittances.

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With reference to the above advertisement, Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL and Co. beg to add that they will be happy to purchase any Bills for parties in the Mofussil forwarding them home if required, free of Commission or any charge, save postage.

FRESH SUPPLIES.

TO OFFICERS AND MESSES OF REGIMENTS RETURNING FROM AFFGHANISTAN.

MESSRS. MACKENZIE, LYALL AND Co. have the pleasure to announce, that in anticipation of the successful termination of the War, and the certain return of the forces to India this year, they have made very extensive additions to their Stock of Beer, Wines, Spirits, and Supplies, generally, and are prepared to execute and dispatch the largest orders at an hour's notice; and from the arrangements they have entered into with the Boat Agents, they guarantee that their supplies shall reach the most distant station, in perfect order and in much shorter time than they have usually done hitherto.

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Of October's brewing from *Bass and Alsopp*, in wood; also in quarts and pints, of all ages. London and country bottled Porter.

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Rich Old Port Wine, selected to particular order from first rate London houses.

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*Of all descriptions.*

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MILD FRENCH BRANDY, OLD ENGLISH BRANDY, HOLLAND'S GIN, GRAHAM'S GENEVA, OLD TOM, JAMAICA RUM, GLENLIVET and BRACKLA WHISKEY, CHERRY BRANDY, CURACOA, RASPBERRY and STRAWBERRY VINEGAR.

WARRANTED FRESH

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CONTINUE to sell off their Stock at very reduced prices for Cash only.

CLOCKS and WATCHES—by McCabe and other makers.

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Parties in the Mofussil will be so good as to apply through their own Agents, or send a remittance with their orders.

*Calcutta, 1st November*, 1842.

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COMMISSIONS of all kinds executed as formerly. Price of supplies and rates of Commission, &c. &c. will be communicated by the undersigned on behalf of Messrs. J. C. and Co. in this Presidency.

NICHOLL AND WILKIE.

*Calcutta, 1st Dec.* 1842.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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W. THACKER AND CO.

*Calcutta, 15th February,* 1843.

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MR. PARKE PITTAR

HAVING arranged the formation of an Agency, the particular object of which will be the transaction of affairs, connected with this country and Europe, begs to offer his services to the community of India, *in any way* they can be rendered available.

A peculiar and important feature in the Agency now established, will consist in the annual return of Mr. P. Pittar to India. Taking advantage of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam Vessels, he purposes re-visiting Calcutta about the latter end of every October, and returning to Europe about the middle of the following February, thus affording to persons entrusting the management of their affairs to his care, the opportunity of a *personal conference and explanation* of their views and intentions,—an advantage in the transaction of affairs of a complicated, or family nature, the greatness of which need not be commented upon.

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IT is proposed to publish, by subscription, a work, in Eight Books, blank verse, to be entitled PARADISE, OR THE INVISIBLE WORLD.
BY W. ROBINSON, *Baptist Missionary.*

The Work treats on the state of disembodied souls, both that of the saved, and that of the lost; but chiefly on the state of happy souls.

It is a commonly received opinion among Protestants, that disembodied souls go at once to Heaven or Hell; but this opinion appears to some, and to the author among others, to be unsupported by Scripture. The doctrine taught in Scripture seems to be that of an intermediate state; not a purgatory, nor a state of probation; but a state of rest and happiness for the righteous, and of misery for the wicked; while Heaven and Hell seem reserved till after the resurrection and the judgment. The righteous, it is believed, will not enter Heaven till they all enter it together at the invitation: "Come ye blessed of my Father," &c. nor the wicked enter Hell, till they all enter it together, when the Great Judge shall say: "Depart ye cursed into everlasting fire," &c.

The arguments in favour of an intermediate state, and replies to the objections usually brought against that state are limited to the Second Book; so that those, who differ in opinion from the author, may, it is believed, read the other parts of the work without finding any thing materially different from their own views of the state of departed souls.

The author is quite ready to acknowledge, that the doctrine of an intermediate state is a non-essential; and he has treated it as such; but as truth is preferable to error, even in non-essentials, he has thought the subject of sufficient importance to be laid before his fellow-Christians for their consideration; and he hopes, that his manner of handling it will not inflict the least wound on the feelings of those, who differ from him.

The advocacy of this doctrine was but a part, and that not even the main part of the object, which the author proposed to himself; his chief object was that of calling the attention of his fellow-christians to the great concerns of another world, and thus promoting their spirituality of mind; and he ventures to hope, and his hope is corroborated by the testimony of a few plain christians, that have seen the whole manuscript or parts of it, that the serious reader will not peruse the work without some spiritual advantage.

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The subscription is 12 Rupees a year, payable in advance.

All applications should be addressed to the *Editor*, at Agra.

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*Agra, 3d January,* 1843.

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J. W. ROBERTS.

No. 16, Writers' Buildings.

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# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

*PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.*

No. 425. Vol. IX.] SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23RD. 1843. *Price 2 Co's. Rs. monthly, or 20 Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.*


**Revival of the Landholder's Society.**—Some time back we stated that the Landholder's Society had apparently become extinct. For more than a twelvemonth it had given no signs of existence, and we naturally applied to it the old legal maxim *de non apparentibus et non existentibus eadem est ratio.* A letter which appeared last week in the papers, with the signature of the Secretary attached to it, however, convinces us that the announcement of its death was premature. It has only been in a state of somnolency. If we are not mistaken it is the arrival of Mr. George Thompson which has broken its long sleep. At one of the meetings at which he has addressed the Natives of Calcutta upon their own interests, he alluded to the apathy which the Native community manifested in regard to the legislative movements of Government, in the following terms. "You see, week after week, announcements of proposed changes, and new laws, and new systems. You offer no advice, you threaten no opposition, you recommend no modification. What is everybody's business is nobody's business; and the law is passed, or it is not passed, according to the sole will and pleasure, or views of the Government. May not the Government justly say afterwards, that you are yourselves to blame in the matter, if any injury is done, or any benefit withheld?" These remarks appear to have roused the dormant faculties of the Landholder's Society, and it now comes forward again to assure the public of its existence.

The occasion which has been selected to prove that the Society is not defunct, tells heavily against its utility. During the long slumber in which it has been indulging, the subject of a general Registration of all deeds throughout the three Presidencies, upon a uniform and a reformed system, has engaged the attention of the Government and the European community. The draft of an Act, formed upon the model of similar Acts in England, was published both in English and Bengalee, *twenty-one* months ago. It was manifestly drawn up with the greatest care and attention, and was intended to give this country the benefit of those improvements which had been gradually introduced into the system of Registration at home. It was fully canvassed in the European journals, not only by the Editors, but by many of their correspondents who had the benefit of local experience. The draft was remodelled and republished thirteen months ago; but Lord Ellenborough on his arrival, appeared to be averse to its being passed, chiefly we believe because his Lordship's attention was too much engrossed in giving "peace to Asia" to allow him leisure for mastering its complicated details. A simpler enactment was therefore substituted for it, with the view of rendering the existing rules more effective. The draft of this Act was published four months ago; and the Act itself was enacted on the 1st of the present month. During the whole period in which these two Acts were under consideration, the Landholders' Society remained, as far as we can judge from their silence, totally inactive. A fortnight *after* the law had passed, the Secretary of that Association calls the special attention of the members to it; and announces that the Society have it "in contemplation to address the Government in reference to the existing laws of Registration, with the object of promoting the greater efficiency and completeness of the system." Why was *not* this done while the subject was on the tapis? Why was it delayed till the Act in reference to Registration was actually passed? Simply because Mr. George Thompson upbraided the Natives with their inactivity, when Government invited their opinions regarding the laws which it was proposed to enact. Mr. Thompson's visit will therefore be doubly beneficial; beneficial to himself, in shewing him the extent to which the *vis inertiæ* pervades the Native community; and advantageous to the Natives by rousing them from their torpidity, and teaching them that something more is required of them than to denounce the Government under which they live.

The subject of Registration will of course come on again as soon as the Governor General has leisure for internal improvements. The question is one of paramount importance both as it regards the security of property, and the due administration of justice, and Government will require all the assistance which it is possible for the community, European or Native, to contribute. The registration, must be made compulsory, or it will fail to be a complete check on fraud. The Scottish law must be our model, and the validity of a document must date from its registration, not its execution. There may be some little inconvenience produced by so peremptory a law among so dilatory and so slippery a people; but it will infinitely less than the inconvenience which will inevitably result from leaving even the smallest loop hole by which a man can escape from Registration. And, moreover, it is only by sufferings that the national vice of procrastination can be cured. To make this compulsory law equitable, however, we shall require such a system of local registration as may give every man an opportunity of registering his documents, without the necessity of a journey of four or five days to the chief station in the district. We shall require also such a system of supervision as shall effectually prevent a suitor's being kept a week dancing attendance at the Registry office, bargaining for the registration of his deed with the venal Native officer.—But this is not the time for entering upon this large subject; our chief object at present is to congratulate the Landholder's Society upon the symptoms of returning vitality which it has begun to exhibit.

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**The College of Fort William.**—The last number of the *Calcutta Gazette* contains the Report of the College of Fort William for the past year, and the observations of the Deputy Governor upon the progress made by the students. Those observations are marked by a sound judgment and a benevolent regard for the welfare of the people. His Honour reminds the students that "they are destined to be the future administrators of this great and populous country; that upon the qualifications they are found to possess, will depend the happiness of the people committed to their charge; that to possess a competent knowledge of the language which the people all speak and in which alone public proceedings are conducted, is so essential, that to be unable to communicate with the highest and the lowest without the aid of an interpreter, would be considered a disqualification—and that the languages of the *people* ought to be the first study of those who are entrusted with the public administration, and to whom the *people* have to look up on all occasions for protection against oppression and injustice." These are noble sentiments and manifest a just appreciation of the responsibility of Government. Let us now examine how far the studies of the College, during the past year, have corresponded with them.

This Presidency is divided into two parts; the North Western Provinces, and Bengal; the former are said *to contain forty millions of people*; among whom the official language is Oordoo; the latter is supposed to comprise thirty millions of people who understand no language but Bengalee, in which all public proceedings are conducted. The number of Civilians employed in the civil and criminal courts and the revenue department in the provinces in which Oordoo prevails, is about *Two Hundred*; the number now stationed in the districts in which Bengalee is the only language in use, is about *One Hundred and Thirteen.* On turning to the report, we find that during the past year only *One* solitary Civilian passed an examination in Bengalee; all the rest were reported qualified in two languages, neither of which was Bengalee, but one of which was the exploded Persian. It is therefore manifest, that only *one* student during the last year was qualified for office in Bengal, and that any other student of the year who may be appointed to any office in the Lower Provinces, must enter upon his public career disqualified for the discharge of his duties. *Against the continuance* of such a course of instruction we would venture to offer three objections:

1. It is in direct contravention of the published orders of the Court of Directors. Those orders are positive, "We desire that it may be laid down and promulgated as a standing rule, that no member of our service shall hold the appointment of Judge, or of Collector, or of Magistrate in any district with the language of which he is unacquainted." Yet while this order remains unrepealed, it was not deemed necessary to qualify more than *one* Civilian out of fifteen, during the past year for the public service in the populous kingdom of Bengal. If it be said, that the orders of the Court refer only to *Judges, Collectors and Magistrates,* and that for some years the young Civilian will be employed only in subordinate situations, we plead that the spirit, not the letter, of the despatch is to be the guide of the public authorities. We will venture to assert that it never *could have been the intent of the Directors that* the vast public interests entrusted to Joint Magistrates, Deputy Collectors, and Assistants, should be superintended by men entirely ignorant of the language of the people. But after having dismissed *men from College* and planted them in the public service, without any knowledge of the language current in the subordinate Courts [illegible] which they are to preside, what arrangements have been made for ascertaining that at any future period they have acquired this es-

sential qualification before they rise to the higher dignities of Judge, Magistrate and Collector? None whatever. There is no subsequent examination, by which their acquaintance with this vernacular tongue is ascertained. There is no inducement held out to them to acquire it; neither is there any penalty attached to their ignorance of it. They obtain appointments without any reference to this qualification. And there is every reason to fear that they *will never acquire it.* When men fail to obtain a colloquial familiarity with a language within the first two or three years after their arrival in the country, in nine instances out of ten they will not acquire it at all.

2. This course of procedure is liable to the charge of inconsistency, and exposes the public authorities to the ridicule of mankind. Where is the consistency of obliging every student in the College to pass an examination in Persian, after that language has been excluded from all the public Courts? If the subject was not too serious for a laugh, the idea of extolling men for the acquisition of a language, the use of which has been abrogated, would recall the witty line in the Rejected Addresses:

> "God bless their pigtails, though they're now cut off."

This pigtail, the badge of Mahomedan dominion, we have by a public enactment cut off: and it is therefore inconsistent to extol men for wearing it.

Where is the consistency of declaring a knowledge of the vernacular language indispensible to a due discharge of public duty, and of allowing fourteen out of fifteen men to leave College unqualified for service in Bengal? After Bengalee has become by public appointment the language of public business among thirty millions of people, is it not a strange anomaly that it should be far less studied by those who are to preside over the administration of public business among them, than when it was not the official language? Is it not the dictate of consistency and of common sense that, if the students are required to qualify themselves in two languages before they enter on the public service, these should be *the* two languages which are current in the two divisions of the Presidency, and no other?

3. This course is also unjust to the people of Bengal. It is of the last importance that the Civilian who is to be employed in this province, should be well acquainted with its language. We venture to say that not one-fourth of the Civilians now employed in it, have any thing like a competent knowledge of its language. This is more their misfortune than their fault. Their education was completed, while Bengalee was yet proscribed; and they have been accustomed during their official career to Persian and Oordoo. But there can be no excuse for sending a single individual from the College of Fort William, to take charge of a public office in Bengal who is not acquainted with that language. Without it, he becomes immediately, as the Deputy Governor admirably remarks, the "instrument of fraud and chicanery." He is totally unable to protect the people committed to his charge. The distance by which his European habits and his official character separate him from the people, is indefinitely increased by his ignorance of their language. In vain does Government laboriously and conscientiously devise means for improving the administration of justice, and watch with vigilance over the conduct of its servants, European and Native, if the European functionaries are allowed to preside in Courts totally ignorant of the language of the people. Even when possessed of the most intimate knowledge of that language, the European officer finds it difficult to do justice between man and man; what then must be the amount of injustice perpetrated in his name when that knowledge is entirely wanting?

We are not certain that though the system which we have animadverted on has been pursued in the College during the past year, it may not have already received its death blow. We have heard that an improvement has been already made in the studies of the young Civilians; and that greater importance will be attached in future to the cultivation of Bengalee, and less to that of Persian. We consider it a matter of justice to make this statement, lest it should be supposed, when the change is announced, that it has been owing to the importunity of the press and not to the spontaneous impulse of the public authorities. Perhaps when the improvement is announced, it may encounter opposition from antiquated prejudice; and our labour in thus pointing out the impropriety of the present course will not then have been lost. The fact is, the whole system of study in this Institution requires to be radically remodelled. It is a great misfortune that no change has been made to accommodate it to the altered circumstances of the country, and that its arrangements are the same as they were eight years ago, when Persian was the language of business, and Bengalee was not. We require not only that the Bengalee language should be cultivated to the extent to which it will be required in the public service; but that a considerable modification should be made to improve the qualifications of those students whose sphere of action will hereafter lie in the North West Provinces. The official language in those Courts is the *Oordoo*, which is not at all studied in the College. It is true that Persian bears a very close affinity to Oordoo, and that the student who has acquired a knowledge of the one, will find little difficulty in mastering the other. But why should he not be directed at once to apply to Oordoo, instead of being set to acquire it through the medium of Persian? Why should Hindee form any part of his qualification, when it is used in no Court? We would not advise; we would peremptorily command that every student should devote his time to the study of Oordoo and Bengalee, and thus qualify himself for the discharge of public duty in every district of this Presidency. We look with confidence to the efforts of Mr. Bird before he bids adieu to the country to complete the improvement introduced under Lord Auckland's administration, by a thorough reformation of the system of study in the College of Fort William. This must be done in conjunction with the Court of Directors. To effect this salutary change, it is necessary to begin with the studies at Hayleybury; and to direct the exertions of the student, from the very beginning, to those languages which shall qualify him for public duty. But the impulse must originate in this country.

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THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S NEW APPOINTMENTS.—Our readers can scarcely have failed to remark the number of direct, substantive appointments in the Civil branch of the Service which Lord Ellenborough has made since he assumed charge of the administration in the North Western Provinces. One *Gazette*, that of the 8th, contained no fewer than twenty-one appointments, of which only two were of a temporary nature. A careful examination of the character they bear, will perhaps furnish us with some clue to the principle on which his Lordship seems resolved to act in reference to Civil offices. We find that each district is supplied with a substantive Civil Judge, a Magistrate and Collector, a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and one or more Assistants. His Lordship is evidently averse to the system of allowing a man to stand appointed to an office, while he is acting elsewhere, and his own duties are performed by another. Apparently, every individual will be required to join his office as soon as he has been posted to it, and will not be allowed to draw the salary without performing the duty. The appointment of three or four officers in regular subordination, to the Magisterial and Fiscal duties of a district, will also enable Government to provide for the temporary absence of any one of them, without creating a series of officiating officers,—by simply directing the juniors to act for their superiors. This will serve to correct to a considerable degree the great inconvenience which results from acting appointments; for it sometimes happens that the departure of one individual occasions the shifting of five or six others in different and distant parts of the country. Thus the service appears to be perpetually on the move; and the country is deprived of those advantages which can be secured only by giving a more permanent character to the possession of office, and thereby enabling an officer to become acquainted with his district. When the means of supplying a vacancy are at hand in the district itself, the inconveniences of change will be less felt.

This plan has yet to be tested by experience. It remains to be seen how far it will provide for those mutations which inevitably result from the loss of health. To all appearance it is likely to accomplish the object for which it is evidently designed; and if it should succeed, it will serve as a model for the lower Provinces, where the evils of officiating appointments, and the constant change of officers tells so much against the efficiency of the Service. May we be allowed to suggest the propriety of erecting bungalows, in centrical positions in each district at a moderate expense, to which the young Assistants might be sent periodically, for the purpose of administering justice on the spot. Nothing acts so effectually as a check on the oppression of a Native officer as the presence of a European functionary in his vicinity. The tour made by the Magistrate through his district during the cold season, is a great blessing; but we want something of the same nature during every month of the year. The establishment of such bungalows would enable the junior officers to visit the various portions of the district, at short intervals, without inconvenience. This would not only serve to bring justice in a measure to every man's door, to inspire the natives with confidence, and to infuse a salutary terror into the minds of their oppressors, but give our European functionaries such a knowledge of the interior of the country as they have at present no means of obtaining. If the position of these bungalows be judiciously chosen, it is possible that they may hereafter become the station of fixed officers with subordinate police jurisdiction. It is not merely the multiplication, but the diffusion of European influence that we require, to afford adequate protection to the people.

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MR THOMPSON'S ADDRESSES TO THE NATIVES.—Since Mr. George Thompson's arrival in Calcutta, he has been employed not only in prosecuting enquiries for his personal information,

but in striving to arouse the natives to a course of patriotic exertion. He has held several meetings, which have been attended by a large and increasing number of the best educated men in Calcutta, to whom he has pointed out the course they must pursue if they would benefit their country. It is gratifying to find so large a body of natives capable of appreciating the eloquent appeals of a man like George Thompson. We can well remember the time, when, if he had landed in India, not five natives would have been found in Calcutta, able to comprehend a single sentence delivered by him. Accustomed as we are to periodical reports of education, we become in a measure insensible of the progress of improvement effected by the labours of Government and of private associations, till it is suddenly presented to the mind by some unexpected association like the present, when we find hundreds of educated natives listening with admiration to that eloquence which has produced so powerful an effect in our native land.

The addresses which Mr. Thompson has delivered at these meetings, appear to be eminently calculated to improve the native community, and to give a beneficial direction to their efforts. He seems to be already at home with the native character. He has measured the extent of its weakness, and his discourses are therefore characterized by a very practical tendency. When he advises them to study their own country, its past history, its present state, its various institutions, and their influence on the national character, and affirms that without this knowledge their efforts will be powerless, he shows at once that he has discovered wherein the deficiency of his audience lies. There are few subjects of which the educated natives are more lamentably ignorant than of those which refer to the actual condition of their own native land. They have in fact scarcely any knowledge of it beyond what has been forced on them by daily observation, or which can be said to owe its origin to their own researches. When he counsels union, he is addressing a people among whom discord is the only heirloom, and jealousy of each other the feeling which pervades every rank of society. When he advises concessions on minor points in order that they may move forward as a "compact whole," he is appealing to those whose ancestors have invariably allowed private interests to swallow up all concern for the general good, whose independence has repeatedly been lost, while they were engaged in petty bickerings; and among whom a compact union, founded on much mutual *forbearance*, and great national principles, appears at present all but impossible.

In the course of his address, Mr. Thompson stated that "England was the fountain head from which benefits must flow to India;—and that great measures in behalf of India must originate in England." This may possibly be true as it regards the future, but the past history of India would scarcely warrant any such expectation, except under a very altered state of circumstances. For many years after this empire had been subjected to the crown of Britain, it was governed with a view to the promotion of British, and not Indian interests. Till within a very recent period, the commercial legislation of Parliament was stimulated by a desire to promote the welfare of the mother country, without one thought of the consequences entailed by such a course on India. Under the influence of this partial system of Government, the resources of this vast country have been neglected and its prospects blighted. A brighter period however has now dawned on us; and we hear even within the walls of Parliament of Justice to India. But this improvement of public feeling is still to be attributed mainly, though not entirely, to a calculation of the benefits which may accrue to England by an improved system of administration. We have gained nothing by any sacrifice of interests, or even prejudices, at home. It is chiefly because the other nations of Europe are closing their markets against our manufactures, that England has turned her attention to the large outlet for her produce which India presents, and which can be turned to account only by a liberal system of policy.

And, with reference to those measures of internal policy by which the domestic administration of the country has been improved of late years, we have no hesitation in saying that there is scarcely a single instance in which any improvement can be traced to the direct interposition of the Home authorities. Some of those measures, as for instance, the Liberty of the Press and the abolition of the transit duties, have been carried in a great measure against the wishes of the Court of Directors. It was long before they could be prevailed on to sanction the establishment of a monthly steam communication with India. On more than one occasion, Lord William Bentinck was sharply censured for having sent the *Hugh Lindsay* up the Red Sea with public despatches. We acknowledge with gratitude that the Directors have long since retrieved their character, and are now as warm advocates for this intercourse by steam as they were once opposed to it—but the impulse was given from this country. It used indeed to be a common remark not many years ago, that if India was well governed, it was in spite of the Government at home. Without subscribing to this assertion in its fullest extent, we may yet remark with perfect confidence, that, with few exceptions, every great and beneficial measure has originated on this side the water, and that the public authorities in India here have generally been found ahead of the home authorities in liberality of views. The impulse which was given originally to native education, arose from the enlightened sentiments of Lord Hastings, who was encouraging the establishment of Schools in India, long before the Directors had abandoned the principle that ignorance was the mother of obedience. The abolition of Suttee was the work of Lord William Bentinck. To the same great mind do we owe the introduction of Natives into the administration of the country which has given so vast an impulse to native improvement. To his bold policy are we indebted for the settlement of the Western Provinces. It is to Lord Auckland that we owe that magnificent boon, the restoration of the vernacular languages to the Courts at this Presidency; and it was through his recommendation that an addition was made to the funds of the Education Society. To the energetic and persevering efforts of Mr. Bird are we indebted for the abolition of Slavery in India. In all these instances—and they might be abundantly multiplied,—it is in India and not in England that the fountain head of benefit in India has been opened. To the Government here belongs the merit of having taken the lead in this career of national benevolence; to the Government at home that of having honoured these efforts by its sanction. Far be it from us to undervalue the importance of bringing the moral influence of England to bear upon the Government of this country and the improvement of its inhabitants; but justice demands that the due meed of praise for having *originated* good measures should not be withheld from those great men who have presided over the administration of this country.

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EXPULSION OF DWARKENATH TAGORE FROM SOCIETY.—The *Bhaskur*, the ablest Native Journal published in Calcutta, informs us that a large meeting was convened a few days ago at the house of Hurukoomar Tagore, of the whole kith and kin of the Tagores, when it resolved to punish Dwarkenath Tagore for having visited Europe, by turning him out of society. The individuals from whom he has received this unkind and ungenerous cut are his own relatives, who have generally been supposed to belong to the liberal party in Calcutta. All family intercourse is to cease; he is not to be admitted to their domestic parties; neither will they or their friends accept of any invitation to his house. The non-intercourse act was, we farther learn, put in force soon after the meeting. The anniversary shraddu of Dwarkenath Tagore's wife came round, and the usual invitations were sent, but universally refused. Thus the individual upon whom the highest distinction has been conferred by the rulers of this Empire which has ever been bestowed on any Native, is debarred from all social intercourse with his own kindred, and *tabood* by the members of his own house. The individual, whom the Queen of England and the King of France have delighted to honour, is proscribed in his own country and among his own people. Instead of considering the family honour augmented in the person of its illustrious head, his bigotted kindred have made the very marks of distinction which he has received from crowned heads the reason for visiting him with their highest displeasure. He is not without honour, save in his own country.

If the members of the Tagore family, who have thus exposed the nakedness of their bigotry to the contempt of mankind, were men of unblemished purity in their own circle, if they had never violated the rules of their own shastras, there might have been some small excuse for this conduct. We might have admired that high sense of religious duty, which constrained them to adopt the painful resolution of excluding so distinguished a member of the family from their society. But there is not one of them whose conduct will stand the test of the most ordinary scrutiny. They have long ceased to honour by their observance the rigid rules of the Hindoo creed. They have themselves eaten that which it is forbidden to eat; they have drunk that which it is *forbidden to drink*. *In their own* social intercourse they have been governed by their own love of indulgence, and not by the laws of the Hindoo ritual. Their bigotry is marked with the deeper stain of hypocrisy. They are fully aware that Dwarkenath has for many years disregarded the restrictions of Hindooism; that he has freely entered into the enjoyment of European society; and that on the principle they now make a shew of honoring, he was unfit for their society long before he embarked for England. Yet they urged no objection to the most unrestrained intercourse with him. They eat and drank at his table; they attended the poojas given at his house; they accepted invitations to the shraddus he performed. Yet, because he has now ventured to visit the countries of Europe, to enlarge the sphere of his observations, and see with his own eyes the triumphs of civilization, he is, forsooth, become too polluted for their immaculate society.

**Infidelity of the Post Office.**—During the last two or three months we have received repeated remonstrances relative to the non receipt of the copies of the *Friend of India* sent to England by the overland mail. To mention only one instance. Not a single copy of the Journal sent to Sir Edward Ryan, since his arrival in England, has ever reached him. We have assured our friends that the papers have been regularly despatched and paid for, and acknowledged by the Post Office in Calcutta. On applying to that department, we have been informed that a reference to the office records will prove, that in every instance they have been transmitted to Bombay. The charge of neglect therefore lies at the door either of the Bombay or the London Post Office. At first we supposed that this infidelity of the Post Office might have been confined to the despatch of our Journal, but within the last week we have found other parties who had sent home other journals make the same complaint. The copies they had transmitted never reached their destination. It is a subject of great importance to the public. We pay largely for the postage of our newspapers to Bombay, not less than three annas a cover, and we have a right to expect that those papers shall not be withheld from those to whom they are addressed. We have a right to know where this dereliction of duty occurs. If the papers are faithfully made up into packets at Bombay and committed to the Captains of Steamers;—and we have every reason to believe that this is the case—if a statement of the number and contents of each packet is sent to the London Post Office and compared with the deliveries, this neglect is clearly chargeable on the Post Office authorities in England; and it behoves this Government to make a representation on the subject to the proper authorities. Perhaps our Bombay contemporary of the *Times* will kindly inform us whether any such complaints have reached him regarding the non-delivery of the two or three thousand Summaries which he sends home.—Meanwhile we beg to assure all our friends who have honoured us by ordering this Journal to be sent to their friends at home, that their wishes have in every instance been punctually attended to; and that we hold Post Office receipts for every copy which has been sent.

**Seaman's Friend Society.**—We have been favored with the Fifteenth Report of this useful Institution, the object of which is to impart religious instruction to the numerous seamen in the Port. The means adopted for this end consist of stated services at the Bethel, or Floating Chapel, personal visits to the ships in the river, and conversation with the Sailors; the circulation of loan libraries, and the distribution of Bibles and Tracts. Mr. Chill, the agent of the Society has, it appears, faithfully prosecuted his arduous but too often unthankful duty, and during the last year visited 278 vessels, conversed with upwards of 3000 individuals, distributed 2200 English and Foreign Tracts, 93 English Bibles, 41 English, 9 French, 5 German, 1 Spanish, 1 Italian, 1 Dutch, 1 Arabic New Testament. He has also put in circulation twenty loan libraries. The number of hearers at the Bethel since the last Report has been four thousand six hundred and eleven, being an increase of *one-third* on the attendance of former years. The services on the Sabbath are conducted in turn by the Ministers of various denominations in Calcutta, and on Wednesday evening by Mr. Chill. The number of libraries in circulation at the present time is 27, and they comprise 869 volumes. Of these, eight have been placed on private vessels, and the remainder in vessels belonging to Government. The books ready for new libraries amount to 460; but the means of the Society in this department of labour are evidently far below, both their wishes, and the wants of the port. Mr. Chill, the agent, has also at the request of the Committee established a daily morning service at the Sailor's Home, but the attendance has been very discouraging; the highest number present on any occasion was twelve, but frequently not more than three attended, and on some occasions not a single individual. The subscriptions to the Institution during the eighteen months embraced by the Report, was a trifle above 3000 Rupees; its expenditure, 3520 Rs. leaving a balance against it of nearly 500 Rupees, for which the Society are suitors to public generosity.

The sphere of labour which belongs to such an Institution, is large and important. The number of English vessels which resort to this port, has been doubled within the last eight or ten years; the number of sailors who stand in need of that religious instruction which is the most effectual check on the excesses into which they plunge on being released from the restraints of a ship, has also been doubled since this Society was first established. Yet its means and opportunities are without increase, and its success is very disproportioned. By no class of men is the British and the Christian character more exposed to the contempt of the heathen than by the sailors in Calcutta. The most strenuous efforts are therefore needed, not merely with a view to their individual benefit, but for the common honour of religion. The Society we perceive have contemplated the establishment of a Naval Temperance Institution, the object of which is to board the officers and seamen in this port in an establishment from which liquor should be excluded. We scarcely think the plan, however benevolent, is likely to succeed. The funds required for its establishment and maintenance would be very large, more indeed than the members of the Society could expect to command, while another Institution existed in the city, differing in no respect from the proposed Home, except by the admission and temperate use of ardent spirits. The two Institutions would, we fear, be placed in a state of rivalry; and the weakest would go to the wall, or to the Insolvent Court. We are inclined to think that the Society would do better to confine its efforts within the present channel, and strive to enlarge its opportunities of doing good by endeavouring to bring as large a number as possible of the seamen under the influence of religious instruction. The great success which has attended the labors of Mr. Taylor in Boston, among the sailors of that port, proves clearly how much may be effected by strenuous and acceptable ministrations among them.

Sir Hugh Gough came up to Barrackpore on Sunday evening last, and on Monday morning reviewed the troops at the station. On coming up to the Bengal Volunteers just returned from service in China, the gallant General addressed them in the following language, which we are enabled to give from the recollection of an officer who had an opportunity of hearing him.

"Comrades in arms as brother soldiers, whose determined gallantry in the field has ably supported me, and nobly upheld the distinguished character of the Native army whilst under my command in China, I have been highly pleased with your orderly conduct in quarters, I have done all I could to bring you to the notice of the Sovereign of Great Britain, and I am sure the next Mail will bring an order for a remuneration of your services, and reward of your valour. Should my Sovereign call me into the field again, it would give me the highest gratification to have under my orders, either collectively or individually, any commissioned, non-commissioned officer or sepoy of the Bengal Volunteers." Then turning to Colonel Lloyd, he expressed "his sincere thanks to him for his able management of the Regiment, and to him and the officers for their support of him in every way, wishing them every happiness and success."

This address was explained to the sepoys in their own language by Col. Lloyd, the Commander of the Corps. His Excellency's address was highly gratifying to the feelings of the officers and men present, and they will long continue to remember with satisfaction, the opportunity they have enjoyed of distinguishing themselves in that novel and distant scene of operations; and the kind manner in which their services were appreciated by the General who led them on to victory.

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

### THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

— The Governor General entered the city of Delhi, with military parade on the morning of Sunday, the 5th instant. He was accompanied by a large cortége of Native Chiefs; and a still greater number are on their way to the imperial city to make their obeisance to the Head of the British dynasty. The Rajah of Bhurtpore alone has a splendid retinue of 3000 men. The reports which were spread that his Lordship intended to interfere with the King of Delhi, have died away. It is a sufficient humiliation to that family that in its own metropolis, it is eclipsed by those who now occupy the imperial throne and wield the destinies of India.

— The *Star* announces the arrival in the river of thirty horses in a French ship. The speculation, according to our contemporary, has a promising appearance. Good French horses may be shipped from Marseilles to the Mauritius for 300 piastres or 600 Rupees; and of course they may be brought on to Calcutta for 700 Rs.

— The *Delhi Gazette* gives us intelligence from Lahore to the 20th January. Dost Mahomed was still at that Court. He had expressed his desire to depart for Affghanistan, but had been courteously detained by Shere Sing. Four Regiments of Infantry had been despatched to Peshawur, to strenghen General Avitabile, and the Sirdar Lena Sing has been placed at the head of them. The bridge of boats at Ferozepore had been broken up: and orders had been issued to draw all boats at night fall to the right bank of the river. Instructions were also issued to prepare cantonments for the Regiments in the immediate neighbourhood of Ferozepore.

— Mr. Clerihew, employed by the Steam Tug Association, lost his life by a melancholy accident on Monday. He was engaged in getting a boiler out of the *Jess*, when the tackle broke, and he fell into the boiler which was precipitated into the water. His body was subsequently found; and it appeared that he had been killed by a blow on the head.

— Mr. C. H. Cameron, a member of the Law Commission, has been called up to Council to supply the vacancy created by Mr. Amos's departure.

— We perceive that the Assam Company's Steamer, having returned to Calcutta, will be again despatched on the 28th instant. From this announcement we are led to suppose that her recent voyage has not been without profit. We wish the Secretary had furnished the public with some account of her performance on her first trip to Al-

lahabad and back. She had only four small cargo boats in tow. What was the rate of her speed? Was it greater or less than that of the Government vessels? Eventually we must look to private enterprise for the occupation of this line of communication; and every fact which may serve to illustrate the subject will be found valuable.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

— We do not know that our contemporaries have noticed the fact, that a recent sale of American reprints of English books, which had been advertised on behalf of a mercantile firm, was stopped, in obedience to the recent Act of Parliament. The Attorney General has, we know, delivered his opinion that any such sale would subject the vendor to the penalty of the Act. It is of some importance, that this opinion should be known; and we hope our contemporaries will procure and publish it. We learn that powers of Attorney have been received from booksellers in London, empowering their representatives here, to prosecute for any breach of the law in reference to books of which they hold the copy-right.

— The *Hindostan* Steamer, which left Madras on the 21st, at 9 P. M. reached Galle on the 24th. Her progress hitherto has been highly satisfactory: and there is every reason to hope that she will reach Suez in less than the month.

— Mr. Aylwin is delivering a series of lectures at the Mechanics' Institute on commerce. The second was delivered on Tuesday evening, to a very miserable and discouraging audience of *thirty* persons, which however is stated to be larger than the first audience.

— A letter from Allahabad, published in the *Englishman*, states that the crowds of pilgrims at that place at the last *mela*, was unusually large; and that the resort to this 'sacred' place for the purpose of bathing, has been annually increasing since the tax was abolished.

— The crowd of shipping in the river is very unusual for this season of the year. This arises from the return of the transports in such large numbers from China. Many of them after so long a service, stand in need of repairs, and all of them require examination. The owners of the docks will therefore reap as great a harvest as they did from the gale, which did no body any good but them.

— The report of fires during the past year in Calcutta is thus announced in the papers.—Pucka houses 6; Tiled houses, 828; Straw houses, 1560. From the great preponderance of straw huts it is manifest that the law passed some years ago prohibiting the use of thatch, or other combustible materials, is a dead letter.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

— Some person, whose initials, real or fictitious, are J. E. R. is writing letters to Mr. George Thompson on the Government of India, and publishing them in the *Hurkaru*. The second letter which appears this day, proposes as "*slight* changes in the constitution of Government," that a knowledge of the *languages* of the natives be an indispensible qualification for the Governor Generalship of India—that is a knowledge of Persian, Oordoo, Assam, Bengalee, Ooriya, Burmese, Teloogoo, Tamil, Canarese, Malayalim, Guzeratee and Mahratta—that the selection be made from among those who have served in India; that the period of service be extended to twelve years; and last, not least, that a Native be appointed Legislative member of the Supreme Council. We think we shall give our vote for that eminent patriot, Baboo Dukhina Mookerjee.

— A letter from Meerut states, that Sir W. Nott had left that station for Lucknow.

— A *Agra Ukhbar* extraordinary, which reached us yesterday afternoon, announces the death of Maha Rajah Janockeejee Rao Scindia, at the age of 27. There is little prospect that the tranquillity of the state will be disturbed, but it is said that the musnud will remain vacant until the pleasure of the Governor General is known. There have been no female immolations.

— The entertainment given by the community of Calcutta to Sir Hugh Gough, at the Town Hall, on Thursday night, is described by those who were present as a very interesting affair. The aristocracy of Chowringhee and the aristocracy of the Cossitollah, met in the same hall to do honour to the hero, who has humbled the Dragon throne, and to eat, drink and dance.

— Among the Police reports there is a case headed "Cannibalism." It appears that a Portuguese woman brought up another for having—both being the worse for liquor—bitten off a part of her ear and swallowed it. The case was dismissed by the Magistrate.

— Mr. T. C. Robertson, late Governor of Agra, has arrived at Bombay, having gone down the Indus, and then embarked in a steamer at Kurrachee.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

— The Sans Souci Theatre is advertized for sale by auction.

— The Madras papers state, that at the public entertainment given by the Marquis of Tweeddale, at the Banquetting Room, in honour of our successes in China, the gentlemen of the bar were intentionally not invited;—also that no barrister has been asked to the private parties of the Governor. This is said to arise from their having omitted to attend His Lordship's first levee, and this omission is ascribed to the fact that the Court was setting at the time, and that they could not be in two places at the same time. We, of the fourth estate, are so liable to be mistaken on matters of fact, when those facts come to us at second hand, and still more so in drawing inferences, that we are disposed on this occasion, to question first the fact, and secondly the cause. A Governor would scarcely proclaim his own incompetence for the high station he occupies, by the indulgence of such narrow and contemptible feelings.

— The very important Act, relative to the sittings of the Sudder Court, of which the draft was published some months back, has just become law. The great inconvenience experienced by suitors, when one Judge differed from another, and a cause had to run the gauntlet, sometimes of the whole bench, will thus be avoided. When the Act was first proposed we explained the nature of the improvement, and need not therefore enlarge upon it again. It provides that in every case in which a Judge of the Sudder may differ in an appeal case from the decision of a lower Court, he shall call in two other Judges and the case shall be at once settled by the opinion of the majority.

— In consequence of the demise of the Raja of Gwalior, the Governor General has altered his plans and instead of going to Meerut, has determined to proceed forthwith to Agra, to be near at hand during the time when the question of the succession is settled. There is little difficulty and no opposition to his Lordship's will anticipated; the latter would be promptly met and overcome, by the large forces at Lord Ellenborough's disposal.

— A very important case was tried in the Supreme Court yesterday, a report of which we have taken from the *Hurkaru*. Mr. G. F. McClintock, on going to the Cape, applied to his Agents Messrs. Boyd and Co. for a credit to the extent of 2000£ on their London Correspondents Messrs. Small, Colquhoun and Co. which he obtained. He drew on them for this sum; and they drew for the 2000£ on Messrs. Boyd and Co. who at the time were possessed of funds belonging to Mr. McClintock to that extent. Boyd and Co. failed, and the bills were never paid, and the London House now commenced an action against that gentleman. A verdict was given in their favour, with liberty to the defendant to move for a verdict or to reduce the damages. It would appear from this decision, that any man taking a letter of credit from his Agents for money deposited with them is liable for the whole amount if they fail before the account is adjusted between them and with their correspondents.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

— The subscription to the Greenlaw Testimonial has reached 2000 Rupees, though the number of subscribers does not exceed 84.

— Mr. Dampier, as we learn from the *Star*, has found that there is no disorganization in the district of Jessore which is not to be attributed to an inefficient Magistracy and Police. His report is said to be very favourable to the Planters. He was allowed two months to make enquiries, and two weeks has been found sufficient to complete them. He recommends the appointment of two Assistant Magistrates. We sincerely hope that the recommendation will be attended to not only in the case of this district, but of all other districts; and that when two Assistants—to be stationed in the interior; not segregated at the Sudder station—are found to be insufficient twice that number will be appointed.

— A correspondent of the *Englishman* on Saturday alludes to the injustice of Government "boning" the 15 per cent. paid as deposit on the sale of lands, and forfeited by the non fulfilment of the contract. Our contemporary has an odd kind of article on the subject in his paper of this morning. The fact is that the deposit is *five*, not *fifteen* per cent.; that it belongs to Government by Reg. XLV. of 1793, the approaching repeal of which law has been announced four months. By the new law the Sudder Court will be empowered to make rules for the sale. *Prig*, must prick on the Sudder when the new law is passed.

— The letters and papers sent by the last Mail on the 10th instant from Calcutta as stated in the *Englishman*, was 4,938; but we want the number sent by the express to complete the account; to this number must be added 2,030 letters and 470 newspapers sent by the *India* steamer on the 10th instant.

— The *Hurkaru* has just published a General Order by the Governor General of India, which places his Lordship's character in a most favourable light. He has resolved generously to assist the officers who may be appointed to the new stations of Subathoo, Kussowlee, Umbala, Kotra and Nursingpore, and who may be obliged to erect bungalows, by allowing them to the extent of three years tentage, with interest at five per cent. The sum is to be repaid by a monthly deduction of this tentage. [We are obliged to exclude the order to make room for the Mail news; but will give it next week.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

— Public entertainments are the order of the day, or rather of the night. Last week the community of Calcutta entertained Sir Hugh Gough. On the 20th Rustumjee Cowasjee, Esq gave a very splendid entertainment to Mr. H. T. Prinsep on the occasion of his approaching departure for Europe. On the same day, as it would appear, from the *Star*, H. M. 20th gave an entertainment to Sir Hugh Gough. On Tuesday evening, the Deputy Governor entertained Sir Hugh and the officers who have returned from the China Expedition at a Ball and Supper.

— A large meeting of the most respectable gentlemen in the Native community was held at the College Hall, when it was resolved to present an address to Mr. H. T. Prinsep, who quits the Supreme Council and India, on the 5th of next month, to embark for England in the *Tenasserim* steamer.

— The *London Mail* of the 6th January is just arrived, and we annex a precis of the most interesting intelligence.

## OVERLAND MAIL.

The *London Mail* of the 6th of January reached Calcutta early yesterday morning. The Steamer bearing the Mail quitted Suez on the 23d of January.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert continued in the enjoyment of excellent health. It is said "in quarters whose information can be relied on that Her Majesty's accouchment will take place early in March."

Parliament was appointed to meet for the transaction of business on the 2d of February. The

next Mail, if despatched on the 6th of February, will therefore bring us not only the Queen's speech, but the opening debate of the Session.

The most important intelligence brought by this opportunity, relates to the return of the Revenue for the quarter ending January the 5th. Notwithstanding the addition made to the revenue by the Property tax of two quarters, to the extent of 570,000*l*. there is a deficiency in the revenue of the past year of *One Million Sterling*. The quarter's revenue exhibits still more unfavourable appearances. The deficiency in the Customs is 581,000*l*.; in the Excise of 717,000*l*; in these two main branches of revenue, there is a deficiency of nearly 1,300,000*l*. The financial position of England is therefore any thing but gratifying. The calculations of Sir Robert Peel have not been realized, and some other system of taxation must be devised to meet this alarming deficiency; and some more extensive measures must be adopted to revive the prosperity of the country. It is confidently asserted by the *Globe*, that Sir Robert Peel intends to propose to Parliament a fixed duty on corn of 12*s*.; to be reduced to 6*s*. in favor of those countries which are disposed to adopt moderate tariffs in reference to England. The Standard strenuously denies that there is any such intention on the part of Ministers. On the other hand it is affirmed that the Member for Leeds having breakfasted with the Premier, was informed, that the Ministry saw the necessity of making farther concessions.

The amount of Bills drawn on India by the Court of Directors in the mouth ending January 5th, was 41,253*l*.

The Indian Mail of the 1st of December had not reached London on the 6th of January.

— Her Majesty has been pleased to confer a very extensive Brevet on the officers who have served in China and Affghanistan.

WAR OFFICE, DEC. 23.

THE BREVET.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following officers to take rank, by Brevet, as undermentioned; the commissions to be dated 23d December, 1842:—

To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army—Major G. Browne, 41st Foot; Maj. G. Hibbert, 40th; Maj. Thos. Skinner, 31st; Maj. J. Simmons, 41st; Maj. G. H. Lockwood, 3d Lt. Drs.

To be Majors in the Army—Capt. Art. Ogle, 9th; Capt. G. Baldwin, 31st; Capt. M. Smith, 9th; Capt. F. Lushington, 9th; Capt. F. White, 40th.

To be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army—Lieut.-Col. S. Bolton, 31st, vice Col. T. Mackrell, killed in action.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint the following Officers, of the East India Company's Forces to take rank, by Brevet, in her Majesty's Army in the East Indies; the commissions to be dated 23d December, 1842:—

To be Lieutenant-Colonel—Major G. Huish, 26th B. N. I.

To be Majors—Capt. R. Codrington, 49th B. N. I.; Capt. T. Polwhele, 42d B. N. I.; Capt. F. Abbott, B. E.; Capt. T. E. A. Napleton, 60th B. N. I.; Capt. G. Barney, 38th B. N. I; Capt. J. T. Leslie, Bom. H. A.; Capt. J. H. Craigie, 20th B. N. I.; Capt. J. Ferris, 20th B. N. I; Capt. G. C. Ponsonby, 11th B. C.; Capt. J. Alexander, B. A.; Capt. W. Anderson, B. A.; Capt. J. T. Lane, B. A.; Capt. C. Blood, Bom. A.; Capt. W. Riddell, 60th B. N. I.; Capt. H. M. Lawrence, B. A.; Capt. T. H. Scott, 38th B. N. I.; Capt. D. Fitz. H. Evans, 16th B. N. I.; Capt. J. Macadam, 33d B. N. I.

To have the local rank of Major in the Army in Affghanistan—Brevet Capt. F. Mackeson, 14th B. N. I.

To be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the East Indies—Lieut.-Col. G. P. Wymer, 38th B. N. I.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following officers to take rank, by Brevet, as under-mentioned:—

To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army—Major C. Warren, 55th; Maj. G. A. Malcolm, 3d Lt. Drs.; Maj. D. L. Fawcett, 55th; Maj. J. B. Gough, 3d Lt. Drs.; Maj. N. Maclean, 55th.

To be Majors in the Army—Capt. J. Paterson, 26th; Capt. W. Greenwood, R. A.; Capt. W. R. Faber, 49th; Capt. A. O'Leary, 55th; Capt. H. C. B. Daubeney, 55th; Capt. D. MacAndrew, 49th; Capt. F. Wigston, 18th; Capt. F. Whittingham, 26th.

To be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army—Lieut.-Col. C. Campbell, 98th; Lieut.-Col. P. E. Craigie, 55th; Lieut.-Col. E. Morris, 49th.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following officers, of the Royal Marines, to take rank, by Brevet, as undermentioned:—

To be Majors in the Army—Capt. J. Whitcomb; Capt. F. S. Hamilton.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following officers, of the East India Company's Forces, to take rank, by Brevet, in her Majesty's Army in the East Indies:—

To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Maj. F. Blundell, M. A.; Maj. C. W. Young, 14th M. N. I.; Maj. J. Campbell, 41st M. N. I.

To be Majors—Capt. W. H. Simpson, 33th M. N. I.; Capt. F. A. Reid, 6th M. N. I.; Capt. R. Shirreff, 2d M. N. I.; Capt. T. T. Pears, M. E.; Capt. R. C. Moore, M. A.

DOWNING-STREET, DEC. 24.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-Gen. Alexander George Lord Saltoun, Col. R. Bartley, 49th Foot, and Col. J. H. Schoedde, 55th Foot, to be Knights Commanders of the Bath.

Her Majesty's has also been pleased to appoint the following officers, in her Majesty's Service, to be Companions of the Bath:—Col. C. Campbell, 98th Foot; Col. P. E. Craigie, 55th Foot; Lieut.-Col. J. Knowles, Royal Artillery; Lieut.-Col. J. Cowper, 18th Foot; Lieut. Col. W. Johnstone, 26th Foot; Lieut.-Col. C. Warren, 55th Foot; Lieut.-Col. G. A. Malcolm, 3d L. Drag.; Lieut.-Col. D. L. Fawcett, 55th Foot; Lieut.-Col. J. B. Gough, 3d Lt. Drag.; Lieut.-Col. N. Maclean, 55th Foot; Major J. Grattan, 18th Foot; Major J. H. Grant, 9th Lt. Drag.; Major T. S. Reignolds, 49th Foot; Major W. Greenwood, Royal Artillery; Major H. C. B. Daubeney, 55th Foot; and Major F. Whittingham, 26th Foot.

Her Majesty has been farther pleased to appoint the following officers, in the service of the East India Company to be Companions of the Bath;—Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. A. Lloyd, 63th B. N. I.; Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Wilson, 65th B. N. I.; Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Hawkins, 38th B. N. I; Lieut. Col. J. K. Luard, of 2d M. N. I.; Lieut.-Col. F. Blundell, M. A.; Lieut.-Col. C. W. Young, 14th M. N. I.; Lieut.-Col. J. Campbell, 41st M. N. I.; Major P. Anstruther, M. A.; Major H. Moore, 34th B. N. I.; Major. W. H. Simpson, 26th M. N. I.; Major F. A. Reid, 6th M. N. I.; Major T. T. Pears, M. E.; Major R. C. Moore, M. A.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Col. J. M'Caskill, of the 9th Foot, to be a Knight Commander of the Bath.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint the following officers, in Her Majesty's Service, to be Companions of the Bath:—Col. S. Bolton, 31st Foot; Lieut.-Col. M. White, 3d Lt. Drag.; Lieut.-Col. A. B. Taylor, 9th Foot; Lieut.-Col. G. Hibbert, 40th Foot; Lieut.-Col. T. Skinner, 31st Foot; Lieut.-Col. G. H. Lockwood, 3d Lt. Drag.; Major F. Lushington, 9th Foot; and Major F. White, 40th Foot.

Her Majesty has been further pleased to appoint the following officers, in the Service of the East India Company, to be Companions of the Bath:—Col. G. P. Wymer, 38th B. N. I.; Lieut.-Col. C. F. Wild, 30th B. N. I.; Lieut.-Col. J. Tulloch, 60th B. N. I.; Lieut.-Col. L. R. Stacey, 43d B. N. I.; Lieut.-Col. G. W. Moseley, 64th B. N. I.; Lieut.-Col. J. M'Laren, 16th B. N. I.; Lieut.-Col A. F. Richmond, 33d B. N. I; Lieut.-Col. C. R. W. Lane, 2d B. N. I.; Major W. J. Thompson, 12th B. N. I.; Major F. S. Sotheby, B. A.; Major H. Delafosse, B. A.; Major G. R Crommelin, 1st B. C.; Major C. D. Blair, 10th B C.; Major E. Sanders, B. E.; Major T. Seaton, 35th B. N. I.; Major J. H. Craigie, 20th B. N. I; Major J. Ferris, 20th B. N. I.; Major W. Anderson, B. A.; Major J. B. Backhouse, B. A.; Major T. H. Scott, 38th B. N. I.; Brev. Major R. Leech, B. E., and Brev. Major F. Makeson, 14th B. N. I.

Lieut.-Col. Malcolm, C. B., left town late on the evening of the 4th with the China Treaty, the precise nature of which will not transpire before the meeting of Parliament.

The *Precursor* steamer is still lying in the East India Dock. It is understood that the sum of 40,000*l*. was offered for her by the Royal Mail Company, which was of course refused.

The obituary of the month is heavy. Among the deaths we find those of the Countess of Denbigh, Mr. Robert Haworth Peel, the brother of Sir Lawrence Peel, our Chief Justice, and first cousin to Sir Robert Peel.—Lord Gillies at the age of 80—Viscount Hill, one of the heroes of the Peninsular War, and late Commander-in-Chief, at the age of 71.—Sir S. Wethrall, who was many years ago on the Staff of the Indian army, aged 88—Archdeacon Wrangham, well-known for his poetry and the Edition of Plutarch, in his 74th year,—and Mr. Robert Haldane, who about forty years ago sold his estates in Scotland, with the intention of coming out to assist Dr. Carey in the evangelization of India, but was prevented coming by the Court of Directors.

We regret to state that private letters have been received in town, which fully confirm the distressing intelligence relating to the dangerous illness of his Excellency the Governor-General of Canada.

It appears that there has already been collected in the following places towards the sum of 50,000 which the Anti-corn law league are raising: Manchester, in two days upwards of 4,000*l*.; Liverpool, up to Monday last, 1,527*l*.; Nottingham, upwards of 1,300*l*.; Leeds, upwards of 1,000*l*.; Huddersfield, 1,220*l*.; Halifax, 73*l*.; Bradford (tea party), 425*l*.; Holmforth (tea-party), 100*l*.; Blackburn (tea-party), 600*l*.; Rochdale, 1,700*l*.; in all 12,752*l*. Thus, in ten towns, above one fourth of the estimated sum has already been secured.

There are now twelve new churches in the course of erection, or about to be commenced, in various parts of the metropolis.

A curious experiment is being made at the head of the chain pier, Brighton, that of raising fresh water from below the ocean by means of an Artesian well. It is intended to bore to the extent of 700 feet, at which depth the chalk formation will, it is expected, be penetrated, and fresh water obtained, which will be applied to the formation of a *jet d'eau*.

About 6 o'clock in the morning of 22d, a fire broke out in Liverpool in the tar and rosin works of Messrs. Platt and Son, at the south end of Liverpool. The loss has been estimated at from 70,000*l*. to 100,000*l*.

The Dublin Corporation, for some reason not clearly expressed, has declined to vote thanks to the heroes of China and Affghanistan; but at a recent meeting of the Limerick Corporation, Alderman Watson gave notice of a motion of thanks to the gallant officers, natives of Limerick, who distinguished themselves in China, namely—Sir Hugh Gough, Capt. Bourchier, and Maj. Sergeant and his son, 18th Royal Irish. Councillor N. Kelly suggested that, as Limerick had ever been distinguished by the gallantry of its ladies, the name of Lady Sale should be included. Alderman Watson said he would do so with great pleasure.

A monument has been raised to the memory of Mungo Park, in the old burying ground at Galashiels, the resting-place of the family.

The *Caledonian Mercury* states that the Government are firmly resolved not to yield to the demands of the majority of the Scotch Church, as expounded at the last General Assembly and at the recent Confocation.

The leading members of the late Convocation have commenced addressing their congregations from the pulpit on the approaching dissolution of the connection between Church and State, intimating their intention of leaving the Church if the grievances of which they complain be not speedily removed by the legislature, and appealing to their several flocks whether they would not follow them when the crisis arrived. Meetings are also held for devising as to the ways and means to uphold the new secession church of Scotland. A fund is expected to be realised by donations and yearly subscriptions from the wealthy of their supporters, and in order to reach the means of the poor, penny-a-week subscriptions are to be got up, the amount from which sources they anticipate will exceed 100,000*l*. In addition to this they count on a goodly sum to be derived from seat-rents in the new wooden churches to be built, all which sums after defraying the cost of erecting the churches, are to be massed together, and divided equally among the seceding clergy. This is a new working of the voluntary system, the popular preacher placed in a rich locality not being entitled to receive from the accumulated fund more than his less gifted, though not less zealous brother in the poorest district.

We have great pleasure in stating, that the marble remains of elder times redeemed from the ruins of Xanthus, have safely arrived in England. Of these interesting specimens of ancient Lycia, not less than *a hundred and eighty tons* have been transported hither by the *Cambridge* and deposited in the British Museum.—*Literary Gazette*.

The celebrated chemist Berzelius was nearly killed a few weeks ago, by the explosion of a retort in his laboratory at Stockholm. Fortunately, he escaped with some contusions.

The triumphal arch of Djemilah (Cuicullum), the most complete of the Roman monuments discovered by the French in Africa, is to be taken asunder stone by stone, and transported to Paris, where it is to be erected as it now stands, agreeably to a wish manifested by the Duke of Orleans during his expedition from Constantine to the Bibans or Iron-gates.

The great seal of England was affixed on the 31st December to the treaty recently ratified between this country and China, at the residence of the Lord Chancellor, in Great George-street, Hanover-square; after which it was transmitted to the War-office, for the purpose of being forwarded to the "Celestial" empire, under the care of Major Malcolm.

In compliance with the recommendation of the Governor General of India, it will be proposed to

Parliament to grant to Sir Robert and Lady Sale, with the benefit of survivorship, an annual pension of 500*l*., as a special public recognition of signal merit.

We see announced for publication, "A Personal Narrative of the Campaigns in Affghanistan, Sinde, and Beloochistan, &c. detailed in a series of letters of the late Col. W. H. Dennie, C. B., Junior Lieut.-Colonel of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen." Also, "Diary of a Prisoner in Affghanistan, with Notes of the Operations which gave rise to the evacuation of Cabul by the British Army, and of its disastrous retreat towards India, in January, 1842. By Lieut. Vincent Eyre, Bengal Artillery, late Deputy-Commissary of Ordnance at Cabul."

The authorities at the Horse Guards are anxious for the return from India during the present year of the 13th, 41st, 44th, 49th, and 55th.

TURKEY.

Light has at length broken in upon the nature of certain manœuvers of Russia at the court of Constantinople. The ambassador of that power has had an interview with the Sultan, and very grave matters indeed are on the *tapis*. The Czar sets himself up as protecter of Servia, and protests against the recent revolution in that country. The ratification by the Sultan of the nomination of the new regent has been severely blamed by the Russian government, and the Czar insists on maintaining all his rights of protectorate! After reminding the Porte that, by virtue of treaties, Russia was entitled to intervene by force of arms, the Czar proceeded to state that he trusted to the Sultan's wisdom for the adoption of such measures as might restore Servia to its former condition. But otherwise, he should submit the questions at issue to the wisdom of his allies, the Great Powers. The letter which was placed in the hands of the Sultan added, that Prince Lieven had been despatched to Belgrade for the purpose of making himself well acquainted with the whole of the facts, and that afterwards he would proceed to Constantinople, in the hope of adjusting the whole matter. In reply to this letter, the next day (26th Nov.) a diplomatic note was forwarded, which stated that the Porte had two motives in ratifying the nomination of the new regent:—first, to exercise an undeniable privilege as suzerain, which privilege was supported by Russia in the simultaneous deposition of Prince Ghika; and, secondly, to act in a strictly constitutional manner, by acknowledging the right vested by the charter in the Servian people of deposing their regent, and of electing another, in the same manner that the Wallachians were about to elect a successor to their late hospodar.

The great question now is, what part will Great Britain take in this European affair? Russian influence has been overthrown in Servia. This is a great point indeed. Is it to be re-established? We hope and pray not.—*The Atlas.*

SIXTH REPORT OF THE SERAMPORE HOSPITAL.

In submitting to the Public the sixth Report of their Institution, the Committee of Serampore Hospital cannot but deeply regret the loss they have sustained, by the departure to Europe of their able and disinterested co-adjutor J. O. Voigt, Esq. To him, in conjunction with the late Dr. Marshman, the Hospital may be said to have owed its origin; and to him it owed all its efficiency, until the failure of his own health, within these few months, put an end to his benevolent services. The Committee have been grieved to see him, whose skill, under the blessing of God, has restored life and strength to so many, sunk beyond the power of human recovery: but they fondly hope that the voyage on which he has proceeded will effect what no zeal or science could; and gladly do they follow him with this testimonial of their affectionate and grateful esteem.

On Dr. Voigt's relinquishment of his medical duties, both the Hospital and the community in Serampore generally, were happy in obtaining the services of W. Stevenson, Esq., whose eminent skill and assiduity, notwithstanding his residence on the other side of the River, have converted the loss sustained by Dr. Voigt's departure into one of personal friendship rather than of medical aid. Dr. Stevenson has kindly furnished the following medical Report of the Hospital for the past year; and its completeness and force render it unnecessary for the Committee to do more than append to it the financial statement of the Treasurer.

"It having fallen to my lot to draw up the Medical Report for the past year, of the Native Hospital at Serampore, after a connexion of only a very few months with it, I cannot but record my testimony to the very great utility of this humble Institution, and take the opportunity of drawing the attention of the community at large, and more particularly of the British residing in the vicinity of Serampore, to the benefits the poor from both sides of the River derive within its walls. In it, many who have not the means of procuring in sickness the aid of even a common Native Doctor, and who during the period of such visitation have not the means of obtaining even a scanty meal, here find a comfortable asylum. Medicine, food and blankets are provided for them, and many who would otherwise have perished, are again restored to health, to return to labour for their own support and that of the family dependent upon them. Many poor miserable wretches, travellers from all parts of the British Territories, houseless, pennyless, and in the last stages of disease, without friends, or any to give them even a mouthful of water, here find a resting place where their wants are provided for, their pains alleviated as far as possible, a place where they can at least die in peace and not by the road sides with jackals and parriah dogs for attendants, ready to tear them to pieces before the breath is fairly out of their bodies. Besides the in-door patients, the poor of Serampore and its vicinity are supplied with medicine daily on application at the Hospital; and, during the past year, Medicine has been thus dispensed to 1046 poor persons, of whom no less than 734 were from the surrounding British villages. It will be seen that the greater number of deaths occur under the head of Diarrhœa. These were generally poor creatures brought from the road sides and ditches by the Police, beyond the power of Medicine, but who had here their last sufferings much relieved. If the deaths from this cause are deducted from the total, only about 4½ per cent will remain, which, considering the class of patients treated, is very small indeed.

An Institution of this kind, is certainly deserving of public support, as no one, if an object of charity, whatever his caste or country may be, is refused admittance, and during the few months I have been attending the Hospital, poor travellers from Allahabad, Lucknow, and even from Delhi, have sought and obtained relief from it.

*Annual Return of the Sick treated in the Hospital at Serampore during the year* 1842.

| Diseases. | Remained at last Report. | Admitted during the year. | Total. | Discharged cured. | Discharged relieved. | Left the Hosp. of their own accord. | Died. | Remaining in Hospital. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abscess, | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Abortion, | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Asthma, | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Asphyxia, | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cholera, | 0 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Contusions, | 0 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Colic, | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cutaneous Affections, | 0 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Cataract, | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Diarrhœa, | 5 | 32 | 37 | 21 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| Dropsy, | 0 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Dysentery, | 2 | 14 | 16 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Dyspepsia, | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fevers, | 3 | 20 | 23 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Fractures, | 0 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Gonorrhœa, | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hæmorrhoids | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Measles, | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mania, | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Parturition Difficult, | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Palsy, | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rheumatism, | 3 | 30 | 33 | 22 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Scrofula, | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Syphilis, | 0 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Spleen, | 0 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Ulcers, | 0 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Wounds, | 0 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Alii Morbi, | 0 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total. | 14 | 200 | 214 | 155 | 16 | 4 | 24 | 15 |

*24th Jany.* 1843. W. STEVENSON,
*Surgeon.*"

*Contributions to the Serampore Native Hospital, from January,* 1842, *to January,* 1843.

| | Co.'s Rs. | As. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dearden, J. Esq. ... .. .. ... | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Elberling, F. E. Esq. ... .. ... | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| " through the same, ... ... | 2 | 7 | 8 |
| A Friend through Mrs. Voigt, ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Gomes, S. .. .. ... ... .. ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Government of Serampore, .. .. | 533 | 5 | 4 |
| Heather, S. Capt. .. ... .. ... | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Lindhard, L. S. Esq. .. ... ... | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Mack, Rev. J. .. ... .. ... ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Marshman, Mrs. Dr. ... .. ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Philindo, through J. C. Marshman, Esq. ... .. ... ... ... ... ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Rai Krishno Deb, .. ... ... ... | 38 | 0 | 0 |
| Serampore Ladies' Benevolent Society, .. .. ... .. .. .. | 125 | 0 | 0 |
| Smith, M. Esq. through J. C. Marshman, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 39 | 8 | 0 |
| Sutherland, Colonel, ... .. ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Tucker, H. C. Esq. .. .. ... ... | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Penney, Mrs. through Mrs. Voigt, | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Voigt, Mrs. .. ... ... ... ... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Woollen, W. Esq. .. .. ... ... | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| Church collection on the 1st January, 1843, .. .. .. ... ... | 325 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1517 | 5 | 0 |

| *Receipts.* | Co.'s Rs. | As. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash in hand as per last account. ... | 791 | 8 | 0 |
| Received in 1842 in donations and subscriptions, .. .. .. ... ... | 1517 | 5 | 0 |
| | 2308 | 13 | 0 |

| *Expenditure.* | Co.'s Rs. | As. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monthly expenses, .. .. ... ... | 653 | 0 | 9 |
| Servants' wages, .. .. ... ... | 611 | 8 | 0 |
| Medicines. .. .. ... ... ... ... | 256 | 9 | 0 |
| House rent, .. .. .. ... ... ... | 132 | 0 | 0 |
| Repair of the house, .. ... ... ... | 37 | 13 | 9 |
| Balance in hand, .. ... ... ... | 617 | 13 | 6 |
| | 2308 | 13 | 0 |

F. E. ELBERLING,
*Treasurer.*

*Serampore, 20th January,* 1843.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | Co.'s. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| T. F. Clark, Esq. ... ... | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Baboo Krishnoo Kissore Newgee, .. .. ... | to March, 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| Capt. M. Dawes, ... ... | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Baboo Romanath Tagore, | to Nov. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| W. Stevenson, Esq. ... | to Dec. 1843, | 35 | 0 |
| W. C. S. Cuninghame, Esq. | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Baboo Neelmoney Bysack, | to June, 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| H. Fitzgerald, Esq. ... | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| J. S. Login, Esq. .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| R. Gordon, Esq. ... ... | to June, 1842, | 24 | 0 |
| Jas. Carter, Esq. .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| W. W. Crawford, Esq. | ditto, | 60 | 0 |
| W. D. Lewis, Esq. ... | to Oct. 1841, | 20 | 0 |
| H. B. Harington, Esq. ... | to Dec. 1843, | 44 | 0 |
| Major Genl. Sir W. Richards, | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Mr. J. P. Dessa, .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Major Sotheby, .. ... | to June, 1844, | 42 | 0 |
| A. C. Bidwell, Esq. ... | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Mr. J. Macleod, ... ... | to April, 1844, | 30 | 0 |
| Dr. Halliday, .. ... ... | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| G. Plowden, Esq. .. ... | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. W. Beckett, ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |

*To Correspondents.*

*A Member of the Bible Society*,—*J. H. S.* and Mr. Stainforth's letter, next week.

The following will be noticed at the earliest period:—The twenty-fourth Report of the Bengal Auxiliary Missionary Society; the Report of the Free School, Calcutta, and the Delhi Relief Society.

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

SMALL, COLQUHOUN AND CO. *v.* G. F. M'CLINTOCK.

The defendant in this case was a member of the Civil Service. Before his departure from the Cape, on sick leave in 1840, he applied to his agents Messrs. Boyd and Co. for a letter of credit, to the extent of £2,000 on their London correspondents, the plaintiffs in this action. A letter accordingly was given in the following terms:

Calcutta, 11th June, 1840.

DEAR SIR.—We request that due honor may be shewn to Mr. G. F. McClintock's drafts on you to the extent of £2,000 during his stay at the Cape of Good Hope, on sick leave, placing the same to his debit in account. We are, &c.

(Signed) BOYD AND CO."

MESSRS. SMALL, COLQUHOUN AND CO.

Under this letter of credit, Mr. McClintock, drew four bills of exchange on the plaintiffs for £500 each, which were duly accepted and paid by them. A correspondence took place between the plaintiffs and Messrs. Boyd and Co., respecting these bills, and after making applications to Boyd and Co. for remittances on Mr. McClintock's account, on finding that none were made, the plaintiffs drew on Boyd and Co. for the equivalent amount in rupees. In consequence, however, of Boyd and Co.'s failure, these bills drawn by Small, Colquhoun and Co. were never paid, and the plaintiffs applied to the defendant to reimburse them for the £2,000 paid by them for his use. The defendant objected, urging, that though his account was overdrawn at the time when the letter of credit was given he had subsequently paid Boyd and

Co., a sufficient amount to cover the sum so drawn by him whilst at the Cape, and that the plaintiffs had never given any credit to him, but to the firm of Boyd and Co. The plaintiffs urged, that the credit was given to the defendant, and that the letter from Boyd and Co. was a mere introduction. The case came before the Court on admissions as to the facts.

*Mr. Leith and Mr. Fulton* were for the plaintiff.

*Mr. Morton and Mr. Wylie* for the defendant.

*The Chief Justice* said, that as the amount was appealable, and as some nice points arose out of the particular circumstances of the case, the court thought it right to state there were many facts, which might be urged as strong evidence on either side to shew to whom the credit was given. The court thought the whole must turn upon the letter of credit and not upon the subsequent correspondence, for here the terms of the credit had been reduced to writing. Those cases in which subsequent acts had been taken into consideration to assist the interpretation to be put upon the terms of the credit, were cases relating to the sale of goods, in which the guarantee was verbal. Here the letter of credit must be the guide, and he thought as the defendant had been cognizant of its terms before its transmission should any ambiguity arise upon it, that he was the person to suffer by the ambiguity rather than the plaintiffs who had acted upon it. The Court found a verdict for the plaintiffs with liberty reserved to the defendant to move for a verdict or to reduce the damage.

*Verdict for plaintiff.—Hurk.*

### AKBAR KHAN'S NOTIFICATION.

We take the following amusing extract from a recent Mofussil letter :—

"By the way, did I ever tell you of Akbar Khan's 'Notification,' on his assuming the sovereignty of Caubul, after the flight of Shahpoora? He beats Lord Ellenborough hollow *in re*proclamation. The Sirdar's was somewhat to this effect : That Pollock Sahib had written to him (when the camp was at Jellalabad) to say that it was necessary for the sake of the British honor to re-capture Caubul : that he had no particular wish to renew hostilities, but that it was incumbent on him to march to the capital ; that if Akbar would agree to offer no *effectual* opposition, he (Pollock Saaib) would engage, on the part of the British Government, to evacuate Affghanistan, and to release Dost Mahomed Khan and other Affghans in exchange for the British captives. To this arrangement, Akbar says, that he consented, that the fight on the Huft Kotul was a planned affair to keep up appearances, and that he intentionally lost the battle. With regard to the release of the prisoners, Akbar further states, that Sala Mahomed acted under his orders ; and that he himself did not appear prominently in the transaction, lest there should be a suspicion of connivance between the British and Affghan leaders! Not so bad this for an Affghan chief—a pretty good specimen of Akbar's powers of diplomacy. He issued it directly after his return to Caubul—and I have no doubt there were many found fools enough to believe him."—*Hurkaru, Feb.* 1.

### THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AT DELHI.

The Governor General having announced his determination of making his public entree into Delhi, on the morning of Sunday, the 5th inst., the necessary preparations were arranged, and shortly before sunrise the whole of the troops of the garrison (having been relieved from their respective guards and posts by the 10th Grenadiers for the occasion,) were drawn up in one continued line on the right side of the high road to Kurnaul, beyond the Sappers' Lines facing the race course. The Artillery with Light Field Battery, under Captain B. Brown on the right, the only Company of Sappers in Delhi next to them, commanded by Captain Reilly ; the 15th N. I., under Lieut. Col. Carnegy, and the 73d in charge of Oliver, Col. Swinhoe of that Regt. commanding the whole. There were several parties of European ladies and gentlemen, but many who would have been there on any other day, abstained from going in consequence of its being Sunday. The amount of the respectable population of the Native portion of the city, who went out to witness the entree, was unusually scanty. The morning was most beautiful,

Even Mr. Sol

So tifted out, so glorious,

Glittered like a beau in a new birth-day embroidery.

As the appointed hour drew near, the distant sounds of music announced the approach of the "Illustrious Garrison," and at a little after seven the head of the 35th Regt. of Light Infantry preceded by its band and the standards which had been captured in the different engagements at Jellalabad and since, reached the right of the line, and was received by the troops in succession with the honours decreed to them by the Governor-General. Colonel Monteath rode at the head of his distinguished regiment, which was followed by No. 6, Light Field Battery, each gun drawn by eight of the stout yaboos, who had done such good service in Affghanistan. It was commanded by Lieut. Dawes, and succeeded by Major Broadfoot and his little band of Goorkha Sappers, looking not a little proud of forming a portion of so distinguished a cortége. The troops had scarcely time to carry arms before they were called upon to pay the honours due to the Governor General himself, who, preceded by the body guard and mounted on a handsomely caparisoned elephant, dressed in a cocked hat and blue cloak, with a numerous train of Secretaries, Aides-de-Camp and of the Native nobility under the Delhi Agency,* who had been some distant out to meet his Lordship, presented a "spectacle" such as an Eastern procession alone can afford

—— a train of princes swarmed
Like bees behind his car."

Most conspicuous, and immediately in rear of the Governor General, rode the Maharajah Hindoo Rao mounted on an enormous elephant, which by far over-topped his huge brethren, and in the line on the right of his Lordship, the howda, dress and trappings of Nawab Ahmed Allee Khan, for the time Wazeer to His Majesty of Delhi, commanded attention by their unusual splendour. The number of elephants in the procession, all more or less handsomely decked out, cannot have been less than seventy, and as they advanced in a line, with the Governor General a little in front and the rest diverging slightly from that point presented a most gorgeous *coup d' œil*. As the procession progressed his Lordship courteously touched his hat to every Officer and on arriving opposite the colors of the two regiments took it off, the united bands striking up "God save the Queen." On reaching the vicinity of his tents the Suwarree turned to the left and the Agent intimated to the Native Grandees that His Lordship dismissed them, but had some difficulty in making himself understood by some of them who thought they ought at least to see their Governor to the doors of his tents. The scene was altogether an imposing one, and we cannot better describe it than in the words of the renowned Doodle, from whom as well as from his companion in courtesy we have already pirated a few lines :—

"Sure such a day,
So renowned, so victorious,
Courtiers so gay,
And the mob so uproarious,
Nature seemed to wear an universal *grin*."

Hitherto, nothing very remarkable beyond the arrival of the Governor General and the numerous Regiments of all arms has occurred, but what with the Mohurrum and the "gathering," the whole city is in a constant state of excitement. As yet no military spectacle has been got up, but we suppose, now that the whole of the escort has arrived, something of the kind, if room can be found for it, will be attempted. His Lordship gives *burra khannas* every day, and we have heard intends to give a ball, that of this station takes place to-morrow evening at nine o'clock, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Lindsay, and we have been requested particularly to state that it has been the desire of the Stewards to invite all the visitors at the Station, but owing to the really great difficulty of finding out the names and residence of all, some omissions may have occurred, it is hoped, however, that all the Ladies and Gentlemen at the station will honour the subscribers with their company.

The Rajahs of Bhurtpore and Ulwar are to be received in Durbar by His Lordship to-day.

His Lordship has paid some visits to the city merely with a view of looking at the sites of the principal buildings, more particularly at those connected with the alterations and improvements said to be in contemplation. His quiet visits pass almost unnoticed by the Delhi people, who require a long train of half dressed riff-raff and tour-tours to excite them.

The King is, as yet, unmolested, and begins to think our version of the "turning out" the correct one.

A slight difference arose between the Rajah of Bhurtpoor and the authorities consequent on an intimation that his Highness should not enter the City, at which he was excessively annoyed and enquired the cause of the prohibition. There appearing however on subsequent enquiries no good reason against his visit, the point was conceded, and his Highness came yesterday evening with a retinue of some 3000 men, all splendidly attired, to see the imperial City. The drums of those celebrating the Mohurrum were hushed by common consent, a circumstance which gave unusual satisfaction to our distinguished visitor.

The two Light Battalions to march in, and the Buffs, to leave for Agra and Allahabad, this morning."—*Delhi Gaz.*

* The following is a list of the noblemen who attended on the occasion :—Nuhur Singh, Rajah of Pullumgurh ; Fyz-Alli-Khan, Nawab of Jujjur ; Bahadur Jung Khan of Bahadurghur ; Nawaub Hizam ood deen Hyder Khan, Jagheerdar ; Nawaubs Aumeen-ood-deen and Ze-rood-deen of Luharoo (brothers of the late Shumshooddeen of Ferozepore) ; Aga Hyder Nazir of the Palace troops ; Rajah Sohun Lall ; Husun Alee Khan, uncle to the Nawaub of Jujjur ; the Rajah of Shahpoor, (not one of whose 300 sowars mounted on miserable tatoos, had a decent bridle to boast of,) &c. &c.

### DEATH OF THE RAJAH OF GWALIOR.

We have just received the annexed intelligence of the death of the Maharajah of Gwalior. From the well-known character of Colonel Speirs, the Resident, we have little apprehension of any serious disturbance ensuing, all necessary precautionary measures having no doubt been taken at the moment of the Rajah's decease. The event being one of some importance in a political point of view, we have lost no time in announcing it.

*Gwalior, 8th February,* 1843.

His Highness Maharaj Januckojee Rao Scindiah departed this life at 6 P. M. yesterday. Colonel Jacobs and Majors David Jacobs and Filose immediately at the announcement of His Highness' demise, very properly adopted the necessary precautions to prevent disturbance in the palace, as well as for the security of the "Gunga Jullee," (State Treasury,) at the suggestion of the Mama Sahib. Every Avenue round the Lushkur has been strongly guarded, and not a single soul allowed egress or ingress.

The body of the poor Maharaj was, this morning at sun-rise, after the usual Maharatta custom, committed to the flames, close to the Umtree of the late Maharaj Dowlut Rao. The Resident was at the palace last night at about 11 o'clock, and after giving every consolation to the young Baee and advice to the Mama Sahib, and Baboo Sitooleeah to look after state affairs and see that no disturbances took place, quitted the palace. The Musnud remains still vacant, and will continue so till orders come from the Governor General. The Chief of the Hoozoorias "Nunlajee" and about sixteen of his accomplices have been taken into custody.

There is a rumour that Dada Khasgeewallah and Sambahjee Angria are also to be taken up and confined. Every thing in the Lushkur is in great confusion and a breaking-out of the Troops is much apprehended, if proper measures be not speedily adopted.—*Agra Ukhbar Extra, Feb.* 10.

### BATHING AT ALLAHABAD.

The Rajah of Rawah arrived at this place on the 29th instant, to bathe and present his offerings at the junction of the Ganges and Jumna, on the holy *Amawus*. He was saluted with fifteen guns on his arrival and departure. The pilgrims have been annually increasing in number since the Government withdrew the Pilgrim Tax, and this year, the crowd was immense. Multitudes for days covered every road leading to Allahabad and on the last day, the 30th, the rush to get across the Bridges of Boats was at one time nearly causing one of them to break, when the consequences would have been most serious. As it was, but for the humane exertions of the Magistrate, who was on the spot, the loss of life might have been great. No other consideration weighed with the Pilgrims than to arrive at the proper time fixed on by the Brahmins for the sacred dip. Pain, fatigue—life itself were as nothing in the scale. The Magistrate permitted them to pass for five hours over the Bridges without paying fare. All his arrangements for preserving the peace, as well as the safety of the people were excellent and crowned with complete success. The *Mela* has passed off without accident or serious offence and the people are now returning. There are yet fifteen days ere the Holy tide closes.—*Agra Ukhbar, February* 9.

### CEYLON MEDICAL STUDENTS.

We have been put in possession of letters of a very recent date, announcing the safe arrival at Colombo, of the first batch of Ceylon Students educated in Calcutta, for the medical department of the colony to which they belong. They were sent down by the Council of Education, in an excellent ship, and every arrangement made to secure their comfort and safe conveyance. Their reception by the local authorities appears to have been most gratifying—and their advent hailed by all classes of the community as a boon to the

country, deserving of special gratitude for the liberal and wise spirit, which provided them with the means of affording much benefit by their labours to their fellow-countrymen. We understand that they are very soon to be distributed to different stations upon the Island, and sincerely hope that the patronage of the Ceylon authorities will be bestowed impartially, and in such a manner as best to secure the interests of the service. Some of them have particularly distinguished themselves in special departments of medical science, and to those the greatest advantages should be given, with a view to hold out encouragement to their successors, to follow in their footsteps and earn the sure reward of ability and exertion.—*Engl.*

## EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS.

THE CAMBRIDGE PUSEYITES.—The Cambridge Tracts for the Times (yclept *The Ecclesiologist*) are growing even worse than their defunct Oxford predecessors. What will our readers think of the following passage in the very last Number?

"And now that we are on this subject, it may be allowed us to say a few words on the state of another large district in the Metropolis. We doubt if there can be a more painful contemplation for the Churchman than the erection of that magnificent temple in St. George's Fields; not only that this beautiful building should be designed for a church not in our communion, but that our own incredible apathy should have left the enormous population, in the heart of which it is rising, so absolutely without churches or clergy, as to make it almost a subject of congratulation that the inhabitants may at last obtain access to the Holy Sacraments, though at other Fonts and other Altars. In strange and fearful contrast to the northern bank of the Thames, we believe that the only effort made of late years, in this most neglected part of the diocese of Winchester, to remove overwhelming spiritual destitution, has been the licensing of two small, inconvenient, and unecclesiastical conventicles as pue-rented Episcopal chapels! When we think, that, in a few months, in the midst of this spiritual desert, there will be open to all, even the poorest, without the odious intrusion of pues or the yoke of pue-rents, a church such as St. George's, with an active and numerous clergy, continual services, and a solemn ceremonial, we are constrained to say that we tremble, as Churchmen, for the consequences."

The parish of Lambeth, although in the diocese of Winchester, is more peculiarly under the charge of the Archbishop, whose Palace is situated in it, who is the patron of the living, and whose former Chaplain, Dr. D'Oyly, is the incumbent. For the Bishop of Winchester to show any peculiar activity in this portion of his diocese, would certainly be regarded as disrespectful to the Primate.

But, in the first place, the southern bank never was in so destitute a state as the northern. The parish of Stepney, with some 80,000 inhabitants, had, we believe, some ten years since, only one church. The parish of Lambeth, with about the same population, had four.

But let us look at "the southern bank of the Thames!"

The churches either already consecrated, or in progress, are as follows:—

Lambeth ..............St. Mary's.
Do. ..................Holy Trinity.
Do. ..................St. Michael's.
Battersea ............St. George's.
Bermondsey ..........St. James's.
Clapham ..............St. James's.
Do. ..................(building.)
Camberwell ..........Christ Church.
Do. ..................(building.)
Peckham ..............Mary Magdalen.
Rotherhithe ..........Holy Trinity.
Do. ..................Christ Church.
Do. ..................All Saints.
Southwark ............St. Peter's.
Do. ..................St. Saviour's.
Do. ..................St. George's.

These sixteen churches will seat about twenty-two thousand persons, and they have all been consecrated within the last ten or twelve years, on the Southern bank of the Thames, and by the present Bishop. And in the face of these notorious facts (for sixteen large new churches cannot easily be hidden), the *Ecclesiologist* talks of nothing having been done, save the licensing of two small conventicles as Episcopal chapels. Are not such representations as these quite outrageous?

But we pass to another and a yet more fearful part of the subject. This *Ecclesiologist*, in the forefront of which the patronage of the Bishops of Chester and Winchester is paraded, holds the erection of a great mass-house "almost a matter for congratulation." And why? Not that the poor may have the Gospel preached unto them, for even the *Ecclesiologist* cannot venture to hope that this will be the case; nor that they may have opportunity for the worship of God; for this will not be the worship carried on in that place. No, but the inhabitants "may at last obtain access to the Holy Sacraments,—though at other Fonts and at other Altars."

Now, this is sheer hypocrisy. The writer of the paper in the *Ecclesiologist* speaks of having seen the mass-house in question. He knows, therefore, that, instead of being placed where no other fonts or altars (as he calls them) are to be found, it is within the sight, and within the hearing of the bells, of several churches and chapels of the Establishment. It is within sight, for instance, of Saint John's, Waterloo-Bridge-road; of the Asylum Chapel, of the Philanthropic Chapel, and of one or two others.

How, then, can it be said that "the inhabitants may, at last, obtain access to the Holy Sacraments?" There may have been a want of accommodation for hearing the word, or for conveniently worshipping God; but means of access to the Sacraments were not wanting. Did the *Ecclesiologist* ever hear an inhabitant of St. George's-fields who could find neither Baptism nor the Lord's Supper within his reach? No; the whole thing is a miserable pretext. The *Ecclesiologist* feels a secret joy at the uprising of Romish Churches and Cathedrals, and only wants courage to express his feelings frankly and honestly.—*Record.*

APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION.—In the Preface to the second portion of Mr. Froude's *remains*, Messrs. Keble and Newman thus enunciate this doctrine:—

"That, before Jesus Christ left the world, he breathed the Holy Spirit into his apostles, giving them the power of transmitting this precious gift to others by prayer and the imposition of hands: that the apostles did so transmit it to others, and they again to others, and that IN THIS WAY it has been preserved in the world to the present day."

Hence "to dispense with Episcopal ordination is to be regarded not as a breach of order merely, or a deviation from Apostolical precedent, but as a surrender of the Christian priesthood; a rejection of all the powers which Christ instituted Episcopacy to perpetuate; and the attempt to substitute any other form of ordination for it, or *to seek communion with Christ* through any non-Episcopal association, is to be regarded, not as a schism merely, but as an IMPOSSIBILITY."

Such is the nature of the position taken. "The gift of the Holy Ghost" has been preserved in the world solely by means of the Episcopal succession; to seek communion with Christ" by any other channel is to attempt an "impossibility."

It is, perhaps, hardly possible for any proposition to be more broadly and palpably oppose to historic truth.

1. That "the gift of the Holy Ghost" was handed down from bishop to bishop, and only thus preserved in the world: Why, how is this reconcileable with the notorious fact that Rome herself, viewed, throughout the West, as the "mother and mistress of all Churches," was ruled during the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries by a set of men whom Cardinal Baronius calls "monsters of wickedness? And Genebrard tells us, that "for nearly a hundred and fifty years, about fifty Popes, from John VIII. to Leo. IX, deserted wholly the virtue of their predecessors, being apostatic rather than apostolic."

But was this confined to the middle age? Far from it. Did we not quote, only a week or two back, a sentence or two from the *Times* newspaper, to the following effect?

"Dr. Phillpotts seems to claim some mysterious dominion, which it is impious to resist, over the minds and consciences of the clergy of the diocese of Exeter, because a layman, a Minister of the day, has made him its Bishop. Was there any miraculous effusion of the Holy Spirit upon two such worldlings as I could name, because Pitt gave each of them for secular services the richest bishoprics in the kingdom? the progeny of one of whom is as infamously wasting the revenues of the Church in gaming, as they were shamelessly heaped upon him by his unprincipled father."

And is it not matter of general notoriety, that one of the parties alluded to in the last clause of this paragraph, a clergyman and a cathedral dignitary, was a defaulter at the last Epsom races to the amount of some 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.*! We touch not upon private scandal; we speak merely of what has already appeared in half the newspapers in London.

So much, then, of "the gift of the Holy Ghost" being *thus* transmitted, and *in no other way* preserved among mankind.

2. But now of facts of an exactly opposite character.

About a century since there lived an honest oilman in London, who left behind him an orphan of such promise, that a *Noble Lady* offered him an University education for the Church, with her patronage afterwards. This offer, which set before him a certain provision for life, the youth declined, casting in his lot with the Independent Dissenters, among whom he lived and died, the minister of one of their meeting-houses in a country town.

He left behind him a little volume, entitled, *The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul*, of which it is but moderate praise to say, that it has been the means of conferring "the gift of the Holy Ghost" on more souls than any bishop since the apostles' times can hope to welcome in heaven as his spiritual children.

Just fifty years after, a copy of this little book fell into the hands of a young gentleman of gay and worldly habits, immersed in pleasure and public business, and who, though baptized and confirmed in the Church, and educated at one of our Universities, was an utter stranger to the very first rudiments of spiritual religion. It was read, and thought over, and, in his case, as in thousands of others, it was made the means of *changing his heart*. He became "a new man;" he received "the gift of the Holy Ghost:" and the medium by which this entire change was effected, was that little volume, the work of a Dissenting minister,—*The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul.*"

But the change became manifest by its fruits. The young gentleman himself, though only a layman, felt inwardly moved to become a teacher of religion. He writes and publishes a book, called, *A Practical View of Christianity*,—of which it may perhaps be said with truth, that the good wrought by it emulated that done by the volume to which its author owed his conversion.

We pass on a few more years, and we behold a volatile young clergyman, who has just taken orders, without any just or serious views of his responsibilities, and without any personal knowledge of that Christianity which he has undertaken to teach. A copy of the *Practical View of Christianity* is put into his hand. He opens it; is arrested by the power of the Holy Spirit; the night passes on, but he is unable to lay down the book until its perusal is completed; and he rises up *a changed man*. And the fruits of this change, even if we only think of what has already past, have probably exceeded either of the former. But when we add together the three works, *The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, The Practical View of Christianity*, and *The Annals of the Poor*, and contemplate their united effects on the Church of Christ,—not in England only, nor merely in Europe, but throughout the world,—how do these squabbles about "apostolical succession" fade into insignificance, or only excite a feeling of indignation, that men's minds should be drawn aside from realities, to dispute about external forms and points of order.

When we trace up the *Annals of the Poor* to its providential cause, and find it to spring out of the *Practical View of Christianity*; and then follow that work upwards to *its* source, the *Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul*, and find its author a Dissenting minister, we call to mind from whom "all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works do proceed," and we see, in the evidence of undeniable fact, that it is *not true* that "the gift of the Holy Ghost" is limited, as Messrs Keble and Newman would teach us, to any external lineage of so-called *apostolical succession.*—*Record.*

CASE OF THE REV. MR. DRUMMOND.—A considerable sensation has been caused in the religious world, by the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Drummond, clergyman of the Trinity Episcopal Chapel, which we announced in our last. The correspondence which passed betwixt the Right Rev. Bishop Terrot and the Rev. Gentleman on the occasion, has been laid before the public, and at once exhibits the cause of this secession and of the schism which threatens to ensue. The Rev. Mr. Drummond has been in the habit of holding private social prayer-meetings, and giving weekly expository lectures, at which, instead of using the liturgy of the Church, the prayers were extempore. Such meetings the Bishop considered as falling under the condemnation of the 28th canon of the Scottish Episcopal Church on the uniformity to be observed in public worship, which canon decrees, "That, if any clergyman shall officiate or preach in any place, publicly, without using the Liturgy at all, he shall, for the first offence, be admonished by the Bishop." Mr. Drummond, on the other hand, differed as to the interpretation of this canon, and asserted, that he considered these meetings as private or congregational: "First, because they are privately announced, that is, to the congregation alone; and, secondly, the room in which they are held is, for the time, my own private room." The Bishop, however, could not view those meetings in this light, for he comes to the following firm and decided conclusion:—"My conviction that your ministrations in the Clydestreet Hall are illegal, is founded on the conviction that they are public, and that they are officiating." In these circumstances, Mr. Drummond, remaining conscientiously stedfast in his opinions that these meetings are essential to the fulfilment of ministerial obligation, resolved to resign his charge instead of bringing the question before the Episcopal Synod, from whence an appeal lies to the College of Bishops. Mr. Drummond, in the course of the correspondence, also states, that the meetings to which the Bishop has thus taken exception, have been uniformly held by him during the ten years of his

ministry in this city and previously, while he had the cure of a parish in the county of Gloucester; that the same were, in the last instance, approved by Dr. Gray, the Bishop of Bristol, and in the first by Bishop Walker, of Edinburgh, as well as by other Episcopal clergymen; "that, in fact," adds the Rev. Gentleman, "there is not a diocese in England in which such meetings do not exist—I believe there is not one Bishop of that Church who has thought it right to prohibit them, while several are known warmly to recommend them."—*Caledonian Mercury*

CONFESSIONS TO CLERGYMEN.—The *Standard* of Thursday contains the following remarks as to whether confessions made in contemplation of death to clergymen ought to be privileged. The question is of great practical importance in reference to a fearful confession which has been made by a female in the Forest of Dean:—"The doctrine of the Scripture is clear, that a public confession before all his brethren ('one to another') is the only confession upon which the sinner can place any dependance as a means of grace, and thus in a Scripture view a private confession is no confession at all. But if the law once comes to sanction private confessions by its protection, the public confession will rarely, if ever, be made. Of this the practice of Roman Catholics affords painfully frequent proof. As regards the clergy, we do not understand how a minister of religion can be justified in receiving a confession, involving proof of wrongs offered to the State or to individuals, without impressing upon the penitent the awful consequences of withholding these proofs. For ourselves we should very much dislike to be the depositaries of secrets of the kind; for we cannot help thinking that he who conceals the evidence by which a crime may be punished or prevented, or a just right asserted against a wrong doer, is very much in the condition of a partaker of other men's sins. The Church of England has gone on very well for three centuries without auricular confession; but let the law privilege such confessions, and we must naturally expect that the system of compulsory periodical confessions made in private will creep into our Church, as it crept into the Church of Rome. After all, what evil is said to result from the actual state of the law? A criminal withholds from the clergyman who attends him some piece of evidence (for it is about evidence only we are concerned) necessary for the administration of justice: is the disposition which permits the desire to withhold this piece of evidence that truly religious disposition which the laws ought to respect? or, is it the disposition in which a clergyman can safely leave a penitent? We think not; and therefore upon every ground we maintain the advantage of that state of the law which gives the clergyman a motive to urge his penitent to a proper frame of mind."—*Record*.

THE KINGDOM OF ASHANTI.—The adventurous journey of the Rev. T B. Freeman, Wesleyan missionary, to Kumasi or Coomassie, the capital of Ashanti, in 1839, must be well remembered; as well as his subsequent return to England for supplies with which to revisit Kumasi with a view to establish a Christian mission among that benighted and sanguinary people. Mr. Freeman's proposal excited the liveliest interest among the Wesleyan body; and a mission to Ashanti was resolved on. This important undertaking was conducted with their usual spirit A band of missionaries, some destined for the Cape Coast Mission, some to penetrate into the interior, was collected, and a considerable fund raised for their support. Valuable presents, amongst which was a very handsome carriage, were selected for the King and Chiefs of Ashanti. Mr. Freeman was likewise the bearer of presents from Her Majesty to the West-African monarch. Thus provided, the party sailed for Cape Coast at the close of 1840; where they arrived in due course On the 6th of November, 1841, Mr. Freeman set out for Kumasi, accompanied by the two Ashanti Princes, who had been educated in this country, and who had gone out in the Niger expedition; also by Mr. Henry Smith, of Cape Coast; the Rev. Robert Brooking (Wesleyan missionary); an interpreter; some servants; about 150 carriers from the coast; 160 Ashanti carriers; and a sergeant and six soldiers from the fort. The distance from Cape Coast Castle to Kumasi is about 200 miles, through the forests of Guinea; and although the King had caused the paths to be cleared for the missionary party, yet the journey was one of great difficulty. Often were they obliged to cut their way through the thick jungle, and to have recourse to various means in order to transport the carriage across rivers and deep ravines. Mr. Freeman had to travel on foot for not less than 150 miles. Happily, however, every peril was surmounted; and on the 13th of December the party entered the capital of Ashanti. There, according to the King's promise, the missionaries were favourably received, and a house was appointed for their residence along with their companions, the Ashanti Princes. The intelligence from Kumasi is now brought down to a recent date: at which time a school for Christian instruction had been established; the worship of the true God had been publicly commenced, and was frequently attended by natives of high consideration; and a large and convenient mission-house was in course of building. Mr. Freeman had returned to the Coast; leaving his missionary brethren, Messrs. Brooking and Rowland, permanently settled at Kumasi. A letter, dated Cape Coast Castle, 17th April says: "All things are going on admirably well in Kumasi. Mr. Brooking writes full of spirits, and big with hopes of abundant success." And Mr. Freeman himself, in a letter to the General Secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, dated Cape Coast Castle, 9th May, remarks: "I have seen one of the most powerful monarchs of degraded Africa becoming a nursing father to the infant Church!" We wish our limits allowed of our giving the details of this very interesting missionary movement, which appears to have been planned with sound judgment and executed with consummate prudence. An impression, most favourable to Christianity, has manifestly been made upon the King, and also upon the heir-apparent to the throne and several of the principal men in the capital. The results may be most important. Not only may Christianity eventually supersede one of the most horrid and bloody systems of superstition on the face of the earth; but—as a very secondary consideration, certainly—a large commercial intercourse between this country and the populous kingdom of Ashanti may reasonably be expected to follow in the train of the higher benefit.—*Record*.

ROME.—ACADEMY OF THE CATHOLIC RELIGION.—SITTING OF SEPTEMBER 1.—The Rev. Father J. Peronne, of the Society of Jesus, of Professor of Theology at the Roman College, and Censor of the Academy, read a dissertation full of interest, and distinguished by scientific knowledge, entitled, "Reflections on the method introduced into Catholic Theology, by George Hermes, and on some particular errors in theology of the same professor." After remarking that in science generally the good or evil character of the result to which inquiry after truth will lead, depends on the method in which scientific investigations have been conducted, the eminent academician observed, that this might be most justly affirmed of theological studies, the nature of which is so sublime, the dangers that beset them so many and so perfidious. In support of this view he cited the example of the celebrated Abelard, who, in the twelfth century, notwithstanding the respect which he professed for the doctrinal authority of the Church, and without any intention to subvert its teaching, was nevertheless led into Rationalism and the most grave errors by the method which he had embraced in studying theology. The academician then proceeded to speak of George Hermes, who, in our days, had proposed to himself not to destroy the foundation of the Catholic religion, but to consolidate it by establishing an invincible demonstration of the truth of Christianity in general, and of Catholicism in particular; but having entangled himself in the meshes of Kant, had become attached to a method, both in Evangelical and dogmatic demonstration, which conducted him not only from the path of doctrine, but to results altogether contrary to doctrine. To throw light on this subject, the learned academician then established the following three propositions:—Hermes, in virtue of the method adopted and followed too faithfully by him, first, fixes, as the foundation of his demonstration of Christianity and Catholicism, a philosophic system that conducts to scepticism; second, by the effect of this principle, from which he reasons in demonstrating Christianity and Catholicism, he interdicts all means drawn from the historical proofs of the truth of the faith; third, he throws himself into a theological system that confuses and contradicts the most essential doctrines of Catholic theology. Each of these positions was developed with admirable order, with elegance of style, and power of logic. The numerous arguments were fortified by irrefragable evidence, extracted from the work themselves of Hermes; thus the dissertation left no doubt of any sort. The words of the Reverend Father were received with unanimous applause by their Eminences, the Cardinals Pedicini, Marchi, Ostini, Polidori, Orioli, Bianchi, Ferretti, Bernetti, and Gazzoli, and an assembly both select and numerous. —*Diario di Roma*.

RELIGION IN RUSSIA.—The *Leipsic Gazette* of the 28th ult publishes a correspondence from the frontiers of Russia, stating, that, notwithstanding the losses sustained by the Roman Catholic Church in Russia, in consequence of the persecutions of the Government, it still had hopes of holding its grounds. The Emperor of Russia, not satisfied with persecuting the Roman Catholics, had induced the Sultan to issue firmans against them. By one firman the Christians of the Greek Church are authorised to close all Roman Catholic churches and schools wherever the Catholics endeavoured to make proselytes. By another firman, the Greeks alone are authorised to guard our Saviour's tomb and the Church of Bethlehem; thus the Catholics are excluded from those churches. Russia equally attacks both the Protestant and Catholic churches. Although the treaty of peace concluded at Nystaed the 10th of September, 1721, secured full enjoyment of their religion to the Protestants of the provinces of the Baltic, where the members of the Greek Church are a mere *coterie*, the children of Protestants are, nevertheless, compelled to be educated in the religion of the Greek Church.—*Pat*.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA.—It is expected that the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of Cambridge with his Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz will be solemnized very shortly. Her Majesty's consent to the nuptials having been obtained in due form at the Privy Council on Wednesday, the necessary state document has had the great seal of England attached to it.—*Record*.

TESTIMONIAL TO LORD MORPETH.—At a numerous meeting of gentlemen who have interested themselves in this public tribute to the Noble Lord, held at Wakefield last week, it was determined that the presentation should take place early in the ensuing year, at the Earl of Carlisle's seat, Castle Howard. The subscriptions amount to 4 000*l*.—*Pat*.

LORD CARDIGAN has again got himself into a mess at the Horse Guards, one of the junior officers of his regiment having made a complaint of him to the Commander-in Chief. We shall see whether the hero of Waterloo will treat a lord with as much deference as did his predecessor, Lord Hill. At all events, it is strange that this is the first intimation which the public will receive of this new screw being loose in the Cardigan hussars.—*Hants Independent*.

MONUMENT TO GEORGE BENNET, ESQ.—The friends of our late respected townsman have erected a monument, by subscription, to his memory, at the Sheffield Cemetery. It is a square structure, and is situate nearly opposite the chapel; its height from summit to base being about ten feet. In its upper part is a marble slab, about four feet in height, on which is exhibited, in basso relievo, a figure of the deceased, reclining on a terrestrial globe, with a book in his hand, and an idol of Tahiti broken at his feet. Beneath this, is another marble bust, with the following inscription:—"This Monument was erected by subscription in memory of George Bennet, Esq., who was born at Sheffield, Dec. 13, 1776, and died, November 13, 1841, at Hackney, where he lies interred." Several verses, composed by James Montgomery, Esq., are engraven on the other sides of the monument. The structure is exquisite, both in design and execution, and reflects great credit on the ingenuity and experience of our townsman, Mr. Edwin Smith, sculptor.—*Sheffield Independent*.

FUNERAL OF ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.—On Friday the remains of the above lamented author and artist were removed from this late residence, in Lower Belgrave-place, to the general Cemetery, in the Harrow-road. The funeral was conducted in a very private manner, and consisted of a hearse and two mourning coaches. In the first carriage were the youngest son of the deceased, Mr. Peter Cunningham (his brother), Dr. Tweedie, and Archibald Hastie, Esq., M. P.; in the second rode Mr. Lockhart, Mr. Walkinshaw, Mr. Martin, and Mr. John Murray, the bookseller of Albemarle street. The deceased has left three other sons, all of whom are at present residing in India.—*Record*.

FILIAL PIETY.—On the 29th ult., the creditors of a firm, (Mr. T. Nash,) that failed in Chesham, nearly thirty years since, paying 3s. 4d. in the pound, were summoned together by Messrs. T W. and J. Nash, sons of the above, when each one received the remaining 16s. 8d. We hear that upwards of 1,000*l*. was paid away that day. One creditor received upwards of 3·0*l*. We hope this will stimulate others to "go and do likewise."—*Aylesbury News*.

A LONG LIVED SURGEON.—The *Journal de Lot et Garonne* announces the death of M Morange, surgeon at Tregimont, canton of Porte Sainte Marie, on the 28th ult., in the 117th year of his age. It is added, that "this venerable centenary was, up to his last moments, in full possession of all his faculties. By his death, the commune has lost a zealous councillor and a skilful surgeon."—*Pat*.

GUIZOT.—Whilst speaking of M. Guizot, I must no omit to make you at least acquainted with the title of a pamphlet that has just appeared with reference to him, as it will suffice to show you what the grievances are which the Opposition bring against him, and the means they employ to injure this great politician. The pamphlet is entitled, *Histoire peu Française de Lord Guizot, Ministre des Etrangers en France*. It is useless, however, to joke now, for happily ridicule is no longer sufficient to overthrow a man. M. Guizot's has proved the only Ministry since 1830 that has lasted two years, and which at the end of that period finds itself still as firmly established in power as at first.—*Record*.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—On Tuesday the winter course of the University was opened by Principal Lee with the usual introductory address. The hall was densely crowded, and among others present we observed Professors Sir H. Bishop, Sir G. Baiingall, Brunton, Welsh, Wilson, Dunbar, Pillans,

Bell, Christison, Thompson, Graham, Traill, Munro, &c. The number of students present was very great. The Reverend Principal referred to the facilities now afforded for study compared with those of former days, and pronounced a high eulogium upon several of the eminent individuals who had sprung from the University, particularly Dr. S. Brown, Leyden, Horner, Stewart, Cockburn, and Brougham whom few could equal, and hardly any surpass, in scientific and intellectual attainments. At the conclusion of his address, the Very Reverend Principal referred to the numerous changes that had taken place in the chairs of the University, either by resignations or death, since they last separated, and pathetically alluded to the death of Sir Charles Bell—a man whose talents and attainments, and especially whose kindness as a friend, rendered him universally lamented; while to him (Principal Lee), the loss was almost irreparable.—*Record.*

OPENING OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE FOR THE EDUCATION OF LADIES IN GLASGOW.—The formal opening of Queen's College, for the education of ladies, took place on Friday at two o'clock, in the Assembly Rooms, Sir James Campbell, Lord Provost, in the chair. The large hall of the Assembly Rooms was filled to overflowing by a highly respectable company, almost entirely composed of ladies, the gentlemen present being chiefly accommodated on the platform. Among the latter were the Rev. Dr. Hill, Professor of Theology in the University; Rev. Dr. Fleming, College; Rev. Dr. King, Greyfriars; Rev. Dr. Heugh, Rev. Mr. Rose, Rev. Mr. Hunter, Rev. Dr. Symington; Professors Penney, Wilson, Easton, &c., of the Andersonian University; Drs. Weir, Baillie, Leadbetter, Convener Ure, Andrew Rankine, Esq., James M'Lellan. Esq., James Simpson, Esq., from Edinburgh, Dr. Gibson, William Church, Esq., John Loudoun, Esq.; Messrs. Greig and Nelson, Western Academy; Mr. D'Orsey; and numerous other gentlemen interested in the cause of education. Dr. Penney addressed the meeting on the advantages and pleasures of knowledge, and the importance of the present Institution. He concluded by remarking:—Glasgow has ever been celebrated for the intelligence of its citizens; it has numbered among them men of the highest intellectual and moral attainments—nay, the very foremost in literature, science, and art; and I would ask the simple question, why the ladies of Glasgow should not be equally eminent? Every effort, every institution, which endeavours to promote the attainment of this object, which strives to correct and dispel the prejudices attached to female education, which affords the opportunity of acquiring under one roof, knowledge in all its important, useful, and ornamental departments, is indeed worthy of consideration, worthy of encouragement, and worthy of congratulation. (Cheers.)—*Scotsman.*

A CLERGYMAN ON FIRE IN THE PULPIT.—As the Rev. William Bathurst was delivering his customary Wednesday evening lecture at St. Giles's Church, Oxford, his bands, by some means, managed to get caught in the flame of the candle lighted at the side of the pulpit. Immediately, to the great consternation of the congregation, his face was enveloped in flames. Many persons rose simultaneously from their seats, to offer their assistance, on seeing the imminent peril in which the Reverend Gentleman was placed. Fortunately, however, he had the presence of mind to envelope his face in the velvet hangings of the pulpit, which immediately had the effect of extinguishing the flames, not, however, till his neckcloth had also caught fire; and we regret excessively to say, that his face was dreadfully burnt. Prompt assistance was given, and the Reverend Gentleman conveyed out of the church. Medical aid was instantly procured; but we regret to say, that, although his burns are not of a very serious nature, yet they are sufficiently so to be productive of inconvenience for some time to come. The sensation produced by this unhappy occurrence was extreme; several of the congregation fainted; and shrieks were heard in all parts of the church. Although evidently suffering acutely, the Reverend Gentleman bore his calamity heroically.—*Pat.*

The first wood pavement that was put down in London, at the east end of Oxford-street, four years since, is now being reversed and relaid, and causes much surprise by its great durability; many of the blocks not being reduced half an inch of their original length, which was one foot, though exposed to all the traffic of Oxford-street.—*Record.*

TRIAL BY JURY.—Sir Francis Burdett, although he does not now attend the dinners to celebrate the triumph of "Trial by Jury," and toast the memory of Horne Tooke, Hardy, &c., allowed Hardy a pension from the time of his trial to his death, and he still generously continues a pension of 50*l.* per annum to Hardy's widowed sister. It is paid regularly, is her only means of support, and furnishes the old lady with a neat cottage, and every comfort, in her native place near Falkirk, Stirlingshire.—*Ibid.*

RAILWAYS VERSUS CANALS.—As an instance of the extraordinary effects which railways have had in causing a depreciation of canal property, particularly in the Yorkshire and Lancashire canals, a Correspondent mentions, that, about two years ago, the shares in the Rochdale Canal were worth about 150*l.* each; but that, since the opening of the Manchester and Leeds Railway, owing to the necessary reduction of the tolls arising from the competition, the dividends have been so much reduced, that the shares now fetch barely 40*l.* each. Some two or three years ago, the shares of the Calder and Hebble Canal Navigation sold at the rate of 500 guineas each; but, from the same causes, they are freely offered at 180*l.*; being, in each case, a reduction of about 70 per cent.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

The *Times* publishes a record of an astounding fact, that twelve of our best railways can now be purchased for six millions, which cost twelve millions.—*Record.*

One fact we must notice here, as illustrative of a wonderful change in the history of mankind. The Britannia, which left Liverpool on the 5th instant, had actually made the American land in seven days and a-half! from the English coast! but one week's sail from the old world to the new!!—*Standard.*

DUBLIN.—The Dublin journals of both sides are at present engaged in a controversy arising out of a speech delivered by Alderman Butt at the inauguration *déjeuner* of the new Lord Mayor on Tuesday last. Mr. Butt, it may be recollected was one of the, if not the most, fierce opponent of all and everything in the shape of reformed corporations, and his speech against the measure before the bar of the House of Lords may not probably have escaped the memory of the public. It appears, however, in this instance as in all others time effects wondrous changes, for on the recent festive occasion, this stalwart defender of the old nuisances candidly declared himself a false prophet, and that the new Repeal Corporation of Dublin, presided over as it had been for the past year by the great apostle of Repeal himself, has agreeably disappointed him. This declaration, interlarded with some flourishes anent nationality, &c., called forth from the *Evening Post* the exulting remark that the speech might have been pronounced by Alderman O'Connell. But the *Pilot* of this evening boldly claim the ex-professor, the ci-devant denouncer of Mr. Shaw, as the "treacherous machinator of the Popish corporations," as a convert to O'Connellism and revolution. Speaking of the oration of Mr. Butt, the *Pilot* says, "To entertain such sentiments must be inseparable from the constructed mind of a high order, which even brief observation had previously impressed upon us as possessed by Mr. Butt, but expressed in a manner few others could accomplish. If Mr. Butt be possessed of such a mind he has a glorious career before him. There is in Ireland the elements of making one great man, and that should be a Protestant O'Connell. Let Mr. Butt be that man, and he at once takes an eagle flight." The *Statesman*, on the other hand, fiercely assails the quondam opponent of all reform, and asks, "Is Alderman Butt about to mount the sanctified and potent pike? Or is he only going to recur to the more sanctified ethereal process of O'Connell?"—*Morning Paper.*

CHINESE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE PROTECTION OF ENGLISH LAWS.—The Lord Mayor's Court of London was occupied, on Saturday, in adjudicating on claims made by four Chinese merchants, bearing the respective names of Pwankhequa, Sumqua, Watchtsing, and Thonching, against a British subject, for the several sums of 12,000*l.*, 4,000*l.*, and 1,600*l.* The first case was—"*Watschsing v. Stevens—G. and J. Horsley Palmer and Co. Garnishees*"—Mr. Ryland, in stating the plaintiff's case, said his client was a tea merchant, at Canton. The defendant, John William Stevens, was a tea-dealer in the City of London; and the garnishees were the well-known large wealthy tea-dealers trading under the firm of George and John Horsley Palmer and Co. This suit was an attachment against some property belonging to the defendant, now in the hands of the garnishees. This was an ancient custom peculiar to the City of London, and its benefits would, in this instance, be very apparent. Actions having been brought, and verdicts obtained, against a party who could not be found, but property of his being found in the hands of a third party, was attached, and through the Jury the plaintiff would get possession in aid of his claim,—and the defendant, though not present, could not be damaged, as he would be allowed a twelvemonth to come in and dispute the claim. This was the case of a person who, although residing and carrying on business in China, could, nevertheless, through his agent, attach property in the hands of persons in the City of London—a proof of the goodness of this salutary custom. Mr. Gurney said, to save trouble, he would admit that the garnishees had in their hands money amounting to 1,672*l.* 17s., and 400 pieces of silk of the value of 500*l.*, belonging to the defendant. The Jury, under the learned Recorder's direction, then gave the plaintiff a verdict for 192*l.* 12s. 6d., being a share of the above property proportionate to his claim of 1,600*l.* The other cases were not gone into, but verdicts in like manner were taken by consent, awarding Pwankhequa 1,623*l.* 3s.; and to the firm of Sumqua and Thonching 457*l.* 1s. 6d.; the parties thus only receiving 2,172*l.* 17s. in lieu of 17,600*l.*—*Pat.*



THE CHOPPING SYSTEM IN FRANCE.—According to the Parisian journals, it appears that the wholesale dealers in human hair have had a most successful harvest this year, not less than 200,000lbs. having been procured. Brittany is the province of France in which the traffic is mostly carried on, and all the fairs are regularly attended by purchasers, both male and female. The Breton peasants have particularly fine hair, and generally in great abundance. Their beautiful tresses they are perfectly willing to sell, and it is no uncommon sight to see several girls sheared one after the other like sheep, and many others standing ready for the shears, with their caps in their hands, and their long hair combed out and hanging down to their waists. Every successive crop of hair is tied up into a whisp by itself, and thrown into a large basket placed by the side of the operator. The highest value given by these abominable hair-merchants for a fine crop of hair is twenty sous, but the more frequent consideration is a gaudy, but trumpery, cotton handkerchief, worth about sixteen sous. The profit thus netted by these hairmongers must be enormous.—*Record.*

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 5th inst. states, that "the object of the Prince de Joinville's voyage to the Brazils is to form a matrimonial connexion with the sister of the Emperor." The same journal adds, that the differences on a point of etiquette existing between the Courts of Paris and St. Petersburgh had been adjusted. M. de Barante and Count Pahlen were to meet at Berlin, when the former would proceed to St Petersburgh, and Count Pahlen would return to Paris.—*Ibid.*

The *Echo de la Frontière* announces that Monsieur Delegorgue, who left Douai four years since with some companions with a view to penetrate into the interior of Africa, through the country of the Caffres, had returned to that city, after having fully succeeded in his perilous Expedition. He brought with him an immense chest of ivory, and various other cases filled with rare and precious specimens of natural history, native arms, and hitherto unknown insects and vegetables.—*Pat.*

STORM AT MADEIRA.—We have been favoured with the following particulars of this calamity from a Correspondent residing in another quarter of the island:—

"CAMPANARIO, MADEIRA.—On Monday, 24th Oct., —— left us early in the morning. As he approached Funchal the rain began to fall, although then lightly, but soon after he reached his destination in safety, it descended literally in torrents until night. The fall of water in the mountains, at the foot of which Funchal is situated, must have been tremendous, it swept down the beds of rivers, which in summer are nearly dry, devastating and destroying everything, in the widest and best paved streets and roads leaving ravines fifteen and thirty feet deep, and carrying large heavy stones, with much earth, &c. from the vineyards and gardens already destroyed, into the midst of Funchal. ——, who slept in a house close to the best and most frequented road leading from the middle of the town to the mountains above, said, the rush of water was like a great river, and he could hear the great stones rolling down with the force of the torrent. He expected the house he was in would be undermined, and in the morning looked out to see if Funchal, which was below him, was not quite destroyed. Mercifully this was not the case, although they say the damage done to houses, streets, &c., cannot possibly be repaired in two years. More than 200 houses have been either quite destroyed or rendered uninhabitable. Many wine stores were filled with water, which, in the streets, was as high as a man's waist, and much wine lost from the bungs of casks being washed out. In one house a piano washed out from a room, not on the ground floor, carried across the street by the water, and lodged in the window of an opposite house. The maid servant of an English family who landed from the Dee just as the rain began, was literally washed out of her palanquin by a current of water which met her, and would have been drowned had not a gentleman providentially been at hand to save her, and conveyed her on his horse to her home. We, up here, had much heavy rain on that day, and at night most strong thunder and vivid lightning, but although many of the poor people lost their little patches of ground, in many instances laid on the rock of the mountain sides, it did not appear anything so extraordinary as what was at the same time taking place at Funchal. On the Wednesday following, however, we were visited by a most awful hurricane, which tore up one large chesnut tree by the roots, and laid it *parallel* with the house at the distance of only about ten feet from it! and so maimed and cut up every tree about us, that the appearance of the place is quite changed, but by no means improved. There was considerable danger, at one time, of the wind blowing any one of the trees by which the house is surrounded upon it—the roof would not have stood such a blow. The awfulness of that night, I think, we shall never forget, nor, I trust,

the goodness of God in keeping our minds in peace, and enabling us to hear his voice in the storm, and trust in him for the disposing of ourselves and all belonging to us, as seemed him best. Two villages have been partially destroyed on the east coast of the island, and another poor vessel wrecked on the northern coast. The poor people have been made by this visitation still poorer in every way, and we have several each day here who say they have lost their little all, their houses unroofed, *fazendas* (vineyards) washed by the torrents into the sea. May the calamities which have visited their island be made the means of leading its poor people to righteousness! The visitation has had the effect of softening many."—*Record.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*27th January*, 1843.

Mr. C. Allen to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Allahabad.

Mr. F. Williams, ditto ditto of Bareilly.

The above two Appointments to take effect from the dates on which Messrs. W. DeH. Routh and E. H. C. Monckton respectively leave India on Furlough.

Mr. G. F. Edmonstone to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Azimghur.

Mr. A. A. Roberts, ditto ditto of Banda.

Mr. E. M. Wylly, ditto ditto of Mozuffurnuggur.

Mr. W. Muir, ditto ditto of Futtehpoor.

Mr. G. Barnes, ditto ditto of Goorgaon.

Mr. C. B. Thornhill, ditto ditto of Shajehanpore.

Mr. J. R. Barnes, ditto ditto of Hissar.

Mr. C. Wingfield to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Goorgaon.

Mr. F. B. Pearson, ditto ditto ditto of Futtehpoor.

Mr. A. Raikes, ditto ditto ditto of Moozuffurnuggur.

Mr. G. D. Turnbull, ditto ditto ditto of Azimghur.

Mr. A. Shakespear, ditto ditto ditto of Paneeput.

Mr. E. T. Colvin to Officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rohtuck.

Mr. C. G. Hillersdon to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division.

Mr. W. J. B. Carnac to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Benares Division.

Mr. J. Craigie to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Etawah.

Mr. J. Brewster to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Paneeput.

Mr. C. Raikes to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Budaon.

*28th January*, 1843.

Mr. M. C. Ommanney to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Allahabad.

Mr. C. G. Hillersdon, Assistant to the Commissioner of the Saugor Division, for one year, on Medical Certificate from the date of his departure from his Station.

Mr. R. J. Taylor, Civil and Sessions Judge of Mirzapore, for six months, in extension of that granted him in Orders of 27th May last, on Medical Certificate.

*3d February*, 1843.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence during the approaching Mohurrum Vacation:

Mr. James Mercer, Principal Sudder Ameen of Furruckabad.

Mohomud Hossein, Principal Sudder Ameen of Saharunpore.

*31st January*, 1843.

Captain D. Wilkie, Officiating 2d Assistant to the Resident at Indore, to Officiate for Captain J. Abbott, Assistant in Nimar, during his absence on leave. The above Appointment to take effect from the 9th ultimo.

*4th February*, 1843.

Mr. W. S. Donnithorne to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Budaon.

Mr. C. Raikes to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Furruckabad.

Mr. D. Robertson to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Allyghur.

The leave of absence, for three months, granted to the Reverend H. Pratt, Chaplain of Nusseerabad, has been cancelled at his own request.

R. N. C. HAMILTON,
*Secy. to the Govt. N. W. P.*

*15th February*, 1843.

The Honourable A. Amos having reported his departure to England on the 5th Instant, in the Ship "Earl of Hardwicke," by which the seat of the Fourth Ordinary Member of the Council of India has become vacant, The Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council, with the concurrence of the Right Honourable the Governor General, has this day appointed Charles Hay Cameron, Esq., to be Fourth Ordinary Member of the Council of India until the pleasure of the Honourable Court of Directors shall be made known, and the said Charles Hay Cameron, Esq., has accordingly taken the Oaths and his Seat in the said Council under the usual salute from the Ramparts of Fort William.

By order of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council,

G. A. BUSHBY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*16th January*, 1843.

Pundit Luckynarain Nylunkar, Sudder Ameen and Moonsiff of Purneah, having been declared in a Resolution recorded by the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal on this date unworthy of further confidence, is accordingly removed from his appointment.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*1st February*, 1843.

Mr. T. B. C. Bayley, of the Civil Service, embarked for England on board the Ship "Plantagenet," which Vessel left the Pilot Station on the 27th January 1843.

The Reverend R. B. Boswell, a Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, embarked for England on board the Ship "Bangalore," which Vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 19th January 1843.

The Reverend F. Eteson, Chaplain of Fort William, has obtained leave of absence for one month, for the benefit of his health.

*6th February*, 1843.

The following Disposition List of Furloughs is published for the information of Registered Applicants consequent upon the Expiry of Mr. W. A. Pringle's Furlough.

By Expiry.

Mr. W. A. Pringle, 6th February 1843.

Mr. E. E. H. Repton, admitted on Medical Certificate.

*Furloughs that will be available by return or expiry to the 31st March 1843.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | F. Stainforth, ... ... ... | 18th February 1843. | |
| 2. | F. Macnaghten, ... ... ... | 22d Ditto | " |
| 3. | E. Deedes, ... ... ... ... | Ditto | " |
| 4. | C. B. Quintin, ... ... ... | 28th Ditto | " |
| 5. | W. H. Woodcock, ... ... | 25th March | " |

*Furloughs to be allotted to Registered Applicants.*

1. H. C. Hamilton.
2. A. C. Bidwell.
3. W. D. H. Routh.
4. W. H. Elliott.
5. W. J. Allen.

*7th February*, 1843.

The Honourable the President in Council has been pleased to permit the Reverend J. C. Proby to resign the Honourable East India Company's Service, from the date on which the Pilot may quit the Steam Ship "India" at Sea.

The Reverend Mr. Proby has obtained an extension of the leave of absence granted to him by the Government of the North Western Provinces, from the 8th instant to the date of the departure of the Pilot from the Steam Ship "India," under Section XII. of the Absentee Rules of the 29th January 1840.

*1st February*, 1843.

Mr. Surgeon Shaw, Civil Surgeon, is appointed a Member of the Local Committee of Education at Agra.

*7th February*, 1843.

Mr. J. G. B. Lawrell has been permitted to resign the East India Company's Civil Service from the date of the Pilot quitting the Ship "Prince of Wales" at Sea.

*15th February*, 1843.

Messrs. F. O. Wells, J. G. B. Lawrell and C. G. Udny, of the Civil Service, have reported their departure for England on board the "Prince of Wales," which Vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 11th February 1843.

*8th February*, 1843.

Mr. J. E. Wilkinson, of the Civil Service, embarked for England on board the Ship "Earl of Hardwicke," which Vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 5th February, 1843.

Mr. C. W. Kinlock, of the Civil Service, embarked for England on board the Ship "Earl of Hardwicke," which Vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 5th February 1843.

H. V. BAYLEY,
*Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*8th February*, 1843.

Mr. W. H. Belli delivered over charge of the General Treasury to Mr. G. Udny on the 30th ultimo.

J. A. DORIN, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*6th February*, 1843.

Mr. C. G. Udny, Civil and Sessions Judge of Rajeshye, until the sailing of the Ship *Prince of Wales*, in extension of the leave for six weeks, granted to him on the 10th ultimo.

Mr. G. Gough, Civil and Sessions Judge of Sarun, from 18th January to 28th February 1843, on private affairs, making over charge of the current duties of his Office to Syed Imdad Alli, the Principal Sudder Ameen of that District. This cancels the leave granted to Mr. Gough on the 19th December last.

Mr. G. T. Shakespear, Magistrate of Midnapore, to the 10th instant, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 28th November last.

Syed Abbas Alli, Principal Sudder Ameen of Furreedpore, during the Mohurrum Vacation.

Ramcoomar Chowdry, 2d Principal Sudder Ameen of Jessore, during ditto.

Moulvie Ushruff Ullee, Sudder Ameen of Chittagong, for three months, on Medical Certificate, from the 1st instant, inclusive of the Mohurrum Vacation.

Mr. S. Wauchope to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of Hooghly.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon G. Saunders to the Medical charge of the Civil Station of Nowgong in Assam.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon A. J. Kemp to the Medical charge of the Civil Station of Akyab.

Moulvie Buddreooddeen Ahmed, 1st grade Moonsiff, to Officiate as Sudder Ameen of Chittagong, during the absence of Moulvie Ashruff Ullee.

Mr. R. N. Farquharson, Collector of Sarun, made over charge of the Collectorate of that District to Mr. Assistant C. A. Lushington, and proceeded to the interior on the 10th ultimo.

Mr. T. C. Scott made over charge of the current duties of Commissionership of the 18th or Chittagong Division to Mr. Henry Ricketts on the 24th idem.

Moulvie Abdool Alli, Principal Sudder Ameen of Rajeshye, made over charge of the current duties of the Office of Civil and Sessions Judge of that District to Mr. G. C. Cheap on the 30th idem.

Mr. H. C. Halkett made over charge of the Magistracy of Backergunge to Mr. T. Young on the 24th idem.

The Honourable R. Forbes made over charge of the current duties of the Office of Judge of Purneah, to Moulvie Rookmooddeen Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen of the District, on the 28th idem.

Mr. Sub-Assistant W. S. Hudson, attached to the District of Gowalparah, resumed charge of the duties of his Office on the 30th ultimo.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. J. Davidson, Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of the South Western Frontier, on the 19th December last, will take effect from the 5th instead of from the 15th instant.

JOHN S. TORRENS,
*Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*6th February*, 1843.

Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Stokes was relieved from the duties of Resident at the Court of Mysore by Captain P[...]ter, Assistant to the Commissioner, on the 2d January ultimo.

J. THOMASON,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Govr. Genl.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Political Department, Camp Borutah, the 3d Feb.* 1843.

Mr. Maddock, Secretary to the Government of India, having been nominated by the Honourable the Court of Directors Provisional Member of the Council of India, is directed to proceed to Calcutta to take his seat in Council, on the departure of the Honourable Mr. Prinsep to Europe.

Mr. Maddock will make over charge of the Secret and Political Departments to Mr. Thomason, Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue in the North Western Provinces.

Mr. Thomason will likewise have charge of the Legislative, Judicial, and Revenue Departments, with the Governor General.

Mr. C. G. Mansel will have charge of the General and Financial Departments, with the Governor General.

All the Political duties heretofore discharged by the Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces, are transferred to the Secret and Political Departments of the Government of India, during the residence of the Governor General in the North Western Provinces.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India,

T. H. MADDOCK,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Governor General.*

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Camp Kurnaul, 26th January*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General of India is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Major General Edward Henry Simpson, (Colonel of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry), to be a Brigadier of the 2d Class on the Establishment, in succession to Major General Forster Walker, who has embarked for Europe.

Major General George Cooper, (Colonel of the [...] Regiment Native Infantry,) to be a Brigadier of the [...] Class, during the period Major General Vincent may be employed in the command of the Dinapore Division, in succession to Colonel C. R. Skardon, whose temporary appointment to the Brigade Staff has, under the operation of Government General Orders, No. 20, of the 26th January 1842, not taken place.

*Camp Kurnaul, 27th January*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has much pleasure in publishing, for general information, the following Extracts paras. 1, 2, 3 and 5 of a Military Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, to the Government of India, No. 16, under date the 30th November 1842.

Para. 1. The momentous events which have just occurred in Affghanistan—their great importance to the interests of the British Empire in India, and the distinguished gallantry, perseverance and discipline which have marked the conduct of the European and Native Troops engaged in their accomplishment, fully justify the Resolution taken by the Governor General, after communication with the Commander-in-Chief, to confer on the East India Company's Troops Medals in commemoration of the particular services in which they have been engaged.

2. We therefore cordially approve of the Resolutions to grant Medals to the Company's Troops engaged in the defence of Jellalabad during its memorable siege, to those engaged at Candahar and in the gallant defence of Kelat-i-Ghilzie, and to the Forces by which Ghuznee and Cabul have been again occupied.

3. We also fully approve and confirm the other measures taken for perpetuating the recollection of these important services as announced in the General Order by the Governor General, dated the 4th October 1842.

5. The donation of six months' full Batta to the Troops specified in para. 1 of the same General Order has our entire approbation.

*Camp Kurnaul, 28th January*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General of India is pleased to cancel the transfer of Ensign Edward [...] from the 32d, as a Lieutenant in the 5th Regiment N. I., and to make the following promotions, transfer, and alteration of rank:

*32d Regt. N. I.*

Ensign Edward Close to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant John Johnston Mackay, killed in action; with rank from the 16th July 1842, for the augmentation.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

| Rank and Name | To rank from. | In whose room. |
|---|---|---|
| Lieutenant O. Cavenagh, ... ... | 13th January, 1842 ... ... | Lieut. J. J. Mackay, killed in action. |

Ensign Robert Charles Stevenson, of the 72d Regiment N. I., to be Lieutenant from the 12th of November 1842, and to stand as 10th Lieutenant in the 5th Regiment of N. I.

*Camp Garounda, 30th January*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant E. W. [...]wden, of the 5th Light Cavalry, to be 2d in Command of the 8th Irregular Cavalry.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointment in the Stud Department:

Captain G. M. Sherer, 1st Assistant in the Central Stud, to be Supervisor of the Hissar Stud, vice Major C. T. Thomas retired.

Captain C. Wollaston, 2d Assistant in the Central Stud, to be 1st Assistant, vice Captain G. M. Sherer promoted.

Captain A. C. Spottiswoode, Sub Assistant in the Haupper Stud, to be 2d Assistant, vice Captain C. Wollaston promoted.

Brevet Captain S. B. Goad, of the 1st Light Cavalry, to be a Sub-Assistant in the Stud, vice Captain A. C. Spottiswoode promoted.

J. STUART, *Lt.-Col.,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept. with the Govr. Genl.*

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GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 3rd February, 1843.*

No. 30 of 1843.—Brevet Captain J. Ramsay, of the 35th Regiment Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary General at Hong Kong, has leave of absence to visit Calcutta on Medical Certificate, and to be absent from his duty until the 1st of April next.

Conductor Luke Kerlan, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, having been declared incapable of performing further active duty, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment.

In General Orders No. 27, of this date, granting Furlough to Europe to Brevet Captain T. F. B. Beatson, of the 10th Regiment Light Cavalry, for "*on Medical Certificate*" read "*on account of his private affairs.*" The Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

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*Fort William, 7th February, 1843.*

No. 31 of 1843.—Lieutenant Frederick Bayly Wardroper, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, and attached to the Bundlecund Legion, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

Lieutenant Arthur Mitford Becher, of the 61st Regiment Native Infantry, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

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*Fort William, 13th January, 1843.*

No. 32 of 1843.—In communication with the Right Honourable the Governor General, the Appointments of the following Officers returned from China, will cease from this date:

Deputy Adjutant General—Lieutenant Colonel Mountain, C. B.

Deputy Assist. Adjutant General—Lieutenant Beatly.

Deputy Quarter Master Genl.—Major Gough.

Deputy Commissary General—Lieut. Col. Hawkins.

Sub Assist. Commissary Genl.—Captain Moorehead.

All Establishments arrived from China, not borne on the permanent strength of Departments, or specially retained, to be paid up and discharged.

Lieut. Colonel Hawkins will remain on duty at the Presidency, until further orders, for the adjustment of the Expeditionary Commissariat Accounts, retaining such portion of his Office Establishment, as the Military Board may consider necessary for that object.

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*Fort William, 15th February, 1843.*

No. 15 of 1843.—The Pay, Batta, and other Allowances for February 1843, of the Troops at the Presidency, and at the other Stations of the Army, will be issued on or after Friday the 10th proximo.

W. M. N. STURT, *Major.*
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

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BY THE COMMANDER IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 28th December,* 1842.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. W. Lane, of the 2d Grenadiers, is appointed a member of the General Court Martial, of which Major General J. McCaskill, K. H. is President, in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Oliver reported sick.

Brevet Major John Angelo, of the 3d Regiment of Light Cavalry, is appointed a member of the same Court, in the room of Major J. Steel relieved from the duty.

Major E. Huthwaite, of the 2d Brigade of Horse Artillery, is appointed to the command of the Artillery, directed in General Orders of the 27th instant to be held in readiness to march to Delhi.

Surgeon J. Morice, M. D., is removed from the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, and posted to the 2d European Regiment.

Surgeon G. Craigie, M. D., of the 2d Brigade of Horse Artillery, on being relieved from the Medical charge of the 2d European Regt., will join the detachment of his Brigade now at Ferozepore, and proceed in Medical charge of that portion of it under orders for Delhi.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

10th Regt. L. C.—Lieut. and Brevet Capt. T. F. B Beatson, from 10th Nov. to 19th Dec., in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

16th Regt. Grenadiers.—Lieut. F. B Bosanquet, from 2d Jan. 1843 to 1st March 1843, to remain at Ferozepore, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe via Bombay, on private affairs.

33d Regt. N I.—Captain R. T. Sandeman, from 1st November to 20th December, in extension to enable him to rejoin.

35th Light Infantry.—Brevet Major T. Seaton, from 1st January 1843 to 31st January 1843, to visit Simlah on private affairs.

53d Regiment N. I.—Captain G. Hamilton, from 5th January 1843 to 5th July 1843, to visit Simlah, on private affairs.

69th Regiment N. I.—Brevet Major W. Brown, from 11th December to 11th February 1843, to visit Delhi, and to enable him to join.

70th Regiment N. I.—Ensign J. W. Drummond from 24th December 1840 to 16th January 1841, in extension, to enable him to join 17th Native Infantry at Dinapore.

The following removals will take place in the Regt. of Artillery:

Capt. H. N. Pepper, from the 1st Company 6th Battalion to the 4th Company 7th Battalion.

1st Lieut. and Brevet Captain J. F. Egerton, from the 4th Company 4th Battalion to the 4th Troop 3d Brigade of horse Artillery.

1st Lieut. C. Douglas, from the 2d Company 2d Battalion to the 2d Troop 2d Brigade of horse Artillery.

1st Lieutenant T. Brougham, from the 3d Company 2d Battalion to the 2d troop 1st Brigade of horse Artillery.

1st Lieut. A. Robertson, from the 4th Company 6th Battalion to the 4th Troop 2d Brigade of horse Artillery.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 29th December,* 1842.

The General Court Martial, of which Major General J. McCaskill, K. H. is President, will assemble to-morrow forenoon, at eleven o'clock, at the mess tent of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, for the trial of all such prisoners as may be brought before it.

Lieut. R. D. Kay, Deputy Judge Advocate General, will conduct the proceedings.

Captain J. Kayvett, of the invalid establishment, is directed to join and do duty under the orders of the officer commanding the European invalids at Chunar.

On the arrival of Lieut. C. G. Becher, 2d in command of the 8th Irregular Cavalry, at the Head Quarters of that corps, Lieut. W. H. Ryves will proceed and join his appointment in the 7th Irregular Cavalry.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

62d Regt. N. I.—Captain F. V. McGrath from 22d Nov. to 22d December, to remain at Arracan, on private affairs.

Captain McGrath, of the 62d Regiment of Native Infantry, is directed, at the termination of his leave, to proceed and join the Regiment of which he belongs at Neemuch.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 30th December,* 1842.

The following orders are confirmed:

The detachment order issued on the 4th ultimo, by Lieutenant and Brevet Captain S. M. Fullerton, commanding the 8th Companies of the 30th and 59th Regiments of Native Infantry, directing the Commissariat to furnish a 2-bullock hackery for the conveyance of the sick of his detachment.

The Presidency Division Orders of the 12th instant, directing Ensigns W. L Halliday and J. P. W. Campbell, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 47th Regiment of Native Infantry, proceeding to Benares, and Ensign F. S. Miller, recently posted to the 68th to do duty with the 1st Regiment of Native Infantry at Barrackpore, until the arrival of the corps to which he stands posted.

The Presidency Division Order of the 13th instant directing Ensign J. J. Farrington, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 31st Regiment of N. I. at Cawnpore.

The Dinapore Division Order of the 17th instant, directing Ensign R. G. Newman, of the 28th, to join and do duty with the 65th Regt. of N. I., until the arrival of the corps to which he stands posted.

The Paymaster with the force of Major General G. Pollock, G. C. B., is under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General, directed to make immediate arrangements for the adjustment of the arrears due to the troops commanded by Major General W. Nott.

Major John Cowslade of the 2d European Regiment, is relieved from duty as a member of the General Court Martial, of which Major General J. McCaskill, K. H., is President.

Major W. Alexander will assume command of the squadron of the 5th Regt of Light Cavalry, now at Ferozepore, and proceed with it to Cawnpore, where he will reorganize the 5th Light Cavalry, making promotions of non commissioned officers from the Jellalabad squadron, and forwarding the rolls of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, for advancement to the grades of Subadar and Jemadar respectively.

Major B. T. Phillips, after making over the men and horses at the Cavalry depot to Major Alexander, will join the Regt. to which he belongs.

Captain F. Abbott, chief Engineer with Major General Pollock's force, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, permitted to rejoin his appointment of Superintending Engineer of the north western Provinces.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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GENERAL ORDERS TO THE QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head-Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 31st December,* 1842.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Dinapore, on Monday the 12th day of December 1842, Ensign Walter Swayne, of Her Majesty's 44th Regt. of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge.

Charge.—For conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer, in having been drunk when on the sick report in camp at or near Nuggra on the morning of the seventeenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty two.

Finding.—The Court find the prisoner Ensign Walter Swayne, of Her Majesty's 44th Regt. of Foot, guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The Court sentence the prisoner Ensign Walter Swayne, of Her Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot, to be severely reprimanded in such manner, as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief shall be pleased to direct.

Confirmed.
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General and Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.*

*29th December*, 1842.

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REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

This sentence was too lenient but His Excellency trusts that the disgrace of having been found guilty on such a charge may, in his future career, cause that officer to be at once cautious and abstemious.

This opinion and reprimand are to be made known to Ensign Swayne, on parade, and he is then to return to his duty.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

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*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 30th Dec.* 1842.

With reference to General Orders of the 24th instant, the following arrangements in the Artillery are directed:

The 3d Company 3d Battalion will, on the 1st proximo, take over the guns and waggons of No. 1 Light Field Battery, and 1st Lieutenant J. Young, from the 2d Company 4th Battalion, will do duty with the battery, until further orders.

No. 5 Light Field Battery will be stationed at Meerut; No. 6 Light Field Battery will join the Artillery details, directed in General Orders of the 27th instant to be collected at Delhi, instead of No. 7 Light Field Battery therein ordered, and will march with the Right Honourable the Governor General.

No. 7 Light Field Battery will be halted at Kurnaul.

No. 9 Light Field Battery will continue to be manned by the 2d Company 4th Battalion until its arrival at Kurnaul, when its guns, waggons, &c. will be made over to the 5th Company 2d Battalion; Captain R. Horsford and Lieutenants C. A. Wheelwright and W. P. Waddy will continue with the battery, and be borne on the rolls of the 5th Company 2d Battalion, until further orders.

The 1st and 2d Companies of the 4th Battalion will be marched from Kurnaul to Cawnpore, under the command of Major T. Sanders.

1st Lieutenant W. Timbrell will do duty with the 1st Troop 2d Brigade, until the arrival at Loodianah of the 4th Troop 1st Brigade to which he stands posted.

Lieutenant M. Dawes will continue in charge of No. 6 Light Field Battery, until further orders.

The two guns of the 4th Troop 2d Brigade of Horse Artillery will, on No. 6 Light Field Battery joining the camp of the Right Honourable the Governor General, rejoin the troop to which they belong.

The following orders are confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India:

The Battalion Order of the 10th ultimo, by Captain S. F. Hannay, appointing Lieutenant C. S. Reynolds, acting Adjutant, to officiate as 2d in command to the Assam Light Infantry, during the absence, on Medical Certificate, of Captain N. A. Parker, or until further orders.

The order issued on the 26th ultimo, by Brigadier F. Young, commanding the troops in Bundlecund, appointing Lieutenant W. G. Prendergast, Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 8th Regiment of Light Cavalry, to be Brigade Quarter Master, from the 25th idem and Lieutenant H. Siddons, of Engineers, to be Adjutant to the Engineer Department with the force under his command.

The following orders issued by Major General W. Nott, commanding field force in lower Affghanistan and Scinde, are confirmed;

Dated the 14th May 1842, directing Lieutenant W. R. Barnes, of the 27th Regiment of Native Infantry, en route to join his corps, to do duty with the 38th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Dated the 5th August 1842, appointing Assistant Surgeon A. Colquhoun, late of the Shah's service, to the Medical charge of Captain Christie's Regiment of Irregular Horse, from the 1st of that month.

The Cawnpore division order of the 7th instant, directing Assistant Apothecary J. Gorman (1st) to accompany the sick of a wing of Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, under orders to proceed by water from Allahabad to Cawnpore, is confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments of field officers to command divisions of Artillery:

Major R. Roberts, of the 3d Brigade of Horse Artillery, to command the Artillery to be stationed at Loodianah.

Major H. J. Wood, of the 4th Battalion to command the Artillery of the Saugur division, and to proceed to division Head Quarters at the close of operations in Bundlecund.

Major F. S Sotheby, of the 2d Battalion, to command the Artillery ordered to be stationed at Ferozepore.

Major E. Huthwaite, of the 2d Brigade of Horse Artillery, to command the Artillery of the Meywar field force the Head Quarters of which he will join on being relieved from the duty assigned to him in General Orders of the 28th instant.

The Pay Master of Major General G. Pollock's force will immediately disburse to Lieutenant Nelson, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, attached to the troops of the Bombay Presidency, serving under the orders of Major General W. Nott, on his duplicate receipt, the sum of rupees sixty thousand, to be adjusted under such instructions as may hereafter be communicated to Captain W. Riddell by the Government.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in Chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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GENERAL ORDERS TO THE QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 30th Dec.* 1842.

No. 77.—1. Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, in the Regiments serving in India:

10th Light Dragoons.—Surgeon Backshall Lane Sandham, M. D., from the 62d Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Harcourt, deceased. 30th December 1842.

3d Foot.—Brevet Major Gustavus Logie Christie, to be Major, without purchase, vice Rochfort, who retires upon full pay. 14th October 1842.

Lieutenant Lawrence Desborough, to be Captain, vice Christie. 14th October 1842.

Cancels promotion of Ensign Daunt to this vacancy. — 9th Foot.—Ensign William Wilds Williams, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice McCaskill, deceased. 18th July 1842.

Charles Walpole Hickman, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Burdon, whose appointment, on 16th August 1842, has been cancelled. 25th October 1842.

17th Foot.—Ensign Ralph Dudgeon, from the 89th foot, to be Ensign, vice Alleyne, who exchanges. 14th October 1842.

Turner Arthur Macan, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice McPherson, promoted. 28th October 1842.

Cancels promotion of Lieut. Desborough, to this vacancy. — 21st Foot.—Lieutenant Alexander Seton, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Brevet Major Thain, killed in action. 14th January 1842.

Second Lieutenant William Savage, to be first Lieutenant, without purchase. 25th October 1842.

Ensign William Charles Dilkes, from the 3d foot, to be second Lieutenant, vice Savage. 25th October 1842.

Lieutenant George Deare, to be Adjutant, vice Seton, promoted. 25th October 1842.

Cancels his promotion in the 62d Foot. — 22d Foot.—Assistant Surgeon Alexander Campbell, to be Surgeon, vice Orr, appointed to the 62d Foot. 30th September 1842.

James Prichard Moline, gent. to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Campbell, promoted 7th October 1842.

25th Foot.—Lieutenant William Brumell, from the 75th Foot, to be Pay Master, vice William Dean, who retires upon half pay. 30th September 1842.

26th Foot.—Jacob Mountain, gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Synge, promoted. 25th October 1842.

28th Foot.—Major John Messiter, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase. 24th August 1842.

Captain Thomas Wheeler, to be Major, vice Messiter. 24th August 1842.

Lieutenant Mottram Andrews, to be Captain, vice Wheeler. 24th August 1842.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

Lieutenants John Dane, from the 62d Foot; Charles A. Thompson, and William George Meacham, from the 3d Foot; George Frederick Moore, from the 31st Foot; Lochlan Nicoll MacLachlan, from the 57th Foot; Ensigns Samuel Rawson; Sydney Cotton; Eyre Coote Grant; Frederick Lucan Lainsworth from the 6th Foot; Andrew Browne and Henry Webb, vice Andrews, promoted. 14th October 1842.

To be Assistant Surgeon.—Benjamin William Marlow, gent. 25th October 1842.

29th Foot.—St George Mervyn Nugent, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Macadam, appointed to the 1st Dragoons. 25th October 1842.

Ensign Henry Torrens Metge, from the 75th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Couche, who exchanges. 13th October 1842.

31st Foot.—Lieutenant John Cassidy Stock, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Shaw, deceased. 12th July 1842.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.—Ensigns Henry William Hart, vice Stock. 12th July 1842, Robert Law vice McIlveen, killed in action. 27th July 1842; James Peter Robertson, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Frend, who retires. 30th September 1842, and John Gould, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Robertson. 30th September 1842.

40th Foot.—Ensigns John Anstruther Macgowan, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lee, appointed to the 10th Foot. 8th April 1842; Philip William Miller, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hury, whose promotion, on the 29th April 1842, has been cancelled. 29th April 1842; John Cormick, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Macgowan, whose promotion, by purchase, has been cancelled. 25th October 1842, and Quarter Master Sergeant Thomas Walter Hiver, to be Quarter Master, vice Philips, deceased. 25th October 1842.

41st Foot.—Thomas Clough Taylor, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Matthews, who retires. 30th September 1842.

44th Foot.—Brevet Major Charles O'Neill, to be Major, without purchase, vice Scott, killed in action. 14th October 1842.

To be Captains, without purchase.—Lieutenants J. D. Young, vice Swayne, killed in action. 5th November 1841; Edward Woodhouse, vice McCrea, killed in action. 14th November 1841; Charles Ernest Turner Leighton, killed in action. 14th October 1842; William Evans, vice Robinson, killed in action. 14th October 1842; Thomas Alexander Souter, vice O'Neill, promoted. 14th October 1842.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.—Ensigns Richard Robert Fulton, vice Young. 5th November 1841; Henry Jeffreys White, vice Woodhouse. 14th October 1842; Walter Swayne, vice Turner. 14th October 1842; Arthur Cary, vice Evans. 14th October 1842; Hugh Hanson John Massy, vice Souter. 14th October 1842.

To be Ensigns, without purchase.—Astley Greene, gent., vice Fulton, promoted. 24th October 1842; Lawrence Hartshorne Scott, gent., vice White, promoted. 25th Oct 1842.

John Robinson, gent., vice Swayne, promoted. 26th October 1842.

John Le Marchant Carey, gent., vice Arthur Carey, promoted. 27th Oct. 1842.

50th Foot.—Captain Peter John Petit, to be Major, by purchase, vice Fothergill, who retires. 30th September 1842.

Lieutenant George Geddes Mackenzie Cobban, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Petit. 30th September 1842.

Ensign Robert Bridges Beilers, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Cobban. 30th September 1842.

John Cuming Bishop, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Beilers. 30th Sept. 1842.

Cuthbert Fetherston Hough Barlow, M. D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice McBean, deceased. 7th October 1842.

62d Foot.—Surgeon James Alexander Orr, from the 22d Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Sandham, appointed to the 16th Light Dragoons. 30th Sept. 1842.

63d Foot.—Quarter Master Sergeant Edward Kirby, from the 55th Foot, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Crowther promoted, 25th October 1842.

Cancels his promotion, vice Bridge. — 84th Foot.—Ensign William Frederick Macbean, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Dowdall, whose promotion has been cancelled. 30th September 1842.

Robert Crosse Stewart, gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Macbean, promoted. 25th October 1842.

Unattached.—To be Captains, without purchase.—Lieutenant John Fowle, from the 63d Foot. 14th October 1842.

Cancels his promotion in the 17th Foot, vice Darley deceased. — Lieutenant Thomas Frederick Richardson, from the 57th Foot. 14th October 1842.

Memoranda.—The names of the gentlemen appointed to an Ensigncy in the 28th Foot, on the 27th ultimo, are Francis Joseph Crosswell, not Frederick, as before stated.

The Commission of Lieutenant John Anstruther Macgowan, of the 40th Foot, to be antedated from the 8th April to 4th March 1842, to place him in his proper position in that corps.

2. The Commander in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

10th Foot.—Captain William Marsden Wetenhall, to be Major, without purchase, vice Broom deceased. 17th December 1842.

Lieut. George Wright, to be Captain, vice Wetenhall. 17th Dec. 1842. Ensign John Taylor, to be Lieutenant, vice Wright. 17th December 1842.

13th Foot.—Captain Horatio Nelson Vigors, to be Major, without purchase, vice Taylor, deceased. 20th December 1842.

Lieut Rollo Gillespie Burslem, to be Capt., vice Vigors. 20th Dec. 1842.

Ensign William Francis Stehelin, to be Lieut., vice Burslem. 20th Dec. 1842.

17th Foot.—Lieut. Edward Barry Owen, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Darley, deceased. 28th December 1842.

Ensign Lethbridge Charles Moore to be Lieutenant, vice Owen. 28th December 1842.

18th Foot.—Ensign Edmond William Sergeant, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Edwards, deceased. 30th August 1842.

Ensign John Elliott, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Cochrane, deceased. 30th August 1842.

31st Foot.—Ensign William Bernard, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Tritton, deceased. 11th December 1842.

40th Foot.—Ensign Henry William Dennie, from the 41st Foot, to be Ensign, vice Lindsay, deceased 20th Dec. 1842.

84th Foot.—Lieutenant Thomas Bridge, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Dickson, deceased. 18th November 1842.

Ensigns William Frederick Macbean, to be Lieut., vice Bridge. 18th Nov 1842.

Ensign Robert Feilden, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Bridge, promoted 18th Nov. 1842.

3. Lieutenant Greenwood, recently removed from the 31st to the 34th Regiment, will do duty with the former corps—to bear date from the 5th August 1842—with the sanction of Government, until the arrival at Ferozepore of the 31st Regt.

4. With reference to the General Order of the 7th September last, para. 2. Lieut. Duncan, 29th Regt. has leave of absence for 3 months, from the 20th instant, to join his corps.

5. The following orders are confirmed:

By His Excellency Lieut. General the Most Noble the Marquis of Tweeddale, K. T.:

Appointing Captain Barney, 25th Foot, to act as Paymaster to the corps, from the date of the arrival of its Head Quarters at Madras, during the absence of Pay-master Dean, permitted to remain with the depot in England.

Granting leave of absence to Capt. Gildea, le. 15th hussars, to New South Wales, for two years from the date of embarkation, on Medical Certificate.

By His Excellency Lieut. General Sir H. Gough, G. C. B.:

Dated 9th September 1842.—Granting leave of absence to Captain Mitford, 18th Royal Irish, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation, at the recommendation of a Board of Medical Officers.

Dated 27th October 1842.—Granting leave of absence to Lieutenant Baddeley, 49th Regiment, to England, for 18 months from the date of embarkation at Chusan, at the recommendation of a Board of Medical Officers.

By Major General Littler, commanding the Presidency Division:

Dated 23d Nov. 1842.—Appointing Major Patoun, 31st Fusiliers, to the command, and Surgeon Wood, M. D., 9th Lancers, to the Medical charge of the detachments under orders to march from Fort William, to join their Regiments in the upper provinces; and directing the following officers to do duty with them:

9th Lancers. Cornet Antrobus.

16th ditto.—Cornets Waller and Morris.

3d Buffs.—Ensign Woods.

9th Foot.—Captain Robinson; Ensigns Sievwright and Morton.

13th ditto.—Lieutenant Christie; Ensigns Head, Burrows, Wade and Bedford.

21st ditto.—2d Lieut. Provosts, Tuke, Clemison, Dickins and Evans.

29th ditto.—Lieut. Moore.

31st ditto.—Lieut. Walton; Ensigns Sparrow, Robertson and Timbrell.

39th ditto.—Captain Van Straubenzee and Ensign Newport.

50th ditto.—Lieut. Grimes.

Dated 4th December 1842.—Granting leave of absence to Captain Wetenhall, 10th Foot, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation, at the recommendation of a Board of Medical Officers.

By Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, commanding the 1st wing of the 9th Lancers, dated the 15th instant, directing the women and children of that wing to accompany the sick, ordered to proceed by water from Allahabad to Cawnpore.

By Lieutenant-Colonel Wright, commanding the 39th Foot, dated the 4th October last, appointing Lieutenant Gray, to remain at Agra in command of the depot of this corps.

By Captain Sparks, commanding detachment 49th Regiment, dated the 30th November 1841, appointing

Ensign Bolton, to act as Adjutant; Sergeants Kenny, to act as Sergeant Major, and Coombs, to act as Quarter Master Sergeant; Acting Sergeant Piper, to act as Hospital Sergeant and Acting Sergeants and Corporals, in proportion to the strength of the detachment.

6. Leave of absence is granted—

3d Light Dragoons.—Capt. Tritton, for two months, from the 19th instant.

18th Royal Irish.—Lieut. Joddrell, to Bombay for five months from the date of leaving his Regiment and thence to England, for two years from the date of embarkation.

28th Foot.—Lieutenant Wellesley, to England, for one year from the date of embarkation.

40th ditto.—Captain Neill, to Bombay, for three months from the date of his leaving the Regiment, for the purpose of appearing before a Board of Medical Officers.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in-Chief,

H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General, H. M. Forces in India.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—Feb. 2. At Agra, Lieut. H. G. Colvill, H. M's 39th Foot, to Anne Saunder, second daughter of the late Captain J. Nicolson, of the Bengal Army.—4. At Calcutta, Dr. T. B. Hornbrook, son of Captain Hornbrook, R. M. to Emily Sarah, eldest daughter of F. Smyth, Esq. Banker, &c. Dinapore.—8. At Calcutta, Mr. John Ireland, H. C. M. to Miss Jane Long.—13. At Calcutta, John Charles Turner, Esq. to Miss Mary Ann Payton.—At Deegah, near Dinapore, Mr. T. H. Davies, to Miss Agnes Leverett.

BIRTHS.—Jan. 7. At Rajcote, the lady of Captain H. R. Ramsay, 24th N. I., of a son.—27. At Juanpore, the wife of T. Threipland, Esq. of a daughter.—Feb. 2. At Saugor, Central India, the lady of Captain J. D. Kennedy, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, of a daughter.—5. At Mozufferpore, the lady of A. R. Young, Esq. C. S. of a son.—8. At Buxar, the lady of Lieut. Charles Gordon, 74th Regt. N. I., of a son.—8. At Sreemuddy, Mrs. Cockburn, of a daughter.—At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut. J. H. Ferris, Adjutant, 12th Regt. N. I. of a son.—9. At Calcutta, Mrs. William Albert Sheppard, of a son.—12. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. W. Hay, of a daughter.—At Calcutta, the lady of R. J. Campbell, Esq. late Captain H. M's 49th Regt. of a son.—At Seebpore, the lady of John Cowie, Esq. of a son.—13. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. S. Robertson, of a son.—14. At Calcutta, Mrs. D. J. Daniel, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Jan. 10. At Macao, Captain U. J. Lyons, aged 39 years.—15. At Singapore, Mrs. Monica Johnson, wife of Mr. Felix Johnson, aged 32 years, 9 months and 15 days.—In Hong Kong Harbour, on Board the Transport Thames, Captain Henry Harriott, 39th Regt. M. N. I.—26. At Mangalore, Lieut. R. W. M. Vivian, 28th Regt. N. I.—30. At Poona, Jane Elizabeth, the beloved and only daughter of Mr. Edwin Horne, aged 7 years and 2 months.—Feb. 1. At Madras, Captain F. J. Nedham, late of the 30th Regt. N. I.—At Meerut, Alice, the beloved daughter of Mr. James Dalny, of Mozuffernugger.—5. Suddenly, at Mirzapore, Lieut. Colonel W. B. Salmon, commanding 58th Regt. N. I.—6. At Allahabad, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Bristow, aged 3 months and 4 days.—10. On Board the H. C's. Hull Buttress, Captain William Ramsay, aged 46 years.—11. At Calcutta, Lieut. Archibald Cameron, Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, aged 60 years, 6 months and 11 days.—At Beauleah, William Fulford Sealy, Esq. Civil Assistant Surgeon of Pubna, aged 30 years.—13. At Calcutta, Mrs. Isabella Morrison, wife of the Rev. J. H. Morrison, aged 28 years, 2 months and 7 days.—At Dacca, on the 19th ultimo, Sultana, the lady of Johannes Stephen, Esquire, aged 22 years and on the 11th Instant, Johannes Stephen, Esquire, aged 53 years, much regretted by their children and friends.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 12. The French Ship Salazes, Williams, from Bourbon 23d December.—The English Ship Walmer Castle, P. Campbell, from Madras 23d January.

—— 13. The English Ship Blundell, A. Traill, from Madras 25th January.—The English Barque Cursetjee Cowasjee, J. Campbell, from Madras 25th January.—The English Ship Thetis, John Cass, from Coveloug 28th January.—The English Ship George Armstrong, J. Jones, from Ceylon 25th December.—The English Ship Madura, W. A. Mylner from Coveloug 28th January.

—— 14. The English Ship William Turner, John Reals, from China 20th December, and Madras 22d January.—The English Barque Manilla, W. Lloyd, from Liverpool 29th September.—The English Barque Victoria, W. Sneestone, from Madras 25th January.—The English Ship Charlotte, J. Hawkins, from the Mauritius 19th December, and Madras 2d February.—The French Barque Auguste, Canneva, from Nantes 14th September and Bourbon 8th December.

—— 15. The French Ship Memnon, Pittier, from Bordeaux 18th July, and Bourbon 4th December.

—— 17. The English Ship Futty Salaam, L. Thomas from Bombay 13th, and Aleppee 20th December.—The English Ship Rustomjee Cowasjee, J. L. Gallee, from Madras 11th February.—The English Ship Lysander, W. O'Leary, from China 20th December and Madras 20th January.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per Victoria from Madras.—T. W. Ilbery, Esq.

Per Lady Flora Hastings from Liverpool.—Charles Paterson, G. Wagentreiber, and James Gordon, Esqrs. Indigo planters.

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| Second 5 pr. ct. { From No. 1151 a 1525 } { according to Numbers } | ,, | 3 0 | a | 3 4 |
| Third or Bombay 5 per Cent. ......... | ,, | 2 0 | a | 2 6 |
| New 5 per Cent. ............ | ,, | 3 12 | a | 4 0 |
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| Union Bank ... ... | (Co.'s Rs. 1,000) | ,, | 75 | a | 80 |
| Agra Bank ... ... | (Co.'s Rs. 500) | ,, | 190 | a | 100 |
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A LARGE STOCK OF RIPE ALE & PORTER, IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CHINA GOODS.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BARREL'D

FOWLING PIECES, RIFLES AND PISTOLS,

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PATENT SHOT AND GUNPOWDER.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA DRAB AND BLACK BEAVER HATS.

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The object of the Proprietor is to supply the Public with TEAS of the HIGHEST CHARACTER, at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES; and he is confident of meeting both these ends, from the means he has at his command.

In offering these Goods for CASH, the Proprietor is enabled to sell them at 25 PER CENT. LESS than could be afforded, were credit allowed; as the expense of Bill-collecting and losses from deaths, &c., fully amount to that per-centage.

All packages leaving the Warehouse will be carefully put up and sealed; and it is recommended that no Tea be deposited in glass vessels of any description.

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Flowery Pekoe, per 10-catty box 20 Rs. per seer 5-8 and 3-8.

Souchong, ditto 16 Rs., ditto 3-8, 2-12 and 2-8.

Ditto, ditto 14 Rs., ditto 3-4.

Handsomely silk painted Boxes containing Souchong and Orange Pekoe mixed at 32 Rs. per Box.

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MACKENZIE, LYALL AND CO.

*Calcutta Exchange.*

With reference to the above advertisement, Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL and Co. beg to add that they will be happy to purchase any Bills for parties in the Mofussil forwarding them home if required, free of Commission or any charge, save postage.

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### FRESH SUPPLIES.

TO OFFICERS AND MESSES OF REGIMENTS RETURNING FROM AFFGHANISTAN.

MESSRS. MACKENZIE, LYALL AND Co. have the pleasure to announce, that in anticipation of the successful termination of the War, and the certain return of the forces to India this year, they have made very extensive additions to their Stock of Beer, Wines, Spirits, and Supplies, generally, and are prepared to execute and dispatch the largest orders at an hour's notice; and from the arrangements they have entered into with the Boat Agents, they guarantee that their supplies shall reach the most distant station, in perfect order and in much shorter time than they have usually done hitherto.

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Of October's brewing from *Bass and Allsopp*, in wood; also in quarts and pints, of all ages. London and country bottled Porter.

FRESH CLARETS,

Destournels, Grnaud la Rose, Haut Margaux, St. Julien, and other brands.

CHOICE SHERRIES,

From Burdon and Grey, Rutherford, Oldham, Wardell, Black, and others; Pale and Brown, in wood and bottle.

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Rich Old Port Wine, selected to particular order from first rate London houses.

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SPARKLING CHAMPAIGNE,

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*Of all descriptions.*

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*Calcutta, 1st November, 1842.*

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W. THACKER AND CO.

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N. B.—Mofussil Residents will be pleased to apply through their own agents.

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MESSRS. EGLINTON, McCLURE & CO.

*Calcutta, 24th December*, 1842.

## THOMAS KENNEDY,

### OF

### KILMARNOCK,

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EGLINTON, McCLURE AND CO.

*Calcutta, 17th December*, 1842.

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VERY superior Pale, Gold, and Brown SHERRIES, with the well known Brand of Oldham and Co. in Quarter Casks, Hhds. and Butts, from Co.'s Rs. 300 to 600 per Butt; also in Quarter Casks, Hhds. and Butts, G. and R. Blackburn's choice OLD MADEIRA, direct from the Island, at Co.'s Rs. 400 per Hhd. Terms Cash. Parties in the Mofussil will please apply through their own Agents.

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## PROSPECTUS.

IT is proposed to publish, by subscription, a work, in Eight Books, blank verse, to be entitled PARADISE, OR THE INVISIBLE WORLD.

BY W. ROBINSON, *Baptist Missionary.*

The Work treats on the state of disembodied souls, both that of the saved, and that of the lost; but chiefly on the state of happy souls.

It is a commonly received opinion among Protestants, that disembodied souls go at once to Heaven or Hell; but this opinion appears to some, and to the author among others, to be unsupported by Scripture. The doctrine taught in Scripture seems to be that of an intermediate state; not a purgatory, nor a state of probation; but a state of rest and happiness for the righteous, and of misery for the wicked; while Heaven and Hell seem reserved till after the resurrection and the judgment. The righteous, it is believed, will not enter Heaven till they all enter it together at the invitation: "Come ye blessed of my Father," &c. nor the wicked enter Hell, till they all enter it together, when the Great Judge shall say, "Depart ye cursed into everlasting fire," &c.

The arguments in favour of an intermediate state, and replies to the objections usually brought against that state are limited to the Second Book; so that those, who differ in opinion from the author, may, it is believed, read the other parts of the work without finding any thing materially different from their own views of the state of departed souls.

The author is quite ready to acknowledge, that the doctrine of an intermediate state is a non-essential; and he has treated it as such; but as truth is preferable to error, even in non-essentials, he has thought the subject of sufficient importance to be laid before his fellow-Christians for their consideration; and he hopes, that his manner of handling it will not inflict the least wound on the feelings of those, who differ from him.

The advocacy of this doctrine was but a part, and that not even the main part of the object which the author proposed to himself; his chief object was that of calling the attention of his fellow-christians to the great concerns of another world, and thus promoting their spirituality of mind; and he ventures to hope, and his hope is corroborated by the testimony of a few plain christians, that have seen the whole manuscript or parts of it, that the serious reader will not peruse the work without some spiritual advantage.

*** *The work will be printed in Demy 8vo. and will contain about 400 pages. Price bound in cloth 6 Rupees.*

*Persons desirous of subscribing to the work are requested to send their names and address to the Rev.* J. THOMAS, *Baptist Mission Press, or to the Serampore Press, or to Mr.* JOHN ROBINSON, *at Serampore.*

## THE EVANGELIST.

*A Monthly Magazine, printed in English and Bengalee, in 16 octavo pages. Price 4 As. monthly.*

THE sole object of this Magazine is the benefit of the Native Christians in Bengal. We hope therefore that Missionaries will aid us by their subscriptions and contributions, and supply us with such Essays, Sermons, Obituary Notices, and Religious and other Intelligence as may be considered generally beneficial; and that they will encourage the Native Members of their Churches to do the same.

Subscribers' names and all contributions will be thankfully received by MR. JOHN ROBINSON, at SERAMPORE.

## THE URDU GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE Urdu Government Gazette is published under the authority of Government, every Tuesday morning, and contains—in the English and Urdu languages—the Drafts of Acts, the Acts when passed; the Constructions of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut; the Circular Orders of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, and of the Sudder Board; the Civil Appointments made by the Agra Government; and the Appointments of Moonsiffs by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut: as well as all Government Notifications, of whatever kind.

The subscription is 12 Rupees a year, payable in advance.

All applications should be addressed to the *Editor*, at Agra.

A second edition of the above, in English and Urdu, applicable to the Bengal and Behar Provinces, is also published every Friday morning, and may be had separately on the same terms.

*Agra, 3d January*, 1843.

STOCK MARKET.—Company's Paper in the 4 and 5 per cent. loans—SHARES in the Bank of Bengal and Union Bank—BILLS on H. M.'s Treasury at 30 days' sight—Navy Bills—Colonial Bank Bills on the Directors in London—Bills under Letters of Credit—and other good Commercial Bills of Exchange, *at the rate of the day.*

J. W. ROBERTS.

No. 16, Writers' Buildings.

PRINTED and published at the Serampore Press for the Editors every Thursday morning. Price 2 Rupees monthly, or 20 Rupees a year, if paid in advance.

☞ Subscriptions will be received at *Madras*, by Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and Co.; at *Bombay*, by Messrs. LECKIE and Co.; and in *London*, by Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co. 7, Leadenhall Street.

# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

*PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.*

No. 426. Vol. IX.] SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, MARCH 2d. 1843. *Price 2 Co's. Rs. monthly, or 20 Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.*





ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The Editor of the Friend of India begs to acknowledge the following donations:—

From A. C. Bidwell, Co's. Rs. 30, to the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta.

From Mr. D. Penhcarow, Co's. Rs. 10, to ditto.

From A. Smelt, Esq. Co's. Rs. 13, to ditto.


THE NEW QUARTERLY SESSIONS.—The *Hurkaru* congratulated us last Wednesday on the fact that there was a *public*, at such places as Malda and Noacolly, in the outskirts of civilization, and that its voice was heard at Government House through its constituted organs. If our recollection be correct, it is not quite so new a thing as the *Hurkaru* supposes, that the public voice should be listened to at Government House; though it is altogether a new and unexpected event that this voice should enjoy more favour with the public authorities than with our contemporary, the champion of popular rights. It is not so astonishing to find Government on the side of the people, as to see the *Hurkaru* voting against them.

But to the point: There are seven Joint or subordinate Magistrates in the Lower Provinces, and all the prisoners committed by them are sent up to the chief station of the district to be tried by the Sessions Judge at his monthly jail delivery. It appears to have occurred to Government that this system of administering justice would admit of improvement; that instead of making the mountain go to Mahomed, it would be better to make Mahomed go to the mountain; and that instead of constraining six or seven hundred prosecutors and witnesses in each district to travel a distance of many miles to the station of the Judge, it would be more conducive to the ends of justice to direct the Judge to proceed to the station of the Joint Magistrate, and hold the Sessions there. A circular letter was therefore sent to the Commissioners, the Session Judges, and the Magistrates, requiring their sentiments on the proposed change. The Commissioners and the Magistrates, almost without exception, voted in favour of it. The Civil Judges objected to it.

The arguments against the alteration were, that the absence of the Sessions Judge, who is also the Civil Judge, from his own court, would impede the transaction of civil business over which he presides; that a quarterly sessions at the Joint Magistracies would subject prisoners to a more protracted confinement in jail before they were brought to trial, and that witnesses would be more likely to give correct evidence immediately after the crime was committed than after an interval of two or three months. The arguments in favour of the measure were, that the detection and punishment of crime would be more certain, if the Sessions were held on the spot, and prosecutors and witnesses were spared the inconvenience and expense of a journey to the station of the Judge, and the prospect of an indefinite detention there; and that great benefit would result from a periodical visit to the station of the Joint Magistracies by the chief authority in the district. We must confess that the arguments in favour of the plan appear to outweigh those which are advanced against it. By this new arrangement, the Civil Judge will be obliged, it is true, to abstract one month in the year from the time devoted to civil business; but the inconvenience which this occasions might be greatly mitigated by directing the Principal Sudder Ameen to conduct the current duties of his office. The hardship to prisoners when their confinement before trial is protracted, is a more serious consideration. This would doubtless be an evil—but it must not be forgotten that the present system is fraught with perhaps greater evils; and that if the proposed modification should serve in a great degree to remove them, the minor evil that it might entail would be no valid objection to its being adopted. No plan that can be devised either in this country or in England, will be free from objection; and we have therefore to choose that which will be productive of the least inconvenience;—and assuredly it is a smaller grievance that a prisoner against whom there is sufficient evidence of guilt to justify his commitment, should remain two or even three months in confinement before trial, than that twenty people should be obliged to march a distance of a hundred miles, at all seasons of the year, to prove him guilty.

The greatest obstacle in this country to the administration of justice is the entire absence of all co-operation on the part of the people. They will not assist in the detection or conviction of crime; and the best intentioned government cannot protect their persons or property in spite of themselves. To remove this indisposition and to secure their co-operation is therefore one of the first steps of improvement. It has been found by experience that this indisposition springs in a greater measure from the inconveniences to which our institutions subject them, when their aid is required for the prosecution of offenders. The object of the present arrangement is to remove this objection; and to lessen the evils of attendance on the criminal courts. When men are not required to travel to a great distance at all seasons of the year, amidst the scorching blasts of summer, and the drenching torrents of the rainy season, it is expected that they will be less disposed to conceal offences and to hush up enquiries, and that crime will enjoy less impunity. If such should be the result of the proposed measure of bringing justice to the door of the Joint Magistracies, the inconvenience to the rogues of a more prolonged confinement before trial,—and to civil suitors;—and even to the Civil and Session Judges, will be comparatively trifling. That is to say, the advantage to the public interests of the community will be greater than the disadvantages; and this will be a sufficient justification of the change. It is, we suppose, in this view of the case, that the proposed measure has been adopted, notwithstanding the reluctance of the Sudder Court and the Session Judges. The Executive Government has therefore the merit of good intentions, however in the judgment of the *Hurkaru*, it may lack that of wisdom. The benefits which in the opinion of those who are responsible for the administration of justice in these subordinate jurisdictions, will inevitably result from this change, was enough to warrant the experiment; and at present the arrangement is only experimental. At any rate, the assent of the Joint Magistrates has the credit of disinterestedness. They would scarcely invite their superiors to visit their secluded provinces unless a regard for the public advantage outweighed all considerations of private interest.

The *Hurkaru* is apprehensive lest the Sessions Judges should loiter on the road, to follow any game which may cross their path, and thus prolong the agony of civil suitors. Our contemporary's experience is evidently modern. He has yet to learn that since the days of Lord William Bentinck the indulgence in field sports on the part of civilians has become the exception, instead of the rule. We will not venture to deny that even under the present regime, notwithstanding that very ungentlemanly practice of requiring a return of every day's duty, some of the Civilians are fonder of pursuing jackals than criminals. We fear they do sometimes contrive to elude the vigilance of the Deputy Governor by reporting themselves as employed in *miscellaneous duties*, when out hunting and shooting; but their privileges are grievously curtailed, and the irrational animals in their district have more rest, and the rational beings who prey on their fellows, less. It is very possible that Government may require them to ride post, and their field sports will then be confined to the acquisition of a snipe or wild duck for dinner. Why should an editor, condemned to the exhausting drudgery of a daily paper, envy the overworked Civil and Session Judge so trifling a recreation?

THE UNION BANK.—At the Meeting of the Proprietors of the Union Bank which had been fixed for the 21st of February to receive the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate *its transactions with the late firm of Gilmore and* Co., the Report was presented, and produced a warm discussion. In the course of their investigations the Committee appear to have discovered that the interests of the Bank,—that is of the Share holders,—had not been duly attended to by the Directors; and that the loss of five lakhs of Rupees which the failure of that firm has entailed on the Bank, was to be attributed in some measure to their negligence. The Report had not been submitted to the Secretary, and it was resolved therefore to place it in his hands for any justificatory remarks which he might have it in his power to offer. The Committee at the same time demanded that the names, as well as Minutes, of the Directors, who were mixed up with this transaction, should be revealed to them. This gave rise to consi-

derable altercation, and the revelation of the names of the Directors was stoutly resisted by Mr. Turton, and it was ultimately resolved that the minutes should be given up without the names. Under all the circumstances of the case, this resolution appears wise and prudent. Doubtless the members of the Committee were actuated by a virtuous indignation at the mismanagement of the Directors, which had entailed loss on the Institution, and depreciated the property of the Shareholders. Still, the demand for the *names* had something of a vindictive aspect; and the disclosure might have been more detrimental to the offenders, than beneficial to the general interests of the Bank. It would have been tantamount to a breach of that confidence under the protection of which the Directors venture to record their acquiescence or refusal of every request for accommodation. It is just possible, as the public suspects, that the interest of the proprietors may have been postponed to that of the mercantile body, from which the Directors are chosen; in other words, that in the disposal of the Bank Capital, the interest of those who wished to borrow was more considered than that of the individuals whose money was to be lent. Such imperfections belong to the Union Bank, in common with all Joint Stock Banks. Still the disclosure of the *names* to those who considered themselves bound by the obligations of duty to make an example of the delinquents, would have been found in the end mischievous, and men of honour and consideration might have appeared unwilling to accept seats in the Direction, and to put themselves in so invidious a position. The surrender of the minutes without the names will answer every public and avowable purpose, while the fearless scrutiny of the Committee will be found to have promoted the general welfare of the Bank by rendering such sacrifices of public to individual interests, more rare. At the same time, the leaders of the Bank must be aware from the very small majority with which they were able to resist the production of the names—21 to 10—that the public suspicion of mismanagement on the part of the Directors, is not to be despised.

After the Gilmore discussion had ceased, the question about the advances which the Bank had made on factories of various sorts and descriptions came upon the tapis, and was laid on the shelf. Mr. Longueville Clarke made apparently the longest speech on the occasion, and wisely observed, that however sound might be the reasons which had led the Directors, to this mode of employing the funds of the Bank, it was sufficient that the body of the Proprietors, of whom the Directors were only trustees, disapproved of this course, to induce them to alter it at the earliest practicable moment. We beg to second Mr. Clarke's representation. All the proprietors who have no interest in Indigo concerns, *and who have no other object than to obtain a* fair interest for their capital in boná fide banking transactions, are opposed to the course which the Bank has pursued in thus locking up its capital in indigo, sugar and other factories, and borrowing money at five per cent. to carry them on. The example of the old houses,—the five powers as they were called after Palmer's failure,—has not been lost on the public. 'Their decadence is traced in a great measure to their connection with such factories. They may not have fallen by the factories, but every one believes they did,' and wishes that his own money may not be placed in the same jeopardy. Some of the Bank Shareholders too, who are occasionally behind the scenes, are enabled to estimate the intrinsic value of such factories when it becomes necessary to sell them. They have heard that some of the factories set up by the houses that went into the Insolvent Court last year, cost some three or four lakhs of Rupees, and have since been sold for a tenth of the sum. They are anxious to rescue the Bank from such dangerous associations; and who will say that they are wrong?

Mr. Clarke described the process by which the Bank had been led into the factories. The capital was originally forty lakhs of Rupees. Some one proposed to set up a rival Bank, and the Directors, to keep down competition, doubled their capital, and eventually raised it to One million sterling. The Bank, we must remark, had also resolved, by a natural ambition, to keep shoulder to shoulder in the matter of dividends with the Bank of Bengal which is a chartered Bank, and has as large a capital in paper money,—which is supported by the credit of Government,—as it has in bullion. It therefore began to lend out the superfluous capital which had been created by the fear of this competition on high interest to "assist the productive resources" of the country; and it was thus led into these very dubious speculations, which it is much easier to enter into, than to escape from, unscathed. If the Bank had determined to recall all its capital thus embarked, at the end of the last indigo season, that capital would have been deteriorated one-fourth. It must go on with them, for bad as the connection is, the sudden withdrawal from it, would be worse. It would be idle to dictate to the Bank, the sum that shall be given for advances next year. If any factories that are dependent on the Bank, are not supplied with funds for 'going on,' they will stand still, and the value of them will fall almost to zero. The safety of the Bank consists in the firm determination of the Proprietors to withdraw from these agricultural speculations; and to watch with the most vigilant and even suspicious eye, the proceedings of the Directors in reference to them, and to make it *the one object* of attention to close them at the earliest practicable and safe moment. Then follow up Mr. Turton's sage advice, and if there is no mercantile employment for the redundancy of capital, give it back to the shareholders 'to make a kirk or a mill of it,' as they like.

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ANSWER TO *J. H. S.* ON THE PUSEYITE ARTICLE.—We owe many apologies to our correspondent *J. H. S.* for having postponed the publication of his letter.

He asks whether the anti-Puseyite extracts which we have given in this journal, have not a tendency, under pretence of attacking Puseyism, to throw odium on the peculiarities of the Church of England. The use of the word *pretence* in this sentence may be understood as *intended to charge us with unfair intentions. It* may not have been so designed by our correspondent; but we cannot allow the expression to pass without assuring him that nothing could be farther from our view than the idea of inflicting any injury on the Church of England by the publication of these extracts. Our *object was to* point out, for the information of our readers, the progress which Puseyism is making towards Rome.

Our correspondent questions, whether there is a sentiment contained in the Circular to the Parishioners of Christ Church Hoxton, which ninety-nine out of a hundred Anglicans are not taught to believe from their cradle. The most prominent of these sentiments is the identity of baptism with regeneration. We are sorry to see such a statement avowed with such confidence by a member of the Church of England. There can scarcely be an error more fatal to the interests of morality and religion than this, that a man is placed in a state of grace and salvation by a ceremony performed on him in his unconscious infancy.—But we must not enter on a subject which would bring us within the circle of doctrinal controversy. That the liturgy of the Church of England, framed in the days of Elizabeth to *unite all parties*, gives some support to the doctrines which the Puseyites have adopted, and are pushing to the extreme is, we believe, denied by none. So effectually was that object answered, that out of 9400 beneficed clergymen, who had been staunch Catholics a year before, in the days of Queen Mary, less than two hundred found it impossible to reconcile the reformed ritual with their consciences, and resigned their benefices. But the Articles and Homilies were framed in order to give a Protestant interpretation to the Liturgy, and in this sense it has been used generally by the Clergy of the established Church.

Hence the Puseyites are found to loath the Homilies, and repudiate as far as possible, the Articles, while they cling with peculiar fondness to the Liturgy, and thereby explain in some measure the assertion made by Lord Chatham in the House of Lords that the Church of England had a Popish liturgy, and Calvinistic Articles. But we cannot bring ourselves to the conclusion of our correspondent that there exists but a solitary One Per Cent. among the Anglicans who do not believe that the baptism of an infant by a clergyman is the instrument of salvation. While we were writing this article we received a copy of the Rev. Mr. Yorke's letter to the Bishop of London, in which he goes over the *six* notions which are the mainsprings of the Puseyite movement in the Church. One of these is, *that in Episcopalian baptism there is immediately and invariably an effected regeneration.* On this subject this beneficed clergyman has the following very appósite remarks. We should be sorry to find that ninety-nine out of every hundred clergymen of the Church of England teach a different doctrine.

"The third notion is, *that in Episcopalian baptism there is immediately and invariably an effected regeneration.*

"If I may be allowed to say so, your Lordship's connecting regeneration with justification was correct. To be regenerated without being justified, or to be justified without being regenerated, would equally constitute a nullified blessing. Besides which, as in the rays of light all colours co-exist, so are the spiritual blessings which come from Christ essentially inseparable: indeed, all is ours, if Christ is ours. But bearing this in mind, can we in the face of God and man affirm, that every episcopally baptized child is both regenerated and justified? To affirm this, is to affirm what not only must be *invisible* to the world, *but directly contrary to all that by its natural eyes* and ears, or by its natural judgment and conscience, it can morally observe and comprehend. Are there not myriads of persons who, having been baptized, are still so far from being heavenly minded, that they are evidently mere formalists; nay, more, drunkards, thieves, courtesans, sceptics, Atheists, and scoffers? I have been assured, my Lord, that such *papers* as the *Weekly Dispatch* seized with immediate glee and triumph upon your Lordship's statement, as being one which the weakest observation might disprove.

"To remove the difficulty, it is indeed sometimes said, that the grace bestowed in baptism is often speedily withdrawn or lost. Unintelligible as *this* opinion is, and strange as is the view it gives of baptismal grace, it still may be the sincere opinion of those who now avow it. *They* may believe, as apparently an Oxford writer does, that all episcopally baptized infants are, when baptized, in a

*seraphic state*; and that afterwards grace fails in the greater number, as life fails in spring-buds nipped by frost. The theory of a "seraphic state" does not indeed seem exactly to agree with the manifestations of feeling made by children at the font; but whether it does or not, we have to ask, was this theory of evanescent grace the theory of the reformers? Did *they* believe, that a child or a man could be regenerate and justified one moment, and be unregenerated and unjustified the next?"

It is not, we admit, a new thing to call Charles the First, a Martyr. The practice came in with the Restoration, and represented very correctly the feelings of the triumphant Cavaliers; but the party feelings in which the commemoration of his death originated, have gradually subsided; and the revival of them can serve no purpose but to rekindle the religious pride and animosity of that age. It is perfectly certain that the 30th. of January is marked in the Oxford Almanacs as the day of Charles King and Martyr. It is also equally as certain that Dr. Hook proclaimed in the Chapel Royal that the Church of England boasted the only Royal *Martyr in the Calendar*, as that this Royal Martyr, having received only Presbyterian baptism, his Christianity is more problematic than his Martyrdom; but the peculiar value which is now placed on the commemoration of Charles the First takes its rise from the present movement at Oxford, and unhappily indicates a disposition to revive the days of Laud and the High Commission Court.

Our Correspondent says, Puseyism is very unpopular in India. We fear he is mistaken. We hear of one clergyman on this Establishment after another, adopting these views. At Ceylon we are told that with one exception the Clergymen are universally imbued with the sentiments of the Oxford School; and the *Journal des Villes et des Campagnes*, published in Paris on the 26th October last, asserts on the authority of the Vicar Apostolic of Pondicherry, that one of the Ministers on the Madras establishment is a Puseyite "to the bottom of his soul." The whole passage is worth extracting.

"A Protestant minister of the Madras Presidency (he is of the Established Church), passed through Pondicherry last week on his way to Quilon and Trichinopoly. He came to see me. He brought a letter of introduction from M. Ch— Chief Secretary at Madras. This minister is a Puseyite to the bottom of his soul. He talks much of the necessity of re-uniting the Anglican Catholics, as he calls them, with the Roman Catholics, and says that it *is not difficult to accomplish* it; that it would be forming a false judgment of them to suppose that they have hostile feelings; that there is a fair progress towards reunion; that we ought to be charitable in all things, and especially in what belongs to religion; that some of the Anglicans have gone too far in saying that our Lord was not in the Eucharist...that he is there in a real presence, and not merely in a presence of faith, or symbolically, &c. This minister always wears his clerical dress (*vestis talaris*). He is never in ordinary clothes. He is unmarried."

Perhaps it is in reference to this Minister that the following passage speaks. It appears in the *Record* of the 19th December last.

"It appears, *that one of these recreants from the orthodoxy of our Church, recently made* a visit of complaisance to the Popish bishop at that Presidency arrayed in his surplice and cross; and soon afterwards attended the mass-house in his canonical attire, and, in this dress of a clergyman of the Church of England, partook of the elements pronounced to be transubstantiated. The bearing of this person in regard to doctrinal and ceremonial matters had, *as we are informed, previously been* so gross as to occasion great offence to his brethren in the ministry. This act, however, was so flagrant, that they united in making a formal complaint to the archdeacon and bishop. But the bishop would not interpose. He advised the withdrawal of the remonstrance. No ecclesiastical sentence whatever was passed on the culprit, but on the contrary, he was nominated, with the sanction of his diocesan, to a new station: we rather think Trichinopoly."

We will trespass on the reader's patience with only one more extract.

"During Lent, it is the custom for the best preachers at Rome to preach every day in the week, except Saturday. On one occasion, the last season of Lent, the Padre Grossie, who was remarkable for his eloquence, was preaching in the Jesuits' church. His sermon was on the advantages of the Roman Church, the danger of schism. After a passionate appeal to the Greeks, he, urging them without delay to enter into the sanctuary of the Papal Church, concluded with the following appeal to Puseyites:— "There is yet a class of persons, very numerous, who I would wish to address, although I fear that there may be none here; still, perchance, should there be any, to them I turn: O! *Puseyites*, what shall I say to you? *You* know that you are not Protestants, and *we* know you are not Catholics; you are much nearer to us than to them. Why will you not come over *entirely* to us? The mother Church has been long waiting with open arms to receive you, and the holy virgin with extended arms is ready to embrace you. Why do you longer waver in the declaration of your faith? Why do you not make the *piccolo* pass which separates you from us?"

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THE SOMNATH GATES.—Lord Ellenborough continues to drag the Sacred Gates after him with all the fondness which we may suppose a Roman General to have felt for the spoils of a conquered country which were to grace his triumphal progress up the *via sacra*. They have formed the chief attraction of his Lordship's encampment in the eyes of the Hindoos, hundreds of whom have been seen daily to present their homage and their offerings to the veiled *bylah* in which they are mysteriously concealed. Our correspondents in the Camp assure us that the Governor General has bought golden opinions of the Hindoos for this act of devotion to Hindoo interests. But it is much to be questioned whether the value of such feelings is not overbalanced by the wound which is thereby inflicted on the feelings of the Mahomedans. The policy of any measure which should aggravate the animosity which exists between the two classes in this empire, is exceedingly doubtful. It has hitherto been the aim of all our rulers to hold the balance between these sects with as even and impartial a hand as possible, and we may yet have reason to regret the abandonment of this spirit of neutrality. It is impossible to foresee the consequences which may result from the humiliation thus inflicted on the most fanatic of our Indian subjects; and it is much to be feared that the next collision between the two sects, will be far more deadly than any previous conflict. If a single life is sacrificed in consequence of this idle procession of the rotten gates, it will be more than the gates themselves are worth.

The Hindoos have been taught by the very unusual respect paid to the gates by the ruler of British India to set a higher value on them; and they are become objects of worship almost to the same degree as if they contained the spirit of some Hindoo God. Is it befitting the majesty of Britain that its representative should carry in *his train, with such unusual pomp, objects* which attract the idolatrous veneration of the multitude? Is it befitting a Christian ruler, to bestow such a triumph on idolatry, and to give such an impulse to the superstitious feelings of its deluded votaries? It will not be forgotten with what extreme difficulty the public voice has succeeded in constraining the Government, both here and at home, to abide by its own professions made ten years since, to dissolve its connection with the superstitions of the Heathen, and to deprive them of that support which they derived from the alliance of the state. Where is the propriety of undoing the labor of ten years; and courting the favour of the Hindoos by fostering that superstition, which is the cause of their national degradation? Every feeling of devotion to our rule which we may thus secure; must be gained at the expense of our own Christian character, and of the best interests of the country. The sooner the curtain drops on this scene of political inconsistency and religious degradation, the better.

It is said that the Hindoo priests who yet live at Somnath, have refused to receive the gates. We hope the report is true. At any rate, it would be wise in Lord Ellenborough to believe it. He is now proceeding to Agra with the Gates, we hear, in his train. How easy would it be to drop them at Muttra, where they will be a real god-send to the priests. At Somnath no one will thank his Lordship for the gift, unless he should establish and pay a College of priests to preserve them. The minor Mahomedan Zemindar, in whose domains the temple stands, will probably pitch *them into the sea on attaining his* majority, and thus save himself a pilgrimage to Mecca. At Muttra, which is a very holy place, where Krishnu played with the milk-maids some thousand years ago, they will be most welcome. The priests will receive them with gratitude, and deliver them down as an heir loom to their successors. They will augment the sanctity of the place, and the profits of the priests. We will not deny that the accidental loss of them in the Jumna, would be more agreeable than their being placed at Muttra by Christian agency; but there is only a choice of evils, and it is better to leave them there, than to parade them through the country. The only objection to this course, as far as we can see, is the awkwardness which may attend the revoking an order which has once emanated from the Governor General. But Lord Ellenborough, in *his celebrated Simlah proclamation*, has taught the Natives of India that the British Government is not infallible. His Lordship has thus broken the ice, and may avail himself of the opening to escape from the dilemma in which the patronage of these gates has involved him. Or, his Lordship might issue another proclamation, stating that the brahmuns at Somnath, not having duly appreciated the value of the gates, were unworthy of being instrusted with them, and that they were therefore transferred to those who knew how to prize them.

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THE AUTHORITY OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY.—We were anxious to testify our respect for our Correspondent, *A Member of the Bible Society*, and for the Institution he defends, by entering fully into the discussion to which he invites us: but we have found it impossible to command *sufficient time. The subject is well worthy of* mature consideration; and we shall not lose sight of it. As soon as we can find opportunity, we shall *state* fully our views respecting it. Yet it seems more fitting for the Bible Society itself, or at least some of its active members, as our present correspondent, to lay down the principles by which its proceedings in the matter of Translations ought and are to be guided. Nothing would afford us greater pleasure than to see truth and justice approximated by candid examination in this way: and our columns shall be freely opened to any communications for such an end, from our Correspondent, or from any of his fellow members of like temper.

In the mean time, we are justified, we imagine,

in taking our Correspondent's letter as a confirmation of the statement, that the Calcutta Bible Society have resolved to refuse their assistance to any Oordoo translation of the New Testament, in which the name Jesus is not given in the spelling they have adopted. We had no reason to doubt the truth of the statement: but it is of such serious moment that its confirmation is important. We are therefore grateful to our correspondent for having afforded it.

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THE CHANGES IN THE SAUGOR DISTRICT.—Seldom has there been so complete a *bouleversement* in our administration since we held the sceptre of India, as the last *Gazette* announces in reference to the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. The Governor General has changed the Head of the district and placed it under the direction of Major Sleeman. Considering the great talent of that officer, and his claims on the consideration, if not the gratitude, of Government, no man regrets this appointment. But all the covenanted servants have been swept away as unexpectedly and as cleanly as though the Government had passed into the hands of a new dynasty. The local battalion is also dissolved, and the constabulary force abolished. Major Sleeman is to have twelve Military Assistants under him, and two battalions of Military police are to be forthwith organized to consist of 2400 men, at an annual cost, independent of European officers, of more than two lakhs of Rupees. The battle of Plassey made a less violent and organic change in the system of Government than the Governor General has effected by one stroke of his pen.

The sudden and simultaneous removal of all the officers who have been employed in conducting the civil, criminal, and fiscal administration in this extensive province, is a very unusual proceeding, and unless it was imperatively required by their general unfitness for office, is calculated rather to retard than to promote the welfare of the people. It must tend to weaken the confidence of the public officers in the justice of Government and thus to destroy the spring of exertion. It is true, that the country has recently been in a disturbed state; but unless the discontent of the people can be traced distinctly to the oppression or even misconduct of the officers who have now been displaced, their removal will admit of little or no justification. Some of these officers are known to be eminently qualified for the duties of Government; and their administration has been beneficial to the country and acceptable to the people. This indiscriminate dismissal of every officer is ill calculated to increase the respect of the community for the measures of Government; it is more likely to impress them with an idea of the unstable and fugitive character of our institutions; and to make it more painfully visible that the British Government moves in a constant circle of change.

The sudden abstraction of men accustomed to the language and habits of the people, and acquainted with the laws which are administered, cannot but prove highly disadvantageous, and serve to unhinge the whole administration of justice in this province, and to create general confusion. The appointment of a number of raw hands, without local experience, whose only title to the management of civil business is derived from their gallantry in the field, is calculated to increase that confusion, and to disorganize the Government of the province. The new military Judges, Collectors and Magistrates can know little or nothing of the laws they are to administer, or of the duties they are to perform; and the people must pay the penalty of their ignorance. The organization of a military police for this province, to execute writs at the point of the bayonet, and to distrain property by Havildars and Jemadars instead of by Darogahs, may possibly be required by the disturbed state of the district; but in this case we cannot boast of *peace in India*, however we may pride ourselves on the pacification of Asia.

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THE STUDIES OF FORT WILLIAM COLLEGE.—We publish a reply to the observations we offered on this subject last week by the "Public in the person of its humble representative, *Oodaseen*," and submit some brief remarks on his strictures.

He says that the Oordoo used in the Courts is in fact made up of Persian vocables with little more than a few verbs and particles of Hindoostanee. This is contrary to the positive orders of Government; which are, that the "Native ministerial officers do not merely substitute a Hindoostanee for a Persian verb at the end of the sentence, under the mistaken idea that such practice will be considered as fulfilling every object in view in making the change." The practice our correspondent alludes to is one, which requires to be corrected, and not perpetuated, and the study of Persian is likely to lead to its continuance; and is therefore open to objection. It is highly to be desired that efforts should be made to give a uniformity and a 'fixity' to the Oordoo official language, but this object is not likely to be attained by excluding it from the studies of the Civilian, who is required to use it in the administration of justice. The formation of a good model of Oordoo, which shall be universally adopted, will doubtless require more time than the improvement of Bengalee, but unless a commencement is made,—which does not appear as yet to have been the case—the object must continue to elude our grasp.

*Oodaseen* says, that the Persian and Hindee together go to form the Oordoo. We do not question the accuracy of the statement; but we demur to the conclusion, that it is therefore better for the student to devote the very limited time allowed him at College, to the acquisition of two languages which enter into the composition of a third, instead of at once applying to that third language. The Saxon, the Latin and the French 'go to form English,' yet who would venture to say that the shortest and most advisable course for a foreigner to pursue if he would acquire English, is to study the three languages which form its "constituent parts?"

As it regards Bengalee, it will be readily conceded, that the law terms are for the most part Persian, and must for the present be retained; but the student may acquire them in a month without distracting his attention with Persian Grammar and Syntax. The official Bengalee, has, as every body knows, a very barbarous mixture of Persian; but this was a natural consequence of the long use of that tongue in the Courts, and the predominance of Mahomedans among the officers. Persian is now excluded, and one of the natural consequences is that the Hindoos are gradually obtaining a firmer footing in the Courts; and in a few years both the Native Judges and Native ministerial officers will consist for the most part of Hindoos. They bring their own language with them; and in twenty years from this time nothing will remain of the old leaven, but a limited number of Persian legal terms, or such Persian words as have been entirely domesticated, and are understood by every peasant. Persian therefore is totally unnecessary for the transaction of business in Bengal. To keep it up merely that the Civilian may be enabled to speak with acceptance to the Mahomedan Amlas and the population of towns, would be to pursue an object not worth a fraction of the time and labour it must cost. It is far more important that he should speak with acceptance the language of the million, than the language of the few.

"What is the use of teaching Bengalee to a man who is to administer affairs for 20 or 30 years in the Agra Presidency?"—None whatever. If the service was divided according to the two official languages in use at this Presidency, and the Civilians were not allowed any interchange of offices, one language would suffice; but till this arrangement is made, a Civilian should qualify himself for both provinces; and as he cannot enter on the service without a knowledge of two languages, it is the dictate of reason and common sense that those two languages should not be, as at present, the Persian and the Hindee, which are not used in any Court throughout the Presidency; but the Oordoo and the Bengalee, which are the languages now in use in every tribunal.

When *Oodaseen* proceeds to affirm that Government "in selecting its system should make it clear that it is guided by the opinions of men who are qualified by their acquirements, by their practical acquaintance with the various bearings of the subject, and by the largeness and impartiality of their views, to form a sound judgment on this important subject; men not in any way likely to raise the cry of "Nothing like leather;" we naturally suppose that by the leather men, he refers to men like ourselves. Will he forgive the presumption of our conjecture that in alluding to men of acquirements, and practical acquaintance with the bearings of the subject, and largeness and impartiality of views, he had half an eye to individuals like himself? We have no hesitation however in ranging ourselves among those who think there is "nothing like leather;" nothing like making the Civilian learn the two languages in which he will be required to administer the laws; and we willingly relinquish to others the credit of those large views which would set him to learn two languages because they form the constituent parts of a third; and which would send him forth qualified to preside in all Courts—by a knowledge of two languages neither of which are used in any of them.

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## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

— Mr. J. B. Elliott, one of the oldest and ablest members of the Civil Service, comes down to Calcutta immediately as one of the Judges of the Sudder Court. It is very gratifying to find that the natives have every confidence in his legal experience and independence, and consider that his appointment will raise the character of the Court in public estimation.

— Col. Mountain, of the Cameronians, who has rendered himself so conspicuous by his exertions in China, has been appointed Deputy Adjutant General of Queen's Troops at Madras.

— We are happy to state, that Khet Sing, the disinherited Raja of Churkaree, who has been soliciting for many years the restoration of his rights, whose cause has been espoused by the Court of Directors in vain, because of the passive resistance of the authorities in the North West, has been received with military honours by Lord Ellenborough, and

invested with the Government of the Jütpore principality, rendered vacant by the rebellion and recusance of the late Chief. He is thus raised from the condition of a pensioner on 8000 Rupees, always irregularly paid, to the enjoyment of a revenue of three or four lakhs of Rupees a year.

— The London papers state, that Sir Henry Pottinger is likely to succeed the Marquis of Tweeddale at Madras. But this appointment depends on the contingency of Lord Ellenborough's recall, which will not happen, or his resignation, which is not very probable. The eclat of 'peace in Asia' may throw the Gates, the odious Gates, into the shade. Much will depend on the meeting and the temper of Parliament. We had generally understood that Sir Henry Pottinger was to be the military member of the Council of India, on Sir W. Casement's quitting it. Sir Charles Metcalfe is spoken of as the Governor of Madras; but the papers are about to marry him to a rich and titled Dowager. If this report be correct, Sir Charles may say, I have married a wife and cannot come.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

— The young widow of the late chief of Gwalior, herself twelve years of age, has adopted a son of the age of nine, and the adoption has been sanctioned by the Governor General. All those fears which were expressed, lest Government should take advantage of the occasion to enlarge the British possessions, have thus vanished. And, for ought that at present appears, all those hopes which were entertained of an improvement in the administration of that state, and of the suppression of all "Tyranny, Oppression, Injustice, Murder, Suicide, Slavery, Female Immolation, and all other such crimes" have vanished also.

— Sir Hugh Gough, after having been 'fêted and lionized' in the City of Palaces, has proceeded to join his family at Bangalore. It is said he will return amongst us at the beginning of the next cold weather, when Sir Jasper Nicholls is expected to lay down the *baton* of office.

— A charge of very aggravated cruelty has just been brought to the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs against a Mrs. Smith, one of the most material witnesses for the defence of James Kiernan, for wounding and maiming. It appears that she has been in the habit of cruelly castigating a female dependant, whom she called her slave. She kept the poor creature frequently chained by the neck, and got the word "liar," tattooed over the forehead. She has been sentenced to a fine of 200 Rupees and to six month's imprisonment. The punishment is scarcely equal to the crime.

— Lieut. Vincent Eyre, lately one of the prisoners in Affghanistan, is the first in the field with a Narrative of the events of that painfully interesting period which elapsed between the outbreak at Cabul, and the final annihilation of our troops on the 13th January. His work was published in London in the beginning of January and is spoken of by the papers which have been received by this Mail, in terms of great commendation.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

— Dr. Corbyn's Journal of Medical and Physical Science has passed under the Editorial management of Dr. Eveleigh; and the first number of the New Series has just made its appearance.

— The first instalment of the regular mail came in yesterday, but without a single newspaper. The transit of the Express across the country from Bombay has been more rapid than on any former occasion. It left Bombay on the 14th and reached Calcutta early in the morning of the 22d.

— A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* states, that Akbar Khan has restored to Capt. Troup, the favourite Arab horse which was taken from him. Capt. Troup wrote to Akbar for it, and it is said to have been sent back to Hindoostan.

— The *Hurkaru* states, that letters have been received from Sir John McNeil, forwarding authentic information of the deaths of Col. Stoddart and Arthur Conolly at Bokhara. They were, it is said, publicly beheaded in the presence of a large multitude. Capt. Conolly was offered his life on condition of turning Moosulman, but indignantly rejected the offer.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

— The arrangements which the Governor General has made for the Government of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, are published in the last *Calcutta Gazette*. It is 'root and branch work.' All the European covenanted officers who had been employed in the administration, are swept out with one stroke of the besom. The Local Corps is disbanded; and the whole of the constabulary force dismissed. Major Sleeman is Proconsul with twelve Military Assistants, to be divided into three grades, and to receive respectively 800, 600 and 500 Rupees a month. The Major is at liberty to employ any of the 'old hands,' whom he approves of. The first specimen of the Military Police is exhibited in the plan. There are to be two battalions of Military constables to be officered like the Regiments of the Line, but with a larger proportion of Native, and a smaller proportion of European, officers. So unexpected and organic a change has never been made before in the administration of any province under British rule.

— Notwithstanding the kind assurance of the Committee appointed to investigate the claims of the Union Bank on the defunct firm of Gilmore and Co. that its losses would be five, and not fifty lakhs of Rupees, and that the only inconvenience would be a slight diminution of the Dividends, the Shares have continued to descend, and are now quoted at 1010 to 1040 per share of 1000 Rupees each.

— The *Hindostan* Steamer has made a most extraordinary run from Galle to Aden in *nine* days. She reached that Port on the 4th. She was likely to be detained three days coaling at Aden, where she will not enjoy the convenience of the Company's arrangements for the shipment of coal. If she reaches Suez in eight days, as the *Bombay Times* conjectures, she will have performed the voyage from the Sand Heads to Suez, exclusive of stoppages, within twenty-four days.

— Dost Mahomed has at length, it seems, left the Lahore Court for Cabul. He was much pressed to remain longer, but he replied, that his son Akbar was writing to press his return. He has been received and treated as a Prince. Seven Hundred Rupees a day have been allotted to him to the time of his quitting the Seikh territories. On his departure 10,000 Rs. in money and 30,000 Rupees worth of jewels were presented to him. This is politic. Shere Singh has nothing to fear, but from the Affghans, and the danger which now threatens him from them may be delayed and possibly averted if Dost Mahomed is enlisted on his side.

— The duties of Resumption Commissioner lately in the hands of Mr. Elliott, have been distributed among the Judges of the various districts included in his jurisdiction. The business of resumption draws evidently to a close.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

— The Natives who were cheated out of their Goldmohurs by the Native Officers at the Treasury, and whom Mr. Leith and Mr. Morton assisted in recovering the money from Government, have evinced their gratitude to those gentlemen by presenting them with a piece of plate, and a hundred goldmohurs. They owed much to their Counsel, and they have nobly acquitted themselves of their obligations. But where is the gratitude of Dyal Chand Byssack, the Deputy Treasurer, who committed the fraud? What is the extent of his gratitude to his Counsel, for securing his acquittal and preventing Government from coming down on him for the money which he fraudulently took in its name? Instead of presenting a rich candelabra and a portion of the purloined goldmohurs to his Counsel for their invaluable services, he went we understand, down to Kalee Ghat, and lavished his gratitude on that goddess, to whose influence he ascribed his escape.

— The *Englishman* announces some changes in consequence of Mr. Pattle's approaching departure from the country. Mr. Davidson returns to the Board of Revenue. Mr. Harvey becomes a Revenue Commissioner again, and Mr. W. Brackon is placed at the head of the Customs, the office he ought by right and reason to have had when it was last vacant.

— A vessel, with 400 Coolies on board, has, it seems, been stopped by the Emigration Agent. The *Englishman* is indignant at the detention; but generally speaking, it is pleasing to find that the Agent of the Colony exercises such vigilance. As to the case itself, we must have the particulars before we can join in running down Capt. Rogers.

— The *Englishman* states, that Mutty Lall Seal, the millionaire, who has risen within the recollection of the present generation from absolute poverty to great wealth, is about to found a College, for 500 Hindoo youth, and to place the Jesuits at the head of it.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1.

— The *India* Steamer arrived at Madras on Thursday evening the 16th, having been about five days and a half from the Sand Heads. She took the ground on the Pulicat shore. Her cabins, with one exception, were all engaged.

— The last *Delhi Gazette* states, that the Affghans are threatening the valley of Shawl, which we transferred to the Rajah of Khelat. There is every probability that they will occupy it, for the Rajah can oppose no adequate force to them. But it is very unlikely that the British Government will interfere in the smallest degree to restore it to the principality of Khelat.

— The *Bombay Times*, in its last commercial notices, quotes an article from the *Manchester Guardian*, to the effect that Sir Robert Peel had determined to admit Brazilian, *slave grown sugar* at 30s. the hundred weight, and to reduce the duty on East India Sugar from 21s. to 16s.

— The *Star* states, that the detention of the Cooly ship mentioned in the *Englishman* of yesterday, arose from there being no ventilation between decks, the scuttles being all shut, and the officer, paying no attention to the request made to him that they might be opened.

— The Raja Kalee Kissen, has sent some of his translations to the King of Holland, as he seems to have done to all the Kings of the earth, except to the brother of the Sun and the Moon at Pekin. His Majesty has acknowledged the receipt of them; and the Minister of the Belgian Colonies (!) has embraced the occasion to assure Raja Kalee Kissen Bahadoor of his perfect esteem. A translation of the letter is given in the *Star*. It is very classical. It begins thus: "The King of Pas Bas or Lower Continents," &c. Is this the Raja's own translation?

— The Steamer *Vixen*, with the Secretary of Legation, Col. Malcolm, bearing the ratified treaty with China, left Bombay, on the 16th instant, and would probably reach Hong Kong about the first week of March. The *Bombay Times* censures the Secretary for playing the *Bahadoor*, in the desert, to the great annoyance of the unaccredited passengers.

— His Excellency Major General Sir William Nott made his grand entry into Lucknow on the 21st of February. The King and all his Court in their magnificent dress, went out to meet the Envoy. When the parties met, Sir William stepped into His Majesty's Howda, and after the usual embrace, the whole party returned to the Baradurree Palace, where a sumptuous breakfast was laid out. After justice had been done to the viands, the King and the Envoy proceeded to the other palace to witness Elephant fights.

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | | Co.'s Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. H. Reily, Esq. | ... .. | to Dec. 1842, | 24 | 0 |
| Capt. W. Lewin, | .. ... | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Major H. P. Burn, .. | ... to Feb. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. W. Innes, ... | ... to Sept. 1843, | 13 | 0 |
| G. Franter, Esq. ... | ... to Feb. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| A. Smelt, Esq... ... | ... to Feb. 1843, | 12 | 0 |
| Capt. J. R. Lumley, | ... to Feb. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| J. Naismith, Esq. .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| J. Laurence, Esq. ... | ... to May, 1844, | 25 | 0 |

## BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The Secretary of the Benevolent Institution Calcutta, begs gratefully to acknowledge the following sums:—

| | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| J. P. McKilligan, Esq. ... ... ... ... | 20 | 0 |
| Dr. Robertson, ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8 | 0 |
| R. M. M. Thomson, Esq. M. D. ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| Captain Johnson, ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| Robert Frith, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 12 | 0 |
| J. H. Fergusson, Esq. .. .. .. .. | 10 | 0 |
| J. Hume, Esq. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 8 | 0 |

W. W. EVANS, *Secy.*

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, N. W. P.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Camp Delhi, the 18th February*, 1843.

1. The Nerbudda Sebundy corps is dissolved from the 30th of April next.

2. Such tomans of the Nerbudda Sebundy corps, as are now employed on duties, connected with the Thuggee Department, will continue to be so employed under the Officers attached to that department.

3. Major Sleeman, Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, will bring to the notice of the Governor General, the cases of such men of the Nerbudda Sebundy corps, as have been distinguished by good conduct during long service, but have ceased to be efficient soldiers.

4. Major Sleeman will particularly specify such men as, although unfit for active service, may still be capable of performing stationary duties about a cutchery, or at a thannah, or in any other appointment under the Government.

5. Captain Ludlow is temporarily attached as a supernumorary to the Thuggee Department, for employment in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

6. Major Sleeman will form two battalions of Military Police for the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, and will draft into these battalions such men of the Nerbudda Sebundy corps, as may be thoroughly fit for active service, and of good character.

7. Captain Macadam, 33d regiment native infantry, and Lieutenant J. D. P. Fergusson, 36th regiment native infantry, will command the 1st and 2d battalions, respectively, and will draw for such command, 200 rupees a month, in addition to their consolidated allowances, as Deputy Commissioners of the 1st and 2d class.

8. The Military Police will perform all the duties heretofore performed by the Nerbudda Sebundy corps, and by the peons, chuprassies, burkundauzes and others, attached to the Revenue and Judicial department; and all existing establishments of those departments will be gradually discharged, as Major Sleeman may consider the battalion of Police sufficiently formed to be able to undertake their several duties.

9. Each battalion will consist of twelve companies or tomans, and each of them will consist of—

1 Tomandar, at 50 rs. per mensem.
1 Jemadar, „ 30 „ „
10 Havildars, „ 12 „ „
20 Naicks, .. „ 8 „ „
80 Sepoys, .. „ 5 „ „

Two of the tomans will be considered a depot toman, and will always remain at the head-quarters of the battalion.

10. Serjeant Major William Kelly, and Quarter Master Serjeant John Michael Bruen, of the Sappers and Miners, (late serving with Broadfoot's Sappers, in Affghanistan,) are appointed Adjutants of the 1st and 2d battalions of Police in the Saugor territory.

11. Adjutant William Kelly, and Adjutant J. M. Bruen, are promoted respectively, to the rank of Conductor and Sub Conductor of Ordnance, and will be borne as supernumeraries in the Ordinance department, while they serve with the Police battalions, without prejudice to any claims they may acquire to future advancement, and with the right to the pension attached to the rank, to which they are, or may be hereafter respectively promoted.

12. The Officer in command of the Sappers and Miners, will select from amongst the volunteers, who may offer themselves out of the native commissioned, non-commissioned officers and sepoys, who served in Broadfoot's Sappers and Miners,

2 Jemadars, for Tomandars,
2 Havildars, for Jemadars,
20 Sepoys for Naicks.

13. The Officers in command of the

3d regiment Bengal native infantry.
11th ditto ditto,
13th ditto ditto,
24th ditto ditto,
50th ditto ditto,
67th ditto ditto,
42d regiment Madras native infantry,
43d ditto ditto,

now serving in Bundelkund, or in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, will select from amongst the volunteers, who may offer themselves from their respective regiments,

1 Jemadar, for Tomandar,
1 Havildar, for Jemadar,
10 Sepoys, for Naicks.

14. The Officers commanding the

40th regiment Bengal native infantry,
20th ditto Bombay ditto,

will select in the same manner 5 Sepoys, for Naicks, from the detachments of their regiments now employed in the Bundelkund and Nerbudda territories, respectively.

15. The Officer commanding the Bhopaul contingent, will permit Lieut. Fergusson to select from among such volunteers as may offer themselves from that corps,

1 Jemadar, for Tomandar,
1 Havildar, for Jemadar,
10 Sepoys, for Naicks,

to serve in the 2d battalion of Police, to be commanded by that Officer.

16. The Officers commanding the

2d regiment native infantry,
16th ditto ditto,
42d ditto ditto,
35th ditto ditto,
33d ditto ditto,
regiment of Kelat-i-Ghilzie,
15th regiment native infantry,
73d ditto ditto,

will, in like manner, select

1 Jemadar, for Tomandar,
1 Havildar, for Jemadar,
10 Sepoys, for Naicks.

17. The several native commissioned officers and sepoys, who may so take service in the Police battalions, will be borne on the roll of their respective corps, as supernumeraries, and will retain whatever claims to pension they would have had, had they remained with their present corps.

18. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers and sepoys, who may be transferred to the Police battalions from the regiments now in the camp at Delhi, will proceed to Saugor, under the command of Adjutants Kelly and Bruen.

19. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to nominate a Serjeant Major and a Quarter Master Serjeant, to each battalion of Police.

20. The Police battalions will be armed with rifles, and the Military Board are directed to transmit to Allahabad the requisite number of arms of that description.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, N. W. Provinces,

R. N. C. HAMILTON,
*Secy. to the Govt. N. W. P.*

### THE HINDOSTAN STEAMER.

We yesterday gave an extract of a Letter from a Passenger by the *Hindostan*, referring partially to her progress since she left Calcutta. We are now enabled to lay before our readers the following general result.

She left Calcutta at 10 A. M. on the 14th ultimo, but did not quit the floating-light until the 17th, at 1 P. M., owing, we believe, to delay in waiting for Passengers, and some over-carefulness in respect to water.

She arrived at Madras on the 20th, at 8-30 P. M. or in 3 days 7½ hours, averaging, supposing she went as the crow flies, a little more than 8 miles per hour. She remained at Madras 25 hours, leaving at 9 P. M., on the 21st, and she arrived at Galle at 1 P. M., on the 24th, or in 64 hours, averaging 8*k*. 1*f*. per hour.

She was detained two days at Galle, leaving it at 30 minutes past noon, on the 26th, and she arrived at Aden at 3 A. M. on the 4th instant, or in the short space of 8 days 14½ hours, averaging according to the distance or in a straight line a little more than 10*k*. 3*f*. per hour.

The following are her runs per log, from Galle to Aden:—

| From 30 minutes past | | Dist. | Average per K. hour |
|---|---|---|---|
| noon, 26th Jan. to noon | 27th... | 207 | 8...6½ |
| 27th „ to „ | 28th... | 227 | 9...3¾ |
| 28th „ to „ | 29th... | 225 | 9...3 |
| 29th „ to „ | 30th... | 244 | 10...1½ |
| 30th „ to „ | 31st... | 263 | 10...7⅞ |
| 31st „ to „ | 1st Feb. | 270 | 11...2 |
| 1st „ to „ | 2nd... | 265 | 11...0½ |
| 2nd „ to „ | 3rd... | 278 | 11...4⅔ |
| 3rd „ to 3 A. M. or 15 hours, | 4th | 170 | 11...2⅔ |

Total....2,140 miles.

She has steamed from the floating light to Aden, a distance of 3,394 miles in 340 hours, averaging throughout the whole distance nearly 9½ knots.

It will be seen, that the average increased greatly after leaving Galle—owing, we believe, to an improvement in the quality of the coal. When, therefore, the supply of the best English coal is received from the Company at home, which is daily expected, and she is supplied throughout therewith, the general average may be taken at very nearly 10*k*. 4*f*. per hour. This is great going; and would enable her to steam to Suez from the Sand Heads, barring stoppages, in 20 days. As it is, there is no doubt, that notwithstanding two days' stoppage at Galle, and the same at Aden, she will reach Suez in 26 days from the floating-light. The *Cleopatra* having on her late voyage from Suez to Bombay, been 23 days! Here then what is to prevent our mails, when they are turned into that route coming to Calcutta generally in 42 days? They now reach Suez from London in 16; and, we think, it will be found, that during next S. W. monsoon, or on her return from the next voyage, the *Hindostan* will reach Calcutta in 24 days, making 40 from London. When have we had even the express in that time? While the present Bombay Steamers run in competition with the *Hindostan*, we shall have her here some time before the express. If proper Steamers were put on that line, she would arrive generally with the express; or it may be a day later, but then she will bring *all* our mails.

Thus far we have got; we now want the line completed by the introduction of the remaining Steamers of the class of the *Hindostan*, in order that the mails may be conveyed by them.—*Hurkaru.*

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

The question which has been so long before the public of the appointment of a Superintending Surgeon consequent on the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Mr. Superintending Surgeon Wylie, and which, general report said was to be conferred upon Mr. Surgeon Macdonnel to the prejudice of others his seniors, has been set at rest by the promotion of Mr. *Surgeon Williams*, as announced in the official of Friday evening.—Though the appointment has been conferred upon the individual who must be looked upon as legitimately entitled thereto, from his standing in the service, that something very different was intended and would have taken place but for the observations it gave birth to, hardly admits of a doubt;—we ourselves said very little on the subject, and we were prompted thereto by a conviction, that the Marquis would not commit so great an act of injustice to the service generally, and the individuals in particular who would have been immediately affected thereby, as such a proceeding as the one generally understood to have been contemplated involved: and particularly after his attention had been called to the subject: the delay, however, in filling up the appointment, we will not deny, did occasionally make us feel somewhat uncomfortable, which, the confidence with which certain individuals expressed themselves as to their opinion of the ultimate result, did not tend to remove or even diminish—all further speculation or doubt on the subject has at last however been set at rest, and in the way we had all along looked forward to, discouraging as appearances now and again have been, and confidence as some *few* have again and again expressed themselves on the subject.—We would not have those in authority to be disturbed by every varied opinion given utterance to by the press but we must be permitted to say, it would betray great want of good sense, judgment and description, for them, at all times, to disregard its admonitions and advice.—*Madras Examiner, Feb.* 13.

### CHINA ASSOCIATION.

The following, extracted from a private letter, is the reply from the *Foreign Office* to the letter of East India and China Association, relative to the treaty with China. We invite the especial attention of our readers to this document, and shall pro-

bably offer some observations on the subject generally in our next. We think that certain passages of it seem to indicate an intention on the part of the British Government to take measures for the suppression of the Opium trade:—

*Foreign Office, January* 3, 1843.

To SIR GEORGE LARPENT, BT.

SIR,—I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which you addressed to his Lordship on the 31st December, on behalf of the Committee of the East India and China Association, requesting to be made acquainted with such provisions of the Treaty signed by Sir Henry Pottinger with the Chinese Plenipotentiaries on the 29th August, as may have reference to the regulation of the future commercial intercourse between this country and China. His Lordship directs me to state to you in reply, that although Her Majesty has been pleased to ratify the Treaty, signed by Sir Henry Pottinger, it would be inconsistent with the general practice officially to make known the contents of that Treaty, until Her Majesty's ratification shall have been exchanged against the ratification of the Emperor of China, as the Treaty cannot be considered to be formally concluded until that exchange has taken place.

Lord Aberdeen, however, regrets the less that he is precluded from giving you officially the information, that you request, as the accounts contained in the public prints of the late negociations in China are substantially correct, and his Lordship desires me to state to you that Her Majesty's Government trust that the stipulations of the Treaty and the arrangements which have yet to be made for giving full effect to it will place the intercourse between the two countries on a satisfactory footing. Her Majesty's Government will spare no exertion to protect and promote the legal trade of Her Majesty's subjects resorting to China; but Her Majesty's Government feel that the advantages which Her Majesty's subjects may derive from the trade with China must, after all, depend in a great measure, on the manner in which that trade shall be conducted by the parties who may engage in it. Her Majesty's Government would therefore call the attention of all such parties to the expediency of impressing upon those whom they may employ, that, at the commencement of the new era which is about to open to British trade in China, it is of the utmost importance that the feelings and prejudices of the Chinese authorities, and people should, as far as possible, be respected, and that every endeavour should be made to conciliate the good will of the inhabitants of the country, and to inspire them with a favourable opinion of the British character.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) CANNING.

—*Hurk.*

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## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### BIBLE SOCIETY.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—In your remarks anent the resolution of the Committee of the Auxiliary Bible Society, regarding the spelling of the name of Jesus, putting aside the specific question discussed in the Committee's paper published by you, you object to the course pursued both by the Auxiliary and the Parent Society in similar cases. The principles advocated in the masterly paper put forth by the Auxiliary, you have not touched, and therefore it may be assumed you have no objections to the spelling proposed; but the general question, whether the Bible Society is bound to publish translations of the Scriptures of which they cannot approve is the one you have taken up. As this is a question of much importance, and as the members of the Bible Committee generally differ from you, I hope you will in fairness permit me to make a few remarks of the subject. A candid and honest discussion of the principles involved in the question would, I am persuaded, tend to remove much misunderstanding, and to disseminate more correct views regarding such matters. The articles and speeches which I have read condemnatory of the course which the Bible Society have conscientiously pursued in this matter, are much more distinguished for a display of party feeling than for a calm and dispassionate discussion of the principles involved in the question at issue; indeed I have not yet met with a single writer on the other side, who has attempted to grapple with the real difficulties of the question. The simple question divested of all the obscurities in which it has been too often involved, is, have not the Committee of the Bible Society a *right* to refuse to publish at the expense of the Society, any translation of the Scriptures, with which they are *not satisfied.*

The views which you and those who agree with you, advocate, *seem* to go the length of showing that the Committee of the Bible Society are bound to publish *any* or *every* version of the Scriptures offered them on the responsibility of the translator. If this position be correct in principle, it is both proper and expedient in practice.—Let us see then what it would involve, according to this view, the Society are bound to publish a Unitarian version, a Roman Catholic version, or an Arian version of the Scriptures. That is, they would be bound to publish versions of the word of God, which they believe to be subversive of religion, and opposed to truth. But I may be told that the principles you maintain do not imply so much, and that you would not *go* the length of sanctioning the publication of such versions of the Scriptures by the Bible Society. Be it so, where then is the line of distinction to be drawn, where is the boundary to be fixed between truth and error? And if this be fixed, and if the general principles upon which every version ought to be made (no easy matter by the way) be defined who are to determine whether any particular version be conformable to such principles? Who are the judges in this case? There are two parties concerned; the Committee and the translator. If the translator be the judge, of course he will judge favourably of his own version, whatever vagaries or errors it may contain, and the Bible Society would become the publishing "*hacks*" of the translators, and the medium through which the crudities, not to say positive errors, of all kinds of translators, are scattered abroad.

Could any number of pious and upright men ever be found to act on such a Committee? Would men of conscience thus consent not only to become the publishing "*hacks*," of every translator, but wilfully lend themselves to disseminate what they believed to be error? But it may be said, the Committee should not be required to publish positive error at the bidding of every translator. The question here recurs. Who are the judges in this matter. If the Society at whose expense and with whose sanction a translation of the Scriptures is published, may not through its officials, judge of the correctness of such translation, who may or who ought? As to how far a Committee ought to proceed in pronouncing upon the correctness of a translation, is a question of degrees, but even here the Committee are the only judges, (so long as they act in unison with the views of the Society which they represent,) as to what they consider erroneous or otherwise. If they are not the proper judges of even this subordinate question, I shall feel much obliged by your pointing out who are or who ought to be? It is true, that the Committee of the Bible Society, like all other bodies of men, are liable to error, but such liability assuredly does not take away their *right* of determining what they ought to sanction or not, with the funds and imprimatur of the Bible Society.

The Bible Society was formed for the purpose of disseminating the *pure* word of God in various languages; to carry on their operations it appoints a committee of its members, it is the duty of this committee to see that the funds are properly expended, i. e. in the dissemination of the *pure* word of God; who is to judge in this case if the parties who are appointed to this important office are not?

Whether a committee judges correctly in any specific given case, is a different question—it is one which ought to be discussed on its own *independent merits.* I have not touched on any specific case, because you seem to me to deny the *right* in general of the committee to judge in *any* case, and I have purposely avoided the *questio vexata*, regarding βαπτιζω, because although you have the rare merit of being collected and cool on most subjects, you seem very apt to get into *hot water* by the least approach to this. In conclusion, let me propose for your consideration the following case: "A translator presents a version of the Scriptures to the Committee of the Bible Society has that Committee a *right* to examine into the faithfulness of such a version and into its conformity with the principles of the Society? If such right be confined within certain limits, what are those limits and who are to fix them? The translator or the Society is represented by the Committee? An honest and candid discussion of this subject will, I am persuaded, be acceptable to many of your readers, and I shall be happy to see some light thrown upon it by those who like yourself seem to deny the *right* of the Bible Committee to determine what versions they ought or ought not to patronise.

A MEMBER OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

*Calcutta, Feb.* 20, 1843.

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### COLLEGE STUDIES.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—The proposal you bring forward in your paper of the 23d February, for adopting the Oordoo and Bengalee Dialects as the two languages in which students of the College of Fort William shall be required to qualify themselves, to the exclusion of Persian and Hindee, has much shew of reason, in as much as the two languages you advocate are undoubtedly spoken by large masses of our subjects. But I think the public has not (whatever the Government may have) sufficient information before them to enable them to form a safe judgment on this question. Supposing then that our Rulers are no better informed than ourselves, (a very reasonable supposition and universally adopted now-a-days—especially by the newspapers,) I would suggest to them to consider and be fully informed on the following points, before important changes are attempted.

*1st.* The *Oordoo* language admits of many varieties. That of Muttra no doubt differs much from that of Agra—both differ from that of Goruckpore. Again, that which is used in the Courts is full of the "exploded Persian," in fact is almost made up of vocables of this language, with little more than a few Verbs and Particles of Hindoostanee. It is also unintelligible to the very great majority of Hindoos who live beyond five miles from cities and large stations.

*2nd.* The Official *Bengalee* language also is (as may be ascertained by looking at any Magistrate or Collector's *Ishtihar* in the *Government Gazette*) composed in the proportion of about four-fifths of Persian Vocables.

*3rd.* The *Persian*, as appears from what I have stated above, enters considerably into the formation of common Oordoo and Official Bengalee; and almost entirely constitutes the Official Oordoo.

*4th.* The *Hindee* is spoken and written (in the Nagree character) almost exclusively by all Hindoos and many Mahomedans, who live at any distance from cities and large stations—it, in fact, and not the Hindoostanee or Oordoo, is the great popular dialect of the mass of our subjects in Upper Hindoostan.

If the above four suggestions have any good foundation, then it becomes pretty evident, that the languages to be desired in a Civilian required for employment in the Upper Provinces are decidedly *Persian* and *Hindee*—inasmuch as the latter is the language of the greatest number and the most interesting *(and interested)* portion of the population—the former is extremely useful and almost indispensible for official purposes—and both together go to form the *Oordoo*, the varieties of the dialects of which will offer no difficulty to one acquainted with its constituent parts.

And again, for a Civilian in Bengal, the Persian and Bengalee seem the most desirable. About the latter there can of course be no dispute, the latter, in spite of all the "explosion" appears to hold its ground in practice (and very naturally) in all official matters, and it is desirable for qualifying the Civilian to speak with acceptance to the Mahome-

dan Omlah and population of towns, and for enabling him to avoid those ludicrous errors which are constantly committed by mere Bengalee scholars.

Your Oordoo-Bengalee Scheme has certainly the merit of simplicity, and would no doubt be very acceptable to the Teachers and Examiners of the College of Fort William, as well as to the Students, *as students*—but I hope I may venture, without being charged with bigotry, to doubt its efficiency in turning out Civilians well qualified as to languages. It might answer well enough for Bengal, but for the Upper Provinces it appears decidedly objectionable. What is the use of teaching Bengalee to a man who is to administer affairs for 20 or 30 years in the Agra Presidency? It may be answered in order to qualify him also for employment in Bengal, should Government require his services there. But this surely is a very laborious and clumsy way of answering the purpose. As to the neglect of the study of Bengalee in College, Government undoubtedly have the power of rectifying that without burthening more than half the service with useless studies and depriving them at the same time of such knowledge as is really useful. However, whichever system is the best, one thing is evident, that Government ought to make it clear, that in selecting they are guided by the opinions of men who are qualified, by their acquirements, by their practical acquaintance with the various bearings of the subject, and by the largeness and impartiality of their views, to form a sound judgment on this important subject. Men not in any way likely to raise the cry of "Nothing like Leather."

The public has yet no grounds for knowing, through the medium of its oracle the Newspaper press, that their rulers have taken these preliminary steps, therefore said Public bites the Thumbnail of reflexion with the Teeth of dubitation in the person of its humble representative.

*February 27th*, 1843. ODDASKEN.

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PUSEYISM.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—Don't you think that the Anti-Puseyite extracts which you give in your paper of yesterday's date have a great tendency, under pretence of attacking Puseyism, which is very unpopular in India, though it may not be the worst religion in the world for all that, to throw odium on the peculiarities of the Church of England. I question if there is a sentiment in the circular to the Parishioners of Christ Church Hoxon (headed Puseyite activity) that ninety-nine out of an hundred Anglicans are not taught from their cradle to believe—and with respect to the extract headed a "Puseyite Church is it a new thing to call Charles the First a martyr? I for one was always taken to Church on the 30th January, and it was the only Saint's day on which I was—which day you will always find marked in the Oxford Almanacs, as Charles King and Martyr. It is some years now since Dr. Hook proclaimed in the Chapel Royal that the Church of England boasted the only Royal Martyr in the Calendar. I should be sorry to think that Vandyke's famous picture of him, which I fancy was the original of most that exist—(you will correct me if I am wrong) did not exist till after the Restoration or we should undervalue one of the finest scenes in Woodstock. Is "I. H. C." an error of the illiterate writer, who so freely criticizes divines and scholars, or of the Compositors? I am aware of the difference between extracts and leading articles, but as, you have an high character as the only unbigoted Religious Journal in India, and are much esteemed and respected, you should be careful to what effusions from other pens you give your sanction.

I give my own, though you will probably consider them very Papistical initials.

*Calcutta, 10th Feb.* 1843. J. H. S.

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PORT PHILLIP.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—Being desirous of attracting a greater share of attention to the Colony of Port Phillip, which I have lately visited, I propose giving you a sketch of the place, with liberty to insert it in your paper if you think fit to do so.

The climate of Port Phillip is very changeable; the warm weather commences in the middle of October, and last till the middle of March; hot winds from the North occasionally blow for two, three or even four days together in November, December and January, but they are routed in the afternoon by squalls from the South, which, in a few minutes, bring down the thermometer sometimes as much as 30 degrees. These sudden and great changes would seem to be adverse to health, especially in cases in which preservation of an equal temperature of the skin is important; nevertheless the people are healthy and no ill effects appear to result from the sudden transition from heat to cold. October is warm, so are February and March, but the atmosphere in these months is cooled by frequent showers which render the weather agreeable. In the remaining months a great deal of rain falls and the weather is most delightful. Greater travellers than I am have told me that in no part of the world have they derived so much pleasure from the atmosphere as they have from the pure and exhilarating air of Australia. There are several frosty nights in the year and not above three or four in which blankets are superfluous. Persons in Port Phillip who have been in America, state the climate of the former to be far superior to that of the United States or Canada. The heat of its summer though longer, is not worse than that of New York and in Australia there is no real winter. On the whole, though Port Phillip is not the Paradise which the Emigration Agents describe it to be, still, taking the climate from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, I do not suppose that it is excelled by that of any country in the world.

For agriculture Port Phillip is unquestionably the best part of Australia; there is some land of the best and most fertile description; there is a fair proportion of useful land, and none which is absolutely worthless. The Western Port District (see the map) is generally bad and swampy from Wilson's promontory to Melbourne. The land around Melbourne and extending to Geelong on the East is generally of second quality; it is an indurated clay formation of considerable thickness reposing on lime-stone. This is elevated into ranges at Geelong where there is good land extending at intervals to Portland Bay. Behind Cape Northumberland near Portland Bay there are thousands of acres of land of the finest quality fit for the plough. The newly discovered country, Gipp's Land, is highly spoken of and has the advantage of being well watered. Moreover a harbour, "Port Albert," has been found in it which is available for coasting vessels. Generally speaking the Port Phillip District is badly watered, and much fine land is at present useless on this account. The beautiful lime-stone downs, between Geelong and the Heads, at the entrance of the Port Phillip Bay, are at present unoccupied from want of water; as the Population increases and labour becomes cheaper wells and tanks will be made to supply this necessary of life. The minimum Government price of land not within five miles of certain localities is 1£ per acre.

As a grazing country the district of Port Phillip is perhaps unequalled—Horses, cattle and sheep thrive there wonderfully—The horses fed on grass do work which no grass-fed horse in England could do—The sheep and oxen are beautifully fat and it is acknowledged, that better grass-fed meat is killed in Melbourne, than is to be seen, grass-fed, in London.

Agriculture is advancing rapidly in Port Phillip. Wheat, oats, barley and tobacco are cultivated with success. Hops are now being tried. The fly which infects the Hop vines in England, and is often so destructive as to aid powerfully in rendering Hops an article of much speculation there, is unknown in Port Phillip, and there is every prospect of this valuable plant being successfully cultivated. There is also probability of wine becoming an article of export. Six vine dressers from the Dijon country (Cote D'Or) arrived at Melbourne a few months ago. They have rented 600 acres of land in the Barabool Hills, near Geelong and are sanguine of success. If they succeed they are to be followed by a large party of their friends from Switzerland.

The export of wool from Port Phillip in 1841 amounted to 1,578,351lbs. and salt beef is beginning to be exported. Some prepared by the newly established Melbourne Salting Company was tried in the vessel in which I returned to India, after we had crossed the line, and it was considered by the Captain and all the passengers as fresher and finer, far superior to the very good Irish and Dantzic beef which we had on board.

Two miles inland, North of the Port of Port Phillip, which is available for Merchant vessels, but has not sufficient depth of water for an 80 gun Ship, stands the Town of Melbourne to which cargo is conveyed by *Lighters* up the Yarra Yarra River. Melbourne is now a large place, and considering that in 1836, it was a Gum tree forest, without a human being except a few naked savages, it is a truly wonderful place, but from its not being so great an outlet for produce, I do not think that it will ever rival Sydney. It has two Steam Mills—and Steam boats daily—several Churches, and all the appearance of a growing Town. The houses are generally small, some are built of wood, which must be expected in a new place where labour has been very high, but there are many fine houses and some few as good as in any Provincial Town in England. It stands on 300 acres as laid off by Government, and with its suburbs has a population of not less than 8000 and perhaps as many as 10,000 persons. The Town is disagreeable and generally either dusty or muddy—without sewers and drains and the streets are full of holes. It is also unhealthy and will I suppose be so until properly drained, being very crowded from the quantity of land put into the market by the Government, being very small. The Minimum Government price of land in the Township of Melbourne has been raised to 300£ per half acre. The allotments are of ½ an acre each and the land sales take place at long intervals determined by the Government. First rate business situations have been resold at enormous prices, and the price of the very few now unbuilt on may be quoted at 20£ per foot of frontage—with a depth of 80 or 100 feet. These same allotments were bought in 1837 at from 50 to 100£ per half acre. No available mineral wealth has been as yet discovered.

There is a splendid coal mine at Cape Liptrap about 18 miles East of Cape Woolamai (the Eastern Entrance of Western Port) but it is at present useless, as there is no anchorage and no ship would dare to be embayed off so dangerous a coast, with a constant succession of gales from the South and West, and drawing coals 18 miles for embarkation at Western Port at the present price of fuel would not pay.

Australia with a population of not more than 150,000 Europeans, convict and free, was some years ago violently excited by the high price of wool, by the large sums sent by the Australasian and Union Banks and private individuals, and by the demand for stock in Southern Australia which purchased largely with good English money; stock rose to exorbitant prices and an insane spirit of speculation which saw only progressive prosperity and apprehended no fall in the price of wool and no diminution of the influx of capital took possession of the people. Port Philip was seen to be a fine country and it sprung up like a mushroom. Settlers—many of them men of wealth did not hesitate to extend the accumulated savings of years in the purchase of land, which has as yet yielded them no commensurate return. Sheep and cattle owners borrowed, anticipating the sale of their wool and stock at the high prices then prevailing, to join in this fatal system of speculation. The price of wool and therefore of sheep and cons-

quently that of cattle fell, and the engagements contracted by numbers could not be fulfilled. The sheep and cattle-holder indebted largely to the merchant for stores and advances on wool could not pay his creditor, who in his turn could not meet the demands on him and both became involved in difficulties, which overtrading to a great extent had, I may observe, much aggravated. The Banks which had discounted as freely as they could safely do, and indeed with a freeness injurious to the real capitalist entering the market, as the quantity of paper discounted raised every thing to a fictitious value, of course required greater security as accommodation bills multiplied and risk increased—this at last could not be found —bankruptcies ensued. Stock and lands were thrown into the market beyond any demand for them. Prices fell to the augmentation of previous difficulties, further bankruptcies followed and the present state of depression under which New South Wales is labouring, is the grievous consequence of the mania.

But the true value of the Colony of Port Phillip is not to be judged of from its present difficulties. Its resources are only now beginning to be developed. It has a climate in which Europeans can live with comfort and in which they multiply extraordinarily. It has thousands of acres of fine land unsold in situations available for cultivation. It has soils which in other parts of the world of very similar climate produce excellent wines. It has a million of sheep—many horses and cattle, and can support many more in a state of nature—a scattered population of 25,000 persons cannot perform miracles, but it has worked wonders—even present difficulties will subserve to future advancement, attracting capital with emigrants from other shores, and Port Phillip will, I think, become the chief of the Australian Colonies. The Geelong and Portland Bay Districts, especially, will soon be thickly peopled along the coast, and perhaps become the cheapest country in the world —with no taxes—sugar, from Manilla and India —tea from China—meat at 2½ per lb. and fruit and vegetables in great abundance.

Your obedient servant,

H. STAINFORTH,

*Bengal Civil Service.*

*Calcutta, 9th January*, 1843.

## EUROPE.

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RELIGIOUS.

PUSEYITE MONASTERY.—The *Oxford Chronicle* publishes a circular, "addressed, in a printed form, to those members of the clerical body throughout England who are supposed to be favourable to the profligate and treacherous attempt to '*unprotestantize*' the Establishment," and headed "Revival of Monastic and Conventional Institutions on a plan adapted to the Exigencies of the Reformed Catholic Church in England." The objects of such an institution the circular pronounces to be—

"1. To widen and deepen the legitimate influence of the Church; 2. To promote and conduct Christian education upon Church principles; 3. To afford a retreat for the contemplative, the bereaved, the destitute, and the straitened; 4. To cherish a spirit of devotion, charity, humility, and obedience; 5. To give better opportunities of acquiring self-knowledge, and exercising penitence; 6. To promote simplicity and godly sincerity in the intercourse of life; 7. To revive plainness and self denial in diet, dress, furniture, personal attendance, &c.; 8. To form habits of retirement, silence, and recollection."

The means—

"1. A system by which the superabundance of the wealthy may be made available to supply the wants of the poorer members; 2. Daily public devotion, and frequent communion, agreeably to the orders of the Church; 3. Strict observance of the festivals, fasts, &c. prescribed by the Book of Common Prayer; 4. A rule for dress, diet, furniture, recreations, &c.; 5. Appointed times for silence and subjects for meditation; 6. Corporal works of mercy; 7. Exercises of penitence and obedience; 8. Bodily and mental labour, particularly in educating the young, composing works to meet the necessities of the Church, working for the poor, and assisting in the various duties of the Establishment."

There should be "no vows, but a solemn declaration and engagement of obedience to the superior, and of compliance with the rules of the institution during residence." The *Oxford Chronicle* says that the plan is already in operation at Littlemore, three miles from Oxford; Mr. Newman being the founder and president.—*London Mail.*

MR. MACKINNON'S HEALTH OF TOWNS BILL is exciting a greater degree of interest amongst the Dissenting bodies generally than any measure that has been proposed for a long time. They do well to bestir themselves, for it is the most insidious movement on the part of the clergy that has been made for a long time. Although his name is attached to it, it is whispered that Mr. Mackinnon is not so much the framer of the proposed Bill as the Bishop of London. Under pretence of improving the health of the public, provision is made for securing to the clergymen of every parish, on every interment which may take place, such amount of fees as the Bishop of the diocese shall fix, and this whether or no he perform the funeral service. He may decline the duty, but he is still to secure the fee. In the Hackney Church-rate case, the scale which rules that parish was produced in evidence, and in giving judgment on the case, Dr. Lushington referred to the above clause in the following terms:—"Why, that is palpably illegal from the beginning to the end!" This opinion of the Judge of their own Court should teach the clergy and Mr. Mackinnon to use a moderate degree of prudence in urging their pretensions.—*Morning Advertiser.*

CHINA.—*Resolutions of the Directors of the London Missionary Society, adopted 8th Dec.* 1842.—I. That, with feelings of ardent thankfulness to the God of all grace, the Directors of the London Missionary Society review the measures commenced by their honoured fathers, nearly forty years since, and prosecuted with undeviating constancy by their successors in office, for the introduction of the blessings of Christianity into the empire of China;—with recollections of hallowed pleasure they record the names and labours of Drs. Morrison and Milne, and their faithful coadjutors, who, amidst gigantic difficulties and discouragements, persevered to the end of their course in their work of faith and labour of love for the salvation of China;—with devout satisfaction, they contemplate the accomplishment of that mighty enterprise, devised and principally accomplished by the disinterested and indefatigable Morrison—the translation of the Holy Scriptures into the language of the many millions of that idolatrous empire;—nor can they fail justly to appreciate that invaluable production of his persevering literary toil, the Chinese Dictionary, by which the future acquisition of that difficult language has been so greatly facilitated; and, finally, with peculiar pleasure, the Directors reflect, that, in the later years of the Society's operations, (guided and stimulated by the example of their predecessors,) the gratifying duty has been assigned to themselves of sending forth a goodly band of faithful Missionaries, who, by laborious and persevering application, are now qualified to make known to the Chinese, in their own tongue, the wonderful works of God.

II. That, reviewing these protracted preparatory labours, sustained by humble hope and persevering prayer, the Directors cannot but invite the church of Christ throughout the world, and the friends of the London Missionary Society in particular, to unite in grateful adoration to the God of Missions for the termination of war with China, and for the greatly enlarged facilities secured by the Treaty of Peace, for the introduction of the multiplied advantages and spiritual blessings of Christianity into vast and populous regions, sealed for past ages against the servants of the only true God, and for the bright prospects presented to our confidence, of the ultimate conversion of China to the faith of Christ.

III. That, impelled by a sense of the additional obligations thus imposed by the providence of God, the Directors solemnly pledge themselves to employ all practicable means for increasing the strength and efficiency of their Chinese Missions, and for adding to the number of the labourers already in the field; fully assured that such enlarged efforts will be sanctioned by the unanimous concurrence of the Society's friends, and generously sustained by their zeal, liberality, and prayers.

In accordance with the sentiments thus deliberately expressed, the Directors have already adopted measures for the removal of the Anglo-Chinese College from Malacca, (distant about fifteen hundred miles from China) to the Island of Hong Kong. To that station the printing presses and various Missionary apparatus will also be transferred; while a part of our Missionary brethren will be located on the island, and the remainder will proceed to such of the Chinese cities, opened for commerce by the treaty of peace, as may appear most eligible.

The Directors, however, are not only anxious that the brethren already in the field should be employed with the greatest measure of efficiency, but, deeply sensible of the inadequacy of their present resources to meet the opening prospects, they have determined to adopt the best measures for sending forth, during the ensuing two years, ten or twelve additional Missionaries for China, with a view of entering upon stations which the present limited number must leave unsupplied.

In adopting these practical measures, which still fall far short of the urgency of the occasion, the Directors cast themselves with confidence on the generous support of the Society's faithful friends. The expenditure of the Institution has for several years exceeded its receipts, and the outlay required in strengthening and extending the Chinese Missions will involve a very considerable increase. Yet the Directors cannot apprehend from their constituents the charge of imprudence of presumption, although they may somewhat transgress the precise rules of arithmetical calculation; on the contrary, had they remained inactive, or had they done less for an object of such magnitude, they would have dreaded the charge of coldness and apathy at a moment when ardour and exertion were loudly demanded.

A Special Subscription, to meet the enlarged and unavoidable expenditure contemplated, has already been commenced, to which the Directors most earnestly invite the liberal contributions of their friends: they intend to adopt forthwith the best means for presenting the claims of China to the Christian public in the metropolis and throughout the country; and humbly trusting in Him whose glorious kingdom they are anxious to extend, they anticipate the support of His willing people, and the sanction of His Holy Spirit.

Signed on behalf of the Directors,

ARTHUR TIDMAN, }
J. J. FREEMAN, } Secretaries.
JOHN ARUNDEL, }

—*Pat.*

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF GESENIUS.—We have already announced the decease of this great scholar, who, for the last thirty years, has enjoyed an unrivalled reputation as the *facile princeps* of Hebrew philologists. The following brief notice of his writings will probably be acceptable to many of our readers: we translate it from the *Semeur.*

The celebrated Hebraist, Gesenius, Professor of Theology at Halle, has just died at the age of fifty-six. It is to this learned man, pre-eminently, that the study of Hebrew owes the new start which it has taken in Germany during the last thirty years. He is the Author of a great grammatical work on the Hebrew language, of a history of the Hebrew language and writings, of a Dictionary, originally published in two volumes, and since abridged by himself, in which form it has reached a fourth edition, and, finally, of a small elementary Grammar, which appeared in 1813, and of which the thirteenth edition has seen the light in the course of the present year. This is the Grammar which, in Germany, is generally used in the upper classes of the gymnasia. To replace his first Dictionary in two volumes, Gesenius had commenced, in 1829, the publication of a *Thesaurus Linguæ Hebraicæ* in quarto. The first part of the third and last volume of this great work appeared a few months ago. Gesenius is also the Author of a Commentary on Isaiah, in three volumes 8vo. in which he warmly disputes the authenticity of several portions of the book contained in the Bible under the name of that Prophet, and especially all the second part from chapter xl. Latterly, he had brought under a learned investigation the Samaritan Pentateuch; and his last studies were employed upon the monuments of the Phenician language.

As a Hebraist, Gesenius had for a long time enjoyed an almost exclusive authority; but, for the last ten years, a new grammatical system, that of Ewald, has come into rivalry with his, and disputed with him the pre-eminence. Hitherto, however, this competition has been confined to the sphere of erudition and the higher class of teaching: in that of elementary study, the simplicity of method and clearness of exposition which distinguish Gesenius, have maintained him in the first rank.

As a theologian, Gesenius belonged to the Rationalist school, of which he was one of the principal representatives. The attacks, not simply bold in spirit, but of an unworthy character as to the form, which, in his lectures, he was accustomed to make upon certain narratives of the Old Testament, drew down upon him, in 1828, some severe censures in the *Berlin Evangelical Gazette.* Since the appearance of those articles, which were directed at once against him and his colleague Wegscheider, and which raised in Germany a warm discussion of the right of Rationalism to occupy the chairs of the Divinity Professorships, Gesenius became more reserved. Although, at Halle, the influence of Rationalism has almost entirely ceased, Gesenius continued to draw round his chair numerous students, while Wegscheider, formerly quite as well attended, has now no more than some fifteen pupils. Gesenius was still lecturing in the month of July last. About the same time, he had the pleasure of welcoming his friend De Wette, and of affording him the occasion of making a noble declaration in favour of historical Christianity. He was not destined to see the recommencement of the course.—*Ibid.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

The sale of the metal of the great equatorial instrument, made for the Kensington Observatory by

Messrs. Troughton and Simms, took place on the 21st, at Sir J. South's, the astronomer, at Camden-hill, Kensington. It was divided into fragments, and originally cost 800l. The amount realised did not transpire.

A quantity of bones of the bear, hyena, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, ox-deer, and elephant, have been discovered in a quarry on Durdham Down, Bristol; and the peculiarity of the circumstance is, that they were found in a fissure only, which, as far as can be ascertained, extends a very considerable depth lower than the workmen have yet gone. This is not the case in other places, where the bones are all found in caverns, which would appear in some measure to refute the theory of certain philosophers, viz. that these caverns were the resort of the hyena or tiger, where they dragged in and devoured their prey, and afterwards died in the same cave.

Professor Geyer, who was charged with the examination of the papers contained in the mysterious cases deposited at the University of Upsal by King Gustavus, has made his report of their contents. The chief papers are—1. The memoirs of Gustavus, written by himself, and commenced in 1765, when he was only 19 years of age. They contain important observations on the revolution of 1772, and on the two preceding reigns. 2. The history of the house of Vasa, which, says Professor Geyer, displays distinguished talent. 3. The plan of the form of government of 1772, and a plan for the regulation of the Diet of 1778.

The building of national schools for the education of the children of the poor in the principles of the established church, appears of late to proceed as rapidly as the building of new churches. There are several national schools in the course of erection in Bethnal-green parish; and a very large building for the education of 500 children is now in course of erection immediately behind the new church in Arbour-square, Stepney.

The Bishop of Winchester lately interdicted the performance of a concert for a charitable purpose in St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, on the ground that no such performance should take place in a sacred edifice. He wrote, however, to the superintending committee at St. Saviour's, to ascertain what they calculated as the amount likely to be realised by the intended performance of sacred music, and on receiving their reply that they expected between 150l. and 200l. he immediately transmitted a cheque on his bankers for the larger sum, stating that he would not allow the cause of charity to suffer by his conscientious scruples.—The Metropolitan Anti-Corn-law Association have resolved to adopt in the Metropolis the plan employed by the League in other places for the collection of the new 50,000l. fund.—There is a grand "split" already in the National Complete Suffrage Conference, which is tumbling to pieces at the outset of its career.—At the late meeting at Birmingham, the Chartists waged successful battle with Mr. Sturge for the possession of his conference. No sooner was it opened, than they came forward as the obstructors of scrutiny into "controverted elections," some of their votes being threatened with extinction. Next, although the Bill prepared by Mr. Sturge's council and the Charter were admitted to be the same in essential points, a very warm debate arose on the question whether the Charter or the Bill should be considered: the Sturgites could not swallow, any more than the Chartists could concede, the *name* of the Charter! After fierce war on these trivialities, the Chartists carried their point; they turned the Complete Suffrage Conference into a Chartist Convention; Mr. Sturge and his party took flight, and the two bodies deliberated separately. Almost as it in mockery, the Conference proceeded to consider their Bill *and* the Charter; and the Chartists discussed the propriety of substituting the very preamble of the Bill which they had refused to consider, for the preamble of their own Charter!

*The Morning Chronicle* contains a statement for which it vouches, and to which Lieutenant W. H. Webb, of the *Wilberforce*, appends these words—"I hereby certify, as far as my knowledge extends, that the above statement is correct," contradicting the rumours of gross misconduct among the persons left in charge of the Niger Model-farm. We have room only for extracts of the more material passages—

"The whole country around the model-farm, which, from its mountainous character, affords greater security to the persecuted fugitive, is filled with exiles, principally Bassa and Kakunda people, who hailed the establishment of the White man in their neighbourhood with delight: not without reason, indeed, for they not only received abundant employment at the farm, but were protected by its very vicinity from their ruthless assailants; and, for the first time in several years, were permitted to cultivate their little plantations in peace.

"A distinct denial is moreover given to the charge of making slaves of the natives, or driving them with the whip. Some men who were guilty of theft were certainly punished by their own headman, at the request of Mr. Carr, whilst he remained on the farm; and others were subsequently chastised by the hands of their own people for some clear and flagrant offence; but there was decidedly nothing like slave-driving. The labourers invariably received their wages *themselves*; and their chiefs only got occasional presents for special services, or to secure their good-will.

"The conduct of the people left at the farm appears, indeed, throughout their sojourn there, to have been praiseworthy in all points relating to the slave-trade; but they were in other respects guilty of several improprieties.

"As regards the condition of the farm itself, it appears that a quantity of land was cleared for cultivation, especially of cotton, for which the soil was well adapted. The crop was left on the ground at their departure in good condition; and a neighbouring chieftain had instructions to save it, with an understanding that it was to be made a present to himself. No scarcity of native labour was experienced, at the rate of 50 or 100 cowries a day (about 3d.; and their whole demeanour is characterised as most peaceable and friendly.

"The health of the people at the settlement was good; nor do the leaders appear to have entertained any serious apprehensions for their safety if left behind.

"It was Lieutenant Webb's full intention to have left the volunteers (more than half the original number of labourers) at the farm, under the care of Acting Assistant-Surgeon Hensman, who had generously offered to accompany the *Wilberforce* from Fernando Po; but some sickness having appeared in that vessel, this gentleman could not well be spared, and the consequent arrangements were given up."

Among a variety of rare and valuable manuscripts in the Museum of the Hon. East India Company is one well worthy notice, as it denotes the promptitude and spirit with which Oliver Cromwell, during the Protectorate, attended to the commercial interests of the nation. The following is a correct and faithful copy of an original petition now in the above Museum, presented by the East India Company to the Protector, on the 6th of November, 1657:—"To His Highness Oliver, Lord Protector of England, Ireland, Scotland, &c. The humble petition of merchants trading into East India showeth,—That, whereas, by the blessing of God, we do expect divers ships from India next summer, who, rounding from several remote parts, do usually touch at St. Helena island for refreshments and to meet company homeward bound; and having notice out of Biskay that the Spaniards do intend to send some men of warre to interrupt our East India trade; your petitioners do hereby pray, that your Highnesse and Council would be pleased to order some good ship and ffrigott to sail thither, and to stay until the last of May, to get all the ships into one ffleete, and convey them home. All which would be for the honour and benefit of the nation, and a great security and encouragement to merchants trading to India." To the above petition are affixed 23 signatures. On the face of this petition, on the very same day, is inscribed, in the Protector's own hand writing, the following recommendation and approval:—"Oliver P.—We do recommend the answeringe of this petition to the Commissioners of our Admiraltye, desiring them to do herein what they may for the encouragement of the East India Trade. Given at Whitehall this 6th of November, 1657."

The Glasgow East India Association have transmitted a memorial to the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury, praying for a material reduction in the duty on tea, and the establishment of fair reciprocity with China. They say that the direct trade of this country to China has seldom exceeded 1,200,000l. per annum, and the annual trade from China has seldom exceeded 4,000,000l. both sums exclusive of what passes through the medium of America and Australia: the difference between the two being made good chiefly by the *opium and cotton exported from British India*, the former to the annual value of 3,000,000l., and the latter upwards of 1,000,000l., whilst the balance of trade against China has been paid in bullion. The supply of opium and cotton is not likely to be materially reduced. The silk of China is constantly losing ground in competition with that of Italy. The miscellaneous articles admitted of little increase; and Tea, the great staple of China, is already imported to as great an extent as the consumption, limited by high price, will allow. Great Britain, therefore, already exports about as much to China direct, and from India, as she receives, or can at present receive, of the produce of the latter. The memorialists accordingly show to the First Lord of the Treasury that there is no room for an additional export trade to any considerable extent with China, because although there be an immense territory and population in that country, yet they have not produce to give which we can at present take in return, as it is clearly proved by the large quantity of bullion required from China to adjust the balance of trade. The duty charged on tea by our tariff is equal to 200 per cent. on the shipping cost, viz. 2s. 1d. per lb. on an article which, at an average, costs 1s. on board; and whilst a tariff is negotiating in China for the admission of our products, it is but reasonable to expect that the Chinese will keep in view the monstrous duty charged in England on their staple. The duty so charged falls chiefly on the poor, who are the largest consumers; and it falls the more heavily, that they consume the low-priced teas. The memorialists accordingly conclude that the present high duty restricts the consumption materially, and, by limiting imports, limits also the exports. The intercourse with China, having heretofore been confined to one port, the intercourse could not be so extended as to increase the quantity of tea taken in return, so much as might enable her Majesty's Government to reduce the duty and yet maintain the revenue; but the previous hindrances being removed, and we having now access to the port nearest the principal place of growth, the time is come when such a reduction is imperiously called for. The memorialists further say that a reduction of duty *on black teas, by one half*, would not only facilitate the formation of a fair tariff with China, and increase the amount of our exports, but would greatly add to the comfort, especially of the poorer classes of British subjects, would not (at least it would only partially, and for a time) injure the revenue, and would, moreover, materially increase the consumption of sugar, another article of vast importance to the Exchequer.

Sir R. Peel has confided the execution of the statues which Parliament voted last session to the memory of the three modern heroes, to three sculptors from the capitals of the three kingdoms. Mr. Mc Dowall, A. R. A., of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, has been selected by him to model that of Lord Exmouth; Mr. Steele, of Edinburgh, that of Lord De Saumarez; and at a recent meeting of the Royal Dublin Society, Lord De Grey announced, that on his recommendation the monument to Sir Sydney Smith had been confided to Mr. Kirk, of that city. Sir Robert Peel has announced his desire to discontinue the old practice of giving a monopoly of all these great orders to artists of great name, and to make the patronage of this kind at the disposal of Government available for bringing forward men whose fame has not yet risen to a point commensurate with their genius.

At a late meeting of the Statistical Society, an interesting paper was read by Mr. Porter, relative to the recent census of the inhabitants of Great Britain, from which it appeared that the proportion of persons living with reference to their various ages in 1841, very considerably exceeded those of the year 1821. The number of persons living under 15 years of age was now much smaller as compared with those above that age, as far as 50; but the fluctuations of human life were less, and its duration on the increase. The productive portion of the population was also greatly on the increase, as compared with the less profitable part of the community. During the last 40 years from 1801, the number of the population had increased from 8,000,000 to 15,000,000, being an increase of 2 per cent. over the census of 1801. Should the population go on increasing at its present ratio, it was calculated that the population of Great Britain, in 1921, would be upwards of 53,000,000, or 20,000,000 beyond the present population of France. The paper concluded with some curious statistical comparisons between the population of the United States and that of Great Britain, from which it appeared that the mortality amongst the slaves and the coloured population was far greater than it was amongst the whites.—*London Mail.*

Matrimonial Statistics.—The following statistics of the age of the 121,525 women married in Paris in the course of the last 18 years is given by one of the journals as having been verified by the registrars of the Etat Civil. Between 12 and 15 years old there were 811; at 16 years, 1,920; at 17 years, 3,959; at 18 years, 5,816; at 19 years, 6,957; at 20 *years, 7,610; at 21 years, 8,047; at 22 or 23, between 7,000 and 8,000; at 24 or 25, upwards of* 6,000l.; but at 26, 27, and 28, they scarcely exceed 5,000. The decreasing progression goes on, so that up to 31 years there were only 3,651; thence to 41 years, 1793; at 42 years, 1,015; at 48 years, 580; at 56 years, 236; at 60 years, 126; and during the 18 years there were 578 marriages of women aged 61 years and upwards. Another account shows, that out of 1,000,000 married in Paris, 521,653, being more than one-half, were married before the commencement of their 26th year.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

Increasing Poverty and Poor-rates.—We last week stated that the amount of relief to the poor administered at the Leeds workhouse in the months of September and October of the three years 1840, 1841, and 1842, showed an alarming increase. The amounts were as follow:—In September and October of 1840, 2,608l.; in September and October of 1841, 2,994l.; in September and October of 1842, 3,659l. It follows, as a necessary consequence, that the poor's-rate must augment; and this very week the overseers have laid a half-yearly rate of two shillings in the pound, whereas there has not for many years been a rate exceeding one shilling and fourpence. The increase is fifty per cent. upon the former rates. At no time have the inhabi-

tants been less able to bear an increase of the rates than at present; but it is absolutely necessary, and must be borne by all who can bear it.—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE TIMES TESTIMONIAL.—A meeting of the Committee appointed by the public meeting to arrange the *Times* Testimonial was held on Monday, to receive the report of the Auditors of the accounts. Lord Mayor Pirie took the chair. Mr. H. Hughes, as honorary secretary, reported, that, since the last meeting of the Committee, contributions to the amount of 36*l.* 10s. had been received, including 10 guineas from the Chamber of Commerce of St. John's, Newfoundland, 5*l.* from Mr. William Cotton, Governor of the Bank of England, and seven sums of two guineas, and six sums of one guinea each; making the total amount subscribed 2,702*l.* 6s., every shilling of which had been received. He laid before the meeting the following summary of the subscriptions:—

| Number. | | Amount. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sir John Pirie, Lord Mayor (Chairman and Treasurer) | £10 | 10 | 0 |
| 38 | Public companies, ... .. | 330 | 5 | 0 |
| 64 | Magistrates, &c. of the City of London, ... ... ... | 194 | 6 | 0 |
| 59 | London Bankers, and Joint-stock Banks, ... ... ... | 518 | 9 | 0 |
| 129 | London merchants, manufacturers, traders, &c. ... ... | 790 | 1 | 0 |
| 116 | Country bankers, merchants, public companies, &c. ... | 429 | 10 | 0 |
| 21 | Foreign bankers, merchants, public companies, &c. ... | 127 | 7 | 0 |
| 128 | Individuals and anonymous, | 301 | 13 | 0 |
| 555 | | £2,702 | 6 | 0 |

The subscriptions from "foreign merchants, bankers, public companies, &c." were from Alexandria, Antwerp, Cadiz, Calcutta, Cologne, Dantzic, Florence, Geneva, Hamburg, La Guayra (in South America), Macao, Malta, Messina, Naples, Newfoundland, Ostend, Paris, Venice, Vevay, and Wisbaden. And Mr. Hughes knew for a certainty that they would have been much more considerable and numerous, but for the very great losses (in many cases ruinous) sustained by firms all over the Continent of Europe through the very conspiracy afterwards brought to light and exposed by the *Times*. The sum of 2,000*l.* had been devoted to establishing two scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge in connexion with Christ's Hospital and the City of London School. A tablet is to be set up in the New Royal Exchange, and another in the *Times* office. The report was affirmed, and thanks were passed to the several honorary officers of the Committee. —*Pat.*

THE WILL CASE AT CHELTENHAM.—The Cheltenham Magistrates, resumed, on Friday, the hearing of the charge preferred by Mr. Augustus Newton, barrister, son-in-law of the late Admiral Sir R. Ricketts, against Lady Ricketts, Mr. Stratford, a solicitor, Mr. Wright, a surgeon, and Messrs. Backman and Cousins, clerks to Mr. Stratford, of conspiring to forge the signature of Sir R. Ricketts to a document purporting to be his last will and testament, with intent to defraud the prosecutor and his wife Letitia Frances, daughter of the deceased, of the share of the deceased's estate, amounting to 60,000*l.*, to which they would have been entitled, had he died intestate, on the 18th August last. The question was, whether the Admiral did or did not cut off his daughter with a shilling, leaving his property to others; and a good deal of evidence was adduced, to show, that, in his latter days, he was imbecile in body and mind. On the other hand, it came out that he and Lady Ricketts were so displeased with the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Newton, that a servant "never saw him so much distressed." On Wednesday, the Magistrates abruptly dismissed the case.—*Ibid.*

THE JEWS.—The Senate of Hamburg have it in contemplation at one of the earliest meetings of the citizens, to propose a law to empower Jews to acquire freehold property in every part of the dominions of the city.—*Ibid.*

SALVAGE OF LE TELEMAQUE.—Accounts from Quillebœuf, of the 8th instant, mention that at noon on that day the hull of the Télémaque had been raised to the surface of the water, and that Mr. Taylor, the engineer, who so ably superintended the operation, had sent into town for the implements necessary to take the vessel asunder. The naval Commissioner of Honfleur proceeded, on that day, to Quillebœuf, to preside at the extraction of the property which may be on board, one-fifth of which is to be paid into the reserve fund of the Invalides of the Navy.—*Times.*

SURVEY OF THE ORKNEYS.—The Mastiff surveying vessel has been for some time employed in taking a survey of the Orkneys. The survey of the main land, and all the isles to the south of it, is already completed; and the vessel left Kirkwall, last week for the purpose of proceeding with that of the north islands. Two or three seasons will be required yet, before the survey will be finished.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

SARDINIA AND CORSICA.—The *Gazette des Tribunaux* quotes a letter from Sartene, Corsica, dated the 26th ult., stating that the Sardinian Government having resolved on vigorously enforcing the treaty for the reciprocal extradition of criminal offenders, concluded some years ago with France, upwards of 350 Corsican runaways had fled from the Sardinian dominions, and returned to their native country. The *Gazette des Tribunaux* then proceeds to show the effect of that invasion, and of the relentlessness with which the wretched men are hunted down by the Gendarmerie. In one case two bandits, father and son, were killed by the Gendarmes sent in pursuit of them; in another, an individual brigand. The details are revolting.—*Pat.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Political Department, Camp Delhi, the 11th Feb.* 1843.

The Governor General having received from the Resident at Gwalior, intelligence of the demise, on the 7th instant, of His Highness Junkojee Rao Scindiah, has been pleased to direct, that minute guns, to the number of 27, corresponding with the age of the deceased, be fired in honour of his memory, at the principal Military stations in Bengal and the North Western Provinces.

The Governor General has also received information of the adoption, by the widow of the late Maharajah, with the assent of the chiefs and people, of Bhugeerut Rao, the person nearest in blood to the late Maharajah. The title assumed by His Highness will hereafter be made known, and orders will then be issued for paying the accustomed honours on His Highness' accession.

*8th February*, 1843.

Capt. J. R. Richardson, of the 57th Regiment N. I., has been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Governor General's Agent in Bundelcund and the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

*11th February*, 1843.

Lieutenant S. G. G. Orr, of the 23d M. N. I., has been placed at the disposal of the Resident at Hydrabad for employment in the Nizam's Service.

*14th February*, 1843.

The Services of Lieut. G. Harvey, 2d Madras European Lt. Infantry, and Lieut. T. Clerk, 34th Madras Native Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Commissioner in Mysore, from the 7th January.

J. THOMASON,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Govr. Genl.*

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*7th February*, 1843.

Mr. W. H. Benson to be Civil and Session Judge of Futtehpore.

Mr. H. S. Boulderson to be ditto of Goruckpore.

Mr. H. Lushington to be ditto of Moradabad.

Mr. C. Macsween to officiate for Mr. Lushington on leave.

Major W. H. Sleeman to be Commissioner of the Saugor Division.

Mr. C. M. Caldecott to be Civil and Sessions Judge of the Saugor Division.

Mr. W. S. Cunninghame to Officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Cawnpore until the arrival of Mr. Allen.

Mr. C. Allen to be Magistrate and Collector of Cawnpore.

Mr. D. F. McLeod to be Magistrate and Collector of Benares.

Mr. A. P. Currie to be Magistrate and Collector of Mirzapore, continuing to officiate as Judge of Mirzapore.

Mr. H. Armstrong to be Magistrate and Collector of Azimghur.

Mr. H. B. Harington to be Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore, continuing to officiate as Judge of Jounpore.

Mr. J. A. Craigie to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Agra.

Mr. F. R. Davidson to be do. do. of Etawah.

Mr. R. H. S. Campbell to be do. do. of Benares, officiating as Magistrate and Collector until the arrival of Mr. D. McLeod, at present on sick leave.

*10th February*, 1843.

Uhmud Hussun Khan, Sudder Ameen of Moradabad, during the Mohurrum Vacation.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. M. H. Court, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Etawah, in Orders of the 27th December last, is cancelled.

*13th February*, 1843.

Kurreem Oollah, Principal Sudder Ameen of Agra, during the Mohurrum Vacation.

Mahomed Jumeeloodeen Khan, Sudder Ameen of Goorgaon, during the Mohurrum Vacation.

*14th February*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General for the N. W. Provinces is pleased to make the following appointments in the Subordinate branch of the Medical Services.

Mr. F. DeCruze to be Sub Asst. Surgeon of Budaon.

Baboo Tarachund Pyne ditto ditto of Moradabad.

Baboo Gobind Chunder Doss ditto ditto of Shajehanpore.

Baboo Sateowry Dutt ditto ditto of Ferozepore.

Baboo Sumachurn Dey ditto ditto of Loodianah.

Baboo Chunder Sicker Holdar ditto ditto of Umballa.

R. N. C. HAMILTON.
*Secy. to the Govt. N. W. P.*

*13th February*, 1843.

Messrs. H. F. James and G. P. Shakespear, of the Civil Service, have reported their departure to Europe on board the Steam Ship "India," which Vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 11th February, 1843.

The Reverend J. C. Proby, a Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, has reported his departure to Europe on board the Steam Ship "India," which Vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 11th February, 1843.

Messrs. Alan Swinton and John Curry Moore, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors, Members of the Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported their arrival at the Presidency, the former on the 6th and the latter on the 7th February 1843.

*1st February*, 1843.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to direct that the following Extract, para. 14, of a letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Government of India, No. 6, under date the 28th October 1842, be published in the Calcutta Gazette for the information of the Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment.

We also authorize you to grant to Chaplains retiring on Pensions, after eighteen years service, the option of receiving their Pensions in India.

*18th February*, 1843.

The following Disposition List of Furloughs is published for the Information of Registered Applicants consequent upon the Expiry of Mr. F. Stainforth's Furlough.

BY EXPIRY.

Mr. F. Stainforth, 18th February 1843.

Mr. H. C. Hamilton admitted by Seniority.

*Furloughs that will be available by return or expiry to the 31st March*, 1843.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | F. Macnaghten,... ... ... | 22d February 1843. | |
| 2. | E. Deedes,... ... ... ... | Ditto | ,, |
| 3. | C. B. Quintin. ... ... ... | 28th Ditto | ,, |
| 4. | W. H. Woodcock, ... ... | 25th March | ,, |

*Furloughs to be allotted to Registered Applicants.*

1. A. C. Bidwell.
2. W. D. H. Routh.
3. W. H. Elliott.
4. W. J. Allen.

*15th February*, 1843.

Mr. E. J. Bolders, of the Civil Service, is reported qualified for the Public Service by proficiency in two of the Native Languages.

Mr. Elphinstone Jackson, attached to the College of Fort William, has been permitted to proceed to Dacca, and prosecute his study of the Oriental Languages at that station under the superintendence of the Revenue Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to attach Mr. E. J. Bolders, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the North Western Provinces.

Messrs. J. E. L. Brandreth, A. Seton-Karr and Vernon Schalch are reported qualified for the Public Service by proficiency in two of the Native Languages, but are permitted, at their own request, to remain attached to the College of Fort William for the purpose of continuing their studies in the Oriental languages for one year, from the date of their several arrivals, viz. till the 27th December, 12th of December and 12th of October 1843 respectively, or until further orders.

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal has been pleased to make the following appointments:

The Rev. A. Garstin to be Chaplain in Assam.

The Rev. J. N. Norgate to officiate as Chaplain at Dum-Dum, until the return of the Rev. H. Hutton from the Cape of Good Hope, or until further orders.

Mr. E. Jenkins, of the Civil Service, is reported qualified for the Public Service by proficiency in two of the Native Languages.

*22d February*, 1843.

The following Disposition List of Furloughs is published for the information of Registered Applicants consequent upon the Expiry of Messrs. F. Macnaghten and E. Deedes' Furloughs.

BY EXPIRY.

Mr. F. Macnaghten, 22d February 1843.
,, E. Deedes, ditto.
,, A. C. Bidwell admitted by Seniority.
,, W. D. H. Routh ditto.

*Furloughs that will be available by return or expiry to the 31st March* 1843.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | C. B. Quintin. ... ... ... | 28th February 1843. | |
| 2. | W. H. Woodcock,... ... ... | 25th March | ,, |

*Furloughs to be allotted to Registered Applicants.*

1. W. H. Elliott.
2. W. J. Allen.

Mr. W. Blunt resumed his seat in the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and in the Marine Board, on the 20th February, 1843.

Mr. R. N. Shore received charge of the office of Salt Agent at Pooree from Mr. H. C. Hamilton on the 14th February, 1843.

*15th February*, 1843.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to attach Mr. E. Jenkins, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

H. V. BAYLEY.
*Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*10th February*, 1843.

Mr. E. T. Trevor exercising powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Southern Division of Cuttack, for one month, from the 15th instant, on private affairs.

*14th February*, 1843.

Mr. D. Pringle to be Collector of Tirhoot, from the 5th instant, the date of Mr. J. E. Wilkinson's departure for Europe.

*15th February*, 1843.

Mr. C. W. Fuller, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Nuddea, for three days, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 30th ultimo.

*16th February*, 1843.

The Honourable R. Forbes to be Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, from the 11th instant, vice Mr. J. G. B. Lawrell.

Mr. G. C. Cheap to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Rajeshaye, from the 11th idem, vice Mr. C. G. Udny.

Mr. E. Lautour to be Magistrate of Bhaugulpore, from the 11th idem, ... } Vice Mr. H. F. James.
Mr. F. E. Read to be Collector of ditto from ditto, ... ... ... ... ... }

Mr. R. P. Harrison to be Magistrate of Midnapore, from ditto, vice Mr. G. T. Shakespear.

Mr. G. Loch to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of West Burdwan, from ditto, vice Mr. R. P. Harrison.

Mr. Loch will continue to officiate as Magistrate of Nuddea, until further orders.

Mr. A. Littledale to be Magistrate of Mymensing, from ditto, vice Mr. G. Loch.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

# MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Camp Delhi, 8th February,* 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to make the following appointments:

Major J. Byrne, of Her Majesty's 31st Foot, to be an Aide de-Camp on His Lordship's Personal Staff. The Appointment to have effect from the 1st instant.

Cornet S. C. A. Swinton, of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, to do duty with His Lordship's Body Guard.

Lieutenant W. L. Mackintosh, of the 43d Regiment Native Infantry, to be Superintendent of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Lieutenant F. S. Macmullen deceased.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to make the following Promotions in the Army Commissariat Department:

Lieutenant G. Newbolt, Deputy Assistant Commissary General of the 2d Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General of the 1st Class, vice Major C. Haldane promoted to a Regimental Majority.

Captain R. S. Tickell, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General of the 2d Class, vice Lieutenant Newbolt promoted.

Captain C. R. Gwatkin, at present Officiating, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, vice Captain Tickell promoted.

*Camp Delhi, 9th February,* 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to make the following appointments:

Brevet Major C. Marshall, of the 68th Regiment N. I., and a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to be an Assistant Adjutant General of Division, vice Thompson embarked for Europe.

Lieutenant R. D. Key, of the 2d Regiment, (Grenadiers) and a Deputy Judge Advocate General, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, vice Marshall.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to make the following appointments:

Captain W. M. Smyth, of the Engineers, Superintendent and Collector of Tolls, Nuddea Rivers, to take charge of the Berhampore Division of Public Works, in addition to those of his own appointment, during the absence of Brevet Captain B. W. Goldie.

Captain H. Goodwyn, Executive Engineer of the 1st or Dum-Dum Division, to officiate as Agent for Suspension Bridges, and Superintendent and Collector of Tolls, &c Circular and Eastern Canals, during the absence of Captain Boileau, on Sick Certificate.

Lieutenant H. H. Duncan, Executive Engineer of the Neemuch Division, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the 1st or Dum-Dum Division.

*Camp Delhi, 13th February,* 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to appoint Captain J. W. Robertson, of Engineers, to be Executive Engineer of the Delhi Division of Public Works. This Appointment to have effect from the 1st proximo.

The Governor General taking into consideration the inconvenience to which all officers at the new stations of Subathoo, Kussowlie, Umballa, Kotra and Nuraingpore, will be exposed through the necessity of providing themselves with residences, and deeming it to be a matter of much public concernment, that officers, and especially the younger officers, should not be placed under circumstances which may compel them to contract debts at an exorbitant interest, is pleased to make the following provisions:—

1. All officers desirous of borrowing money for the purpose of building residences for themselves at a new station, will, on application through the Executive Engineer, receive advances, not exceeding three years' tentage of their respective ranks, repayable with interest at five per cent. in three years, by the stoppage of their tentage, or of such portion thereof as may be sufficient to repay the loan with such interest.

2. In the event of the decease of any such officer, or of his being removed from the station before the whole sum borrowed by him shall have been so repaid, the remainder of the debt due by him shall be cancelled, and the residence built by him shall become the property of the Government, subject nevertheless, to the condition, that in the event of the decease of any such officer, his executors, or administrators, within three months after his decease, may, if they shall think fit, desire that the residence shall be put up to sale, and if the sum realized at such sale, shall be larger than the debt remaining due, the balance shall be paid to the estate of the officer deceased; but such residence shall not, without special authority, be sold at any such sale for any sum less than the amount of the remaining debt, which shall be specified in the advertisement of the sale.

3. A similar power of desiring a sale of the residence shall belong to an officer removed from a station before the payment of the whole debt incurred by him; but such desire must be expressed by such officer within one week after the receipt of the order for his removal, and the sale shall take place on conditions similar to those above annexed, to the sale of a residence at the desire of the executors of an officer deceased.

4. In all cases, the Executive Engineer shall examine the accounts of the sums expended in building, which shall be furnished, on honour, by the officer borrowing, and shall certify what sums have been *bona fide* so expended, and no *larger sum shall be advanced to any officer on loan than the* Executive Engineer shall so certify to have been expended.

5. The Executive Engineer will, in all cases, in which his other duties may not interfere, afford his aid to the officer building a residence with money so advanced, for the purpose of preventing overcharge, and ensuring good workmanship.

6. Where officers may have already borrowed money on their own private account, for the purpose of enabling them to build at the new stations, sums will still be advanced to them, on application through the Executive Engineer, for the purpose of paying off such loans and continuing the works commenced, subject to the same regulations as above expressed, for the examination of the accounts, and for the giving of a certificate by the Executive Engineer, that the whole sum borrowed has been duly applied to the sole purpose of building at the new station.

The necessary arrangements for issuing and recovering the advances herein authorised, will be made in the Financial Department.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India,

J. STUART, *Lt. Col.,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept. with the Governor General.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 17th February,* 1843.

No. 34 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alteration of Rank:

*Regiment of Artillery.*

2d Lieutenant William Poole Waddy to be 1st Lieutenant, vice 1st Lieutenant Alexander Christie killed in action, with rank from the 2d January 1843, vice 1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Edmund Buckle promoted.

1st Lieutenant George Elliot Voyle to rank from the 31 November 1842, vice 1st Lieutenant Alexander Christie killed in action.

*54th Regt. N. I.*

Lieutenant Henry Beresford Melville to be Captain of a Company, ... ... ... ...
Ensign Claud William Russell to be Lieutenant, ..
} From the 29th January 1843, in succession to Captain Robert Lee Barnett deceased.

*58th Regiment N. I.*

Captain and Brevet Major George Augustus Mee to be Major, ... ... ... ...
Lieutenant Isaac Jones to be Captain of a Company, ...
Ensign Robert Duffin to be Lieutenant, ... ... ...
} From the 3d February 1843, in succession to Major Charles Edward Davis retired.

*Medical Department.*

Assistant Surgeon Archibald Campbell Gordon to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon Charles Maxwell deceased, with rank from the 1st February 1843, vice Surgeon Robert Foley, M. D., retired.

Surgeon James Mainwaring Brander, M. D., to rank from the 26th January 1843, vice Surgeon Charles Maxwell deceased.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors as a Cadet of Infantry and an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment. The Cadet is promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

*Infantry.* *Date of arrival at Fort William.*

Mr. Henry King, ........................ 7th February, 1843.

*Medical Department.*

Mr. William Crozier, .................. 8th February, 1843.

Lieutenant James Douglas Moffat, of the 11th Regiment Light Cavalry, has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Fort William, 8th February, 1843.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough:

Major Andrew Spens, of the 74th Regiment N. I. ... ... ... } On account of private affairs.

Lieutenant Monckton Nowell Coombe, of the 35th Regiment Light Infantry, ... ... ... ...
Lieutenant Dunsany Mount-Charles Daniel Law, of the 56th Regiment Native Infantry, ...
} On Medical Certificate.

Surgeon Alexander Christie, of the Medical Department, ... } On Medical Certificate.

Major John McKenzie, of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, Superintendent of the Central Stud, has leave of absence, from the 15th instant to the 15th February 1844, to visit the Hills, on Medical Certificate.

Ensign George Beadnell, of the 37th Regiment N. I., has leave of absence, for six months, to visit Bombay, on Medical Certificate, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe on account of his health.

No. 35 of 1843.—Lieutenant C. L. Showers, of the 14th Regiment N. I., was appointed by the Right Honourable the Governor General, in the Political Department, under date the 22d December last, to officiate temporarily as an Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana.

Major Charles Thoresby, of the 68th Regiment N. I., was appointed by the Governor General in the Political Department, under date the 31st December last, to be Political Agent at Jeypore, from the 7th September last.

Lieutenant F. B. Wardroper, of the 25th Regiment N. I., attached to the Bundlecund Legion, obtained in the Political Department North Western Provinces on the 13th December last, leave of absence for three months, from the 15th idem, to visit the Presidency.

Captain H. M. Lawrence, of the Regiment of Artillery, was appointed in the Judicial and Revenue Department North Western Provinces, under date the 28th December last, to officiate as Superintendent of Deyra Dhoon and Mussooree.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained, in the Secret Department, under date the 6th ultimo, leave of absence for the periods specified, to bring up their accounts:

Brevet Captain Frederick Mackeson, of the 14th Regiment N. I., late Political Agent at Peshawur, for four months.

Assistant Surgeon Alexander Reid, of the Medical Department, late Assistant Political Agent at Peshawur, for two months.

Brevet Captain Edward James Robinson, of the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, was appointed in the Political Department N. W. P., on the 31st December last, Superintendent of the Bhuttee Territory, from the 7th September last, the date on which Major C. Thoresby vacated the Office.

Assistant Surgeon E. Fooker, attached to the Civil Station of Tipperah, obtained in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 16th ultimo, leave of absence for one month, on account of ill health, from the date on which he may be relieved from the Medical duties of his Station.

Assistant Surgeon T. R. Strover was appointed by the Governor General, in the Political Department, under date the 18th ultimo, to the Medical duties at Mundlaisir. The appointment to have effect from August last.

Captain H. M. Lawrence, of the Regiment of Artillery, was appointed in the Political Department N. W. P., under date the 19th ultimo, to be an Assistant to the Envoy at the Court of Lahore, stationed at Umballa.

Captain A. C. Rainey, of the 25th Regiment N. I., Assistant to the Political Agent at Subathoo, was placed in the Political Department, under date 26th ultimo, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Assistant Surgeon J. Lamb, attached to the Civil Station of Malda, obtained in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 30th ultimo, leave of absence for twenty days, on private affairs, under Section XI. of the Rules of the 29th January 1840, from the date on which he may quit his Station.

Assistant Surgeon C. W. Fuller, attached to the Civil Station of Nuddea, obtained in the same Department and date, leave of absence for twelve days, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, under Section XI. of the same Rules.

No. 37 of 1843.—In continuation of General Orders by the Honourable the President in Council, No. 9, of the 13th ultimo, it is directed that the present Complement of Non-Commissioned Officers of the Native Infantry of the Line be reduced by 1 Havildar and 1 Naick per Company in each Regular Regiment of the Armies of the three Presidencies, leaving the strength of Companies as per margin.

1 Subadar.
1 Jemadar.
5 Havildars.
5 Naicks,
2 Drummers.
90 Sepoys.

The Juniors of each Non-Commissioned grade in excess of the prescribed Complement will be borne as supernumeraries until they can, as vacancies occur, be brought on the Establishment.

No 38 of 1843.—Assistant Surgeon John Macpherson, of the Horse Artillery, Cawnpore, is placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal, in view to being appointed to the Medical Charge of Howrah, vice Assistant Surgeon Wrightson, placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

Assistant Surgeon Theodosius Cayley Hutchinson, just returned from Service in China, is placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal for the purpose of being placed in temporary charge of the Medical duties at Howrah.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough:

Brevet Captain Ernest Chas. Fras. Beaumont, of the 33d Regiment Native Infantry, ... ... ... ...
1st Lieut. Michael Dawes, of the Regiment of Artillery, ... ... ...
} On account of private affairs.

Lieut. George Cliffe Hutch, of the 57th Regiment N. I. ... ... } On Medical Certificate.

The Furlough to Europe on his private affairs, granted to Surgeon Frederick Harington Brett, of the Medical Department in General Orders, No. 26 of the 3d Instant, is commuted to Furlough, on Medical Certificate.

Lieutenant Frederick Joseph Harriott, of the 9th Regiment Light Cavalry, has leave of absence for two years, to proceed to New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, on Medical Certificate.

The leave of absence granted to Brevet Captain Ernest Charles Francis Beaumont, of the 33d Regiment N. I., in General Orders No. 268, dated the 16th December 1842, is extended to the 28th December last, the date of his return to Bengal.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence obtained by Captain John Villiers Forbes, of the Invalid Establishment, in General Orders, No. 80, of the 31st March 1841, is cancelled from the 14th ultimo, the date of his return to Bengal.

Surgeon Thomas Forest, of the Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company, from the 28th instant, on the Pension of his rank.

The Native Officers and Men who have been admitted to the 2d and 3d Classes of the Order of Merit, by General Orders, No. 14, dated the 20th ultimo, belong to the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, Shah Shoojah's Service, or Christie's Horse, and not to the 1st Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, as therein stated. The Order Books to be altered accordingly.

No. 39 of 1843.—The following Extract from the London Gazette, is published for general information:

"WAR OFFICE." *November 1st, 1842.*

MEMORANDUM.

The Commission of Brevet Major Alexander James Hadfield, of the 37th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to be Major in the Army in the East Indies, has been antedated to 5th July 1841.

No. 40 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

*Infantry.*

Major Charles Hamilton to be Lieutenant-Colonel, ... ... ... ... ... ... ...

*22d Regiment N. I.*

Captain Thomas Edmund Sampson to be Major, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ..
Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John Bullock to be Captain of a Company, ... ... ...
Ensign William Domett Morgan to be Lieutenant, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
} From the 8th February 1843, in succession to Lt. Col. William [illegible] deceased.

Beharee Lall is appointed a Sub-Assistant Overseer on a Salary of Rupees (35) Thirty-five per mensem, for employment on the Grand Trunk Road in the Allahabad Division, and under the orders of Lieutenant Sharp.

*22d February*, 1843.

No. 41 of 1843.—Captain Bulstrode Bygrave, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, who stands appointed to the situation of Pay Master at the Presidency and to the Queen's Troops, having reported his arrival, is directed to assume the duties of his Office.

W. M. N. STURT, *Major*,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 31st December*, 1842.

The following orders are confirmed :

The Regimental order issued on the 5th instant, by Lieut.-Colonel D. G. Scott, appointing Lieut. and Brevet Captain W. Cumberland to act as Adjutant to the left wing of the 11th N. I., during its separation from Regimental Head Quarters.

The order issued on the 8th instant, by Capt. S. Long, appointing Lieut. C. D'O. Atkinson to act as Adjutant to the left wing of the 40th N. I. during its separation from Regimental Head Quarters.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment.

73d Regt. of N. I.—Lieut. W. W. D. Voyle, of the 9th Regt. of Native Infantry, to be acting Interpreter and Quarter Master.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

5th Battalion Artillery.—1st Lieutenant G. P. Salmon, Adjutant and Quarter Master, from 1st November to 15th December, in extension, to enable him to join.

6th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieut. and Brevet Captain W. J. E. Boys Interpreter and Quarter Master, from 1st March 1843 to 1st January 1844, in extension, to remain at Almorah, on Medical Certificate.

43d Regiment Light Infantry.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. Jervis, from 1st January 1843 to 1st March 1843, to remain at Ferozepore, on Medical Certificate.

The following orders, issued by Lieutenant-Colonel D. G. Scott, commanding a detachment on service in Bundlekund, are confirmed.

Dated 5th December 1842.—Directing Assistant Surgeon A. Beale, of the Artillery, to remain at Chatterpore, and afford Medical aid to the sick of corps at that post.

Dated 6th December 1842.—Directing Assistant Surgeon W. K. McL. Rose, of the 11th Regiment of N. I., to afford Medical aid to the sappers and miners and Artillery of the detachment.

Dated 11th December 1842.—Directing Assistant Surgeon Rose, of the 11th Regt. of N. I., to make over Medical charge of the Company of sappers and miners to Assistant Surgeon Beale, of the Artillery.

The following orders are confirmed :

The order issued on the 14th instant, by Brigadier F. Young, commanding troops on service in Bundlekund, appointing Lieutenant C. C. Robertson, of the 11th Regiment of Native Infantry, to act as Brigade Quarter Master, during the absence from Brigade Head Quarters of Lieut. Prendergast

The Presidency Division Order of the 16th instant, directing Ensign E. G. Langmore, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 47th Regt. of N. I. proceeding to Benares.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 2d January*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed, under the Authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India :

The Garrison Order issued on the 8th of September last, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Eckford, commanding at Jellalabad, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. O'B. Ottley, of the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry, to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, vice Lieutenant W. R. Hillersdon, of the 53d Regiment of Native Infantry, reported sick.

The order issued on the 8th ultimo, by Major General J. Kennedy, C. B. commanding the Rajpootanah field force, placing the services of Lieutenant C. L. Showers, of the 14th Regiment of Native Infantry, at the disposal of Lieutenant-Colonel Sutherland, for the purpose of being employed as an officiating Assistant to the Governor General's Agent.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that the six Sepoys ordered to be sent to depot Battalions, to form a nucleus for the 10th Companies of corps respectively, shall be considered as forming a portion of those Companies, and returned accordingly.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :

84th Regt. N. I.—Captain F. S. Paterson, from 1st Jan. to 1st April to visit Kurnaul, and to join his Regiment at Cawnpore.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 3d January*, 1843.

The General Court Martial, of which Major General J. McCaskill, K. H., is President, will re-assemble at Head Quarters, at 1 o'clock P. M. to-morrow, for the trial of such prisoners as may be duly brought before it.

Major E. W. Bray, of Her Majesty's 39th Foot, is relieved from duty as a member of the above Court.

Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General, the 1st and 2nd Light Infantry Battalions will commence their march for Allahabad, on such day, and by such route, as will be communicated to their respective commanding officers by the Quarter Master General of the army. The different Companies, as they approach the stations where their Regiments are quartered, will be struck off the strength of the Light Infantry Battalions, and required to rejoin their proper corps.

The 1st Light Infantry Battalion will continue embodied until it reaches Allahabad, whence the remaining Companies will move, independently to their several stations.

The 2nd Light Battalion will be broken up, from the date on which it may be reduced to four Companies at its Head Quarters.

The staff Sergeant on the 1st Light Battalion will join the 4th Infantry levy at Cawnpore, and those of the 2d Light Battalion the 3d Infantry levy at Meerut, with which they will do duty in the grades they have at present acquired, until further orders.

The records of the 1st Light Battalion will be lodged in the office of the Fort Adjutant of Allahabad, and those of the 2d Light Battalion in the Meerut Brigade Office.

1st Lieutenant J. L. C. Richardson, of the 3d troop 1st Brigade of horse Artillery, is directed to relieve Lieutenant Dawes from the charge of No. 6 Light field battery, and to proceed in command of it to Delhi.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 4th January*, 1843.

With reference to General Orders by the Right Honourable the Governor General, of the 16th June last, His Excellency directs, that the ordnance, ordnance stores, harness, &c. belonging to the mountain train, shall be lodged in the Ferozepore Magazine, and the cattle made over to the Commissariat Department.

Major General G. Pollock, C. B., will appoint a field officer from the troops under his orders, a member of the General Court Martial, of which Major General J. McCaskill, K. H. is President, in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Pope reported sick.

The name and date of Commission, to be sent immediately to the Judge Advocate General, and the officer appointed required to attend the Court at 1 o'clock to-day.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

2d Regt. Grenadiers, Major H. W. Farrington, from 1st January to 1st July, to visit Soobathoo and the North Western hills.

Subordinate Medical Department. Hospital Steward R. Bean, H. M's. 13th Light Infantry, from 1st January to 31st January, to visit Meerut on Private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

3d Regt. Light Cavalry. Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sir E. A. Campbell, Kt. and C. B. from 3d Jan. to 3d July, to visit the Presidency on Medical Certificate.

1st European Light Infantry, Capt. A. W. Taylor, from 15th Jan. to 15th Aug. to visit Allahabad, and the Presidency, on private affairs.

6th Regiment Native Infantry, Captain J. H. Clarkson, from 1st January to 1st July, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

26th Regiment Light Infantry, Captain J. L. Taylor, from 1st January to 31st Jan., to visit Deyrah Dhoon, on private affairs.

53th Regiment Native Infantry, Captain N. A. Parker, 2d in command, Assam Light Infantry from 30th April to 1st November, to visit Almorah, on Medical Certificate.

62d Regiment Native Infantry, Lieutenant J. O. Hardisty, from 1st January to 1st July, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on Medical Certificate.

64th Regiment Native Infantry, Lieutenant E. S. Kennedy, from 20th January to 20th July, to visit Nusseerabad, on private affairs.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General*,
*Adjutant General of the Army*.

GENERAL ORDERS TO THE QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 5th January*, 1843.

1. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known :

84th Foot.—Ensign Thomas Horan, from the 41st Regiment of Foot, to be Ensign, vice Feildon. 29th December 1842.

2. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion :

63d Foot.—Lieutenant J. H. T. Hutchins, to be Captain by Brevet, in the East Indies only. 8th November 1841.

3. The detachment of Her Majesty's 44th Regiment, under the command of Captain Evans of that corps, will be attached to the 3d buffs, until further orders.

4 The leave of absence granted by His Excellency Lieut. General Sir T. McMahon, Bart. K. C. B. to the following officers, to England, for two years respectively, from the date of embarkation, at the recommendation of Boards of Medical Officers, is confirmed :

2d Foot, Captain Lyster ; 28th do. Quarter Master Kerr ; 40th do. Assistant Surgeon Macpherson.

5. Leave of absence is granted—

3d Light Dragoons.—Major Lockwood. Captain Unett and Lieutenant Forbes, to Bombay, for 3 months, and thence to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation.

16th Lancers.—Captain Bere, and Lieut. Mackinnon, do. do.

9th Foot.—Captains Ogle and Lushington, ditto ditto.

39th Foot.—Capt. Werge, ditto ditto.

40th Foot.—Major Hibbert, Lieutenants Eyres, Seymour and Carey, ditto ditto.

9th Foot.—Lieutenants Elmhirst, Lister and Walshe, to Calcutta, for 3 months, and thence to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation.

16th Lancers.—Captain Smith, to Bombay, for 3 months, and thence to England, for one year from the date of embarkation.

13th Light Infantry.—Brevet Major Wade, to Bombay, for 4 months, and thence to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation.

41st Foot.—Lieut. Madden, for 3 months, to Bombay, and to precede the Regiment to England.

3d Light Dragoons.—Lieut. Bowles, to Meerut, from the 2d to the 31st instant.

9th Lancers.—Lieutenant Anson, from the 25th December 1842, until the arrival of the 1st Division of the Regiment at Cawnpore.

9th Foot.—Captain Edmonds, to Simla, from the 1st January 1843, to 1st January 1844, on Medical Certificate.

28th Foot.—Lieut. Meacham, for 4 months, to enable him to join his Regiment.

39th Foot.—Lieut. Colvill, to Agra, from the 1st Jan. to the 28th Feb. 1843.

8th Highlanders.—Lieut. McAndrew, to Ferozepore, for 3 months, from the 23d December 1842.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
H. G. SMITH, *Major General*,
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India*.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 4th Jan.*, 1843.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :

Brevet Major J. B. Backhouse to the command of the supplementary troop of horse Artillery, vacant by the nomination of Captain Anderson, in General Orders by the Governor General, of the 23d ultimo, to be Agent for gunpowder at Ishapore.

Sirmoor Local Battalion.—Lieut. and Adjutant W. B. Lumley to be 2d in command, vice Fisher appointed commandant.

Lieut. Charles Reid, of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Adjutant, vice Lumley.

Surgeon J. Forsyth is posted to the 5th Regt. of Light Cavalry, but directed to continue in charge of the 1st Light Cavalry, until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon H. Bedborough, at present attached to the 1st European Light Infantry, is directed to join and do duty with Her Majesty's 16th Lancers.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint the following Assistant Surgeons to the Medical charge of the corps expressed opposite their respective names :

Assistant Surgeon E. Campbell, 2d Regiment, grenadiers.

Assistant Surgeon T. Thomson, M. D. detachment 27th Regt. N. I.

Assistant Surgeon R. H. L. Bird, 16th Regiment, grenadiers.

Assistant Surgeon C. A. Elderton, Kelat-i Ghilzie Regiment.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence ;

Artillery Regiment.—Brevet Capt. (Major) G. H. Macgregor, C. B., from 4th Jan., to 4th July, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

11th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Brevet Major J. Fraser, C. B. Honorary A. D. C. to the Right Honourable the Governor General, from 5th January to 5th April, to proceed towards Bombay, on Medical Certificate, in anticipation of the leave to Europe, for which he has made application, being granted. This cancels the remaining portion of the leave granted to him in G. O. of the 20th ultimo.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General*,
*Adjutant General of the Army*.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 5th Jan.* 1843.

The following orders are confirmed :

The Garrison Orders issued on the 24th and 25th of April last by Major General W. Nott, commanding at Candahar, the former directing Assistant Surgeon W. J. Loch, of the 43d, to afford Medical aid to the 42d Regiment of Native Infantry, and to the staff of the Garrison, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon J. H. Serrell ; and the latter directing the same officer to afford Medical aid to the sick of the Bengal and Bombay detachments of European Artillery, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Gerrard.

The Regimental order issued on the 7th of September last, by Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Richmond, appointing Lieutenant T. H. Shum to act as Adjutant to the left wing of the 33d Native Infantry, during its absence from the Head Quarters of the Regt.

The Ferozepore Station Order of the 23d ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon J. Macrae, M. D. to do duty with the 55th Regt. of N. I.

The Regimental Order of the 28th ultimo, by Captain G. Burney appointing Lieutenant J. Waterfield to act as Adjutant to the 38th Light Infantry, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain A. C. Dewar transferred to the 37th Native Infantry.

The Bareilly Station Order of the 23d ultimo appointing Capt. H. N. Pepper to the charge of the 4th Company 7th Battalion of Artillery.

Captain C. McF. Collins, of the invalid establishment, is with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside at Mussoorie and draw his pay and allowances from the Meerut pay office.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

Artillery Regiment.—Major T. Lumsden, C. B. from 1st January, to 4th November to remain at Futtehgurh, and to visit Simlah, on Medical Certificate. This cancels the leave granted in Government General Orders of the 7th of October last.

26th Regiment Light Infantry.—Major George Huish, from 5th January, to 5th April, to proceed towards Bombay, in anticipation of the furlough for which he has applied being granted.

42d Regiment Light Infantry.—Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master J. S. Knox, from 25th December to 25th April 1843, to proceed towards Bombay, in anticipation of the sanction of Government.

With reference to General Orders by the Right Honourable the Governor General, dated the 16th June last, incorporating a portion of the troops of the late Shah Shoojah with the Bengal Native army, and in furtherance of instructions subsequently communicated, the following measures are ordered to be adopted for disposing of the men of Broadfoot's corps of sappers :

All tools, stores, spare arms, and ammunition, will be lodged in the Ferozepore Magazine.

All establishments not required for the two Companies to be added to the Bengal sappers, are to be immediately discharged, and the pay of all establishments retained is to be reduced, from the 1st instant, to the scale of the above corps.

The details intended to form the two supplementary Companies of sappers and miners will march to Delhi, under the command of Major G. Broadfoot, where they will be made over to Captain B. Y. Reilly, their accounts of pay and clothing having been previously adjusted.

The Goorkahs entertained for Broadfoot's sappers, as well as those belonging to the late 4th Regiment of Shah Shoojah's force, who have since joined the former corps, are to be left at Ferozepore, under the charge of Captain T. P. Walsh and Lieutenant J. C. Haughton, late Adjutant of the latter Regiment, with a view to the accounts of the men being settled.

The Deputy Pay-master with Major General G. Pollock's force will disburse to Major Broadfoot, on his duplicate receipt, the sum of Company's Rupees thirty-five thousand, seven hundred and sixty-one, on account of the pay and allowances, donation batta, and arrears, due to the sappers, to be hereafter adjusted.

A return showing the details proceeding to join the sappers and miners at Delhi, and of the Goorkahs remaining under the charge of Captain Walsh, is to be immediately prepared, and transmitted to the Adjutant General of the army.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 6th Jan.* 1843.

All the purposes for which the army of reserve was assembled having been accomplished, the Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to direct, that the troops composing it, and the forces under the command of Major Generals G. Pollock, C. B. and W. Nott, may be ordered to proceed to the destinations which have been assigned to them.

All staff appointments created for the army of reserve, or for service with the forces commanded by the before named General officers, (the two Deputy Pay-masters and the officer who had charge of Major General Nott's Treasure chest excepted) are to cease, from the 10th instant, and the officers holding them will return to their ordinary duties.

Officers who were withdrawn from staff situations for Regimental duty with the above forces and with the reserve, are permitted to return to their appointments, provided they may not be required to give evidence before any of the Courts now sitting or about to be assembled.

The General Court Martial, of which Major General J. McCaskill, K. H. is President, will reassemble at Head Quarters, at 12 o'clock, (noon) to-morrow for the trial of Private Murphy, of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry and all such prisoners as may be duly brought before it:

Lieutenant R. D. Kay, Deputy Judge Advocate General, will conduct the proceedings.

At a General Court Martial held in Camp Ferozepore on the 30th day of Dec. 1842, Capt. Andrew Fisher, of the 35th Native Light Infantry Regiment, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—" For highly unbecoming conduct, in the following instances:

" 1st Instance. In having appeared in a disgraceful state of intoxication, on the public road, between seven and nine o'clock, on the morning of the 24th October 1842, through which he became subjected to the necessity of being conveyed home to his tent in a dooly.

" 2d Instance. In having, through intoxication, rendered himself incapable of performing the duty of superintending officer of a Native Regimental Court Martial, at Jellalabad, in the forenoon of the same day, for which duty he had been duly warned.

" 3d Instance. In having on the same day, when the said Court Martial had assembled, after he had been relieved from the duty of Superintending Officer, made his appearance in Court, under excitement from intoxication interrupted the proceedings, so as to render an adjournment necessary; and made use of insubordinate language with reference to the officer commanding the 35th Native Light Infantry Regiment."

Finding.—" The Court, having maturely weighed and considered the evidence in support of the charges against the prisoner Captain Andrew Fisher, of the 35th Native Light Infantry Regiment, his defence, and the evidence adduced in support of it, is of opinion, that he is,

" On the 1st instance of the charge, not guilty,

" On the 2d instance of the charge, not guilty.

" On the 3d instance of the charge, guilty, with exception of the words " from intoxication," of which they do acquit him.

Sentence.—" The Court sentence the prisoner Captain Andrew Fisher of the 35th Native Light Infantry Regiment, to be suspended from rank, pay and allowances, for a period of three (3) months."

Confirmed,

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General, and Commander-in-Chief.*

*5th January*, 1843.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 7th Jan.* 1843.

1. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs that when Regiments are ordered to proceed, by water, to the upper provinces, Pay-masters would so arrange their drafts upon the Collectors as to prevent the necessity of paying in specie, to Captains of troops and companies, more than one month's pay for their men.

The Major of Brigade at Fort William will observe the same rule, with all detachments proceeding, by water, to the upper provinces, in making advances to officers commanding them.

Commanding officers of Regiments, and detachments, are held responsible that no more public money remains in possession than is absolutely necessary, as His Excellency can only recommend to the favourable consideration of Government such claims for losses, as are founded upon the strict obedience of this order.

2. A General Committee of subscribers to the Military widow's fund, will assemble at 11 o'clock, on Monday morning the 9th instant, at the mess tent of H. M's. 3d Buffs, to take into consideration the case of Mrs. Taylor, widow of Major Taylor, H. M's. 13th Light Infantry.

President—Major Clunie, Her Majesty's 3d buffs.

Members—2 Captains, Her Majesty's 3d buffs: 1 Captain, Her Majesty's 9th Regiment: 1 Captain, Her Majesty's 31st Regt.

The commanding officers of Her Majesty's 3d, 9th and 31st Regiments, are requested to forward the names of the Captains required for this duty, to Major Clunie, the President of the Committee.

Lieutenant Wood, Adjutant Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, will submit the application, and give such information to the Committee as the rules of the fund require.

3. The following orders are confirmed:

By Major General Walker, commanding the Meerut Division, dated the 23d ultimo, appointing Capt. Bulkeley, 31st Foot, to the command of the depot of that Regiment: and directing Assistant Surgeon Gahan, 9th Foot, to receive Medical charge of the depots at Meerut from Assistant Surgeon Wells, and, Assistant Surgeon Jenkins, 31st Foot, to do duty with the same.

By Lieutenant Knowles, commanding a detachment of the 3d Light Dragoons, dated the 19th ultimo, appointing corporal Lenon to act as Sergeant.

4. Leave of absence is granted—

3d Foot.—Captain McKie, for 2 months from the 25th instant.

Captain Rouse, from the 9th instant, to the 31st March next.

Lieut. Browne, from the 10th instant, to the 15th March next.

13th Light Infantry.—Capt. King, from the 20th instant to the 1st March; Lieut. the Honourable E. I. W. Forester, for one month, to remain at Ferozepore.

84th Foot.—Ensign Horan, for 4 months from the 29th ultimo to enable him to join his Regiment.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Marriages.—Jan. 23. At Gwalior, Mr. James Hearne, to Miss Maria Angelica, the eldest daughter of Mr. John Caldeira.—Feb. 17. At Singhia, Tirhoot, Basil Ronald Muirhead, Esq. of Azimghur, to Emma, youngest daughter of Harold Fitzgerald, Esq.—18. At Calcutta, C. L. Horner, Esq. of the Calcutta Riding Academy, to Mrs. Caroline Dunn, eldest daughter of the late John Urquhart, Esq. of the Old Calcutta Mint.—20. At Calcutta, Mr. John Morris, to Anne Catherine Johnson, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Daniel Johnson.—At Calcutta, Mr. John James Llewellyn, to Miss Catherine Winter.

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Births.—Jan. 23. At Benares, the lady of Captain G. Short, 45th Regt. N. I. of a son.—6. At Cawnpore, the lady of Captain George Campbell, Horse Artillery, of a daughter.—8. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. Macpherson, 22d Regt. N. I. of a son.—11. At Chinsurah, the lady of Decimus Jenkins, Esq. of a daughter, still-born.—12. At Tezpore, the lady of Captain Henry Fequett, 2d in command of Assam Sebundy Corps, of a daughter.—16. At Cossipore, Mrs. Kenny, wife of T. J. Kenny, Esq. of a daughter.—At Calcutta, the lady of W. Palmer, Esq. Assistant to the Civil Architect, Fort William, of a son.—19. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. C. A. Beaumont, H. C. Marine, of a son.—At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. James Chambers, of a son.—20. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. N. A. Chick, of a son.—21. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Payne, of a son.—At Calcutta, Mrs. George Kilby, of a daughter.

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Deaths.—Jan. 9. At Calcutta, Master Charles Arnold, son of Captain George Burney, 33th Regt. N. I.—Feb. 12. At Pikeparrah, Elliot, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Hills, of Neechindpore, Kishnagaur, aged 1 year and 4 days.—13. At Berhampore, Julia Adelaide, the wife of Henry Blaker Thompson, Esq. aged 20 years, 5 months and 10 days.—16. At Calcutta, Thomas Thompson, Esq. aged 64 years.—17. At Calcutta, Mrs. Matilda Lithgow.—19. At Berhampore, Henry John Tucker, Esq. M. D. of the 21st Regt. N. I.—21. At Calcutta, Richard, the infant son of Mr. Payne.—At Calcutta, Mr. John Clark, of the firm of Messrs. Ahmuty, Clark and Co. aged 32 years.—At Barrackpore Park, Mrs. Susan Hudson, wife of Mr. J. Hudson, aged 32 years.

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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 20. The English Ship Levingston, W. Rickerty, from Madras 7th February.—The English Ship Pekin, R. Laing, from Madras 29th January.

—— 21. The English Ship Westmoreland, J. Brigstock, from Hong-Kong 28th December.

—— 23. The English Ship William Wilson, F. Hawkins, from Penang 30th January.—The English Barque Isabella, G. Sinclair, from Covelong 27th January.—The American Ship John N. Gossler, N. Christopher, from Philadelphia 25th August.—The American Ship Rouble, F. Proctor, from Boston 23d October.—The English Schooner Nuteur, J. W. Wright, from London 5th October, and the Cape of Good Hope 11th December.

—— 24. The English Barque Alibi, T. Gardner, from Singapore 20th January and Rangoon 10th February.—The English Ship Runnymede, A. Mactaggart, from Madras 30th January.—The English Ship Kilblain, J. Shaw, from Greenock 28th September.—The English Ship Thames, J. Baker, from Madras 3d February.

—— 25. The English Barque Duke of Portland, G. Hamlin, from Greenock 1st October.—The Portuguese Barque Marquis of Hastings, A. A. da Silva, from Macao 1st January, and Singapore 3d February.

—— 26. The English Barque Weraff, T. Hunt, from China 7th January and Singapore 2d February.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

Per Pekin.—Dr. Thomas Veitch.

Per John N. Gossler.—Messrs. K. E. Merrillew, G. E. Briton and W. McMurtria.

Per Rouble.—Jos. S. Hills, Esq. Supercargo.

Per Isabella.—Lieut. Colonel J. Harris.

Per William Wilson from Singapore.—Mrs. Morton, and Captain Morton. From Penang.—R. Hall, Esq.

Per Kilblain from Greenock.—Messrs. James Sheira, Robert Williamson, and W. Stewart, merchants, and Miss Walker.

Per Alibi from Singapore.—Mr. W. Hancock, Mariner.

Per Duke of Portland.—G. Gogerly, Esq.

Per Marquis of Hastings.—Q. Da Silva and Antonio Silveira, Esqrs.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

Per Lord Auckland for London.—Captain Pigott, Lieutenants H. Eager, W. P. Park, R. F. Synge, and Whitery, Ensign R. C. Demontomary, Assistant Surgeon Brush, and 105 men and 27 invalids H. M's. 26th Regt.

Per Queen for London.—Smyth, commanding Officer of Troops, Heckett, Brett, Surgeon, in charge of Troops; Munny, Esq. and 94 invalids, 8 women, and 23 children.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

## EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL AGENCY.

### MR. PARKE PITTAR

HAVING arranged the formation of an Agency, the particular object of which will be the transaction of affairs, connected with this country and Europe, begs to offer his services to the community of India, *in any way* they can be rendered available.

A peculiar and important feature in the Agency now established, will consist in the annual return of Mr. P. Pittar to India. Taking advantage of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam Vessels, he purposes re-visiting Calcutta about the latter end of every October, and returning to Europe about the middle of the following February, thus affording to persons entrusting the management of their affairs to his care, the opportunity of a *personal conference and explanation* of their views and intentions,—an advantage in the transaction of affairs of a complicated, or family nature, the greatness of which need not be commented upon.

A long residence in India, combined with an intimate knowledge of almost every description of manufactured article, and its various manufacturers, rendering him peculiarly fitted for the office of Agent to persons procuring their supplies or other articles, such as Table Equipages, Philosophical and Optical Instruments, Books, Maps, Sporting Apparatus, Musical Instruments, Military Equipments, Wines, &c. &c. *direct from Europe*, he offers them his services with every confidence that his selections will give the most perfect satisfaction, whether as regarding quality, cheapness, or adaptation to the climate; but in the execution of these commissions, a previous remittance for their full amount, or reference for payment, will invariably be required.

Every article purchased through this Agency will be most minutely examined previous to its being packed and the same care under every circumstance, taken, as if persons were themselves individually present and superintending. Packages of a large size will, as usual, be shipped by fast-vessels to their destined port; but those of smaller dimensions, will, (unless otherwise instructed,) be sent through the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Office, *Overland*: thus enabling persons in most instances to receive their orders fully executed within four months from the date of the transmission of their instructions.

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Letters to the address of Mr. Parke Pittar, European and Oriental Agency Office, London, will meet with the most prompt attention.

Reference in Calcutta, R. J. Lattey, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Lattey, Brothers and Co.

## THE URDU GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE Urdu Government Gazette is published, under the authority of Government, every Tuesday morning, and contains—in the English and Urdu languages—the Drafts of Acts, the Acts when passed; the Constructions of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut; the Circular Orders of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, and of the Sudder Board; the Civil Appointments made by the Agra Government; and the Appointments of Moonsiffs by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut; as well as all Government Notifications, of whatever kind.

The subscription is 12 Rupees a year, payable in advance.

All applications should be addressed to the *Editor*, at Agra.

A second edition of the above, in English and Urdu, applicable to the Bengal and Behar Provinces, is also published every Friday morning, and may be had separately on the same terms.

*Agra, 3d January*, 1843.

STOCK MARKET.—Company's Paper in the 4 and 5 per cent. loans—Shares in the Bank of Bengal and Union Bank—Bills on H. M.'s Treasury at 30 days' sight—Navy Bills—Colonial Bank Bills on the Directors in London—Bills under Letters of Credit—and other good Commercial bills of Exchange, *at the rate of the day.*

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No. 16, Writers' Buildings.

## CIRCULAR.

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RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

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In offering these Goods for Cash, the Proprietor is enabled to sell them at 25 per cent. less than could be afforded, were credit allowed; as the expense of Bill-collecting and losses from deaths, &c., fully amount to that per-centage.

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*Calcutta, 22d February*, 1843.

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MR. FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN, of the Bengal Civil Service, will join me in Partnership on the 1st of January next, and our business as East India Merchants and Agents will, from that date, be conducted under the Firm of "BEATTIE & Co."

(Signed) ALEXANDER BEATTIE.

*Austin Friars, London, 28th of Dec.* 1842.

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From one to two tea spoonfuls is a dose for a child according to its age, and one to two table spoonfuls for an adult according to constitution.

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EGLINTON, McCLURE AND CO.

*Calcutta, 17th December*, 1842.

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In Cases containing 3 Dozens, in Quarts and Pints.

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*Calcutta, 17th December*, 1842.

### THE EVANGELIST.

*A Monthly Magazine, printed in English and Bengalee, in 16 octavo pages. Price 4 As. monthly.*

THE sole object of this Magazine is the benefit of the Native Christians in Bengal. We hope therefore that Missionaries will aid us by their subscriptions and contributions, and supply us with such Essays, Sermons, Obituary Notices, and Religious and other Intelligence as may be considered generally beneficial; and that they will encourage the Native Members of their Churches to do the same.

Subscribers' names and all contributions will be thankfully received by MR. JOHN ROBINSON, at SERAMPORE.

### TO THE MESSES OF H. M. AND THE H. COMPANY'S SERVICE.

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MESSRS. EGLINTON, McCLURE & CO.

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IT is proposed to publish, by subscription, a work, in Eight Books, blank verse, to be entitled PARADISE, OR THE INVISIBLE WORLD.

BY W. ROBINSON, *Baptist Missionary.*

The Work treats on the state of disembodied souls, both that of the saved, and that of the lost; but chiefly on the state of happy souls.

It is a commonly received opinion among Protestants, that disembodied souls go at once to Heaven or Hell; but this opinion appears to some, and to the author among others, to be unsupported by Scripture. The doctrine taught in Scripture seems to be that of an intermediate state; not a purgatory, nor a state of probation; but a state of rest and happiness for the righteous, and of misery for the wicked; while Heaven and Hell seem reserved till after the resurrection and the judgment. The righteous, it is believed, will not enter Heaven till they all enter it together at the invitation: "Come ye blessed of my Father," &c. nor the wicked enter Hell, till they all enter it together, when the Great Judge shall say: "Depart ye cursed into everlasting fire," &c.

The arguments in favour of an intermediate state, and replies to the objections usually brought against that state are limited to the Second Book; so that those, who differ in opinion from the author, may, it is believed, read the other parts of the work without finding any thing materially different from their own views of the state of departed souls.

The author is quite ready to acknowledge, that the doctrine of an intermediate state is a non-essential; and he has treated it as such; but as truth is preferable to error, even in non-essentials, he has thought the subject of sufficient importance to be laid before his fellow-Christians for their consideration; and he hopes, that his manner of handling it will not inflict the least wound on the feelings of those, who differ from him.

The advocacy of this doctrine was but a part, and that not even the main part of the object, which the author proposed to himself; his chief object was that of calling the attention of his fellow-christians to the great concerns of another world, and thus promoting their spirituality of mind; and he ventures to hope, and his hope is corroborated by the testimony of a few plain christians, that have seen the whole manuscript or parts of it, that the serious reader will not peruse the work without some spiritual advantage.

*** *The work will be printed in Demy 8vo. and will contain about 400 pages. Price bound in cloth 6 Rupees.*

*Persons desirous of subscribing to the work are requested to send their names and address to the Rev.* J. THOMAS, *Baptist Mission Press, or to the Serampore Press, or to Mr.* JOHN ROBINSON, *at Serampore.*

Any letters, whether containing Correspondence or orders for this Paper, directed to the Editors of the *Friend of India*, and sent to Messrs. Thacker and Co., Messrs. Ostell and Co., the Rev. J. Thomas, Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta, or Mr. P. S. D'Rozario, No. 5, Tank Square, Calcutta, will reach the Editors at Serampore, early on the following morning.

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☞ Subscriptions will be received at *Madras*, by Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and Co.; at *Bombay*, by Messrs. LECKIE and Co.; and in *London*, by Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co. 7, Leadenhall Street.

# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

*PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.*

No. 427. Vol. IX.] SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, MARCH 9th, 1843. {Price 2 Co's. Rs. monthly, or 20 Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.



ABOLITION OF THE LOTTERIES.—We are happy to learn that the Government of Bengal has at length resolved to abolish the state Lotteries. The question was placed by previous discussions in such a position that the final discontinuance of the Lottery could not be effected without positive instructions from the home authorities. But the Government of Bengal has had sufficient evidence of the pernicious effects of the public lotteries, by the encouragement they gave to a spirit of gambling in the community, and to the formation of idle and dissipated habits, to feel justified in at once suspending them, pending a reference to the Court of Directors. Unless therefore the Court should send out peremptory orders to revive them, the last lottery will be emphatically *the last*, and society will be delivered altogether from this pest. This resolution possesses the greater merit in as much as it has been adopted at a time when the lotteries, under the able management of Capt. Hyde, had become unusually profitable. The sacrifice of revenue which the Government has makes to the public interests of the community, does not fall short of a lakh of Rupees a year. In common with every well-wisher of the country we rejoice at the manly determination which has been adopted; but we are also not without our own particular source of gratification. We had occasion lately to observe that the local authorities had generally taken the lead in those measures which have conferred great benefits on the country; and that to the authorities in England had been left the agreeable duty of giving them the stamp of their authority. The present movement affords another corroboration of this fact.

We cannot for a moment suppose, that when the Lotteries have been once suspended, the Court of Directors will dream of restoring them to life and activity. They will, we are confident, need no stimulus from her Majesty's Ministers on such an occasion. If any such stimulus is required, a Cabinet, of which the Earl of Ripon,—who abolished the lotteries in England—is a member, will not hesitate to apply it. But we do the Court great injustice by indulging even the remotest suspicion that they will fail to support Mr. Bird in this salutary measure. We look however for more than a cold assent to the abolition in Leadenhall Street. We trust the Court will send out positive instructions to prevent by a legislative enactment, the projection of private lotteries. Unless prohibited by law, the spirit of gambling will find vent in the establishment of private lotteries. At the time when state lotteries were abolished by Act of Parliament, a statute had been in force for more than a hundred years which declared *all lotteries public nuisances*, and imposed a penalty of 500*l.* on every proprietor of a private lottery and 20*l.* on each adventurer. When therefore Parliament refused to pass the usual annual Act for the state lotteries, they ceased at once throughout England. We require the same protection for the interests of morality in this country which existed in England, and we trust that the present measure will be consummated by an Act, declaring *all lotteries public nuisances* and imposing a penalty on the projectors.

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THE NEW LAW RESPECTING THE SITTINGS OF THE SUDDER COURT.—The *Hurkaru* gave us rather a long article in his issue of the 25th of last month in condemnation of the law which has just been enacted regarding the sittings of the Judges in the Sudder Court. He introduces his article by a remark, that two Acts involving *great* changes in the practice of the Sudder Court have been passed in one day, which is "an evidence of that love of novelty which Lord Auckland characterized as a radical vice in Indian legislation." It is somewhat singular that one of these Acts was prepared under His Lordship's own eye,—with the view doubtless of affording an illustration of that vice in his own career of legislation. The *Hurkaru* then takes a discursive view of the changes which have been made in the fiscal arrangements of Government, and in the department of Criminal justice, but we have failed to discover any possible connection between these changes and the Act under discussion. He then proceeds to affirm that "every meddling official, who is above doing his own work, aims to distinguish himself by proposing some alteration in the existing system." Not knowing which of the functionaries of Government this compliment is intended to fit, we are unable to appreciate its accuracy. The article proceeds to assert that "drafts of Acts are seen in every issue of the *Calcutta Gazette*, and though many of them get addled from want of the genial warmth of authority, not a few are duly hatched to the great delight of the chuckling parents." We have had the curiosity to examine the pages of the *Calcutta Gazette*, and find that the number of Acts proposed during the last year in reference to this Presidency amount only to 23 of which not a fourth remain as yet under consideration. We find moreover that all the Acts passed by the Legislative Council during the last ten years for eighty millions of people, fall far short of the statutes of a single Session of the Imperial Parliament.

Our contemporary having told us that the new Act involved *great* changes, proceeds to exemplify the assertion by stating that the only change effected by the new Act is to bring back the practice of the Court to the rule which was established in 1810, and which was laid aside four years after, and has been resumed after the lapse of thirty years; and that the difference between the old and the new practice is simply that a case must be heard by three judges sitting together, instead of being sent from judge to judge in quest of a majority. This is plain fact; only we find it somewhat difficult to discover wherein the *greatness* of this small change lies. When our contemporary goes on to affirm that "the object of these several mutations has ever and solely been *economy*," he speaks somewhat enigmatically. It is very possible that he may be referring to economy of time, and indeed this interpretation is supported by the next sentence in which he says, "we remark a desire to prevent a *waste of the time* of any single judge." And if our contemporary had looked a little more closely into the matter, perhaps he would also have found reason to commend the arrangement for the saving it effects of the time of the suitor, as well as of the judge. It must be self-evident that a suitor who has his cause finally decided before three judges sitting together, will be a gainer in point of time over the suitor who has the same cause to plead at three distinct periods before three several judges.

Our contemporary further observes, that "it might be supposed that the new Act provided for a medium between the merely economical, and the public satisfaction system," but the remarks on this subject which stretch through two paragraphs do not appear even in his own opinion to be altogether germane to the matter in hand, for we find him informing his readers after having got through three fourths of the article, that he had now come to "that feature of the new law which is peculiar to it." We need not therefore stop to examine how far the Act provides this "medium between the merely economical and the public satisfaction system;" but will pass at once to "the peculiar feature" of the new Act. On this ground however we have little to add to the remarks we offered in June last, when the draft of the Act was originally published.

It is a rule in the Sudder Adawlut, the Court of final appeal at this Presidency, that no decision of an inferior Court can be reversed except by the concurrence of two Judges. It has been the practice of the Court therefore, whenever a single Judge hearing an appeal saw reason to upset a decree of a lower tribunal, for him to hear the case and record his opinion, and then to make it over for a re-hearing to a second Judge. If he failed to agree in every particular with the decision of the first Judge, it was referred to a third. It frequently happened that the third Judge differed from the other two, and it then went before a fourth. The *Hurkaru* states, that a suit has thus been actually heard in succession before *seven* Judges,—to which we may add, and without any satisfactory result; in as much as all the seven differed in some one point from each other, and the cause, after having made the circuit of the bench in Calcutta, was sent up to the bench at Allahabad.

The absurdity of this course of procedure is so very manifest, as to make any attempt to expose it almost redundant. Still we may [illegible] among the most prominent disadvantages it entails, that it subjects the suitor to the needless expense and vexation of repeated hearings of the same matter, while it gives him no satisfactory decision as the result of such an outlay of money, patience and time. It is also in most cases a needless waste of the time of the Court. If the Judges had originally consulted together on the subject, there is every reason to

believe that the discrepancies of opinion which rendered these repeated references necessary, would have been at once removed. It is no small objection to the old system that it deprived the Judges of the benefit of that mutual consultation, by which the ends of justice are most speedily and effectually promoted. It is a still greater objection that it stripped the decree itself of that weight of authority which a decision delivered by a full bench must necessarily possess. Without intending the slightest disrespect to the Judges who preside in the Sudder, we are still bound to say that its decrees do not enjoy the confidence of the community to the extent they formerly did. This calamity we attribute in a great measure to the vicious practice which has grown up of late years, and which it is the object of the present enactment to correct.

That enactment provides that whenever a single Judge finds himself disposed to reverse or alter the judgment of the Court below, he shall call in two other Judges, and that the case shall be heard by the three sitting together, and be decided by them without any additional voices. The inconveniences which grow out of the present practice will be in a great measure cured by this law. The time, money and patience of suitors will be saved; the time of the Judges will be economized; the Judges will enjoy the benefit of mutual advice; their decisions will carry weight with the law-loving public; and the general character of the Court will be raised in public estimation.

Our contemporary states, that the impression which the sittings of three Judges will create on the minds of the public, will not be favourable—that the change is a most useless one;—and that, considered in another point of view, it may prove no better than a solemn farce. With all reasonable deference for his opinion, we venture not only to differ from him, but to affirm that if he will sit in consultation with us on the subject in the same manner as the Judges of the Sudder Court are required to do by the new law, we are confident he will come over to our opinion within an hour; and instead of thinking that the "single merit of this law is that it does not introduce a worse practice than what has hitherto obtained," he will pronounce that its singular merit is that it introduces a better practice than has hitherto been in vogue.

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SEAL'S COLLEGE.—The past week has been rendered memorable by two very unusual events: the purchase of the Theatre,* and the establishment of a College in Calcutta by a wealthy Native, Baboo Mootee Lall Seal. The College is placed under the superintendence of the Jesuits. The number of pupils is to be limited for the present to Five Hundred. The sudden appearance of an Institution of such magnitude takes the mind so completely by surprise, that we scarcely know how to allude to it in language which shall not be mistaken for indifference to Native improvement. We rejoice to find that a Native who has risen from absolute poverty to the possession of great wealth, within the memory of the present generation, has chalked out for himself a new path to distinction, in which personal glory and public advantage are so happily blended. Mootee Baboo, the Rothschild of Calcutta, had previously earned the gratitude of society by devoting 25,000 Rupees to the support of decayed families in Calcutta, and by offering 10,000 Rs. as a prize to the first Hindoo who should marry a widow. These acts of munificence prove that while the Baboo has been accumulating a fortune by his association with Europeans, he has not failed to imbibe some portion of their utilitarian spirit, and has gone far ahead of his countrymen in the wise distribution of his wealth. But the adoption of so ambitious a project as that of founding a College appeared to require some stronger motive than even the national love of fame; and we were at a loss to account for this new direction of the Baboo's exertions till we opened the Native papers of the week. We there discovered that a son of Mootee Lall, who attends the Hindoo College, had been put in the corner for idleness or disobedience, and that this punishment so deeply affected the father, that he resolved to have a College of his own, which should eclipse the other, and in which his son should not be exposed to such ignominious treatment. The establishment of this new College affords another exemplification of the common remark, that many of the most signal benefits enjoyed by the family of man, have sprung from the most trivial and apparently inadequate causes. Who could have ventured to predict, when he saw the young Seal standing in the corner, that this circumstance would lead to the establishment of a new College, where five hundred youths would be rescued from ignorance and vice, and brought within the circle of European instruction?

But we will not quarrel with the motives which induced the Baboo to organize this new Institution. We will rejoice in the fact that the Natives of the country are beginning to turn their money into a more useful channel than that of idle marriage and funeral feasts, and extravagant poojahs. The College now established will do good, as long as it exists. It will impart instruction to those who lack it, and diminish the strength of superstition. The *Bhaskur*, the Editor of which conducts his journal with undiminished vigor, though caged in the big jail, expresses a doubt as to the continuance of the Institution. "It is matter of doubt, says he, whether the College will last. This however is a future consideration. The work the Baboo undertook through competition, he has accomplished. What need is there to anticipate what may hereafter happen?" Looking to the motives which led to its establishment, we may be permitted, without any breach of charity, to reason against its stability. If the founder had devoted a large sum of money to this object, and invested it in the public funds in the hands of trustees for the perpetual endowment of such an establishment, there might have been some reasonable hope of its continuance, not only during his life, but after his wealth has descended to his sons. But a momentary impulse of vexation is scarcely a sufficient foundation for a permanent institution. We fear he is likely to cool upon the project, and gradually relax in his zeal till the College sinks into oblivion. We shall be rejoiced to hear that these fears have been removed, and that he has adopted those measures which alone can give the Seal's College a place among the permanent institutions of the Metropolis.

* We perceive that some of our contemporaries deny that the Theatre has been purchased by the Seal Baboo. We give what we have heard is the most authentic version of the case.

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JESSORE GRIEVANCES.—A letter, which will be found among our Correspondence, informs us that a meeting has just been held in Jessore, with the view of furnishing Mr. George Thompson with accurate information of the state of the district, and a catalogue of the grievances under which it is labouring. It originated with Baboo Kasheshur Mitter, the Moonsiff of Sulkeah, who is represented as having delivered a long speech in which he extolled the "philanthropy, benevolence and love" of Mr. Thompson, and described the oppressions to which the people were subject. Two hundred natives were present; and some bonâ fide ryots exposed to the meeting a number of grievances, which it was resolved to embody in a memorial, and communicate to Mr. Thompson. A Committee of fifteen was appointed to draw it up.

The grievances of this district, as far as we can judge from the general view of them furnished by our correspondent, are of a very miscellaneous character. The ryots indeed appear to suffer from every class of men, who possess the power of injuring them. Government oppresses them with its *Doorm Canoon*, which means the Canon of Resumptions. The Zemindar crushes them with the *Huftum Canoon*, which gives him the power of distraint when the ryot refuses to pay his rent; which is sometimes the case. The Indigo planters, with their various detachments of club men, destroy the peace of the ryots; and the Darogas or Police officers subject them to the most grievous oppression. It is somewhat singular that this list of grievances should not include those which the Natives are said to suffer from the venality and extortion of the Native officers of the Civil Courts. This may be only an omission on the part of our correspondent; or the meeting may have felt disinclined to touch upon this particular evil, out of delicacy to the Convener, who is himself one of the Judicial officers of Government.

We shall be most happy to see this memorial of Jessore grievances. We trust the Committee appointed to draw it up will not confine themselves to unmeaning generalities, which make us none the wiser, for we already know that "all power is every where, and at all times, abused," and that India is certainly no exception to the general rule. The Zemindar sells up a tenant who will not pay his rent and gives his land to another; the Duke of Newcastle ousts a tenant who will not vote for his candidate; and the Leicestershire gentry, as we learn by the last mail, are ejecting every tenant who goes to the Meeting-house. We want a specification of tangible, remediable grievances; and we hope the Committee will not disappoint us. Our correspondent tells us that this meeting for the exposition of grievances is a bold one; a fact we are not much disposed to question. We hope the members will take the still bolder step of pointing to those specific instances of oppression which shall enable the public and the Government at once to verify their assertions. One very fruitful cause of public misery in India, is the want of moral courage in the lower classes; and this is quite as injurious as the want of moral principle in the upper classes. The reform must begin from below. As soon as the oppressed can summon courage to avail themselves of the means of relief which have been provided by the existing laws, those means and contrivances of Justice will be improved. As soon as they repudiate the universal maxim that "he who would live in the water must not quarrel with the alligator," and boldly resist oppression, they will find the face of things immediately change for the better. That our legal institutions require great, very great amendments, we are the last to question; but the most perfect institutions must fail to impart

curity to those who have not the courage to avail themselves of them.

In reference to this district, the memorial of grievances will possess a particular interest from the fact, that while the natives are complaining of the grievous oppression of the Indigo planters, it is only a fortnight since we were informed, that the Superintendent of Police, having proceeded in person to examine its condition, reported that none of the evils under which the people suffered, were to be traced to the Planters. Either the Superintendent must have been grossly misled in his enquiries, or the grievances from this source must be more imaginary than real. The memorial will lead to discussion, and discussion to the discovery of truth.

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THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.—We are sorry to have to come a second time under the censure of the *Calcutta Christian Intelligencer*; but we are satisfied that a short explanation will set us right with the Editor. In an article published two or three weeks since headed 'Scheme for uprooting the Presbyterian Establishment,' we gave extracts from late English papers, which disclosed a design on the part of a certain portion of the Episcopalian body, usually known as the High Church party, to root out the Presbyterian form of Church polity in Scotland, and substitute in its stead the Episcopal ritual. Of course, when we alluded to this design of the Episcopalian body, we referred only to that specific section which was pointed out in the quotations, as having entertained it. Had we supposed that our language could have been misconstrued to signify that the whole body of the Church of England, lay and clerical, evangelical and puseyite, had combined to bring about this change, we should have been more particular in our expressions. We beg in the most distinct and unequivocal manner to assure the Editor of the *Intelligencer* that nothing could be further from our intention than to insinuate that either he, or the division of the Church to which he is attached, ever indulged in any such aspirations. It is not to be supposed that they have ever cherished any design hostile to the good men in the Kirk of Scotland, or that the evangelical bond which unites them to their Christian brethren of other sects is not stronger than the episcopal bond which unites them with the Tractarians. We are fully aware that those who would root out the Presbyterian establishment in Scotland, would not spare the low Church party in England if they ever acquire sufficient strength to render their own views predominant in the Establishment. Whenever the Tractarians shall have succeeded in re-establishing the Convocation, and obtaining that power in the Church and State, which appears to be their particular aim, the first blow will doubtless fall on the Evangelical party, who glory in the Reformation. To have supposed therefore that this party should have been so unwise as to assist in strengthening the hands and furthering the designs of their uncompromising opponents, would have been to betray a want of common sense of which we are almost ashamed to have been thought capable.

The following is the article in the *Intelligencer*.

"An article on the Scottish Church question which appeared in a recent number of the *Friend of India* not a little surprised us. The said article is headed "Scheme for uprooting the Presbyterian Establishment," and this scheme is said to have been projected by Episcopalians. The Editor goes on to observe: "it would appear that it has long been the hope, and is at present the aim of the Episcopalians to root up John Knox's Establishment and transfer all Church property in Scotland to their own body." Now this, to say the least of it, is unfair and illiberal. Episcopalians as a body have had nothing to do with the question: even the Government did not interfere with it till appealed to by the contending parties. What some Churchmen may have done as individuals we know not: neither is it at all relevant to the question. But supposing some of them to have done as the *Friend* says, the whole body of Episcopalians are not chargeable on that account. What would the *Friend of India* say, were we to assert that, because some Dissenters have manifested violent opposition to the Church, a fact too notorious to be disputed, the whole body are actuated by a desire to uproot the Establishment and obtain its temporalities? Would he not flatly deny the assertion and maintain that their dissent arose from principle and because they could not conscientiously conform? Why then does he not mete to others that which he takes himself? Besides, how often have we observed the *Friend of India* reminding his contemporaries that motives are not within their province and that they have no right to judge those of their opponents? And yet when it suits the *Friend* he can impugn the motives of a whole community and prefer a charge against them which, for anything he has shewn to the contrary, is totally unfounded. This we repeat is unfair, and it is unchristian. Henceforth his contemporaries may reply "Physician heal thyself."

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THE COOLY SHIP.—The *Framjee Cowasjee*, which is now dropping down the river with a large cargo of coolies for the Mauritius, was officially visited by the Assistant Emigration Agent, on the 23d of February, who found the scuttles down, and the heat between decks intolerable. Neither cooking places nor privies had been provided for the emigrants, who were grumbling at not having their food. He immediately reported the circumstance to Captain Rogers, the Emigration Agent, adding that he had requested the Chief Mate to have the scuttles opened, but that his request was not complied with, though he remained on board for half an hour. The Agent immediately addressed the owners, Messrs. Rustumjee Cowasjee and Co. on the subject, stating that the vessel could not be allowed to proceed on her voyage until this want of attention to the comfort of the Emigrants was explained.

The next day Captain Rogers received a reply from the firm, in which they enclosed certificates from the Chief Mate, denying the statement of the Assistant Agent, and two declarations from the Pilot and the Preventive Officer. At the same time they informed the Agent that unless the ship was allowed to proceed immediately on her voyage, they should hold the Government responsible for all pecuniary loss arising from its detention. The explanation of the Chief Mate, Mr. Miller, who is the offending party, is of no value, except as far as it is supported by the evidence of the Pilot and the Preventive Officer, neither of whose statements invalidates the assertions of the Assistant Agent. The Pilot states, that the vessel had been forced by the wind into a position, which required the services of *all the officers and crew* to clear her. The Preventive Officer states, that the Chief Mate ordered the Fourth officer to open the scuttles, but he does not tell us whether this was done or not. He corroborates the statement that there were no cabooses on the 23d, by saying that they were finished on the 24th.

On the same day, the 25th, Captain Rogers sent a reply to Messrs. Rustumjee Cowasjee and Co. stating that the case should be submitted to Government, and that he did not feel at liberty to permit the vessel to proceed to sea with Mr. John Miller as Chief Officer, on whose character for kindness or consideration, so much of the comfort and convenience of the emigrants depended. The case was therefore handed up to the Deputy Governor. The same day Messrs. Rustumjee and Co. replied to the Emigration Agent to say that they would not discharge the Chief Officer, but considered it a protection due to him to continue him in the ship. They also repeated the threat of the previous day, stating that the sum for which they should hold Government responsible for the detention of the vessel, was 300 Rupees a day.

This was on Saturday. On Monday the 27th, the owners of the vessel again addressed Capt. Rogers, informing him that they intended immediately to engage a Steamer, and to make Government pay for the demurrage both of the steamer and the vessel. At the same time they put themselves in communication with the local Government—but in a style so very different from that which they had adopted towards Capt. Rogers that it is difficult to suppose the letter to have come from the same parties, and to relate to the same transaction. In that letter there is not a whisper of making Government pay demurrage for the vessel, and still less for the steamer, and the owners express their willingness even to withdraw their protection from Mr. Miller if Government wishes it. The Deputy Governor on their assurance regarding the character of Mr. Miller, the Chief mate, agreed to allow the vessel to depart with him on board, and took off the embargo, directing a letter to be sent to the Protector of Coolies at the Mauritius, to request him to examine and report the state of the emigrants on the arrival of the vessel.

We have been thus particular in recapitulating the circumstances of this case, because of its bearing upon the question of emigration. This is the first instance in which an attempt has been made to compel the Emigration Agent to adopt the Ship owner's opinion instead of his own, on the propriety of allowing a vessel freighted with emigrants, to proceed to sea. It is the first instance in which an attempt has been made, we might almost say, to bully the responsible Agent of Government, and to deter him from the performance of his duty by threatening him with a prosecution for damages. It is important to record its complete failure. It is very gratifying to notice the vigilance and firmness which has been displayed by the Emigration Agent on whom rests the responsibility of checking those abuses to which this system of emigration is so liable. His conduct on the present occasion entitles him to the confidence and applause of the community; and while he continues in office, we have every reason to believe that the exportation of coolies will not degenerate into a slave trade.

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REGISTRATION.—We have received a letter signed *Register*, from Furreedpore, from some individual who tells us that he has some experience in registering deeds. We would willingly publish the letter, though it is not over courteous, but for the wanton and offensive expression in which the writer indulges towards Mr. George Thompson. We have invariably adopted the rule of not allowing any correspondent to apply any epithet to a brother editor or any other individual, through the medium of our columns, which we would not venture to use on our own editorial responsibility, and we are not disposed to depart from it now. Neither do we see the justice of our correspondent's attack on Mr. Thompson, in reply to an article with which that gentleman had nothing to do, and which had nothing to do with him. We therefore withhold the letter, and offer a very brief reply to the writer.

He asks, where we have learnt that by the Scottish law, the validity of a deed dates from its registration and not its execution. We give him the quotation.

"No purchase of an estate is secure until the seisine (that is the instrument certifying that actual delivery has been given) is put on record, nor is any mortgage effectual until the deed is in like manner recorded. These records are accessible at all times to all persons."

He seems to object to our proposal that Registration be made compulsory. We certainly did not intend by the use of this word to suggest that every man should be sent to jail or sentenced to work on the roads who neglected to register his deeds. We meant to inflict no other penalty for neglect than that the deed itself should be deemed incomplete or invalid until it had been registered. He says we have little idea how difficult it is to keep the Natives from driving a Hackery and pair through the most stringent enactment of Government. We see little difficulty however in blocking up the path even of a coach and four by making it as necessary to the validity of a deed that it should be registered, as that it should be signed by the parties. *Register* says, that it is not necessary for a native in this country having a deed to register to take the trouble of going an hour's journey from his village. If he means that the man may send an agent to do the work for him, our argument for an improvement of the system so as to give greater facilities for registration than now exist, remains untouched. Registry offices are at present established only at Civil stations, and as every village is not a Civil station, either the man who executes the deed or his substitute must travel till he reaches one. Our correspondent doubts the correctness of our statement that the native is often obliged to dance a long attendance on a venal Native officer, and at length to give him some speed money to obtain the registration of his deeds. Far be it from us to affirm that such is the case at Furreedpore; though not for the reason assigned by *Register*, namely, that if it did occur, he *must* soon be made acquainted with it. There are more wicked things done in his Cutchery than he has ever dreamt of. We give him full credit for believing in the purity of his officers, and the regularity of his office, and we are happy to hear of such bright exceptions. Still we will venture to affirm that in too *many instances the Native* who wants his deeds registered speedily must be generous, and that nothing expedites registration so effectually as a little greasing of the Amlah's palm. The duty of Registration has never yet been placed in that position *in our institutions, which its importance* as the means of giving security to property, and of curtailing litigation, demands. The office is too often bestowed as an agreeable addition to allowances that are not large. The task of supervision is too often performed with laxity; the *power* of the office devolves on the Amlah, and the Amlah turns that power into money, as his ancestors have done since the golden age.—But when we have a little leisure from pressing engagements, we will take up the subject more fully.

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TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT OF THE BENGAL AUXILIARY MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—We have recently been favoured with a copy of this Report of the operations of the London Missionary Society under the Bengal Presidency. The number of Missionary stations occupied by its Missionaries, exclusive of Calcutta and its suburbs, is four; two in Bengal, Chinsurah and *Berhampore*; and two in the Western Provinces, Benares and Mirzapore. In the circle around Calcutta the number of missionaries is six, one of whom, the Rev. Mr. Lacroix is absent in Europe. The Rev. Mr. Boaz has continued his labors at Union Chapel, and writes as follows: "The Church has been much as in former years—the congregation somewhat improved. Some interesting conversions have, through the blessing of Christ, been effected, but it does not become me to mention them in detail; the day of the revelation of all things will shew of what manner they are." It is highly gratifying to find that the entire expense of Union Chapel, including the Minister's salary, is defrayed by local subscription, and does not constitute any demand on the funds of the Parent Society.—The churches to the south of Calcutta, which are under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. DeRodt, have suffered greatly from the calamities of the season, and the ravages of cholera during the past year. This fatal malady has carried off not fewer than one in fifteen. Fifteen members have been added to the Church, and twelve more are expected to join it before the end of the year, but, adds Mr. DeRodt, "though the belief in the truth of Christ is universal in these parts, not one heathen has come forward during the year as a candidate for baptism."—The station at Kishnapore is said not to be "in such a religious condition as could be desired." This has been owing to fluctuations in its superintendence, which have now ceased by the appointment of Mr. Paterson to the pastoral charge of it.—At the station of Bhuwanecpore, Mr. Campbell has continued his useful and indefatigable labors in the Christian Institution, assisted in particular departments by some of his brethren. This Seminary is designed for the instruction of Heathen youth upon Christian principles, and follows in a great measure the plan pursued at the General Assembly's Institution. The number of pupils is about three hundred. The nature of their pursuits may be judged of from the syllabus of studies given in the Report, and which for the first Class comprise the Scriptures, the Evidences of Christianity, Church and General History, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Plane Geometry, Algebra, Poetry and Composition. The success which has attended this and other attempts to combine a knowledge of Christian truth with general instruction, shews that the Natives are by no means adverse to the study of Divine Revelation, when offered to them through private and unofficial channels. Such seminaries will be found of the highest service to the good cause; for though the immediate results may not be great, they are silently and steadily undermining the fabric of Hindoo superstition, and preparing the country for a more general reception of Christianity.—In the Female Department of the Institution Mrs. Campbell has under instruction twenty-two girls, of whom five are orphans, and seventeen the children of Native Christians. "The great object in view," says the Report, "is moral and religious instruction, and the inculcation of such principles as will qualify the girls to become intelligent and respectable wives and mothers, and suited to the circumstances in which they are placed."

The station of Chinsurah has been deprived during the past year by death of the invaluable services of Mrs. Mundy, who was indeed and in truth 'a mother in Israel.' All that has been recorded in commendation of her humble, patient, and persevering efforts, falls far short of the truth. Her loss has been deeply felt; and we fear it will be long before another individual is found qualified by that rare combination of benevolence and energy which she exhibited, to fill the void which her removal has created.

At Berhampore, the duties of the station have been conducted during Mr. Hill's absence by Mr. Paterson and Mr. Lessel; their efforts have not been without success. Eight adults with their families were publicly baptized in the Mission Chapel on the 16th of June last. The Native Church now numbers seventeen, a small number, however, when considered as the result of more than seventeen years' labour; but encouraging when viewed as the first fruits of a more abundant harvest.

The report from Benares is not encouraging. There are three missionaries, and three catechists at the station. The whole number of Native communicants does not exceed eleven, the fruit of more than eleven years' labour. The Missionaries say, "Fifteen months of our short Missionary career have passed over us and not one convert from among the heathen." In these disheartening circumstances it requires the strongest Christian faith, and the firmest confidence in the promises of Scripture to prevent the mind from sinking into a state of hopeless despondency. Would not the Missionaries in this city, the head quarters of Hindoo superstition, act wisely in transferring their ministrations, for a season at least, to the country, and fixing the seat of their labors at some distance from a city so wholly given to idolatry. The experience of the Missionaries in Bengal shews that the mind of the simple villager is more open to the truths of the Gospel, than that of the proud and licentious inhabitant of the town; and certainly if there be one place in India, more than another which may be characterized as stony ground, it must be the city of Benares.

The subscriptions raised in the country in connection with the Mission at its different stations, amount to about 30,000 Rupees, leaving on the Society in London no other charge than the salaries of the Missionaries, which we may assume at 45,000 Rupees. Two-fifths of the entire expenditure of the Mission appear thus to have been furnished in India.

The number of Missionaries from Europe employed in the various departments of labour, is *fourteen*; the number of native preachers engaged in the work, does not exceed *thirteen*. This is altogether disproportionate. It is here that the arrangements of the Society appear to be essentially defective. The increase of European Missionaries is barred by the pecuniary circumstances of the Parent Society; but those who are already in the field might be rendered doubly useful, if they were adequately supplied with native assistants. Every European Missionary ought, at the very least, to have four Native teachers employed under his superintendence in the circle which he occupies. Their business should be to visit in rotation *every* village within their reach, once in the year, and oftener if possible, and to sow in them the immortal seed of the word. His duty should consist in superintending and encouraging their labours, and following up their exertions as opportunity offered, and in imparting instruction to those who might be drawn through their labours to examine the truths of the Gospel. To the creation of an indigenous ministry, the most earnest attention of this Missionary body ought to be given, in order that the costly agency of European labourers may be rendered more decidedly efficient. Mr. Campbell's institution at Bhowaneepore is intended, in part, thus to supply a succession of Native preachers; and it is pleasing to find that the Rev. Mr. Morton is engaged in directing the studies of the young catechists whom it is training up, "in a regular course of Bengalee reading intended, while they acquaint themselves thoroughly with the grammar and genius of the language, to lead them to a knowledge of the doctrines of the Hindoo School and system generally, and to furnish them with the arguments

by which they may be successfully overturned." Mr. Boaz and Mr. DeRodt have also assisted Mr. Campbell in this paramount duty of training up Native ministers; but alas! the whole number of students, upon whom four Missionaries are thus bestowing their labours, does not appear to exceed *four*; whereas they ought to be forty. It is as clear as a mathematical axiom that fourteen Missionaries from Europe, each working with four Native catechists under his direction, will produce a far more powerful impression on the country, than forty European Missionaries, working with only a solitary Native assistant a piece.

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THE COMET.—On Monday evening, when the sun had sufficiently retired to leave the other tenants of the skies liberty to shew themselves, we were surprised by the most magnificent sight we have ever had the fortune to witness. We think our remembrance of the great Comet of 1811 is distinct enough to admit of our saying, that its splendour was not to be compared with that of our present visitor. To such a length was its light drawn out on Monday evening, that it seemed impossible to believe it was a Comet. It appeared more like a long streak of singularly luminous cloud—or a ray of the Aurora Borealis, somehow wandering from its proper region. A Comet however it was; and we had the good fortune to catch its nucleus in the telescope. On Tuesday evening, the nucleus was discernible by the naked eye; although both the proximity of the sun, and the growing light of the moon were great hindrances to our observations, and their effect was aggravated by the clouds. At present we can only call attention to the subject—although one might suppose that unnecessary. The time for seeing the comet will, we imagine, be very short, at least in the evening: and the sight of it will be something to be remembered.

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## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2.

— The Theatre was knocked down, it is said, to Mr. Morrell, who originally assisted in raising it, for 40,000 Rs. The *Star* says, it was rumoured that the Missionaries had got as much as 45,000 Rs. for it. We doubt not such a rumour was spread to enhance its value at the auction sale. We have heard that it has been purchased in fact by Baboo Mootee Lall Seal, who intends to make it over to the new College or School he has established. Its vicinity to St. Xavier's College, of which this Seminary is to be a kind of branch, is said to have decided his mind on the subject.

— The new arrangements in the Supreme Court, consequent on the death of Mr. Vaughan, will effect a saving to Government of 9000 Rs. a year. Mr. E. B. Ryan is to be the Taxing Officer and Chief Clerk of the Insolvent Court, and Mr. R. O'Dowda, the Receiver.

Mr. Ballin, of the Theatre, has just been carried off in a very few hours by Cholera. It was only a day or two ago that he was walking on the Strand at Serampore apparently in perfect health. The next notice we have of him announces his death.

— The Second Sessions of the Supreme Court was opened yesterday by an address from Sir Lawrence Peel. The Calendar is light. It contains not more than fourteen or fifteen cases. Though the multiplication of the Sessions will make a more frequent demand on the time of the Jurors, they will be engaged at the Court for a shorter period on each occasion. The question is as long as it is broad, as it regards their convenience; but the benefit to the accused of a shorter confinement is most decided.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3.

— The capital prize of 100,000 in the *last* Calcutta lottery has been won by a Banian residing at Bombay. Considering how the current of prizes in these lotteries has latterly set in towards the sister Presidency, we are almost afraid that in commending the abolition of lotteries, which has just been effected, we may be suspected of envy.

— The coronation of the new Sovereign of Gwalior has been postponed by the advice of the Astrologers and Pundits to Wednesday the 22d. The Chiefs have been directed to assemble at the Palace on the night of the 21st, to witness the rites and ceremonies on the occasion. The lad will be proclaimed and placed on the guddee exactly at 33 minutes past 2, which is the auspicious moment, when the "heavenly intelligences" are most propitious. The presents made by the British representative on this occasion, it is said, will exceed three lakhs of Rupees.

— The local Government has called on the Magistrates to furnish a report on the operation of Act 21 of 1840, accompanied by any suggestions relative to the improvement of Municipal management. A large number of European and Native householders attended the last meeting of the Magistrates. They had been specially invited that they might have an opportunity of expressing their sentiments on the working of the Act. The Chief Magistrate put the following suggestions for their consideration *seriatim*:—

1st.—What had they—the Ratepayers, &c. effected in furtherance of that object? 2ndly. Had they any proposition to suggest to Government as suggestive of improvement to the present order of things? 3rdly. As the Town was divided into several municipal divisions whether they had any objection to undertake the Assessment, Collection, &c. or in other words, the entire management of the Rates of their respective divisions, and lastly, if willing, what terms would they propose in assuming the Trust, or to adopt the precise terms of the Act, viz. "provided that all such majority of Ratepayers, shall present a scheme, which shall obtain his (the Governor of Fort Williams) full approbation for the safe, and efficient execution of the Trusts, the transfer of which from the present authorities is sought for."—Baboo Bishoonath Mootee Lall, after a short consultation with the gentlemen present, asked for farther time to consider the subject, which was granted.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4.

— We have omitted to mention that Government has recently established a Mail Carriage, which affords suitable accommodation for two passengers with light baggage between Calcutta and Burdwan. The charge is the same as that for travelling by dawk, or eight annas a mile; but the rate of speed is more than double. The dawk seldom attains four miles an hour; the Mail coach moves at the rate of eight miles. We have not as yet seen any remarks by any individual who has availed himself of this mode of conveyance.

— The *Star* of this morning has an allusion to the present pressure on the money market—which means a difficulty in obtaining money by those who need it—and also an article on the subject, which we would transfer to our columns had we room. The Bengal Bank has been so besieged for loans, as to be obliged to raise the rate of interest to *Seven* per cent.

— The *Bombay Times* of the 22d instant, gives news from Scinde to the 5th February. Major Outram was at Hydrabad, endeavouring to persuade the Ameers to comply with the Governor General's demand. They will on no account consent to surrender the strip of ground along the banks of the Indus, which we demand of them. It would interfere with their hunting grounds. Without it, the navigation of the Indus cannot be considered as either open or safe.

MONDAY, MARCH 6.

— The *Tenasserim* steamer left Calcutta with a full complement of passengers. The Hon. Mr. Prinsep, Member of Council, embarked on her, and we have been informed that he left Calcutta under the usual salute. If so, this is the second instance in which salutes have recently been fired on a Sunday. On the occasion of Sir Hugh Gough's visit to Barrackpore, a salute was fired on Sunday evening, and long after sunset. We have always understood it to be the rule, that no salutes were to be fired except on 'lawful' days, and between sunrise and sunset.—Previous to Mr. Prinsep's departure, he received addresses from the Natives in English, Sanscrit and Persian. His reply, like every thing else which proceeds from his pen, is characterized by strong good sense, and clothed in chaste and appropriate language.

— We learn from the *Star*, that the Normandy Horses which were recently imported from France,—the first experiment of the kind—sold on an average of 803 Rs. each. Twenty-seven were brought to the hammer, and realized 21,680 Rupees.

— The anniversary meeting of the Mechanics' Institute is to be held to-morrow evening at the Town Hall, when Mr. George Thompson is expected to address the meeting. He will doubtless attract a very large audience. The attendance at the lectures delivered at this Institution has lately been very disheartening; scarcely fifty could be collected to listen to them.

— A Report of the Meeting of the Trustees of Fergusson, Brothers and Co. is given in this morning's *Star*. About twenty-nine lakhs of Rupees have been collected and appropriated to the redemption of pledged property. Only four concerns have been disposed of, but they have realized 25,000 Rs. more than the sums at which they were borne on the books. The out-turn of the Indigo concerns has been less than was anticipated. Mr. Jenkins, formerly one of the partners of the House, addressed the meeting and stated, that the representation made at the August meeting respecting the claims of Briggs, Thurburn and Co. on the house was incorrect. It was not confined, as had been asserted, to 55,000*l*; but amounted to no less a sum than 230,000*l*. He expressed his satisfaction at the mode which had been adopted to wind up the concern, and stated that a dividend of from *four* to *five* annas in the Rupee would eventually be forthcoming to the common creditor.

— The circumstances connected with the detention of the *French Corvette*, which had been chartered to convey coolies to the Mauritius, are given in the *Englishman* of this morning. For the particulars we refer the reader to an editorial article.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7.

— The intelligence from Scinde contained in the *Bombay Times* received this morning, is any thing but pacific. Letters had been received from Kerachee of the 10th February. H. M. 41st which had arrived at that station the previous day, had been detained by orders from Major Outram, till orders could be received from Sir C. Napier, or till amicable relations had been re-established. H. M. Ship *Clio* was to be despatched to Kerachee forthwith, and two steamers were to proceed thither without delay with from 800 to 900 recruits. It appears not only that the Ameers of Scinde have been playing a double game to gain time, but that the wild chiefs of Belochistan are any thing but friendly to the establishment of our influence in their vicinity. Meanwhile the hot weather has set in, and will be followed by the rains, and the rise of the Indus, and the country will become a swamp; and military operations will be attended with difficulty and danger.

— The Dost had not left Lahore on the 15th of February. A great deal of negotiation has been going on between him and the Seikhs, who stand in no little dread of the course which the Affghans may be induced to pursue, when again united under his vigorous rule. He has enlisted a large body of troops of all tribes, and is said to expect much opposition in the Khyber.

— *The installation of the young Rajah at Gwalior*, and of Mama Saib as his Prime Minister, has been accomplished without any disturbance, and apparently to the satisfaction of the people. The British Resident was present and presented His

Highness with a splendid Khelat on the part of the Governor General. All idea of any interference on our part, either in the internal management of the country, or with the view of obtaining a slice of its territory, has died away.

— At the last half yearly meeting of the Agra Bank, the Report of the Directors of this very prosperous institution was read. The Capital of the has Bank been increased to 40 lakhs of Rupees; but the insolvency of Messrs. Briggs, Thurburn and Co. has involved the Bank in the first serious loss it has ever sustained, and 33,357 Rs. have been appropriated to meet the loss. Still it has been enabled to declare a dividend at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum. The Branch Bank established at Madras, gives employment to Eight lakhs of Rupees worth of Capital.

— Three soldiers of H. M. 10th were tried on Friday last at the Sessions for highway robbery on the plain lying between the Fort and the City. One was acquitted; two were found guilty and sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labor. One of them, Baldwin, very impudently told the Judge he would rather have been subjected to seven years transportation. He and his fellow culprit behaved in the most outrageous manner on their being removed to the Jail.

—The *Hurkaru* states, that an audacious theft was committed in the Supreme Court yesterday. During a trial for burglary, one of the jurymen's umbrella was burglariously taken away.

— From the same journal we gather the amount of Import and Export Tounge in 1842. To elucidate it we add the tonnage of previous years.

| | *Import Tonnage.* | | *Export Tonnage.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Ships.* | *Tonnage.* | *Ships.* | *Tonnage.* |
| 1835-36 | 522 | 150,657 | 528 | 152,912 |
| 1836-37 | 607 | 197,185 | 698 | 197,479 |
| 1837-38 | 596 | 163,699 | 590 | 172,111 |
| 1838-39 | 771 | 192,393 | 583 | 179,569 |
| 1839-40 | 607 | 198,848 | 612 | 203,233 |
| 1840-41 | 697 | 234,316 | 699 | 235,192 |
| 1841-42 | 1001 | 304,977 | 835 | 277,916 |
| 1842 | 643 | 264,019 | 654 | 267,537 |

This last item includes the twelve months of the entire year. The preceding entries refer to the commercial year.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8.

— The *Delhi Gazette* informs us that Dost Mahomed had taken his departure from Lahore by the 7th of February with all the members of his family. It appears that Capt. Nicholson still accompanies him. Ram Singh Bhya, we are informed was directed to go to Dost Mahomed's encampment, and enquire whether any letter had been received from Mahomed Akbar Khan. He returned, saying that none had been received.

— The statement given by us in a previous column, relative to the purchase of the Theatre by Baboo Mottee Lall Seal, appears to be incorrect. The *Englishman* of this morning states, that Mr. Morrell has resold it for Sixty Thousand Rupees to Capt. Baxter, whose wife was well known to the Calcutta public as Madame deLigny.

— The Chamber of Commerce, at the meeting held yesterday, took into consideration the lien which Indigo planters have upon the crop for which they have made advances. A Committee was appointed to draft a law to be submitted to Government upon this subject. The same subject, it is said, is under the consideration of the Union Bank.

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India :—

| | | *Co's. Rs.* | *As.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Geo. Massey, Esq. ... ... | to Feb. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| The Artillery Mess at Dum Dum, ... ... ... ... | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Mr. F. J. DeRozario, ... | ditto, | 10 | 0 |
| General Sir J. Nicolls, K. C. B. .. .. ... ... | to Dec. 1842, | 24 | 0 |
| Lieut. Col. G. E. Gowan, | to Dec. 1843, | 32 | 0 |
| A. P. Currie, Esq. .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. H. Hopkinson, .. .. | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| The Secretary to the Saugor Club, ... .. .. ... | to July 1842, | 20 | 0 |
| F. Taylor, Esq. ... ... ... | to Oct. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. F. Trollope, .. ... | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| C. Renny, Esq. ... .. ... | to Feb. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| J. Sweeney, Esq. .. .. | to June, 1843, | 12 | 0 |
| C. Griffith, Esq. .. ... | to Dec. 1842, | 20 | 0 |

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## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 28th February*, 1843.

No. 49 of 1843.—Her Majesty's 26th and 49th Regiments being about to return to England, the President of the Council of India in Council cannot permit them to leave the shores of India without some public acknowledgement of their gallant services.

Both these Corps had served many years in India, and were remarkable for exemplary conduct before their embarkation for China. During the protracted struggle in a country new to Europeans, where the Troops were alternately exposed to great temptation and to harrassing privations, these Corps maintained their high character in all situations from Canton to Nanking, in quarters and in the field, and they have now returned triumphant, having won the warm approval of His Excellency Sir Hugh Gough, Bart. and G. C. B., by whom they were commanded.

The President of the Council of India in Council deeply sympathised in the sufferings and losses of these Corps from the effect of sickness arising from exposure and vicissitude of climate upon the distant service on which they were employed, and now that on their triumphant return to Bengal they are recalled to the United Kingdom, He begs thus publicly to assure the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of both these distinguished Regiments, that they carry with them the marked approbation of the Supreme Government.

The President of the Council of India in Council would neglect a gratifying duty if he omitted to notice the report of the General in Command upon the conduct of the Officers of the General Staff of the Army in China.

To the heads of Departments struck off by General Orders of the 13th instant, Lieutenant Colonel Mountain, C. B., Deputy Adjutant General, Lieutenant Colonel Hawkins, C. B., Deputy Commissary General, and Lieutenant Colonel Gough, C. B., Deputy Quarter Master General, The President of the Council of India in Council considers it due publicly to acknowledge their valuable and unremitting exertions.

In thus taking leave of a body of Men, who, in conjunction with the rest of the Forces serving in China, have rendered such signal services to their country, The President of the Council of India in Council has the satisfaction of assuring them, that those services have been most highly appreciated not only by the Government of India, but by their Sovereign, who has been pleased to direct, that Medals be granted to the Officers and Men of Her Majesty's and the East India Company's Naval and Military Forces without distinction, who took part in the more prominent events of the War, in commemoration of the success of Her Majesty's Arms in China, and in token of Her Majesty's high approbation.

W. M. N. STURT, *Major,*
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

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PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS TO THE HON. H. T. PRINSEP, ESQ.

A deputation of Native Gentlemen waited on the Honourable Mr. Prinsep on Friday, when the following Address in English was read by Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore.

*To the Honourable Henry Thoby Prinsep, Esq.*
*&c. &c. &c.*

SIR,—On the occasion of your departure from this land, which has been the scene of your protracted public labours, for that which is the land of your birth, and we trust will prove a place of long and honourable repose, we the undersigned, some of whom have enjoyed your friendship from the commencement of your useful career in this country, and all of whom have marked with satisfaction your public conduct, desire to convey to you some expression of our feelings of personal regard and public gratitude.

Those among us who have been on terms of private intimacy with you, have admired the kindness of your disposition, the amenity of your manners, and the steadiness of your attachments. The recollection of these features in your character, will increase the regret we shall experience, when we are deprived of your society.—Your loss to us, however, will be your restoration to the friends, who wait you in the land of your earliest and strongest affections.

But we address you, not merely as a friend whose private and personal virtues we admire, but, as a public functionary, retiring from a service, in which you have been called to fill various situations of great responsibility, extensive power, and high distinction. We believe that in all these situations, you have been guided by a love of justice, and a desire to advance, equally, the honour of the British name, and the happiness of the people of India. Without referring to the share, which form a knowledge of your character, we may well suppose you to have had, in the framing of many wise and salutary enactments, during the period of your connection with the Supreme Government, we recognize in you the framer of a Regulation, (Regulation VIII. of 1819,) which secured the most valuable benefits, both to the Zemindar and the Leaseholders of these provinces. You have also on various occasions manifested your desire, to maintain *inviolate*, the just rights of the landed Proprietary, and the sacred enjoyment of their religious privileges of all classes of the Native Community.

Yourself possessed of rare talents, and distinguished by high attainments in the Literature of India, you have been the fosterer and promoter of Oriental Learning, and the warm defender of that learning, when attempts have been made, either to supplant or to retard it. When you shall be no longer among us, we shall retain the evidences, in the works which you have published, of your ability to elucidate some of the most interesting portions of our National history.

We have thus endeavoured to enumerate a few of the special claims which you have upon our gratitude and esteem.

In parting with you, we venture to hope that while we shall follow you to your own country, with our best wishes for your personal and domestic happiness you will not, when far away forget those whom you leave behind, nor cease to feel a lively and generous interest in our future welfare. Your comprehensive knowledge, your ripe experience, and your eminent talents for public business, peculiarly fit you to take a leading part in those grave deliberations which affect the destinies of this great empire, and we therefore trust, that we shall yet derive benefit from the counsel you are qualified to give, and the co-operation you may be able to afford, in those great measures which concern the future Government of India.

To the expression of our sincere desire for your own safe arrival in England, we would unite an expression of a wish equally fervent, that with your estimable lady and your youthful family may also participate the same good fortune, and that you may together long live, to enjoy in abundance the richest blessings that can crown a life devoted to the public service.

In conclusion permit us to request that on reaching England, you will do us the favour of sitting for your Bust, to be hereafter preserved as a memorial of your residence among us.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants.

(Here follow a number of Signatures by Hindoos, Mahomedans and Parsees.)

In presenting the Address, the Baboo very feelingly expressed the regret that was felt by himself and his countrymen in parting with one whom they had known for so many years—one who had filled the offices under Government, that he had held, with so much credit to himself and satisfaction to those under him. He had been desired by his friends to request that Mr. Prinsep would kindly favour them by sitting for a Bust, when he arrived in England, as they most anxiously wished to have some lasting memorial of one with whom they parted with heart-felt regret.

An Address in Sanscrit, composed by Kamla Kanth, Pundit of the Sanscrit College, was read by a young Native.

Moulavi Hafez Ahmed Kabeer, of the Madrissa read an Address in Persian.

To all of which Mr. Prinsep made the following reply in a most eloquent and feeling manner.

GENTLEMEN,—It is indeed with great satisfaction and pride, that I receive from you this unequivocal testimony of the approbation and esteem of the Community you so worthily represent. The varied phrase and languages in which your sentiments have been conveyed, gives them in my eyes additional value, for I see all united in the same feeling towards myself, all yielding to the same pure and honest desire to bear testimony to conduct and qualities you approve. To that pure feeling, do I ascribe the honours you have paid me: for as I have not been a large dispenser of patronage, nor have filled situations which gave the power of placing many persons under obligation, the most sceptical might seek in vain for any source from which they could have flowed, that is not as honourable to those who have joined in them as flattering and exalting to me the unworthy object of your praise.

Gentlemen, I accept the assurances of your esteem and personal regard as an evidence that my feeling towards yourselves has been appreciated, and has met the return of good will, it has been my unvarying aim to merit and secure. Believe me the day of my final departure from these shores will not be to me a day of joy. It is now upwards of a third of a century, since I first set foot on this land, and there have been rivetted in this long period many links of affection that it will cost me a bitter pang to rend asunder. True! I have friends and dear relations to welcome me to the land of birth, relations that I confess a longing desire to see again; still the scenes and persons I leave behind are so associated with every thought and action of the best period of my existence, that this country must ever have a strong hold on my affection, and must occupy the larger part by far of my recollections.

Gentlemen, you have touched upon my public conduct, and with every right to do so, for I am known to you as the projector or adviser of many measures of great public concern to you, and for opinions offered with various fate on most of the questions of policy and internal administration, that have been agitated during the period of my residence among you. It cannot but be highly gratifying to me to learn that so far as the part I have taken in such affairs is known to you, it has met with your approbation: for although all constitutional responsibility in this country lies in the gradations of authority, so that the concern of individual servants of the state in public measures can be accurately known for censure or for praise to their official superiors only, enough always transpires to enable the public to disseminate the characters of men in high station, and to discover those of them whose views and opinions command their sympathy. If in advising for the public good, it has been my happy lot to fall in with your notions of what was wise and right, I rejoice at the circumstance, for the confirmation it affords to the accuracy of my own conclusions; and when I reflect hereafter on the course of my public life in India, the assurance that I have had your concurrence will be to me a source of perpetual consolation and comfort. Gentlemen, this testimony of your approbation is the more prized by me, that I am not conscious in the measures I have advised or advocated of having ever striven for popularity, or unduly studied to conciliate and seek favor with any classes of the population. The general good has been my exclusive aim, and in pursuing it I have frequently been exhibited to you as the strenuous supporter of the rights of Government, as seeking to consolidate and improve its resources: your intelligence, Gentlemen, has been proof against the delusion of regarding as the test of good-will towards the people an indifference to those rights and resources, and in the approbation you have bestowed on my career, you evince that liberal spirit, which recognises in the zealous discharge of public duty, accompanied by an earnest desire to perform that duty with strict justice and with kind consideration towards all, the soundest claim to popular estimation and public favor. Your assurances lead me to believe that I have established such a claim, and if when I quit these shores, I leave behind me the reputation of having always counselled what I thought just and right unbiassed by fear or favor, unawed by the frowns of power, unseduced by views of personal interest and ambition, I ask for no more, but shall retire with the consciousness of having done my duty, and with the conviction that I have not been misconceived by those to whom my life's best services have been devoted.

Gentlemen, I leave you before the full allotted term of those services is completed, without the plea of a broken constitution to justify my premature retirement: I offer you no excuse for this. You have kindly expressed the hope that I may find the opportunity, as you know that I must feel the desire, to exercise a beneficial influence upon questions which affect the destinies of this great empire, when such questions are under consideration with those who rule these destinies elsewhere. I hail the expression of this hope, as an earnest that in your hearts you acquit me of indifference to your interests in thus resolving upon early departure, and I feel assured by it, that I shall not suffer in your esteem for changing while still in the vigor of life and health, and with what faculties I possess still unimpaired, the arena upon which to exert myself in your behalf. Yes, gentlemen I promise you the continuance of my best efforts and services wheresoever I may be, and you have the observation of my life passed amongst you, and your own judgement upon my conduct during that life for security, that your interests in my hands will not be betrayed or trifled with.

Permit me now to take my leave of you. I see many here, with whom I have lived on terms of intimacy and personal friendship; some few who have known me since the day when I first set foot on this land, but many more who have grown to manhood since my career in India commenced, and several over whose course of education I have officially presided and to whose intellectual enlightenment, I trust, I may have somewhat contributed. If I could believe, that amongst all these there are any, who through their favorable estimation of me have been impressed with sentiments, a shade more favourable towards the system and form of Government under which we have all lived, I should indeed depart happy and contented. It is my earnest prayer that you may always find in the highest stations, men, who have the same regard and fellow-feeling towards you that I have, who take the same interest in the literature and institutions you prize, and have the same tender consideration for all that you reverence, that you have witnessed and applauded in me, and that you may entertain for, their talents, their principles, their characters, and their opinions, the same respect and esteem that you have so lavishly declared towards me.

I am more gratified than I can express by the flattering request with which you have concluded. I thank you cordially for the kind wishes you have expressed for my prosperous voyage, and still more so for uniting my family in that wish, and I trust there are many here, who will live to see some member of that family following in his father's steps, seeking honor from you by the same means, and reaping in the end the same rich harvest of applause and commendation from this enlightened community.

I now bid you a last farewell. May your recollection of me never be less favorable then that you now express.—*Cal. Star.*

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ASIATIC SOCIETY'S MEETING.

The usual Monthly Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's rooms on Friday evening.

Sir J. P. Grant, presided.

Sir H. Seton, Major Forbes, Mr. Heatley, Dr. Huffnagle, Mr. Masters, Mr. Blythe and several other members were present.

Professor Mohl of Paris, was elected an Honorary Member.

Mr. Piddington read the Minutes of the last Monthly Meeting, at which a letter from the Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep, Esq., had been read, stating that in consequence of his being about to leave India, he begged to resign the Office of President.

It was resolved on the recommendation of the Committee of Papers, that a letter be addressed to the Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep, expressing the deep regret of its members for the loss of his invaluable aid, and their hope that he would continue to forward the interests of the Society in Europe.

Sir J. P. Grant was quite sure that he need not revert to the great loss the Society would sustain by Mr. Prinsep's leaving them, nor the deep sense of obligation they were under to one who had done more for Oriental Literature, and conferred more benefits on the Institution, than any other Member that had been connected with it—he could not do justice to the feelings of the meeting nor express sufficiently his own regret at the loss they were about to sustain.

An Address was then read by Mr. Piddington and agreed to. At the suggestion of Sir J. P. Grant it was agreed that the Secretary be empowered to sign the Address on behalf of the Society, and that a deputation consisting of Sir John Peter Grant, Sir Henry Seton, Major Forbes, and such other members as chose, wait upon and present the Address to Mr. Prinsep. It was recommended and agreed that the Society request that its late President do oblige it by sitting for his portrait, and that a subscription be opened to defray the expence.

It was further recommended and agreed to the Society to request that the Right Hon'ble W. W. Bird, will be pleased to accept of the President's Chair, and that the deputation do also wait upon him with the request of the Society.

The Secretary read the list of books received, and a letter from Dr. Hutchinson accompanying a Chinese cross-bow, quiver and Tartar helmet.

The Curator's Report of February was read, in which they acknowledged the receipt of a fragment of the celebrated Porcelain Tower at Pekin from Captain Hall of the Steamer *Nemesis*.

Sir Lawrence Peel and Sir W. Seton were then proposed as Members of the Society, and will be balloted for at the next meeting.

The meeting was adjourned to the first Friday in next month.—*Calcutta Star, March* 6.

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OPENING OF SEAL'S COLLEGE.

Yesterday morning a very numerous and highly respectable gathering of European and Native gentlemen, (we also noticed several ladies.) took place at the house of Baboo Muttylall Seal, for the purpose of formally opening the College, which the worthy Baboo in his munificence has founded for the education of Hindoo youth; the number receiving education at one time, to be limited to five hundred. Among the party assembled, were the Chief Justice, Sir J. P. Grant, the Advocate-General, the principal members of the Calcutta Bar, Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore, Captain Birch, Rev. K. M. Bannerjee, George Thompson, Esq., the Right Reverend Dr. Carew, (the Roman Catholic Vicar Apostolic,) the Professors of St. Xavier's College &c. &c. &c. A little after ten o'clock, the proceedings were commenced by Mr. JOHNSON, of St. Xavier's College, who rose and said, that as the future Superintendent of the Institution, it devolved upon him to state the object and plans of the proposed college. This he did in a feeling and eloquent speech, which was warmly responded to. He bore testimony to the noble generosity, and equal liberality of mind, which had been displayed by the founder. In all the interviews they had had with the worthy Baboo, they had discovered no narrowness of views, no desire to cramp the future operations of the college; but on the contrary, a largeness of conception, and a munificence of disposition, which reflected upon him the highest credit. While the founder, on his part, would do all that his means enabled him to do, the teachers on their part, would freely devote their time and energies to the work of instruction. The members of the order to which he belonged, had long earnestly desired to find an opening for being useful to the people of India. He and others who had come from Europe, bringing with them the learning and the science of the most enlightened regions of the globe, were eager to give the benefits of their acquirements to the native of India. (Applause.) With food and raiment they were content. Their only ambition was to be of service to their fellow creatures. Mr. Johnson then described the arrangements which had been made at St. Xavier's College for affording the pupils in Seal's College the benefit of the instructions of their various Professors, and concluded his excellent address, by pronouncing an eloquent and just eulogium upon the FOUNDER of SEAL'S COLLEGE.

A good deal of merriment was occasioned during the delivery of Mr. Johnson's address by the following incident. In the middle of one of the learned gentleman's most effective passages, the words "hush," "hush," were uttered by several persons near the entrance to the hall, accompanied by cries of "make way," "make way for the Deputy Governor." One gentleman addressed the speaker and said "Pray, Sir, be good enough to pause for a moment, as the Deputy Governor has just arrived." Every eye was directed to the entrance. The distant auditors rose and stretched their necks to be witnesses of the respect paid to the esteemed Deputy. The Bishop moved his chair to give room. Baboo Muttyloll Seal advanced to receive his distinguished guest at the foot of the steps. The native gentlemen who crowded the passage leading to the street, fell back against the wall and formed an avenue. A gilded chair with a crimson silk cushion stood vacant to receive the President of the Council. The orator suspended his oration, and fixed his gaze upon the entrance. At length was seen approaching a number of native gentlemen, as an escort of honour, through whose white turbans might be now espied an occasional glimpse of the silvery locks of the expected Patron. "It will be very nice," whispered a lady, to have Mr. Bird among us to-day, wont it? How very kind of him to come, is it not? "Hush, here he is." The heralds descended the steps and filed off, when lo! there stood revealed to view, not the Honourable W. W. Bird, Esq., First Member of Council and Deputy Governor of Bengal, but the portly figure and smiling face of—Mr. Patrick!!! who seemed not a little astonished, if we may judge from the very extraordinary dilation of his organs of sight, at the aspect of the assembly, and the sudden greatness thrust upon him. The Judges of the Supreme Court covered their *faces*, and—*laughed*. The Vicar Apostolic looked—*blank*. The Baboo—*confounded*. The chair stood—*empty*. Mr. Patrick stood—*still*. The orator picked up the thread of his discourse and—went on. There were some who were uncharitable enough to hint a suspicion, that our worthy friend Mr. G. had an intention of playing off a hoax. We don't believe it. Mr. P. is too modest, and though we dare say he would have no objection to be a Deputy Governor, (and make a very good one too,) we don't think he wishes to be mistaken for one—while he is not.

SIR LAWRENCE PEEL rose and said, that though broken in health and depressed in spirit, he could not absent himself from the meeting. He then delivered a very admirable address in favor of the object, and sat down amidst much applause.

A PROFESSOR of St. Xavier's College next addressed the meeting on the advantages of a scientific education, and described the course he intended to pursue.

MR. GEORGE THOMPSON bore testimony to the zeal of the order to which the Professors belonged, in the cause of education. He pointed to their self-denying and successful labours in different parts of the world, and could not doubt that in a College, composed of men so skilful in the art of teaching, and youths so apt to learn as the Hindoos, there would be witnessed some of the noblest results.

Several speeches in Bengalee were delivered by native gentlemen. All present seemed much delighted with the meeting. We most cordially wish success to the new Hindoo College, and hope it will run our honourable race with its competitors.—*Hurk.*

SEAL'S COLLEGE.—*Founded in the year* 1843.

The object of this foundation is to provide for the education of Hindoos, so as to fit them to occupy posts of trust and emolument in their own country.

The course of education will comprise English Literature in all its branches, History, Geography, Elocution, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and the higher Mathematics, the Philosophical Sciences, and the practical application of Mathematics.

The College will be open free of all charge to such Hindoos only as the founder shall think proper to admit. However, one rupee per month will be demanded to cover the expenses of Books, Stationery, &c. The surplus, if any, will be expended in furnishing the College with Mathematical Instruments, &c.

The College will be entirely under the management of the Directors of the Parent College of St. F. Xavier, Chowringhee, who undertake to furnish Professors according to the increasing demand of the establishment.

The number of the scholars will be limited to 500.

The hours of attendance will be from 10½ in the morning, to 4½ in the afternoon. On all Sundays and on some few holidays, the Professors will be unable to attend.

Until a suitable building can be provided, the schools will be held in the house of Baboo Mutty Loll Seal, the Founder, to whom application for admittance is to be made.

The schools will be open on Wednesday, March the 1st.—*Calcutta Star, March* 2.

DOST MAHOMED.

"We understand that Dost Mahomed was at Lahore so late as the 15th of February, busily employed in raising men for an onward move towards Cabool. He expects stout opposition in his progress through the Khybur, and is determined to make a dash for it, and thus return with eclat to his former Capital. He took in his train a large number of men from Loodianah, and does not seem to be particular as to the men he entertains, his object being apparently numbers, rather than quality. Among his followers are to be seen Hindoostanees, Punjabees, Cashmeerees, and Affghans, forming altogether a motley group.

We learn that a great deal of negociation has been on the tapis between the Ex-ruler of Cabool since his arrival at Lahore and the Seikh Authorities, and that his success will mainly depend upon his playing a deep and judicious game while in the Punjaub, and that the slightest waywardness on his part to the Seikh demands or wishes while in their power, may be fatal to his views.

It is said that Rajah Dhian Sing came expressly to Lahore to have an interview with the Dost, and that several followed it.

The Dost is well versed in Affghan duplicity and chicanery, and must be well aware that he must stretch both to the utmost to get clean and safe through the Punjaub and into his own country, surrounded as he is by dangers of no ordinary character, arising from the Seikh dread of his name and designs on Peshawur, as well as from the able and subtile character of the Seikh minister, who will be happy to have in his power the conqueror of Hurree Sing.

His friends wish him every success, but forbode ill to his undertaking.

Lieut. Nicholson in charge of the Dost, is not to accompany him beyond Lahore, which the latter was to leave on the 18th instant for Peshawur.

It is understood that the general feeling of the Seikhs is alarm at his return to Cabool, and the chances are that he will never see Peshawur."—*Agra Ukhbar.*

SCINDE.

"Letters of the 16th have been received, by boat, from Kurrachee, bringing news of a warlike and very important character indeed. H. M's 41st had arrived the day preceding; but simultaneously with their arrival, a letter from Major Outram had been received, ordering their detention till further orders from General Sir C. Napier, or until they were made aware that amicable relations had been re-established. Besides this we have no particulars, and are left in a great measure to speculate for ourselves. Orders have, we are given to understand, been issued for the immediate despatch of H. M's Sloop *Clio* to Kurrachee: two steamers are about to be sent off to the same quarter without delay, with from 800 to 900 recruits. Indeed, at the Presidency there are at present no men to spare; and Poonah must be drawn upon if more soldiers should be required. Letters have, we learn, been received from Pahlunpore, intimating, that additional men may be required in that quarter, as hostile manifestation begin to exhibit themselves to the westward. For the accuracy of the Kurrachee portion of this information alone, we pledge ourselves. It has for some time been rumoured, that whatever we might do with the Ameers themselves, the Beloochistan Chiefs would by no means permit the arrangements we have for some time had in contemplation, to take effect in peace. These fierce and undisciplined marauders hold very lightly the authority of their nominal superiors, when this tends to the introduction of foreign powers amongst them or to the curtailment of their own wild and savage independence. Even were the Ameers to subscribe our treaties,—which, hitherto, they have steadily resisted,—their people would by no means hold themselves bound, in consequence of the submission of their superiors, to yield obedience to our pleasure.—*Bomb. Times.*

*To Correspondents.*

*A Catholic*, next week.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO MAJOR GENL. SIR ROBERT H. SALE, G. C. B.

SIR,—We are deputed by our body, the Bengal Civil Service, to acquaint you that they are desirous of presenting you with a sword as a Testimonial of the high admiration with which they have been impressed by your memorable defence of Jellalabad, and we shall esteem it an honour if you will permit us to have the gratification of communicating to our Fellow Servants that you have been pleased to accept this token of their estimate of your claims to the public gratitude.

We have, &c.

(Signed) H. MOORE,
J. H. D'OYLY,
G. A. BUSHBY.

*Calcutta*, 28*th January*, 1843.

To H. MOORE, J. H. D'OYLY, and G. H. BUSHBY, ESQUIRES.

GENTLEMEN,—I need not say how gratified I felt on the reception of your letter of the 28th ultimo. It is at all times pleasing to receive praise, but when this proceeds from so distinguished a body as the Bengal Civil Service, it is highly to be appreciated. I have therefore to beg you will convey to the Bengal Civil Service my acceptance of the sword they propose honouring me with, and to return them my warmest thanks for the flattering notice they have taken of my endeavours to perform my duty as a soldier.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your much obliged servant,
(Signed) ROBERT SALE,
*Major Genl.*

*Kurnaul*, 18*th Feb.* 1843.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—I have the highest pleasure to inform you and the public, that this day at the hour of 3 P. M. a general Meeting was held at Salkhia for the purpose of considering the public grievances of this district, and presided by Baboo Kistakoomar Buksy Brahman. Baboo Kashishur Mittre, who was the originator of the Meeting, delivered a long speech on the object in view, the philanthropy, benevolence and love of Geo. Thomson, Esq. towards our country, and the grievances undergone by the ryots by the operations of *Dowla[illegible]*, i. e. Resumption Regulation, and Huftum [illegible] i. e. Reg. VII. of 1799, and by the oppressions of Indigo planters, European Putnee Talookdars, Darogas, &c. &c. Upwards of 200 people were present, and a number of public grievances were exposed to the Meeting by the several bonâ fide suffering ryots, and it has been resolved that they be communicated to Mr. Thomson, engrossed in a Durkast. A Committee of 15 men has been formed for the purpose of preparing the Durkast; and Baboo Kashishur Mittre has been appointed Secretary to it. The Meeting separated at ½ past 7 P. M.

It is gratifying to observe that the people of Jessore have taken such a bold step for the exposition of their grievances; and it is highly desirable that the example be followed up by the people of other Zillahs, and thus Mr. G. Thomson be furnished with all the necessary and accurate information which he is delegated to collect, from the very mouths of the poor ryots; otherwise any information of the interior supplied at the metropolis is as good as that at London.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ONE OF THE MEETING.

*Jessore, the* 26*th Feb.* 1843.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—I feel much honoured and gratified by the notice you have been pleased to take of my letter of the 10th ult. and had I supposed you would have shewn it so much attention I would have given it another tone than that of bravado in which it was written, and which furnishes a full excuse for the slight sharpness with which you have tinctured your answer.

That the Church of England retained too much that was Romish has ever since the reformation been a favourite battle ground of her Sectarian Opponents, and I think we may deduce both from argument and experience that the errors of Puseyism will ere long be attributed to this defect in the Church itself. The impression left on my mind, after reading the Circular to the Parishioners of Hoxton was, that there had been an intention to brand a Clergyman with Puseyism for endeavouring to discharge conscientiously his professional duties. At the time the Registration Act was passed, much apprehension was entertained that it would lead to frequent omissions of Baptism, which (without going into a doctrinal controversy) is, I think considered by the Church of England a rite of the first importance.

It is now some time since I was in England, and possibly the old High Church or selfstyled Orthodox Party among whom I was educated, may be synonimous with the set of Religionists now called Puseyites whom the Press and Pulpit of India, at least those of Serampore and the Calcutta Cathedral have concurred in condemning. If so, the expression left is accounted for. I intend this entirely as a letter of explanation, and do not wish to give you any trouble in noticing it.

Your obedient servant,
J. H. S.

*Calcutta, 6th March*, 1843.

I think the word "pretend," signifies to aim, without reference to the merits or demerits of the means or intentions, though frequently restricted to the latter.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—I am no advocate for entering into discussions on business matters until called upon to do so by my official superiors, but as I happen to know a little about the subject I am not willing the Editor of the *Bengal Hurkaru* should carry the weight his insinuations in his Editorials would fain obtain.

With regard to one in the *Hurkaru* of the 22nd instant, I can assure you a special Sessions and Jail delivery was held at Malda during November, 18[illegible] and another in the month of September, 1842, and that both were held at the suggestion of the Sessions Judge of that Joint Magistracy, who came dak both times, being only a few hours in transit and returned in the same way after conducting his business. I can also inform you that the Sessions Judge of Malda supported the opinion of the then Officiating Joint Magistrate, in advocating Periodical Sessions at that station, and

I therefore leave the Editor of the *Hurkaru* to account to his subscribers and his conscience (if he possesses one) for his correct and well advised article under comment.

Yours faithfully,
W. B.

*Dinagepore, Feb. 25th*, 1843.

## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The late "Convocation" or Non-intrusion Minsters have forwarded a memorial for the consideration of Sir Robert Peel and the other members of the Government. The document is of considerable length, but the following is the most important portion of it :—

"The memorialists desire again to express their anxiety that their present appeal, and the measures they have felt themselves obliged to adopt, may not be misunderstood. The deliberate conviction to which they have come—that, if they cannot have liberty to maintain and act upon the principles which they have avowed, in the position of a church established by the state, they must relinquish that position, is not the result of disappointment or irritation, or any want of a due regard to the important benefits which the present establishment of the church confers upon the people of Scotland. On the contrary, such is their sense of the value of that establishment, such their apprehensions of the many evils likely to result from its disruption or overthrow, and such, also, their anxiety to remain in the discharge of their spiritual duties, in the preaching of the Gospel, and the oversight of their parishes, under the shade of that national protection and favour, which was the happy fruit of the prayers, the labours, and the sufferings of their fathers, that they have been willing to make the utmost possible concessions with a view to the restoration of harmony, and, were not the principles at issue vital and fundamental, there is no compromise to which they would not consent, no sacrifice of feeling or even of consistency to which they would not submit, if by any means they might avert a calamity, the very idea of which they have all along been most reluctant to entertain.

"But they feel that the time is come when the final determination of this question can be postponed no longer, and as they cannot disguise from themselves, so neither would they deem it right to conceal from the Government and the country, the inevitable result of a continued refusal on the part of the Legislature of that indispensable measure of relief which they think they have a good right to ask and good reason to expect. Their situation, in truth, is most painful and embarrassing. They cannot conduct the affairs of the church in the manner in which the civil courts have prescribed : they could not themselves remain in the communion of a church which should agree to regulate her procedure according to the principles now held to be involved in the civil law ; nor can they allow others, in the same communion, to do so. But it is well known that a large minority of the church's office bearers are prepared, in obedience to the civil courts, to cast off her authority ; and were the church, while continuing to claim the advantage secured to her by law, to persevere, as she must in principle do, in maintaining her discipline over all who, under whatever civil sanction or compulsion, transgress her orders and violate her laws, founded, as she believes, on the word of God,—not only would she be exposed to grievous obloquy and reproach, but a spectacle both painful and scandalous must, in all probability, be exhibited, of two sections of the same church striving with one another, in the use of civil pains on the one hand, and spiritual censures on the other. Hitherto, notwithstanding the allegations of her enemies to the contrary, the church has never felt herself compelled to inflict the severities of her discipline on any of her ministers or members for an act done under the compulsion of the civil courts, or in obedience to what has been declared to be the civil law. She has proceeded against none, excepting the few individuals who of their own accord, and without any plea of necessity, have placed themselves in a position of defiance of authority. Even this, however, has led to unseemly consequences ; and after the final decision of the supreme civil court, affirming the principles upon which not a few of her office-bearers have intimated their determination to act, it is plain that if no legislative relief be conceded, and if the Church proceed according to her own views of duty against those who transgress her rules, she has no alternative but to deal forth the censures of ecclesiastical power in a manner that must provoke retaliation, and must necessarily lead to inextricable confusion and disorder. The memorialists are not ashamed to confess, that they shrink from such an exhibition as would thus be presented before the people of Scotland ; and this is one practical consideration, among others, which has weighed much in determining them to bring this whole question to a final issue, and to retire from their position, as connected with the establishment, rather than prolong an unseemly contest with the civil courts, which deny, and with their brethren, who set at nought, their jurisdiction—a contest which could not fail to be attended with most disastrous consequences, affecting both the majesty of law, and the higher interests of religion.

"But the memorialists have stated other grounds on which chiefly they rest their determination, as matter of Christian duty and sound principle. It has been with extreme pain that they have felt themselves compelled to oppose the civil courts in any of the decisions which they have pronounced. They have done so only because their consciences required it, and because they considered that the constitution of the Church, as established by law, sanctioned and authorized the measures which they adopted. They are still most decidedly of the same opinion. But, as they claim for the Church no right of resistance to the civil magistrate in the exercise of his authority, as determining the terms on which he will establish the Church, so they feel, that if the Government and legislature of the country do not interfere for their relief from the condition to which they are now reduced by the Supreme Civil Court—viz. the condition of subjection in things spiritual to civil control—it is not for them, as servants of that Lord whose kingdom is not of this world, to vindicate the constitution further ; they can only protest, with all solemnity, against the wrong which they believe the Church has sustained, and leave with the rulers of this nation itself, the responsibility of allowing national institution of the Established Church of Scotland to be subverted and overthrown.

"In conclusion, the memorialists beg leave very respectfully to remind her Majesty's Government of the obligation under which states and their rulers lie to Him by whom kings reign and princes decree justice—whose cause they are bound to espouse, and whose Church it is alike their interest and their duty to support and secure in all the freedom with which He has endowed it. The memorialists deeply feel the solemnity of the question now submitted to the decision of Parliament and of the nation ; it being, in the opinion of the memorialists, nothing less than the question, whether the Church unalterably established in Scotland is to be preserved inviolate, according to the faith of treaties, or whether this great kingdom is to commit, as the memorialists would regard it, the heinous national offence, of not only breaking the national faith, but of disowning the authority of Christ in his own house, and refusing to recognize his Church as a free spiritual society, instituted by him, and governed by his laws alone.

"The memorialists now leave the whole subject in the hands of her Majesty's Government, uniting in most earnest prayers to Almighty God that He may direct the councils of her Majesty to the conclusion which shall most conduce to the good of the country and to His own glory.

"Signed in the name and by the authority of the assembled ministers.

"THOMAS CHALMERS, D. D.
"Chairman of the Meeting."

—*London Mail.*

ROBERT HALDANE, ESQ.—This venerable gentleman died at Edinburgh on December 26th, in the 79th year of his age. Mr. Haldane devoted his whole energies from an early period to the cause of true religion, and with an efficacy rarely in any age equalled. At a period when Moderation in the Church of Scotland was at its meridian, or rather at its midnight, he arose, and imagined the gigantic enterprise of evangelising India ; with a view to which it was that his estate at Airthrey was sold. But after some progress was made, the measure was arrested by a public and official interdict from the Board of Control, rested on the dread of an unhingement of our Indian dominion, by an interference with the superstitions of the natives ; and Mr. Haldane turned his attention to the revival of religion in Scotland itself, when prevented from dealing with a distant colony. We have cause to know that, as early as 1810, he had spent 56,000*l*. in the cause of the gospel ; what since we know not, but he never ceased from his liberalities. —*Ibid.*

THE MORMONS.—As a number of our townsmen are taken in the snares of this delusion, we quote for their edification, the following paragraph from one of the American papers received this week :—"These people are still busy, but the prophet, Joe Smith, is absent to some parts unknown—probably gone on a visit to paradise. In consequence of the increase of his holy business, Joe has resigned the editorship of the *Times and Seasons* into the hands of Brother Taylor, who is said to be under the special inspiration of Gabriel. The temple is rapidly going up—a cargo of lumber having arrived from the Upper Mississippi to further the work."—*Birmingham Advertiser.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

OPENING OF 1843.—But we had intended to say, that we are commencing a new chapter of our labours under inspiriting circumstances, not in reference merely to our Journal, but with regard to the aspect of public affairs, which, if still overcast, exhibits a break in the clouds. On casting a glance over the events of the last twelve months, we are struck with evident signs of a material *advance*. Lord John Russell once said, not very sagely, that we cannot afford to have a Revolution every year. The truth is, however, that every year brings with it a revolution, and all progress is effected by revolution. We are not sure but that the Tariff is as great a revolution, and as violent a one, as the Reform Bill ; with this difference, that the Prerogative was stretched to carry the latter through the House of Obstructives ; while, in the financial Reform, the discontented aristocracy were curbed and made to succumb by the all-powerful autocratic Minister—the son of a cotton-spinner. The House of Lords once more reduced to that dignified insignificance which best comports with the safety of our institutions and the public weal, contented itself, during the last session, with registering the measures that had been dictated to the Commons by the Conservative Premier ; measures submitted to as necessary, but every one of which has proved a rod of retributive punishment to the party who placed the reins of power in his hand.

The Sliding Scale, that precious trick of legerdemain, deceiving the farmer with a mockery of protection, and holding out to the merchant a bounty upon gambling,—has succeeded as admirably as the genius of mischief could desire. It has kept out American corn, and produced a retaliatory Tariff, destructive of our trade ; it has carried bankruptcy and ruin into the Corn trade to an unexampled extent ; and, with the aid of a good harvest, has produced a glut in the market at the moment most injurious to the farmer, and least beneficial to the public. The Tariff, unsettling every thing, and settling nothing, because arbitrary and partial, and leaving the main articles of import untouched, has been a heavy blow and great discouragement to the cattle-dealers and cattle-lords, although they have been more frightened than hurt ; but it has knocked on the head the Idol of Protection in which they trusted. It is now felt to be inevitable that other changes must follow,—that the present Corn-law must be abandoned ; and the farmer is invited to consider "whether the change, great though it be, were not better made at once." Meantime all improvements are at a stand, and agricultural industry is paralysed. The Income-tax is the third great collateral benefit conferred upon the country by the Conservative majority of Ninety-one,—the third lash of Peel's triple scourge,—the thumb-screw of finance,—admirably adapted to render taxation as vexatious and painful a process as possible, and thereby to teach every man to reflect what is done with the proceeds of taxation. It is a severe lesson, but the people may be rendered wiser by the imposition.

Upon the whole, it cannot be doubted, that the Corn-law question, or rather, the broader question of Free-trade and the Rights of Labour,—has rapidly advanced during the past year ; and much has also been done in dispelling a host of popular illusions, which, during the reign of the Whigs, it was the interest and study of the Conservatives to perpetuate. The new light that has been let in upon almost every subject of legislation, entitles the Tories to share with the discoverers of the Bude light and the Boccius the honour of turning old principles to a new account in the science of illumination. The Whigs burn dimly by the side of the new Tory lights. Upon the subject of National Education, Lord Wharncliffe is as good a Liberal, as thorough a utilitarian, as the noble Ex-president of the Council. The Irish Bishops protest against the Popish Education Board in vain. The No Popery agitation is quenched. It is quite refreshing to be relieved from the endless Irish questions, and to find it admitted by Conservative journals, that the landlords and the agrarian system are the cause of the crime and misery of Ireland, rather than the priests and O'Connell. The Canada question was already settled, but Sir Charles Bagot has not only justified Lord Sydenham's policy ; he has given the *coup de grace* to the Tory oligarchy in that colony. In the West India Colonies, the Planters are anticipating in their discussions the inevitable reduction of the sugar duties, feeling that the days of their monopoly are numbered. Now all these are cheering indications, that, strong as the Government is in its parliamentary majority, there is something stronger still in the spirit of the times, or rather in the force of circumstances, which is drawing them onward. We look forward to the coming Session with more hope than fear. Sir Robert Peel's only safety lies in a decided, onward course. The moment he betrays a disposition to recede, he is lost. He will be like a huntsman in the midst of his hounds without a whip. Fear, or the semblance of it, would be fatal to his ascendancy.

The year 1843 certainly opens under happier auspices than the one that has just closed. The hoarse artillery of war has everywhere been silenced, and the sword is returned to its scabbard. Affghanistan, reconquered and abandoned, will no more tax the resources, or threaten the security of our Indian Empire. Peace with China opens new prospects for commerce in the East. The Ashburton Treaty, with all its faults, guarantees our pacific relations with the United States. Great Britain is once more at peace with all the world,

without having any reason to apprehend a rupture with any power, civilized or barbarian. The earth is at rest. Here is abundant cause for national gratitude and confidence. In this spirit, we wish our readers emphatically a happy new year.—*Pat.*

THE LATE LORD HILL.—Nothing could be more serene and peaceful than the death of Lord Hill, except the calm, dignified tenour of his life. He knew well for a considerable time that death was the inevitable termination of his illness, and he prepared himself for that event with the resignation of a Christian, and the fortitude of a good man. He attended Divine service at his parish church regularly with his two sisters—two of the most amiable ladies in existence—and on one occasion he was forcibly struck with the text from which Dr. Gambier addressed his congregation, "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting." On returning home, he spoke on the subject of the sermon with great earnestness, and sighed whilst he said, "Of what avail are all human honours when our conscience whispers to us, that when weighed in the balance we shall be found wanting!" His sister pointed his attention to a Sacrifice which was infinite in the Almighty's eyes to blot out all guilt of thought or deed; and the dying soldier avowed that upon that rock all his hopes were placed; for if God were not pleased to accept that Sacrifice, man was unable to appear before him. To add to the affliction of Sir Rowland (now Lord Hill) and the whole of the members of the family, the dowager Mrs. Hill, the mother of his Lordship, expired on Tuesday week at the Citadel, after a severe illness. The death of the amiable lady, although long expected, came with such violence upon the family at the last moment, that the arrangements which had been previously made for the procession of the funeral of his Lordship were altogether laid aside. The shock was so sudden, and the grief of the family so great, that several of its members were unable to attend.—*Bristol Journal.*

SIR CHARLES BAGOT'S SUCCESSOR.—The Toronto *Examiner* intimates that his Excellency's departure, on account of ill health, has been anticipated for some time past, and that Lord Eliot, the Secretary for Ireland, is likely to be Sir Charles's successor.—*Pat.*

FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.—On Monday, Mr. Braidwood, the superintendent of the Brigade Force, at the meeting of the Directors forming the Committee of the London Fire Establishment, made his annual record of the conflagrations that have occurred during the past year (1842) in and around the Metropolis. The report commences by stating that fires were on the increase in London, the number of last year exceeding by 73 those of the preceding twelve months, and 213 over the average of the last nine years, though happily not so extensive in magnitude. The following are the number of fires that have taken place since the Fire Brigade was formed, in the year 1833, together with the number of houses totally destroyed, and those seriously and slightly damaged:—In 1833, there were 450 fires, destroying 31 houses totally, and damaging 427 other buildings. In 1834, 482 fires; houses burned down, 28; and 454 injured. In 1835, 471 fires; 31 houses burned down, and 440 damaged seriously and slightly. In 1836, 564 fires; 33 houses totally destroyed, and 531 more or less damaged. In 1837, 501 fires; 22 houses consumed, and 479 damaged. In 1838, 560 fires; 33 houses destroyed, and 535 injured. In 1839, 584 fires; 17 houses consumed, and 567 damaged. In 1840, 681 fires; 26 houses burned down, and 655 damaged. In 1841, 696 fires; 24 houses totally consumed, 672 injured; and last year (1842), 769 fires; 24 houses destroyed, and 743 more or less injured. From the report, it appears the chief number of the fires takes place in private and lodging houses, and carpenters' workshops. Public-houses and drapers' shops follow in rotation. Upwards of 20 persons have lost their lives at fires in the course of the year.—*Ibid.*

"THE UNIVERSAL HALL OF COMMERCE."—On Monday, the opening of the building in Threadneedle-street, recently erected by Mr. Moxhay, was celebrated by a *dejeuner*, under the auspices of the Lord Mayor, several of the aldermen, and sheriffs. The interior of the establishment, which is at once spacious and elegant, consist of a hall of assembly, with every accommodation for the transaction of business connected with the general commerce of the United Kingdom, a reading room supplied with British and foreign newspapers; private apartments, to which parties meeting in the hall may retire to conduct negociations of a confidential character; sample and deposit rooms, with iron safes, a register office, &c. Lord J. Russell arrived soon after the commencement of the proceedings, and was received with loud cheers. The Lord Mayor proposed, "Prosperity to the Hall of Commerce." That magnificent building had been erected by the unaided means of one man, Mr. Moxhay, at a cost of more than 60,000*l.* The Lord Mayor next gave the health of "the Representatives of the City of London." Mr. Masterman having had occasion to retire, Lord J. Russell said, it devolved upon him to return thanks. He was sure they were all actuated by one cordial feeling of admiration of the public spirit and enterprise which had prompted Mr. Moxhay to undertake the building of that great and splendid hall, and they all wished him the fullest and most complete success. In conclusion, he would beg to give, as a toast, "Prosperity to the City of London and the trade thereof." Among the embellishments of this institution, a beautiful statue placed at the grand entrance, attracted general admiration. It is executed in Malta stone, and represents Whittington, the size of life, seated on the mile-stone, tired and dejected at the moment when the merry sound of Bow bells strikes upon his ear.—*Pat.*

BLASPHEMOUS PUBLICATIONS.—The summonses which were issued on the part of the Government against Thomas Patterson, of Holowell-street, were returnable at Bow-street on Saturday; but Patterson did not attend, and warrants were issued for his apprehension. Mr. Chambers, counsel for the prosecution, stated that it was not the intention of Government to extend any leniency towards Patterson, as they were determined to suppress anything which might be injurious to the religious feelings of society. He also intimated, that it might be a matter of future consideration whether the power of Magistrates in such cases should not be enlarged by law; for all that could be done against persons guilty of the offences with which Patterson was charged was to fine them in the penalty of 40s. for every separate offence proved against them. Patterson has been turned out of his shop. His landlord, Abrahams, was, it seems, a middle man; he was in arrears with his rent; and the first landlord took possession on Wednesday.—*Ibid.*

NEW RAIN GAUGE.—Mr. Dickenson, an extensive paper-maker living near Watford, and having paper-mills on the river Colne, resorts to the following expedient to ascertain what quantity of paper he may contract to supply his customers. On the hills in the neighbourhood of his mills he has fixed a gauge buried in the ground a little depth below the surface. By consulting this gauge, he is enabled to compute the amount of rain which finds its way into the earth during the winter season, and which must be again remitted before it can be decreased by evaporation. Experience has proved to him that, with this index, he can precisely ascertain the influx of tributary water which the river Colne, whereby his mills are worked, will receive. This statement was made at the Institution of Civil Engineers, by Mr. Clutterbuck, and substantiated by Mr. Dickinson himself.—*Ibid.*

THE RE-BUILDING OF HAMBURGH.—We have seen a map of the alterations proposed to be effected. They are evidently great improvements, and will render the new streets far more handsome and commodious than the old ones. In the neighbourhood of the New Exchange, which stands uninjured in the midst of the waste caused by the fire, the little *fleths*, or canals, which are too narrow to be available for the purposes of traffic, will be filled up, and on the ground behind the Exchange will be erected the new Senate-house, the Treasury, and the Courts of law. To this spot, thus forming the great centre of the new town, a number of streets will lead, both wider and straighter than those formerly existing, and sites will be reserved for churches, market-places, and other public buildings. The line of houses on the pleasant promenade of the Jungfernstieg, in front of the lake called the Binnen Alster, (which was entirely destroyed by the fire,) will also be rebuilt in a more regular fashion, and the promenade itself, which now embraces only three sides of the Binnen Alster, will be carried round the fourth or south-east side. Thus there will be formed a terrace, adorned and shaded by trees, along the four sides of the lake. This will add greatly to the beauty of the spot, as well as to the enjoyment of the Hamburghers. In addition to these improvements, the Government has decided on constructing a lock and other works for opening a navigable canal between the rivers Elbe and Alster. A complete system of sewers, also, upon the large scale of those in London, will be established; and one of the main lines is already in progress of execution. The greater part of the new plan is, we are given to understand, the work of Mr. William Lindley, an English engineer.—*Times.*

THE FREEHOLD SYSTEM is about to be fairly tried in Tobago. We are informed by a friend on whose authority we can rely, that one of our most extensive attornies (in consequence of instructions from home) has recently ordered about 100 acres of one of the estates under his charge to be surveyed, and divided into small lots, which he means to offer to the labourers of the estate at a moderate rate of purchase. An estate long out of cultivation, and situate near the Moravian church at Mount Moriah, has also been purchased a few days ago on speculation, with the view of leasing and selling land to the peasantry. The experiment therefore is about to be entered on—and, once begun, it must, in self-defence even, be adopted by all.—*Tobago Gazette.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF DORPAT has just been deprived of two of its professors in a manner not very creditable to the Russian government. Dr. Ulman, professor of theology, had filled the rectorial chair from 1839 to 1841, and had then tendered the resignation of that dignity on the plea of ill-health. His resignation was accepted, but a number of students contributed to the purchase of a splendid silver goblet, to be presented to their late rector, as a token of their respect. According to the Russian law, no public officer is allowed to accept an homage of this kind from his inferiors, without the express permission of his superiors. Nevertheless, Professor Ulman did accept the proffered present, and Dr. Bunge, professor of law, publicly expressed his approval of his colleague's conduct. The Russian government has marked its displeasure of this proceeding, by dismissing Professor Ulman from the public service, and sentencing him to banishment from Dorpat. Professor Bunge has been punished by being removed to an inferior appointment at the University of Kasan.—*Pat.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL N. W. P.

*Camp Delhi, the 13th February*, 1843.

The several appointments of Principal Assistants, of first Junior Assistants, and of Junior Assistants to the Commissioner in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, are abolished from the 15th day of March next ensuing.

The establishment under the Commissioner, will hereafter consist of twelve Deputy Commissioners, in three classes, and each class will comprise four officers:

Captain Macadam, 33d Regiment Native Infantry;

Lieutenant J. K. Spence, 20th Regiment Native Infantry; and

Lieutenant Sir R. Shakespear, Artillery,

are appointed Deputy Commissioners of the 1st class. Lieutenant Hasell, 48th Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant J. D. P. Fergusson, 36th Regiment Native Infantry, are appointed Deputy Commissioners of the 2d class. Lieutenant Larkins, 2d Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed a Deputy Commissioner of the 3d class.

Major Sleeman, Commissioner in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, will recommend to the Governor General, one officer for employment in the 2d class, and three officers for employment in the 3d class.

Such officers now holding any of the appointments, to be abolished in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, as may not be nominated to any of the appointments above created, will, on being relieved at their respective stations, be placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

The consolidated allowances of the Deputy Commissioners of the 1st, 2d and 3d class, will be 800, 600 and 500 Rupees, respectively.

The several officers, above appointed, will draw their allowances from the day on which they report themselves to the Commissioner.

The several officers, who may be relieved, will draw their allowances until relieved, and will continue to perform their several duties under the direction of the Commissioner, until that period.

*14th February*, 1843.

Mr. G. W. Bacon, Judge of Saharunpore, for two months, on his private affairs, from the 1st proximo.

Mr. J. S. M. Lawrence to officiate as Judge of Saharunpore.

Mr. C. W. Fagan, to officiate as Judge of Futtehpore, until the arrival of Mr. Benson, or until further orders.

*13th February*, 1843.

Captain James Macadam, 33d N. I., to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class in the Saugor Division.

Lieutenant James Knox Spence, 20th Regiment N. I., to be ditto ditto.

Lieutenant Sir Richmond Shakespear, Artillery, to be ditto ditto.

Lieutenant Christopher Hasell, 48th Regiment N. I., to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant J. Dupre Fergusson, 36th Regiment N. I., to be ditto ditto.

Lieutenant William Henry Larkins, 2d Regiment N. I., to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 3d Class.

*16th February*, 1843.

Moulvee Mahomed Basheeroollah, Sudder Ameen of Pilibheet, for one month, on Medical Certificate.

Mr. J. Wood, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Cawnpore, for three months, on his private affairs, in extension of that granted in Orders of 19th November last.

*17th February*, 1843.

Mr. G. H. Smith, Collector of Customs North West Frontier, for one month, on private affairs, from the 1st March next.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. J. H. Walker, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Zillah Goorgaon, on the 22d November 1842, for four days, in excess of the Dusserah Vacation, is cancelled.

*18th February*, 1843.

Mr. E. P. Smith, Commissioner of the Benares Division, for twelve months, on Medical Certificate, in extension from the 23d December last.

*The February*, 1843.

Nawab Mahomed Ubdoolah Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen of Meerut, during the Mohurrum vacation.

R. N. C. HAMILTON, *Secy. to the Govt. N. W. P.*

*22d February*, 1843.

Lieutenant W. Paley, of the Artillery, took charge of his appointment as Commandant of the Artillery branch of the Malwa Contingent, on the 19th ultimo.

G. A. BUSHBY, *Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India.*

*30th January*, 1843.

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal has this day been pleased to invest the Judges of Patna, Behar, Shahabad, Sarun, Tirhoot, and Bhaugulpore, with the powers of Special Commissioner under Regn. III. of 1828, in their respective Jurisdictions.

J. S. TORRENS,
*Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*Delhi, 17th February*, 1843.

Captain J. Jacob, Bombay Artillery, has been appointed to the command of the Scinde Irregular Horse.

Captain W. F. Curtis, 1st Bombay Cavalry, (late commandant of the above corps) is placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government, on the expiration of his present leave of absence.

The Right Honourable the Governor General having seen fit to abolish the appointment of Assistant to the Political Agent at Delhi, the services of Lieut. C. E. Burton, 40th Regiment N. I., are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

*19th February*, 1843.

Lieutenant R. Strachey, Engineers, has been appointed Executive Officer on the Ganges Canal under the Superintendence of Captain Cautley.

*20th February*, 1843.

The Governor General has been pleased to appoint Captain C. J. Richardson, 57th Regiment Native Infantry, an Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Bundlecund, specially attached to the State of Jhansi.

J. THOMASON,
*Offg. Secy. to Govt. N. W. P. with the Govr. Genl.*

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BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Camp Delhi, 18th February*, 1843.

The Resident at Gwalior having reported on the 14th instant, the accession of the adopted son of the late Maharajah Junkojee Rao Scindiah, under the title of Maharajah Ali Jah, Jyajee Rao Scindiah, to the vacant Guddee of the Gwalior State, the Governor General is pleased to direct that a salute of 19 Guns be fired in honour of this event at the Principal Military Stations in Bengal and the North Western Provinces.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India,

J. THOMASON,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India with the Govr. Genl.*

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*28th February*, 1843.

The following Disposition List of Furloughs is published for the information of Registered Applicants consequent upon the Expiry of Mr. C. B. Quintin's Furlough.

BY EXPIRY.

Mr. C. B. Quintin 28th February 1843.
Mr. W. H. Elliott admitted by Seniority.

*Furlough that will be available by return or expiry to the 31st March*, 1843.

1. W. H. Woodcock, .. .. .. 25th March, 1843.

*Furlough to be allotted to Registered Applicant.*

1. W. J. Allen.

*22d February*, 1843.

Mr. W. Bracken, Deputy Collector of Customs, has obtained leave of absence for one month, from the 1st proximo, on private affairs.

H. V. BAYLEY, *Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*17th February*, 1843.

Mr. R. E. Cunliffe to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Hooghly, until further orders.

Mr. C. Steer to be Collector of Dinagepore, vice Mr. C. D. Russell.

Mr. F. J. Morris to be ditto of Jessore, vice Mr. C. Steer.

*20th February*, 1843.

Mr. F. R. Kemp to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Maldah, until further orders.

*21st February*, 1843.

Mr. A. Laidley to be a Member of the Ferry Fund Committee at Midnapore.

Mr. McIntosh to be a ditto ditto at ditto.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Macpherson to be Civil Assistant Surgeon of Howrah. Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. C. Hutchinson will perform the Medical duties at Howrah, until further orders.

Mr. P. G. E. Taylor to be Magistrate and Collector of Balasore, to take effect from the 4th instant the date of Mr. Repton's departure for Europe.

Mr. W. Money to be Collector of Moorshedabad, vice Mr. Taylor.

Mr. J. Crawford to officiate as Collector of Burdwan.

Mr. H. C. Halkett, Magistrate of Backergunge, from 24th instant to the 15th proximo, the date of sailing of the Ship Walmer Castle, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 2d ultimo.

Mr. O. W. Malet, Special Deputy Collector of Cuttack, for one month, from the 1st proximo, on private affairs, under Section XI. of the Rules of 29th January 1840. Uncovenanted Deputy Collector Rampersaud Rai will conduct the current duties of Mr. Malet's Office during his absence.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon T. Leckie, of Bhaugulpore, for one month, from the date on which he may quit his Station.

Baboo Byjenath Sein, Principal Sudder Ameen of Jessore, for fifteen days, in excess of the period of the Mohurrum Vacation.

Syed Izzut Ali, Principal Sudder Ameen of Beerbhoom, .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..
Sheikh Mahomed Soeem, Officiating Sudder Ameen of ditto, .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..
Baboo Rammohun Roy, Principal Sudder Ameen of Midnapore, .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..
Pundit Sreeram Turkibagher, Sudder Ameen of ditto,
Moulvie Mahomed Saduk, ditto of Patna, .. .. ..
Moulvie Mahomed Nazim, ditto of Tipperah, .. ..
Pundit Lochadhur Tewarry, ditto of Sarun, .. .. ..
Pundit Nurhurree Seromonee, ditto of West Burdwan,
Moulvie Mahomed Rafik, ditto of Monghyr, .. ..
Hedayet Ali Khan, 1st Principal Sudder Ameen of Behar, .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..
} During the Mohurrum Vacation.

Mr. F. Lowth, Special Deputy Collector, Jessore, for fifteen days, in extension of the leave of absence granted to him on the 8th ultimo.

Mr. C. D. Russell, Collector of Dinagepore, from the 9th to the [illegible] ultimo, under Section XII. of the Rules of 29th January 1840, in extension of the leave of absence granted to him on the 14th November last.

*22d February*, 1843.

Mr. E. Lee Warner, a Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, from the 1st proximo, till the sailing of the Ship "Queen," under Section XIII. of the Rules of 29th January 1840, preparatory to his retiring from the Service.

Mr. T. C. Loch made over charge of the Collectorate of Rajeshye to Mr. R. B. Garrett on the 9th instant.

Mr. W. J. Allen made over charge of the Ditto of Dacca to Mr. B. H. Cooper on the 30th ultimo, and proceeded to the interior of his District on public duty.

Mr. Wm. Tayler made over charge of the office of Civil and Sessions Judge of Backergunge to Mr. R. J. Loughnan on the 4th instant.

Mr. G. C. Plowden made over charge of the office of Civil and Sessions Judge of Sylhet to Mr. H. Stainforth on the 4th idem.

Mr. F. Skipwith made over charge of the offices of Civil and Sessions Judge of Chittagong and of Special Commissioner under Regulation III. of 1828 to Mr. H. T. Raikes on the 30th ultimo.

Mr. T. Bruce, made over charge of the office of Civil and Sessions Judge of Tipperah to Mr. F. Skipwith on the 9th instant.

Mr. E. M. Gordon resumed charge of the Commissionership of the 15th or Dacca Division, from Mr. J. F. G. Cooke, on the 6th instant. The leave of absence granted to Mr. Gordon for eight days in extension, in Orders of 23d ultimo, is cancelled accordingly.

Moulvie Mahomed Soeem received charge of the Sudder Ameenship of Beerbhoom on the 1st instant, from Moulvie Hossein Buksh.

Mr. R. Torrens, Civil and Sessions Judge of 24-Pergunnahs, reported his departure for the Cape of Good Hope on board the Ship "Prince of Wales" on the 11th instant.

Mr. J. M. Hay, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Bhaugulpore, reported his departure to sea on board the Barque Regina on the 6th idem.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted on the 26th September last to Mr. Sub-Assistant C. R. Strong, attached to Tezpore, and at present doing duty at Nowgong, in Assam, has been cancelled from the 19th ultimo.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. J. B. Elliot, Special Commissioner of Patna, under Regulation III. of 1829, on the 16th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

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*27th February*, 1843.

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to notify that the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council has sanctioned, until further Orders, the transfer of the Thannah Jurisdictions of Ooloobariah, Kotra, Rajapore and Bugwan, from the Zillah of Hooghly to that of the 24-Pergunnahs, in regard to all matters belonging to the Department of Police and Criminal Justice.

Mr. W. Tayler has been appointed to Officiate, until further Orders, as Magistrate at Howrah, in the Thannah Jurisdictions of Sulkea, Ooloobariah, Kotra, Rajapore and Bugwan.

F. J. HALLIDAY, *Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Camp Delhi, 14th February*, 1843.

The Officiating Agent to the Governor General in Bundelkund, having reported that the Troops employed in that Province are about to move into Cantonments, the Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to direct, that all Staff appointments made, in furtherance of the late Field Service in Bundelkund, shall cease from the 1st proximo.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to make such subsidiary arrangements as may appear to him necessary for giving full effect to the above Order.

*16th February*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to appoint Serjeant Major Carr, of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, to be Quarter Master Serjeant of His Lordship's Body Guard.

*18th February*, 1843.

The following Notification issued by the Governor General, in the Political Department, is published for General information and guidance.

The Resident at Gwalior having reported on the 4th instant, the accession of the adopted Son of the late Maharaja Junkojee Rao Scindiah, under the title of Maharaja Ali Jah, Jyajee Rao Scindiah, to the vacant Guddee of the Gwalior State, the Governor General is pleased to direct that a Salute of 19 Guns be fired in honour of this event, at the principal Military Stations in Bengal, and the North Western Provinces.

By Order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India,

(Signed) J. THOMASON,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Govr. Genl.*

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*Camp Delhi, 16th February*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to make the following Promotions in the Army Medical Staff:

Senior Surgeon John Marshall, Superintending Surgeon Dinapore Division, and Officiating Inspector General of Hospitals, to be Inspector General of Hospitals, and to Officiate as Surgeon General, during the absence, on leave to the Cape, of Surgeon General Thomas Tweedie, vice Playfair, who has obtained permission to retire from the Service, from the 1st proximo.

Senior Surgeon Henry Francis Hough, Superintending Surgeon Saugor Division, to Officiate as Inspector General of Hospitals, vice Marshall.

Senior Surgeon Charles Renny, Officiating Superintending Surgeon Barrackpore, to be a Superintending Surgeon on the Establishment, vice Marshall promoted.

Surgeon William Darby, of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, to Officiate as Superintending Surgeon, during the absence, on Service, of Superintending Surgeon James Thomson, or until further Orders.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Captain J. L. Revell, of the 2d European Regiment, to be Major of Brigade at Meerut, vice Graves proceeding to join his Regiment.

J. STUART, *Lt.-Col.*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept., with the Govr. Genl.*

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GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 24th February*, 1843.

No. 42 of 1843.—The following paragraphs of a Military Letter, No. 86, from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, dated 30th December 1842, are published for general information:

Para. 1. The undermentioned Officers of your establishment have been permitted to return to their duty; viz.
Assistant Surgeon R. B. Duncan, per "Euphrates."
" J. B. Macdonald, (Overland in December.)

2. We have granted additional leave to the following Officers, viz.

Lieut. Colonel C. A. G. Wallington,
Captain Robert Wyllie, .. .. ..
" H. T. Tucker, .. .. ..
" G. E. Herbert, .. .. ..
" W. Young, .. .. .. ..
Lieutenant H. A. Morrieson, .. ..
" R. W. Elton, .. .. ..
" James Murray, .. .. ..
" T. C. Richardson, .. ..
} Six Months.
" A. G. C. Sutherland, .. .. Three Months.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to retire from the Service, viz.

Brevet Captain R. G. Grange, from the 8th September 1840.

Surgeon G. G. McPherson, from the 17th September 1842.

Surgeon Benjamin Burt, M. D., from the 4th August 1841.

4. Lieutenant E. N. Dickenson has resigned the Service.—This vacancy has effect from the 20th October 1842.

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No. 43 of 1843.—The following *Lists of Rank of Cadets* of Engineers, Artillery, and Infantry, appointed for the Bengal Presidency, is published for general information:

No. 9 of 1842.

LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BENGAL ENGINEERS, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

*For the Engineers.*

To rank from the 11th June 1841, the day on which they passed their Public Examination, and in the following order: viz.

Wm. Drummond Alex. Robertson Short, .. .. .. .. .. ..
Quitted Chatham 1st Oct. .. ..
} Overland per City of Boulogne 11th October.

Edward Fraser, .. .. .. ..
Quitted Chatham 15th Nov., ..
} Stag.

*For the Artillery.*

To rank from the 9th December 1842, the day on which they passed their Public Examination, and in the following order, provided the Ships by which they proceed sail from Gravesend on or before the 9th March 1843, viz.

Alfred Pearson.
Charles Metcalfe Young.

*For the Infantry.*

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ship by which he proceeded, viz.

Henry John Gregg, .. .. .. } Lord Hungerford 16th October.

To rank from the 9th December 1842, the day on which they passed their Public Examination, and in the following order, provided the Ships by which they proceed sail from Gravesend on or before the 9th March 1843, viz.

Frederick Charles Malsey.
John March Earle.
Robert Stewart.
Robert Ferguson.
Charles Irvine.
Robert Michael Smith Annesley.
William Augustus Scott.
Alexander Mackay Mackenzie.
Hans George Leslie.
William Davis.

To rank from the 10th December 1842, agreeably to the *Court's Resolution* of the 14th December 1842, provided the Ship by which he proceeds sails from Gravesend on or before the 10th March 1843, viz.

Felix Vincent Richard Jervis.

To rank from the 10th December 1842, agreeably to the *Court's Resolution of* the 4th December 1833, and in the following order, viz.

Henry King, .. .. .. .. .. ..
Appointed 28th September, .. ..
} Windsor, from Portsmouth 3d October.

John Irvine Murray, .. .. ..
Appointed 12th October, .. ..
} Lord Hungerford, 16th ditto.

Thomas Charleton Merrick, .. ..
Appointed 2d November, .. ..
} Justina, 7th November.

Francis Walker Brodie, .. ..
Appointed 20th October, .. ..
} Zenobia, 18th November.

Charles Pierrepont Lucas, .. ..
Appointed 9th November, .. ..
} Ditto ditto.

Edward Vernon Utterson, .. ..
Appointed 25th October, .. ..
} *Ditto ditto.*

Charles Tandy Whiteford, .. ..
(abroad.) .. .. .. .. ..
Para. appd. 30th November, ..
} Via Marseilles 6th December.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ships by which they proceeded and in the following order, viz.

Philip Moss Walmisley, .. .. } *Euphrates*, 20th December.
William Williamson, .. .. .. Ditto ditto.
Henry Murray Garstin, .. .. Ditto ditto.
Charles Frederick Williams, .. Ditto ditto.
Thomas Holyoake Hilliard, .. Ditto ditto.
Edward Hunter, .. .. .. .. Ditto ditto.
Edmund Arther Grubb, .. .. Ditto ditto.

(Sd.) PHILIP MELVILL, *Secy. Mily. Dept.*

EAST INDIA HOUSE, *30th Dec.* 1842.

(A true Copy.)

(Sd.) JAS. C. MELVILL, *Secretary.*

EAST INDIA HOUSE, *London, 4th Jan.* 1843.

No. 44 of 1843.—Instructions having been conveyed by direction of the Right Honourable the Governor General to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, with the view of immediate orders being issued for breaking up the Bengal Volunteer Regiment recently returned from Service in China, the Honourable the President in Council has much pleasure in notifying, that the same indulgences regarding Gratuity and Leave, which were granted to the former Volunteer Battalion in General Orders by the Governor General of the 19th May 1841, are hereby extended to the Native Officers and men of the present highly distinguished corps, whose conduct and bearing in the course of the late operations in China, it is a gratifying duty of Government to record, have well sustained the high character and reputation of the Native Army of India.

No. 45 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

*3d Regiment N. I.*

Ensign Jas. Marquis to be Lieutenant, from the 5th February 1843, vice Lieutenant James Metcalfe Lockett deceased.

*Medical Department.*

Assistant Surgeon Jas. Goss to be Surgeon, from the 16th February 1843, vice Surgeon Joseph Stapleton Sullivan deceased.

The undermentioned Officers of the Cavalry and Infantry are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their names:

| Officer | Date |
|---|---|
| 24th Regt. N. I., Lieut. Arthur Quin Hopper, .. .. .. .. | 20th February, 1843. |
| 57th Ditto, Lieut. Henry Henchman, .. .. .. .. .. .. | |
| 72d ditto, Lieut. Gabriel Henry Whistler, .. .. .. .. .. | |
| 9th Regt. Lt. Cavy., Lieut. Fred. Joseph Harriott, .. .. .. | |
| Ditto, Lieut. Wm. Vernon Mitford, | 22d ditto ,, |
| 53d Regt. N. I., Lieut. James Hunter, .. .. .. .. .. | 23d ditto ,, |
| 42d Regt. Lt. Infy., Lieut. John Samuel Knox, .. .. .. .. | |
| 4th Regt. N. I., Lieut. Rowley Hill, .. .. .. .. .. .. | |

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough:

| Officer | |
|---|---|
| Major General Jas. Cock, Colonel of the 51st Regt. N. I., .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | On account of private affairs. |
| Major Nathl. Jones, of the 57th Regt. N. I., .. | |
| Capt. Robt. Henry Miles, of the 1st Regt. N. I., | |
| Lieutenant Ralph Smyth, of the Regiment of Artillery,.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | |
| Surgeon John Davidson, of the Medical Department, Principal Assistant Governor General's Agent, South Western Provinces, .. .. .. | On Medical certificate. |

Captain Colin Mackenzie, of the 48th Regt. Madras N. I., is permitted to proceed hence to Europe on Furlough, on Medical certificate.

Lieutenant Robt. Bruce Norton, of the 35th Regiment Light Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Madras, on his private affairs, and to be absent from Bengal on that account, for six months.

Surgeon Jas. Ronald, of the Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company, on the Pension of his rank, from the 1st proximo.

No. 46 of 1843.—Lieutenant Francis Elliot Voyle, of the 39th Regiment N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe, on Furlough, on Medical certificate, embarking for such purpose at Bombay.

The undermentioned European Non-Commissioned Officers are admitted to the benefits of the Pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Orders, dated the 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Honourable the Court of Directors, with permission to draw their Stipends at the places stated opposite to their names:

| Name | Place |
|---|---|
| Quarter Master Serjeant Wm. Leiven, of the 47th Regiment N. I., .. .. .. .. .. | India. |
| Serjeant Jas. Cartland, at present in the Arsenal of Fort William,.. .. .. .. .. | Calcutta. |
| Corporal Andrew Smith, of the 3d Troop 3d Brigade Horse Artillery, .. .. .. .. | Scotland. |

No. 48 of 1843.—Mr. Charles Tandy Whiteford having satisfied Government on the points of qualification prescribed by existing Regulations, is admitted to the Service as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, agreeably to instructions from the Honourable the Court of Directors, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, having the date of his commission for future adjustment.

Assistant Surgeon Daniel James O'Callaghan is placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal, from the date on which he may be relieved from the Medical charge of the 49th Regiment Native Infantry at Dacca, with a view to his being appointed to the Medical duties of the civil station of Pubna, vice Assistant Surgeon W. F. Sealy deceased.

Ensign Henry Edward Iremonger reported his arrival at Fort William from Europe on the 11th instead of the 14th October 1842, as announced in General Orders No. 206, under date the 18th of that month.—The Order Books to be altered accordingly.

W. M. N. STURT, *Major,*
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

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BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 6th January,* 1843.

The leave of absence, for three months, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, which was granted to Major General J. Cock, commanding the Benares division, in General Orders of the 24th ultimo, is to commence from the 15th instant, instead of the date therein specified.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

64th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant J. C. Haughton, from 1st January to 1st April, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

2d Company 4th Battalion Artillery.—Lieutenant Sir R. C. Shakespear, Kt. from 31st January to 30th April, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 7th January,* 1843.

A Court of Inquiry will assemble in the Camp of the Commander-in-chief, at 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning, to receive and record evidence on a subject which will be laid before the Court by the Judge Advocate General, who will conduct the proceedings.

*President.*—Brigadier G. Moore.

*Members.*—Lieutenant Colonel S. Bolton, Her Majesty's 31st Regiment; and Brigadier C. Graham, C. B.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Regimental Order issued on the 13th ultimo, by Brevet Major W. Payne, appointing Lieutenant W. H. Ross to act as Adjutant to the 30th Native Infantry, during the indisposition of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain and Adjutant R. S. Ewart.

The Allahabad garrison and station order issued on the 24th ultimo, directing the officiating Garrison Surgeon to afford medical aid to the Light Company of the 1st Native Infantry, arrived at the station under the command of Lieutenant G. A. Fisher.

The order issued on the 2d instant, by Brigadier G. P. Wymer, commanding the 1st Brigade of Major General W. Nott's Force, appointing Captain D. F. Evans, of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, (grenadiers) to act as Major of Brigade, in the room of Captain T. H. Scott, of the 38th Regiment Light Infantry, proceeding to join his appointment of Pay Master of pensioners in Oude and at Cawnpore.

The order issued on the 2d instant, by Major General G. Pollock, C. B. commanding the Troops returned from Affghanistan, directing Assistant Surgeon D. McRae to afford medical aid to the 4th and 5th companies of sappers and miners.

Assistant Surgeons Howe and Hadwen, of the Madras Establishment, will continue to do duty with Her Majesty's 36th Foot, until the arrival of that corps at Agra, when they will proceed, via Calcutta, to join the Presidency, to which they belong.

The Major General commanding the Meerut Division will make use of the services of these officers, by placing them in medical charge of any details which may be proceeding towards the lower provinces.

His Excellency the Commander-in-chief is pleased to make the following removals and postings of Superintending Surgeons:

Superintending Surgeon G. King, (on leave to the Cape) from the Agra circle to the Cawnpore Division.

Superintending Surgeon W. S. Stiven, (on duty with the Troops returned from Affghanistan) from the Dacca to the Agra circle of Superintendence.

Superintending Surgeon James Thomson, on duty in China, brought on the Establishment by Government General Orders of the 23d ultimo, to the Barrackpore circle.

Superintending Surgeon R. Brown, brought on the Establishment by Government General Orders of the 31st ultimo, to the Dacca circle.

Officiating Superintending Surgeon C. Renny will act in the Barrackpore circle during the absence, on service, of Superintending Surgeon J. Thomson.

Officiating Superintending Surgeon W. Darby will act in the Dinapore Division, during the period the Officiating Inspector General of Hospitals, Doctor J. Marshall, may be employed at the Presidency, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

42d Regiment Light Infantry.—Captain Thomas Polwhele, from 11th January, to 11th April, to visit Moradabad, on private affairs.

64th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign R. M. Nott, from 6th January, to 6th July, to visit Lucknow, on private affairs.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain J. Ferris, from 5th January to 5th July, to visit Delhi and Meerut, on private affairs.

26th Regiment Light Infantry.—Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master C. W. Duffin, from 16th January to 16th April, to visit Meerut, on private affairs.

30th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain R. S. Ewart, Adjutant, from 1st January to 1st January 1844, to visit the hills north of Deyrah on medical certificate.

39th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master F. E. Voyle, from 8th January to 15th February, to remain at Ferozepore, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

60th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain T. Riddell, from 30th December 1842 to 30th December to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

64th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain R. Wroughton from 22d November 1842, to 22d March, to remain at Chunar, on private affairs, and to rejoin his corps.

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The following orders, issued by Major General G. Pollock, C. B., commanding the troops returning from Affghanistan, are, with the sanction of Government, confirmed:

Dated the 17th September 1842, appointing Lieutenant R. Warburton, of Artillery, to the charge of the maimed sepoys of the late garrison of Cabul, and directing Surgeon J. Forsyth to afford medical aid to them.

With the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, the officers and men of the 2d or Anderson's horse who were, by General Orders of the 16th of June last, transferred to the 8th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, are transferred to the 4th Regiment; and those of the 1st or Christie's horse, transferred by the same order to the 4th, are to join the 8th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry.

Ensign H. D. Manning, of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, is directed to remain at Ferozepore, until the arrival at that station of the corps to which he belongs, when he will join it.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon R. H. L. Bird, from 2d January to 2d April, to visit Delhi or Muttra, on private affairs.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 9th January,* 1843.

The following orders are, with the sanction of the Honourable the President in Council, confirmed:

The Hussingabad Station Order of the 24th of October last, appointing Assistant Surgeon Ellis, of the Bombay Establishment, to the medical charge of the Civil Establishments and of the details of the 42d Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, from the 19th of that month.

The District Order issued on the 15th of November last, by Colonel P. M. Hay, commanding in Oude, directing all reports of the direct and station of Lucknow to be made to Lieutenant Colonel T. Oliver, of the 12th Regiment of Native Infantry.

The Presidency Division Order of the 21st ultimo, directing Ensign C. Andrews, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 36th Regiment of Native Infantry, under orders to proceed to Dinapore from Sylhet, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

4th Irregular Cavalry—Brevet Major C. E. T. Oldfield, C. B., from 7th January, to 31st January, to visit Kurnaul, on private affairs.

1st European Light Infantry—Lieutenant R. W. H. Fanshawe, from 7th January to 7th April, to visit Futtehgurh, on private affairs.

2d European Regiment—Captain C. H. Naylor, from 1st January to 25th January, in extension, to enable him to join.

2d European Regiment—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain A. Grant, Adjutant and Quarter Master European invalids, from 15th January to 10th November, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

6th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. G. A. Rice, Adjutant from 4th January, to 10th February, to visit Kurnaul, on private affairs.

16th Regiment Grenadiers—Lieutenant R. Steward, from 4th January to 1st March to remain at Ferozepore, preparatory to applying for furlough, to Europe, via Bombay.

16th Regiment Grenadiers—Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master J. H. Burnett, from 6th January to 6th April, to remain at Ferozepore, on private affairs.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Kool, 10th January,* 1843.

His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, is pleased to grant to the Native Troops recently returned from Affghanistan, leave of absence, to visit their homes in the following proportions, to commence from the date on which each Regiment, or each Troop or Company of Artillery, may reach the Quarters assigned to it; the leave to terminate on the 15th of October next.

16th Regiment Grenadiers; 35th Regiment Light Infantry; 42d Regiment Light Infantry; 43d Regiment Light Infantry; and any Detachment which left Ferozepore for service in Affghanistan in 1838, one-half of the Native officers, non-commissioned officers and sepoys.

5th Regiment Light Cavalry; 2d Regiment Grenadiers; 27th Regiment Native Infantry; 38th Regiment Light Infantry; and 3 Ressallahs of the 1st Irregular Cavalry four in ten of all ranks.

To the Native Regiments of every denomination of the force commanded by Major General G. Pollock, C. B., three in ten of all ranks.

The granting of leave to the remaining portion of the Native Army will be taken into consideration at the usual time.

The following orders, issued by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir H. Gough, G. C. B., commanding the expeditionary force in China, are, with the sanction of the Honourable the President in Council, confirmed:

*Dated 29th July* 1842.—Appointing Lieutenant Johnstone, of the sappers and miners, to act as Assistant Field Engineer.

*Dated 15th August* 1842.—Appointing Lieutenant Hitchins, of the sappers and miners, to be Assistant Field Engineer at Chusan.

*Dated 22d August* 1842.—Authorizing Brevet Captain W. J. Birdwood, of the sappers and miners, to draw the allowances of an Assistant Field Engineer at Chusan, from the date of his taking charge of the duties at that station.

Major General W. Bethune, C. B., is appointed a member of the General Court Martial, of which Major General Sir R. H. Dick, K. C. B. and K. C. H., is President, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel Mc C. Paul, of the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry, who is relieved from the duty.

Sergeant Edward Finlay, of the 74th Regiment of Native Infantry, is transferred to the Futtehgurh clothing Agency, for the purpose of filling a vacancy in that Department, vice Private William Campbell remanded to the European Veteran Company at Chunar.

Quarter Master Sergeant J. Jeffrey, of the Joudpore legion, is appointed Sergeant Major to that corps, vice Purcell, who is remanded to the Artillery Regiment, in the rank he held previous to his transfer to the Town Major's list.

The Benares Division Order of the 27th ultimo, directing Ensign E. Tyrwhitt to join and do duty with the 45th Regiment of Native Infantry at Secrole, instead of the [illegible] Native Infantry at Saugor, is confirmed.

The leave of absence, for six months, to visit the presidency, and apply for furlough to Europe, which was granted to Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Godney, of the 43d Regiment of Light Infantry, in General Orders of the 24th ultimo, is cancelled at the request of that officer.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

6th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. O'B. Ottley, from 10th January to 10th May, to visit Chunar, on private affairs.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Moir Sing Wolla, 11th Jan.* 1843.

Lieutenant R. H. D. Tulloh, of the 36th Regiment of Native Infantry, having been declared by a Committee held at Ferozepore to be qualified to discharge the duties of Interpreter to a Native corps, is exempted from further examination, except that by the Examiners of the College of Fort William.

*The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:*

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant J. Irving, from 5th January to 5th July, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. This cancels the leave granted him in General Orders of the 24th ultimo.

3d Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Gordon, from 15th January to 10th March, to visit Kurnaul on private affairs.

1st European Light Infantry.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. E. Hay, from 10th January to 10th July, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

1st European Light Infantry.—Lieutenant R. H. Hicks, from 15th January to 15th June, to proceed on the river, on private affairs.

the 18th August last, directing that an officer of the 31st Foot be nominated to remain at Jellalabad, in Charge of convalescents, &c. of the corps, on the march of the force under Brigadier Monteath, C. B., towards Gundamuck, and

By Lieutenant Colonel Bolton, commanding the 31st Foot, dated the 18th August last, appointing Lieutenant Bourke to the above charge.

By Major General Sir Robert Sale, G. C. B., commanding the 13th Light Infantry, appointing Captain Holcombe, to act as interpreter to the Regiment, from the 1st instant.

By Major Skinner, commanding the escort proceeding with a mission to Lahore, dated the 2d instant, appointing Lieutenant Cureton, 16th Lancers, to act as Adjutant, and Serjeants Roper and Hewitt, of the same corps, to act, the former as Quarter Master Serjeant, and the latter as provost Serjeant.

By Major Pattoun, 21st Fusiliers, commanding detachments on the march to the upper Provinces, dated the 6th ultimo, appointing

Lieutenant Christie, 13th Light Infantry, to act as Adjutant; Lieutenant Wilton, 31st Foot, to act as Quarter Master; private Mansfield, 3d Foot, to act as Serjeant Major; private Bett, 21st Foot, to act as Quarter Master Serjeant; Serjeant Conners, 9th lancers, to act as provost Serjeant; private Blinkhorn, 16th Lancers to act as Hospital Serjeant.

And acting Sergeants and Corporals in proportion to the strength of the detachments.—The appointments to bear date from the 5th ultimo.

By Captain Jones, 3d Light Dragoons, commanding detachments, dated the 26th ultimo appointing

Lieutenant and Adjutant Sims, 62d Foot, to act as Adjutant; acting Serjeant Russell, 9th Foot, to act as Serjeant Major; acting Serjeant Hiscock, 62d Foot, to act as Quarter Master Serjeant; and Cleary, 50th Foot, to act as provost Serjeant, subject to the Government General Order of the 26th December, 1839, para. 2.

5. Leave of absence—

*9th Lancers.*—Cornet Carew, for 3 months to Calcutta, and thence to England, for 6 months, for the purpose of effecting an exchange or retiring from the service. This officer will, on his arrival in England, immediately report himself to the Adjutant General Horse Guards.

*14th Light Dragoons.*—Lieutenant Todd, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation.

*21st Fusiliers.*—Major General Walker, for 4 months from the 1st February 1843, to enable him to proceed to Madras; and Captain Anderson, for 4 months from the 31st December, 1842, to enable him to join his Regiment, via Bombay.

*28th Foot.*—Lieutenant Moore, for 4 months from the 30th December 1842, to enable him to join his Regiment.

*62d Foot.*—Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable T. Ashburnham, prolonged from the 1st February to the 1st May, 1843.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

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*Head Quarters, Camp Humber, 15th January,* 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Benares Division Order of the 2d instant, directing Assistant Surgeon G. M. Cheyne, Garrison Assistant Surgeon of Chunar, to join and do duty with the 48th Regt. of Native Infantry at Secrole, until the arrival of Surgeon C. Finch, M. D. or until further orders, vice Surgeon T. Forrest proceeding on leave.

The Cawnpore Division Order of the 3d instant, directing Officiating Assistant Apothecary W. McKean, and apprentice W. Bryan, attached to the Hospital of Her Majesty's 50th Foot, to act, the former as Apothecary, and the latter as Assistant Apothecary with that Regiment.

The order issued on the 2d instant, by Major T. Skinner, commanding the escort proceeding with a mission to Lahore, appointing Lieutenant E. H. Cureton, of Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, to act as Adjutant, and Sergeants Roper and Hewitt, of the same corps to act, the former as Quarter Master Sergeant, and the latter as provost Sergeant.

The order issued on the 10th instant, by Captain J. W. Robertson, appointing Lieutenant A. G. Goodwyn to act as Adjutant to the detachment of sappers and miners, proceeding to Delhi under his command.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

42d Regiment Light Infantry.—Ensign C. J. Roberts, from 7th Jan. to 7th April to visit the Presidency, for the purpose of applying for furlough to Europe, for one year, without pay, on private affairs.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Loodianah, 16th January,* 1843.

Captain J. Turton is removed from the 1st Company 2d Battalion, and posted to the 1st troop 2d Brigade of horse Artillery.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

*6th Regt. of N. I.*—Lieut. J. Gordon to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Lieut. Wilkinson, who has obtained leave of absence.

*26th Regt. of N. I.*—Lieut. H. L. Robertson, of the 65th Regiment of N. I., to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master.

*34th Regt. of N. I.*—Lieutenant W. H. Jeremie of the 30th Regiment Light Infantry, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master.

*35th Regt. L. I.*—Lieut. T. E. Ogilvie, of the 15th Regt. of Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master.

*38th Regt. L. I.*—Lieut. R. C. Tytler to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master.

*40th Regt. of N. I.*—Lieut. A. A. Becher to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master.

*42d Regiment Light Infantry.*—Ensign R. C. Hatch, of the 41st Regiment of Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Knox, who has obtained leave of absence.

*43d Regiment Light Infantry.*—Ensign B. P. Lloyd, of the 11th Regiment of Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Elliot, who has obtained leave of absence.

*51st Regt. of N. I.*—Lieut. S. H. J. Davis to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*33d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain J. Macadam, from 10th January to 2d March, to enable him to rejoin his corps.

*49th Regt. Native Infantry.*—Major J. F. Douglas, from 1st January to 1st April, to visit Calcutta, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for leave to the Cape of Good Hope.

*11th Regiment Light Cavalry.*—Captain G. C. Ponsonby, Assistant Adjutant General, Meerut Division, from 10th January to 31st March, to visit Simlah, and join his appointment.

*64th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain A. Knyvett, from 15th January to 15th July, to visit Landour and Calcutta, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

*64th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieut. and Adjutant J. Flyter, from 15th January to 15th July, to visit Dinapore, on private affairs.

*Camp, Loodianah, 17th January,* 1843.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the re-publication in General Orders of the following orders issued to the army of reserve:

*Dated the 23d Nov.*, 1842, directing Assistant Surgeon G. Turner, Surgeon to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to afford medical aid to the squadron of the 7th Light Cavalry on duty at Head Quarters.

*Dated the 10th December*, 1842, directing Assistant Surgeon C. Harland, arrived in charge of convalescents from Landour, to join and do duty with Her Majesty's 3d buffs and Assistant Apothecary W. H. Ewart, to do duty in the Hospital of the 1st European Light Infantry.

*Dated the 11th December*, 1842, directing Assistant Surgeon W. Keates to do duty with 7th Regiment of Light Cavalry.

*Dated the 2d January*, 1843, appointing Assistant Surgeon G. C. Wallich, M. D. to the medical charge of the 59th Regiment of Native Infantry, and directing Assistant Surgeon J. N. D. Login, M. D. to proceed in medical charge of the squadron of the 3d Light Cavalry under orders for Lahore.

*Dated the 8th January*, 1843, directing Assistant Surgeon G. Turner, Surgeon to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to afford medical aid to the Cavalry on duty at Head Quarters; placing Assistant Surgeon G. F. Thomson, M. D. of the 1st Company 4th Battalion of Artillery, in charge of the surplus medical stores ordered to be left at Ferozepore, and directing acting Assistant Apothecary Browning to do duty under his orders; also directing Assistant Surgeon H. W. Tytler, attached to the 1st European Light Infantry, to join and do duty with the 30th Regiment of Native Infantry.

The following orders, issued by Major General W. Nott, commanding field force in Affghanistan and Scinde, are confirmed under the Authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India:

*Dated 7th January*, 1842.—Placing the services of Ensign N. B. Chamberlain, of the 16th Regt. of N. I., at the disposal of the political Agent, for employment in Shah Sooja's 1st Regt. of Cavalry.

*Dated 1st August*, 1842.—Appointing Lieuts. T. Studdert and C. F. North, of the Bombay Engineers, to the 1st and 2d Brigades respectively.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Presidency Division Order of the 29th ultimo, directing Ensign H. Brimfield, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 21st Regt. of N. I. at Berhampore.

The Regimental order issued on the 5th instant, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Eckford, appointing Lieutenant J. Gordon to Officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 6th Native Infantry, during the indisposition of Lieut. Wilkinson.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

59th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. W. Stokes, from 17th January to 30th March, to visit the hills, on private affairs, and to rejoin his Regiment.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Loodianah, 18th January,* 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

By Major General J. Kennedy, C. B., commanding the Rajpootanah field force dated the 9th instant, directing Chooney Sing Native Doctor, doing duty in the Native Artillery Hospital, to proceed to Agra with the Head Quarters of the 5th Battalion.

The detachment order issued on the 11th instant, by Lieutenant-Colonel G. Moore, appointing Lieut. and Brevet Captain M. Hyslop, Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 59th Regt., to act as detachment staff to the 59th and 64th Regts. of N. I.

The detachment order issued on the 12th instant, by Major J. Hoggan, appointing Lieutenant J. Hunter, Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 53d, to act as detachment staff to the 30th and 53d Regts. of N. I.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Loodianah, 18th January,* 1843.

Major General H. G. Smith, C. B., Adjutant General, Queen's Troops, is appointed a member of the General court martial, of which Major General Sir Robert Dick, K. C. B. and K. C. H., is president, in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Roberts, C. B., who is relieved from the duty.

The court will assemble at Head Quarters, at 11 A. M., on the 20th instant, and the officer commanding at Loodianah will direct an Adjutant, from one of the Regiments at the station, to be in attendance during its sittings.

The following orders are confirmed:

The detachment order issued on the 3d instant, by Major J. D. Syers, directing Assistant Surgeon C. McCurdy, in medical charge of the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, to afford medical aid to the 1st troop Irregular horse artillery.

The Cawnpore division order of the 5th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. Harrison, M. D., to the medical charge, and Assistant Steward E. Moore to act as Assistant Apothecary and Assistant Steward, with the sick and convalescents of the 2d division and Head Quarters of Her Majesty's 9th lancers, proceeding by water to Cawnpore.

The detachment order issued on the 8th instant, by Major L. Bruce, appointing Lieutenant T. F. Hobday, acting Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Light Infantry Battalion to act as detachment staff to the 1st and 2d Light Infantry Battalions.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Presidency Division Order of the 1st instant, directing the undermentioned officers, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the corps specified opposite their names:

Ensigns J. Reid, J. W. Mountjoy, and N. R. Lee, 45th regiment of native infantry at Benares.

Ensigns T. F. Ball, 21st regiment of native infantry at Berhampore, and Ensign G. C. Bloomfield, 12th regiment of native infantry at Lucknow.

The regimental orders issued on the 1st instant, by Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Hewitt, appointing quarter master serjeant Dewhurst to act as serjeant major to the 40th native infantry from the 2d ultimo, in the room of serjeant major Cooper, appointed deputy provost marshal to the force on service in Bundlecund.

The order issued on the 2d instant, by Brigadier F. Young, commanding the troops on service in Bundlecund, appointing serjeant major G. W. Shaw, of the 11th regiment of native infantry, to act as assistant baggage master to the force.

The detachment order dated the 8th instant, by Lieutenant J. L. C. Richardson, appointing staff sergeant Charles Worrell, of the 6th battalion of artillery, to act as sergeant major to the 2d and 4th companies of the battalion.

The order issued on the 12th instant, by Lieutenant G. Penrice, commanding the artillery depot at Kurnaul, appointing sergeant John Sullivan, of the 4th company 4th battalion, corporal David Rohan, of the 5th company 4th battalion, and gunner Patrick Dunnigan, of the 1st company 2d battalion, to act a sergeant major, sergeant and corporal respectively.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Loodianah, 19th January,* 1843.

The following orders, issued by Lieut.-colonel N. Wallace commanding column of Bengal troops at Roree, are confirmed:

*Dated 2d December*, 1842.—Directing Lieut. A. Dallas, of the commissariat department in the late Shah's service, to assume executive charge of the Bengal troops, with effect from the first of Nov. last.

*Dated 19th Dec.* 1842.—Appointing Lieut. Interpreter and Quarter Master F. P. Layard, of the 19th Regiment of N. I., to act as Major of Brigade, with effect from the 1st of Nov. last.

*Dated 27th Dec.* 1842.—Appointing corporal Thomas Shanahan, of the 4th company 2d battalion of Artillery, to act as bullock Sergeant.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following appointments of non-commissioned staff to corps:

*4th Regt. of N. I.*—Quarter master sergeant John Smith to act as sergeant major, and quarter master sergeant William Burke, late of the 3d Light Infantry battalion, and now doing duty with the 3d infantry levy, to act as quarter master sergeant vice Sheridan appointed to act as sub-conductor in the ordinance commissariat department.

*5th Regt. of N. I.*—Sergeant major Thomas Roman and quarter master sergeant Charles Gardner, of the 2d infantry levy, are transferred to this corps, vice Godfrey and Read killed by the enemy.

*16th Regt. of N. I.*—Quarter master sergeant Thomas Loveday to be sergeant major, and quarter master sergeant Frederick Silverthorn, of the 1st Light Infantry battalion is transferred to this corps, vice Reilly appointed sub-conductor in the ordinance commissariat department.

*27th Regt. of N. I.*—Sergeant major Thomas Branigan and quarter master sergeant John Green, of the 3d infantry levy, are transferred to this corps, vice Moget and Craven killed by the enemy.

*31st Regt. of N. I.*—Quarter master sergeant David Mallock, of the 73d regiment of native infantry, to be sergeant major, vice Oman transferred to the invalid pension establishment.

*37th Regt. of N. I.*—Sergeant major John Lissant, of the 1st infantry levy, is transferred to this corps.

*39th Regt. of N. I.*—Sergeant major William Shields, of the 1st light infantry battalion, is transferred to this corps, vice Stewart pensioned.

*54th Regt. of N. I.*—Sergeant Major Timothy Collins and quarter master sergeant Brian Shanahan, of the 4th infantry levy, are transferred to this corps, vice Midgley killed by the enemy, and Cox appointed to the 34th native infantry.

*63d Regt. of N. I.*—Quarter master sergeant Thomas Brown, of the 72d regiment of native infantry to be sergeant major, vice Chave transferred to the gun carriage agency at Futtehgurh.

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—Feb. 15. At Kurnaul, Major Astley Younghusband, 35th Light Infantry, to Ernestine, second daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Oliver, 10th Regt. N. I.—16. At Saugor, K. W. Kirk, Esq. M. D. to Ellen, third daughter of Colonel Costley, commanding 18th Regt. N. I.—At Mussoorie, Lieut. William Young Siddons, 63d Regt. N. I. Acting Interpreter and Quarter Master 42d Light Infantry, to Susan Mary, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel J. L. Earle, commanding 3d Regt. N. I.—20. At Calcutta, Mr. Richard Desbrosses, of Futtyghur, to Jemima, widow of the late Mr. John Thomas Jones.—23. At Calcutta, Mr. C. Anquetel, to Miss Emily Dudrenec, third daughter of the late Patrick Dudrenec, Esq.—25. At Calcutta, Captain W. N. Shelston, Ship *Victoria*, to Miss Mary Ann North, only daughter of the late Mrs. Mary North.—27. At Calcutta, F. Finch, Esq. of Goruckpore, to Miss Barbara Burnett.—At Calcutta, Mr. R. Reynolds, to Mademoiselle R. Perrier.—28. At Calcutta, Henry George, eldest son of the late George Palmer, Esq. of St. James's Street, in the City of Westminster, London, to Ellen Catherine Elizabeth, youngest daughter of A. G. Paterson, Esq. of Calcutta.

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BIRTHS.—Feb. 13. At Dinapore, the lady of Captain Dyson, Deputy Judge Advocate General, of a daughter.—26. At Calcutta, the lady of J. Kerr, Esq. head-master of

the Hindoo College, of a daughter.—26. At Bhaugulpore, the lady of Edward Lautour, Esq. Civil Service, of a son.

DEATHS.—Dec. 26. At Benares, at an advanced age, Mrs. Wilford, relict of Lieut. Colonel F. Wilford, Bengal Engineers.—Feb. 7. Near Allahabad, Thomas David, the infant son of Captain T. Plumbe, 27th Regt. N. I.—16. At Calcutta, J. S. Sullevan, Esq. Surgeon, 36th Regt. B. N. I.—20. At Kidderpore, Pensioned Serjeant Joseph Huson, aged 68 years.—At Cuttack, Ann Julia Margaret, the beloved daughter of Henry C. Hamilton, Esq. Civil Service, aged 18 months and 4 days.—24. Near Midnapore, Jinny, Ayah, a devoted and faithful servant for upwards of 40 years in the family of Sir Frederic Hamilton, Bart. aged about 60 years.—25. At Calcutta, Henrietta, the beloved mother of Captain Henry Sartorius, aged 54 years.—26. At Calcutta, William Gallagher, Esq. aged 37 years.—At Delhi, Captain Charles McMorine, of the Bengal Horse Artillery, aged 42 years.—March 1. At Calcutta, Mr. Samuel John Ballin, aged 28 years.

*Europe.*—At Brighton, on the 25th December, 1842, Charles Jones, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Richards, of Garden Reach.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 28. The English Ship *Dullius*, G. Underhill, from London 14th October.—The English Ship *Julia*, H. Jones, from Bombay (no date,) and Malabar Coast 18th January.—The Barque *Onyx*, J. Younghusband, from Bordeaux 17th October.—The English Ship *Eccles*, E. J. Hilden, from Greenock 20th June. Bombay 15th, and Allepee 27th January.—The English Ship *Mellekel Behar*, J. Hutchinson, from China 27th December and Madras 2d February.

March 1. The English Barque *Asia*, J. Davidson, from Hong-Kong 20th December.

—— 2. The English Ship *Sultanee*, Nacoda, from Point de Galle 24th January.

—— 4. The English Brig *Dido*, R. Saunders, from Singapore 12th, and Penang 20th Feb.—The English Barque *Pathfinder*, J. Metcalfe, from Madras 23d February.—The English Barque *Kate*, J. C. Wilson, from Bombay 31st January.—The English Barque *Elizabeth Ainslie*, J. Lyster, from Singapore 12th February.—The English Ship *Rajasthan*, J. W. Aiken, from Cochin 7th January and Colombo 3d February.—The English Ship *Johnstone*, T. B. Harrison, from Macao 27th January and Singapore 8th February.

### ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Dullius.*—Mrs. Mary Musrad, Mrs. Stewart and child, Miss R. Newcomb.

*Per Onyx.*—Mademoiselle Masson.

*Per Dido.*—R. Saunders, Esq.

*Per Pathfinder*—James Fergusson, Esq.

*Per Elizabeth Ainslie.*—Dr. Ford, 49th Regt. and T. Spence, Conductor.

*Per Johnstone.*—Captain R. J. Butcher.

### DEPARTURES.

March 4. The *Queen*, McLeod, for London.

——— 5. The *Tenasserim*, Wall, for Suez.

### DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Queen for London.*—Dr. and Mrs. Playfair, Medical Board; Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Queiros, Mrs. Monckton, Mrs. Torrens, Mrs. Buist; Lee Warner, Esq. Civil Service; Lieut. Law, B. N. I.; Major Spiers, 74th B. N. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, C. S.; Lieut. and Mrs. Smyth, B. N. I.; Lieut. and Mrs. Cornish, Cavalry; Lieut. Colonel Mountain, H. M's. 26th Foot; Captains Shreive and Mylius; Surgeon Bell, Lieuts. Johnston, Miller, Turner, Blye and Dickens, Quarter Master Davies and Mrs. Davies, all of H. M's. 26th Foot; 27 children, 7 women servants, and 479 men, women and children H. M's. 26th Regt.

*Per Sea Queen for London.*—Lieut. Mundy, 34th B. N. I.; Lieuts. Smith and Hackett, H. M's. 44th in charge of Troops; Dr. Brett, and 93 invalids, 6 women and 22 children.

*Per Steamer Tenasserim for Suez.*—The Honourable Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Prinsep and 3 children; The Hon'ble S. G. Bonham; Major-Genl. R. Bartley, K. C. B.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Chapman and 2 children; W. Thacker, Esq.; G. Lebourn, Esq.; Major G. H. Macgregor; Capt. Colin Mackenzie; F. Lowth, Esq., C. S.; Mr. and Mrs. T. Sanders; Dr. and Mrs. D. Campbell; W. D. Bernard, Esq.; A. C. Bidwell, Esq., C. S.; Lieut. M. N. Coombe; Mr. and Mrs. Aubien; J. Jenkins, Esq.; W. Thompson, Esq.; J. Middleton, Esq.; Dr. Falconer; W. D. H. Routh, Esq., [illegible] Capt. C. E. T. Beaumont; Mr. Frederick; Lieut. M. Dawes, Artillery; G. Oswald, Esq.; Dr. French; W. D. Shaw, Esq.; Capt. W. D. K. Browne; Capt. J. Tudor, R. N.; Capt. W. H. Hall, R. N.; Lieut. Bennitt, R. N.; Mr. D. Macpherson; Mr. A. Owen; and Mr. W. J. Long, Esq. *For Madras.*—Lieut.-Colonel G. Poulett Cameron; Dr. John Turner; and Assist. Apothecary Kellie. *For Point de Galle.*—Mr. Colin Campbell; Capt. and Mrs. J. Abbott; E. T. Downes, Esq.; A. Gladstone, Esq.; and Major Gidley; Patrick Murphy and Thomas Connolly, seamen.

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*PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.*

No. 428. Vol. IX.] SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, MARCH 16th, 1843. { *Price 2 Co's. Rs. monthly, or 20 Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.*

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NOTICE.—The latest safe date for the transmission of Letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for the Mail to be despatched by the April Steamer, from Bombay, will be Saturday, the 18th Proximo.

WM. MOORE,
*Deputy Post Master.*

*General Post Office, 23d Feb.* 1843.

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The Victory at Hydrabad.—Seldom has any event come upon the public so unexpectedly as the announcement of a great victory gained by Sir Charles Napier over the Ameers of Scinde. The last notes of war had died away in India, and the sword was supposed to have been consigned for a long day to its sheath, when we learn that one of the most obstinate engagements in which our troops have ever been employed, was fought on the 17th of February last, and one of the most severely contested yet signal victories obtained on the banks on the Indus. For the particulars of this victory we refer to the copious extracts we have made from the *Bombay Times* in another column. Never perhaps since the days of Wellesley and Lake have our armies been engaged with so obstinate a foe. The enemy consisted of no coward rabble, but of disciplined troops, and exhibited a degree of determined courage, far exceeding that of the Affghans. The disproportion between the strength of the two armies in point of numbers, was extraordinary; 2700 British troops were opposed to 22,000 Beloochees. The ground was so judiciously chosen by the enemy as to give them every advantage of position. The obstinacy with which they fought may be judged of from their loss, a thousand killed and four thousand wounded. But under Providence, we have achieved a great victory. Napier has not merely upheld the honour of his name, so celebrated in the annals of the age, but added fresh lustre to it. All the eccentricities of his career since he assumed the command in Scinde, are lost sight of in the admiration we feel at his judicious dispositions in the field, and his daring chivalrous courage. In one single battle the ruling dynasty is humbled to the dust, and the independence of Scinde annihilated. The country lies at the mercy of Lord Ellenborough, and it remains for his Lordship to determine whether the Talpooras "have ceased to reign," and the country is to be annexed to the British dominions, or whether the nominal sovereignty of Hydrabad, and some miles of territory around it, shall be continued for a few years longer to the vanquished Ameers.

By what fatality does it happen that the most pacific Governors General are thus drawn into warlike enterprises? By what irresistible combination of circumstances has it happened that Lord Amherst was led to a long and expensive conflict with Burmah; that Lord Auckland, than whom no man more cordially desired to avoid war, was plunged into a disastrous conflict in Affghanistan; and that Lord Ellenborough, who came out to restore peace to India and Asia, and who is anxious that his peaceful policy should form the pride of his administration, has been committed to hostilities with a state with which we were at peace, and in a single battle has become master of the kingdom of Scinde? Is it the condition of our tenure in India that we are thus to be engaged in uninterrupted hostilities, while there remains a prince capable of opposing our authority. Such indeed would appear to be our destiny here—if the expression may be used without impropriety. Whether it be in wars dictated by self defence, or dictated by a spirit of aggression, it seems as though we were never to be at peace, till every spark of independent power has been extinguished.

The justice of the quarrel is fiercely arraigned by the Editor of the *Bombay Times*. He seems to think it far more unjustifiable than the attack on Affghanistan by Lord Auckland. In that case there was the apparent necessity of self defence to palliate, if not to excuse, the invasion of a country in which our great European rival had established an influence incompatible with our security. But here it is argued, the Ameers had agreed to every demand but one. They had yielded up territories on the North and the South, at the demand of the Governor General. They objected only to the relinquishment of a strip of land on the banks of the Indus which would have destroyed their hunting grounds. This is scarcely a sufficient ground for annihilating their power. Then, they attacked Major Outram while he sustained the sacred character of an Envoy. But to this it may be said, that the attack arose from the irrepressible feelings of their troops; and that the Envoy was advised of his danger and entreated to retire. After the attack had been made on him indeed, there was no option left, but for Sir Charles Napier to come up to his rescue. When the General found a hostile enemy blocking up his path, he had no choice between attacking them, or being annihilated with his army. More detailed information is required before we can form an opinion of the justice of the quarrel.

But the main question which now remains for consideration is, what we are to do with Scinde? On the 1st of October last, when the second proclamation of Simlah was issued, this country was not within the limits "nature appeared to have assigned to our empire," with which Lord Ellenborough pledged himself to be content. But then it is a country without the possession of which our boundary of the Indus cannot be compact. Neither can the navigation of that river be considered safe while an independent, and now hostile, power keeps possession of either bank and of the Delta. It is productive, and under our management, may be made more productive, and the troops required to keep possession of it, will cost us nothing; the country itself will maintain them with ease. It lies within a week's reach of our Western Capital. Its high roads do not run through impassable defiles like the Bolan and the Khyber and the Khoord Cabul; they consist of magnificent streams, which our steam flotilla may traverse with speed and safety. It lies open to the sea, and troops, ammunition and supplies may be poured in with ease. It is a plain and may be defended with little difficulty, for there will soon be no enemy more formidable than the heat. The late government has been pronounced to be the most grinding despotism in Asia; and our rule would be a blessing. We should disafforest the Sikhargahs, repeal the forest laws, restore the ruined cities, revive commerce, dispense justice, and diffuse happiness; and our title to it by the right of conquest would be as good as that of the Talpooras, whose occupation is of yesterday, and who have no prescription to support them. What is to be done? Shall we keep the country, or shall we relinquish it? To relinquish it would be little short of folly; to retain, may be a crime.

After the foregoing remarks were in type, we received the *Bombay Times* of the 4th, which gives a different view of the origin of the quarrel with the Ameers. Our contemporary appears to state that they had agreed to all the provisions of the treaty "tyrannical and unjust as many of them were;" by which we are, we suppose, to understand that they had not only given up the territory demanded of them on the north and the south, but had also agreed to the partial destruction of their hunting grounds, that the navigation of the Indus might be unimpeded. He states that after every question had been settled and the treaty signed, a heavy pecuniary mulct was imposed on them for having corresponded with some foreign power contrary to the treaty of 1838. To what guilty correspondence our contemporary alludes, he has not informed us. That the Ameers were in correspondence with those who endeavoured to raise Central Asia against us in 1837 and 38, is matter of history; but Lord Ellenborough can scarcely intend to punish negotiations belonging to the days of Lord Auckland, which in the case of Dost Mahomed, he and his party have declared to be no sufficient cause of war. And with what power the Ameers can have corresponded within the last four years since we marched into Affghanistan and broke up the combination, it is difficult to divine, except it be with Akbar Khan. The article of our contemporary is singularly enigmatical. He speaks of the Governor General as having intended a "trick;" he talks of "no small amount of dishonest and discreditable negotiations." He imputes the worst conduct and the worst motive to Lord Ellenborough. If he is in full possession of the terms of the negotiation, he should lay them before his readers. If not, he should suspend his own judgment. It may be that the present attack on the Ameers is the most unjustifiable and the most nefarious measure which the British Government has yet undertaken; but we have no evidence whatever of the fact. We only see that our Envoy was attacked by overwhelming numbers, headed by a relative of the ruling family; and that General Napier was placed in a situation in which he must have fought and conquered, or have been annihilated. The *Bombay Times* is so sensitive on the subject of the Affghan war, that if he can trace the slightest resemblance between any measure of the present government, and that of Lord Auckland, his indignation is kindled, and his judgement falls into abeyance. Such may have been the case in the present instance, for the demand on Scinde is compared to that made on the Dost, which was of course every thing that was villanous.—But we must wait for fuller information.

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Special Appeals.—The Act which has recently been passed relative to Special Appeals,

involves an important principle of law and an essential change in the jurisdiction of the Courts; and appears therefore to require more than a cursory remark. We perceive that the *Hurkaru* has offered some comments on it, written on the whole, in a spirit of moderation, which deserves to be noted.

Every suitor in a Court is entitled to one regular appeal as a matter of right. But when the decision involves a question of law, or of usage having the force of law, or some important point on which no judicial opinion has been given, he is allowed a second or special appeal. These special appeals have reference therefore to constructions of law of scarcely less importance than the laws themselves, and demand the highest legal knowledge and experience, such as cannot be supposed to reside except in the highest Court of Law. Hitherto however it has been the practice for the Zillah Judges to hear special appeals from the decisions passed by the Principal Sudder Ameens, in appeal from the decrees of Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs. It must be evident that the importance of the question involved in a second appeal does not depend upon the magnitude or otherwise of the particular interests at stake. A suit of the value of 300 Rupees may involve a point of law which requires the highest legal acumen and judgment which our judicial institutions can supply, and which ought not to be fixed except by the highest legal authority. The next application of that very construction of law may determine a suit of ten times its value. It is important to the interests of justice therefore that these legal points should be decided by the Court of final resort, and not by any intermediate tribunal.

It is important also that the constructions of law established by these special appeals should be uniform, which can never be the case, if every Zillah Judge is at liberty to establish them, and no appeal lies from his decision. We may thus come to have a different law in every district. Upon general principles therefore, the decision of these points of law should be vested in a Court, where they will be examined and settled by the first judges of the land, and of which the decisions will be uniformly respected in every Court throughout the country. But the peculiar position of the Zillah Judges at the present time renders this arrangement almost imperative. It is an anomaly in our arrangements that the Civil Judges in the various districts have not as formerly the benefit of any legal training and experience. They are transferred at once from a Magistrate's or Collector's office to the office of Civil Judge, to preside over the administration of Civil law, of which they have no experience. That they must be unqualified for a considerable time after they have been raised to the bench, to decide knotty points of law, and to furnish a correct construction of the Acts, is a fault which originates not with them, but with the system; but while it continues to exist, there is the strongest reason for leaving the decision of special appeals with the Sudder Court.

It is true that the Sudder Court has been in the habit of furnishing Constructions of law for the guidance of the subordinate Courts; but these extra-judicial decisions have not been without great and manifold inconvenience. The concurrence of the two chief Courts at Allahabad and Calcutta was made necessary to the validity of any such construction. Sometimes the Court at Allahabad consisted of four judges; and occasionally the opinion of two of them neutralized that of the other two. Sometimes the upper Court decided against the lower Court. Indeed the disagreement has been often found to be very perplexing, and to occupy much of the time of the two tribunals. In such cases a reference is made to the Executive Government; but to this course there lies the most serious objection. The constructions thus given were moreover framed on A. B. cases, without a full statement of facts and arguments, without the attendance of the parties or their pleaders, or any friction of legal argument. Perhaps the construction thus delivered upon the imperfect consideration of a fictitious case, was found erroneous when the same point came in a judicial form before the Court. Many other inconveniences might be pointed out; but these are sufficient to justify the change by which the Sudder Courts have been restrained from giving judgments on points of law, except when the whole case is argued judicially before them. Though the new law provides only for special appeals, and for those constructions of law which are to be determined by such appeals, we have reason to suppose that the Court will still be at liberty to issue explanations of minor questions of law and practise.—There are a variety of subordinate points on which it is highly important that the Sudder Court should give the benefit of its experience and judgement to the lower Courts.

Against the new law it may be urged, that the multiplication of special appeals from 500 to 1000, which will probably be the case, will consume much of the time of the Sudder Court, and lead to the accumulation of arrears. If this should eventually appear to be the case, it will be necessary to increase the strength of the Court; but the time which will be saved by the discontinuance of references from one Sudder Court to another, may possibly be found to afford sufficient leisure for the disposal of these suits. The delay to suitors is a more serious consideration. The Sudder Court will scarcely be able to decide the special appeals with as much rapidity as the Zillah Judges; but the delay will be diminished by that provision of the new law which limits the Court to the examination of those specific points of law on which the appeal is based, and forbids the Judges to open afresh the whole question of law and fact. Against the inconvenience to individual suitors must be placed the general advantage to the community of having these legal constructions settled by the highest judicial authority, and of giving them a character of uniformity.

It will be necessary however to make some farther alterations in our judicial system, to accommodate it to the new order of things. The decisions of the Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs will now be subject to a regular appeal before the Zillah Judge and the Principal Sudder Ameen, and a special appeal to the Sudder. The decisions of the Principal Sudder Ameens in cases within 5000 Rs. will be appealable to the Zillah Judge also, and from his decree a special appeal will lie to the Sudder. But all cases between 5000 and 10,000 Rupees, will be excluded from the benefit of a second or special appeal; because the regular appeal lies to the Sudder Court, and no farther appeal is admissible to the Privy Council. To correct this grievance, it appears necessary to allow an appeal to the Zillah Judge from the Principal Sudder Ameen in all cases under 10,000 Rupees. Such cases will then come by special appeal to the Sudder, while suits of the value of 10,000 Rupees, and beyond that sum, will be heard by regular appeal before that Court, and again in appeal before the Judicial Committee at home.

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THE OLD HINDOO *versus* THE FRIEND OF INDIA.—An *Old Hindoo*, engaged as he tells us in heavy commercial duties, who is enriching the columns of the *Hurkaru* with a series of Essays on the grievances of India, has suspended his patriotic labours to bestow his censure upon us. In the second number of the grievances, published in the pages of our contemporary on the 8th of the present month, he has given a running commentary on an article which appeared in this journal, on the address of the Mookerjee Baboo, and prefaced it with some remarks, which seem to confirm Cobbet's remark that a good patriot must begin with being a good hater. His hatred is directed partly against ourselves, but chiefly against the institutions under the protection of which he is accumulating wealth. If we were to say that we regret to find how completely he has contrived to lose his temper in the discussion, we might be suspected of insincerity, for there are few things which a public writer is supposed to be more thankful for than the intemperance of his opponent. He says that we have been raving for some time under the influence of a terrible night mare. His essay is adorned with other compliments equally flattering, which we can scarcely venture to quote lest we should be suspected also of vanity. We therefore dismiss at once, without farther comment, all that relates to ourselves personally.

One great disadvantage connected with a man's losing his temper is, that his judgement is obscured, and he becomes for a time disqualified to distinguish between what is true and what is not so. Of this the *Old Hindoo* furnishes a lamentable example. To what other cause than the loss of judgement consequent on the loss of temper, are we to attribute such assertions as these,—that the people are more wretched under the British than they were under the Mahomedan administration; that the British Government has degraded the natives to the condition of slaves—that up to these few days it has patronized slavery in its worst form—that it has passed unjust and tyrannical laws—that all the legislation of British India has been made by Hindoo pundits—that nothing can be imputed to the corruption of the natives,—that this corruption is fostered by the Civilians, because if the natives were honest, their occupation would cease;—that the civilians endeavour by every means in their power to promote the corruption of the natives, because if the natives were honest, the English people would direct them to be employed, and what would the Directors then do for a livelihood?—that the language of the Orientals is a continued hyperbole, and that when the laws of Munoo directed that melted lead should be poured down the throat of any man who slandered a brahmun, nothing more was meant than that "some slight punishment which was due in justice to the offence should be inflicted?" When he says that the language of the Orientals is a continued hyperbole, he explains much that would otherwise appear unaccountable in his own letter.

Coupled with this censure of the British Government, he gives a lofty panegyric of the Mahomedan rule. "They encouraged learning by large endowments"—only these endowments were bestowed exclusively on the Mollas and Muftis and not on the Brahmuns. "A Rajah was Prime minister, and another was a Governor of

Bengal"—only he had turned Moosulman first. "They made no distinction between Moslems and Hindoos;"—only they preferred the Hindoos, because a Mahomedan was like a sieve, and the wealth he acquired was lost through the interstices, whereas a Hindoo was like a sponge, which might be always squeezed to advantage. "They had one set of laws"—only it was the law of the Koran, and the Hindoo law, which we revived, was in abeyance for five centuries; and "*they had only one Court of Justice*"—in which a Hindoo was never allowed to preside.

In one respect the *Old Hindoo* has done us injustice. He says, we have endeavoured to frighten his countrymen by calling their proceedings treasonable; and saying that such meetings, alluding, as he affirms we do, to the assembly at Shreekissen Baboo's house where Mr. George Thompson presided, if held at Batavia or Samarang, would have ensured the speaker and members transportation to Amboyna. Now we did *not* allude to the meetings at the Baboo's house, but to a meeting at the Sungskrit College, at which Mr. George Thompson was not present. Yet it is a *fact*, and not an opinion, that there is *no* other colony of any European power in which such language as that to which we referred would not be treated as seditious. Under the British Government it is treated with indifference—we will not say with contempt. That Government has come unharmed through a more formidable opposition *at* a more important crisis. The language of the Mookerjee Baboo, and the *Old Hindoo* in its most terrific strain, is mild, when compared with the denunciations of the Mahomedan press at a time when it was supposed that the combination formed in Central Asia, under the auspices of Russia,—we are adopting the language of the Moosulman editors—would sweep us into the sea. Indeed the Calcutta movement is so entirely innocuous in a political point of view, that if etiquette did not forbid it, Mr. Bird might with abundant impunity give up the Hall at Government House for the meeting, and honour it with his own presence. But when the *Old Hindoo* hints at an appeal to the French, he must excuse us for reminding him that any thing which militates against the allegiance which the Natives owe to the British Crown, is by law treasonable; only the treason is entirely neutralized by the folly of the appeal. To assert that if the Natives had enjoyed the blessings of the French Revolution, they would by this time have been treated like men, and assumed a proper position among the nations of the earth, is to write absolute nonsense. Let him read Thiers and Allison before he again ventures to long for a revolution which would have turned the Hooghly into a revolutionary torrent, and established a permanent guillotine in Tank Square.

It is the smallest glory of the British Government that it is superior to the Mahomedan Governments which preceded it. If with the advantages it enjoys of higher illumination, political and religious, it could claim no higher credit, however it might deserve the commendation of the natives, with their limited experience, it would be unworthy the praises of Christendom. What eulogy would it be to say that a Christian nation, foremost in the ranks of civilization, had not desecrated the temples and mutilated the idols of a vanquished people; that it was not in the habit of dragging the country gentlemen who refused to pay their revenue, through a pond filled with the most intolerable filth; that the richest bankers in the kingdom had not been carried into captivity and then hurled from a precipice to find a grave in the river? The only Hindoo historian we have, says that the last of the Nabobs of Moorshedabad in the year preceding the battle of Plassey, amused himself with ripping open pregnant women *that* he might satisfy his curiosity, and with drowning men by dozens in crazy boats that he might enjoy the spectacle of their dying agonies. It would be almost a reflection on our national honour had we *no higher claim to the gratitude* of the natives than the merit of having abstained from such cruelties.

The glory of the British administration has always appeared to us—and we have had some opportunity of watching its progress for thirty years—to consist in its gradually overcoming those prejudices which once predominated in it. We compare it with itself at successive periods, and we find abundant cause to congratulate India on its existence. The country fell to us by a train of unexpected circumstances at a period when every nation in Europe considered foreign possessions valuable only as they ministered to the wealth and power of the conquerors; when the interests of the conquered were of no account; when the benevolent political maxims in Fenelon's Telemaque, which are now considered common place, were regarded as Quixotic. That age has passed away; its doctrines have long since been exploded, and it is now admitted as an axiom that we hold the Government of India as a trust for the benefit of its children. This axiom is the vital principle of our administration. The history of our rule in India for the last half century is a history of contant and steady progress. The liberal principles upon which the government is now conducted would have been deemed by the statesmen of past days utterly incompatible with the stability of the empire. The abolition of slavery throughout India would have disturbed the repose of Warren Hastings. A meeting in Calcutta at which the British Government should be attacked as it has been by a Mookerjee Baboo would have been dispersed by force without the slightest hesitation, in the days of Lord Wellesley. The education of the people, even on its present very limited scale, would have been esteemed dangerous in the days of Lord Minto. The liberty of the press we now enjoy would have alarmed Lord Amherst more than an invasion of the Burmese. The whole policy of the British Government in India has undergone so entire a change that we can scarcely recognize a single principle which is common to the first conquerors of the country and its present administrators. This amelioration has been the result not of any individual feelings of benevolence in any one Governor General, which his successor might be at liberty to abandon, but of the steady growth of sound and just principles in the administration itself. Since we entered on this career, there has been no retrograde movement; and the most despotic ruler would no more dream of abolishing our Colleges, or limiting the enjoyment of offices of trust to Europeans, or gagging the press, than Sir Robert Peel would dream of reviving the Star Chamber and the High Commission Court. This progressive principle of improvement is so interwoven with the system of our administration, that even the misuse of their advantages and privileges by a small fraction of educated youths in Calcutta will produce no sinister effect. The fierce denunciations to which the Government happens just now to be exposed, will not be permitted for a moment to turn it from the course of its wise policy. Government will not allow the ingratitude of a few to become the measure of its duty towards the many. There are others who know how to appreciate the blessings which the British Government has conferred on India, and who will assist it by their advice and experience in multiplying those blessings. To the frothy declamation of the Mookerjee Baboo, to the wild appeal of the *Old Hindoo* to the French, we oppose the deliberate opinion of a greater man *than either*—Dwarkenath Tagore, who, on leaving England in company with Mr. George Thompson, said to the Court of Directors:

"I have worked in my humble sphere under a *firm conviction that the happiness* of India is best secured by her connexion with your own great and glorious country, and that the more the people of that vast empire were enlightened, the more sensible they would become of the invincible power of the protecting state, and of the excellence of a Government, whose pure and benevolent intentions, whose *noble solicitude* for the welfare and improvement of the millions committed by PROVIDENCE to its charge, may challenge the admiration of the wide world."

This article has run out involuntarily to such length, that we cannot find room for examining in detail the fifteen recipes for the removal of those wrongs under which "hapless and forsaken India" is now groaning. The author of the "Grievances of India," No. 2, must revise them before they can be seriously discussed. Thus, he *requires* that two *members* of the Imperial Parliament should be given to each Presidency; forgetting that no sooner had the members embarked, than a meeting would be called to turn them out of society. He demands the abolition of all state pensions, without remembering that for every Rupee of pension a European receives from the revenues of India, the Natives receive twenty. He wants a Vagrant Act before he has made any provision for the tens of thousands of religious mendicants of his own religion. His plans are crude, and indigested. He must give up his heavy commercial duties for a year, and apply himself diligently to the science of Government, before he can produce a constitution worth looking at.

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THE UNION BANK.—The Report of the Committee appointed *to investigate* the transactions of the Union Bank with the extinct firm of Gilmore and Co. has been presented to the Proprietors, and the Secretary has placed on record his own reply to it. In a weekly journal, with a limited space, and many demands upon it, we cannot make room for these voluminous documents, and must therefore confine ourselves to a brief notice of them.

The Report of the Committee discloses a series of transactions, for which the all confiding public was by *no means prepared*. *It shews* that property has been pledged to the Bank which never had an existence; that bills of Exchange have been hypothecated to the Bank for large sums, when they were known by the borrowers to be waste paper; that loans have been raised on goods to which the parties had uncontrolled access, which they used without any reference to the dictates of morality; and that British produce on board a vessel in the river was pawned to the Bank, and a portion of that produce unscrupulously abstracted. The transactions which the Committee have dragged to light are any thing but creditable to the British or the Christian character, and they seem to have led to the conviction that the *good faith*, to which the Bank has hitherto

trusted with the utmost confidence in its dealings with the mercantile community, has broken down, and that its negotiations must hereafter be conducted on the sterner principle of commercial mistrust.

The Report appears to us to have singled out the Secretary, with somewhat of an ungenerous severity in order to fix on him the odium of transactions which have ended in loss. There is something like a disposition to turn upon him alone that current of indignation which should be directed rather against the Directors, but still more against the system of the Bank. It is advantageous—at least to us—that the names of the Directors were not surrendered to the Committee; for as we are happily ignorant of them, we can allude to their official conduct without any danger of personality. appears that the Bank has for a series of years been far too much under the control of a body of commercial men, who have distributed its funds rather with reference to the wants of their friends and mercantile associates, than to the interests of the Proprietors. The Directors appear from the very origin of the Institution to have allowed its affairs to be conducted upon a very loose and hazardous system; and to have trusted far more to the honour of the lenders, than to the intrinsic value of the security they offered. This is acknowledged by all parties. When the present Secretary came into office, he, like his predecessor, pointed out the dangers of the system which was then in vogue. The words of the former Secretary are remarkable; they give us in one short paragraph a thorough insight into the system which has just been exposed by the Committee, in time to save the Bank from ruin.

"There is besides those, another class of security, if such it can be called, when the goods are never seen, nor their existence ascertained by any party on behalf of the Bank. It is a farce to say that such loans are made on deposit of goods, yet often having obtained accommodation on such terms in the first instance, with two or three renewals, it would, no doubt, be taken as ground of mutual offence, if any thing more substantial were now to be required."

To have demanded any thing more substantial than the security which the Directors were then in the habit of accepting, which security the Secretary himself declared to be *a farce* would have been *taken as a ground of mutual offence*. This is indeed a fine position for a Secretary to be placed in. The Directors help their friends to loans on the deposit of goods when the goods are never seen, and their existence identified by no party on behalf of the Bank; and yet were the Secretary to urge it on the Directors to terminate the farce, and demand substantial security, instead of receiving their thanks, he would run the risk of giving offence. Mr. Gordon has endeavoured, and not without success, to remedy this state of things. Perhaps he has not done all that he might have done. Perhaps he ought to have made a bolder stand against a system which must in the long run have brought the Bank to the ground. Yet we all know how difficult it must be for a man to place himself in a state of opposition to those whom he is called to act with, and to act under. It is not generous to throw the whole blame of these losses on the man who endeavoured to correct the vices of the system. It would, we think, have been more equitable in every instance in which the Committee have used the word Secretary, to have used the term Bank. It looks somewhat like an attempt to screen the real offenders by presenting the ministerial officer as a scape-goat, for there is little reason to doubt that in the disposal of the funds of the Bank to merchants and speculators, the voice of the Directors has always predominated over that of the Secretary.

Yet we cordially unite with Mr. Turton in saying, let "bye gones be bye gones." In the particular case now exposed there has been dishonour to the parties, discredit to the Directors and Secretary for their laxity; and loss to the proprietors of five lakhs of Rupees. But this loss will be a gain, if it serves to save fifty lakhs, which it is most likely to do. The present lesson will not be soon forgotten. The storm which has now burst, will serve to purify the atmosphere of the Bank. Business will in future be conducted on safer and sounder principles, and the Bank itself will regain that place in the confidence of the public which it once enjoyed. But the Proprietors must not look for more than six, or at the utmost for seven per cent. dividends, if they are determined to allow their funds to be embarked in no speculations connected with risk. It is by endeavouring to swell itself twice a year to the size of the Bengal Bank, which is fattened by a Government monopoly, that the Union Bank has injured itself. That Chartered Bank gives its proprietory body the benefit of the profits of a double capital. The Union Bank cannot give the same interest, except by embarking in undertakings of doubtful expediency. But Union Bank Shares at a premium of ten per cent., when it gives a dividend of seven per cent., afford just as good an investment for capital as Bengal Bank Shares when they give twelve per cent. with a premium of sixty per cent.

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THE GATES.—The Procession of the Gates is as yet the most striking feature in the administration of Lord Ellenborough; and it will possibly continue to be remembered, when other and greater events have been forgotten. Independently of this circumstance, the importance which his Lordship appears to attach to them will be a sufficient warrant for our recording their progress from station to station, till they reach the sea shore, or are arrested in their progress by orders from England.

Our latest advices left them at Brindabun, the residence of holy Brahmuns and sacred monkeys. His Lordship appears to have taken this place and Muttra on his way to Agra, and to have passed some time in examining their wonders. The Gates followed in his train, and we are told that they were unveiled on their arrival; that both the brahmuns and the baboons crowded to see them, and that they were to remain there for three days to gratify the curiosity of the devotees both rational and irrational. What would not Landseer have given for the opportunity of witnessing this rich and interesting sight? It would scarcely be possible even for his fertile imagination to do justice to a scene the like of which has never been exhibited before, and is never likely to be exhibited again. He has drawn many monkeys with inimitable humour; but he has never seen any thing to compare with the sacred monkeys of Brindabun, as they gazed and grinned with superstitious rapture on those Gates of sandal wood. There can be little doubt that he will not allow so picturesque a scene to escape him; but he should have been on the spot to catch the spirit of the thing.

Mr. Pfander tells us in his journal, appended to the last report of the Church Missionary Society, that when Lord Auckland visited this spot, he gave a Hundred Rupees among the priests, and that they have since persisted in representing the gift as a proof of the Governor General's respect for that shrine. The next Governor General visits them with the Gates of Somnath in his train, covered with the richest trappings, escorted by a Military guard, and treated with a degree of reverence which cannot fail to make a deep impression on the native mind. After the visit of the gates, we fear the Missionary may preach for ten years in vain at Muttra and Brindabund.

It is thus our great men unconsciously foster a superstition, which is the grand cause of national degradation, and which must be eradicated before India can take up her position among civilized nations. It is thus that the injunctions of the Court of Directors are disregarded, and the influence of the state bestowed on the encouragement of idolatry and priestcraft.

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THE NEW MAGISTRATE OF HOWRAH.—Among the minor improvements effected by Government, we must not omit to notice the establishment of a separate Magisterial jurisdiction in the suburbs of Calcutta across the water. This measure has been so long required on the principles of justice and common sense, and has been so repeatedly petitioned for by the public and the public press, that it is only marvellous it has been delayed to the present time. Within the last twenty-five years the city of Calcutta has swelled to a great extent beyond its original limits, and our "borough of Southwark," has grown almost to the size of a town; but the old judicial arrangements, which were made when it was only a hamlet, have continued without alteration. The Criminal Court has continued to be held on the Calcutta side of the water; and the suitors for justice have been obliged to cross a river rendered particularly dangerous by a forest of shipping. This inconvenience has now been removed. A separate Magistrate has been appointed for the trans-Hooghly suburb, and justice is brought to the door of the poor and the oppressed. It is much to be desired that a similar arrangement could be made in other parts of the country where a broad and dangerous river runs through the Magisterial jurisdiction. During a third of the year the people cannot obtain justice, but at the risk of their lives. In all such cases, the Magistracy should be separated into two divisions and a Magistrate's Court established on either side of the river.

Advantage has also been taken of this change to cut off from the jurisdiction of Hooghly those thannahs which lay to the south, at so great a distance from the seat of the Magistrate as to be virtually beyond his control, and to annex them to the Court of Howrah. The district of Hooghly therefore no longer extends through one degree and a half of latitude from Santipore in the North, to Fort Mornington, in sight of Diamond Harbour, in the South.

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We return many thanks to the friend who has favoured us with the scheme of a rail road, which was submitted recently to the Court of Directors. We had intended to take up the subject in the present number, but to do justice to it we must give the entire plan, which we cannot do before the next week, as the important intelligence from Scinde occupies all our room.

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9.

— The *Bombay Times Extra* which reached us too late to be of service in our last issue, announces a great victory by Sir Charles Napier over the army of Scinde, in which 22,000 Native troops were opposed to 2700 British troops. For particulars we refer to our extracts. The conflict was obstinately maintained for three hours; the carnage, extraordinary; the victory, most signal.

— The *Star* states, that a party of gentlemen, commanders of vessels engaged in the transport service in China, dined together at Spence's, and after dinner discussed the propriety of opening a subscription for those who had suffered during the service. The transports were often exposed to the full fire of the enemy, and many of the officers and men received injuries which have disabled them for life. Had they been in the regular service of Government, ample provision would have been made for them; but they have no legal claim on the state, and must pass the remainder of their lives in misery and want, unless some means of relief can be devised. A subscription was commenced and 500 Rs. put down immediately. The owners and commanders of ships have reaped a golden harvest in this war; and it becomes them to devote some portion of their gains to the relief of those who suffered on board their vessels.

— From the same paper we learn, that the united body of the Preventive service have petitioned Government for some modification of the regulations which apply to them. They are subject to many privations. Their sabbaths are not their own. They are confined uninterruptedly to the vessel, and have only a day or two in the month for intercourse with their families. When absent a day through illness, half their pay is cut. Their case is a hard one, and calls for the humane interference of their employers.

— The meeting at the Mechanics' Institute held on Tuesday, was numerously attended by ladies and gentlemen, Europeans and Natives. Mr. George Thompson delivered an address on Mechanics Institutions, which the Rev. Mr. Morton promised to translate into Bengalee. That gentleman also addressed the meeting, and said that though Mr. Thompson had some *crotchets* on the subject of Indian politics, he was free to avow that all he had heard that evening had his entire assent. Mr. Thompson replied to Mr. Morton in an extempore speech. The most remarkable expression in it was the assurance that every opinion he had formed of the Government of India at home had been confirmed, and none of them altered, since his arrival here. Mr. Thompson's best friends cannot but regret the use of so very unguarded an expression. We learn from the *Hurkaru*, that the harmony of the meeting was disturbed by the brutal conduct of some ruffian, whose name is not mentioned.

— Mr. Bushby is obliged by ill health to visit the Cape; and his departure creates three acting appointments: which is to be regretted, though we see not how it could be avoided. Mr. Davidson officiates for him as Secretary; Mr. Harvey officiates for Mr. Davidson as Commissioner; Mr. Currie officiates for Mr. Harvey as Collector of Sea Customs; and some body must officiate for Mr. Currie as Secretary to the Revenue Board.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10.

— We have no farther information from Bombay regarding the signal victory of Hydrabad. The *Star* has a letter from that neighbourhood, which states that all the wounded officers were doing well; and that a force was immediately to be despatched from Bombay to strengthen Major Napier, who is but inadequately supplied with troops for so arduous a task as that of maintaining peace in a country where every man is our foe. This precaution is necessary whether the country is retained or not. Not a syllable is said about the treasures of Hydrabad, which have been stated at the most moderate computation to exceed fifteen millions sterling, the largest amount of prize money which ever fell to the lot of an army. The Spanish galoons, which used to be considered the richest prizes in the world, were nothing to the Treasury of Hydrabad.

— A most determined case of murder and suicide has just been perpetrated in Calcutta by one Dobson, an officiating preventive officer. He had been married some months to a widow of whom he was jealous, perhaps with, perhaps without cause. He was given to the bottle, he was in debt, and his goods had been distrained. This combination of causes unseated reason. He came home from the ship without leave, a little elevated with liquor on Wednesday last, bolted the door, and first blew out his wife's brains, and then his own. The Jury found a verdict of wilful murder and *felo de se.*

SATURDAY, MARCH 11.

— The *Bombay Times*, which arrived yesterday, has fuller particulars respecting the great victory obtained over the Scinde Army by General Napier, the whole of which we have transferred to our columns. The Editor has given a brief notice of the cause of hostilities. The Ameers refused to give up any portion of their hunting grounds on the banks of the Indus for the navigation of that stream. These Shikargahs have been established by the most infamous oppression, by the rooting up of villages, and the dispersion of the wretched inhabitants. They have now become the cause of the overthrow of the Talpoora dynasty. Major Outram, has *gone on to Bombay*, and the *Times* intimates that he will return to England forthwith. It must be a very short-sighted policy in the Government to allow a man of Major Outram's qualifications, and one so thoroughly acquainted with Scinde, to quit India at such an emergency.

— A Correspondent of the *Englishman*, *Ben Backstay*, has sent a letter to the Editor extolling the courage of Messrs. Rustumjee Cowasjee and Co. in determining to protect the Chief mate of the *Cowasjee Family*, and in refusing to allow him to be displaced. But *Backstay* does not explain why the firm spontaneously offered to sacrifice him, in their letter to Government.

— The Governor General has ordered two Police battalions to be organized for service in Bundlekund, on the same principle as those which have been just established in the Sagor and Nerbudda territories. The gallant Major Ferris, who obtained so high a reputation in the Afghan campaign, has been placed at the head of them.

MONDAY, MARCH 13.

The Lottery is about to be consigned to the tomb, without a single expression of regret on the part of any public writer. Every editor has cordially joined in congratulation on the abatement of this nuisance. We believe we are correct in saying that the lottery has latterly, under Capt. Hyde's management, been made profitable; and that the abolition is not final till the Court in Leadenhall Street shall have sanctioned Mr. Bird's Act. One writer in the *Hurkaru* hints at the possibility of the establishment of a lottery up here. We think his fears are visionary. We will vouch for it that the Danish authorities will not take up an objectionable institution which the British Government has abandoned for its immoral tendency.

— The Governor General reached Agra on the 4th instant, and took up his residence in the Fort. We have extracted from the *Agra Ukhbar* a long account of this event.

— It is pleasing to learn that the regular Mail of the 20th February reached Bombay in time for the March Steamer, the same day with the Express.

—The number of letters despatched from Bombay on the 1st of March was 27,511; of covers, 10,067 total, 37,578. This Mail will convey to England the first intelligence of the unexpected battle of Hydrabad.

— The *Bombay papers* state that the report of Sir George Arthur's having declined the invitations of Natives, thereby making an invidious distinction between them and Europeans, is altogether unfounded. He has accepted invitations to all the recent parties, except in one instance in which indisposition constrained him to remain at home; and this cause was distinctly assigned for his non-attendance.

— The account of Akbar Khan's having returned Capt. Troup's horse is correct. The *Delhi Gazette* states, that while he was at Delhi, a messenger arrived from Akbar with two letters, one for the Governor General, the other for Capt. Troup himself. They were both sent to Lord Ellenborough, who returned the Captain's letter unopened, and told him he might keep the horse.

— The same paper states, that the Governor General's Agent has been instructed to withhold the nuzzur or present usually offered to the Emperor at Delhi on the part of Government.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14.

— A numerous meeting of native householders has been held at the Police office, in consequence of the requisition of Government, relative to the working of Act 24 of 1840; the object of which was to devolve the municipal arrangements of Calcutta on the householders. No attempt has since been made on the part either of natives or Europeans to carry the Act into effect. At this meeting, Baboo Asootosh Dey being in the Chair, it was resolved, That it is considered expedient to undertake the duties of Assessment, Collection and management of the rates of the Town. A Sub-Committee of twelve have been appointed who will meet and prepare a report on the subject.

— The *Delhi Gazette Extra*, which came in yesterday, gives little addition to the intelligence received from Scinde, except that the *Satellite* Steamer, was able to take up a position on the river flank of the enemy whence her guns did serious execution among them.

— The *Poorun Chundrodoy*, after passing a just censure on the members of the Tagore family, who have excluded Dwarkanath Tagore from society because he has visited Europe, says that their names are to be struck off the Government House list. We believe he is altogether misinformed.

— Capt P. Nicholson, lately in attendance upon Dost Mahomed, having returned to the provinces, on the Ameer's quitting Lahore, has been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief. Capt. Nicholson, is among those who enjoyed the patronage of our late Governor General. He is not likely to be replaced on the staff for sometime to come.

The *Star* of this morning has some very apposite remarks on the newly constructed Police Battalions. Such establishments are admirably adapted for countries like Saugor or Bundlekund, where a spirit of resistance to public authority has been so lately manifested, but it is much to be doubted whether the evils of a defective Police in the more peaceable districts will be cured by giving a military organization to the constabulary force. But what we intended to point out in this very brief notice is, that in one short sentence our contemporary has alluded to a change greater than any which the Government has yet made in India, and one which, however beneficial, could not be effected without producing the deepest and most extensive ill will. We allude to the remark that "the funds now leviable for the village watch which in many instances are notoriously neglected and abused, might advantageously be made available for this object."

— We are happy to learn from the *Hurkaru*, that Mr George Plowden, the present Collector of Sylhet, has been selected to fill the post, *ad interim*, of Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

— The *Hurkaru* states, that a very learned astrologer attached to the Sudder Court, has predicted that the Comet will occasion a tremendous inundation, fifteen days after its first appearance. It became visible with its portentous tail on Sunday, the 5th, a few hours after Mr.

Toby Prinsep left Calcutta. Fifteen days from that date will give us Monday, the 20th, when we shall probably have the *Hindoostan* back, and the Express and the Queen's speech, and the inundation, all within twenty-four hours of each other.

— The *Hurkaru* states also, that the Seal's College still exists, and that it is doing good by its competition. It has terrified the Hindoo College into a reduction of its charge from five Rupees a month to four.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15.

— Lord Ellenborough's proclamation from the Palace of Agra, on receiving intelligence of the victory gained at Hyderabad, has just arrived in time to appear in this number. It is not easy to ascertain from it what his Lordship intends to do with Scinde; though it looks very much as though he intended to retain the largest portion of it. The *Star* announces on the authority of a letter from Scinde that the Indus was alive again, that an army of 25,000 Beloochees had assembled. If so, Sir Charles Napier's position will be critical; but it will only call out his innate talent and courage more fully. He sent to stop the departure of H. M. 41st, but they had started for England from Kerachee. Brigadier Wallace's force must have reached Ferozepore before any letter of recal could reach him. It is to be hoped that reinforcements will be speedily sent to Hyderabad.

— The *India* Steamer made the passage from Madras to Galle in three days and a half, which is a remarkably quick progress. The *Hindoostan* was expected at Madras yesterday. She may possibly reach Calcutta by the 20th, and the express perhaps a day after.

— The Lord Bishop Mar Athanasius, ordained Metropolitan of the Syrian Churches, has arrived at Bombay. He is the first Bishop who has been ordained to the see of Malabar by the Patriarch of Antioch for a long time. The Bishop is said to have brought many ancient and valuable Syrian manuscripts with him from Mesopotamia, one of which, upwards of a thousand years old, was dug from below the pavement of a convent near the ancient Nineveh.

— The latest intelligence from Hydrabad, given in the *Delhi Gazette*, is to the 23d February, six days after the battle, when every thing was quiet.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capt. F. V. Macgrath, ... | to Feb. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Jos. St. Pourcain, Esq. ... | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Major Sampson, .. ... | to April, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| J. Baker, Esq. .. ... | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| D. M. Charteris, Esq. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. Jas. Kennedy, ... | ditto, | 10 | 0 |
| Rev. John Kennedy, ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. Durand, ... ... | to Feb. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| J. Brown, Esq. .. ... | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. Mr. Lipp, .. ... | ditto, | 10 | 0 |
| T. Scott, Esq. .. ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| The Calcutta Public Library, | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| The Hon. Lieut. E. J. W. Forester, .. ... .. | to March, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| J. Staniforth, Esq. .. | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. R. Codrington, ... | to May, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| W. Vansittart, Esq. ... | to Jan. 1844, | 25 | 0 |
| G. Beeby, Esq. ... ... | to June, 1843, | 10 | 0 |

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

NOTIFICATION BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Palace of Agra, 5th March, 1843.*—The Governor General had earnestly hoped that the new provisions, to which various acts in contravention of their existing engagements and various indications of hostility had compelled him to require the assent of the Ameers of Scinde, would have been carried into full effect, as they had been agreed to by their Highnesses without a recurrence to arms.

*This hope has been disappointed.*

The Ameers having signed the new Treaty proposed to them on the 14th of February, attacked on the following day with a large force the residence of the British Commissioner. In this treacherous attack they were repulsed. On the 17th, Major General Sir Charles Napier gained a decisive victory over their whole army, and on the 20th, the British troops occupied the city of Hyderabad.

Six of the Ameers delivered their swords to the British General upon the field of battle. All their guns, ammunition, and treasure were taken together with their camp.

The Beloochees lost 5,000 men.

Thus has victory placed at the disposal of the British Government, the country on both banks of the Indus from Sukkur to the sea, with the exception of such portions thereof as may belong to Meer Ali Moorad of Khyrpore, and to any other of the Ameers who may have remained faithful to his engagements.

The Governor General cannot forgive a treacherous attack upon a representative of the British Government, nor can he forgive hostile aggression prepared by those who were in the act of signing a Treaty.

It will be the first object of the Governor General to use the power victory has placed in his hands, in the manner most conducive to the freedom of trade, and to the prosperity of the people of Scinde so long misgoverned.

To reward the fidelity of Allies by substantial marks of favour, and so to punish the crime of treachery in Princes, as to deter all from its commission, are further objects which the Governor General will not fail to effect.

To Major General Sir Charles Napier and to the brave troops he commanded, the Governor General offers the tribute of his own admiration, and of the gratitude of the Government and people of India.

The bravery of the enemy against whom they were engaged, has enhanced their glory—the most decisive victory has been gained upon the best fought field.

In perpetual commemoration of this brilliant achievement the 2d company 2d battalion and the 3d company 3d battalion of Bombay artillery, and the Company of the Madras Sappers and Miners will bear upon their appointments, and the 9th regiment of Bengal light cavalry, the Poona horse and the Scinde horse, upon their standards and appointments, and the 12th and 25th regiments of Bombay native infantry, upon their colours and appointments, the word "Hyderabad, 1843."

The regiment of Scinde horse is on its present establishment permanently attached to the Army of Bombay.

The Governor General will not further anticipate the measures which the Home Authorities informed, before they can receive his despatches, of the victory which has been obtained may think fit to adopt for the purpose of marking their high sense of the merits of those by whom so great a service has been performed.

The Governor General directs that a salute of 21 guns be fired at all the stations of the army.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.

J. THOMASON,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Governor General.*

The *Agra Ukhbar* of the 4th instant, furnishes us with the following items of intelligence:—

The Right Honourable the Governor General arrived this morning at about half past seven o'clock. As the minutest movements of every great man are of the utmost consequence to the world, we have taken pains to ascertain the order of the procession, of which he was the moving principle. It was as follows:

The Governor General's Band;
The 55th Light Infantry;
The Body Guard;
The Governor General on horseback attended by His Staff and the principal Civil and Military Officers of the station;
The 1st Light Cavalry;
The late Captain McMorine's Troop of Horse Artillery under Captain Kinleside:
and the 2d Grenadiers.

His Lordship left his Camp near Secundra at a quarter past five in the morning and entered the Civil end of the Station through the Delhi gate. Instead of, as might have been expected, proceeding along the main road to the Government House or even to Cantonments. His eccentric Lordship went on to the *Fort*—for no earthly reason that we can conceive, unless it was that he had been particularly advised *not* to select that locality for *his residence. The procession passed on through the city* to the Tripolia, where all the Troops in the Station, consisting of the Artillery and the 61st Native Infantry, were drawn up to pay due honours to the illustrious 55th and the scarce less illustrious Governor General. On entering the Fort, a salute of 19 guns was fired from the ramparts.

The line of march being preceded by Infantry, the progress was necessarily slow, and had it not been for a smart shower of rain that laid the dust the previous night, the roads would have made the passage anything but agreeable. His Lordship now occupies the palace within the Fort, which has been cleaned out for his reception. He talks of making additions and improvements to the apartments, as if he intended making a long stay there. We should not be surprised, however, from our now intimate knowledge of his character, if he removed to-morrow morning to some other spot, equally as odd and uncomfortable.

The Troops forming His Lordship's escort are encamped in Cantonments—some on the Native Infantry parade-ground—some on the Artillery grounds and the remainder on the Church plain. The 1st Cavalry and the Horse Artillery expect to return to Muttra shortly.

The Somnath Gates are still at Muttra, whence, after they have remained three days to gratify the devotional feelings of the Brahmins and the laudable curiosity of the holy monkeys at Bindrabun, they are to be brought into Agra. *Apropos* of the personages, we learn that His Lordship spent some time in their Company and enjoyed much social intercourse with the grey-haired ones, from whom he will probably have learned many a trick that even he knew not before.

It is said that, in October, Lord Ellenborough has an intention of visiting Bundelkund, to inspect the new station, Noagong; and the 35th Native Infantry, the 1st Cavalry, the 2d of the 3d Horse Artillery and 2d Grenadiers, are to act as his escort thither.

Captain J. Macdonald of the 61st Native Infantry, our present Brigade Major, is to take charge of No. 16 Light Field Battery in progress to Nowgong in Bundlekund. His departure is much regretted by all—as his urbane and obliging manner and amiable disposition have secured him many friends. We have not yet heard the name of his successor in office.

H. M.'s 39th Foot and the Khelat-i-Ghilzie Corps arrived this morning, thus supplying our complement of Troops for the Station.

THE COMET.

As the appearance of the Comet on Monday and Tuesday evening, has created some little sensation in these parts, we have endeavoured to get some account of it from a scientific friend. The following is the result:—

"I was made aware of the phenomenon the day before yesterday, but only at half past 7 o'clock, when the nucleus of the comet was considerably below the horizon, but from the appearance of part of the tail, it could not possibly be mistaken for any thing else than a comet. Yesterday, I attended at the Observatory to make some observations, for the purpose of sending you an account of it, but it was cloudy where it ought to have been clear; so that I could not ascertain the azimuth of the nucleus, its altitude at the time of observation, nor the length of the tail, but judging from the appearance of the tail, much less luminous than on the preceding evening, it may be supposed that the comet will make us but a short visit."

The following further information, relative to the Comet, will be interesting to many of our readers:—

"The sudden appearance of the Comet, on the evening of the 6th, its bright and long tail brought many to doubt it to be a Comet; but in the history of the Comets, we find, that at the birth of Mithridates, about 130 years before Christ, a Comet appeared during eighty days, whose brilliancy surpassed that of the Sun, and took four hours to set; this account is, no doubt, exaggerated, as since Astronomers give the history and the description of comets, none has been found to rival the Sun in brightness, not even that of Venus in perigee. There were three comets visible for six months together, that in the time of Nero, 64 years before Christ in 685 and in 1240; 60 years before Christ, a Comet very near the Sun was seen during the darkness occasioned by an Eclipse of the Sun. The present Comet was seen to great advantage last night, its tail, judged by the unassisted eye, is 30 long; produced it would meet Sirius; a line from Canopus (a large bright star at quarter past seven o'clock on the meridian, and 15. altitude) to Sirius and another to the Nucleus of the Comet, makes a right angle, so that the *Nucleus must be in the constellation Eridanus, and* culminate at half past three o'clock. The length of the tail of a Comet is seldom the same, for two successive nights, nor for the same instant of being in different places. Here the length of the tail appears only a few degrees, in other parts it occupies a considerable portion of the heavens; here the tail makes its appearance singly, there it has two and more branches. In tropical climates several were seen to have 90. and more, in

Europe the same Comets had but 19 to 20."—*Hurk.*

We saw in a late London paper a notice, that a Comet had been observed by some astronomers in the South of Europe, rapidly approaching the Sun, and that it would reach its *perihelion* about the 20th Feb. Not expecting to see it here, we took no extract from the paper, and cannot again find it. This we now regret, as we (in common no doubt with many of our readers) were startled with the splendid and unexpected appearance of this heavenly visitor on Monday evening, occupying thirty or forty degrees of the western hemisphere, and closely following the setting sun. We have not seen so beautiful a Comet for many years; that of 1825 was not by any means so splendid, and the two or three that have been visible to the naked eye since, have been almost without lustre. A few nights will, we suppose, enable astronomical observers to give some correct information as to the course of this Comet, and to inform us whether it is one that has previously been observed or not. In the mean-time it will not afford a less pleasing spectacle to the unscientific, though we fear our native friends will consider it as portentous of calamity. If we may prognosticate, we should be inclined to say that it is indicative of the apotheosis of Lord Ellenborough, not to the upper regions, but in the fiery chariot of Steam to the Western hemisphere.—*Eng. March* 8.

SCINDE.

We gave in last month's summary a short abstract of the operations of the army under Sir C. Napier, then betwixt Roree and Hydrabad, up to the 15th January. Our present intelligence extends to the 22nd February from Kurrachee, and the 21st from Hydrabad, and contains some items of much importance. Taking up our narrative at the point where we last month broke off: it may be recollected, that at this time the General was absent with a light detachment on an expedition into the desert, for the purpose of destroying the fort of Emaumghur, where the Ameers had retired with a force of 2,000 men. The main object of engaging in this perilous incursion was to shew the Scindians the fallacy of the idea always cherished by them, that here they could at any time place themselves beyond our reach, and defy us so long as they could support themselves. The expedition quitted the main army on the 5th, and, after a most fatiguing march of 100 miles through the desert reached their destination on the 12th January. They were all reduced to commissariat rations on the third march, the General partaking of the same fare as the humblest soldier. They found Emaumghur strongly fortified by thick walls and well-placed flanking towers, which if defended with ordinary skill or courage might have offered a very formidable resistance. It had been abandoned in such haste, that a large quantity of grain, with some 15,000lbs. of gunpowder had been left behind. The former was appropriated by the Commissariat,—the latter, in so far as required, employed in blowing up the fortifications, these having been destroyed, the residue was exploded in heaps. The objects of the General having thus been accomplished, he prepared for his return on the 16th, and rejoined the army on the 21st ult. Major Outram, who had accompanied them, quitted them while making their weary way through the desert on their return. He proceeded to Khyrpoor, and rode alone into the camp of Meer Roostum, who he persuaded to return with him, together with his nephew, to General Napier's camp. The gallant General was most anxious to avoid occasion of bringing on actual conflict, or permitting the needless effusion of blood, which is admitted by every man in India who has made himself acquainted with the most obvious of the facts, to be the most cruel and iniquitous in which we were ever engaged. The first great point was, our demand of having the navigation of the Indus made open, free, and without restraint or controul; this was readily arranged. Following on this, we insisted on making over to the Bahawulpore Rajah a huge slice of Upper Scinde, extending from the confines of Bahawulpore to Roree, including Sukkur and Bukkur, and of Lower Scinde from Tatta to the sea: this was also acceded to. Along the banks of the river, extending up to its very edge, are vast hunting grounds, invested permanently with wood or jungle, for the purpose of game preserves or hunting grounds. These Shikargurs, as they are called, have long been cherished with a fondness, and clung to with a tenacity such as Wm. Rufus manifested for the New Forest, and its pleasures. The right of clearing a slip of territory all along the river was required in addition to the free navigation of its waters, for the convenience of tracking, and this was such as to bid fair to annihilate their hunting grounds; or if any were left, it seemed likely that the wood which constituted them would speedily find its way into the furnaces of our steamers. This was a hard enough exaction, and one more difficult than any of the preceding to be complied with,—involving, as it did, the loss of the sports conceived essential to regal existence, and forming the last degrading badge of utter humiliation and subjection. Meanwhile, charges were preferred, for treasonable correspondence maintained with our enemies. It is not to be forgotten that it is not yet five years since the representative of the British Government was suing, in the humblest and most submissive guise at the court of these same browbeaten chiefs, for leave to make arrangements for navigating steamers on the river which we have now so unscrupulously made our own! The Ameers having become obstinate in refusing to comply with the last of our exactions beyond the limits of the treaty which they had agreed to, Sir C. Napier proceeded to descend the left bank of the river from his previous encampment towards Hydrabad. The chiefs had said that we might force them into our measures, but they would never permit it to appear that they had spontaneously been parties to their own degradation. As the troops advanced they appear to have thought better of it: Major Outram, since returned to Bombay, was at Hydrabad acting as Envoy, and on the 12th Feb. the Ameers of both Lower and Upper Scinde subscribed the treaty, in hopes of obtaining a modification of certain exactions insupportably heavy to the Beloochees generally. They considered that with their old resident they were safe in asking whatever was reasonable. It was explained to them that it was with the General, not the Envoy, that the final decision lay in reference to their fate; that his powers were limited, and he must be responsible to his superior. Of course, to rude untutored Scindians—who, until within these few months, had seen the word of Major Outram made law in every thing from Quettah to Kurrachee, and who could not be made to understand the altered position in which he had been placed,—this was totally incomprehensible. They conceived, and very naturally, that we wished to make them fast, and keep ourselves free: to have them first disarm and disband their troops, and then explain our purposes when they were helpless at our feet. It was in vain that it was explained that our acting Envoy was powerless,—that he could only represent their grievances to the highest authority—hoping that justice would be done to the Khyrpoor Ameer, if any injury had been sustained by him. This was naturally replied to by the question,—What Meer Roostum had gained by entrusting himself into our hands? He had confided in us—and a mulct, heavier than ever, was his recompence. That there was no course left them but to stand on the defensive, should our army, now within twenty miles of the capital, continue to advance. They entreated Major Outram to quit the residency without delay, unless he was prepared to yield to their requests: they could not comprehend why he should refuse to pledge himself now that they had complied with all our demands. On retiring from the Durbar on the 13th, crowds of enraged Beloochees, determined apparently on some act of violence, followed the Envoy. A guard of the principal noblemen of the court, and a strong escort of their followers, alone prevented mischief. On the morning of the 14th, Major Outram was again warned off; but conceiving that the danger with which he was threatened was probably exaggerated, with a view of counselling him into the promises which they believed him authorized to give, and considering that, so long as he remained, there was still some chance left of coming to an understanding and averting conflict, he resolved to remain until actually compelled to retire—without any regard to personal risk or danger. On the morning of the 15th, matters reached a crisis: the agency compound, a rather large enclosure, surrounded by a low mud wall, and defended by a guard of 100 men of the light company of H. M.'s 22d, was invested and attacked about 9 A. M. The men reserved their fire till the enemy were close upon them, so that every shot told; their ammunition had at the beginning amounted to no more than 40 rounds of ball-cartridge; it began to run short; the *Satellite* steamer had been sent up the river on the 12th for supplies and reinforcements; General Napier having despatched them, sent a second note to hasten their departure; this unluckily was received before any thing was put on board,—and the commander, misapprehending the injunction to "be off without delay,—to wait for nothing," started without the objects of his errand. The steamer having thus returned without succour of any sort, it became apparent that there was no longer any object to be gained in protracting resistance, and the gallant fearful odds—80 to 1, with artillery to boot!—the little band, having quitted the residency they had for four hours so gallantly defended against such retired on the river, where the steamers *Satellite*, *Comet* and *Planet*, waited to receive them, and managed their movements as tranquilly, and with as much order, as if on parade. They had lost two men, which, together with ten wounded, was the whole amount of their casualties. From ninety to a hundred of the enemy were afterwards ascertained to have fallen—about four hundred having been wounded. After getting into their boats, they cut away a large platform from under the enemy's guns, and the steamers ran the gauntlet before huge masses of Beeloochees, who attended them on the banks for upwards of three miles. On the 16th, they found Sir C. Napier, about twenty miles up the river, and now in full march for Hydrabad. As it was supposed that the enemy would man the Shikargurs along the line of advance, it was resolved, to prevent this, to have the bushes and jungle set on fire. The weather was singularly still, and the operation was found incapable of being performed with requisite celerity. Some of the Scindians in our employment did us good service, without intending it, by betraying our purposes to the Ameers: this led to a change of plan which was fatal to them. At the Fullallie, nine miles from Hydrabad, we found them strongly posted across our line of march, to the extent of 22,000 men, with 15 guns. Their right flank was protected by an extensive Shikargur—their left by another of lesser magnitude, with a village adjoining. Their infantry were in front, securely placed in the dry bed of the river Fullallie, completely covered by the precipitous bank from our fire: and in the most favourable position for matchlock practice. As our troops advanced H. M.'s 22d taking the lead, a well-directed and destructive fire was poured in upon them, to which they could make no return. So soon as the brink of the river channel was sufficiently neared to expose the Beloochees to our view, the matchlock was thrown aside, and the enemy, in impetuous masses, furiously charged down upon them with sword and shield. Our men behaved with the most dauntless bravery, but the odds against them, both in numbers and in the advantage of position, were enormous, and nothing but the intrepidity of the General in leading on the charge in person could have ensured the results that ensued. Sir C. Napier, throughout the combat, seemed to bear a charmed life, and in the hottest of the fire—the special object of attention to the enemy's marksmen—he came off unharmed. Victory for three hours swayed too and fro; for this space the infantry maintained their ground, and we were unable to make good a position from which we could overlook them or drive them out. The 9th cavalry at length were able to make their way round by the back of the village to the left, and so escaped the Fullallie, and took them in flank; while the Poonah Irregular Horse, by a similar movement, forced their way through the Shikargur, and turned their position. The day was now our own, the infantry's post was stormed, and the whole army dispersed and fled. It has already been stated that the courage and good conduct of our men could not have been exceeded; and it is but fair to do justice to that of the enemy, who fought with extreme determination, and charged down upon our advancing columns with the fury of the Scotch Highlanders of old, to whom they are similarly armed. The Fullallie was filled up with heaps of slain: one thousand dead were left upon the field, including six of the first class chiefs—and 4,000 more were wounded, of whom many must afterwards have died of the injuries received. In these circumstances, Beloochee armies invariably disperse after an unsuccessful action, each chief with his followers returning to his own country till their services be again required. We entered and burned their camp in the afternoon, and captured the whole of their guns, fifteen in number. Our own casualties amounted to 256 killed and wounded, including 19 officers, of whom 5 were killed. General Napier having sent forward a message to the Ameers that unless they surrendered he would next day storm Hydrabad, Meer Roostum Khan, Meer Nusseer Khan, and Meer Wullee Mahomed of Khyrpoor; Meer Nusseer Khan, Meer Shahdad Khan, and Meer Hoosain Khan of Hydrabad,—came that same evening into our camp, and gave themselves up unconditionally as prisoners of war. The gates of the city were immediately thereafter put in our possession. On the evening of the 19th, *General Napier marched past Hydrabad, and* encamped beside the Residency, where they continued up to the date of our despatches (21st). *The houses were found to have been totally* destroyed. Three of the guns brought against them on the 15th were still in the position in which they had been placed, with the view of firing on the steamers; the other three were found to have broken down on the road. Nine more pieces of artillery were discovered within the park,

so that 30 pieces of cannon were captured by us in all. Gen. Napier is at present much too weak in men to attempt to hold the country, and from the fact of H. M. 41st. previously ordered to be detained at Kurrachee, having embarked for England on the 21st and 22d, it is inferred that some temporary arrangement with the Ameers for carrying on the government is contemplated. From the views known to be entertained by the Governor-General, it is supposed that he intends seizing on and retaining the country. This will be an act beside which Lord Auckland's advance on Cabool will seem a deed of virtue; but then Scinde will pay, so nothing will be said of the guilt of its appropriation! From the aversion that Lord Ellenborough has manifested to men of the General Pollock, Major Outram, and Major Pottinger class, and his admiration for such retiring heroes as the knight of Hykulzie, a second Elphinstone would, we are entitled to assume, find especial favour in his eyes. Another happy occasion might by this means be afforded us of blowing up bazars, burning towns and villages, roasting wounded Beloochees; and so having retrieved our disasters, withdrawing from the country covered with glory, and relieved of all superfluous treasure!

Recents proceedings in Scinde will, it is hoped, furnish the conservative admirers of Lord Ellenborough with a practical illustration of the sincerity and trustworthiness of that "most masterly and statesman like paper" the Simla Proclamation of the 1st October 1842, whose careful re-perusal we strongly recommend to our readers.

The following *Gazette Extraordinary* was published by the Bombay Government yesterday evening:—

NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, dated 27th February, 1843.

1. The Honourable the Governor in Council has the highest gratification in announcing for general information, that Major James Outram, Commissioner in Scinde, has this day arrived in Bombay, with despatches from Major General Sir Charles Napier, K. C. B., commanding the Forces in Scinde and Beloochistan, dated Hyderabad the 20th inst., announcing a most complete and signal Victory which was gained on the 17th inst. by the European and Native Troops as detailed in the margin,* under the command of that distinguished and gallant Officer, over the combined armies of the Ameers of Upper and Lower Scinde.

2. On the morning of the 15th inst. a body of 8000 men with 6 guns, under the command of Meer Shadad Khan, one of the principal Ameers, his cousin Meer Mahomed Khan, and many of the principal Chiefs, took up a position on three sides of the Residency at Hydrabad, and attempted to force an entrance into the enclosure, which was surrounded by a low wall of from 4 to 5 feet in height, and defended by Major Outram's escort, composed of 100 men, the Light Company of H. M.'s 22d Regiment, under the command of Captain Conway of that Regt. assisted by the Officers mentioned in the margin.†—After effectually keeping the enemy at bay for nearly four hours, and after almost the whole of their ammunition was expended, Major Outram and his brave associates effected their retreat in the best possible order to the Iron Steamers "*Planet*" and "*Satellite*," and ultimately formed a junction with Major General Sir Charles Napier, K. C. B. at Hala.

3. The loss sustained in this heroic defence, reflecting so much honour on the defenders, is stated in the margin,‡ whilst that of the enemy was 90 killed, and many wounded.

4. On the following day, the 16th instant, Major General Sir Charles Napier, K. C. B., marched to Muthareo, and on his arrival there, ascertained that the Ameers were in position at Meeanee, distant about ten miles, to the number of twenty-two thousand men. Being aware that any delay for reinforcements would both strengthen the confidence of the Enemy, and add to their numbers, although his own Force was not one seventh part of that of the Enemy, Sir Charles Napier resolved upon making an immediate attack, and accordingly marched towards Meeanee at 4 o'clock in the morning (the 17th)—At 8 o'clock A. M. the advanced Guard of Major General Sir C. Napier's Force discovered the Enemy's Camp, and at 9 o'clock the British Troops formed in order of battle, being composed of about Two Thousand and Eight Hundred Men, of all Arms, and Twelve pieces of Artillery. The Enemy opened a most determined and destructive fire upon the British Troops, and during the action which ensued, with the most undaunted bravery repeatedly rushed upon them sword in hand. After a most resolute and desperate contest, which lasted for upwards of three hours, the Enemy was completely defeated and put to flight with the estimated loss of about 5,000 men, 1000 of whom were left dead on the Field, together with the whole of their Artillery, ammunition and standards, a considerable quantity of stores, and some treasure.

5. The following day, Meer Roostom Khan, Meer Nusseer Khan, and Meer Wullee Mahomed of Khyrpore; Meer Nusseer Khan, Meer Shadad Khan, and Meer Hoossein Khan of Hydrabad, came into the Camp of Major General Sir C. Napier, and unconditionally gave themselves up as Prisioners of War, and the British Colors were hoisted over the City of Hydrabad on the 20th instant.

6. It belongs to the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, to eulogise, in suitable terms, the gallantry and devotion displayed by the British Troops engaged on this occasion, but the Honourable the Governor in Council cannot now refrain from stating, that Major General Sir C. Napier speaks in the highest terms of the heroism and distinguished bravery which were evinced by the Troops of all Arms, and which enabled that gallant Officer after a most desperate and hard fought battle, to add to his former high character and renown, by the achievement of one of the most decisive victories recorded in the history of India.

7. The Honourable the Governor in Council deeply laments to state, that considerable loss* has attended this brilliant victory. In particular he has to deplore the following gallant Officers, who, after having conspicuously distinguished themselves, nobly died on the field of battle:—

Major H. C. Teasdale, commanding 25th Regt. Bombay N. I.; Captain W. W. Pew, H. M. 22d Regt.; Brevet Captain and Adjutant Cookson, 9th Regt. Bengal Light Cavalry; Captain and Brevet Major W. H. Jackson, 12th Regt. Bombay N. I.; Lieut. and Brevet Captain R. N. Meade, 12th Regt. Bombay N. I.; and Lieut. E. Wood, 12th Regt. Bombay N. I.

8. Major General Sir Charles Napier, K. C. B., in particular notices the gallant conduct of the undermentioned Officers:—

Major Jas. Outram, Commissioner in Scinde.

Lieut. Colonel W. Pattle, Major P. F. Story, and Captain A. Tucker, 9th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. J. L. Pennefather, Major J. H. Poole, Captain T. S. Conway, Lieutenant W. M. G. McMurdo, and Lieutenant F. P. Harding, H. M.'s 22d Regt.

Major McPherson, Aid-de-Camp.

Major A. T. Reid, commanding the 12th Regt. Bombay Native Infantry.

Lieut. R. FitzGerald, do. do., and Adjt., Scinde Irregular Horse.

Major W. Wyllie, of the 21st Regiment Bombay N. I. Assistant Adjutant General, Scinde and Beeloochistan.

Lieut. R. Phayre, 25th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

Captain J. Jackson, do. do.

Lieut. H. J. Pelly, Aide-de-Camp, 8th Regt. Bombay Native Infantry.

Capt. J. Jacob, Bombay Artillery, commanding Scinde Irregular Horse.

Major C. Waddington, Bombay Engineers.

Major J. Lloyd, Capt. W. T. Whitlie, and Capt. G. Hutt, Bombay Artillery.

Capt. Henderson, Madras do.

Lieutenant Boileau, Madras Sappers and Miners.

Lieut. Outlaw, do. do.

Lieutenant Brennant.

Capt. Tait, Poona Irregular Horse.

9. The Honourable the Governor in Council directs, that a Royal Salute be fired this day from the Garrison of Bombay, in honour of this Victory, and that a similar Salute be fired at all the Principal Military Stations under this Presidency on the receipt of this order.

10. Annexed are Returns of the Killed and Wounded, during this action, as furnished to this Government by Major General Sir C. Napier.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Secy. to Govt.*

Return of killed and wounded during the action of the Force under the command of Major General Sir C. J. Napier, K. C. B., at Meeanee, on the 17th of Feb. 1843.

9th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry.—1 Lieut. and 3 troopers killed; 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 1 Native Officer, 1 Serjeant, and 23 troopers wounded.—9 horses killed, and 35 wounded.

Poonah Horse.—No casualties.

Scinde Horse.—17 troopers wounded.—23 horses killed and 21 wounded.

2d Company 2d Battalion, camel Battery.—2 Privates wounded.—2 Horses wounded.

3d do. 3d. do Golundaze, horse and mule battery.—1 private killed; 1 serjeant, 1 private and 4 horses wounded.

Company Madras sappers and miners.—1 private wounded.

H. M. 22d Regt.—1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, and 22d R. and F. killed; 1 Lieut. Col., 1 Capt., 1 Lieut. 2 Ensigns, 1 Serjeant, and 48 privates wounded.

1st Grenadier Native Infantry.—1 Sepoy killed, and 4 wounded.

12th Native Infantry.—1 Captain, 2 Lieuts. 1 Havildar, 1 Drummer, and 10 sepoys killed; 1 Ensign, 1 Native officer, 2 havildars, 43 sepoys, and 1 dooly bearer wounded.

25th N. I.—1 Major, 2 havildars, and 14 sepoys killed; 2 Lieuts., 1 Native officer, 2 havildars, 1 drummer, and 25 sepoys wounded.

Staff.—1 Major wounded.

Total, *Killed* 62; *Wounded* 194:—Grand total of Casualties 256.—Horses 33 killed, and 63 wounded.

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

9th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lt. 1st. Captain and Adjt. Cookson, killed; Capt. A. Tucker; Lt. and Br. Capt. S. Smith, Lt. H. G. C. Plowden, and Ensign J. H. Firth, wounded.

Her Majesty's 22d Regt.—Capt. W. W. Tew, killed; Lieut. Col. J. L. Pennefather, Capt. Conway, Lieut. F. P. Harding, Ensign R. Pennefather, and Ensign H. B[illegible]wden, wounded.

12th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain and Brevet Major Jackson, Lieut. and Brevet Captain Meade, and Lieut. Wood, killed; Ensign Holbrough, wounded.

25th Regt. Native Infantry.—Major Teasdale, killed; Lieut. and Quarter Master Phayre, and Lieut. Bourdillon, wounded.

Staff.—Major Wyllie, Assistant Adjutant General S. and B., wounded; One Horse killed under Lieut. MacMurdo, Acting Assistant Quarter Master General.

(Signed) C. NAPIER, *Major General.*

* 9th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry.
Scinde Irregular Horse.
Detail Poonah Irregular Horse.
2d Company 2d Battery Camel Battery.
3d ditto 3d [illegible] Golundauze Horse and Mule Battery.
C. Company Madras Seppers and Miners.
Her Majesty's 22d Regiment.
1st Grenadier Reg. } 12th Regiment, } 25th ditto, } Bombay Native Infantry.

† Lieut. Harding. } Ensign Pennefather. } Her Majesty's 22d Regiment.
Captain Green, 21st Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.
...... Wells, 15th ditto ditto.
...... Brown, Bengal Engineers.

‡ 2 Privates of H. M. 22d Regiment killed.
4 ditto ditto wounded.
1 Conductor, wounded.
1 European Writer, wounded.
1 Camp Follower, killed.
2 Ditto ditto, wounded.
2 Men of Steamer's Crew do.

| | |
|---|---|
| * European Commissioned Officers killed, .. | 6 |
| Ditto ditto wounded, .. .. .. .. .. .. | 13 |
| Ditto Non-commissioned, killed, .. .. .. | 1 |
| Ditto ditto wounded, .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Ditto Privates H. M. 22d Regiment, killed, .. | 22 |
| Ditto ditto wounded, .. .. .. .. .. .. | 48 |
| Native Commissioned Officers, ditto, .. .. | 3 |
| Ditto Non-commissioned ditto, killed, .. .. | 3 |
| Sepoys killed, .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 30 |
| Ditto wounded, .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 122 |
| Horses killed, .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 33 |
| Ditto wounded. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 63 |

The following letter gives an account of hostilities on a smaller scale, lower down the river:—

"KURRACHEE, 21st Feb, 1843.

"On the night of Thursday the 16th February, a Moonshee stationed about 23 miles above Tatta, was brought into Tatta severely wounded in the arm and back with sword cuts. He stated that a party of two hundred Beloochees, on their way from Hydrabad to Tatta, had surprised him about 2 o'clock of the same day, robbed him of Government treasure to the amount of 500 Rupees, and after throwing all the fuel for the steamers into the river, wounded him, and told him that they would be at Tatta during the evening, and massacre every 'Feringee Kafir' that they could come across. The report was brought in between 9 and 10 o'clock, while we were preparing to retire, and we were requested to be on the alert, as it was expected they would be on us in an hour. The Conductor in charge of the commissariat at Tatta (Mr. Finlay) immediately directed the guard to turn out, when lo and behold, out of a detachment of 60 sepoys allowed by government, only nine sepoys, 2 havildars, and 1 jemedar could be mustered; the remainder having been detached on duty to Sukkur and Gharra. This was a death blow to all our hopes of holding out. The emergency of the case being so very great, Mr. Finlay instantly wrote off to Ensign Dawson of H. M. 40th Regiment, who, with three European soldiers, was at the bunder, awaiting the arrival of a steamer from Sukkur—the bunder, you must know, is about three miles from the place where the Conductor is stationed; and about two in the morning the officer and party arrived. This was a very poor addition to our force, but we were so helpless that we could not help snatching at every little thing. The servants were next all armed with swords and sticks as they could be procured;

and after posting the necessary sentries around the camp, and despatching a cossid to Kurrachee requesting assistance, the families retired to rest. The Beloochees, however, did not make their appearance that night. Before I proceed any further, I think it best to let you know our actual strength, when you will be better able to imagine the consternation these rumours put us in, and the awful predicament we were placed in. Our party was as follows—Mr. and Mrs. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Lampey, with a child two months old, Mrs Greenway and mother-in-law (stationed at Tatta), Mrs. Bean and two children, and Mr. and Mrs Maher, proceeding to Sukkur, Ensign Dawson and three Europeans, and the Native guard above alluded to together with 8 or 10 servants completed our strength. The carpenter of the *Nimrod*, by the bye, who was left at Tatta, to repair a boat belonging to her, we supplied with a musket and a pouch, and transformed him into a soldier. The next day (Friday) word was brought in that the Beloochees, to the number of 500, were then in Tatta, that they were momentarily expecting an order from the Ameers to attack us, and that they would positively do so that night. We instantly set to work and erected a battery of all the available stores, both Government and private, and after digging a trench all round, two feet deep and four wide, we pitched a rowtee in the centre, and both males and females all huddled together prepared to bivouack there for the night. At five in the evening a Naick and three Sepoys, on special duty from Kurrachee, came in and reported that the town of Tatta was crowded with Beloochees armed to the teeth, and that they would be on us that very night. This was another addition to our party, but they had left their muskets behind them. Ensign Dawson, however, had 7 extra muskets and pouches with 40 rounds of ammunition in each, which we distributed to them half an hour after their arrival. The son of Conductor Hicks, a little boy seven or eight years old, was brought in on the back of a dooly walla. He is a very intelligent little lad, and informed us that his father, who was proceeding in charge of ordnance stores to Sukkur, was attacked by a host of Beloochees, a few miles this side of Hydrabad, a laboratory man and his wife accompanying him killed, and the boats containing Government stores taken to Hydrabad. A few of the party, after being stripped to their skin, contrived to make their escape, among whom was Conductor Hicks and his child. While following the course of the river on their way back to Tatta, to their surprise they found that they had been followed by a party of Beloochees, when Mr. Hicks and three Sepoys ran into the jungle to conceal themselves. His son, with two or three Natives, the Beloochees overtook; and forcing the child from them, and holding the poor little fellow in the air in one arm, with a drawn sword in the other, they would have cut him down for being a little feringee, had not the men begged and prayed of them to spare him. A great many words having been exchanged on both sides, our men with the child were allowed to pass unmolested, and the Beloochees retraced their steps to the boats as it was supposed; but as neither Mr. Hicks nor the sepoys have yet made their appearance, there is every fear that they were traced by the Beloochees and murdered. Four sowars, who were on their way to Hydrabad, returned at the same time very nearly, and informed us that they found it impossible to proceed on their way. Here, then, was another opportune addition to our party. Information was brought in at the same time that 400 Beloochees had marched on Garabaree, at the mouth of the river, for the purpose of plundering the Government stores lying there, and murdering the 'feringees' there stationed. Friday night, however, passed over as the former had done, leaving us in excruciating suspense of momentary expectation of being attacked, without the means of defending ourselves. About nine o'clock on Saturday morning, while a few were trying to make the best of a breakfast they could get, word was brought that the Beloochees had left the town of Tatta, and were on their way to our camp. All our supplies were stopped, and we could not get the most trifling thing in the world, even paying for it with our lives. A Banyan who was bringing in a little flour and ghee, was caught and severely beaten.

"About an hour after, sure enough, the Beloochees were coming in earnest. They formed into three parties, about 50 or 60 in each, and took three different routes to surround our camp—some mounted and others on foot, but all armed. One party proceeded to the bunder and threatened every man with death if a boat was permitted us to make our way down the river. While in this state, a retreat to Kurrachee was proposed, which was eagerly acceded to, as it was too certain that on their attacking us, had we fired a shot and wounded or killed one of their men, not one of us would have lived to tell the tale. Spies, in the meantime, were watching every motion of ours, and twenty minutes had not elapsed after our abandoning the place, and everything we were possessed of in the world, before our tents and houses were crowded with seven hundred Beloochees!

"But more of our retreat by and bye. The worst is to come yet. We have, however, all arrived safe with the exception of two soldiers and two native servants. I shall continue this to-morrow, and forward it by post. I can hardly write, so you must excuse me."

ONE OF THE UNFORTUNATES."

—*Bombay Times.*

*To Correspondents.*

We are sorry that we must decline the letter of *A Well-wisher.*

*Oodaseen* in our next.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—May I request the favour of your giving a small room in your most valuable and popular Journal for the general information of the following translation of the Bombay *Pregociro da Liberdade* dated Saturday, the 18th February, 1843.

I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A CATHOLIC.

For the information of the beguilers, and of the curious who, without the least interest, or precision, have always importunated us, questioning about the negociation pendent between the Court of Portugal and of Rome we have copied an article we found in the Journal received in the last steamer which reached Suez which was extracted from *Portafolio Maltese*, a Gazette written in Italian which can be easily understood by our friends the *Propagators*, and if they choose without expense read therein the news arrived from Portugal, and not state hereafter that it has been forged in our office.

Portogallo.—Si annuzia da Lisbona che le negoziazioni fra la Corte del Portogallo e quella di Roma sono felicemente ultimate. A tenor delle recevutte instruzione Monsignor Cappacini ha accettato la lettera di sommissione del patriarca di Lisbona, ed ha riconosciuto la nomina di quattro Arcivescovi i Vescovi. I quattro che rimangono a nominarsi duo saranno nominati dalla regina; e piu due altri sara prima di tutto consultata sua santita. Le Autorita Pontificie e di Portogallo si concerteranno poi sopra alcuni punti meno importanti da regolarsi, e il concordata non tardora motto ad essere sotto eritto.

(*Il Portafolio Maltese* Lunodi 9 Gennaj, 1843. Numero 243.

☞ Announced in Lisbon. The negociations between the Court of Portugal and of Rome have been happily ultimated. Mons Cappacini in conformity with the Instructions received accepted the letter of submission of the Patriarch of Lisbon and acknowledged the nomination of four Arch-Bishops and Bishops. The remaining four to be nominated, two will be by her Majesty. Concerning the other two it will be first consulted with his Holiness. The Pontifical authority and that of the Portuguese regarding the lesser points respecting regulation and agreement will not be delayed in arranging and subscribing to it.

## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

THE SPIRIT OF A MISSIONARY.—We (*Watchman*) have been not a little struck by the following passage in a recently published letter from the Bishop of Calcutta. It breathes a devotedness to the cause of Christ among the perishing heathen, which cannot but excite admiration, and, we trust, imitation also:—"So that I have renounced the prospect of visiting you once more in England before I die. *No*; unless His Grace the Archbishop should lay his orders upon me, India is my scene of duty, delight, and usefulness. The excitement of a short visit would overset me at my time of life; if I can but 'finish my course with joy, and the ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the Gospel of the grace of God,' I shall have enough. Already have I to bless God for nine years and ten months' health in my residence in this land of disease and death. The climate of England would, most probably, not suit me; the joy of my family would break my heart; the voyage to and fro would exhaust my remains of strength. I must not therefore, tempt God, but be content with the intercourse of letters and the communion of the saints in prayer and intercession. Three years ago, I was set upon going home; but my feelings have been subdued by a sense of duty gradually since. Where should a Bishop die, but in his diocese?"—*Pat.*

THE CHARACTER OF THE DEGENERACY OF THE EARLY CHURCH.—The outward show of a uniform and external organization gradually superseded that internal and spiritual unity, which is the very essence of the religion of God. Men forsook the precious perfume of faith, and prostrated themselves before the empty vessel which had contained it. With the decay of faith as a cementing principle, some other was sought for; and the members of the Church thus came to be bound together by means of bishops, archbishops, popes, mitres, ceremonies, and canons. The living Church, having gradually retired into the secluded sanctuary of some solitary souls, its place was taken by an external Church, which was thereupon declared to be of Divine institution. Salvation no longer streaming from the now hidden word, it was held to be transmitted through the *medium of humanly-invented forms*, and that none should possess it, unless received by that conveyance (as both Puseyites and Papists hold). No man, it was said, can by his own faith attain to everlasting life. Christ communicated the anointing of the Holy Ghost to the apostles, the apostles to the bishops, and the Holy Ghost dwells in that order alone! In primitive times, whoever had the Spirit of Jesus Christ was a member of the Church; but now the inversion of terms took place, and it was pretended that he alone who was a member of the Church received the Spirit of Jesus Christ!—*D'Aubigne's, Ref., Scott's Ed.* p. 25.

SCRIPTURAL EDUCATION.—A long debate has taken place in the Town Council in Liverpool on the following motion made with the view of the Corporation retracing their steps in this important matter. The motion was made by Mr. Lawrence, in the following terms:—"*That it be referred to the Committee to* consider whether, after establishing in the Corporation Schools a system of religious instruction, based on the principles of the Church of England, and, in all respects, in strict accordance with her tenets, such a modification cannot be made in the existing rules and regulations as would render the schools more available for the classes of the poor, professing different religious opinions, by allowing their children the secular instruction of the schools, the parents giving an assurance to the Committee that their religious duties shall not be neglected." *Upon a division*, it was negatived by 39 to 20. "Although," says the *Liverpool Times*, "the resolution of Mr. G. H. Lawrence, in favour of admitting the children of Roman Catholic parents to the advantages of a good secular education in the Corporation Schools, has been lost by a large majority, yet it has had the excellent effect of giving the leading Conservative members of that assembly an opportunity of entering their protest against the bigotry and exclusiveness of the present system. Amongst those who have thus protested are the Mayor (Mr. Robertson Gladstone, brother of Mr. W. E. Gladstone), Mr. G. H. Lawrence, the most intimate of Lord Sandon's friends and supporters, together with Mr. Ambrose Lace, Mr. Henry Lawrence, and Mr Alderman Turner, three gentlemen of excellent judgment and moderate opinions. These all voted in favour of Mr. Lawrence's motion; and, in addition to them, Mr. Bushell spoke strongly in favour of educating the Roman Catholic children, though he objected to the plan proposed by Mr. Lawrence; and Mr. Alderman Nicol avowed that he would rather see the schools closed than continued on the present plan. As Mr. John Smith and Mr. Robinson had previously avowed a similar opinion, this makes nine of the Conservative members of the Council who have entered their protest against the present system. All that is necessary to bring over many more converts, is a little more discussion"—*Pat.*

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN FRANCE.—A chapel for Lutheran service has been opened at Nantes; it was closed by the Prefect, in virtue of the law against associations, passed in the reign of His Majesty Louis Phillippe. The Lutherans applied to the Tribunal, and the Tribunal, has sanctioned the law of the Prefect. M. Cuvier and three other pastors protest. The Tribunal, ruled, that, as the Catholic religion needed the approbation of the State to open a place of worship, the Protestants needed it. The pastors plead, that, if the Catholic religion needs this, and submits to this, it is through a Concordat with the Pope; whilst they, the Protestants, should enjoy the benefit of the Article of the Charter unshackled, which grants freedom of worship. The trial has created some sensation.—*Ibid.*

THE REV. J. KETLY, formerly Unitarian Minister in this town, has obtained the Theological prize this year at Cambridge.—*Ipswich Express.*

ROME.—A letter dated Rome, 6th inst., published in the *Cologne Gazette*, states that the news of

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the late successes in China have created much satisfaction at Rome, being considered as essentially favourable to Christianity.—*Pat.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

LEADERSHIP OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—A report has been current of a ministerial difference between Lord Stanley and a leading member of the Cabinet, which might lead to His Lordship's retirement from the Colonial-office. It is most probable, however, that this rumour originated in certain cabals respecting a substitute for the Duke of Wellington in the leadership of the House of Lords. His Grace objects to hold that office in conjunction with the Horse Guards, for "constitutional" reasons; nor is the Duke's health able to endure the double labour. In consequence of this meditated vacancy, two Conservative factions are in a state of active fermentation; one Tory section asserting the claims of Lord Aberdeen to the Leadership of the Upper House; the other cabal urging the superior merit and power of Lord Stanley (with a peerage, of course) for that important Ministerial station.—*London Correspondent of Scotsman.*

LEADER OF THE UPPER HOUSE.—We are enabled to state that the Duke of Wellington will, in the approaching session of Parliament, as in the last, act as the leader of the Upper House, and that no intention exists, or has ever existed, of anticipating Lord Stanley's elevation to the Peerage by the ordinary process of succession.—*Times.*

SIR CHARLES BAGOT.—Letters report that Sir Charles Bagot's illness had assumed the most serious character. His complaint is said to be an affection of the lungs, produced by excited action of the heart, and causing great difficulty of breathing, with an almost total want of natural sleep. It was supposed that he had tendered his resignation by this mail, and believed that he would not live to receive Lord Stanley's answer.—*Toronto Herald, Nov.* 24.

THE REV. WILLIAM BAILEY, L. L. D., who, it will be remembered, stands charged with forging a promissory-note for 2,875*l.*, purporting to be drawn by Robert Smith, deceased, on Miss Anne Bailey (sister of the prisoner), has been committed for trial. —*Pat.*

ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE-TRADE IN TUNIS. —The Governments of Spain and Portugal ratified a thousand times Treaties with Great Britain for the abolition of the slave-trade, and a thousand times they, the Christians of Spain and Portugal, broke those Treaties. The Bey of Tunis ratified no such Treaties with Great Britain, but promised Great Britain and her representative at his Court, Sir Thomas Reade, to abolish the slave-trade in his territory; and the Bey has kept his promise. Among other evident proofs, we cite one which very recently took place, from a letter of Mr. Lusco, at Sfax, dated 25th November, 1842. In this letter, Mr. Lusco says:—"A caravan of many slaves arrived on the frontiers of the kingdom of Tunis a few days ago, when immediately the shiekhs of those districts presented themselves to the chiefs of the caravan, and, in the name of the Bey, informed them, that, as soon as they passed the frontiers with the slaves upon the territories of the Bey, those slaves were free, and the masters had no more control or right over them. The chiefs of the caravan, seeing that the Bey's orders were precise and absolute, retired forthwith." It is a great pity that the ordinances of many Christian Princes and Governments are not equally well enforced!—*Malta Times, Dec.* 5.

A TORY SUPPORTER OF SIR R. PEEL.—A gentleman residing not seven miles from Coupar Angus, who has all his life long been a warm friend and supporter of Sir Robert Peel and his Tory measures, finding his pockets and those of his constituents (being factor for a number of Tory landlords), not a little affected by the operations of the Tariff, has allowed his former love suddenly to change into determined hatred; and, to such a length has he carried his resentment, that, not content with removing a full length portrait of Sir Robert Peel that adorned his dining-room, and consigning it to the lumber-room, has also had his gardener employed for some time back in uprooting and casting out every plant and shrub from the garden bearing the name of Peel—nay, even those beautiful dahlias and other sweet flowers and shrubs whose gentleness and delicacy marked them out to be fit objects to be named after Lady Peel—have all been destroyed by stern command, that not a vestige may remain of the hated name.—*Dundee Warder.*

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TRIPOLI.—The public have, from time to time, heard not a little respecting a certain individual, calling himself the Archbishop of Tripoli, whose false pretensions were exposed through the preserving exertions of the Rev. J. Allport, of Birmingham. If any doubt existed as to the real character of this person, he is now placed in a position which must deprive him of the benefit of it. Dr. Wiseman, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Melipotamus, has addressed a letter to the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, of Leamington, in which he designates the *soi-disant* Archbishop as "the unhappy man who has been going about the country levying contributions on the credulous;" adding, "he is none of ours; nor could we consent ever to admit him amongst us, save as a humble penitent." "He is in open rebellion against his own Patriach, and against the Pope," &c. &c. Dr. Wiseman's Letter is published in the *Leamington Courier.* The Christian public should reimburse Mr Allport his expenses in running this fox to earth.—*Bath Herald.*

THE TOILS OF A NEWSPAPER.—Newspaper literature (says Captain Marryat) is a link in the great chain of miracles which proves the greatness of England, and support should be given to newspapers. The Editors of these Papers must have a most onerous task. It is not the writing of the leading article itself, but the obligation to write that article every week, whether inclined or not, in sickness or in health, in affliction, distress of mind, winter and summer, year after year, tied down to one task, remaining in one spot. It is something like the walking a thousand miles in a thousand hours. I have a fellow-feeling for them; for I know how a periodical will wear down one's existence. In itself, it appears nothing,—the labour is not manifest; nor is it the labour—it is the continual attention which requires. Your life becomes as it were the publication. One week is no sooner corrected and printed, than on comes the other. It is the stone of Sisyphus—an endless repetition of toil, and constant weight upon the mind—a continued wearing upon the intellect and spirits, demanding all the exertions of your faculties, at the same time that you are compelled to do the severest drudgery. To write for a Paper is very well, but to edit one is to condemn yourself to slavery.—*Pat.*

THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—A subject of the utmost moment for the Australasian colonies (including New Zealand) called for Lord Stanley's attention when he entered Downing-street. He had to determine what use should be made of the power of colonisation which had been recently found to be at the disposal of the State through a particular mode of dealing with colonial waste lands. The very principle of the new plan was the creation of a fund for emigration, through the sale of waste lands, with a pledge to employ the purchase-money in adding to the value of the lands by means of emigration. Well, Lord Stanley adopted the method of selling the land instead of giving it a way, but appropriated half the purchase-money to the ordinary purposes of Government. In other words, while professing, and no doubt intending, to promote emigration by means of using a new power, he taxed that power to the amount of 50 per cent. His Colonial Lands Law is so self-contradictory as to create an enormous impediment to its own successful action—it blows hot and cold with the same breath. This sort of law-making never added to any man's reputation. It is a remarkable fact, that emigration to the Australasian colonies had reached its maximum during the year previous to Lord John Russell's retirement from the Colonial-office, and that it has now almost entirely ceased. This change is attributable partly to the stagnation of enterprise both at home and in the colonies, arising from causes over which the Colonial-office had no control; but it has also been occasioned in part by Governor Gawler's reckless extravagance in South Australia, and by the land-jobbing of the Government in New South Wales and New Zealand, where the influence of the highest authority has been prostituted to the end of exciting an artificial competition at the Government sales of land, and by the total inaction of the New Zealand Company, which is said to have abandoned its projects of colonization in consequence of finding itself unable to contend against the jealous ill-will of Governor Hobson and the Colonial-Office. Whatever may have been Lord Stanley's share in these causes, the effect is indisputable. Emigration to the Southern Colonies takes place no longer, and there are not wanting indications of a tendency in Lord Stanley's mind to approve of the policy of Downing-street and the local governments, to which that effect is in a great measure due. We may be mistaken; the public, which is beginning to draw comparisons between Lord John Russell and Lord Stanley, far from flattering to the latter, may be in error; but time will soon show, and let it be remembered that we speak only of appearances.—*Colonial Gazette.*

THE FRENCH IN THE PACIFIC.—In our last Thursday's Number, our readers will have observed the account given, in an official Report from Admiral Dupetit-Thours, of his having taken possession of the Marquesas or Mendoza Islands, in the name of the King of the French. We had no room for any observations upon the transaction; but it is one which gives rise to many grave reflections.

It is not, by any means, the first attempt of the French to obtain, by not the most honourable methods, a political ascendancy in the South Pacific, not for the purposes of colonization or legitimate commerce, so much as of Romish propagandism. Our readers will recollect the notorious doings of Capt. La Place at Tahiti and the Sandwich Islands, a few years back. The present "impudent act," as the *Times* styles it, may be treated as politically unimportant. The ridiculous pretensions on the part of the French Admiral can scarcely be maintained; but they may, nevertheless, be productive of future mischief.

The Marquesas are a cluster of five islands, lying between lat. 8 deg. 30 min. and 10 deg. 30 min. south, and long. 138 deg. 45 min. and 140 deg. 30 min. west, at the entrance of the great Polynesian labyrinth; and we find a French Journal, the *Presse*, speculating upon the importance of this advantageous position, in case the long projected scheme of cutting a ship canal through the Isthmus of Panama shall be carried into effect, the possibility of which is pronounced to be no longer problematical. Another idea started by the Paris Journals is, that the French Government intend to make the Marquesas a penal colony! The *Constitutionel* deprecates transporting *political* offenders to those islands, but would approve of sending convicts thither; and the *Univers* thinks, that making them a penal colony would not prevent the islands being turned to good account politically and commercially; while the *Presse* more rationally observes, that it is not by what is most impure and corrupted that a nation should make itself known to those whom it intends to civilise; that it would not be the way to make the name of France respected, to send murders and convicts there as apostles! All these speculations may turn out, however, to be somewhat premature. The real object of the occupation would seem to be, what we have already intimated,—the establishing a Romish Missionary Station there for the conversion of the Polynesian Christians to Popery, and the ruin, it is fondly hoped, of the English Protestant Missions. The following extract from a French Journal will show what is in contemplation:—

"A most interesting ceremony took place on the 8th instant, at St. Malo. The Archbishop of Chalcedon and Bishop of the Marquesas Islands, surrounded by a number of clergymen, walked in procession to the ship, the Mary Joseph, which is about to sail for that destination. This vessel takes out the Bishop and twelve missionaries, whose object is to convert the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands. The Mary Joseph takes out likewise twelve nuns of the religious establishments at Peru, and operatives of the Society of St Joseph, who have devoted themselves to teach the inhabitants several branches of manufactures. The Mary Joseph hoisted three flags—one a red cross, similar to the Templars, with the ciphers 'M. J.;' another flag, with the same ciphers, intermixed with flowers; and a third with the Pontifical tiara."

It may be in the recollection of our readers, that Capt. Laplace, in his Narrative of a Voyage round the World, speaks in terms of rapture of the Papal Vicar-Apostolic of Polynesia, whom he met at Teneriffe, and he predicts, that "he will very soon bring under civilization the barbarous tribes over whom the English Missionaries have not been able to obtain any influence.—*Pat.*

SPAIN.—The Regent set off for Valencia on the 22nd. General Van Halen had not left Barcelona at the same date. He had published a proclamation against such members of the revolutionary Junta, who had betrayed their duty as officers or as Government *employés*, to join the insurrection, forbidding any to harbour them under pain of death. The Regent, on going away, sent two dollars to each soldier in hospital, The municipality in vain endeavoured to soften the Regent on the subject of the contribution. He refused to listen to them, but gave eight days more to collect it.

The Regent has shown great mildness towards the insurgents, and no use whatever has been made of the state of seige. None but military have been executed; and this might have been done without martial law. Every civilian almost has been set at liberty. Accordingly, instead of the Reign of Terror which the French Journals depict as hanging over Barcelona, it is, on the contrary, the reign of licence and defiance. The Press thunders against the Government as freely as in Paris or Madrid; and the Moderados intrigue and use full liberty to turn the Municipal Elections against the Government. One of their agents, a Monsieur Gibert, has been arrested.—*Ibid.*

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## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

*1st March*, 1843.

His Excellency Major General Sir W. Nott, G. C. B., assumed charge of the office of Envoy at the Court of His Majesty the King of Oude on the 21st ultimo.

*8th March*, 1843.

Mr. E. Currie to Officiate as Collector of Government Customs, and Ex-Officio Registrar of Shipping at the Port of Calcutta.

Mr. G. A. Bushby is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent from the Presidency for a period of eighteen months, from the date of the sailing of the Ship on which he may take his passage to that Colony.

Mr. T. R. Davidson is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Governments of India and Bengal in the General Department, and as Secretary to the Governments of India and Bengal in the Secret and Political Departments until further orders.

G. A. BUSHBY, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*22nd February*, 1843.

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleas-

ed to permit the Honourable S. G. Bonham, Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, to proceed to Europe on Furlough.

Mr. E. A. Blundell has been appointed, with the concurrence of the Right Honourable the Governor General, to succeed, temporarily, to the charge of the Settlements of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, and will officiate as Governor, vice Mr. Bonham, until further orders.

Mr. D. Pringle to be Deputy Opium Agent at Tirhoot, from the 8th instant, the date of Mr. J. E. Wilkinson's departure for Europe.

*28th February*, 1843.

Mr. E. Lee Warner has been permitted to resign the East India Company's Civil Service, to take effect from the 1st of May 1843.

*1st March*, 1843.

Mr. F. M. Lind, of the Civil Service, is reported qualified for the Public Service, by proficiency in two of the Native Languages.

Mr. P. G. E. Taylor to be Salt Agent at Balasore, to take effect from the 4th ultimo, the date of Mr. E. E. H. Repton's departure for Europe.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to attach Mr. F. M. Lind, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the North Western Provinces.

H. V. BAYLEY, *Depy. Secy. to Govt. of India.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*27th February*, 1843.

Mr. E. Smart, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Moorshedabad, to the 13th ultimo, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 9th idem.

Mr. W. C. Stopford, ditto ditto under ditto in Jessore, from the 30th October to the 27th November last.

Mr. Jas. Bedford to be a Sub-Assistant under the Commissioner of Assam, vice Mr. E. Grange deceased.

*6th March*, 1843.

Mr. J. J. Harvey to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue of the 18th or Jessore Division.

Mr. H. C. Hamilton, Magistrate and Collector of Pooree, (Southern Division Cuttack,) in extension of leave granted to him on the 16th January last, until the sailing of the Ship *Queen*, under Section XII. of the Rules of 29th January 1840.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. Pagan, of Midnapore, for one month, under Section XI. of the Rules of 29th January 1840.

Mr. Jas. Grant, Civil and Sessions Judge of Dinagepore, for six weeks, on private affairs, from the 16th instant, making over charge of the current duties of his office to Moulvie Mahomed Khoorshed, the Principal Sudder Ameen of the District.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon K. Mackinnon, of Tirhoot, for twelve months, on Medical Certificate, to proceed to Darjeeling.

Moulvie Mahomed Farook, Sudder Ameen of Balasore, during the Mohurrum Vacation,

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted on the 29th April last, to Captain S. R. Tickell, Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, has been cancelled from the 8th ultimo, the date on which he assumed charge of the Lohardugga Division.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*21st February*, 1843.

Mr. R. E. Cunliffe, late Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Midnapore, for ten days, on private affairs, from the 18th instant.

Mr. R. J. Loughnan, Civil and Sessions Judge of Backergunge, for one day, in excess of the leave granted to him on the 14th November last.

Mr. J. Staniforth, Special Commissioner under Regulation III. of 1828, for the Division of Cuttack, for two days, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 4th ultimo.

Mr. F. Lushington to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 2nd grade at Jessore, but to continue to officiate, until further orders, as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Pubna.

Baboo Chunder Seekur Roy Chowdree to be a Member of the Ferry Fund Committee at Backergunge.

Mr. Robert Ahmuty to be Member of the ditto ditto at Dinagepore.

*27th February*, 1843.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Daniel James O'Callaghan to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Pubna, vice Mr. Sealy deceased.

Mr. J. Davidson, Principal Assistant Agent to the Governor General South. Western Frontier, from the 5th proximo, till the sailing of the Ship Windsor, under Section XII. of the Rules of 29th January 1840, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 19th December last.

Baboo Nubboo Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Tipperah, for one month, in extension of the leave of absence granted to him on the 9th ultimo.

Mr. G. G. Mackintosh made over charge of the Collectorate of Cuttack to Uncovenanted Deputy Collector Kamprasaud Roy on the 11th instant, and proceeded to the interior of his District on public duty.

Mr. R. N. Shore received charge of the office of Magistrate and Collector of Pooree (Southern Division Cuttack) from Mr. H. C. Hamilton on the 14th instant.

Moulvie Rooknoodeen Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen, made over charge of the office of Civil and Sessions Judge of Purneah to Mr. T. Sandys on the 20th instant.

Mr. F. B. Kemp made over charge of the Magistracy of Dinagepore to Mr. W. Bell on the 20th instant, and the remaining portion of the leave of absence granted to the latter Officer on the 16th ultimo, is accordingly cancelled.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. A. Ogilvie, Collector of Nuddea, for ten days, on the 23rd ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

In the Government Notification Judicial and Revenue Department, No. 267, in the Gazette of the 1st instant, page 269, for Thannah "*Bugnan*" Read "[illegible] Bugnan."

J. S. TORRENS,
*Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*21st February*, 1843.

Captain A. Charlton, Officiating 2d Assistant at the Lucknow Residency, has been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from the date on which Major General Sir W. Nott, G. C. B., assumed charge of his Office at the Court of Lucknow.

It having been deemed expedient to consolidate the Office of Resident in Mysore with that of Commissioner, the Resident, Lieutenant Colonel Stokes, has been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief of Fort St. George, from the 1st January 1843.

The Governor General avails himself of this opportunity of expressing the satisfaction with which Lieut.-Colonel Stokes' services have been regarded.

J. THOMASON,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,*
*with the Govr. Genl.*

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN THE N. W. P.

*21st February*, 1843.

Mr. Colin Lindsay, Judge of Delhi, for one month, on his private affairs, making over charge of the current duties of his office to Moulvee Mahomed Sudder Ooddeen, Principal Sudder Ameen of Delhi.

*22d February*, 1843.

The appointment of Mr. J. D. Inglis to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Rohilcund Division, as notified in Orders of the 25th ultimo, is cancelled.

Mr. J. A. Loch to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Etawah.

Moulvee Bushur Oollah, Sudder Ameen of Phillibheet, for two months, on Medical Certificate, from the date he left the Station.

Mr. A. H. Cocks to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Delhi.

Mr. Charles Fraser, Commissioner of the Saugor Division, *from* 15th *Proximo to* 15th September next, *to* visit the Hills.

*21st February*, 1843.

Reverend C. Garbett to be Chaplain of Lucknow.

Reverend F. A. Dawson to be Chaplain of Kurnaul.

*22d February*, 1843.

Reverend J. C. Quartley is appointed Chaplain of Allahabad.

The above appointment is to take effect from the date on which the Pilot may quit the Steam Ship "India" at Sea, in which the Reverend J. C. Proby has embarked for Europe.

*24th February*, 1843.

Mr. J. P. Macwhirter, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Furruckabad, is invested with the special powers described in Regulations III. of 1821 and VIII. of 1831.

Lieutenant Arbuthnot Dallas, 16th Regiment Native Infantry, (Grenadiers,) to be a Deputy Commissioner of the Second Class in the Saugor Division.

*25th February*, 1843.

The leave of absence for two months, on private affairs, granted to Mr. G. W. Bacon, in Orders of 14th February last, is cancelled.

Lieutenant Edward King Elliot, 43d Regt. N. I., to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class in the Saugor Division.

R. N. C. HAMILTON, *Secy. to the Govt. N. W. P.*

# MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Camp Delhi, 18th February*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Captain Henry Cotton, of the 67th Regiment Native Infantry, acting as a Deputy Judge Advocate General, to be a Deputy Judge Advocate General on the Establishment, vice May appointed a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

J. STUART, *Lt.-Col.*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.,*
*with the Govr. Genl.*

*Camp Toghlickabad, 21st February*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has much pleasure in publishing the following Military letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Government of India, No. 18, under date the 30th December, 1842:

MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
No. 18 of 1842.

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

In continuation of the announcements made in our letter of the 30th November, 1842, (No. 16), we have the gratification to acquaint you that, the Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the following additional Promotions and Honours upon Officers of our Army, for their services in Affghanistan and China, viz:—

*To be Aid-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel, in the East Indies.*

Lieutenant-Colonel George Petre Wymer, 38th Bengal N. I.

*To be Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Major George Huish, 26th Bengal N. I.

*To be Majors.*

Captain Robert Codrington, 49th Bengal N. I.
Captain Thomas Polwhele, 42d Bengal N. I.
Captain Frederick Abbott, Bengal Engineers.
Captain T. Edward Augustus Napleton, 60th Beng. N. I.
Captain George Burney, 38th Bengal N. I.
Captain John T. Leslie, of the Bombay Horse Artillery.
Captain John Halkett Craigie, 20th Bengal N. I.
Captain Joseph Ferris, 20th Bengal N. I.
Captain George Conolly Ponsonby, 11th Beng. Cavalry.
Captain James Alexander, Bengal Artillery.
Captain William Anderson, Bengal Artillery.
Captain John Theophilus Lane, Bengal Artillery.
Captain Clements Brown, Bombay Artillery.
Captain William Riddell, 60th Bengal N. I.
Captain Henry M. Lawrence, Bengal Artillery.
Captain Thomas Hare Scott, 38th Bengal N. I.
Captain Dacres Fitzherbert Evans, 16th Bengal N. I.
Captain James Macadam, 33d Bengal N. I.

*To have the local rank of Major in the Army, in Affghanistan.*

Brevet Capt. Frederick Mackeson, 14th Bengal N. I.

*To be Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Major Frederick Blundell, Madras Artillery.
Major Charles Wallace Young, 14th Madras N. I.
Major John Campbell, 41st Madras N. I.

*To be Majors.*

Captain William Henry Simpson, 36th Madras N. I.
Captain Frances Archibald Reid, 6th Madras N. I.
Captain Robert Shirreff, 2d Madras N. I.
Captain Thomas Townsend Pears, Madras Engineers.
Captain Richard Cornwallis Moore, Madras Artillery.

*To be Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.*

Lieutenant Colonel George William Aylmer Lloyd, of the 66th Bengal N. I., Commanding Bengal Volunteers.

Lieutenant Colonel Roger Williamson Wilson, of the 66th Bengal N. I.

Lieutenant Colonel Francis Spencer Hawkins, of the 38th Bengal N. I.

Lieutenant Colonel John Kynaston Luard, of the 2d Madras N. I.

Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Blundell, of the Madras Artillery.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Wallace Young, of the 14th Madras N. I.

Lieutenant Colonel John Campbell, of the 41st Madras N. I.

Major Philip Anstruther, of the Madras Artillery.
Major Henry Moore, of the 34th Bengal N. I.
Major William Henry Simpson, of the 36th Madras N. I.
Major Francis Archibald Reid, of the 6th Madras N. I.
Major T. Townsend Pears, of the Madras Engineers.
Major Richard Cornwallis Moore, of the Madras Artillery.
Colonel George Petre Wymer, of the 38th Bengal N. I.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Frederick Wild, of the 30th Bengal N. I.

Lieutenant Colonel John Tulloch, of the 60th Bengal N. I.

Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Robert Stacey, of the 43d Bengal N. I.

Lieutenant Colonel George Wayland Mosely, of the 64th Bengal N. I.

Lieutenant Colonel James MacLaren, of the 16th Bengal N. I.

Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Fullerton Richmond, of the 33d Bengal N. I.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Richard William Lane, of the 2d Bengal N. I.

Major William John Thompson, of the 12th Bengal N. I.
Major Frederick Samuel Sotheby, of the Bengal Artillery.
Major Henry Delafosse, of the Bengal Artillery.
Major George Russell Crommelin, of the 1st Bengal Cavalry.
Major Charles Devaynes Blair, of the 10th Bengal Cavalry.
Major Edward Sanders, of the Bengal Engineers.
Major Thomas Seaton, of the 35th Bengal N. I.
Major John Halkett Craigie, of the 20th Bengal N. I.
Major Joseph Ferris, of the 20th Bengal N. I.
Major William Anderson, of the Bengal Artillery.
Major Julius Brockman Backhouse, of the Bengal Artillery.
Major Thomas Hare Scott, of the 38th Bengal N. I.

Brevet Major (local rank in Affghanistan) Robert Leech, of the Bombay Engineers.

Brevet Major (local rank in Affghanistan) Frederick Mackeson, of the 14th Bengal Native Infantry.

We are, &c.
(Signed) J. L. LUSHINGTON,
*and other Directors.*

*London, 30th December*, 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Camp Peerilliau, 23d February*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General of India is pleased to direct, that from the date of the promulgation of this Order at Kamptee, Secunderabad and Jaulna, Compensation to the necessary extent shall be granted to the Native Troops serving at those Stations, whenever Rice of the third quality is not obtainable at the rate of 30 seers for the Rupee, 2 *seers* for each fighting man per diem, being the quantity on which Compensation is to be allowed.

*Camp Raminee Khera, 24th February*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Brevet Captain J. Ewart, of the 55th Regiment of N. I., to act as a Deputy Judge Advocate General, during the absence of Brevet Major Moore.

Brevet Major Thomas Seaton, of the 35th Regiment Light Infantry, to be Major of Brigade at Agra, vice Macdonald proceeding with his Regiment from the Station.

*Camp Bullumghur, 22d February*, 1843.

At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant C. L. Showers, of the 14th Regiment N. I., who in General Orders by His Excellency, dated the 2d of January 1843, was placed at the disposal of Lieutenant Colonel Sutherland, for the purpose of being employed as an Officiating Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, is directed to rejoin his Regiment.

J. STUART, *Lt.-Col.*,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*,
*with the Govr. Genl.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 3d March*, 1843.

No. 50 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to assign rank to the undermentioned 2d Lieutenants and Ensigns from the dates specified opposite to their respective names:

*Engineers.*

| Name | Date |
| --- | --- |
| 2d Lieutenant William Drummond | 11th June, 1841. |
| Alexander Robertson Short, .... | 11th June, 1841. |
| ,, Edward Fraser, .... | 11th June, 1841. |

*Artillery.*

| Name | Date |
| --- | --- |
| 2d Lieutenant Alfred Pearson, .... | 9th December, 1842. |
| ,, Charles Metcalfe Young, ........................ | 9th December, 1842. |

*Infantry.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ensign Henry John Gregg, ...... | 16th October, 1842. | |
| ,, Frederick Charles Maisey, | | |
| ,, John March Earle, ........ | | |
| ,, Robert Stewart, .......... | | |
| ,, Robert Ferguson, ........ | | |
| ,, Charles Irvine, .......... | | |
| ,, Robert Michael Smith Annesley, .................. | 9th Decem. | 1842. |
| ,, William Augustus Scott, .. | | |
| ,, Alexr. Mackay Mackenzie, | | |
| ,, Hans George Leslie, ...... | | |
| ,, William Davis,............ | | |
| ,, Felix Vincent Richard Jervis, | | |
| ,, Henry King,............... | | |
| ,, John Irvine Murray, ...... | | |
| ,, Thomas Charleton Merrick, | | |
| ,, Francis Walker Brodie,.... | 10th Decem. | 1842. |
| ,, Charles Pierrepont Lucas,.. | | |
| ,, Edward Vernon Utterson,.. | | |
| ,, Charles Tandy Whiteford,.. | | |
| ,, Philip Moss Walmisley,.... | | |
| ,, William Williamson, ...... | | |
| ,, Henry Murray Garstin,.... | | |
| ,, Charles Frederick Williams, | 20th Decem. | 1842. |
| ,, Thomas Holyoake Hilliard, | | |
| ,, Edward Hunter, .......... | | |
| ,, Edmund Arthur Grubb,.... | | |

No. 51 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alterations of Rank:

*10th Regiment N. I.*

Ensign Richard Lloyd Thompson to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant Richard George Grange retired, with rank from the 16th of July, 1842, for the augmentation.

N. B. The rank of Captain, by Brevet, granted to Lieutenant Richard Geo. Grange, in General Orders, No. 263, of the 24th November 1841, is cancelled.

*24th Regiment N. I.*

Ensign Robert Scott to be Lieutenant, from the 20th of October 1842, vice Lieutenant Edward Newton Dickenson resigned.

Assistant Surgeon John Vaux Leese to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon Benjamin Burt, M. D., retired, with rank from 1st February 1843, vice Surgeon Robert Foley, M. D., retired.

Assistant Surgeon John Ransford to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon George Gordon McPherson retired, with rank from the 16th February 1843, vice Surgeon Joseph Stapleton Sullivan deceased.

Assistant Surgeon Wm. Kenneth McLeay Rose to be Surgeon, from the 28th February 1843, vice Surgeon Thos. Forrest retired.

Assistant Surgeon Alex. Beattie to be Surgeon from the 1st March 1843, vice Surgeon George Playfair (Inspector General of Hospitals) retired.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

| Corps. | Rank and Names. | To rank from. | In whose room. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th Regt. N. I., | Lieut. P. G. Cornish, ............ | 8th Sept. 1840, | Lieut. R. G. Grange retired. |
| Ditto, ........... | Lieut. C. Reid, .................. | 3d Oct. 1840, | For the augmentation. |
| Ditto, ........... | Lieut. F. D'O. Bignell, .......... | 17th March, 1841, | Lt. & Bt. Capt. R. Ramsay promoted. |
| Ditto, ........... | Lieut. A. N. Cole, ............... | 21st May, 1841, | Lt. & Bt. Capt. J. D. Wilson promoted. |
| Ditto, ........... | Lieut. W. T. Phillimore, ........ | 23d Nov. 1841, | Lt. & Bt. Capt. W. Lindsay promoted. |
| Medical Depart. | Surgeon W. C. Laing, .......... | 4th August 1841, | Surgeon B. Burt, M. D., retired. |
| Ditto, ........... | Surgeon F. Furnell,.............. | 11th Oct. 1841, | Surgeon H. Newmarch retired. |
| Ditto, ........... | Surgeon H. Chapman, .......... | 15th Oct. 1841, | Surgeon W. Duff retired. |
| Ditto, ........... | Surgeon J. Morice, M. D., ...... | 21st Oct. 1841, | Surgeon W. Pogie, M. D., retired. |
| Ditto, ........... | Surgeon E. W. W. Raleigh, ...... | 30th Nov. 1841, | Surgeon R. Rankine retired. |
| Ditto, ........... | Surgeon A. C. Duncan, M. D.,.... | 31st Dec. 1841, | Surgeon W. Stevenson, M. D., retired. |
| Ditto, ........... | Surgeon W. L. McGregor, M. D... | 13th Jan. 1842, | Surgeon W. Jacob deceased. |
| Ditto, ........... | Surgeon H. Maclean, ............ | 14th Jan. 1842, | Surgeon E. T. Harpur deceased. |
| Ditto, ........... | Surgeon A. Murray, M. D., ...... | 1st Feb. 1842, | Surgeon Jas. Duncan retired. |
| Ditto, ........... | Surgeon T. P. Hart, .. .......... | 17th Sept. 1842, | Surgeon G. G. McPherson retired. |
| Ditto, ........... | Surgeon R. B. Duncan, .......... | 15th Nov. 1842, | Surgeon W. E. Carte, A. B., invalided. |
| Ditto, ........... | Surgeon W. Dollard, ............ | 31st Dec. 1842, | Surgeon T. Smith retired. |
| Ditto, ........... | Surgeon D. A. Macleod,.......... | 1st Jan. 1843, | Surgeon W. Findon retired. |
| Ditto, ........... | Surgeon J. M. Brander, M. D., .. | 1st Jan. 1843, | Surgeon D. Campbell retired. |
| Ditto, ........... | Surgeon A. C. Gordon, .......... | 12th Jan. 1843, | Surgeon N. Morgan retired. |
| Ditto, ........... | Surgeon J. Goss, ................ | 20th Jan. 1843, | Surgeon C. Maxwell deceased. |

No. 52 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

*Regiment of Artillery.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st-Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. Frederick Alexr. Miles to be Capt. 2d-Lieutenant Douglas Metcalfe to be 1st Lieutenant, ............ | From the 20th Feb. 1843, in succession to Capt. Charles Morine deceased. |

*36th Regiment N. I.*

Ensign Charles Samuel Weston to be Lieutenant, from the 9th December 1842, vice Lieutenant Philip Chas. Murray deceased.

*74th Regiment N. I.*

Ensign John William Barwell Blagrave to be Lieutenant, from the 16th February 1843, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain David Taylor Pollock deceased.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough:

| | |
|---|---|
| Major General Wm. Battine, C. B., of the Regiment of Artillery, .. Brevet Captain (Major) George Hall Macgregor, C. B., of the Regiment of Artillery, .............. Capt. Edwd. John Watson, of the 59th Regiment of N. I., .......... | On account of private affairs. |
| Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Harris, of the 2d European Regiment,.. Assistant Surgeon Hugh Falconer, A. M. and M. D., of the Medical Department, Superintendent of the Government Botanical Gardens, North Western Provinces. ............ | On Medical Certificate. |

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Harris, of the 2d European Regiment, in General Orders No. 11, dated the 13th January 1841, is extended to the 25th ultimo, the date of his return to Bengal.

No. 53 of 1843.—The undermentioned Officers of the Artillery and Infantry are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their names:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Artillery, 1st Lieut. George Lewis Cooper, | 2nd Feby. | 1843. |
| 38th Regt. N. I., Lieut. Wm. Thos. Pocklington, .................. | 3d March, | 1843. |
| 31st ditto, Lieut. Wm. Philip Hampton, .................. | | |
| 12th ditto, Lt. James Henry Ferris, | | |

Major James Houston Mackinlay, of the 63d Regiment N. I., has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors: Date of arrival at Bombay, 14th February 1843.

Captain William Carnegy, of the 58th Regiment N. I., having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

No. 54 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion:

*Medical Department.*

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Curry Elliot to be Surgeon, from the 1st March 1843, vice Surgeon James Roland retired.

W. M. N. STURT, *Major,*
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

TOWN MAJOR'S OFFICE,
*Fort William, 3d March,* 1843.

The following Memorandum is published for general information, and all persons not belonging to the Garrison, who have obtained Passes for the different Gates, and Sorties, are requested to return them to the Town Major's Office, such Passes being from this date cancelled.

GEORGE WARREN, *Lt.-Col.,*
*Town Major.*

"MEMORANDUM."

The indulgence of Passes for the different Gateways and Sorties of the Garrison having been greatly abused, and instances having been brought to notice of individuals having obtained "egress" and "ingress" by feigned Passes, rendering it thereby a matter of difficulty to the different Sentries in what manner to enforce their orders, and subjecting them also to punishment, for neglect of duty, it is therefore notified, that from this date all former Passes are cancelled, and for the future the privilege of all Gates will only be granted to
"His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief."
"Members of the Supreme Council."
"The Town Major."
"Officer commanding Troops in Garrison."
"Surgeon of the Regiment in the Garrison."—
(Entrance by the Hospital Sortie only.)

These names pasted on a board will be fixed up in the Guard Rooms at the different Gateways, and further precautions adopted, to prevent other persons entering, or going out, by any other than the proper Gates and Sorties of the Garrison.

By order,
GEORGE WARREN, *Lt.-Col.,*
*Town Major.*

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Camp Loodianah, 19th January,* 1843.

The appointment by Major T. Skinner, commanding the escort proceeding with a mission to Lahore, of troop Sergeant Major R. Pearson, of Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, to act as Sergeant Major to the party, from the 2d instant, is confirmed.

The following orders are confirmed as temporary arrangements:

The Presidency Division Orders of the 31st ultimo, appointing Surgeon J. Row, of the 7th Battalion of Artillery at Dum-Dum, to officiate as Superintending Surgeon at Barrackpore in the room of Superintending Surgeon W. Findon permitted to retire from the service, from the 1st of January, and Surgeon A. Wood, recently returned from furlough, to afford medical aid of the 7th Battalion of Artillery at Dum-Dum, during the period Surgeon Row may continue to officiate as Superintending Surgeon.

The order issued on the 5th instant, by Major J. A. Thompson, commanding European Artillery drafts and Infantry recruits, appointing Private A. D. Ramsay, Infantry recruit, to act as Apothecary and Steward to the Hospital of the detachment, in the room of Assistant Steward W. H. Crawford placed in arrest.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

*66th Regt. of N. I.*—Lieut. John MacDonald to be Adjutant, vice Chowne promoted.

Gunner Bernard Meehan, late of the 4th Company 2d Battalion of Artillery, who was by General Orders of the 20th of October 1842 invalided, and directed to be sent to Europe, having been examined, and found fit for active service, is reposted to his former Company.

*Head Quarters, Camp Loodianah, 20th January,* 1843.

The Cawnpore Division Order of the 6th ultimo, appointing Gunner Adam Lunn, of the 1st Troop 3rd Brigade of horse Artillery to act as a farrier to the horses of Her Majesty's 9th Lancers and the Cavalry depot, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The leave of absence granted to Captain C. H. Thomas, of the 11th Regt. of N. I., in General Orders of the 18th of Oct. last, to enable him to join, is to be calculated from the 19th of December 1841, instead of the date therein specified.

The leave of absence, for three months, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, which was granted to Lieut. J. C. Haughton, of the 54th Regt. of N. I., in General Orders of the 7th instant, is commuted to leave to visit Calcutta, for the same period, and on the same account.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

4th Regt. L. C.—Captain H. Clayton, from 15th February to 15th July, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs.

2d European Regt.—Ensign W. Graham, from 10th January to 1st March, to proceed to Meerut, on medical certificate.

17th Regt. N. I.—Capt. F. W. Burroughs, from 3d October 1812 to 3d February, to proceed on the river towards the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

This cancels the leave granted in General Orders of the 29th Sept. last.

47th Regt. N. I.—Capt. C. Boulton, from 1st December 1842 to—, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, till the sailing of the vessel on which he has taken his passage to Europe.

55th Regiment N. I.—Captain W. Carnegy, from 2d February to 15th April, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

74th Regiment Native Infantry.—Surgeon A. McK. Clark, from 20th January to 1st July, to remain at Loodianah.

At a General Court Martial held in Fort William, on Friday the 30th day of Dec. 1842, Assistant Surgeon Henry Nicholas Nugent, of the Bengal medical establishment, placed in arrest by order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, was arraigned on the following charge:—

*Charge.*—"For unbecoming conduct, and wilful evasion of his duty, in the following instances:

"1st. In not having proceeded on the transport ship Victoria to the medical duties of which he had been appointed, when that vessel sailed from Calcutta for China, on the 18th of March 1842.

"2d. In having neglected to report to the proper authorities the circumstances of his not having proceeded on the said ship: his unauthorized presence at Calcutta having been accidentally discovered, on or about the 3d of April 1842.

"3d. In having disembarked at Singapore, on the 9th of June 1842, from the transport ship Shah Allum, in which he had proceeded from Calcutta under positive orders to join the transport Victoria, on the first favourable opportunity.

"4th. In not having proceeded on Board the said transport Shaw Allum, from Singapore to China, with a view to his joining the transport Victoria; and in having returned from Singapore to Calcutta, on the 9th of July 1842."

*Finding.*—"The Court, upon the evidence before it, finds the prisoner Henry Nicholas Nugent, of the Bengal medical establishment of the charge exhibited against him.

"Upon the 1st instance, not guilty, and acquits him of the same.

"Upon the 2d instance, guilty.
"Upon the 3d instance, guilty.
"Upon the 4th instance, guilty.

"The Court further finds, that the conduct of which it has found the prisoner guilty, upon the 3d and 4th instances, is unbecoming, and a wilful evasion of his duty; but in the 2d instance that it amounts only to unbecoming neglect of duty.

*Sentence.*—"The Court sentences the prisoner Assistant Surgeon Henry Nicholas Nugent, of the Bengal medical establishment, to be suspended from rank and pay and allowances for six months."

Confirmed.
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General,*
*and Commander-in-Chief.*

*18th January,* 1842.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, *Maj. Genl. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.*

GENERAL ORDERS QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Camp Loodianah, 21st January,* 1843.

1. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

39th Foot.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Sydney John Cotton, to be Lieut.-Col., without purchase, vice French, deceased. 5th January 1843.

Capt. Frederick William Priestley Parker, to be Major, vice Cotton. 5th January 1843.

*Lieut.* Frederick Browne Russell, to be Capt., vice Parker. 5th January 1843.

2. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to grant to Captain White, of the 31st Foot, the rank of Captain, by Brevet, in the East Indies only, from the 27th of January 1840.

3. The following orders by Capt. Eyre, commanding the depot 39th Foot, are confirmed:

*Dated 17th Dec.* 1842.—Appointing Lieut. Gray, 39th Foot, to act as Adjutant, from the 15th Dec. 1842; Sergeant Curtis as Sergeant Major; and Corporal Cummins as Provost Sergeant.

*Dated 5th Jan.* 1843.—Appointing Color Sergeant Fitzgerald, to act as Sergeant Major, vice Curtis reduced; and a Sergeant and Corporal in succession.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
H. G. SMITH, *Maj. Genl.*
*Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.*

*Head Quarters, Camp Loodianah, 20th January,* 1843.

The following orders, issued by Lieutenant-Colonel N. Wallace, commanding at Sukkur, are confirmed:

*Dated the 7th November* 1842.—1. Directing Assistant Surgeon C. McCurdy, in medical charge of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, to afford medical aid to the 5th Irregular Infantry.

2. Directing Assistant Surgeon W. P. Gillanders, of the Bombay establishment, to continue in medical charge of the 2d Irregular Infantry, and to receive medical charge of the detachments of the 3d and 4th Companies of the 2d Battalion of Artillery.

3. Directing Assistant Surgeon G. Rie, late of the Shah's force, to continue in medical charge of the 1st Irregular Infantry, and also to afford medical aid to the 1st Troop of horse Artillery and the detachment of Christie's horse.

4. Appointing Assistant Surgeon Stuart, of the Bombay establishment, placed at the disposal of Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, to the medical charge of Captain Turner's detachment of invalids and the whole of the sick of the Bengal column proceeding by water to Ferozepore.

*Dated the 3d January,* 1843.—Appointing Lieutenant R. A. Bruere, Quarter Master of the 2d Irregular Infantry, to officiate as Brigade Quarter Master to the Bengal column, from the 1st instant.

The following removals, postings and appointment will take place in the Regiment of Artillery:

Major General G. Swiney, (on Furlough) from the 3d Brigade of horse Artillery to the 4th Battalion.

Brigadier W. H. L. Frith, (commandant of artillery.)

Major F. S. Sotheby, from the 2d to the 3d Battalion, but to continue in command of the Artillery stationed at Ferozepore.

Major H. Delafosse (new promotion) to the 2d Battalion, and to join its Head Quarters at Kurnaul.

Captain B. Browne, from the 3d Company 6th Battalion to the 4th Company 5th Battalion.

Captain H. Rutherford, (on furlough) from the 3d Company 2d Battalion to the 2d Company 2d Battalion.

Captain A. Abbott, (on staff employ) from the 1st Troop 2d Brigade to the 3d Company 7th Battalion.

Captain R. Horsford, and 2d Lieutenants W. P. Waddy, and C. W. Timbrell, from the 2d Company 4th Battalion to the 5th Company 2d Battalion.

Captain J. T. Lane, from the 3d Company 7th Battalion to the 2d Company 6th Battalion, with horse field battery.

Captain S. W. Fenning from the 1st Company 6th Battalion to the 7th Company 6th Battalion.

Captain G. H. Swinley, from the 1st Company 1st Battalion to the 3d Troop 1st Brigade.

Captain F. K. Duncan, from the 5th Company 6th Battalion to the 3d Company 4th Battalion.

Captain J. H. Daniell (new promotion) to the 2d Company 4th Battalion.

Captain E. Buckle (new promotion, on staff employ) to the 4th Troop 2d Brigade of horse Artillery.

1st Lieutenant W. Maxwell, from the 1st Company 4th Battalion, and 1st Lieutenant J. Young, from the 2d Company 4th Battalion to the 3d Company 2d Battalion.

1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain E. Christie to do duty with the 1st Troop 3d Brigade, until the arrival at Loodianah of the 4th Troop 1st Brigade.

1st Lieutenant G. L. Cooper, from the 3d Company 1st Battalion to the supplementary Troop.

1st Lieutenant V. Eyre, from the 3d Company 1st Battalion to Major Geddes's Troop.

1st Lieutenant A. W. Hawkins, from the 1st Troop 1st Brigade to the supplementary troop.

1st Lieutenant P. Christie, from the 5th Company 6th Battalion to the 2d Troop 2d Brigade of horse Artillery, and to do duty with the 4th Troop 1st Brigade on the march.

1st Lieutenant F. W. Swinhoe, from the 2d Company 3d Battalion to the 4th Company 5th Battalion.

1st Lieutenant R. C. H. B. Fagan, from the 5th Company 4th Battalion to the 2d Company 7th Battalion.

1st Lieutenant C. A. Wheelwright, from the 2d Company 4th Battalion to the 2d Troop 1st Brigade of horse Artillery.

2d Lieutenant E. A. C. D'Oyly, from the 4th Company 2d Battalion to the 2d Company 2d Battalion.

2d Lieutenant H. T. T. Pattenson, from the 4th Company 4th Battalion to the 7th Company 6th Battalion.

1st Lieutenant R. Warburton to be Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 6th Battalion.

Captain W. Martin, of the 52d Regiment of Native Infantry, appointed a Deputy Judge Advocate General on the establishment, by General Orders by the Governor General of the 23d ultimo, is posted to the Cawnpore Division.

Assistant Surgeon R. W. Faithfull, of the 2d Brigade of horse Artillery, will proceed to Meerut in medical charge of the 74th Regiment of Native Infantry, and on being relieved from the duty, will join the 4th Troop of his Brigade under order for Neemuch.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

27th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. Palmer, from 20th January to 20th May, to visit Kurnaul and Moradabad, on private affairs.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Loodianah, 21st January,* 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

*Head Quarters, 2d and 3d Troops 1st Brigade, and 1st Troop 2d Brigade horse Artillery.*
*Head Quarters, 1st, 2d and 5th Cos. 2d Batt. and 1st and 2d Cos. 4th Battalion Artillery, with Nos. 5, 7 and 9 Light field batteries.*
*Detachment of Native Infantry.*

The order issued on the 10th instant, by Brigadier C. Graham, C. B., commanding the Artillery with the Army of Reserve, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Anderson, to act as staff to the detachment noted in the margin, proceeding to quarters under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Graham.

The Artillery detachment order issued on the 12th instant, by Lieutenant-Colonel C. Graham, C. B., directing Assistant Surgeon D. McRae, of the 3d Troop 1st Brigade of horse Artillery, to afford medical aid to the Infantry Escort with the detachment.

His Excellency the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct the following removals and postings:

Colonel (Major General) William Hill Perkins, on furlough, from the 18th to the 47th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Colonel (Major General) John MacInnes, on furlough, from the 40th to the 59th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Colonel (Major General) John Truscott, on furlough, from the 6th to the 40th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Colonel Frederick Young, new promotion, to the 74th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Colonel William R. C. Costley, new promotion, to the 18th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Colonel Robert Rich, new promotion, to the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Stuart, on staff employ, from the 32d to the 70th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel George, William Aylmer Lloyd, from the 65th to the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Buckley, from the 35th to the 74th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Ross, on furlough, from the 5th to the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Parsons, on staff employ, from the 70th to the 18th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Young, new promotion, to the 65th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Dickinson, new promotion, to the 55th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Chambers Murray Cox, new promotion, on furlough, to the 31st Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Coventry, new promotion, to the 32d Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant F. Turner is removed from the 2d Company 7th Battalion, and posted to the 4th Troop 2d Brigade of horse Artillery.

Lieutenant Turner is appointed Adjutant to the Neemuch division of Artillery.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*31st Regiment L. C.*—Captain R. P. Pennefather, from 20th January to 20th February, to proceed to Kurnaul, on private affairs.

56th Regiment N. I.—Ensign F. J. Davies, from 25th October to 25th November 1842, in extension to enable him to join.

72d Regiment N. I.—Captain H. D. Maitland, from 31st January to 31st July, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Loodianah, 22d January,* 1843.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. St. P. Lawrence, of the 11th Regiment of Light Cavalry, and Lieutenant V. Eyre, of Major Geddes's Troop of horse Artillery, are directed to proceed and join the corps to which they severally belong.

Captain B. Bygrave, Presidency Pay Master, is also directed to proceed to the presidency, in accordance with the instructions conveyed in the general order by the Right Honourable the Governor General, dated the 11th instant.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

48th Regiment Madras N. I.—Captain C. Mackenzie, from 22d January to 22d May, to visit Calcutta, preparatory to soliciting furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Bombay Artillery.—Major (Brevet Captain) Eldred Pottinger, C. B., from 22d January to 1st June, to visit Calcutta, preparatory to soliciting furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Loodianah, 23d January,* 1843.

The following orders, issued by Major F. S. Sotheby, commanding the artillery with Major General Nott's force, consequent on the movement of the siege ordnance, are confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.

The following orders, issued on the 4th instant, by Major General M. Boyd, commanding the presidency division, are confirmed:

1. Directing 2d Lieutenant J. P. Pendle, of the corps of Engineers, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the sappers and miners at Delhi.

2. Appointing Assistant Surgeon R. H. Oakley, doing duty with the Artillery at Dum-Dum, to the medical charge, and gunner and acting Apothecary [illegible], doing duty at the same station, to act as apothecary and steward with the detachment of European Artillery and Infantry and Infantry recruits, under orders to march towards the upper provinces, under the command of Lieutenant J. Masson, of the [illegible] Regiment of Native Infantry, and 2d Lieutenant H. R. Courtenay, of the 1st Company 3d Battalion of Artillery.

3. Directing 2d Lieutenant H. J. Y. Faithful, of the 5th Company 5th Battalion of Artillery at Benares, to join and do duty with the detachment of Artillery recruits, proceeding from Dum-Dum to the upper provinces, under the command of Lieutenant Courtenay.

*3d and 4th Troops 2d Brigade horse Artillery.*
*2d Troop 3d Brigade horse Artillery.*
*Her Majesty's 16th Lancers.*
*4th Irregular Cavalry.*
*Her Majesty's [illegible] Foot.*
*2d European Regiment.*
*16th Regiment, grenadiers.*
*2nd Regiment of N. I.*
*[illegible] Light Infantry.*
*[illegible] Regiment.*

The Troops detailed in the margin, now moving from Ferozepore to Delhi, will continue, whilst at that place, attached to the escort of the Right Honourable the Governor General, and under the command of Colonel T. Monteath, C. B.

Major C. N[illegible], of the invalid establishment, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside in the hills north of Deyrah, and to draw his pay and allowances from the Meerut Pay office.

Veterinary Surgeon [illegible] Phillips, officiating for Veterinary Surgeon R. B. Parry [illegible], on being relieved from his present duty, is directed to join the 5th Light Cavalry, to which Regiment he is appointed.

Major W. Mettler, of the [illegible] Regiment of Light Cavalry, will continue to act as Deputy Judge Advocate General at the presidency, and in charge of the Judge Advocate General's office, until the arrival of Captain K. Young, posted to the division in General Orders of the 21st ultimo.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

*2d Brigade of Horse Artillery.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain A. Fitzgerald to be Adjutant and Quarter Master vice Daniell promoted.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Loodianah, 24th Jan.* 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The detachment order issued on the 15th instant, by Lieutenant-Colonel A. Pope, appointing Surgeon A. Davidson, M. D., of the 10th, to the medical charge of the squadron of the 5th Regiment of Light Cavalry, from the 7th idem.

The Regimental order issued on the 20th instant, by Lieutenant-Colonel T. Palmer, appointing Lieutenant W. R. Barnes to act as Adjutant to the 27th Native Infantry.

The Kurnaul Station Order of the 8th instant, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain F. A. Williamson, Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 63d Regiment of Native Infantry, to act as station staff, during the absence of the Assistant Adjutant General, on duty with the Major General.

The Benares Division Order of the 13th instant, directing Surgeon C. B. Francis, of the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, to afford medical aid to the division and station staff at Secrole, Benares, as a temporary arrangement.

1st Lieutenants A. G. Goodwyn and J. R. Becher, of the corps of sappers and miners, are, under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General, placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer, north western provinces, for employment in the Superintendence, the former of the new lines of hill Roads, and the latter of the buildings at Loodianah.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to do duty at convalescent depot at Landour, during the ensuing season:

Major T. Ryan, K. H., of Her Majesty's 50th Regt. of Foot.

Capt. and Brevet Major L. B. Urmston, of Her Majesty's 31st Foot.

Captain J. B. D. Gahan, of the 26th Regiment Light Infantry.

Captain R. Beavan, of the 31st Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieut. and Brevet Capt. R. Waller is removed from the 1st troop, and posted to the 2d troop 1st Brigade of horse Artillery.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments.

*11th Regt. L. C.*—Ensign R. [illegible] Hatch, of the 41st Regiment of Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master.

*42d Regt. L. I.*—Lieutenant W. Y. Siddons, of the 63d Regiment of Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Loodianah, 25th January,* 1843.

4th Company 2d Battalion of Artillery.
Detachment of sappers and miners.
6th, 42d and 43d Native Infantry.
Detachment of Shah's 1st Cavalry.

The order issued on the 4th of November 1841, by Lieut.-Colonel J. McLaren, commanding the detachment detailed in the margin, appointing Lieut. J. H. Burnett, Interpreter and Quarter Master, of the 16th Regt. of N. I., to act as Brigade Quarter Master, is confirmed.

Major General Sir R. H. Dick, K. C. B. and K. C. H.
Major General T. P. Smith.
Major General E. H. Simpson.
Major General G. Cooper.
Major General F. F. Waters, C. B.
Major General G. Hunter, C. B.
Major General H. T. Tapp.

On the dissolution of the General Court Martial, of which Major General Sir R. H. Dick, K. C. B. and K. C. H. is President, the General Officers named in the margin, will return to their respective stations by dawk at the public expense.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Dunrcha-ke-Serai, 26th Jan.* 1843.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

2nd Regt. L. C.—Lieut. and Brevet Capt. H. [illegible], from 2d Feb. to 2d June, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

5th Regt. N. I.—Ensign H. C. Johnstone, from 20th Jan. to 1st March, to remain at Cawnpore, on private affairs, and to enable him to join.

[illegible] Regt. N. I.—Lieut. [illegible] A. Morris, from 1st Jan. to 10th Nov., in extension, to remain at Simlah, on medical certificate.

[illegible] Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant J. P. Clarkson, from 25th Jan. to 15th June, to visit Mynpoorie, on private affairs.

Ordnance Commissariat Department.—Conductor G. Prince, from 1st Feb. to 1st July, to visit Chunar, on private affairs.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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*Head Quarters, Camp Kusba-ke-Serai, 28th January,* 1843.

1. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has received the Authority of His Grace the Commander-in-Chief [illegible] that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit such of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of Her Majesty's Regiments as were engaged in the operations beyond the Indus to receive respectively medals similar to those which will be issued by the Right Honourable the Governor General to the Indian Army, in commemoration of the same services, and to wear such medals, suspended by the Indian Ribbon, in all parts of Her Majesty's dominions.

2. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion:

[illegible]—Lieutenant H. Pinder, to be Captain, by brevet, in the East Indies only. 7th December 1842.

3. The following orders are confirmed:

By Major General Littler, commanding the presidency division, dated the 12th November 1842, permitting cornet Paxton, 3d Light Dragoons, to proceed by water to join the depot of his corps at Cawnpore.

By Major General Boyd, commanding the Presidency division:

*Dated 8th January*, 1843.—Granting leave of absence to Captain Miller, 10th Foot, to England, for two years from the date of embarkation, at the recommendation of a board of medical officers.

*Dated 12th January*, 1843.—With the sanction of the Honourable the Deputy Governor—directing Surgeon Ross of the 44th Foot, arrived in Fort William in medical charge of a Detachment of Her Majesty's 44th Foot, and the invalids of the season, continue in charge of them until their embarkation for England.

By Major General Walker, commanding the Meerut division, dated the 23d instant, directing Lieutenant Kains, 3d Buff, to join and do duty with the depot of his corps, from the date of the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in the General Order of the 4th November last, No. 67, para. 5.

4. Leave of absence is granted—

3d Light Dragoons.—Cornet Penton, for 3 months from the 13th instant, to remain at Allahabad, at the recommendation of a board of medical officers.

14th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenants Scudamore and Smith to England, for 2 years from the 1st March next.

26th Foot.—Captain Peacocke, to England, for 9 months from the date of embarkation, for the purpose of effecting an exchange, or retiring, either to the half pay, or by the sale of his commission. This officer will, on his arrival in England, immediately report himself to the Adjutant General horse guards.

31st Foot.—Captain White, to Landour, for 7 months from the 15th March next, on medical certificate.

44th Foot.—Captain Souter, to Calcutta, for 4 months from the 23d instant.

62d Foot.—Lieut. Nicholas, from the 1st Feb. 1843, to rejoin his Regt. at Dinapore.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
H. G. SMITH, *Major Genl.*
*Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.*

*Head Quarters, Camp Kunke-ke-Serai, 27th January*, 1843.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

17th Regiment of Native Infantry.—Lieutenant J. C. Fitzmaurice, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master.

6th Regiment of Light Cavalry.—Lieut. W. Birch, of the 7th Regt. of Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master.

31st Regiment of Native Infantry.—Lieut. R. Robertson, of the 70th Regt. of Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master.

*Head Quarters, Camp Kunke-ke-Serai, 28th Jan.* 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Ferozepore Station Order of the 12th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon G. F. Thomson, M. D., to the medical charge of the Artillery at the Station, from the 10th idem.

The Ferozepore Station Order of the 15th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon J. Macrae, M. D., temporarily attached to the 55th Regiment of Native Infantry, to receive medical charge of Christie's horse from Assistant Surgeon A. Colquhoun, proceeding on leave to the Presidency.

The Loodianah Station Order of the 18th instant, appointing *Lieutenant* R. Spencer, Adjutant to the 26th Regiment Light Infantry, to officiate as Station Staff, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

Medical Department.—Superintending Surgeon G. King, Cawnpore Division, from 28th January to 25th January 1844, to visit Darjeeling, on medical certificate.

Major General Cartwright, nominated to the General Staff of the Army, in the General Order by the Right Honourable the Governor General, of the 25th instant, is appointed to the command of the Presidency Division.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

8th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieut. and Brevet Captain G. Cautley, from 7th January to 7th April, to proceed to Cawnpore, to appear before a medical committee.

10th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign R. L. Thompson, from 12th January to 12th April to remain at Ferozepore, on medical certificate.

16th Regiment, Grenadiers.—Lieutenant F. B. Bosanquet, from 1st February to 1st July, to proceed towards Bombay preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe, on private affairs. This cancels the unexpired portion of the leave granted in General Orders of the 28th ultimo.

27th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain J. S. Alston, from 20th January to 20th July, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

54th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain R. L. Burnett, from 15th December 1842 to 15th June, to remain at Ferozepore on medical certificate.

54th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant C. Carmar, from 1st January to 1st April, to remain at Ferozepore, on medical certificate.

*Head Quarters, Camp Kunke-ke-Serai, 29th January*, 1843.

The order issued on the 3d instant, by Colonel T. Monteath, C. B., appointing *Lieutenant* and Adjutant J. Towgood, of the 35th Regiment Light Infantry, to act as Major of Brigade to the escort of the *Right* Honourable the Governor General, is with his Lordship's sanction, confirmed.

The Regimental order issued on the 4th Instant, by Captain T. M. E. Moorhouse, appointing *Lieutenant E. J.* Rollson to act as Adjutant to the 35th Light Infantry, in the room of Lieutenant and Adjutant Towgood, is confirmed.

*Head Quarters, Camp Sirhind, 30th January*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India:

The order issued on the 31st of October last, by His Excellency *Lieutenant* General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., commanding the Troops in China, appointing Lieutenant G. F. Call, of Her Majesty's 18th Regiment of Foot to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General at Kolangsu.

The Barrackpore Station Order of the 24th ultimo, directing all reports of the station to be made to Lieutenant-Colonel W. *Burroughs*, of the 29th *Regt.* of N. I., consequent on Major General J. H. Littler's tour on the Brigade staff have terminated.

The Cawnpore Division Order of the 7th ultimo, despatching the sick of the wing of Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Scott, to be sent by water from Allahabad to Cawnpore, is with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The leave of absence, for nine months, granted in General Orders by the Governor General, of the 4th instant, to Captain T. H. G. Besant, of the 21st Regiment of N. I., and Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to proceed to sea on account of his health, is, at his own request, and under the Authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General, commuted to leave from the 1st February to 31st of January 1844, to visit Simlah, on medical certificate.

The Delhi Garrison Order of the 5th instant, directing all reports of the Garrison and Station of Delhi to be made to Colonel S. Swinhoe, of the 73d Regiment of Native Infantry, consequent on the departure of Major General G. Hunter, C. B., for Loodianah on duty, is confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General.

The Dinapore Division Order of the 17th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant A. Hunter, of the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry, to do duty with the Ramgurh Light Infantry Battalion, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The appointment of *Lieutenant* Mackenzie, of Her Majesty's 41st Foot, to act as a first class Commissariat Agent with the Regt., in its progress to Sukkur, has been confirmed by the Right Honourable the Governor General, with effect from the 29th ultimo.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major Genl.*
*Adjt. Gen. of the Army.*

*Head Quarters, Camp Sirhind, 31st January*, 1843.

At a General Court Martial, held in Camp, at Loodianah, on the 24th day of January 1843, Lieut. Henry James Michell, of the 72d Regt. of N. I., was arraigned on the following charges:—

*Charges.*—"First. For being drunk, when on duty as Regimental officer of the day, at Loodianah, on the 17th January 1843.

"Second. In having, by intoxication, rendered himself incapable of conducting the proceedings of a Regimental Court Martial, ordered to be held at Loodianah, on the 18th day of January 1843, of which he had been appointed Superintending officer, and for which duty he had been duly warned."

*Additional charges.*—"Third. For having, at Loodianah, on the 18th day of January 1843, whilst under arrest, quitted his tent, and proceeded, without permission, to the Camp of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

"Fourth. For having, on the 19th of January 1843, after having been directed by his commanding officer to confine himself strictly to the limits of his own Camp, broke his arrest, and appeared on horseback on the public road, at Loodianah."

*Finding.*—"The Court, upon the evidence before it, finds the prisoner Lieut. Henry James Michell, of the 72d Regt. of N. I.

"On the first charge not guilty.

"On the second charge, guilty.

"On the third charge, the Court find the prisoner guilty of having quitted his tent, and proceeded to the Camp of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; but do not consider his having done so a breach of arrest, as the limits of his arrest were not distinctly defined.

"On the fourth charge, the Court find the prisoner guilty.

*Sentence.*—"The Court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above recorded, do sentence him, Lieut. Henry James Michell, of the 72d Regt. of N. I. to be cashiered."

Approved and confirmed.
(signed) J. NICOLLS, *Genl.*
*and Commander-in-Chief in India.*

*28th January* 1843.

The sentence to take effect from the date of the publication of this order at the Head Quarters of the 72d Regiment.

The Right Honourable the Governor General having conferred the designation of Light Infantry on the 26th Regiment, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs, that the corps be armed and equipped in the manner laid down for the other Light Infantry Regiments, in the General Orders of the 16th of Nov. last.

The General Court Martial, of which Major General Sir R. H. Dick, K. C. B. and K. C. H., is President, is dissolved.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

*1st Regt. of L. C.*—Lieut. and Brevet Capt. G. O'B. Ottley, of the 6th Regt. of the N. I., to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

Brigade Staff.—Major General W. Battine, C. B., from 31st January to 31st May, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

*Head Quarters, Camp Pattersee, 1st February*, 1843.

Major General N. Wodehouse, of Her Majesty's service, appointed a brigadier of the 2d Class, in General Orders by the Right Honourable the Governor General, of the 20th ultimo, is posted to the station of Meerut.

His Excellency the Commander-in-chief is pleased to make the following removals and postings of medical officers:

Surgeon M. Powell, on furlough, from the 23d Native Infantry to the 2d Regiment, Grenadiers.

Surgeon J. S. Toke, on Furlough, from the 7th to the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Surgeon G. Angus, Officiating Garrison Surgeon of Allahabad, from the 56th to the 11th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Surgeon H. Maclean, new promotion, to the 45th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Surgeon A. Murray, M. D., new promotion, to the 23d Regiment of Native Infantry.

Surgeon T. B. Hart, new promotion, to the 14th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Surgeon W. Dollard, new promotion, to the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Surgeon D. A. Macleod, new promotion, to the 56th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon S. H. Batson, recently placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Garrison Staff.—Major General A. Watson, Commandant of Allahabad, from 1st February to 15th February, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

15th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign C. St. G. Brownlow, from 1st February to 31st July, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

31st Regt. N. I.—Lieut. W. B. Legard, from 15th Feb. to 15th June, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

45th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. C. R. Oakes, from 26th January to 1st December, to visit Darjeeling, on medical certificate.

71st Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain T. S. Jervis, from 12th January to ——, to remain at the Presidency, until the arrival of his Regt. at Barrackpore.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—Feb. 27. At Calcutta, Alexander McGregor, Esq. Merchant, to Miss Harriet Snaddon, third daughter of the late Richard Snaddon, Esq. Penang.—At Allahabad, Lieut. J. E. Verner, 60th Regt. N. I. to Fanny Constance, third daughter of the late Captain Carne, of the Bengal Artillery.—At Dacca, in the Armenian Church, by the Rev. Ter Karrapiet Ter Gregory Aviet, Ter Martyrose, Esq. to Miss Catharine Peter David.—March 2. At Calcutta, Andrew Hay, Esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Dr. J. P. Reynolds.

BIRTHS.—Feb. 13. At Loodianah, the lady of Lieut. George Parker, of a daughter.—18. At Madras, the lady of H. D. Phillips, Esq. Civil Service, of a daughter.—The lady of Thomas Hastings, Esq. Bengal Medical Establishment, of a son.—24. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. H. B. Impey, 70th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.—25. At Bhaugulpore, the wife of Mr. John Dowling, of a son.—27. At Cawnpore, the wife of Charles Allen, Esq. Civil Service, of a daughter.—March 4. At Entally, Mrs. C. Robinson, of a daughter.—At Calcutta, the lady of R. Mosely Thomas, Esq. of a daughter.—5. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Cummins, of a son.—6. At Calcutta, Mrs. James Chopin, of a son.—7. Off Culpee, on Board the *Queen*, the lady of Henry Charles Hamilton, Esq. B. C. S. of a son.—8. At Fort William, the wife of Paymaster F. A. Cook, H. M. 10th Regt. of a son.

*DEATHS.*—Feb. 16. At Erinpoorah, on his way to Bombay, Lieut. David Taylor Pollock, 74th Regt. N. I. Assistant Commissary General, aged 34 years and 4 months.—24. At Darjeeling, of apoplexy, W. G. C. Verralls, Esq. (of the firm of Hepper and Verralls,) aged 32 years.—26. At Futteypore, at the residence of Dr. Marshall, Henry, the infant son of Captain John Free, 10th Regt. Light Cavalry.—March 8. At Calcutta, at the residence of P. Turnbull, Esq. Major C. E. Davis, late of the H. C. Military Establishment, aged 53 years.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

March 5. The English Barque *John William Dare*, A. Ross, from the Mauritius 8th January.

—— 6. The English Barque *Mary Bannatyne*, S. Fisher, from Point de Galle 9th February.—The English Barque *John James* F. Elliot, from the Mauritius 29th December, and Ennore 23d February.—The Steamer Queen, W. Wardin.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Mary Bannatyne from Point de Galle.*—John Lowyallan, Esq. Merchant.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Duke of Bedford for London.*—Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Gregory, Major Reynolds, Lieuts. Daniell, Anderson and Bolton, and Ensigns Wilkinson and Campbell.

*Per Bolton for London.*—Mrs. Robinson, Major Strange, Captain Moorhead, Lieut. and Mrs. Betts and family. Lieut. and Mrs. Cumming and Ensign Duperier.

*Per Windsor for London.*—Mrs. Battine and family, Mrs. Jones and family, Mrs. Davidson and child, Mrs. Bolleau and child, and Mrs. Eyre: Misses Rose and McAnally, and Master Low; Captain E. J. Watson, 59th N. I. and family; Major General W. Battine, Major General James Cock, Major N. Jones, Lieut. G. C. Hatch, 31st N. I. Dr. John Davidson, Major McAndrew, Captain Ramsay and Lieut. Michell, with 115 troops H. M's. 49th Regt. and 10 servants.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | SELL.] | [BUY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Transfer 5 per Cent. Paper, .... | Prem. | 10 0 | a 11 0 |
| Stock Paper { Transfer Loan of 1835-36 / interest payable in Eng. } | ,, | 10 8 | a 11 8 |
| Bombay 5 per cent. ............. | ,, | 1 0 | a 1 8 |
| Second 5 do. ............. | ,, | 0 12 | a 1 4 |
| Old Sicca Rs. 4 per cent Loan Note. | Disct. | 8 0 | a 9 0 |
| New ,, 4 do......... | ,, | 7 0 | a 7 8 |
| New Company's 5 per cent. .... | Prem. | 3 0 | a 3 2 |

BANK SHARES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Bank .. | (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) | Prem. | 2700 | a 2650 |
| Union Bank .. | (Co.'s Rs. 1,000) | ,, | 10 | a 20 |
| Agra Bank*.. | (Co.'s Rs. 500) | ,, | 175 | a 200 |

* *Exclusive of interest from the 1st January, 1843, at the rate of last declared dividend as per Clause 24 of the Deed of Partnership.*

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL AGENCY.

### MR. PARKE PITTAR

HAVING arranged the formation of an Agency, the particular object of which will be the transaction of affairs, connected with this country and Europe, begs to offer his services to the community of India, in any way they can be rendered available.

A peculiar and important feature in the Agency now established, will consist in the annual return of Mr. P. Pittar to India. Taking advantage of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam Vessels, he purposes re-visiting Calcutta about the latter end of every October, and returning to Europe about the middle of the following February, thus affording to persons entrusting the management of their affairs to his care, the opportunity of a *personal conference and explanation* of their views and intentions,—an advantage in the transaction of affairs of a complicated, or family nature, the greatness of which need not be commented upon.

A long residence in India, combined with an intimate knowledge of almost every description of manufactured article, and its various manufacturers, rendering him peculiarly fitted for the office of Agent to persons procuring their supplies or other articles, such as Table Equipages, Philosophical and Optical Instruments, Books, Maps Sporting Apparatus, Musical Instruments, Military Equipments, Wines, &c. &c. *direct from Europe*, he offers them his services with every confidence that his selections will give the most perfect satisfaction, whether as regarding quality, cheapness, or adaptation to the climate; but in the execution of these commissions, a previous remittance for their full amount, or reference for payment, will invariably be required.

Every article purchased through this Agency will be most minutely examined previous to its being packed and the same care under every circumstances, taken as if persons were themselves individually present and superintending. Packages of a large size will, as usual, be shipped by post-vessels to their destined port; but those of smaller dimensions, will, (unless otherwise instructed,) be sent through the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Office, *Overland*: thus enabling persons in most instances to receive their orders fully executed within four months from the date of the transmission of their instructions.

In transactions of a private and confidential nature a fair remuneration, according to circumstances, will be expected; in those of the ordinary nature of Agency Business, the Commission will be regulated by the customary rates; and for the selection, purchase and shipment of goods, a Commission of 5 per cent. on the gross amount will be charged.

Letters to the address of MR. PARKE PITTAR, EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL AGENCY OFFICE, LONDON, will meet with the most prompt attention.

Reference in Calcutta, R. J. Lattey, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Lattey, Brothers and Co.

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### IMPERIAL TEA WARE-HOUSE,
### No. 6½ *TANK SQUARE.*
### S. E. CORNER, SCOTCH KIRK.
### FOR SALE.

OOLONG in canisters, at 7-4 and 5 Rs.
Hyson, at Co.'s Rs. 5-4, 4-12, 4 and 3-8 per seer.
Gunpowder and Imperial, at 4-12.
Young Hyson and Orange Pekoe, at 4 Rs.
Congo, at 2-8 and 2 Rs.
Pouchong per 10-catty box 16 Rs., per 8-catty box 12 Rs., per seer 4-8.
Flowery Pekoe, per 10-catty box 18 Rs. per seer 5-4 and 3-4.
Souchong, ditto 16 Rs., ditto 3-8, 2-12 and 2-8.
Handsomely painted silk covered Boxes containing Souchong and Orange Pekoe mixed at 32 Rs. per Box, or 5 Rs. per seer.

COFFEE.
Genuine fresh picked Mocha, at 1 Rupee per seer.

CURIOSITIES.
Consisting of Chessmen, Nankin Stone China-Ware, Ivory Wafer Stamps, &c.

All packages leaving the Warehouse will be carefully put up and sealed; and it is recommended that no Tea be deposited in glass vessels of any description.

All applications are requested to be made to Mr. Richard Harris, who is authorised to effect Sales and receive payment for the same.

TERMS—CASH.

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### NOTICE.

### ESTATE OF W. H. TWENTYMAN,
DECEASED.
### TWENTYMAN AND CO.
*Watch-makers, Goldsmiths and Jewellers.*

CONTINUE to sell off their Stock at very reduced prices for Cash only.

CLOCKS and WATCHES—by McCabe and other makers.

SILVER PLATE—Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Sets.

JEWELLERY—of every description from the first houses in England, a portion of which has just been landed and is now exposed for sale, consisting of elegant Ladies and Gentlemen's Chains, Albert Chains, Rings, &c. &c.

SUNDRIES—Ink Stands of every description, gold and silver Snuff Boxes, Pen and Pencil Holders, &c. &c.

PLATED-WARE—Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Candlesticks, &c. &c.

Parties in the Mofussil will be so good as to apply through their own Agents, or send a remittance with their orders.

*Calcutta, 1st November, 1842.*

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THE best INDIGO SEED, in the *original sealed* bags, always on Sale on Commission, by CLARK and SONS, Bogwangolla, at the lowest rates.

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### CIRCULAR.

### TO THE MESSES OF HER MAJESTY'S AND THE HON. COMPANY'S REGIMENTS AND RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

### MESSRS. TULLOH AND COMPANY

HAVE COMPLETED MOST EXTENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE FIRST HOUSES IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE FOR RECEIVING REGULAR SHIPMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS,

Sent out to them regularly and they are always prepared to execute commissions with expedition and every article is guaranteed to arrive at the most distant Stations in India in the best condition.

☞ *Messes of Regiments and others taking their regular supplies, allowed a liberal credit.*

FIRST RATE WINES,
CHAMPAGNE,
*Of the best vintages.*
A SMALL QUANTITY SENT OUT OCCASIONALLY IN PINTS.

FIRST GROWTH CLARETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Destournel. | St. Estephe. |
| Chateau Lafitte. | St. Julien. |
| Chateau Margaux. | Gruaud La Rose. |

SUPERIOR
BROWN, GOLDEN AND PALE SHERRIES,
IN WOOD AND BOTTLE, QUARTS AND PINTS.

DIRECT CONSIGNMENTS OF
SUPERB OLD SHERRY AND MADEIRA.
Thus securing regular supplies of the choicest Wines of a quality rarely met with in India.

OLD PORT.

RED AND WHITE BURGUNDY. HERMITAGE, BUCELLAS, HOCK, SAUTERNE AND BARSAC.

SPIRITS OF EVERY KIND.

GENUINE LIQUEURS.

| | |
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| Maraschino. | Noyeau, red and white. |
| Dutch Liqueur. | Parfait Amour, and |
| Curcoa. | Cherry Brandy. |

FRESH PALE ALE,
*From BASS, Truman, Hanbury and Co. Meakin, Saunders, Tennent and ALLSOPP.*

CANTEEN MESSES.
*The Managers of Canteen Messes will be supplied at the Lowest rates.*

A LARGE STOCK OF RIPE ALE & PORTER, IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

PICKLES, SAUCES, &c. &c.
Large consignments are received from Crosse, and Blackwell, H. Davis and Co., Wyatt, Burgess and others.

HAMS AND CHEESE,
Put up in Tin and will reach the most distant stations in the best condition.

LARGE OX TONGUES.

HERMETICALLY SEALED PROVISIONS,
*From Cooper, Moir, McDonald and others.*
Salmon, Oysters, Turtle Soup, Stewed and Roasted Meats, Hare, Finnon Haddocks, Salmon, Trout, Venison, and all Articles of this description.

BREAKFAST, DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES.
*Of the most fashionable patterns.*

GLASS AND PLATED-WARE.

BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED
HARNESS AND SADDLERY,
From the Firms of Hall and Son, *Peat*, *Whippy* Johnston and others.

CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY,
*From the first Houses in London.*

JAMS, JELLIES AND MARMALADE,
*In patent jars, which are found to preserve the flavour of the fruit in a very superior manner to the common jar.*

FRENCH AND ENGLISH TART FRUITS.

GROCERY.

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| Genoa Macaroni. | Pearl Sago. |
| Prunes. | Barley. |
| Vermicelli. | Zante Currants. |
| Tapioca. | Raisins. |
| Oatmeal. | Cocoa and Chocolate. |

PATENT MEDICINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

*PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS.*

BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED
TOOTH, NAIL, FLESH, AND HAIR BRUSHES.

THE FINEST
MERINO AND OTHER CLOTHS,
FLANNEL, HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY & MILLINERY.
From Bodelio's and other French Houses.

MANILLA AND HAVANNAH CIGARS.

THE FINEST GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CHINA GOODS.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BARREL'D
FOWLING PIECES, RIFLES AND PISTOLS,
From Nock, Joseph Manton, Parker, Mills and Sons, Chas. Moore, Jones, Westley Richards, and other eminent Makers.

PATENT SHOT AND GUNPOWDER.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA DRAB AND BLACK BEAVER HATS.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.

BILLIARD BALLS, CUES, MACES AND CLOTH.

CRICKET BATS, BALLS, AND WICKETS.

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### FRESH SUPPLIES.
### TO OFFICERS AND MESSES OF REGIMENTS RETURNING FROM AFFGHANISTAN.

MESSRS. MACKENZIE, LYALL AND CO, have the pleasure to announce, that in anticipation of the successful termination of the War, and the certain return of the forces to India this year, they have made very extensive additions to their Stock of Beer, Wines, Spirits, and Supplies, generally, and are prepared to execute and dispatch the largest orders at an hour's notice; and from the arrangements they have entered into with the Boat Agents, they guarantee that their supplies shall reach the most distant station, in perfect order and in much shorter time than they have usually done hitherto.

BEER AND PORTER,
Of October's brewing from *Bass and Alsopp*, in wood; also in quarts and pints, of all ages. London and country bottled Porter.

FRESH CLARETS.
Destournels, Gruaud la Rose, Haut Margaux, St. Julien, and other brands.

CHOICE SHERRIES,
From Burdon and Grey, Rutherford, Oldham, Wardell, Black, and others; Pale and Brown, in wood and bottle.

PORT.
Rich Old Port Wine, selected to particular order from first rate London houses.

SUPERIOR
SPARKLING CHAMPAIGNE,
MADEIRA, CIRCEAL, MALMSEY, HOCK,
SAUTERNE, BURGUNDY, and LISBON,
LIQUEURS and SYRUPS,
*Of all descriptions.*

DUMBLAT and CASTILLON'S
MILD FRENCH BRANDY, OLD ENGLISH BRANDY, HOLLAND'S GIN, GRAHAM'S GENEVA, OLD TOM, JAMAICA RUM, GLENLIVET and BRACKLA WHISKEY, CHERRY BRANDY, CURACOA, RASPBERRY and STRAWBERRY VINEGAR.

WARRANTED FRESH
OILMAN'S STORES,
GROCERY, CONFECTIONERY, TART FRUITS, HERMETICALLY CLOSED PROVISIONS, FRESH PINE, BERKLEY, AND CHEDDER CHEESE, PLUMP YORK HAMS AND STREAKY BACON.

WARRANTED FIRST CHOP
HYSON, PEKOE, and POUCHONG TEAS,
DOUBLE REFINED LOAF SUGAR,
PATENT STEARINE CANDLES.
GENUINE
3 4 and 5 a Manilla Segars.
Prepared Tobacco and Hookah Snakes.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stationery. | Hard-ware. | Hosiery. |
| Saddlery. | Queen's ware. | Haberdashery. |
| Millinery. | Hats. | &c. &c. |

Together with any other article in the market, procurable on the shortest notice.

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### WINES.
### TO REGIMENTAL MESSES AND OTHERS.

THE adjustment of certain accounts requiring, all that Messrs. Todd and Bosanquet's notwithstanding should be speedily realized, Messrs. Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie and Co. beg to intimate that they are authorized to dispose of T. and B.'s remaining Stock of Wines at the following reduced prices, viz.

Pale Sherry at Co.'s Rs. 22 per dozen quarts.
Brown ditto, .. .. 24 per ditto ditto.
Port Wine, .. .. .. 22 ditto ditto.
Bordeaux Claret, .. 22 ditto ditto.
Champaigne, .. .. 34 ditto ditto.

N. B.—Mofussil Residents will be pleased to apply through their own agents.

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### MESSRS. J. COCKBURN AND CO.
### 11, *New Broad-street, London.*

COMMISSIONS of all kinds executed as formerly, Price of supplies and rates of Commission, &c. &c. will be communicated by the undersigned on behalf of Messrs. J. C. and Co. in this Presidency.

NICHOLL AND WILKIE.

*Calcutta, 1st Dec. 1842.*

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

MESSRS. THACKER AND CO. have the pleasure to state that by advices received they are informed of the shipment of the January and February Periodicals, as also of all New Works published up to the departure of the Oriental and Peninsular Company's Steamer *Oriental*, by which opportunity their first consignment Overland has been despatched from England, and will reach Calcutta by the Company's Steamer *Hindostan*, expected on or about the 20th of March.

Before or about the same time Messrs. Thacker and Co. will receive the large consignments shipped on board the *Zenobia*, *Jumna*, *Nankin* and other vessels; comprising ALL PUBLICATIONS in November and December, an extensive supply of STANDARD WORKS and a large variety of ENGRAVINGS, SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS and MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, which will be brought individually, before public notice in future Advertisements.

New Books remaining over and above the execution of Commissions, will be procurable, according to the scale of prices at present in circulation amongst constituents, and to be obtained at the *Library* on application.

#### LIST OF BOOKS,—"*OVERLAND.*"

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jess's Court of England, Houses of Nassau and Hanover, 3 vols. post 8vo. cloth,.. .. .. .. .. .. | 31 | 8 |
| Bianca Cappello, 3 vols. post 8vo. cloth, .. .. .. .. | 24 | 0 |
| Grosvenor's Yatch Voyage, 2 vols. post 8vo. cloth, | 21 | 6 |
| Sir Michael Paulet, 3 vols. post 8vo. boards, .. .. | 24 | 0 |
| College Life, ditto cloth,.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 24 | 0 |
| Charles Harcourt, 3 vols. post 8vo. cloth, .. .. | 24 | 0 |
| Wassail Bowl, 2 vols. post 8vo. cloth, .. .. | 12 | 0 |
| Ingoldsby Legends, 2d Series, post 8vo. cloth, .. | 8 | 0 |
| Punch, 3d volume, 4to cloth, .. .. .. .. .. .. | 6 | 0 |
| Marryat's Masterman Ready, volume 3rd, 12mo. cloth, .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5 | 12 |
| Campbell's Frederick the Great, vols. 3 and 4, post 8vo. cloth,.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 21 | 0 |
| Polylogy's Sayings, 2 vols. post 8vo. cloth, .. .. | 9 | 0 |
| Comic Album, 4to. boards and gilt,.. .. .. .. .. | 9 | 0 |
| Prism of Thought, 18mo. cloth,.. .. .. .. .. .. | 9 | 0 |
| Chronicles of Jarne, 12mo. cloth, .. .. .. .. .. | 8 | 0 |
| Dennie's Afghanistan, 12mo. cloth,.. .. .. .. .. | 3 | 12 |
| Knox's Day Dream, 8vo. cloth,.. .. .. .. .. .. | 11 | 4 |
| Dick Whittington, .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 8 |
| Stephen's Book of the Farm, post cloth,.. .. .. .. | 3 | 0 |
| The Jewess, 12mo. cloth, .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3 | 8 |
| Sleeping Beauty of the Woods. sq. 12mo. cloth, .. | 2 | 0 |
| Martin Chuzzlewit, by Boz, No. 1,.. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 0 |
| £. S. D. by Lower, No. 1,.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 0 |
| Taylor's Afghanistan, post 8vo. cloth, .. .. .. .. | 6 | 12 |
| Borrow's Bible in Spain, 3 vols. post 8vo. cloth, .. | 20 | 4 |
| History of Josiah, 12mo. cloth,.. .. .. .. .. .. | 3 | 8 |
| Origin of Evil in the World, post 8vo. cloth, .. .. | 6 | 0 |
| Bishop of St. David's Charge, .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 8 |
| Edinburgh Almanac for 1843, bound, .. .. .. .. | 3 | 0 |
| Army and Navy *Lists*, for January, .. .. 1-4 to | 1 | 8 |

#### SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS,

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS TREATING OF

The Origin, Persecution and Continuation of the orders.

THE APPENDIX CONTAINS

The Bull of Pope Clement 5; the Charter of Transmission; the Templars Vow, with a History of the Death and Funeral, accompanied by an admirable likeness of ADMIRAL SIR SYDNEY SMITH, GRAND MASTER OF THE ORDER,

BY

JAMES BURNES, L. L. D. F. R. S. KNIGHT OF THE ROYAL HANOVEREAN GUELPHIC ORDER; neatly bound, gilt edges, price Rs. 20.

#### LIGHT INFANTRY DRILL

WITH ITS

Application to covering the movements of the Battalion, and Brigade skirmishing, latest Edition, Rs. 5.

W. THACKER AND CO.

*Calcutta, 6th March*, 1843.

### THE BENGALEE GOVENRMENT GAZETTE.

THE BENGALEE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE is published under the authority of Govt. every Tuesday morning, and contains, in the English and Bengalee language, the Drafts of Acts; the Acts when passed; the Constructions of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut; the Circular Orders of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, of the Sudder Board, of the Special Commissioners, and of the Superintendent of Police; the Civil Appointments made by the Governor or Deputy Governor of Bengal, and the Appointment of Moonsiffs by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut as well as all Government Notifications of whatever kind.

The Subscription is EIGHT Rupees a year, payable in advance. Subscriptions commence on the 1st of January and 1st July, of each year. Those who may begin to subscribe to the paper at any intermediate periods are expected to take the back numbers.

It is circulated in Calcutta, and its neighbourhood, in Chandernagore, Chinsurah and Hooghly by Peons, without charge; and to other stations by Post, bearing postage, at an expense of two annas a cover, or Six Rupees Eight annas a year.

Applications should be addressed to the Editor at Serampore.

### FOR SALE.

TREASURY, NAVY, MISSIONARY AND PRIVATE BILLS, of first rate character, in *convenient sums* and *dates* for family remittances.

MACKENZIE, LYALL AND CO.
*Calcutta Exchange.*

With reference to the above advertisement, Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL and Co. beg to add that they will be happy to purchase any Bills for parties in the Mofussil forwarding them home if required, free of Commission or any charge, save postage.

### THOMAS KENNEDY, OF KILMARNOCK,

*Rifle Maker to H. R. H. Prince Albert.*

AN assortment of Double and Single Barrelled RIFLES, and FOWLING PIECES, of all Bores, and Weights, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Parties in the Mofussil are requested to apply through their Agents.

EGLINGTON, McCLURE AND CO.

*Calcutta, 17th December*, 1842.

### FOR SALE, AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED,

VERY superior Pale, Gold, and Brown SHERRIES, with the well known Brand of Oldham and Co. in Quarter Casks, Hhds. and Butts from Co.'s Rs. 300 to 600 per Butt; also in Quarter Casks, Hhds. and Butts, G. and R. Blackburn's choice OLD MADEIRA, direct from the Island, at Co.'s Rs. 400 per Hhd. Terms Cash. Parties in the Mofussil will please apply through their own Agents.

### SHAW AND MAXWELL'S SUPERIOR WINE.

In Cases containing 3 Dozens, in Quarts and Pints.

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|---|---|
| CHAMPAIGN, .. .. .. | at Co. Rs. 30 per doz. |
| PALE AND BROWN SHERRY, | ,, 26 ,, |
| CLARET, CHATEAU, MARGEAUX AND HAUT BRION, | ,, 25 to 30 ,, |
| MOSELLE NON PAREIL, .. | ,, 35 ,, |

EGLINTON, McCLURE AND CO.

*Calcutta, 17th December*, 1842.

### THE EVANGELIST.

*A Monthly Magazine, printed in English and Bengalee, in 16 octavo pages. Price 4 As. monthly.*

THE sole object of this Magazine is the benefit of the Native Christians in Bengal. We hope therefore that Missionaries will aid us by their subscriptions and contributions, and supply us with such Essays, Sermons, Obituary Notices, and Religious and other Intelligence as may be considered generally beneficial; and that they will encourage the Native Members of their Churches to do the same.

Subscribers' names and all contributions will be thankfully received by MR. JOHN ROBINSON, at SERAMPORE.

### TO THE MESSES OF H. M. AND THE H. COMPANY'S SERVICE.

MESSRS. GEORGE AND ROBERT BLACKBURN of Madeira, request the Messes of H. M. and the H. Company's Service, to transmit their orders for the supply of their Wines, through their Agents in Calcutta.

MESSRS. EGLINTON, McCLURE & Co.

*Calcutta, 24th December*, 1842.

STOCK MARKET.—Company's Paper in the 4 and 5 per cent. loans—SHARES in the Bank of Bengal and Union Bank—BILLS on H. M.'s Treasury at 30 day's sight—Navy Bills—Colonial Bank Bills on the Directors in London—Bills under Letters of Credit—and other good Commercial Bills of Exchange, *at the rate of the day.*

J. W. ROBERTS.

No: 16, Writers' Buildings.

### THE URDU GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE URDU GOVERNMENT GAZETTE is published, under the authority of Government, every Tuesday morning, and contains—in the English and Urdu languages—the Drafts of Acts, the Acts when passed; the Constructions of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut; the Circular Orders of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, and of the Sudder Board; the Civil Appointments made by the Agra Government; and the Appointments of Moonsiffs by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut; as well as all Government Notifications, of whatever kind.

The subscription is 12 Rupees a year, payable in advance. All applications should be addressed to the *Editor*, at Agra.

A second edition of the above, in English and Urdu, applicable to the Bengal and Behar Provinces, is also published every Friday morning, and may be had separately on the same terms.

*Agra, 3d January*, 1843.

### CONCENTRATED SYRUP OF SENNA,

PREPARED BY

BATHGATE AND CO.

*4 and 5, Old Court House Street,*

CALCUTTA.

THIS agreeable purgative, made from a recipe of the celebrated Dr. Christison, Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh, is chiefly recommended by its facility of administration to children.

From one to two tea spoonfuls is a dose for a child according to its age, and one to two table spoonfuls for an adult according to constitution.

### OVERLAND ROUTE.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam Ship *Hindostan*, Capt. Robert Moresby, I. N., Commander, will leave Calcutta for Suez on Friday, 14th April, 6th July and 14th October, touching at Madras, Point de Galle, and Aden. Rates of Passage for the entire route including expense of transit through Egypt vary from 1490 to 2330 Rs.

Parcels will be received at the office of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the *Hindostan* until the 12th April, after which day they cannot be received on any account.

J. R. ENGLEDUE,
*Supt. and Agent.*

*15th February*, 1843.

### MEMORIALS OF AFFGHANISTAN.

BY J. H. STOCQUELER.

ON the 15th of April, 1843, will be published, in one volume, the whole of the dispatches, narratives, state papers, &c. connected with the expedition to, and occupation of, Affghanistan, between the 1st of October, 1838, and the 1st October, 1842. These documents, arranged in chronological order, will be connected by a brief and succinct narrative of the operations in Affghanistan and Scinde, commencing with the assembly of the Army of the Indus at Ferozepore, and terminating with the evacuation of the former state after the restoration of the prisoners.

The object of this work is to present, at one view, the whole of the occurrences which have distinguished a most eventful period of British Indian History, and thus to facilitate the references of the student, the politician, and the soldier.

The work will be illustrated with sketches of remarkable places, striking incidents, portraits, costumes, &c. &c.

PRICE 20 RUPEES.

☞ Amongst the documents contained in this work will be found Lord Auckland's Proclamation, the despatches of Sir John Keane, General Wiltshire, General Sale, Sir Willoughby Cotton, General Pollock, General Nott, &c.; the narratives of Captain Outram's pursuit of Dost Mahomed; of Captain Gray's escape; of the destruction of the Goorkha Battalion; of Captain Ferris's escape from Pesh Bolak; of the disaster which befell Skinner's horse in the Bolan Pass; of Major Brown's defence of Kahun; of the defence of Kyelat-i-Ghilzie; of the rise and progress of the insurrection at Cabul; of the retreat from Cabul to Jelalabad, &c.; Lord Ellenborough's Proclamation, &c. &c.

Applications for the work are to be addressed to the *Editor of the Englishman.*

A MISSIONARY and his wife proceeding to England, at the latter end of March, or the beginning of April, will be happy to take charge of two or three children, on reasonable terms. Every attention will be paid to their comfort and education during the voyage.

Address J. S. care of the Editor of the *Friend of India.*

### A GUIDE TO THE CIVIL LAW OF THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT WILLIAM,

CONTAINING all the unrepealed Regulations, Acts, Constructions, and Circular Orders; to which is prefixed, an Epitome of every Enactment and Rule. Compiled by JOHN CLARK MARSHMAN and corrected to the 31st Dec. 1841. Price 20 Rs.

Applications may be made to Mr. John Cashman at the Serampore Press, or to any of the Booksellers of Calcutta. Also, to Mr. N. Brice, Dinapore; Mr. W. Greenway, Agra; the Rev. J. T. Thompson, Delhi, and Mr. G. Nichols, Benares; to whom copies of the Work have been sent, for the convenience of applicants.

### FOR SALE, AT THE SERAMPORE PRESS,

NOTES ON THE BOOK OF NATURE, with reference to the Power, Wisdom and Goodness of God. *Eight Annas.*

A brief Account of the Jews. *Four Annas.*

A brief Sketch of the History of India, pp. 39. *Two Annas.*

Any letters, whether containing Correspondence or orders for this Paper, directed to the Editors of the *Friend of India*, and sent to Messrs. Thacker and Co., Messrs. Ostell and Co., the Rev. J. Thomas, Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta, or Mr. P. S. D'Rozario, No. 5, Tank Square, Calcutta, will reach the Editors at Serampore, early on the following morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS are received at the following rates:—

| | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| First two insertions, per line, .. .. .. .. | 0 | 4 |
| Repetitions above three times, ditto, .. .. .. | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto above six times, ditto,.. .. .. .. .. | 0 | 2 |
| Column, first insertion,.. .. .. .. .. .. | 16 | 0 |
| Ditto, second ditto, .. .. .. .. .. .. | 12 | 0 |
| Ditto, third and oftener ditto, .. .. .. .. | 8 | 0 |

It is requested that all communications may be addressed to the Editors at the Serampore Press.

PRINTED and published at the Serampore Press for the Editors every Thursday morning. Price 2 Rupees monthly, or 20 Rupees a year, if paid in advance.

☞ Subscriptions will be received at *Madras*, by Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and Co.; at *Bombay*, by Messrs. LECKIE and Co.; and in *London*, by Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co. 7, Leadenhall Street.

# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

*PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.*

No. 429. Vol. IX.] SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, MARCH 23d. 1843. {*Price 2 Co's. Rs. monthly, or 20 Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.*


## ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Editor of the *Friend of India* begs to acknowledge the following donation:—

From Mrs. Col. [illegible]ford, Co's. Rs. 12, to the Serampore Ladies' Benevolent Society.

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SCINDE.—We received the proclamation issued by Lord Ellenborough on hearing of the battle of Hydrabad, just in time to insert it in our last issue; but were unable to offer any remarks upon it. It appears evident from the tenor of this document that His Lordship intends to keep the country. "Victory has placed at the disposal of the British Government"—not as formerly at the disposal of the Governor General—"the country on both banks of the Indus from Sukker to the sea. The power, which victory has thus given, will be used in the manner most conducive to the prosperity of the people of Scinde, so long misgoverned;" and this can be accomplished only by giving them a better system of Government. His Lordship also intends that the crime of treachery in Princes shall be punished in such a manner as may deter all from its commission. If the Princes are to be made an example of, this cannot be effected by restoring to them the Government of their country. It appears evident, therefore, that the territories thus placed at our disposal, will be made an integral part of the British dominions; and there are few who will not rejoice at an arrangement by which the interests of humanity will be so effectually promoted. No princes in India ever fell from power amidst fewer regrets than the Ameers of Scinde. The worst managed district under the British administration is better governed than the country of Scinde has been under their rule. No princes have made so selfish a use of their authority, or manifested so entire a disregard of the interests of their subjects. Under no dynasty have the people pined away, or the country itself become so desolate as under the Talpooras. Every benevolent mind will rejoice to find that the royal hunting grounds are to be converted into smiling fields and happy villages; that the navigation of the Indus will now be disturbed by no hostility, and that this silent stream, which presents so gloomy a contrast to the Ganges, crowded with vessels of every description, will in a few years be animated with a busy traffic. Bombay will find a new and profitable outlet for its redundant capital and be enabled to apply it to the revival and extension of commerce in this neglected region.

The treachery of the Ameers, who had signed the treaty with the British representative on the 14th, and the next day led on their troops to an assault on his residence appears to afford a sufficient justification of the course which has been pursued. No option was left to the British authorities after such an act of perfidy but to advance on the capital, or to retreat at the risk of being exterminated. The terms of the treaty dictated by the Governor General, may have been unpalatable,—though there is at present no evidence that under all the circumstances of the case they were unjust—but after they had been acceded to, they became binding even on the semi-barbarous Ameers; and the attack on Major Outram was an act which demanded the most condign punishment. The Ameers are not indifferent to the guilt and mischief of bad faith in their own cases, for they made it a plea for disarming the officers sent on the Mission to them in 1809, that an attempt had been made by two vakeels from Jeypore to assassinate one of the Ameers at a public levee. That baseness they have now perpetrated of their own accord by their cowardly attack on the Residency, while Major Outram, reposing on the faith of a treaty, was guarded only by a hundred men. The *casus belli* appears therefore to be quite as clear as that which led to the dethronement of the Peshwa, after his treacherous assault on Mr. Elphinstone.

The despatch of General Napier is a vigorous description of a vigorous action. It is simple, clear, and business like, and will lose but little by comparison even with those well known dispatches of Sir Robert Sale, which in the opinion of our home journalists have given him so enviable a place among the literary characters of the day.

There is one part of the despatch of the General upon which all our contemporaries have offered their comments, and which it is to be hoped will command the attention of the Court of Directors. Sir Charles Napier laments the great paucity of European officers with the Native Regiments, and states that on two or three occasions the sepoys recoiled under the ferocious assaults of the Belochees when their own officers had fallen; and again rushed on their foes, when other European officers stepped forwards to lead them on. It has been justly remarked that the sepoys in this engagement were not superior in courage to the enemy opposed to them; and that their success was owing partly to their superior discipline, but more especially to the confidence which the presence of their European officers inspired. Had those officers been cut off to such an extent as to leave their men without a head, it is possible that even the military dispositions and the daring courage of Sir Charles might have been unavailing. If he had experienced a repulse, it is difficult to calculate the consequence of the disaster in the present inflammable state of some of our provinces. Independently of the politieal result of such a disaster, it would have entailed an expense on Government ten fold greater than that which is saved by leaving their army under officered. The remarks of Sir Charles Napier, written from the field of battle, and with the danger of this miserable policy yet present to his eye, ought to carry weight with the Home Authorities. If any thing is wanting to give value to his representations, it may be found in the fact that it comes from a Queen's officer, and is free from the remotest suspicion of interestedness.

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DWARKENATH TAGORE AND THE HURKARU.—Our Contemporary appears, from an article which appeared on Friday last, to be somewhat vexed that we should have been enabled to quote in favour of the general system of Government, the opinion of one so eminently qualified to form a judgment of its character, as Dwarkenath Tagore. He says that this eminent individual, never committed a greater mistake than when he said that Government had manifested "a noble solicitude for the welfare and improvement of the millions committed by providence to its charge." Whether the supposed mistake has reference to the interests of the party of which the *Hurkaru* has recently become the organ, or to the interests of truth, we are not informed. That Dwarkenath must have given offence to the movement party, which has recently been organized in Calcutta, can be easily understood. But we see no reason why our contemporary should feel such deep regret that the letter was ever written. It may possibly be a little more complimentary than the rigid truth would warrant; but it is infinitely nearer the truth than the statements which have been published in the *Hurkaru* from the pen of the Mookerjee Baboo, and the Old Hindoo.

The *Hurkaru* says that the Tagore family had no objection to Dwarkenath's going to England and feasting with the English. They have it seems excluded him from society, and cut him off from all social intercourse because he dared to say that the British Government had been a blessing to India. We think our contemporary has not mended the matter by this new version of their motives. They will gain little in public estimation by being relieved from the charge of bigotry to be saddled with that of tyranny. Their bigotry may be chargeable on their creed; their intolerance is their own sin. There was some shew of consistency and even reason in the bigotry. We learn upon enquiry that Hurookoomar Tagore, who took the lead in that proceeding, is esteemed among the Peer Alees, a holy man. He has long cherished the hope of being one day restored to the society of the orthodox, and nothing was more likely to further his views than such a blaze of orthodox zeal; nothing more calculated to render him worthy of restoration to the full honours of caste, than this excommunication by bell, book, and candle, of the illustrious member of his own family who had ventured, contrary to the rules of the enlightened shastras, to dine with the Queen of England and the King of France. The character of the victim was likely to add value to the sacrifice. Such an act, from such a motive, we can easily comprehend by a simple reference to the superstition which renders it meritorious.

But the explanation which the *Hurkaru* gives of this conduct is incomprehensible. We are told in his columns that the "intelligent inhabitants of the capital of British India are beginning to acquaint themselves with the nature and character of Government, under whose *thraldom* it has been placed, and that no man ought to discourage their laudable disposition." That they should make a beginning by abusing the Government which delivered them from the thraldrom of the Mahomedans, may be excused; they are new to the science of Government; and naturally think that its great secret consists in the art of defamation. But that they should begin by turning out of society by far the most eminent native in the country, simply because he has spoken a good word for the Government, is—but we leave Mr. Thompson to characterise it. Is this the liberty which is to mark this new era in the history of native society in Calcutta? Alas, for the seekers after truth, and the lovers of free discussion, the sworn foes of "error and

exaggeration" in the metropolis of British India, that they should be so little able to bear the slightest opposition to their views, as to associate such intolerance with such patriotism. Alas ! Alas ! that the "laudable disposition" to "acquaint themselves with the nature and character of Government," should bear so strong a resemblance to the proceedings of the Inquisition as depicted by Le Sage in the character of Don Raphael. "Mon ami, vous oubliez qu'il ne faut point dans votre interrogatoire excuser Samuel Simon ; *je vous en ai dit les consequences.* Vous ne devez dire que des choses qui soient contre lui, et pas un mot en sa faveur."

But the *Hurkaru* has evidently been misinformed by the Tagores. We are happy he has afforded us an opportunity of relieving them from this charge of inconsistency. Whatever may be the feelings of the Old Hindoo and his colleagues towards all who will not join them in railing at Government, we acquit the Tagore family in this instance of any wish to deny to others that right of private judgement which they claim for themselves. The exclusion of Dwarkenath was an act of religious bigotry and not of political intolerance. The *Bhaskur*, from whose columns we borrowed the information, has given us the most satisfactory evidence on the subject. There does not appear to have been a spark of national feeling in the business. The idea of giving a patriotic turn to the proceeding, and thereby acquiring favour with the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, is evidently an after thought. Hurokoomar had better stick by the bigotry, and give up the patriotism.

The grand discovery of the Native writers who have figured in the *Hurkaru*, appears to be that the Government of British India is a grinding tyranny. If so, it is the most singular and inscrutable tyranny the world has ever seen. Here we have a meeting of the intelligent and wealthy inhabitants of the metropolis of British India, in the Fouzdaree Dispensary, whose families have grown up to wealth and importance under the institutions of this tyrannical Government; whose ancestors, to use the language of a Hindoo of the last generation, never dared to shew a clean garment under the old dynasty lest they should become the objects of plunder. We find them trained up to an acquaintance with the English tongue which enables them to appreciate the eloquence of George Thompson ; and instructed in that knowledge which gives dignity to man ; and all by this very same tyrannical Government. It is this tyrannical Government which allows them to vilify its character, to impugn its motives, to blacken the character of its officers, and to invoke foreign aid, with perfect impunity; nay, it is this same tyrannical Government which has furnished them with materials for declamation, by the unreserved publication to the world of those documents which exhibit the defects of its administration.

Mr. George Thompson has spoken in terms of censure of the course pursued by the Press in reference to the present agitation. Our contemporaries are well able to answer for themselves. For our part we have no hesitation in saying that we have little confidence in the permanence or utility of the movement, since the power of a movement depends on the character of the movers. We have some little experience in these matters. The animosity now manifested towards the British Government is perhaps less violent than that which was exhibited in 1829, when Lord W. Bentinck abolished Suttees. At that era the whole fabric of Native society was shaken to its foundation, and a degree of hatred was excited against Government, which had not been felt since the day when Rajah Nundkoomar was executed. Large funds were raised ; a society was organized, consisting of the most wealthy and influential members of society, and an agent despatched to England to advocate their cause ; yet all this zeal evaporated in two or three years ; and the Dhurma Subha ended, where the present agitators are said to have begun, by persecuting those who differed from it. We cite this example not because there is any analogy between the object of that great movement and the present, but to shew how little past experience will allow us to calculate on the permanence of any such feelings of exuberant zeal. The same burning excitement has in every instance that we know of, been succeeded by the same frigid apathy. Neither does there appear any thing in the object now set before the young men calculated to sustain their ardor. It has been observed, and not without justice, that if as a conquered country India has few rights, it has fewer wrongs. The prime actors in this movement have really little to complain of in their own case except that the Civil Service is not abolished, to make room for themselves. Solicitude for the welfare of others—for any general improvement in the condition of the people is in this country too transient a feeling to afford a solid foundation for a permanent edifice of patriotism. The chances are therefore ten to one that on Mr. George Thompson's departure, this movement,—which is confined to the section of educated Hindoos in Calcutta, and is supported neither by the Mahomedan nor the European population, nor by the country at large, —will subside ; and that no trace of it will remain but in the records of the Press.

Its utility is very questionable. We of course allude only to the written and spoken speeches which have been reported in the *Hurkaru*, and they appear to us more likely to endamage than to promote the cause of Indian amelioration, by associating it with the most virulent and unjustifiable abuse of our rulers. We have seldom been struck with greater surprise than to find the *Hurkaru* admitting into its columns, without rebuke, a letter in which the Civil Service, than which a more honourable body of men does not exist, is charged with having habitually fostered native corruption from the most nefarious personal motives. It is not from such attacks or from such men as the Old Hindoo and his associates that India can ever look for any benefit. A movement like this, based on misrepresentation, can only serve to disgust all men of honourable and benevolent feelings, and cause them to rally round a government so unjustly aspersed, which has done much and is doing still more for the welfare of India, and which in the short space of three months has abolished lotteries, and signed the death warrant of slavery. There is moreover no grievance now the subject matter of agitation, which the Press has not been steadily and calmly endeavouring to remove. The inadequacy of the allowances given to the native officers of Government, the glaring defects of the Police, the necessity of extending education, and of employing native agency to a greater extent in the administration, have been urged on the public authorities, by our contemporaries and by ourselves without interruption. However the conductors of the public journals may have quarrelled among themselves, they have made common cause against public grievances. In many instances their labours have been crowned with signal success, in all they have a hope of ultimate triumph. It is not because we are jealous of any rivals in the province of public agitation, which belongs especially to the fourth estate, that we object to the present movement, but because we are satisfied that in proportion as its virulence increases so will the cause of improvement be retarded.

After these remarks had been written we received the *Hurkaru* of Tuesday last, in which Baboo Oopendur Mohun Tagore has come forward to deny that the expulsion of Dwarkenath from society arose from the praise he bestowed on Government. Our contemporary has quoted a letter with which Hurokoomar Tagore intended to honour us, but did not send, in which he affirms that the excommunication arose from the purest patriotism, and not from bigotry. Any man who knows any thing of the feelings of Native society, and more especially of the position of the Tagores, will feel no hesitation in giving a preference to the statement of Oopendur Mohun over that of Hurokoomar.

THE SOMNATH GATES ARE AT REST.—The hot winds have set in, and the season is too far advanced for their farther advance; they are therefore deposited in the Fort at Agra. The escort has been broken up. Major Leech is put on the duty of catching Thugs, and the sepoys have been sent to their respective Regiments. It is scarcely to be supposed that when the cold weather comes round, the Major and the escort will be re-assembled to commence the journey afresh to Somnath ; the procession may therefore be considered as brought to a close. The next journey of the Gates will be to the Asiatic Society's Museum in Calcutta, if Lord Ellenborough's successor should not rather feel disposed to bestow them on the British Museum. Whatever may be their future destination, it is matter of sincere gratitude that they are not to be paraded through the country to our shame and confusion. What may be his Lordship's motive for thus consigning them to oblivion, after having issued so flaming a Proclamation, and dispersed copies of it to all the chiefs, big and little, in India, on coloured paper, with the impression of the great vice-regal seal attached to them, it is of little consequence to surmise. Lord Ellenborough may have thought that public attention had been sufficiently aroused, to convince the most incredulous Natives that we have actually humbled the Affghans and recovered our honour ; or the impulse which dictated the measure may have died away ; or his Lordship may have become wiser and may not be ashamed practically to acknowledge it ; or he may have resolved, from his great regard to the Court of Directors, to anticipate their wishes. It is sufficient to us to know that the affair is ended, and that just at the time when the political opponents whom his Lordship has provoked by his attacks on Lord Auckland's administration are bringing the Gates into Parliament, and daring Sir Robert Peel to justify this measure, the Gates themselves have been left to rot in the Dewanny Am at Agra.

RAIL ROADS.—Several years back, before the Affghan war had drawn off the attention of Government from internal improvements and absorbed the funds which might have been devoted to them, the establishment of a superior mode of communication between the Western Provinces, and the port of Calcutta, was brought under consideration. The opening of a canal

between Rajmahl and the capital was then thought the most feasible scheme, and the plan of a rail road which we strenuously advocated was considered visionary. The canal is apparently laid on the shelf, and attention has again been drawn to the feasibility and propriety of devoting a portion of the revenues of this country to the construction of a rail road, which shall extend, not to Rajmahl only, but on to Benares and even to Delhi. The *Englishman* and his correspondent *Ferrum*, have recently discussed the subject with much ardor and ability; and we gladly take advantage of the interest which it has excited to lay before our readers, a plan for a rail road which was recently submitted to the Court of Directors, by a young and zealous officer in their service on this establishment, whose talents were so highly appreciated by Col. Paisley, that when on a recent occasion the Senate of Hamburgh applied to him for an Engineer to blow up a vessel which obstructed the navigation of the Elbe, the author of this plan was selected for that employment. Just at that time however the news of our disasters in Affghanistan, reached England, and every officer on furlough was hurried out to India, to prevent the sack of Calcutta by Akbar Khan and his mountaineers. He was thus deprived of the opportunity of distinguishing himself.

We publish the sketch, to keep alive the present discussion. The circuitous line of route which he has chosen is we think open to objections, as the object in all rail roads is as far as possible to choose the shortest distance between two points. The facilities which this detour may afford for transporting the produce of particular districts, will, we fear, offer but a small compensation for the extra expense which must be incurred. Be that as it may, our object will be gained if the publication of this plan and estimate, should attract attention, and serve in any degree to advance the most important scheme which has yet been devised for the improvement of the country.

Slavery in India.—At the beginning of this year, the Government of India promulgated the draft of an Act which will terminate the legal bondage of every slave throughout the country, and give every man now held in slavery a right to claim his freedom by an appeal to the Courts of law. This Act was followed up immediately after by another which extinguished the *status* of slavery through the settlements in the Straits. We have now the pleasure of learning, that the slaves on the Island of Ceylon, a Crown colony, have been restored to freedom, as the following extract will shew:—

"We give prominence to the following extract from the letter of a correspondent in the Northern Province:—'Some months ago a Circular letter from the London Anti-Slavery Society, containing queries on Slavery in India, was put into my hands. I collected a mass of curious information which may hereafter, if time permit, be rendered available towards a history of a system which too long existed in Ceylon, but which I hope and believe is now for ever numbered with *the departed*. I delayed replying to the circular until after the 1st of January, when the effect of the late ordinance would be seen. The result has been such as must give pleasure to every friend of freedom. The sun of the 31st December 1842 set on about 4000 men, women, and children in this district (Wademoratchy) bearing the name of slaves;—that the 1st of January 1843 beheld them all *free!* Not a single slave has been registered in this Court, and I am happy to be enabled to inform you on the best authority that such also has been the result in the following Northern Districts: Jaffna; Malagam; the Islands Temoratchy and Putchalepaly.

'In addition to this I am enabled on the authority of a respectable correspondent at Trincomalie to say, that before the passing of the late ordinance slavery had no longer any existence in that district.

'The number of slaves in Ceylon was recently set down at 30,000, the vast majority of whom belonged to the Northern districts. Seeing the effect of the ordinance here I think I may safely assure you that the same result has followed in every district of the Island, and that slavery no longer pollutes our Isle. If in any part it is otherwise, I should feel much obliged to any correspondent who through the medium of your columns will inform me of the fact.'"—*Ceylon Observer.*

When the Acts which are now in embryo have become mature, and are incorporated with the laws of India, we shall have the satisfaction of seeing slavery extinguished throughout the English dominions in the East; and it may then be said with truth that in whatever portion of the globe the British flag waves, it waves over freemen. This is a proud distinction for a nation which was till lately one of the greatest abettors of slavery. It is true, that in this country the bondage of the slave except in some districts, was so extremely mild as scarcely to deserve the name of slavery, and that the abolition will make little perceptible difference in the condition of the country. Still it was an object worthy the attention of a great Government to remove every obstacle to the enjoyment of complete freedom by its subjects. It is gratifying likewise to the benevolent mind, as a proof that liberal principles have taken root in our Indian administration, and that we may look with confidence for other measures of improvement.

One of our contemporaries appears to think that the Act will be inoperative unless severe penalties are inflicted on those who may continue to hold their fellow creatures in slavery in defiance of its prohibitions. There can be little doubt that such an enactment will be requisite, before the benevolent views in which the abolition originated, are fully realized. But we must not attempt too much at first. Judging from the recorded opinion of the members of Government, and of the Law Commission, we should be inclined to say that a great point has been unexpectedly gained by thus destroying the legal claim of every master throughout India on the services and the earnings of his slave. The present Act has evidently been carried with some little difficulty; and it is far from improbable that if an attempt had been made to render its provisions more stringent in the first instance, the design itself might have miscarried. There has apparently been a laudable effort to avoid any direct and palpable opposition to the prejudices of those who were unable to make up their minds to the instant extinction of all slavery. Such obstacles, from which the best constructed administration is not free, must be taken into account in judging of the provisions of the proposed Act. In England it was not till the slave trade had been abolished twenty-six years, that society was prepared for the abolition of slavery itself. The disappearance of a whole generation with its prejudices and predilections, was requisite to complete the great act of freedom. Some time may therefore be reasonably allowed in this country to elapse between this announcement of personal freedom, and the enactment of penalties for infringing it.

Report of the Calcutta Corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society.—We now proceed to review the Missionary exertions made during the past year, under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society at this Presidency. The number of Missionaries engaged under its direction, is twenty-five; viz. twelve in Bengal, and thirteen in the North West Provinces. Four labourers are engaged in Calcutta, at the Head Quarters of the Mission at Mirzapore. The number of communicants is forty-six; the usual Christian congregation, two hundred; no additions appear to have been made during the year. The Native Christian Institution under the superintendence of Mr. Long, is designed to give an English and oriental education to Hindoos and Mahomedans on Christian principles. It numbers forty youths in the male department. The first class, consisting of seven scholars, have been engaged during the past year in the study of the Scriptures, Milton's Paradise lost, the History of England, the History of India, Lennie's English Grammar, Goldsmith's Geography, Arithmetic, the Latin Grammar, and the Elements of Geometry.—The female department contains thirty-four girls. The Head Seminary, intended to train up Native Catechists, does not flourish. It appears to have had but two students last year; and they have been sent to labour at Kishnaghur. It is right to mention however that Mr. Long has under his charge a class of eight Christian boys whom he is training up for Catechists and School Masters.

The Church Missionary Society has also a sphere of labour, like the Incorporated Society, the Independents and the Baptists in the villages to the south of Calcutta, where a spirit of enquiry was excited about eighteen years ago by the labours of the late Mr. Trawin, who may be considered the founder of a Mission which has produced larger results than any other Mission in Bengal. The number of Christians connected with the Church Society in eighteen villages, amounts to *three hundred*. The number of individuals baptized last year was sixty,—thirty-seven adults and twenty-three children.

Mr. Long reports that he has last year entered upon a new branch of labour; that of preaching to adults in their own vernacular language. We are happy to hear it. We think however he is disposed to attach too much importance to the concentration of Missionary labour in the metropolis; and to the diffusion of Christian truth through the English language. No missionary, says he, can have a more important department of labour than that of superintending an English School. This is not the place for combating a doctrine to which we cannot subscribe; we will only therefore remark, that the other department of labour on which he has lately entered, that of instructing the people, like the apostles, in "the wonderful works of God, in their own tongue wherein they were born," appears to us quite as important as teaching them English.—There is also a Hindoostanee department of labour in Calcutta under the superintendence of Mr. Thompson and Mr. Lindstedt. The attendance at the Chapel in the morning amounts to fifty; the number baptized last year amounted to six, and the communicants to twenty-three. There are also eleven candidates for baptism.

The report of the Institution at Agurpara is rather meagre. We never pass the Refuge on our way to and from Calcutta, with its gothic towers reflected on the waters of the Hooghly, without being impressed with the inconstancy of human prospects. This institution was created by the indefatigable exertions of the noble minded Mrs. Wilson. To its establishment she devoted the whole energy of her character. It is

a monument of her zeal and benevolence in this sacred cause; yet it had scarcely been completed, when a change in her religious views deprived her of the privilege of superintending it, and others have now entered into her labours. Their labours are doubtless equally conscientious, but they have not been equally successful, and the report before us shews how deeply the absence of her animating spirit has been felt.

The Mission at Burdwan, under the management of Mr. Lincke, has received accessions by the baptism of nine of the elder orphan girls and two enquirers, one of whom was formerly a religious devotee. The English School at the station, the only institution of the kind in this wealthy and populous district, contains seventy lads, who are regularly instructed in the truths of Christianity. The indigenous Native Schools have been gradually reduced to five. The system of instruction is deficient, and the range of instruction very limited. Hence they do not stand high in the estimation of the Natives, and it is proposed, if they cannot be improved, to close them. We hope they will be improved. With so many Missionaries in this country, acquainted in so eminent a degree with the vernacular tongue, and enjoying so much leisure, it would be very strange if a system of vernacular education could not be brought to maturity. This station has two orphan establishments, one for boys in which there are thirty, and the other for girls which contains thirty-eight children.

It is in the district of Kishnaghur, however, that the efforts of the Society in the province of Bengal have been most successful. Some years ago a new sect which had recently broken off from the grosser doctrines of idolatry sought Christian instruction, and the Church Missionary Society eagerly embraced the opportunity to plant the gospel, and to build up Christian institutions among them. Five stations in different parts of the district have been the result of this effort. The report before us does not afford any data for judging of the present number of converts, but we find that at four of the five stations, the number of baptisms during the past year was three hundred and sixty-three; of these, as far as we can judge, two hundred may have been children and infants. Christian Boarding Schools have been established at each station, which though very expensive, are likely to be very *useful in training up readers, catechists and* School-masters. It is highly desirable that the Mission in this district should train up its own Native teachers in every department of labour, and not depend on importing them from Calcutta. The Calcutta Native teachers would soon be above their business, and only serve to introduce discontent in the Christian community. That Mission stands in need of many labourers, but they must be men adapted by the simplicity of their habits to the circumstance of the people among whom they are called to travel and labour. The Boarding schools should be converted at the earliest period into seminaries, and the scale of instruction improved, and they will then become useful in the highest degree.

The conduct of too many of the converts has been distressing. When so large a number is admitted at once into the Christian flock, such disappointments are inevitable. Mr. Blumhardt writes, "there is a painful indifference, perverseness and insensibility to spiritual objects, observable in most of the people, which renders the work among them a great trial." The native Catechist at Bohergachee writes, that they treated him shamefully, that they came to beat him, and said that both the missionary and he had deprived them of the Rupees they got from the Committee.—"I do not know," says he, "when these men will understand that religion is not a trade." Mr. Lipp says, "while it is to be lamented that the majority of those who some years ago became Christians by name, shew little desire for Christian instruction, and still less exhibit by their life a converted heart, yet there are some who appear to be touched by the grace of God, and who may prove in the end, that the work of love and patience has not been in vain among them." These extracts will serve to shew that quite as much labour is requisite, to keep alive the spirit of Christianity among those who have been baptized and confirmed, as to bring over fresh converts from heathenism. In such circumstances nothing perhaps could be more disastrous than the employment of teachers who should tell the people, that if they relied for salvation on the sacraments administered by an episcopally ordained minister, they could not go wrong.

At Benares there are two Missionaries besides an English School-master; but the Church Missionaries, like their brethren of the London Society, are still obliged to labour in hope. At Juanpore, the Rev. Mr. Haines has been laboring for the past twelvemonth. At Chunar, resides the veteran missionary, Mr. Bowley, superintending a circle of Schools, and itinerating through his own and the neighbouring districts. Goruckpore has been the scene of an experiment undertaken by Mr. Wilkinson, the late Missionary, to raise a Christian and agricultural colony on land reclaimed from the jungle. The plan has not succeeded to the extent of his wishes; but there is no cause for despair. The grant consists of 1192 acres, one half of which is under cultivation, but the greater part of the cultivators are Hindoos. There is a handsome Church, with its spire rising above the trees, but the number of houses belonging to the Christians does not exceed twenty-five; and they can scarcely be prevailed upon to turn their attention to agriculture, while they can obtain a livelihood by cutting wood and selling it in the market. The Christians moreover shew few signs of spiritual life, and the orphan boys are very troublesome, as Mr. Wendnagle says, both there *and every where else in India. This experiment* however will doubtless succeed in time. The Native Christians will learn to trust more to their own exertions, and to lean less on others; the Hindoos on the grant, will gradually come over to Christianity, through the predominance of Christian influence, and the labours of Christian teachers among them. At any rate, their children may be weaned from idolatry by early and evangelical tuition; and a few years of perseverance will probably make the prospects of this station as bright as they now appear gloomy.

This review has extended to such length, that we have only room to remark that the station of Agra enjoys the labours of four Missionaries. During the past year, one native has been received into the Church by baptism; but we regret to learn that ten vernacular Schools in which three hundred children received instruction have been relinquished through the failure of local funds.

The sum expended in the Mission throughout this Presidency during the year, amounted to Rs. 115,969; of which Rs. 100,819 were contributed by the Parent Society, and 15,150 Rs. raised in the country.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Within the last week we have received copies of two new Journals from the sister Presidencies. The *Record*, a tri-weekly journal has been started at Madras, at the very moderate charge of 10 Rupees a year; a sum we fear far too low to meet the mechanical expense of the paper and to admit of the engagement of superior talent for the Editorial department. We wish our new brother every success.

A second attempt has been made to establish a daily paper at Bombay, but the specimens we have seen of the Journal, which has been named the *British Indian Gentleman's Gazette and Bombay Daily Newspaper* do not augur length of life. In a place where the indefatigable *Times* and the witty *Courier*, carry the day, a competitor must bring very strong claims to public favour before he can obtain a footing. Yet the *British Indian Gentleman's Gazette and Bombay Daily Newspaper* calculates upon a subscription list as long as the tail of the new Comet. Nothing short of five thousand subscribers will satisfy his ambition. If he should succeed in these hopes, Government have reason to bless him, for the postage on his paper will amount to the sum of Two lakhs and twenty-five thousand Rupees a year. We see our Bombay contemporaries have been making themselves merry at the expense of the new comer; but a little professional jealousy must not discourage the Editor. He will not attain the five thousand subscribers, but he may improve his editorials, and thus silence the voice of slander.

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## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16.

—The last letters from Hydrabad state, that more than a crore of Rupees of prize money have been discovered, and that Capt. Basett had been appointed prize agent. The office would have been given to Captain Tucker, but for his wounds. The case of this gallant officer is exceedingly unfortunate. He was turned out of his place in the Military Auditor General's office, and remanded to his regiment. On arriving at Sukkur on the Indus, he proceeded with his troop towards Hydrabad, was engaged in that well foughten field, and severely wounded, and thus through the effects of his own gallantry is deprived of the valuable office which would otherwise have fallen to him.

—*The Delhi Gazette states, that two Hurkarus* had arrived at Lahore from Cabul with despatches from Akbar Khan, in which he said that he was about to send 12,000 Cavalry with 7,000 Infantry to Peshawur to escort his father back. The escort is rather more numerous than General Avitabile could wish, and there is some reason to think that if the troops were once permitted to enter Peshawur, they would be in no hurry to quit it. The news writer at Peshawur had written to Lahore to say that there was no doubt of Akbar Khan's intention to visit Peshawur; and that he would then proceed on to Mooltan.

—Letters from Bombay of the 8th instant state, that the Council sat on Sunday the 7th till four o'clock; that troops were to be sent off immediately to Cutch, and that there was little doubt of Scinde being annexed to the Bombay Presidency. Three steamers had left Bombay during the week with 800 additional troops for Scinde. Major Outram, it is said, will not be allowed to proceed to Europe. It was rumoured that the communication between Hydrabad and Kurachee had been cut off, and that another attack was meditated on General Napier.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17.

—The Native gentry in Calcutta appear to have entered in good earnest upon the question of taking the management of municipal matters into

their own hands. It is singular, that two years should have been suffered to elapse since the Act was passed without any effort whatever, and that the present effort should be the result of a flapper from Government House. But the time has now, it seems, arrived when the offer of Government will be accepted. A Sub-Committee of House-holders was held yesterday, when preliminary arrangements were made. It was suggested that 30 Rs. a quarter, should be the lowest qualification, for a vote. These 10 Rs. a month rent payers are very numerous, and the constituency must necessarily be large. An application, it is said, will be made to Government for the appropriation of the Liquor tax and the Canal returns to municipal purposes.

— Capt. P. Nicholson, lately in charge of the Dost, arrived at Ferozepore from Loodianah on the 25th February.

— Colonel Wallace, with the detachment of Bengal troops, which was recently sent back from Scinde, and which would have proved so invaluable an auxiliary in the present emergency, arrived at Ferozepore on the 28th February.

— Letters from Rangoon, the 17th of February, state that the casting of the great bell which had been so long talked of, was to take place on the next day, and that several hundred artificers had been assembled from various quarters to assist on the occasion.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18.

— The *Star* states, that one of the out-posts in the Bundlekund or Saugor districts, had been attacked by the insurgents. They were successfully repulsed.

— Letters from Bombay received at the *Star* office state, that the most active preparations were making to send reinforcements to Scinde and Cutch. On our side the 9th Native Infantry is to proceed from Ferozepore, and the 55th from Delhi, we suppose down the Sutledge. Such active military preparations, such hot haste in urging forward reinforcements, is a strange comment on the announcement that there was "tranquillity in Bundlekund, and peace in India."

— At the Annual Meeting of the Parental Academy on Thursday evening, upwards of two hundred ladies and gentlemen assembled to hear the report read and George Thompson speak. Dr. Corbyn in moving the first resolution, passed a high eulogium on the Institution, a ceremony, which after twenty years existence, might have been dispensed with. Mr. George Thompson moved the Second Resolution, but his speech is not fully reported. We are happy to learn that the Institution has got over the difficulties which lately threatened its existence, and is now in a flourishing condition. From Mr. Byrne's vote of thanks we augur that it has been liberally succoured by the donations of friends.

— Sir Hugh Gough has arrived at the Madras Presidency and been received with the most enthusiastic greeting.

— The *Englishman* states on the strength of a letter from Arracan, that a severe volcanic irruption has manifested itself in that province. The occurrence of this eruption, according to our contemporary, has probably saved us from another earthquake. What with burning mountains at our door, and comets above our heads, the year will not lack memorabilia.

— The Bombay papers just received, state that a detachment of fifty sepoys at Vikkur in Lower Scinde, had been attacked and cut up by the enemy. The spirit of opposition will of course run like wild fire through the country and put in jeopardy every European, and every native connected with us.

MONDAY, MARCH 20.

— The intelligence from Scinde becomes daily more interesting. Peace has disappeared; and we are again called to chronicle, week by week, the progress of Military enterprizes. The accounts received this day are deeply, and in some respects painfully interesting. The *Englishman's* correspondent at Bombay, in his letter of the 10th states, that the Regiment at Sukkur being isolated is considered in great danger; and that many officers are missing. The Beloochees have been driving away all the cattle, with the view of starving out the British. General Napier has entrenched himself at Hydrabad; but is sadly in want of officers. The Beloochee army, though defeated, is not annihilated; and it is said to menace the province of Cutch. The Bombay Government is all activity. Council upon Council is held and its sittings are prolonged to the night. All available troops are ordered off to re-inforce Sir Charles Napier. Detachments have been sent to Mandavie in Cutch. Major Outram is refused permission to return to England. Of what inestimable service at this juncture would have been H. M. 40th, which has been so prematurely shipped to England, and the Bengal column under Brigadier Wallace, which has returned to Bengal. But the Beloochees are foolish in reasoning from our position in Affghanistan to our position in Scinde. There is no Bolan and Khyber pass, but a broad river, and before they can look about them, British troops will be every where prepared to keep down opposition. We have conquered China by Steam; and by Steam shall we keep Scinde.

— The treasure found at Hydrabad is in the last accounts stated at Two crores of Rupees. A considerable portion of this sum will doubtless be given as prize money; but there will be enough left to cover the expenses of the war. A war that pays itself is generally popular in England.

— The *Bengal Herald* of yesterday has an article on the Civil Service somewhat oddly constructed. The first sentence of the first paragraph says in allusion to them, that "It is not at all surprising that the members of a profession, favoured by the Governor General, should be ready to praise his administration." The first sentence of the second paragraph runs thus. "It is said that Lord Ellenborough dislikes the Civil Service, and would, if he had the power, throw open the employments now monopolized by that favoured class to public competition." Are the two paragraphs from the same pen?

— Mr. Powell, an Assistant in the Board of Revenue, has just put an end to himself in a fit of mental aberration. He conceived himself the victim of a conspiracy.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21.

— Neither the *Hindoostan* steamer nor the Express were in last evening. Last year the Mail arrived on the 23d of March; but if it be delayed to that date, it seems more than probable that the Steamer will bring us the first intelligence.

— The Somnath Gates arrived at Agra on the 9th instant, and Sir W. Nott two days after.

— A very extraordinary correspondence has just appeared in the papers of the Presidency between Mr. O'Hanlon, a Justice of the Peace, and Mr. Gordon, the Secretary of the Union Bank, marked private, but written in an official style. The Justice of the Peace charges Mr. Gordon with having been *criminally* wasteful of our property: that is of the Proprietors of the Union Bank; and he states his own loss at 10,000 Rs. He then proceeds to state that he intended at one time to attend a meeting of the Bank and rip open Mr. Gordon's past life, and invite him to retire, but he had not nerve for it; for as he says, it is a terrible thing to impeach a man with whom one has been on terms of intimacy. But it seems he had nerve for another act, which was to demand of Mr. Gordon to make good the sum of Four thousand odd hundred Rupees which his son lost ten years ago by the failure of Mackintosh and Co. The letter says very categorically, "Will you pay, or shall he proceed?" Mr. Gordon in his reply to this, we had almost said insane, letter, enters very unnecessarily into the defence of his own conduct, and demands to know on what ground the claim is made. The particulars are given, but Mr. Gordon's final answer does not appear, though it is very easy to guess its nature. Would it not be as well for the Deputy Governor to extend to the Police Magistrates the superannuation Pension rules, by which servants when incapacitated for further employment by "bodily or mental infirmity," are allowed to retire on a pension?

— The *Hurkaru* of yesterday contained an account of a brutal outrage committed by a body of natives on Mr. Oldfield the Opium Agent at Patna.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22.

— No *Hindoostan*—No Express up to last night and though the comet looks brighter, now the moon has ceased to eclipse it, yet up to the time of our going to press there has been no inundation.

— The latest news of Scinde is we believe that given in the *Hurkaru* of this morning. It extends to the 1st. General Napier had no intention of marching into the desert to Umercote where it was said that the Belochees had assembled in great numbers. He was still encamped at Hydrabad, where he was so strongly posted as to be able to resist every attack. The whole country is in a blaze; but reinforcements were pouring in from Bombay with unexampled rapidity. The natives on either bank of the river had removed the wood collected for the Steamers; and it was with much difficulty they moved up and down. Captain Ennis of the 21st N. I. who had fallen into the hands of the Beloochees, had been barbarously murdered.

— The *Hurkaru* states that a flaming proclamation relative to the annexation of Scinde to the British dominions is likely to appear in this evening's *Calcutta Gazette*; that Scinde will be formed into a new Presidency with Sir Charles Napier at the head of it.

— The *Delhi Gazette* just arrived, contains news from Hydrabad to the 3d and from Sukkur to the 5th, up to which date no attack had been made on our posts.

Lord Ellenborough has erected Scinde into a province of the British empire, and appointed His Excellency Sir Charles Napier, Governor. We subjoin the three first acts of sovereignty.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Political Department, Agra, the 13th March, 1843.*

The Governor General is pleased to appoint Major General Sir Charles Napier, K. C. B., Governor of the province of Scinde.

No. 2.

The Governor General is pleased to direct, that all Acts of Parliament for the abolition of Slavery and for the suppression of the Slave Trade, shall have full force and effect in every part of Scinde, which now is, or hereafter may be occupied, by the British army.

The Governor of Scinde will take such measure as to His Excellency may appear best calculated to carry the order into effect, and to make it known to the people.

No. 3.

The Governor General is pleased to direct the immediate and total abolition of all Duties of Transit in every part of Scinde, which now is, or hereafter may be occupied, by the army.

The navigation of the Indus is free to all nations.

*By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.*

J. THOMASON,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Governor General.*

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. John Gorman, ... | ... to June, 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| W. R. Pogson, Esq. | ... to Dec. 1843, | 15 | 0 |
| C. Madden, Esq. .. | ... to March 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. Col. J. Eckford, | ... to Dec. 1843, | 23 | 12 |
| R. E Cunliffe Esq. ... | ... to Feb. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| J. Reid, Esq. .. .. | .. to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Baboo Kaleechunder Roy, | to April 1843, | 5 | 0 |
| Geo. Cooper, Esq. .. | ... to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| C. Grant, Esq. | ... ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| A. Campbell, Esq. .. | ... to Feb. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| H. Ricketts, Esq. .. | ... to Dec. 1842, | 20 | 0 |
| G. N. Cheek, Esq. .. | .. to April 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| John Taylor, Esq. .. | ... to Dec. 1843, | 116 | 0 |
| Karbeer Khattree, Soobadar, ... .. .. | .. to March 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Dr. Finch, ... .. ... | to March 1844, | 20 | 0 |

*To Correspondents.*

*X. Y.* next week.

*A Traveller who seeks Justice*, and *Sirius*, will excuse the insertion of their letters.

We have received a letter in support of *Ondatra's* opinions; but unable to find room for both, postpone them to next week.

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

From Major General Sir C. J. Napier, K. C. B.,
*Commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan,*
To the Right Honourable Lord Ellenborough,
*Governor General of India,*
*&c. &c. &c.*

*Meeanee, 6 miles from Hyderabad*, 18*th Feb.* 1843.

My Lord,—The forces under my command have gained a decisive victory over the Army of the Ameers of Upper and Lower Scinde. A detailed account of the various circumstances which led to this action does not belong to the limited space of a hasty despatch, I, therefore, begin with the transactions belonging to the battle. On the 14th instant the whole body of the Ameers assembled in full durbar, formally affixed their seals to the draft Treaty. On leaving the durbar, Major Outram and his companions were in great peril, a plot had been laid to murder them all. They were saved by the guards of the Ameers, but the next day (the 15th) the residence of Major Outram was attacked by eight thousand of the Ameers' troops, headed by one or more of the Ameers. The report of this nefarious transaction I have the honour to enclose. I heard of it at Hala, at which place the fearless and distinguished Major Outram joined me with his brave companions in the stern and extraordinary defence of his residence against so overwhelming a force, accompanied by 6 pieces of cannon. On the 16th I marched to Muttaree, having there ascertained that the Ameers were in position at Meanee, (10 miles distance) to the number of twenty-two thousand men, and well knowing that a delay for reinforcements, would both strengthen their confidence and add to their numbers, already seven times that which I commanded, I resolved to attack them, and we marched at 4 A. M., on the morning of the 17th; at 8 o'clock the advanced guard discovered their camp, at 9 o'clock we formed in order of battle, about *two thousand eight hundred men of all arms* and 12 *pieces of artillery*. We were now within range of the enemy's guns, and 15 pieces of artillery opened upon us and were answered by our cannon. The enemy were very strongly posted, woods were on their flanks which I did not think could be turned. These two woods were joined by the dry bed of the river Fulaillee which had a high bank. The bed of the river was nearly straight and about 1,200 yards in length. Behind this and in both woods were the enemy posted. In front of their extreme right and on the edge of the wood was a village. Having made the best examination of their position, which so short a time permitted, the artillery was posted on the right of the line, and some skirmishers of infantry with the Scinde irregular horse were sent in front to try and make the enemy show his force more distinctly; we then advanced from the right in eschelon of battalions, refusing the left to save it from the fire of the village. The 9th Bengal light cavalry formed the reserve in rear of the left wing: and the Poona horse, together with four companies of infantry, guarded the baggage. In this order of battle we advanced as at a review across a fine plain swept by the cannon of the enemy. The artillery and H. M.'s 22d regiment in line, *formed the leading eschellon*, the 25th N. I. the *second*, the 12th N. I. the *third*, and the 1st grenadier N. I. the *fourth*.

The enemy was 1,000 yards from our line, which soon traversed the intervening space. Our fire of musketry opened at about 100 yards from the bank in reply to that of the enemy: and in a few minutes the engagement became general along the bank of the river, on which the combatants fought for about three hours or more with great fury, man to man. Then, my Lord, was seen the superiority of the musket and bayonet over the sword and shield and matchlock. The brave Beloochees first discharging their matchlocks and pistols, dashed over the bank with desperate resolution; but down went these bold and skilful swordsmen under the superior power of the musket and bayonet. At one time, my Lord, the courage and the numbers of the enemy against the 22d, the 25th and the 12th regiments bore heavily in that part of the battle. There was no time to be lost, and I sent orders to the cavalry to force the right of the enemy's line. This order was very gallantly executed by the 9th Bengal cavalry and the Scinde horse. The details of which shall be afterwards stated to your Lordship, for the struggle on our right and centre was at that moment so fierce, that I could not go to the left. In this charge the 9th light cavalry took a standard and several pieces of artillery, and the Scinde horse took the enemy's camp, from which a vast body of their cavalry slowly retired fighting. Lieut. FitzGerald gallantly pursued them for two miles, and I understand, slew three of the enemy in single combat. The brilliant conduct of these two cavalry regiments decided in my opinion the crisis of the action, for from the moment the cavalry were seen in rear of their right flank, the resistance of our opponents slackened; the 22d regiment forced the bank, the 25th and 12th did the same, the latter regt. capturing several guns, and the victory was decided. The artillery made great havock among the dense masses of the enemy and dismounted several of their guns. The whole of the enemy's artillery, ammunition, standards and camp, with considerable stores and some treasure were taken.

Meer Roostum Khan, Meer Nusseer Khan and Meer Wullee Mahomed of Khyrpore; Meer Nusseer Khan, Meer Shadad Khan and Meer Hoosein Khan, all of Hyderabad, came into my camp and surrendered their swords as prisoners of war. Their misfortunes are of their own creation, but as they are great, I returned to them their swords. They await your Lordship's orders. Their Highnesses have surrendered Hyderabad, and I shall occupy it to-morrow.

It is not to be supposed that so hard fought an engagement could be sustained without considerable loss on both sides. That of the British force is two hundred and fifty-six men killed and wounded. The enemy is generally supposed to have lost five thousand; Major Teasdale, while animating his sepoys, dashed on horseback over the bank amidst the enemy, and was instantly shot and sabred; dying like a glorious soldier!

Major Jackson, in like manner, rushed forward, two brave havildars followed him: too far advanced before their men, they fell under the sabres of the enemy, but it is said not before he killed several.

Captains Mead, Tew and Cookson, with Lieutenant Wood, all fell honourably, urging on the assault with unmitigated valour.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pennefather was severely wounded, as with the high courage of a soldier he led his regiment up the desperate bank of the Fulaillee. Major Wyllie, Captains Tucker and Conway, Lieutenants Harding and Phayre, were all wounded while gloriously animating their men to sustain the shock of numbers. And now, my Lord, I have to say that British officers could not shew greater gallantry in leading their men into action than did the Queen's and Company's officers on this day, and the troops well maintained their reputation.

From the heads of departments and regiments I have received every assistance throughout the whole campaign, and in the battle.

The gallant charge of the Bengal Cavalry was intrepidly led by Lieutenant-Colonel Pattle, second in command, and Major Story, nor were the Scinde horse under Captain Jacob idle. To this able soldier and his regiment I am indebted for the most active services, long previous to, and during the combat. He won the enemy's camp, from which he drove a body of three or four thousand cavalry.

Major Lloyd powerfully worked his artillery, ably seconded by Captains Whitlie and Hutt. The destruction caused by their guns is said to have been immense.

Major Waddington of the Engineers, has given me great assistance throughout the campaign, and in the action lent me his aid in carrying orders.

Nor is the country less indebted to Major Reid for his gallantry at the head of the 12th N. I. The grenadiers under Major Clibborn, owing to a misconception of orders, were but slightly engaged.

Major Poole of the 22d, and Captain Jackson of the 25th, who succeeded to the command of those regiments, proved themselves worthy of their dangerous posts. In the medical and commissariat departments both activity and zeal have been shown by Dr. Dalrymple and Captain Blenkins.

Major Wyllie, Assistant Adjutant General, was wounded while leading up the bank, and I have thereby lost, for a time, his valuable assistance, no man has been more serviceable to me in all our previous operations.

The Acting Assistant Quarter Master General Lieut. McMurdo, of the 22d regiment, had his horse killed, and while on foot leading some soldiers in a desperate dash down the enemy's side of the bank, he cut down a chieftain. He has greatly assisted me by his activity and zeal during the whole of our operations. Allow me to recommend to your Lordship's notice and protection Major McPherson, my Aide-de-Camp, an old soldier of the light division, from whom I have received that assistance which was expected from a veteran of the 43d regiment. To my Acting Aide-de-Camp Lieutenant Pelly, I am much indebted in many ways both during the campaign and in the action, as also to Lieut. Thompson, 9th light cavalry, who acted as my orderly officer during the day, and Lieut. Younghusband, staff officer.

Captain Henderson of the Madras Engineers, took a standard, and did good service with his excellent little band of sappers and miners, not only in this engagement but through the campaign. His Lieutenants Boilean and Outlaw, have also distinguished themselves.

Innumerable are the individual acts of intrepidity which took place between our soldiers and their opponents, too numerous for detail in this despatch, yet well meriting a record. I hope that your Lordship will pardon the length of this letter written in the midst of great interruptions and at various times.

Finally, I trust for receiving indulgence from one who so well knows how difficult my position has been for the last five months up to the present moment, and how hard I have labored and how much I have risked to avoid a recourse to arms. This sanguinary engagement has been forced upon me by the duplicity of the Ameers, though I must say that until the attack upon the Residency, neither Major Outram nor myself, believed they were resolved to fight, and against which duplicity, I never ceased to warn them. My conscience acquits me of the blood which has been shed. The tyrannical and deceitful Ameers brought on the battle, the fierce tribe of Beloochee robbers were resolved that it should be so, and bravely did they execute their resolution.

I perceive that I have omitted to mention three officers well worthy of being named. To Captain Tait, of the Poona horse, I entrusted charge of the baggage on this day of battle, and I have no doubt that the steadiness and imposing attitude of the detachment under his command, held the enemy aloof, for I assure your Lordship no post gave me greater anxiety than that of the baggage guard. Lieutenants Leeson and Brennan have, throughout the whole campaign, been of the greatest use as Baggage Master and Provost Marshal, and during the action Lieutenant Brennan was scarcely from my side a moment, except when conveying orders, nor will I omit to mention the Moonshee Alli Akbar, an Arab, who exhibited the coolest courage, and attended me every where.

I ought to have observed in the body of this despatch, that I had, the night before the action, detached Major Outram in the steamers with two hundred sepoys to set fire to the wood in which we understood the enemy's left flank was posted. This was an operation of great difficulty and danger, but would have been most important to the result of the battle. However, the enemy had moved about 3 miles to their right during the night, and Major Outram executed his task without difficulty at the hour appointed, viz. 9 o'clock, and from the field we observed the smoke of the burning wood arise. I am strongly inclined to think that this circumstance had some effect on the enemy. But it deprived me of the able services of Major Outram, Captain Green and Lieutenants Brown and Wells, together with two hundred men, which I much regretted for their sakes and for my own, for I much wanted the officers; and here I hope your Lordship will pardon me for saying that the want of European officers in the native regiments at one period, endangered the success of the action. The sepoy is a brave and excellent soldier, but like all soldiers he expects to be led on in certain moments, and as he looks to his European officer, if he misses him, the greatest danger arises—three times I saw them retreat, evidently because the officers had fallen, and when another appeared and rallied them they at once followed him boldly. This, my Lord, accounts for the great number of European officers killed and wounded in proportion to the whole. I am sure that in observing a defect in the formation of the company's troops, the effect of which might have been so serious, I shall not be deemed presumptuous or impertinent.

The defence of the Residency by Major Outram, and the small force with him against such numbers of the enemy, was so admirable, that I have scarcely mentioned it in the foregoing despatch because I propose to send your Lordship a detailed account of it as a brilliant example of defending a Military post. I have, &c.

(Signed) C. J. Napier, *Major General,*
*Commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan.*

This action was fought at Meeanee, within sight of the towers of Hyderabad. C. J. N.

*Return of killed and wounded during the action of the Force, under the command of Major General Sir C. J. Napier,* K. C. B., *at Meeanee, on the 17th of February*, 1843.

9th Regt. Bengal L. C.—Killed 1 Lieut. 3 Privates, and 9 Horse. Wounded 1 Captain, 2 Lieuts. 1 Ensign, 1 Native commanding officer, 1 Serjeant or Havildar, 28 Privates and 35 Horses.

Scinde Horse.—Killed 23 Horses. Wounded 17 Privates and 21 Horses.

2d Co. 2d Battalion Camel Battery.—Wounded 2 Privates and 2 Horses.

3d Co. 3d Battalion Golaundaze Horse and Mule do.—Killed 1 Private. Wounded 1 Serjeant or Havildar, 1 Private and 4 Horses.

C. Co. Madras Sappers and Miners.—Wounded 1 Private.

Her Majesty's 22d Regt.—Killed 1 Capt. 1 Sergeant or Havildar, and 22 Privates. Wounded 1 Lieut.-Col. 1 Capt. 1 Lieut. 2 Ensigns, 1 Serjeant or Havildar and 48 Privates.

1st Grenadier Regt. N. I.—Killed 1 Private, Wounded 4 Privates.

12th Regt. N. I. —Killed 1 Capt. 2 Lieuts. 1 Serjeant and Havildar, 1 Drummer, 10 Privates. Wounded 1 Ensign, 1 Native commanding officer, 2 Serjeants or Havildars, 43 Privates, and 1 Dooly Bearer.

25th Regt. N. I.—Killed 1 Major, 2 Serjeants or Havildars, 14 Privates. Wounded 2 Lieutenants, 1 Native commanding officer, 2 Serjeants or Havildars, 1 Drummer, 25 Privates.

Staff.—Killed 1 Horse. Wounded 1 Major.

Killed.—1 Major, 2 Captains, 4 Serjeants or Havildars, 1 Drummer, 51 Privates and 33 Horses.

Wounded.—1 Lieut.-Col. 1 Major, 2 Capts. 5 Lieuts. 4 Ensigns, 3 Native commanding officers, 7 Serjeants or Havildars, 1 Drummer, 169 Privates, 1 Dooly Bearer, and 62 Horses.

Total killed 95. Wounded 256.

Examined.

(Signed) H. J. PELLY, *Lieutenant,*
*Actg. Asst. Adjt. Genl.*

9th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry.—Lt. Brevet Capt. and Adjutant Cookson killed; Captain A. Tucker, Lieutenant and Bt. Capt. S. Smith, Lieut. H. G. C. Plowden, and Ensign J. H. Frith, wounded.

Her Majesty's 22d Regt.—Capt. W. W. Tew, killed and Lieut. Col. J. C. Pennefather, Capt. Conway, Lieut. P. Harding, Ensign R. Pennefather and Ensign H. Bowden, wounded.

12th Regt. N. I.—Captain and Brevet Major Jackson, Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Meade, and Lieut. Wood, killed; and Ens. Holbrough, wounded.

25th Regt. N. I.—Maj. Teasdale, killed; Lieut. and Qr. Mr. Phayre, and Lieut. Bourdillon, wounded.

Staff.—Maj. Wyllie, Assist. Adjt. Genl. S. and B. wounded; one Horse killed under Lieut. MacMurdo, Actg. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER. *Major General.*

*A Roll of Standards taken in action by the Regiments, as specified below.*

*Camp Hyderabad*, 19*th Feb.* 1843.

| Regiments. | Number of Standards. | Color. | By whom taken. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9th Regt. Bengal Light Cavalry, .............. | 1 | Dark blue silk spangled with white, of red silk, .. | Troop. Subedar Shaik Emam Bux. ............ 3d; Trooper Bhurmadeen, 3d; Do. and Rough Rider, Goolam Russool, .. 4th | |
| 3d Company 3d Batn. Golz. Horse and Mule Batty. | 1 | Also a pair of State Drums. | | |
| C. Co. Madras Sappers and Miners, .............. | 1 | Standard, ............... | Captain Henderson, ........ | This is a sacred Standard, with a hand instead of a spear blade at the top. |
| 1st Grenadier Regt. N. I., | 1 | Cloth torn away, | | |
| 25th Regiment N. I., .... | 3 | Standards, ............... | Grenadier Company. | |
| | 1 | Ditto, ................... | 3d Company. | |
| 22d H. M. Regiment, .... | 1 | 1 Standard, pierced with 20 bullets. | | |
| Scinde Irregular Horse, .. | 1 | Dark green, .......... | Nusseer Khan's own Standard, with his name written on it. | |

Examined.

(Signed) H. J. Pelly, *Lieut. Actg. Asst. Adjt. Genl.* (Signed) C. J. Napier, *Major General.*

*Return of Ordnance taken from the Enemy in the action near Hyderabad, on the 17th of February, and on the arrival of the force at Hyderabad, on the 20th February, 1843.*

| No. | Nature of Ordnance. | Diameter of Bore. | | Length of Piece. | | Weight of Piece. | | | Thickness at Muzzle. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Inches. | Tenths. | Feet. | Inches. | Cwt. | Qrs. | lbs. | Inches. | Tenths. | | |
| 1 | Iron, ............ | 4 | ........ | 7 | ........ | ...... | .... | .... | 2 | 4 | | Taken in action. |
| 2 | Brass, ............ | 4 | ........ | 7 | 10 | 17 | 3 | 19 | 3 | 3 | | |
| 3 | Iron, ............ | 1 | 3 | 2 | 11½ | 2 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 9 | Date 1796, marked upon gun, ............ | |
| 4 | Iron, ............ | 3 | 9 | 3 | 10½ | ...... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | | |
| 5 | Iron, ............ | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | ...... | .... | .... | 1 | 6 | | |
| 6 | Iron, ............ | 2 | 9 | 3 | 11 | ...... | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | | |
| 7 | Iron, ............ | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 4-10 | ...... | .... | .... | 3 | ....... | Dismounted by our fire, ............ | |
| 8 | Brass, ............ | 1 | 7 | 2 | 10 2-10 | ...... | .... | .... | 1 | 8 | | |
| 9 | Brass, ............ | 1 | 6 | 2 | 11 2-10 | ...... | .... | .... | 1 | 8 | | |
| 10 | Brass, ............ | 1 | 6 | 2 | 11 5-10 | ...... | .... | .... | 1 | 6 | | |
| 11 | Iron, ............ | 2 | 9 | 2 | 11 6-10 | ...... | .... | .... | 2 | 7 | Gun marked with a crown, ............ | |
| 12 | Brass, ............ | 2 | 1 | 2 | 9 5-10 | ...... | .... | .... | 2 | 5 | | |
| 13 | Iron, ............ | 3 | 1 | 3 | 6 | ...... | .... | .... | 2 | ....... | Dismounted by our fire, ............ | |
| 14 | Brass, ............ | 1 | 7 | 2 | 11 4-10 | ...... | .... | .... | 1 | 6 | | |
| 15 | Brass, ............ | 5 | 5 | 9 | 1½ | 44 | .... | 24 | 4 | 5 | | Taken at Hyderabad. |
| 16 | Brass, ............ | 4 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 29 | 1 | 26 | 4 | 7 | | |
| 17 | Brass, ............ | 1 | 7 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | | |
| 18 | Iron, ............ | 4 | ........ | 6 | 4 | ...... | .... | .... | 2 | 4 | One Trunnion broken, ............ | |
| 19 | Brass, ............ | 1 | 7 | 2 | 11 | 1 | .... | 6 | 1 | 7 | | |
| 20 | Iron, ............ | 2 | 2 | 3 | 9 5-10 | ...... | .... | .... | 2 | ....... | | |
| 21 | Iron, ............ | 4 | ........ | 6 | 4 | ...... | .... | .... | 1 | 5 | | |
| 22 | Brass Mortar, .... | 12 | ........ | 2 | 10 8-10 | ...... | .... | .... | 2 | 8 | Diameter of chamber 4 inches and 9-tenths, depth 1 foot 3 inches, ............ | |
| 23 | Iron, ............ | 4 | ........ | 5 | 9 | ...... | .... | .... | 1 | 9 | | |
| 24 | Iron, ............ | 2 | 5 | 3 | 11 | ...... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | | |
| 25 | Brass, ............ | 1 | 8 | 6 | 6½ | ...... | .... | .... | 3 | 7 | Vent on the right of the gun, ............ | |
| 26 | Brass, ............ | 2 | 5 | 3 | 11½ | ...... | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | | |
| 27 | On board steamer, nature and dimensions unknown. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | " " " | " | " | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | " " " | " | " | | | | | | | | | |

A quantity of ammunition of different kinds was also taken. The whole of the carriages of these guns were in such a state as to render them useless.

(Signed) JOHN LLOYD, *Major,*
*Commanding Artillery, Scinde.*

From Major J. OUTRAM, *Commissioner,*
To Major General Sir C. J. NAPIER, K. C. B.,
*Commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan.*

On board the *Planet* Steamer, 15 miles above Hyderabad, 6 P. M., 15*th February*, 1843.

SIR,—My despatches of the last few days will have led you to expect that my earnest endeavours to effect an amicable arrangement with the Ameers of Scinde would fail, and it is with much regret I have now to report, that their Highnesses have commenced hostilities by attacking my residence this morning; which after four hours' most gallant defence by my honorary escort, the light company of Her Majesty's 22d regiment, commanded by Captain Conway, I was compelled to evacuate in consequence of our ammunition running short.

At 9 A. M. this morning a dense body of cavalry and infantry* took post on three sides of the Agency compound (the fourth being defended by the *Planet* steamer about 500 yards distant) in the gardens and houses which immediately command the enclosure, and which it was impossible to hold with our limited numbers, a hot fire was opened by the enemy and continued incessantly for four hours, but all their attempts to enter the Agency enclosure, although merely surrounded by a wall, varying from 4 to 5 feet high, were frustrated by Captain Conway's able distribution of his small band, and the admirable conduct of every individual soldier composing it under the gallant example of their commanding officer and his subalterns Lieutenant Harding and Ensign Pennefather, H. M. 22nd regiment, also Captains Green of the 21st regiment native infantry and Wells of the 15th regiment who volunteered their services, to each of whom was assigned the charge of a separate quarter, also to your A. D. C., Captain Brown, Bengal Engineers, who carried my orders to the steamer and assisted in working her guns and directing her flanking fire. Our ammunition being limited to 40 rounds per man, the officers directed their whole attention to reserving their fire, and keeping their men close under cover, never showing themselves or returning a shot, except when the enemy attempted to rush, or showed themselves in great numbers, consequently great execution was done with trifling expenditure of ammunition and with little loss. Our hope of receiving a reinforcement, and a supply of ammunition by the *Satellite* steamer (hourly expected) being disappointed, on the arrival of that vessel, without either shortly after the commencement of the attack, it was decided at 12 A. M. after being three hours under fire, to retire to the Steamer, while still we had sufficient ammunition left to fight the vessel up the river. Accordingly I requested Captain Conway to keep the enemy at bay, for one hour, while the property was removed; for which that time was ample, could the Camp followers be induced to exert themselves; after delivering their first loads on board, however, they were so terrified at the enemy's cross fire on the clear space between the compound and the vessel, that none could be persuaded to return except a few of the officer's servants, with whose assistance but little could be removed during the limited time we could afford, consequently much had to be abandoned, and I am sorry to find that the loss chiefly fell upon the officers and men who were too much occupied in keeping off the enemy, to be able to attend to their own interests. Accordingly after the expiration of another hour (during which the enemy despairing of otherwise effecting their object, had brought up 6 guns to bear upon us,) we took measures to evacuate the Agency. Capt. Conway called in his posts, and all being united, retired in a body, covered by a few skirmishers, as deliberately as on parade, (carrying off our slain and wounded) which, and the fire from the steam boats deterred the enemy from pressing us as they might have done. All being embarked, I then directed Mr. Acting Commander Miller, commanding the *Satellite* steamer, to proceed with his vessel to the wood station, three miles up the river on the opposite bank, to secure a sufficiency of fuel for our purposes ere it should be destroyed by the enemy, while I remained with the *Planet* to take off the barge that was moored to the shore. This being a work of some time, during which a hot fire was opened on the vessel from three guns which the enemy brought to bear on her, beside small arms, and requiring much personal exposure of the crew (especially of Mr. Cole, the Commander of the vessel.) I deem it my duty to bring to your favourable notice their zealous exertions on the occasion, and also to express my obligations to Messrs. Miller and Cole, for the flanking fire they maintained on the enemy during their attack on the Agency, and for their support during the retirements and embarkation of the troops. The *Satellite* was also exposed to three guns in her progress up to the woods and station, one of which she dismounted by her fire. The vessels were followed by large bodies of the enemy for about three miles, occasionally opening their guns upon us to no purpose; since then we have pursued our voyage up the Indus about fifteen miles without molestation; and purpose to-morrow morning anchoring off Muttarie, where I expect to find your camp. Our casualties amount to two men of H. M. 22d regiment, and one camp follower killed; and Mr. Conductor Kiely, Mr. Carlisle, Agency clerk, two of the steamer's crew, four of H. M. 22d regiment, and two camp followers wounded, and four camp followers missing.

Total, three killed, ten wounded, and four missing.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. OUTRAM, *Commissioner.*
(True Copy,)
(Signed) J. OUTRAM, *Commissioner.*

* Ascertained after the action on the 17th, to have amounted to 8,000 men, under the command of Meer Shahdad Khan (one of the principal Ameers), his cousin Meer Mahomed Khan Nawab Ahmed Khan Lugarrie, and many principal chiefs. It was also ascertained that the enemy lost upwards of 60 killed and more wounded in the affair—among the latter Meer Mahomed Khan.

*Return of Men killed and wounded at Hyderabad on the 15th February*, 1843.

Killed 2 Privates; Wounded 4 Privates, 1 Conductor, 1 European Writer and 2 Native Followers; Missing 3 Native Followers.

*Names of men killed H. M. 22d Regt.*—Private George Guthrie and Lance Corporal F. Guhn.

*Names of men wounded.*—Conductor Kiely, Mr. Carlisle, European Writer, Privates Edward Boyle, Richard Bowles, John Davis and John Morris, H. M. 22d Regt. Lascars Elleppa Nursoo and Mahomet; Officer's servants 3 dhobeys missing.

1 Seaman and I Lascar wounded on board the *Satellite.*
(Signed) J. O.
(Signed) T. S. CONWAY, *Captain, 22d Regt.*
*Commanding Detachment.*

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KISHNAGHUR RELIEF FUND.

In submitting the subjoined Statement for the information of the public, and especially of those friends who have so kindly supported the Kishnaghur Relief Fund, the Secretary begs to offer his warmest thanks for the aid already obtained, and performs a pleasing duty in being able to assure them that the fund has been the means of alleviating much misery, under the Superintendence of the Reverend Missionaries in the district, during periods of inundation and epidemic sickness; and has afforded comfortable subsistence to many families who without it would doubtless have been reduced to distitution. In the name of the Committee, the Secretary earnestly solicits a continuation of public support to enable him to carry out future plans of pecuniary relief, and will most thankfully receive the smallest donations which the friends of the Relief Fund may be pleased to entrust to his care for transmission to the Missionaries.

*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Kishnaghur Relief Fund.*

| 1842. | | *(Donations received.)* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 22. | Mrs. Boyes, ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| —— | 24. | Rev. Mr. Pratt, ... ... ... | 16 | 0 |
| Feb. | 1. | C. W. Brietzcke, Esq. ... ... | 16 | 0 |
| —— | 14. | M. Macleod, Esq. ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| —— | 15. | E. Currie, Esq. ... ... .. ... | 16 | 0 |
| —— | 18. | J. A. F. Hawkins, Esq. ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| —— | 21. | Captain J. Roxburgh, ... ... | 16 | 0 |
| —— | 24. | J. Jackson, Esq. ... ... ... | 20 | 0 |
| —— | 28. | Bishop of Calcutta, ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| March | 1. | Mr. T. Marshall, ... ... ... | 20 | 0 |
| —— | 4. | C. J. Richards, Esq. .. .. | 15 | 0 |
| —— | 7. | A. D. Rice, Esq. ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| —— | 9. | Mrs. Ellerton, ... ... ... ... | 4 | 0 |
| —— | 15. | E. L. Warner, Esq.... ... ... | 25 | 0 |
| —— | 17. | T. Kelsall, Esq. ... ... ... | 16 | 0 |
| —— | 22. | J. W. Alexander, Esq. .. .. | 20 | 0 |
| —— | 29. | H. B. Henderson, Esq. .. .. | 10 | 0 |
| —— | " | Colin Campbell, Esq. ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| May | 26. | Mr. H. Cook, ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| July | 20. | C. Tucker, Esq. ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| —— | 21. | W. F. Fergusson, Esq. .. ... | 32 | 0 |
| —— | " | C. J. Richards, Esq. ... ... | 15 | 0 |
| Aug. | 6. | Rev. Mr. Pratt, ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Oct. | 22. | Captain G. T. Marshall, .. .. | 5 | 0 |
| —— | 26. | Messrs. Wallis and Co. .. .. | 16 | 0 |
| —— | " | E. Currie, Esq. .. .. ... ... | 25 | 0 |
| Nov. | 17. | J. Lowis, Esq. .. .. .. | 20 | 0 |
| —— | 22. | Rev. H. S. Fisher, .. ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| —— | " | Mr. B. W. Lazarus, ... ... | 3 | 0 |
| 1843. | | | | |
| Jan. | 4. | C. J. Richards, Esq. ... ... | 20 | 0 |
| —— | " | C. W. Brietzcke, Esq. .. .. | 16 | 0 |
| —— | 17. | J. M. Vos, Esq. ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| —— | 18. | T. B. Swinhoe, Esq. ... ... | 16 | 0 |
| Feb. | 20. | J. W. Alexander, Esq. .. .. | 100 | 0 |
| —— | 22. | H. Chapman, Esq. .. .. .. | 20 | 0 |
| | | *Co's. Rs.* | 722 | 0 |

| 1842. | | *(Remittances made.)* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. | 23. | To the Rev. Mr. Deerr, .. | 50 | 0 |
| —— | " | To the Rev. Mr. Alexander, .. | 50 | 0 |
| March | 20. | To Mr. Deerr, .. .. .. | 50 | 0 |
| —— | " | To Mr. Alexander, ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Apl. | 18. | To Mr. Deerr, ... ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| —— | " | To Mr. Alexander, ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| July | 21. | To Ditto, .. .. .. .. .. | 50 | 0 |
| —— | 23. | To Ditto, .. ... ... ... | 32 | 0 |
| Nov. | 8. | To Ditto, .. .. .. .. .. | 25 | 0 |
| —— | " | To Mr. Deerr, ... ... ... | 25 | 0 |
| —— | " | To Mr. Lipp, .. .. .. .. | 25 | 0 |
| Nov. | 8. | To Mr. Kruckeberg, .. .. | 25 | 0 |
| —— | " | To Mr. Krauss, ... ... ... | 25 | 0 |
| —— | " | To Mr. Blumhardt, .. .. | 25 | 0 |
| Feb. | 21. | To Mr. Alexander, .. .. | 25 | 0 |
| —— | 14. | To Mr. Kruckeberg, ... ... | 25 | 0 |
| March | 4. | To Mr. Lipp, ... ... ... ... | 25 | 0 |
| —— | " | To Mr. Blumhardt, .. .. | 25 | 0 |
| —— | 7. | To Mr. Krauss, .. .. .. | 25 | 0 |
| | | *Co's. Rs.* | [illegible] | [illegible] |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Donations, ... ... ... | 722 | 0 |
| Total Remittances, .. .. | 657 | 0 |
| Balance in hand, *Co's. Rs.* | 65 | 0 |

C. W. BRIETZCKE,
*Secy. K. R. Fund.*

2, *Middleton Street,*
15*th March*, 1843.

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REPORT ON THE APPLICATION OF RAILWAY COMMUNICATION IN INDIA.

Having during my residence in England on Furlough paid particular attention to the subject of Railway communication, I have done so solely with a view of ascertaining whether this mode of transit can be adopted in India with any probability of success; and in committing to paper my views on the subject for submission to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company I have to state that I have only consulted authentic sources for the information obtained, and the statements of cost are taken from the most liberal estimates while the statements of traffic are under-rated if anything; but better information on this point can be acquired in India.

2. I have assumed that if a Railway is constructed, it will be done in the most efficient manner, capable of transporting the whole traffic of the country which I think I shall be able to shew it can do as cheap as the present water communication.

3. The line along which I would propose to construct a Railway would be, the present water communication from Calcutta to the Upper Provinces, starting from Calcutta and proceeding along the left bank of the River Hooghly through Barrackpore, Kishennuggar, Moorshedabad, thus passing through a rich silk and indigo District; from Moorshedabad the line would proceed still along the left bank of the River Hooghly here called the Bhaugaretty to Jungypore, at or near which it would cross the Bhaugaretty, and thence pursuing the track of what is called the old road to Benares, would arrive at Rajhmal having continued to pass through a District productive of Silk and Indigo; from Rajhmal the line would proceed along the foot of the Rajhmal Hills through Sielygully to Bhaulpore and thence on through Monghyr and the Behar District to Patna, Districts productive of Indigo, Opium, Sugar, Saltpetre, &c. besides supplying Calcutta with grain and sheep; from Patna continuing on the south or right bank of the Ganges the line would cross the River Soane, pass through the Districts of Arrah and Buxar, and then crossing the Ganges a little below Benares would arrive at that important city; from which it would continue along the north or left bank of the Ganges till it again crossed the River at Allahabad from which the line might proceed higher or not through the centre of the Dooab.

4. It may be said that a water communication already exists, but it will be found that all the successful railways in England are on those lines where communication existed before, and as a proof that the water communication is not sufficient, it is only necessary to refer to the project for a canal from the Ganges at Rajhmal to the River Hooghly already surveyed and estimated for.

5. Branches might be advantageously made from several points, as found necessary; one from a little below Kishennuggur to proceed across the River Hooghly into the Burdwan coal District, another from near Benares to the large commercial Town of Mirzapore.

6. The above is, of course only a general idea of what the line would be, for until the country is accurately examined and surveyed with a view to lay out a line of communication it would be ridiculous to attempt to lay down the exact course the line would take.

7. That this line of country affords every facility for forming a Railway will, I think, be allowed by every one acquainted with it. It is only necessary to state that from Calcutta to Rajhmal a distance of 200 miles it passes through the Delta of the Ganges, and that in the survey undertaken under the superintendance of General Macleod and Major Forbes, with a view to construct a canal from Rajhmal to the Hooghly River, it was ascertained that the fall in the distance of 120 miles proposed for the canal was only 30 feet, as will be seen in the Report by those Officers of the 15th February 1841; and as there are no difficulties in the way of high lands for the canal to contend with, none need be anticipated for a line of railroad; from Rajhmal along the Banks of the Ganges, with the exception of one point where a [illegible] from the *Rajhmal Hills* extends into the [illegible] at Sielygully, no difficulty occurs; indeed the only engineering difficulties at all would be the passage of the rivers, and these I trust would [illegible] shewn not to be insurmountable, for it has already been proposed to build bridges over the rivers Jumna and Ganges at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad and Benares; and plans and estimates for a masonry bridge across the Jumna at Delhi were in preparation when I was at that station; besides the bridges could be built of sufficient width to allow of the construction of another road along side the portion marked off for the rails, for the passage of the ordinary traffic of the country.

8. In estimating the expense, I would premise that I have calculated on laying down a double line of the best and strongest construction capable of carrying the heaviest loads of merchandize, as from this the returns are chiefly expected.

9. In the anylysis made of the expenditure on the different lines of railways in England, it will be found that the expenses are divided under the different heads of

1. Parliamentary Expenses.
2. Land and Compensation.
3. Works.
4. Permanent way (timber, rails, &c.)
5. Engineering and Surveying.
6. Law charges—conveyancing—Landvaluers.
7. Stamps for debentures.
8. Office expenses, Direction salaries, &c.

Now in constructing a railway in India, items Nos. 1, 6, 7 and 8 may be entirely struck out, No. 2 would be very little, and we should have to consider first No. 3, viz. works, which means all the earth work and bridges, and fencing on each side of the line; and this as regards expense can have no comparison with any line in England; the earthwork in the line proposed would be very little and I think, I may safely say, that the earthwork and ballasting for the rails, will be much the same as the construction of the grand trunk road in India, which consists of an earthen road 30 feet wide on an average 3 feet high. with a portion 16 feet wide metalled, the metalling being one foot deep; the cost of the trunk road including the small bridges, but exclusive of the bridges over the large rivers and Engineer Officers' salaries, is under 2500 Rupees a mile; the fencing, which must be strong enough to keep out cattle, will cost 1000 Rupees a mile. The large bridges will be a heavy item which cannot be estimated without a proper survey of the line, but if laid down at 2500 a mile, will I think include every large bridge required over the Ganges, Soane and all smaller rivers —making altogether 6,000 rupees a mile for works.

10. The permanent way, meaning the sleepers and rails, cannot be estimated to be done cheaper in India than in England. The sleepers will require to be kyanised (but if kyanising is not found to resist the while ants, it will be necessary to use stone blocks, or perhaps to use Reynolds cast Iron sleeper) and their cost will be two rupees each, and as 3520 are required in a mile of double line, the cost of these will be 7040 rupees a mile; the rails should be of the full weight of 65lbs. to the yard, and the cost will be £12 or 120 rupees a ton, making 24,000 rupees a mile; then the chairs, pins, and wedges for fastening down the rails, and labour in doing so, about 6600 rupees a mile, making a total of 37,640 rupees a mile.

11. The remaining item of Engineering and Surveying, would be very small and might be put down as 360 rupees a mile, thus making for the total cost of the Railway.

| | |
|---|---|
| Work, ................ | 6000 rupees a mile. |
| Permanent way,......... | 37,640 |
| Engineering & Surveying, | 360 |
| Total ........ | 44,000 Rs. a mile. |

12. Before considering the returns, perhaps it will be as well to see at what rate goods and passengers can be conveyed. The principal Railways in England may be safely consulted for the cost of conveyance, and in referring to the statements of the London and Birmingham, and Great Western Railways, for the half year ending December 1841, it will be seen that the expenditure is about 36 per cent (viz. London and Birmingham 35, Great Western 37,) on the receipts, but this includes milage duty, rates and taxes, amounting to 55 per cent. so that the actual expences for Locomotion establishments and maintenance of way may be said to be 30 per cent on the receipts, and as the charges are limited to 2d. a mile a passenger and 2d. a mile a ton for goods; it may be assumed that to cover the charges that would be applicable to India, where fuel is cheaper and many goods would be conveyed several hundred miles without packing or unpacking, a material item in the cost; 30 per cent of 2d. or 0·6 of a penny a mile per ton a passenger would pay the current expenses after the line was complete, and any charge above this would go to repay the capital expended. Therefore *if a charge of a penny a mile per ton of goods* or per passenger be taken as the sum to be charged, it will leave 40 per cent. of the receipts for the payment of interest on the capital expended.

13. The present cost of conveyance of goods in India way be stated as follows; a four bullock hackery is loaded by the Commissariat with 30 maunds, and travels on an average 12 miles a day, its hire being 1 Rupee a day—this is 30 maunds at 80lbs. a maund equal 1 ton 1 cwt. 48lbs. carried 12 miles for 2*s*. or 24 pence = 1*d*.808 a mile a ton, so there can be little doubt but that a charge of 1*d*. a mile a ton would bring all goods now conveyed by land, to the railway.

14. The Iron Steamers on the Ganges charge 1½ rupee a cubic foot from Calcutta to Allahabad, which at 50 cubic feet a ton is 75 Rupees, or £7-10 a ton, the distance being about 500 miles in a direct, or 600 miles in the course to be taken by the proposed line of railway would give at the latter distance 3*d*. a ton a mile. All goods now conveyed by these vessels would therefore naturally come to the Railway.

15. In the Commissary General's letter to Capt. Johnson, Superintendent of Steamers in Bengal, appended to Captain Johnson's Report on the Iron Steamers and Flats on the Ganges the cost of conveyance by country boats is given; to Allahabad for instance in the favourable season of the year for boats going up the river the charges are stated as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A 600 maund boat to Allahabad hire for 2½ months, ...... Rupees, | 122 | 8 | 0 |
| 1 Peon for Ditto, ............... | 12 | 8 | 0 |
| | 135 | 0 | 0 |

which taking the distance as before at 600 miles, and 28 maunds to a ton (the maund being equal to 80lbs.) will give 0.252*d*. a mile a ton, a sum considerably less than what the railway must charge, but all goods going by boats on the Ganges are liable to loss from wrecks and damage from leakage, which they would not be by the railway, and the Insurance to cover these risks is very high—to Allahabad for instance the rate is I believe as high as 5 per cent.; consequently the cost of transporting goods by water is considerably increased by the Insurance. If for instance the value of the articles conveyed be 12 Rupees a maund, and this value will include cotton, sugar and wool, the insurance on a 600 maunds boats of such goods at 5 per cent. would be $\frac{5}{100}$ + 600 × 12 = 360 Rupees, which being added to the freight above stated, viz. 135, would give 495 Rupees for the actual cost of conveying 600 maunds of goods of the value of 12 Rupees a maund 600 miles equal to 0.925*d*. a ton, a mile; so I think it may be concluded, considering the quickness of transit, that all goods above the value of 12 Rupees a maund, and this includes sugar and cotton, would be conveyed by railway in preference to country boats.

16. With regard to passengers the only means of conveyance now are by dak (travelling in a palanquin) at a charge of half a rupee or 1 shilling a mile; or proceeding by the flats tugged by the Iron Steamers up the Ganges to Allahabad, at a charge of 200 rupees the trip with the privilege of taking one servant, or creeping up in a country at about the same charge but a longer time, so there is little doubt but that all passengers who now use these means of conveyance would come to this channel of communication

17. It may be as well to shew the cost of conveying troops by water, assuming that a detachment of European troops are proceeding by water from Calcutta to Allahabad we have as given above the cost of a 600 maund boat for the trip, 135 rupees, and as each European (vide pay and audit regulations, page 88,) is allowed 50 maunds tonnage, such a boat would convey 12 men; supposing the detachment to consist of 300 men, it would require 25 such boats—besides boat allowance to the Officers in charge of such a detachment the number of which (vide pay and audit regulations, page 72,) would be 1 Field Officer, 3 Captains, and 10 Subalterns, and a Surgeon. The cost then of a detachment of 300 men proceeding by water to Allahabad would be as follows.

| | |
|---|---|
| Boat Allowance to 1 Field Officer (say a Major) for 2½ months at 360 .... ... .. | 900 |
| Boat allowance to 3 Captains for 2½ months at 180 ... .. ... .. .. .. | 1350 |
| Do. Do. 10 Subalterns at 100 | 2500 |
| Do. Do. 1 Surgeon at 180 | 450 |
| 25 600 maund boats for men, ... .. .. | 3375 |
| Rupees | 8575 |

and if to this is added, the boats for the accommodation of the sick, row boats, and storeboat, the amount will be considerably increased, without taking into consideration the extra establishments proceeding with such a detachment, whereas the cost of conveying such a detachment by the *Railway at a penny a head a mile for 600 miles would only be £750 or 7500 rupees.*

18. The cost of extra establishments with European Troops marching, I cannot so accurately state, but it will be found I think to exceed the cost at which they could be transported by railway.

19. The cost of the construction of the Railway having been estimated as above at 44,000 rupees a mile, or allowing for contingencies, &c, 50,000 a mile, to give a return of 5 per cent. on the capital expended would require a sufficient number of passengers and quantity of goods to yield a profit equal to 2500 rupees a mile a year; then saying that the charge of one penny a mile a ton or passenger would yield 40 per cent. as shewn in para. 18 towards payment of capital, after the payment of current expenses, it would require such a number of tons of goods or passengers as there are 2-5 or 40 per cent. of a penny, in 2500 rupees, which will be taking the rupee at 2s. or 24 pence 2500 × 24 ÷ 5 = 150,000.

20. In the Report on the Rajmhal canal by Major General Macleod and Major Forbes, dated 15th February 1841, it is stated in paragraph 47 "that the receipts of toll for one year on the Nuddeah Rivers at the rate of one rupee, per 100 maunds amounted to 150,000 rupees, and this whilst two of the Rivers were only passable for dinghees (the smallest description of boats and the third was only navigable for the smaller description of cargo boats" thus shewing that (the ton being equal to 28 maunds) 160,000 + 100 ÷ 28 = 5,35,714 tons passed along a portion of the proposed line, and this was only a part of the traffic on the Ganges as none but small boats could pass through these Rivers.

21. In the Parliamentary paper entitled "Report on India produce, ordered to be printed on the 21st July 1840," the following are the quantities of the principal articles exported from Calcutta annually, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton, .... | 3,00,000 Maunds. |
| Grain, .... | 20,00,000 |
| Indigo, .... | 100,000 |
| Sugar, .... | 8,00,000 |
| Saltpetre, .. | 5,00,000 |
| Opium, .... | 60,000 |
| Silk, ...... | 14,000 |
| Silk and Cotton pieces | 300,000 |
| | 100,000 |
| | 4,174,000 maunds which at 28 |

Maunds to a ton will equal 150,000 tons. Again there are the imports and internal traffic of which I have at present no means of making a correct estimate.

22. The quantity of salt sold in Calcutta averages 4,500,000 maunds as stated in the "Report on Salt ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 2nd August 1836," and a considerable portion of this proceeds up the country and would pay the expense of Railway carriage as it is very liable to damage from leakage in water carriage.

23. The number of travellers I have no means of estimating beyond the Europeans, who form such a small portion of the community; and therefore will not attempt to shew what the returns would be from this source without further information on the subject.

24. I trust that in the above I have shewn the feasibility of constructing a railway in India with the probability of its amply repaying the expense of construction, and should the Honourable Court think fit to direct further enquiry to be made in India on the subject, and a survey of the country to be undertaken to ascertain the best course for such a communication as well as to prepare estimates of the cost, I would beg to offer my services for the duty in case they are not required in the Military line on my return to India, and would be happy at once to submit an estimate of probable expense of such a survey and enquiry.

### COLONEL STODDART AND CAPT. CONOLLY.

The sad fate of Colonel Stoddart and Capt. Conolly has been made the theme of several paragraphs in the papers lately, and we are very much obliged to a friend (lately a Captive himself) for the following particulars relating to the unfortunates. Government either at home or abroad have no reason to pride themselves upon their conduct in this sad affair. Even whilst we write and when a portion of the following relation is in type, a gleam of hope arises from letters received by some Moollahs from their Gomastas at Bokhara stating both parties to be alive, though still in confinement, no date is however given to the letter and as there are circumstances connected with the property of the parties that would render it the interest of the others to persuade the relatives of the unfortunates that they are still alive, we fear that Sir John McNeil's letter to our Government must contain the truth. Fervently do we hope that the latter tale is a correct one, but we will give our correspondent's communication.

"As I have observed no mention in your paper of the sad intelligence lately received in an official form, by the Governor General, from Sir John McNeil, regarding our unfortunate countrymen, Charles Stoddart and Arthur Conolly, the following brief details may not be unacceptable to your readers. After a protracted confinement in a loathsome dungeon had so seriously impaired their health as to render their speedy dissolution nearly certain, it seems they were led out for execution before the assembled populace of Bokhara. They were then offered their lives on condition of embracing the Mahomedan faith. This they nobly refused to do, and were immediately beheaded, preferring rather to die as martyrs than to live as renegades. I knew them both intimately, and they were men whom to know was to admire, to honor, and to love. Of the many valuable lives, which have fallen a sacrifice to our ill-advised Affghan policy, I know of none that may be more truly characterized as a public loss.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Stoddart distinguished himself at the very outset of life by his extraordinary attainments at Sandhurst, where he carried off the first prizes in every department of knowledge and science studied at that institution, and, as the highest reward the Government could bestow, he was honoured with a commission in the Royal Staff corps. After serving with considerable distinction in various parts of the globe, he was selected to accompany Colonel Chesney's expedition to the Euphrates, the result of which is already well known. Shortly after his return to England he was attached to the suite of the British Embassador about to sail for Persia, as Secretary of Legation. In Persia by his mental acquirements, his nobility of soul, his generous chivalry, aided by his commanding stature and soldierly bearing, he speedily won the esteem and regard of the King and people, and, with a view to placing before the aspiring young Monarch some bright exemplars for imitation, he laboriously translated into the Persian language the lives of many of the most eminent public characters in ancient and modern times. On the invasion of Affghanistan by our army he was dispatched by Sir John McNeil on a mission to the Court of Bokhara, the principal object of which was to negociate for the liberation of any Russian slaves that might be there lingering out a wearisome existence.

This was indeed an employment well suited to one of his benevolent enthusiasm of character, and, regardless of all personal risks, he faithfully pleaded the cause of human suffering in the very presence of the tyrannical despot of the modern Bactria. The result was disastrous to himself and useless to the victims whose cause he advocated. All attempts at reasoning, apart from any appeal to self interest, was utterly thrown away upon a monster whose mind was debased to a level with the brutes by habits of debauchery too gross and degarding to be named to Christian ears. Many days had not elapsed ere poor Stoddart's independent bearing having wounded the barbarian's pride, he was suddenly seized and consigned to a dark disgusting den, filled with vermin, filth and noxious reptiles, where besides suffering grievous bodily torments he was exposed to every species of insult and disgrace from the bigotted populace. It may not be generally known that Mahomed Ukbur Khan was for many days a tenant of the same prison with him, but managed to effect his escape. He always spoke of Stoddart in terms of high admiration, and I really believe felt for him a genuine attachment.

At length, a grave having been dug, Stoddart was placed within it and told that his choice lay between being immediately buried alive or pronouncing the *Kulima-i-Shuhadut*, or Mahomedan creed, adopting thenceforth the laws of Islam for those of Christ. Weakened by long fasting and the sufferings he had undergone, and naturally shrinking from so horrible an alternative as that placed before him, let not us, his fellow Christians, who have never ourselves been called upon to endure so trying an ordeal, be too ready to condemn our gallant countryman if, for once, the love of life prevailed, and his strong mind gave way in circumstances where perhaps few would have been found to hesitate for a moment. His life was spared, and, having been clothed in a dress of honour, he was at once advanced by the fickle tyrant to a post of dignity and confidence. But, like the venerable Cranmer, after a similar act of temporary weakness, his life was embittered by remorse for what so many would deem a venial offence, but which his well tutored mind, weighing the act in the scales of eternity, viewed in a far different aspect; and it has been seen how, at a subsequent period, when again called upon to choose between life and death, he held fast his profession, and enrolled his name in the noble army of Christian martyrs.

On my arrival at Cabul in April 1841, I opened a *correspondence* with this friend of my early days, and received from him a reply, which, for depth of feeling, manliness of sentiment, and liveliness of wit and fancy. was eminently characteristic of the writer's mind. At that time he was living in tolerable comfort, being in high favour with the king, who had even consented to his leaving the country. Of this he assured me it was his intention to avail himself shortly; his sole object in delaying his departure for a single day, being to forward the views of the British Government by acquiring valuable information, and extending the influence of our name. Hopes, alas! never to be realized. On the news of the Cabul insurrection, and the successes of the Affghan rebels reaching the king, Mahomedan bigotry at once prevailed over every other feeling, and poor Stoddart was a second time consigned to a miserable dungeon.

Let me now turn to Arthur Conolly. This officer's name has already become famous throughout the civilized world from his most interesting personal narrative of an overland journey to India via Russia, Persia, and Affghanistan. The same spirit of enterprize which he then exhibited in so favourable a light, animated and influenced him to the last. The situation of Political Assistant to his illustrious relative, Sir Wm. Macnaghten, opened a fine field for his ambition, which, tempered as it was by a generous spirit of universal benevolence, continually prompted him to devise schemes for the moral amelioration of Toorkistan, into which country he was sent on a mission, and whence he, from time to time, forwarded to Government most valuable and interesting information, illustrative of the manners, laws, and customs of the people, which, it is to be hoped, will ere long be laid before the public.

He was diligently pursuing his investigation in the country of Kokan when he received a flattering invitation from the king of Bokhara to visit his capital, to be present at a feast. Ignorant of the unfavourable turn in our affairs at Cabul, and anxious, of all things, to have a personal interview with Col. Stoddart, with whom he had been long in constant correspondence, he accepted an invitation which seemed so complimentary to our nation, and little suspecting the black treachery that lurked beneath the surface. No sooner had he entered the Bokhara territory than he was seized and thrust into the dismal cell, of which poor Stoddart was a forlorn occupant. Well was it for Arthur Conolly that he had long accustomed his mind to lean for support on the never-failing prop of Christian faith in every exigency. Well was it for Stoddart, that in the hour of his greatest need, a friend should, in so unlooked for a manner, have been raised up to sustain his drooping spirit, and animate him afresh for the fearful conflict between human frailty and Christian duty. That these two brethren in adversity, were a mutual support and comfort to each other in circumstances of extraordinary suffering, was apparent from the two letters received at Cabul in the summer of 1842, by John Conolly, (then a hostage in the house of Nuwab Zeman Khan,) from his brother Arthur, which the latter had prevailed on one of his keepers to forward. In the first letter he mentioned that Stoddart and himself had then been eighty days without change of raiment, in the heated and deadly atmosphere of a small dark den that teemed with vermin. In his second and last letter they had been one hundred and twenty days in a similar state. Stoddart, the noble and manly Stoddart, was described as wasted to a skeleton, his body almost naked and covered with sores, into which he was perpetually digging his long overgrown nails for relief against the noxious vermin that were literally *gnawing* his raw sides. They had both just risen from their knees, having committed their souls to God in the full expectation, that a very short time would probably terminate their sufferings. Shortly after General Pollock's arrival at Cabul, reports were rife that Conolly had died a natural death; but this is now contradicted by the recent account received from Sir John McNeil, by which it would appear that a more honourable fate was reserved for these two intrepid sons of Britain, even that of sealing their testimony to the Christian faith, in the very stronghold of Mahomed, with their own blood. As Christians we have grounds for thankfulness that the honour of our religion has been thus upheld by two such worthy voteries; but, as Englishmen, how humiliating that a petty barbarian of Central Asia should thus presume to set at naught our power—that *he* should triumph unpunished—that *they* should perish unavenged!"—*Delhi Gazette, March* 8.

## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

THE SCOTTISH CHURCH.—The Patron and Presentee of the parish of Auchterarder have applied to the Court of Session, "to have it found and declared," that the minority of the Presbytery of Auchterarder, "who are willing to obey the law," may "legally and effectually" take Mr. Young on trial, and

"if qualified, admit and receive him to the benefice." The case came before the Lord Ordinary on the 6th of December, who gave it as his opinion, that "the conclusions of the action were well founded, and the decree, with expenses, ought to be pronounced in terms thereof." But, there being several new points involved in the action, His Lordship thought it advisable, in the circumstances, to report it to the Inner House. The Interlocutor is accompanied by an elaborate Note, in which the respective jurisdictions of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Courts are so clearly and forcibly stated, that it is impossible to resist the conclusion, that, if the claims to exclusive and spiritual jurisdiction now put forth by the Non intrusionists of the Church of Scotland, were granted, the civil and religious interests of the community would be seriously endangered.

The Defenders in the present case, it seems, whilst they deny that the Supreme Court of Scotland has any right to interpret the statutes touching ecclesiastical affairs, allege, that the Supreme Civil Courts of England possess that right solely because the King is the Head of the Church; while it is added, "that every such right of the Sovereign over the Scottish Church was cut off by statute, at the Revolution."

In reply to this, Lord Cunningham thus forcibly observes:—

"Now, whatever may be the difference between the constitution and the principles of the English and the Scottish Churches, the proposition that the English Civil Courts derive their power of expounding the statutes from the position of the Sovereign as Head of the Church, is a theory utterly at variance both with law and with history. The reverse is laid down by every authority of any value on the question. Mr. Hallam, in his 'Constitutional History of England,' adverts repeatedly to the subject; and he shows, with his usual accuracy, (vol. i. p. 440, 441,) that the clergy of England,' both before and after the Reformation, made different attempts to oust the jurisdiction of the temporal Courts, and to put themselves solely under the spiritual Courts, on this very ground, that the King was their Head, and, therefore, that the spiritual excluded the temporal Courts; but the Judges uniformly resisted that pretence; and, even when they were too subservient to the reigning Sovereign on other points, Mr. Hallam remarks, that they *earned some confidence and gratitude from the nation for their firmness in opposing every excess of power by the clergy*. They adhered rigidly, and in spite of the orders and intrigues of Cranmer in one era, and of Laud in another, to the great constitutional principle, that they were the legitimate expounders of the law."

There is much truth in these remarks; but, while we denounce the principle of exclusiveness and ascendancy, which the Non-intrusionists are seeking to establish in Scotland, we could wish to see the power of the Ecclesiastical Courts of England curtailed, and their jurisdiction "under the King as the Head of the Church on earth," limited to "proper spiritual causes," and pronounced more frequently than they are "within their statutory authority." The exclusive demands of the sister Establishment on the other side the Tweed, find but too much sympathy in the constitution of the Church of England; and, therefore, the less said on that topic the better.

But, arbitrary and oppressive as the Ecclesiastical Courts of the Church of England are, an obnoxious Presentee has a better chance of getting justice than he could have under Non-intrusion law in Scotland; for, says the Lord Ordinary:—

"If the English practice may be referred to, it is understood that any candidate for holy orders in England, when refused ordination by one Bishop, may apply to another, who is not precluded from giving ordination, if he find the candidate qualified. In other respects, ordination in England and Scotland are essentially different rites. In England, ordination is given by the Bishops as the successors, in an unbroken line of descent, from the Apostles; and a peculiar spiritual effect is supposed to attend ordination when received from Episcopal authority. The Presbyterians, however, disclaim that doctrine, and at first rejected even the simple ceremonial of the imposition of hands by the co-presbyters.—See 'First Book of Discipline,' chap. 4, § 10. No doubt, the 'Second Book of Discipline,' published in 1578, directed imposition of hands as a ceremony probably agreeable to the feelings of the people; but even that was repugnant to the earlier Presbyters, as Dr. M'Crie, in his 'Life of Knox,' informs us, that, 'in common with all the original Reformers, he (Knox) rejected the necessity of Episcopal ordination, as totally unauthorised by the laws of Christ; nor did he even regard the imposition of the hands of Presbyters as a rite essential to the validity of orders, or of necessary observance in all circumstances of the Church!'"

According to Drs. Cunningham and Candlish, there can be no collation without ordination; and ordination, being essentially a spiritual act, the Civil Courts dare not interfere with it. Hence, the spiritual independence of the Church! John Knox thought differently; and we agree with him; but Dr. Pusey and his quondam brethren of the "Reformed Catholic Church in Scotland," will sympathise with the new notions; and we may congratulate Dr. Chalmers on his Oxford allies. Denounce Puseyism as they may, the Non-intrusionists of Scotland are contending for principles that are viciously Popish at the core; and, bad as Romanism is, we would much rather have the Popery of the Church of Rome, in its voluntary isolation, than the Popery of Protestantism, fed and fostered by State support.

In the course of the Non-intrusion controversy, the appeals that have been made to the Great Head of the Church Universal, as pre-eminently *the* approver of the Non-intrusion movement, have been bold and reckless in the extreme. Lord Cunningham alludes to that topic; and the remarks of the Learned Judge upon the *Jus Divinum* pretensions of the Non-instrusionists, are exceedingly severe, but not more severe than just and seasonable.

"In so far, then, as the Established Church is connected with the State by special statute, it cannot, it is supposed, be maintained, that the Scottish Presbytery have any peculiar privilege interpretation of statutes, as the servants of the Divine Head of the Church. Although much declamation is sometimes resorted to in popular harangues on this subject, it is not distinctly asserted in the pleadings before the Court, that, because Our Saviour is the spiritual Head of the Kirk, their office-bearers have a peculiar gift of discovering mind of Christ in their interpretation of the mere statutes of the Legislature. Such a pretension could only rest on an assumption of infallibility or inspiration, and would open a door for the grossest imposture and deception. If admitted, it would be placing the Church again above the law, and depriving the country of one of the most valuable fruits of the Reformation. Dr. M'Crie, in his 'Life of Knox,' states, that the claim of the Catholic Church to have their sentences blindly enforced, whether legal or illegal, early attracted the notice of sagacious men in the dawn of the Reformation; and he gives great credit (vol. i. p. 8) to John Major, the tutor of Knox, who was one of the first to maintain 'that ecclesiastical censures, and even Papal excommunications, had no force, if pronounced on irrelevant grounds.'"

The Note concludes thus:—

"In proposing that the jurisdiction of this Court shall be sustained on the present occasion, it is hardly necessary to advert to the apprehension repeatedly expressed by the defenders, that the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Kirk, as settled at the Revolution, may be encroached on. It is sufficient to answer, that, in the present question, and in others which have preceded it, the Civil and Ecclesiastical Courts were placed, as they generally must be, in very different positions. There was nothing ultroneous on the part of the Court in any process instituted before them, or in any judgment pronounced by them. These proceedings were not created or sought by them. It was established in the previous branches of the Auchterarder case, that the Church, in the supposed exercise of their Legislative powers, enacted some time ago new laws, affecting the rights of patrons and presentees, whereby they altered the law of the land as it stood on the statute-book, and had been enforced for ages; while they, at the same time, inflicted severe and illegal sentences on their brethren who refused to join them. The parties aggrieved applied to this Court for redress and protection, and the Judges were bound by their oaths to take cognisance of their cases, and to decide them according to law. In these questions, the Church Courts were parties, not judges. When this Court, therefore, and the Court of Appeal, sustained their jurisdiction, and pronounced those decrees which the law and the constitution required at their hands, *these determinations might be unpleasing to the unsuccessful litigants, but they formed no breach of the compact between Church and State at the Revolution*. On the contrary, when the Ecclesiastical Courts are restrained in their excess of jurisdiction, and compelled to an implicit observance of the law, the Establishment is exempted from many hazards to which it would be exposed by the enjoyment of absolute and irresponsible power. At the same time, the *firm maintenance of the law is indispensably necessary for the preservation of the civil and religious liberties of all classes of the community, and for the protection, both of the people and of the Clergy themselves, from an ecclesiastical tyranny, which, if it were riveted on the country, would be as fatal to the religious interests, as it would be to the peace and well-being of society*."

These arguments are unanswerable. An *imperium in imperio* we cannot recognise; and, if the Non-intrusionists were truly honest, straightforward, and sincere in their efforts to realise spiritual independence, instead of wasting time and money, and exposing themselves to the scorn and contempt of the world, by seeking to carry out their principles in connection with the State Establishment, they would burst their bonds asunder, and boldly say, "We're free!"—*Pat.*

SINCERITY OF THE NONINTRUSIONISTS.—SIR,—Will you permit me to express my regret, that you have been unable to accord the meed of sincerity to the men engaged in the Nonintrusion Controversy in Scotland? I have sometimes thought, that the manner in which they have been spoken of in your columns, was intended merely to goad them onwards to decision; but again I have imagined, that, as this course involved an absence of sincerity on your part, it could not possibly be the real one.

It is not probable, certainly, that we shall see, in the first instance, such results as we, who have been schooled into our principles by some centuries of hard discipline, might desire; but imperfect knowledge does not involve hypocrisy, and the Nonintrusionists may be acting with absolute honesty up to the extent of their information. Nothing in their published documents appears to me to be fairly calculated to bring their motives into question; and, from personal acquaintance with several of the leading men in the Controversy, I have, on my own part, no hesitation in concluding favourably of their sentiments. During a prolonged tour in Scotland this last summer, I was repeatedly thrown into the most unreserved intercourse with the Clergy, and particularly with some individuals who are reckoned to have the almost entire moral control of the Nonintrusion movement; and, although our views did not, in all points, agree, either as to the nature of the Christian church, or as to the state of religious parties in England, there was left on my mind, as a mere observer, no more doubt of the integrity with which they adhered to their published principles, no more doubt that the majority of them were prepared to carry out those principles at all hazards, than of the fact that such is really the duty of honest men. I have reason to know that efforts, strictly private, are already in progress for the building of places of worship, for provision for families, and for sundry domestic movements, which bear on them, to my mind, the unquestionable features of sincerity. Four hundred, it appears, have already publicly signed resolutions pledging themselves to retire from the Establishment if their Memorial remains unheeded. All I would say is, Let us judge charitably. If they do prove to be true men, men whose consciences render them superior to the temporal advantages proposed by an Establishment, men who are prepared to encounter vast immediate inconveniences, and in some instances, probably, great deprivation in the pursuit even of imperfect views, it will not be a pleasant reflection that we withheld our sympathy from them in the crisis of their struggle

With much regard and esteem,

Liverpool, Dec. 21, 1842. A DISSENTER.

—*Pat.*

SILESIA.—Great sensation has been excited by the conversion of several Roman Catholic families at Landeck to the Protestant religion. The ceremony of receiving them into Protestant communion took place, a short time ago, in the church of Gabelschevert. It is the more remarkable, as it occurred in a strictly Roman Catholic district, and in a place where the newly-appointed Bishop of Breslaw, Dr. Kraner, was formerly parish priest. Real conviction seems to be the only cause of this step, from which not the slightest temporal advantage is likely to accrue.—*Ibid.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER AND ST. SAVIOUR'S SCHOOL.—The following statement appears in the *Chronicle* of this morning:—"The committee for conducting the proposed performance of sacred music as St. Saviour's church, Southwark, for the benefit of the parochial children, having observed a statement in the *Morning Chronicle*, that the Bishop of Winchester (after having been informed, in reply to a previous inquiry, that the amount expected to have been raised by the proposed performance for the school, would have been from 150*l.* to 200*l.*) had generously given the larger sum, 200*l.*, in order that the funds of the schools should not suffer from his having prevented the performance taking place; and also that such statement had been afterwards copied into other newspapers without contradiction, were surprised at not having themselves heard, directly or indirectly, from the bishop as to the same, and awaited, with great anxiety, the meeting of the boys' school committee—that having been the place where the bishop's letter, interdicting the performance, was made known. This meeting took place last night. No money, however, was forthcoming, nor was any one prepared to confirm the alleged munificent gift of the bishop. It now, therefore, only remains for the committee to give a total denial to the statement contained in your paper, as to the gift of the Bishop of Winchester of 200*l.* to the schools; the fact being, that the committee have not received one shilling towards the expenses incurred by them.—St. Saviour's, Southwark, Jan. 4, 1843."—[NOTE OF THE EDITOR.—The statement was copied by us from the *Standard*.]

MILDNESS OF THE SEASON.—As a proof of the extraordinary mildness of the season, we may state, that Bishop Philpotts received, with comparative calmness, the news that the Privy Council had adjudged him to pay his own costs in the appeal of Mr. Head, the Rector of Feniton.—*True Tablet.*

NEW YEAR'S EVE AT HANWELL.—Five years ago, benevolence prompted the present matron of the Middlesex Pauper Lunatic Asylum, at Han-

well, (Mrs. Bowden), to make an attempt to diffuse some of the joyousness of the Christian festival amongst a selection of the inmates of that institution, and the experiment being perfectly successful, has been repeated from year to year. Nearly three hundred of the female patients in Hanwell, for the most part the incurably insane, were thus assembled together on the eve of the present new year (Saturday last.) The females, all neatly dressed, were assembled shortly before five, and ranged, as they arrived, on seats placed on each side of one of the long galleries, profusely decorated and festooned with evergreens. Pendent lamps of the same were suspended from the ceiling, which, with other lights attached to the walls, produced a pleasing and scenic effect. After the patients had partaken of tea and cake, they mingled in the dance with the attendants, to the music of a pianoforte transferred to the gallery for the occasion. At half-past eight, warm spiced beer, an orange, and a piece of cake, were distributed to each patient; after which, the Evening Hymn was sung, and at nine they all retired in the most orderly manner, and expressing their cordial thanks and best wishes to the officers and visitors who surrounded them.—*Pat.*

THE MODEL PRISON, PENTONVILLE.—The dietary rules and regulations for the government of this criminal establishment having at length received the approval of the Secretary of State, it is now definitively settled that the prison shall be tenanted by the prisoners who may be convicted of felony, and receive the sentence of seven years' transportation at the ensuing Epiphany sessions, which commence generally throughout the country at the beginning of next week. By the rules of the prison, the term of captivity will extend from two to three years, but this will in a great measure depend upon the good conduct of the convict, for in case of refractory behaviour he will be at once removed from Pentonville to the hulks, to undergo the full term of his sentence. The convicts will be employed in various useful trades, for which purpose each cell is provided with gas, which is so arranged as to afford a good and sufficient light. The hours of labour are from 6 in the morning until 9 in the evening in the summer, and from 7 until 8 o'clock in winter. The convict dress is dark grey, with the letters "P. P." embroidered in red on the collar. A county gaol upon the same plan as the Model Prison is forthwith to be erected at Reading, and a similar one at Gloucester, whilst a third is now nearly ready for occupation at Bath.—*Ibid.*

STATE OF TRADE.—On Saturday the Liverpool cotton-brokers will make up their annual statement of imports, &c. of cotton during the year, from January to December; from sources at hand, it appears in the imports there has been *an increase this year of* 69,966 *bales*, and in the exports 16,660 bales; the increase for consumption is about 600 bales weekly.—*Leeds Mercury*, Dec. 31. We are happy to announce, *from personal inquiry*, that considerable revival of trade is visible in most of the Gloucestershire clothing districts; where a brisk demand exists for the kinds of cloth manufactured for the China trade. *There* is fair ground for hope, not merely that this improvement will be sustained, but *that* it will extend.—*Devizes Gazette.*

A BROAD HINT TO LANDLORDS.—At a meeting of the Gloucester Agricultural Society, held near Cirencester, Mr. Edward Bowley remarked—"A Noble Lord in a neighbouring county is reported to have said that farmers must exert themselves; that they must not stand idly by when their cart is in a hole, and call upon Jupiter for help. I quite agree with the Noble Lord that it would be useless to call upon Jupiter; but, if times should continue bad, there is another power which the farmer has some sort of right to call upon, and that is the landlord."—*Pat.*

WESLEYAN WORTHIES OR MINISTERIAL MISNOMERS.—(From the *Stations of the Preachers for* 1841-42.)

It "union is strength," or if aught's in a name,
The Wesleyan Connexion importance must claim;
For where is another—or Church, or communion—
That equals the following pastoral union:
A Dean and a Deakin, a Noble, a Squire,
An Officer, Constable, Sargeant, and Cryer,
A Collier, a Carter, a Turner, a Taylor,
A Barber, a Baker, a Miller, a Naylor,
A Walker, a Wheeler, a Waller, a Ridler,
A Fisher, a Slater, a Harpur, a Fidler,
A Pinder, a Palmer, a Shepherd, and Crook,
A Smith, and a Mason, a Carver, and Cook;
An Abbott, an Usher, a Batcheler Gay,
A Marshall, a Steward, a Knight, and a Day.
A Meyer, an Alde-mann, Burgess, and Ward,
A Wiseman, a Trueman, a Freeman, a Guard,
A Bowman, a Cheeseman, a Colman, with Slack,
A Britten, a Savage, a White, and a Black,
French, English, and Scotts—North, Southerne, and West,
Meek, Moody, and Meysey, Wilde, Giddy, and Best,
Brown, Hardy, and Ironsides, Manly, and Strong,
Lowe, Little, and Talboys, Frank, Pretty, and Young,
With Garretts, and Chambers, Halls, Temple, and Flowers,
Groves, Brooks, Banks, and Levells, Parkes, Orchards, and Bowers,
Woods, Warrens, and Burrows, Cloughs, Marshes, and Moss,
A Vine, and a Garner, a Crozier, and Cross;
Furse, Hedges, and Hollis, a Broomfield, and Moor,
Drake, Partridge, and Wood-cock,—a Beech, and a Shoar,
Ash, Crabtree, and Hawthorn, Peach, Lemmon, and Box,
A Lyon, a Badger, a Wolfe, and a Fox,
Fish, Hare, Kidd, and Roebuck, a Steer, and a Ray,
Cox, Ca'ts, and a Talbot, Strawe, Cattle, and Hay,
Dawes, Nightingales, Buntings, and Martins, a Rowe,
With Bustard, and Robin, Dove, Swallow, and Crowe,
Ham, Bacon, and Butters, Salt, Pickles and Rice,
A Draper, and Chapman, Booths, Byers, and Price,
Sharp, Sheers, Cutting, Smallwood, a Cubitt, and Rule,
Stones, Gravel, and Cannell, Clay, Potts, and a Poole,
A Page, and a Beard, with Coates, and a Button,
A Webb, and a Cap—Lindsay, Woolsey, and Cotton,
A Cloake, and a Satchell, a Snowball, and Raine,
A Leech, and a Bolus, a Smart, and a Payne,
A Stamp, and a Jewell, a Hill, and a Hole,
A Peck, and a Posnet, a Slug, and a Mole,
A Horn, and a Hunt, with a Bond, and a Barr,
A Hussey, and Wedlock, a *Driver*, and *Carr*,
A Cooper, and Adshead, a Bird, and a Fowler,
A Key, and a Castle, a Bell, and a Towler,
A Tarr, and a Shipman, with Quickfoot, and Tease,
A *Leek*, and a *Lilly*, a *Green*, *Budd*, and Bowers,
A Creed, and a Sunday, a Cousen, a Lord,
A Dunn, and a Bailey, a Squarebridge, and Ford,
A No-ali, and Doolittle—Hopewell and Sleep,
And Kirks, *Clarkes*, and Parsons, a Grose, and a Heap,
With many such worthies, and others sublimber,
Including a Homer, a Pope, and A RHYMER.

—*From the Almanac for the use of Methodists.*

The *National* observes, that "the budget, which last year presented a deficit of 72,000,000f., will, notwithstanding the promises made by the Minister of Finance to reduce the national expenditure to a level with the revenue, leave this year a further deficiency of 47,000,000f. to be provided for. Thus," adds the *National*, "after twelveyears of a 'glorious' reign, our ordinary budget has reached the sum of 1,400,000,000f., being 500,000,000f. more than in the year 1830. It is little wonder, with these prospects, and the necessity *of disposing of another third* of the 450,000,000 loan, that M. Lacave Laplange should announce his wish to resign, and withdraw from the difficulties of the Finance Ministry."

The *National* states that it is the intention of the Government to create the Duke d'Aumale Viceroy of Algeria.—*Pat.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Cape of Good Hope Papers to the 28th of October have arrived. They mention the steady increase in the revenue receipts of the colony; the October quarter, of the present year, compared with last, showing it to be 5,711*l.* the two amounts being respectively 18,028*l.* and 12,317*l.* The pasturages had received benefit from rain. The condition of affairs on the frontier is represented as peaceable.

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.—The day before yesterday, passing along the Marina, or public walk that skirts the exquisitely beautiful bay of Palermo, and casting my eye over the ranges of the Madonian mountains, and beyond the picturesque hills of Termini, I saw resting above the snowy ridge of hoary-headed old Etna (which lies literally east of sunrise from here) a long line of feathery whitish cloud, which, from its peculiar tree-like shape, I knew at once to be smoke from the volcano. Accordingly, towards night, when the sun had dropped down into the bay of Mondello, a deep red lurid glare became distinctly visible at the foot of the column of smoke, and all the world was then aware that the volcano was in active operation.

This has continued ever since, dimly discernible by day in a pillar of cloud of that peculiar form which an eye experienced in eruptions instantly perceives to be the vapour from a crater—and more conspicuous by night in a body of deep red fire, of the apparent size of an ordinary haycock, but brightening and lessening fitfully with the swells and lulls of the blast of the fiery furnace.

The height of Etna is the best ascertained of any lofty mountain in the world. Caccïatore, the present Astronomer-Royal at Palermo, and our countrymen, Sir John Herschell and Captain Smyth, the celebrated trigonometrical surveyor, by processes entirely independent of and unknown to each other, all fixed it at 10,874 feet English, not differing a fathom in the three computations. So exact a coincidence, in a case in which several compensations had to be allowed for, must necessarily have been partially accidental; but as Dr. Wollaston said of it, the accident was one upon which no three fools could have stumbled. It is worth observing, that Etna, which is more than twice as high as Vesuvius, (about twice and a half higher,) has not half so large a cone of clinkers and ashes at the top, nor is its crater anything like so large or deep as that of Vesuvius, which latter is, in fact, quite a model volcano, as if made for show. Generally, in volcanoes, the height of the cone and depth of the crater are in the *inverse ratio* of the whole height of the mountains to which they belong. It would seem as if the expansive forces within the volcano, having a greater vertical height to work through before they reach the surface, either do not eject the scoriæ and ashes so far, or in so great quantity, or perhaps both these circumstances combine to render the hollow conical cup at the top small in diameter and shallow in depth in proportion as the general elevation of each volcanic mountain is greater.

The present great eruption of Etna (it is at this moment flaming away with undiminished brilliancy and grandeur) is the first that has been visible at Palermo since 1832. Intelligence travels slowly in Sicily, and we have not yet had any authentic advices from the scene of action. E. J.

P. S. I have just seen a letter from Riposto, within fifteen miles of the crater. The hurly-burly began its pother on Sunday night. The smoke that afternoon, and the drying up of the springs, betokened that Enceladus was getting fidgetty; and, in the dead of the night, the mountain heaved and quivered like the *midships of a three-decker*, when she pours her first broadside into the ribs of the enemy. A roar succeeded, louder than a thousand train of artillery, and myriads of red hot rocky fragments shot up to the heavens. *No lava had yet begun to flow.* Many persons here saw, or thought they saw, it floating down the flanks of the mountain to-day; but, as I do not tax my imagination for my facts, on this head I can at present tell you nothing.—*Extract from a letter, dated Palermo*, Dec. 1.—*Pat.*

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.—The legislature of Vermont (U. S.) has passed an Act abolishing capital punishment, and substituting imprisonment during life in the Penitentiary, unless the Governor shall, after one year, issue a warrant requiring the criminal to be executed.—*Montpelier Watchman*

QUEEN CHRISTINA.—"It would appear," says the *France*, "from information derived from a good source, that Queen Christina has regularly kept, since her arrival in Spain, a journal, in which she has marked down, each day, the principal events of her political life. It appears also that Espartero, a short time back, applied for certain papers concerning the guardianship and civil list of Queen Isabella, which Queen Christina had brought with her to France. Espartero demanded them as being of a nature to be placed in the archives of Madrid. The ex-Regent replied, that she should keep those documents, and that, on the majority of her daughter, whose legal guardian she considered herself to be, they should be placed before Isabella. Queen Christina has also drawn up a paper, *in which she defends herself from* the reproach addressed to her by the English and German journals, of having brought away with her the diamonds of the crown. This document has, it is said, *been communicated to the corps diplomatique.—Pat.*

FRENCH SLAVERY.—The *Journal des Debats* publishes an article in favour of the emancipation of the slaves in the French colonies. The *Debats* proves by official returns, that the value of property, as well as the commercial transactions of the British colonies, has increased considerably since the emancipation of the slaves. "Those details appear to us conclusive, and ought to be sufficient to remove many prejudices. We, who attach much importance to the consolidation of our colonial possessions, and for that reason congratulate ourselves on the conquest of Algiers and the taking possession of the Marquesas Islands, are convinced that every good citizen will aid us in effecting a satisfactory conclusion.—*Ibid.*

THE KING OF PRUSSIA, says a letter from Berlin, has ordered an architect of that city to construct at Sans Souci a Greek theatre, where the chefs-d'œuvre of *the ancient Greek tragedians are to be re*presented in the open air in the fine season.—*Ibid.*

AUSTRIA.—A letter from Berlin states, that it is the intention of the Austrian Government to abolish the transit duty throughout Austria, in order to facilitate commercial communication between the German Customs Union and the provinces of the Danube.—*Ibid.*

SYRIA.—The *Austrian Observer* states, that the minister for Foreign Affairs at Constantinople had announced officially to the representatives of the five great *Powers*, that the Sultan, *in order to confirm to* the wishes of those *Powers*, had determined to intrust the administration of the Libanon to two governors, one a Maronite, and another a Druse. These two governors are to be appointed by the *Pasha of Saida*, to whom they will be subordinate.

A letter, dated Constantinople, the 7th ult., pub-

lished in the *Augsburg Gazette*, states that the Porte considers this as an experiment, and reserves the right to dismiss them should it be found necessary.—*Pat.*

SERVIA.—*The Carlsruhe Gazette* of the 31st ult. states, that it is the determination of the great Powers to insist upon the restoration of Prince Michael to the throne of Servia, having resolved to defend legitimate right against the spirit of revolt.—*Ibid.*

SYRIA.—Letters have been received from Constantinople to the 17th. The Constantinople letter announces that the Syrian negotiations have been satisfactorily brought to a close by the reluctant acquiescence of the Porte in the suggestion of her best friends. A *hatt*, or edict, has since been issued, subsequent to the note addressed to the embassies, specifying the proposed arrangements for the administration of Lebanon. The ancient privileges of the mountain sects are therein acknowledged. They will again elect native princes, subject to the confirmation of the Porte, and be amenable only to the intermediary jurisdiction of those chiefs. A new pashalic will be formed, extending along the coast from Tripoli to Acre, and the Pasha of that division, resident at Beyrout or Sidon, will be vested with suzerain authority. The Turkish troops will be withdrawn from Lebanon, and the Arnaut irregular forces recalled from Syria. The treaty of Gulhane will form the acknowledged basis of administration. As already noticed, the chief part of those concessions had been agreed to some months ago by the Porte, when there remained a single point sought to be withheld in reference to the elective rights of the mountaineers. That point, the liberty of choosing chiefs from among their particular sects, having been now attained, the objects of the negotiation are achieved.

But, although the Porte has thus once more acknowledged the public liberty she had invaded in Syria, she has not done so with a full degree of justice, having merely fulfilled, the strict letter of legal obligation imposed upon her. She has deprived the house of Shehab of their long-established right of succession to the office of Chief Emir, accorded to that family by the Porte at the disposal of the Druse Sheikh Fakred-Din. There is little doubt that it will have ultimately to yield upon this point, as it has done upon the former.—*Ibid.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

*1st March*, 1843.

Lieut. R. Fitzgerald, Adjutant of the Scinde Irregular Horse, will act as Second in Command, during the absence of Lieut. G. Malcolm.

Lieut. E. S. Russell, doing duty with the Scinde Horse, will act as Adjutant to the Corps.

Cornet A. Harris, 2nd Assistant at the Indore Residency, resumed charge of his duties on the 7th February.

*2d March*, 1843.

Mr. W. Strachey, Assistant to the Governor General's Agent for the States of Rajpootana, has obtained leave for two months, from 1st March to 1st May 1843, to enable him to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to his embarkation for Europe.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain P. Nicolson, of the 28th Regiment N. I., having completed the Special duty devolved upon him, is placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

*3rd March*, 1843.

Major Jas. Fitzgerald, of the 42d M. N. I., has been appointed Commissioner with Her Highness the Baeza Baee.

*7th March*, 1843.

Lieutenant H. F. Gustard, of the 6th Regiment N. I., returned from China and joined his appointment as Junior Assistant to the Commissioner in Mysore, on the 7th February, ultimo.

J. THOMASON,
*Offg. Sec. to the Govt. of India, with the Gov. Genl.*

*11th March*, 1843.

Mr. T. R. Davidson has this day assumed charge of the office of Secretary to the Governments of India and Bengal in the Secret and Political Department.

P. MELVILL, *Asst. Secy. of India and Bengal.*

*11th March*, 1843.

Mr. T. R. Davidson has this day assumed charge of the office of Secretary to the Governments of India and Bengal in the General Department.

*1st March*, 1843.

Mr. Stewart Forbes, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors a Member of the Honourable Company's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival at Agra on the 13th February 1843.

*9th March*, 1843.

Mr. A. Seton-Karr, of the Civil Service, who was reported qualified for the Public Service on the 15th ultimo, by proficiency in two of the Native languages, viz. Persian and Hindee, is now qualified for the Public Service in a third language, Bengalee, and is permitted still to remain attached to the College for the purpose specified in Government Orders, dated 15th February, in the Gazette of the 22d idem.

Messrs. W. J. Braunly and W. B. Buckle, of the Civil Service, are reported qualified for the Public Service by proficiency in two of the Native languages.

Mr. A. A. Swinton, of the Civil Service, is reported qualified for the Public Service by proficiency in two of the Native languages, viz. Persian and Hindee, but is permitted, at his own request, to remain attached to the College of Fort William for the purpose of prosecuting his study in a third language, Bengalee.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to attach Mr. W. B. Buckle, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

H. V. BAYLEY, *Depy. Secy. to Govt. of India.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*27th February*, 1843.

Mr. E. Jenkins to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of Sarun, to take effect from the 15th instant.

*6th March*, 1843.

Moulvie Gholam Ashgur, 1st grade Moonsiff of Mahamund, in Hooghly, to be Sudder Ameen of Purneah.

Lalla Jye Jyeram, Moonsiff of Sarhut, in Beerbhoom, to be 1st grade Moonsiff, vice Gholam Ashgur promoted.

Moulvie Nujjomool Huk, Sudder Ameen of Moorshedabad, to officiate, until further orders, as Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of West Burdwan.

Baboo Sheebchunder Mookerjee, 1st grade Moonsiff in the 24-Pergunnahs, to officiate, until further orders, as Sudder Ameen of Moorshedabad.

Mr. J. F. G. Cooke, Civil and Sessions Judge of Dacca, for four days, on private affairs.

Mr. M. Larruleta, Collector of Tolls at Jungypore, for thirty days, on private affairs.

Mr. F. J. Morris made over charge of the Office of Civil and Sessions Judge of Hooghly, to Mr. R. E. Cunliffe, on the 27th ultimo.

Mr. A. R. Young made over charge of the Collectorate of Tirhoot, to Mr. D. Pringle, on the 30th January last.

Mr. A. Forbes, Collector of Midnapore, made over charge of his Treasury to Uncovenanted Deputy Collector Gobindchunder Bysack, on the 21st ultimo, and proceeded to the interior on public duty.

Syed Imdad Alli, Principal Sudder Ameen of Sarun, made over charge of the Judge's Office to Mr. G. Gough on the 20th ultimo.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY, *Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*11th March*, 1843.

The Honourable Henry Thoby Prinsep having departed from India in the Honourable Company's Steamer "*Tenasserim*," with intent to return to Europe, by which the seat of the Third Ordinary Member of the Council of India has become vacant, Thomas Herbert Maddock, Esq., by virtue of his appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors to be Provisional Member of the Council of India, has succeeded to the vacant office; and the said Thomas Herbert Maddock, Esq. has this day accordingly taken the Oaths and his seat in the said Council, under the usual Salute from the Ramparts of Fort William.

By Order of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council,

T. R. DAVIDSON, *Offg. Sec. to the Govt. of India.*

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN THE N. W. P.

*2d March*, 1843.

Mr. E. J. Boldero to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Agra Division, and attached to the Magistrate and Collector of Agra.

Moulvee Mahomed Attaoollah Khan, Sudder Ameen of Rohtuck, for fifteen days, from the 17th February, in extension of that granted him in Orders of 26th January last.

*Mr. H. T. Owen, Special Commissioner of Meerut, for* eighteen months, to visit the Hills, on Medical Certificate, from the 1st April next. Mr. H. H. Thomas, Additional Special Commissioner at Agra, to officiate during Mr. Owen's absence.

*3d March*, 1843.

Mr. John S. M. Lawrence to officiate as Judge of Delhi, during the absence of Mr. C. Lindsay on leave, or until further orders.

R. N. C. HAMILTON, *Secy. to the Govt. N. W. P.*

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Reverend Anthony Garstin, Assistant Chaplain, Licenced to officiate in Assam, has been appointed Surrogate for granting Episcopal Licences of Marriage.

By order of the Venerable Thomas Dealtry, Archdeacon and Commissary of the Lord Bishop,

Dated at Calcutta, this 3d day of March 1843.

WM. HY. ABBOTT, *Registrar.*

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Camp near Secundra, 3d March*, 1843.

Lieutenant W. Jones, of Engineers, Superintendent of the Rohilcund Canals, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from the 30th April next, after which date his services will not be required in the Canal Department.

J. STUART, *Lt.-Col.*
*Secy. to Govt. of India, Mily. Dept., with the Gov. Genl.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 10th March*, 1843.

No. 55 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following *Promotions*:

*56th Regiment Native Infantry.*

Lieutenant George Dalston to be Captain of a Company, Ensign Augustus Kay Moffat to be Lieutenant, .. .. } From the 3d March 1843, in succession to Captain William Carnegy invalided.

The undermentioned *Officers* are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough:

1st Lieutenant D'Oyly Richard Bristow, of the Regiment of Artillery, on Medical Certificate.

Assistant Surgeon Robert White Wrightson, of the Medical Department, for one year, without Pay, on urgent private affairs.

The permission granted by the Bombay Government to Ensign George Beadnell, of the 37th Regiment Bengal N. I., to proceed thence to Europe, on Furlough, on Medical Certificate, is confirmed.

No. 56 of 1843.—Captain P. W. Willis, of Engineers, appointed in General Orders by the Right Honourable the Governor General, under date the 14th January last, as Superintendent of the Burdwan and Benares Road, is, with the sanction of His Lordship, to be designated "Executive Engineer of the Benares Road."

Brevet Captain Frederick Joseph Harriott, of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Egypt, and eventually to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate, for two years, instead of to New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, as stated in General Orders, No. 38, of the 17th ultimo.

The following arrangements are made in the Subordinate Medical Department:

Hospital Apprentice James Sylvester to act as Assistant Apothecary from the 30th December 1842, vice William Mayes, who is to return to duty as an Hospital Apprentice.

*Fort William, 13th March*, 1843.

No. 57 of 1843.—Brevet Captain Keith Young, of the 50th Regiment N. I., Deputy Judge Advocate General Presidency Division, having reported his arrival this day, is appointed to the charge of the Judge Advocate General's Office, during the absence from the Presidency of Lieutenant Colonel R. J. H. Birch.

*Fort William, 15th March*, 1843.

No. 58 of 1843.—The Pay, Batta, and other Allowances for March 1843, of the Troops at the Presidency and at the other Stations of the Army, will be issued on or after Monday, the 10th Proximo.

W. M. N. STURT, *Major,*
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

*Head Quarters, Camp Umballa, 3d February*, 1843.

1. Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, in the Regiments serving in India:

*3d Light Dragoons.*—Lieut. Walter Unett, to be Capt., by purchase, vice White, who retires. 1st November 1842.

Cornet Charles Bowles, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Unett. 1st Nov. 1842.

Hen. Ellis, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Bowles. 1st Nov. 1842.

Henry White, gent., to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Crabtree, appointed quarter master. 25th November 1842.

Cornet Abraham Crabtree, to be quarter master, vice Adams, deceased. 25th November 1842.

*14th Light Dragoons.*—Capt. Francis Hearle Stephens, to be Major, by purchase, vice Barton, who retires. 25th Nov. 1842.

*Cancels promotion of Lieut. Fisher, from 3d Dragoons to this vacancy.* — *To be Capts. by purchase.*—Lieut. George K. Massey Dawson, vice Stephens. 25th Nov. 1842.

*Cancels promotion of Lieut. Pattinson, 16th Lancers, to this vacancy, and that of Cornet Cureton in succession.* — Lieut. William Clarke, vice George Main Fullerton, who retires. 25th Nov. 1842.

*To be Lieutenants, by purchase.*—Cornet Joseph Cuff Barrett, vice Dawson. 25th Nov. 1842.

Cornet William Nettleship, vice Clarke. 25th November 1842.

*To be Cornets, by purchase.*—Frederick John George Whitehead, gent., vice Barett. 25th November 1842.

Gentleman Cadet William McMahon, from the Royal Military College, vice Nettleship. 26th Nov. 1842.

Cornet Richard Pretyman Apthorp, to be Adjutant, vice Clarke. 25th Nov. 1842.

*3d Foot.—To be Lieutenants, without purchase.*—Ensign Richard Crawley, from the 81st Foot, vice Desborough, promoted. 31st Oct. 1842.

*Cancels his promotion, vice Desborough.* — Ensign Hugh Smith, vice Thompson, appointed to the 28th Foot. 1st Nov. 1842.

Ensign Arthur Hill Hasted Mercer, vice Meacham, appointed to the 28th Foot. 1st Nov. 1842.

*To be Ensigns, without purchase.*—Benjamin Reader McDermott, gent., vice Dilkes, appointed to the 21st Foot. 1st Nov. 1842.

David Stewart, gent., vice Smith, promoted. 7th Nov. 1842.

Alfred Fitz Gerald, gent., vice Mercer, promoted. 8th Nov. 1842.

*9th Foot.*—Ensign Robert Daunt, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Williams, whose promotion, by purchase, has been cancelled. 16th August 1842.

*10th Foot.*—Lieutenant John Garvock, to be Captain by purchase, vice Onslow who retires. 25th November 1842.

Ensign Alexander Montgomerie, to be Lieut., by purchase vice Garvock. 25th Nov. 1842.

Charles James Lindham, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Ottley, deceased. 8th Nov. 1842.

Ensign John Miller, from the 77th Foot, to be Ensign vice Montgomerie. 25th Nov. 1842.

17th Foot.—Lieutenant Edward Barry Owen, to be Captain without purchase, vice Darley, deceased. 6th August 1842.

Ensign Lethbridge Charles Moore, to be Lieutenant, vice Owen. 6th August 1842.

*18th Foot.*—Major Jeremiah Cowper, to be Lieutenant-Colonel without purchase, vice Tomlinson, killed in action. 19th May 1842.

Brevet Major John Grattan, to be Major, vice Cowper. 19th May 1842.

Lieut. Honourable Charles Henry Stratford, to be Capt. vice Gratton. 19th May 1842.

Ensign Patrick Simmons, to be Lieut., vice Stratford. 19th May 1842.

William Henry Graves, gent., to be Ensign, vice Simmons. 23th Nov. 1842.

*22d Foot.*—Lieut. Donald McPhee, from the 28th Foot to be Capt., without purchase vice Brevet Major Murphy who retires upon full pay. 25th Nov. 1842.

*28th Foot.—To be Ensigns without purchase.*—Samuel Read, gent., vice Rawson, promoted. 31st October 1842.

John Dundas Malcolm, gent., vice Cotton, promoted. 1st Nov. 1842.

Thomas Mitchell, gent., vice Grant, promoted. 2d Nov. 1842.

Jonathan Willington Shelton, gent., vice Browne, promoted. 3d Nov. 1842.

Frederick George Moore, gent., vice Webb, promoted. 4th Nov. 1842.

Sussex Lennox Aubrey Beauclerk Monitor, gent. 6th Nov. 1842.

*31st Foot.*—Lieutenant Robert Norman, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Marshall, deceased. 25th August 1842.

*To be Lieutenants, without purchase.*—Ensign Robert Burnett Tritton, vice Moore, appointed to the 8th Foot. 1st Nov. 1842.

Ensign Robert Burnett Tritton, vice Norman. 25th August, 1842.

*Cancels his promotion, vice Seymore, deceased.* Ensign Richard Sparrow, vice Tritton, whose promotion, on the 1st November, 1842, has been cancelled. 1st Nov. 1842.

*To be Ensigns, without purchase.*—William Frederick Raitt, gent., vice Hart, promoted. 31st Oct. 1842.

Charles Tyssen Cormick, gent., vice Law, promoted. 1st Nov. 1842.

Arthur Pilkington, gent., vice Tritton, promoted. 6th Nov. 1842.

*40th Foot.*—William Richard Goddard, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Cormick, promoted. 1st Nov. 1842.

*44th Foot.*—Ensign Frederick Hackett, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Raban, killed in action. 7th Nov. 1841.

Ensign Hugh Hanson John Massey, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Hackett, whose promotion, by purchase, has been cancelled. 11th Nov. 1842.

Reginald Bainbridge, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Massey, promoted. 11th Nov. 1842.

*50th Foot.*—Lieut. General Sir Hudson Lowe, K. C. B. and G. C. M. G. from the 56th Foot, to be Colonel, vice General Sir George Townshend Walker, Bart. and G. C. B., deceased. 17th November 1842.

Lieutenant Samuel Hood Murray, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Gunton, who retires. 1st Nov. 1842.

Ensign Frederick Torrens Lister, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Murray. 1st November, 1842.

Richard Moore Barnes, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lister. 1st November 1842.

*57th Foot.*—Ensign James Morphett, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Maclachlan, appointed to the 28th Foot. 1st November, 1842.

Charles Gasper David Anneeley, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Thomas, appointed to the 9th Foot. 1st November 1842.

George Armstrong, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Morphett, promoted. 8th November 1842.

Assistant Surgeon Frederick Hobson Clark, from the 95th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Neville, deceased. 11th November 1842.

*Cancels his promotion, vice Scobell, deceased.* *62d Foot.*—Ensign Keating Edmund Hillier, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Dane, appointed to the 28th Foot. 1st Nov. 1842.

W. A. Sinclair, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hillier, promoted. 8th November 1842.

*63d Foot to be Lieutenants, without purchase.*—Ensign Marcus Collingwood Hughes, from the 69th Foot, vice Fowle, promoted. 1st November 1842.

*Cancels promotion of Ensign Masterson, to this vacancy.* Ensign Lake Mahon, from the 77th Foot, vice O'Brien, promoted in the 94th Foot, 1st November 1842.

Cornet Bethell Walrond, from half-pay 15th Light Dragoons, to be Ensign, vice Kirby, appointed quarter master 88th Foot. 8th November 1842.

James Fairtlough, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Walrond, who retires. 8th November 1842.

*Memorandum.*—The commission of Brevet Major Alexander James Hadfield of the 37th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to be Major in the army, in the East Indies, has been antedated to 8th July 1841.

The commission of Lieutenant Frederick Hackett, of the 44th Foot, has been antedated to 4th November 1841, to place him in his proper position in that corps.

The promotion of Ensign Hugh Hanson John Massey, to be Lieutenant, in the 44th Foot, as stated in the Gazette of the 14th instant, has been cancelled.

The Christian names of Ensign Sinclair, of the 62d Foot, are *William James John Alexander*.

ERRATUM, IN THE GAZETTE OF THE 1ST INSTANT.

*63d Foot.*—For Ensign Marcus Collingwood Hughes, from the 69th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice *Fowle, promoted*, Read vice *Hardie, deceased.*

*Cancels promotion of Ensign Lowrie, to this vacancy.*

2. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion and appointment, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

*16th Foot.*—Ensign Henry Allsop Ward, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Simmons, deceased. 13th November, 1842.

*44th Foot.*—Staff Assistant Surgeon Richard Pfennel, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Flyter, deceased. 2d December 1842.

3. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion.

*96th Foot.*—Lieutenant W. H. Woodgate, to be Captain, by Brevet, in the East Indies only. 13th December 1842.

4. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to grant the rank of Captain, by Brevet, in the East Indies only, to Captain Holland, of the 86th Regiment of Foot, from the 11th of March 1839.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

H. G. SMITH, *Major Genl.*

*Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.*

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*Head Quarters, Camp Putteree, 1st February, 1843.*

The following orders are confirmed:

The presidency division order of the 13th ultimo, issued with the sanction of the Honourable the Deputy Governor appointing Assistant Surgeon H. B. Hinton, recently placed, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to do duty with the detachment of Her Majesty's Troops ordered to march from Fort William to the upper provinces, under the command of Captain M. Jones, of Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons.

The presidency division order of the 14th ultimo, appointing Surgeon J. Innes, M. D., of the 56th Regiment of Native Infantry, and recently returned from furlough, to the medical charge of the 7th battalion of artillery, during the period Surgeon J. Row may continue to officiate as superintending Surgeon of the division.

The order issued on the 18th ultimo., by Brigadier F. Young, commanding the troops on service in Bundlekund, directing Assistant Surgeon A. Beale, of Artillery, to proceed towards Chatterpore, and do duty with the detachment of the force at that place during the absence, on detached employment, of the medical officers of the 8th Regiment of Light Cavalry and the 13th Native Infantry; and Assistant Surgeon W. K. McL. Rose, of the 11th Regiment of Native Infantry, to afford medical aid to the detachment of artillery and the Company of sappers and miners at Brigade Head Quarters.

With the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs, that the designation assigned to Captain T. Polwhele, of the 42d Light Infantry, in General Orders of the 21st of July last, be changed from "Deputy Assistant Adjutant General," to that of "Assistant Adjutant General" to the troops in the Candahar division.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Lieutenant the Baron F. A. Von Meyern, of the 53d Regiment of Native Infantry, aide-de-camp to Major General E. Cartwright, commanding the presidency division.

Surgeon James Johnstone, M. D., of the 31st Regiment of Native Infantry, at present officiating as garrison Surgeon of Chunar is confirmed in that appointment.

Lieutenant H. J. W. Carter, of the 66th Regiment of Native Infantry, having been declared by the examiners of the College of Fort William qualified to discharge the duties of interpreter to a Native corps, is exempted from further examination.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Rajpoorah, 2d February, 1843.*

The following orders are confirmed:

The Regimental order of the 18th ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Moseley, appointing Lieutenant W. E. Mulcaster to act as Adjutant, and Lieutenant M. Raper to act as quarter master to the 64th Regiment of Native Infantry, during the absence, on leave of Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Flyter.

The Ferozepore station order of the 19th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. N. D. Login, M. D., to do duty with Her Majesty's 40th Regiment of Foot, until the arrival of Assistant Surgeons Mapleton and Brummell, or until further orders.

The order issued on the 19th ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel G. E. Gowan, commanding the 2d brigade of horse artillery and the Meerut division of artillery, appointing Lieutenant E. G. Austin, of the 2d troop to act as Adjutant and quarter master to the brigade and temporarily as Adjutant to the artillery division, vice Daniell promoted.

The order issued on the 26th ultimo, by Colonel T. Monteath, C. B., commanding the escort of the Right Honourable the Governor General, directing Surgeon W. Darby, of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, to afford medical aid to the detachment of artillery and to the 35th Light Infantry, attached to the escort.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following removals of field officers:

Lieutenant Colonel G. Moore, from the 59th to the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, vice Lieutenant Colonel S. Moody, from the latter to the former corps.

Lieutenant Colonel T. Oliver, from the 12th to the 30th Regiment of Native Infantry, vice Lieutenant Colonel C. F. Wild, (on leave) from the latter to the former corps.

These transfers to have effect from the date of arrival at Neemuch and at Lucknow, severally, of the 59th and 30th Regiments of Native Infantry.

Ensign Henry Joseph Hughes is, at his own request, removed from the 71st, and posted to the 62d Regiment of Native Infantry.

Bombardier James R. Smith, of the 5th Company 3d Battalion of artillery, is promoted to the rank of Serjeant, transferred to the Town Major's list, and under instructions from Government, appointed drill sergeant to the lower orphan school, vice serjeant William Wharton, who is remanded to the 1st troop 3d brigade of horse artillery.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. P. Ricketts, from 25th January to 25th April, to visit Meerut, on private affairs, and to precede the Regiment to Cawnpore.

71st Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain G. D. Roebuck, from 7th January to ———, to await the arrival of his Regiment at Barrackpore.

The Regimental order issued by Lieutenant Colonel F. Grant, on the 9th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant R. H. D. Tulloh to act as interpreter and quarter master to the 39th Regiment of Native Infantry, is confirmed.

Captain J. V. Forbes, of the invalid establishment, is directed to join and do duty under the orders of the officer commanding the European invalids at Chunar.

Veterinary Surgeon W. P. Barrett, at present attached to the 3d troop 2d brigade of horse artillery, is posted to that brigade, vice Green removed from the 2d to the 1st brigade, with which he is now serving.

*By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,*

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*

*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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*Head Quarters, Camp Umballah, 3d February, 1843.*

The following orders are confirmed:

The presidency division order of the 18th ultimo, directing Ensigns J. A. Law and C. S. Fowle, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty, the former with the 31st Regiment of Native Infantry at Cawnpore, and the latter with the 47th Regiment of Native Infantry at Benares.

The leave of absence, *for five months*, granted in General orders of the 13th June last, to Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Lord Henry Gordon, of the 2d European Regiment, and now a Captain in the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to resign the service, is commuted to leave, for the same period, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on Medical Certificate.

Lieutenant W. H. Jeremie is re-appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 38th Light Infantry, and Lieutenant R. C. Tytler, of the same corps, is re-appointed to act in the same situation with the 2d Regiment, grenadiers.

Surgeon R. Foley, M. D., is removed from the 1st to the 56th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Surgeon J. Innes, M. D., from the latter to the former corps.

Assistant Surgeon W. Martin, of the 32d Native Infantry, is posted to the 57th Regiment.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

7th Battalion Artillery, Major J. Rawlins from 1st November 1842 to 1st December 1842, on private affairs.

Medical Department.—Superintending Surgeon A. Halliday, M. D., Benares division, from 1st February to 1st February 1844, in extension, to remain at Darjeeling, on medical certificate.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Khroodah, 4th February, 1843.*

The Regimental Order issued on the 3d of November last, by Lieutenant Colonel T. Wright, commanding Her Majesty's 39th Regiment of Foot, directing the acting Quarter Master of the corps to provide coolies, to supply deficiencies arising from desertions amongst the puckallies and bheesties of the Regiment, on its march to Ferozepore, is confirmed, with the sanction of government.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Engineers.—2d Lieutenant R. J. Walker, from 17th January to 15th November, to reside at Simla, on medical certificate.

6th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Major R. L. Anstruther, from 15th February to 15th August, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

39th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master F. E. Voyle, from 1st February to 1st June, in extension to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

56th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant D. M. C. D. Law, from 19th January to 19th April, to remain at the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

62d Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign J. E. Thomson, from 27th January to ——— to await the arrival of his corps at Nusseerabad.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Mustaphabad, 6th February, 1843.*

The following orders, issued by the officer commanding the presidency division, are confirmed:

*Dated 20th January*, 1843.—Directing Ensign E. Thompson, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 31st Regiment of Native Infantry at Cawnpore.

*Dated 21st January*, 1843.—Directing Ensigns R. A. Napper and J. A. Bartlett, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 36th Regiment of Native Infantry at Dinapore.

The following orders are confirmed:

Dated the 21st December 1842, by Major General Sir C. J. Napier, K. C. B., commanding the forces in Scinde and Beloochistan, directing Assistant Surgeon Brummell, of Her Majesty's 40th Foot, to afford medical aid to the details of that Regiment, and of the Bengal Native Corps, proceeding by water to Ferozepore.

Dated the 4th January 1843, by the same officer, appointing Lieutenant Tyler, of Her Majesty's 40th Foot, to command the sick details of that Regiment, and the Bengal Corps, proceeding by water to Ferozepore, from the 20th of the previous month.

Dated the 1st January 1843, by Lieutenant-Colonel S. Speck, commanding at Midnapore, appointing Shaick Punchoo to act as a Native Doctor, and directing him to accompany a detachment of the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, proceeding towards Tumlook with treasure.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

*71st Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant G. Q. Nesbitt, *of the* 49th Regiment *of* Native Infantry, to act as interpreter and Quarter Master.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Boorrah, 7th February, 1843.*

The following orders are confirmed:

The presidency division order of the 17th ultimo, directing Major W. Martier, of the 4th Regiment of Light Cavalry, to continue to act as Deputy Judge Advocate General, until the arrival of Brevet Captain K. Young, or until further orders.

The Meywar Artillery division order of the 23d ultimo, appointing Lieutenant H. Hammond, of the 5th Company 6th Battalion, to act as Adjutant to the Artillery division.

Major E. Huthwaite's Artillery detachment order, issued on the 1st instant, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. Larkins, of the 3d Troop 2d Brigade of Horse Artillery, to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the detachment, vice Fitzgerald appointed Adjutant and Quarter Master to the 2d Brigade.

Surgeon W. L. McGregor, M. D., is removed from the 2d Battalion of Artillery, posted to the 1st European Light Infantry, and directed to join.

Surgeon A. C. Duncan is removed from the 63d Regiment of Native Infantry, and posted to the 2d Battalion of Artillery the Head Quarters of which he will join at Kurnaul, on being relieved from his present charge.

Assistant Surgeon W. E. Pollard, at present attached to Her Majesty's 31st Foot, is directed to proceed to Kurnaul, and to do duty under the superintending Surgeon at that station.

Lieutenant Crawford Trotter Chamberlain, of the 28th Regiment of Native Infantry, and at present serving with a detachment of Christie's Horse, is appointed Adjutant of the 7th Irregular Cavalry, vice Lieutenant N. B. Chamberlain transferred to the Governor-General's body guard.

*Erratum.*—At page 105 of General Orders of the present year and in the 16th line from the top, for "circumstance," read "construction." Order books to be corrected accordingly.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

16th Regiment Grenadiers.—Lieut. R. Steward, from 15th February to 1st July, in extension, to proceed towards Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant R. C. Stevenson, from 1st March to 1st September, to visit Shajehanpore, on private affairs.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Boorrah, 8th January, 1843.*

The district order issued on the 19th ultimo, by Major General E. F. Waters, C. B. commanding in Rohilcund and Kumaon, directing all reports of the district to be made to

Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Jenkins, of the 44th regiment of Native Infantry, and of the station of Bareilly to Lieutenant-Colonel A. Dick, of the 71st regiment of native infantry, during the absence, on duty, of Major General Waters, is confirmed, under the Authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General.

The detachment order issued on the 20th December last, by Lieutenant-Colonel N. Wallace, authorising the senior officer of the artillery with his detachment to entertain one sirdar and twelve bildars, to facilitate the march of the train and troop of horse artillery under his command, is confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General.

The Major General commanding the Meerut division will be pleased to nominate the president and members reporting the names of the officers selected for the duty to the Adjutant General of the army.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Chilkana, 9th February*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed :

The order issued on the 10th ultimo, by Captain J. Mackenzie, commanding a detachment of irregular cavalry, directing Assistant Surgeon J. V. Leese, of the 6th, to afford medical aid to three troops of the 1st irregular cavalry, under the command of Captain R. Haldane.

The order issued on the 13th ultimo, by Lieutenant-Colonel S. Bolton, directing Lieutenant and Adjutant E. Lugard of Her Majesty's 31st Foot, to act as detachment staff with Her Majesty's 31st regiment and the 10th Native Infantry.

The presidency division order of the 26th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon G. Saunders, attached to the general hospital, to do duty with the Artillery at Dum-Dum, until further orders.

The presidency division order of the 26th ultimo, directing the undermentioned Ensigns, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the corps specified opposite to their respective names ; viz.

Ensign M. Nicholson, 1st regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore.

Ensign M. A. F. Thomson, 49th regiment of native infantry at Dacca.

Ensign J. Emerson, 47th regiment of native infantry at Benares.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

2d Company 3d Battalion Artillery.—1st Lieutenant R. Smyth, from 20th February to 20th March, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

2d Company 4th Battalion Artillery.—Captain J. H. Daniell, from 19th January to 19th February, to remain at Meerut, on private affairs, and to enable him to join his Company.

1st Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant E. W. Bristow, from 26th March to 26th September, to visit Allahabad, on private affairs.

22d Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain T. E. Sampson, from 20th January ——, to await the arrival of his corps at Benares.

26th Regiment Light Infantry.—Ensign A. C. Eatwell, from 15th April to 15th October, to visit Cawnpore, on private affairs.

43d Regiment Light Infantry.—Captain H. W. Mathews, from 27th January to 15th November, to remain at Kurnaul, and to proceed to Simlah, on medical certificate.

61st Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieut. W. H. Ryves, 2d in command, 7th irregular cavalry, from 22d January to 8th April, on private affairs, and to enable him to join his appointment.

Invalid Establishment.—Major E. Herring, from 15th February to 15th November, to visit Mussoorie, on private affairs.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Scharunpore, 10th February*, 1843.

The district order issued on the 8th ultimo, directing all reports of the district of Oude and station of Lucknow to be made to Lieutenant-Colonel T. Oliver, of the 12th regiment of native infantry, is confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General.

The following orders are confirmed :

The order issued on the 30th ultimo, by Major General C. W. Hamilton, commanding the Meywar field force, appointing Surgeon W. Dollard, of the 7th regiment of native infantry, to the medical charge of the 5th Company 6th battalion of Artillery, and of the detachment of the Malwa contingent, consequent on the departure of Assistant Surgeon T. C. Elliot with the 4th troop 1st Brigade of horse artillery.

The Dinapore division order of the 1st instant, directing Assistant Surgeon S. H. Batson to proceed by water to join the 26th regiment of native infantry, in its progress from Sylhet to Dinapore by water, and to afford medical aid to the corps, in the room of Surgeon J. S. Sullivan, who has been permitted to proceed towards the presidency, in anticipation of leave, on medical certificate.

The Sirhind Artillery division order of the 3d instant, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Anderson, Adjutant and Quarter Master to the 1st Brigade of horse artillery, staff to the artillery division.

Assistant Surgeon F. Anderson, M. D., of the 4th troop 1st Brigade of horse artillery, is posted to the 35th regiment Light infantry.

Assistant Surgeon J. Naismith, M. D. of the 2d light infantry battalion, is posted to the 12th regiment of native infantry.

Assistant Surgeon W. W. Wells, of the 3d infantry levy, is posted to the 74th regiment of native infantry.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Scharunpore, 11th February*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed :

The presidency division order of the 27th ultimo, directing the undermentioned Cornet and Ensign, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the corps specified opposite to their names ; viz.

Cornet L. G. Moore, with the 8th Regiment of Light Cavalry in Bundlecund.

Ensign C. W. Wigley, with the 31st Regiment of Native Infantry at Cawnpore.

On the details being delivered over to the officer commanding the corps of sappers and miners, Lieutenant and Adjutant Orr, and Lieutenant and Quarter Master Cunningham, will return to the Madras presidency.

The Sergeant Major and Quarter Master Sergeant of Broadfoot's sappers will do duty, in their present grades, as supernumeraries, with the corps of sappers and miners, until further orders.

The leave of absence, for five months, granted to Captain H. Clayton, of the 4th Regiment of Light Cavalry, in General Orders of the 20th ultimo, is cancelled at the request of that officer.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

1st Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery.—1st Lieutenant P. C. Lambert, from 1st April to 1st October to visit Benares, on private affairs.

19th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant D. C. Shute, from 15th April to 15th October to visit Simlah, on private affairs.

45th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant A. S. O. Donaldson, from 18th March to 18th September to visit Dacca, on private affairs.

48th Regiment N. I.—Major W. Sage, from 20th February to 1st May, to visit Allahabad, on private affairs.

53d Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant E. S. Capel, officiating 2d in command Nusseree battalion from 6th December 1842 to 27th January to remain at Ferozepore, and to enable him to join the Nusseree Battalion.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Scharunpore, 13th February*, 1843.

The following alterations in the disposition of Troops, published in General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief, under date the 24th December last, are, under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General, directed to take place :

1st Regiment Light Cavalry, from Cawnpore, to Muttra.

11th Regiment Light Cavalry, from Muttra, to Cawnpore.

2d Regiment Grenadiers, from Meerut, to Agra.

27th Regiment Native Infantry, from Agra, to stand fast at Meerut.

35th Regiment Light Infantry, from Meerut, to Agra.

53d Regiment Native Infantry, from Agra to Meerut.

Captain J. L. Mowatt is removed from the 5th Company 7th Battalion to the 1st Company 2d Battalion.

Captain J. D. Shakespear (on staff employ) is removed from the 4th Company 7th Battalion to the 9th Company 7th Battalion.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Secunderpore, 14th February*, 1843.

The Hussingabad station order of the 19th December last, directing Assistant Surgeon Boyrenson to receive medical charge of the squadron of the 1st Bombay Light Cavalry, the detachment of the 26th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, and the details of the 42d Madras Native Infantry, likewise to afford medical aid to the jail and civil authorities at the station, vice Assistant Surgeon Ellis, is, with the sanction of Government confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following removals and postings :

Colonel (Major General) George Hunter, C. B. on staff employ, from the 44th regiment of native infantry to the 1st European light infantry.

Colonel Richard Boycott Jenkins, new promotion, to the 44th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Speirs, on staff employ, from the 26th regiment light infantry to the 44th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Newton Wallace, from the 19th regiment of native infantry to the 26th regiment light infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Gwatkin, on staff employ, from the 45th to the 19th regiment of native infantry.

Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Fiddes, from the 53d to the 45th Regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Hoggan, new promotion, to the 53d regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Palmer, from the 27th to the 18th regiment of native infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Carnegy, from the latter to the former corps.

Captain R. D. Kay, appointed a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, in General Orders by the Governor General, of the 9th instant, is posted to the Dinapore division.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :

*2d Regiment, (Grenadiers)*—Lieutenant W. A. Cooke to be Adjutant, vice Young promoted.

Unposted Ensign Harry Cortlandt Anderson, recently admited into the service, is appointed to do duty with the 15th regiment of native infantry at Delhi, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :

63d Regiment Native Infantry.—Surgeon John Smith, M. D., from 14th February to 14th June, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for permission to proceed to sea.

Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General, it is directed that Brevet Major W. Geddes's troop shall be designated the 1st, and Brevet Major J. B. Backhouse's troop the 5th troop 1st Brigade of horse artillery.

The following orders are confirmed :

The Presidency division order of the 1st instant, appointing Surgeon J. Innes, M. D., recently returned from furlough, to the medical charge of the 1st Regiment of Native Infantry, in the room of Surgeon R. Foley, M. D., retired.

The Saugor division order of the 2d instant, directing Assistant Surgeon K. W. Kirk, M. D., to make over medical charge of the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry to Assistant Surgeon C. Griffiths, Civil Assistant Surgeon at Jubbulpore, and to rejoin the 3d Company 5th Battalion of artillery.

The Meerut artillery division order of the 3d instant, appointing Lieutenant, Brevet Captain and Adjutant A. Fitzgerald, of the 2d Brigade of horse artillery, Adjutant to the artillery division.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain E. P. Master to act as Adjutant.

The leave of absence, for two months, to remain at Ferozepore, granted in General Orders of the 31st of December last, to Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. Jarvis, of the 42d regiment light infantry, is commuted to leave, for the same period, to enable him to join his corps at Mynpoorie via Meerut.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—Feb. 21. At Mhow, Elijah Impey, Esq. 2d Troop Bombay Horse Artillery, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Riddle, Esq. Camiston Roxburghshire.—March 4. At Lucknow, Lieut. M. S. Ferris, 12th Regt. N. I. to Fanny Price, youngest daughter of the late Captain J. Tritton, H. M's. late 24th Dragoons.—10. At Calcutta, by the Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry, S. F. Seymour, Esq. to Maria, third daughter of the late Captain Thomas Ward, 23d Regt. B. N. I.—15. At Calcutta, J. W. Wright, Esq. to F. E. Francis, daughter of the late Captain J. Price, B. N. I.

BIRTHS.—Feb. 12. At Dum-Dum, the lady of Rt. S. Jno. Shaw, Esq. of a son.—The lady of C. Garbett, Esq. Residency Surgeon, Nagpore, of a son.—24. At Banda, the lady of Captain Rainsford, 67th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.—26. At Arrah, the lady of Stanlake H. Batson, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, 26th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.—March 4. At Jaunpore, the lady of C. R. Tulloh, Esq. Civil Service, of a son.—15. At Dum-Dum, the lady of Captain Buckle, A. A. G. of a daughter.—At Alipore, the wife of Mr. T. Campbell, of a son.

DEATHS.—Feb. 8. At Dacca, Arratoon Chater, Esq. aged 57 years.—11. At Chandernagore, Master Henry Donnithorne, aged 14 years, 4 months and 9 days.—26. At Arrah, the infant daughter of Stanlake H. Batson, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, 26th Regt. N. I.—March 1. At Kyouk Phyoo, Ensign Thomas Robinson, 66th Regt. B. N. I. aged 22 years and 1 month.—2. At Delhi, Margaret Anne, the infant daughter of Mr. C. Macdonald, aged 6 months and 27 days.—At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Blundell, C. B. of the Artillery.—9. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. S. Cornabe, wife of Mr. F. A. Cornabe, Harbour Master, aged 46 years and 6 months.—10. At Calcutta, Mr. James Garrett, aged 26 years and 3 months.—At Calcutta, Mrs. Amelia C. Manuel, aged 19 years.

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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

March 13. The English Brig *Patriot*, J. D. Booth, from Penang 17th February.—The English Barque *Mona*, N. Shaw, from Alleppee 17th January.—The American Ship *Argo*, J. H. Corliss, from Boston 8th November.

—— 15. The English Ship *Esther*, J. Shiddings, from Liverpool 1st November.—The English Barque *Fanny*, C. Buckton, from Rangoon 23d February.—The English Ship *Amherst*, J. Paterson, from Kyouk Phyoo, 10th March.

—— 17. The English Brig *Pelorus*, J. P. Triggs, from Singapore 18th, and Penang 23d February.

—— 18. The English Barque *Amelia*, R. W. Meppen, from Bimlipatam 11th, and Monsoorcotta 14th March.

### ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Patriot.*—Daniel Ross, Merchant, and John Lewis, late 2d Officer Ship *Mayran Dayaran*.

*Per Argo.*—William M. Whitney, Supercargo.

*Per Fanny.*—Mrs. Buckton, Mr. H. Elwall, Captain Speirs, Merchant, and Mr. W. Dalziel, from Moulmein.

*Per Amherst.*—Mrs. McClausland and three children, Mrs. Howe and child, and two Misses Faithfull ; Lieuts. Staples and Nuthall, and Dr. Seely, M. D. Arracan Local Battalion ; —Edwards, Esq. ; Serjeant Major Kennedy, wife and child ; 10 Sepoys of the Calcutta Militia, 17 Sepoys of the 66th Regt., and 2 Sepoys of the 68th Regt. —2 Sepoys died during the voyage.

*Per Pelorus.*—Captains Henly and Parry, Master Mariners.

*Per Amelia.*—Mrs. R. W. Meppen.

### DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Walmer Castle for London.*—Mrs. Frances, Mrs. Moss and child, and Mrs. Boyer and three children ; H. C. Halkett, Esq. Civil Service, Rev. J. Boyer, Major W. R. Taber, Lieuts. L. H. G. Maclear, and Bartley, Ensign W. Magne, Quarter Master Magne and three children, Assistant Surgeon Gonett, 173 men in health and 12 invalids. H. M's, 49th Regt. of Foot.

### RIVER STEAMERS.

The *Matabangah* accommodation Boat, in tow of the Steamer *Megna*, left Calcutta for the Upper Provinces on the 15th instant, with the following Passengers :—

*For Benares.*—Col. and Mrs. Fiddes and Mr. W. O. Bell.

*For Ghazeepore.*—Lieut. A. W. Onslow.

*For Chuprah.*—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bell.

*For Dinapore.*—Capt. J. C. Kelly.

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## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | SELL.] | | | [BUY. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Transfer 5 per Cent. Paper, .... | Prem. | 10 | 0 | a | 11 | [illegible] |
| Stock Paper { Transfer Loan of 1835-36 interest payable in Eng. } | ,, | 10 | 0 | a | 11 | [illegible] |
| Bombay 5 per cent. ............. | ,, | 1 | 0 | a | 1 | [illegible] |
| Second 5 do. ............. | ,, | 0 | 12 | a | 1 | [illegible] |
| Old Sicca Rs. 4 per cent Loan Notes. | Disct. | 8 | 0 | a | 9 | [illegible] |
| New ,, 4 do......... | ,, | 7 | 0 | a | 7 | [illegible] |
| New Company's 5 per cent. .... | Prem. | 3 | 0 | a | 3 | [illegible] |

### BANK SHARES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Bank .. | (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) | Prem. | 2650 a | 2700 |
| Union Bank .. | (Co.'s Rs. 1,000) | ,, | 10 a | [illegible] |
| Agra Bank* .. | (Co.'s Rs. 500) | ,, | 0 a | 175 |

* *Exclusive of interest from the 1st January, 1843, at the rate of last declared dividend as per Clause 24 of the Deed of Partnership.*

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### OVERLAND ROUTE.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam Ship *Hindostan*, Capt. Robert Moresby, I. N., Commander, will leave Calcutta for Suez on Friday, 14th April, 6th July and 14th October, touching at Madras, Point de Galle, and Aden. Rates of Passage for the entire route including expense of transit through Egypt vary from 1430 to 2530 Rs.

Parcels will be received at the office of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the *Hindostan* until the 12th April, after which day they cannot be received on any account.

J. R. ENGLEDUE,
*Supt. and Agent.*

*15th February*, 1843.

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### MEMORIALS OF AFFGHANISTAN.

BY J. H. STOCQUELER.

ON the 15th of April, 1843, will be published, in one volume, the whole of the dispatches, narratives, state papers, &c. connected with the expedition to, and occupation of, Affghanistan, between the 1st of October, 1838, and the 1st October, 1842. These documents, arranged in chronological order, will be connected by a brief and succinct narrative of the operations in Affghanistan and Scinde, commencing with the assembly of the Army of the Indus at Ferozepore, and terminating with the evacuation of the former state after the restoration of the prisoners.

The object of this work is to present, at one view, the whole of the occurrences which have distinguished a most eventful period of British Indian History, and thus to facilitate the references of the student, the politician, and the soldier.

The work will be illustrated with sketches of remarkable places, striking incidents, portraits, costumes, &c. &c.

PRICE 20 RUPEES.

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Applications for the work are to be addressed to the *Editor of the Englishman.*

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### IMPERIAL TEA WARE-HOUSE,

*No. 6½ TANK SQUARE.*

S. E. CORNER, SCOTCH KIRK.

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OOLONG in canisters, at 7-4 and 5 Rs.

Hyson, at Co.'s Rs. 5-4, 4-12, 4 and 3-8 per seer.

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Young Hyson and Orange Pekoe, at 4 Rs.

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Genuine fresh picked Mocha, at 1 Rupee per seer.

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*Watch-makers, Goldsmiths and Jewellers.*

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*Calcutta, 1st November*, 1842.

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J. W. ROBERTS.

No. 14, Writers' Buildings.

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HAVE COMPLETED MOST EXTENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE FIRST HOUSES IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE FOR RECEIVING REGULAR SHIPMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS,

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CHAMPAGNE,
*Of the best vintages.*

A SMALL QUANTITY SENT OUT OCCASIONALLY IN PINTS.

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| Destournel. | St. Estephe. |
| Chateau Lafitte. | St. Julien. |
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SUPERIOR
*BROWN, GOLDEN AND PALE SHERRIES,*
IN WOOD AND BOTTLE, QUARTS AND PINTS.

DIRECT CONSIGNMENTS OF
SUPERB OLD SHERRY AND MADEIRA.

Thus securing regular supplies of the choicest Wines of a quality rarely met with in India.

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RED AND WHITE BURGUNDY. HERMITAGE. BUCELLAS, HOCK, SAUTERNE AND BARSAC.

SPIRITS OF EVERY KIND.

GENUINE LIQUEURS.

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| Maraschino. | Noyeau, red and white. |
| Dutch Liqueur. | Parfait Amour, and |
| Curcoa. | Cherry Brandy. |

FRESH PALE ALE,
*From BASS, Truman, Hanbury and Co. Meakin, Saunders, Tennent and ALLSOPP.*

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*The Managers of Canteen Messes will be supplied at the Lowest rates.*

A LARGE STOCK OF RIPE ALE & PORTER, IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

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Large consignments are received from Crosse, and Blackwell, H. Davis and Co., Wyatt, Burgess and others.

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Put up in Tin and will reach the most distant stations in the best condition.

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HERMETICALLY SEALED PROVISIONS,
*From Cooper, Moir, McDonald and others.*

Salmon, Oysters, Turtle Soup, Stewed and Roasted Meats, Hare, Finnon Haddocks, Salmon, Trout, Venison, and all Articles of this description.

BREAKFAST, DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES.
*Of the most fashionable patterns.*

GLASS AND PLATED-WARE.

BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED HARNESS AND SADDLERY,

From the Firms of Hall and Son, *Peat, Whippy* Johnston and others.

CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY,
*From the first Houses in London.*

JAMS, JELLIES AND MARMALADE,
*In patent jars, which are found to preserve the flavour of the fruit in a very superior manner to the common jar.*

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*PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS.*

BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED
TOOTH, NAIL, FLESH, AND HAIR BRUSHES.

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MERINO AND OTHER CLOTHS,
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From Bodelio's and other French Houses.

MANILLA AND HAVANNAH CIGARS.

THE FINEST GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CHINA GOODS.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BARREL'D
FOWLING PIECES, RIFLES AND PISTOLS,
From Nock, Joseph Manton, Parker, Mills and Sons, Chas. Moore, Jones, Westley Richards, and other eminent Makers.

PATENT SHOT AND GUNPOWDER.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA DRAB AND BLACK BEAVER HATS.

STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.

BILLIARD BALLS, CUES, MACES AND CLOTH.

CRICKET BATS, BALLS, AND WICKETS.

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### FRESH SUPPLIES.

TO OFFICERS AND MESSES OF REGIMENTS RETURNING FROM AFFGHANISTAN.

MESSRS. MACKENZIE, LYALL AND CO. have the pleasure to announce, that in anticipation of the successful termination of the War, and the certain return of the forces to India this year, they have made very extensive additions to their Stock of Beer, Wines, Spirits, and Supplies, generally, and are prepared to execute and dispatch the largest orders at an hour's notice; and from the arrangements they have entered into with the Boat Agents, they guarantee that their supplies shall reach the most distant station, in perfect order and in much shorter time than they have usually done hitherto.

BEER AND PORTER,

Of October's brewing from *Bass and Alsopp*, in wood; also in quarts and pints, of all ages. *London and country* bottled Porter.

FRESH CLARETS.

Destournels, Gruaud la Rose, Haut Margaux, St. Julien, and other brands.

CHOICE SHERRIES,

From Bardon and Grey, Rutherford, Oldham, Wardell, Black, and others; *Pale and Brown*, in wood and bottle.

PORT.

Rich Old Port Wine, selected to particular order from *first rate London houses.*

SUPERIOR
SPARKLING CHAMPAIGNS,
MADEIRA, CIRCEAL, MALMSEY, HOCK,
SAUTERNE, BURGUNDY, and LISBON,
LIQUEURS and SYRUPS,
*Of all descriptions.*

DUMBLAT and CASTILLON'S
MILD FRENCH BRANDY, OLD ENGLISH BRANDY, HOLLAND'S GIN, GRAHAM'S GENEVA, OLD TOM, JAMAICA RUM, GLENLIVET and BRACKLA WHISKEY, CHERRY BRANDY, CURACOA, RASPBERRY and STRAWBERRY VINEGAR.

WARRANTED FRESH
OILMAN'S STORES,
GROCERY, CONFECTIONERY, TART FRUITS, HERMETICALLY CLOSED PROVISIONS, FRESH PINE, BERKLEY, AND CHEDDER CHEESE, PLUMP YORK HAMS. AND STREAKY BACON.

WARRANTED FIRST CHOP
HYSON, PEKOE, and POUCHONG TEAS,
DOUBLE REFINED LOAF SUGAR,
PATENT STEARINE CANDLES.

GENUINE
3 4 and 5 a Manilla Segars.
Prepared Tobacco and Hookah Snakes.

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| Stationery. | Hard-ware. | Hosiery. |
| Saddlery. | Queen's ware. | Haberdashery. |
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Together with any other article in the market, procurable on the shortest notice.

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TO REGIMENTAL MESSES AND OTHERS.

THE adjustment of certain accounts requiring, all that Messrs. Todd and Bosanquet's outwithstanding should be speedily realised, Messrs. Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie and Co. beg to intimate that they are authorised to dispose of T. and B.'s remaining Stock of Wines at the following reduced prices, viz.

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| Pale Sherry at Co.'s Rs. | 22 per dozen quarts. | |
| Brown ditto, .. .. | 24 per | ditto ditto. |
| Port Wine, .. .. .. | 22 ditto ditto. | |
| Bordeaux Claret, .. | 22 ditto ditto. | |
| Champaigne, .. .. | 36 ditto ditto. | |

N. B.—*Mofussil Residents* will be pleased to apply through their own agents.

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### MESSRS. J. COCKBURN AND CO.

11, *New Broad-street, London.*

COMMISSIONS of all kinds executed as formerly, Price of supplies and rates of Commission, &c. &c. will be communicated by the undersigned on behalf of Messrs. J. C. and Co. in this Presidency.

NICHOLL AND WILKIE.

*Calcutta, 1st Dec.* 1842.

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

## ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

MESSRS. THACKER AND CO. have the pleasure to state that by advices received, they are informed of the shipment of the Jan. and Feb. Periodicals, as also of all New Works published up to the departure of the Oriental and Peninsular Company's Steamer *Oriental*, by which opportunity their first consignment Overland has been despatched from England, and will reach Calcutta by the Company's Steamer *Hindostan*, expected on or about the 20th of March.

New Books remaining over and above the execution of commissions, will be procurable, according to the scale of prices at present in circulation amongst constituents, and to be obtained at the Library on application.

The attention of persons travelling to England, and intermediate countries by the OVERLAND ROUTE, is particularly called to the following books, as calculated to be of essential service, and likely to afford much amusement.

HAND BOOK FOR INDIA AND EGYPT,
Comprising the narrative of a Journey from Calcutta to England.
BY G. PARBURY, ESQ. F. R. A. S.

GUIDE TO EGYPT AND THE LEVANT,
With tables of all the Mediterranean Steamers,
BY T. H. USBORNE, ESQ.
Price Rs. 5-10.

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BISHOP PATRICK'S HEART'S EASE, or a Remedy against all Troubles, with a consolatory Discourse, and a Biographical Sketch of the Author.
DISCE MORI: Learn to die, by C. Sutton, D. D.
DISCE VIVERE: Learn to Live, by ditto.
DISCOURSE CONCERNING PRAYER, by Dr. Patrick, Bishop of Ely.
MEDITATIONS ON THE HOLY SACRAMENT, by Dr. Sutton.
NELSON'S LIFE OF BISHOP BULL.
PAROCHIALIA, BY DR. WILSON, Instructions to the Clergy.
THE LIFE OF SYMON PATRICK, Bishop of Ely.
THE RICH MAN'S DUTY, by Dr. Wells.
SACRIFICE, THE DIVINE SERVICE, from the Covenant of Grace to the Consummation of Man's Redemption, by J. Scandrel.
SARAVIA on the Three Orders of the Priesthood.
VINDICATION OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, by Dr. Bull, Bishop of St. David's.

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THE PRACTICAL BUILDER,
IN THREE VOLS.
Exhibiting a full display and elucidation of the most recent and skilful methods pursued by
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*In all the various departments of Building.*

*Vol.* 1, containing Geometry, Carpentry, Joinery and Cabinet Making.
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W. THACKER AND CO.

*Calcutta, 22d March, 1843.*

NOTICE.

MR. L. MENDES having given up the Superintendence of the *Star Press*, begs to inform his Friends and the Mercantile Community of Calcutta, that he intends carrying on business as a Commission Agent and Broker at No. 1, Colvin's Ghaut, Strand, or at the *Star Press*, where he will at all times gratefully receive and faithfully execute all Orders that he may be entrusted with either in Buying or Selling of Goods of every kind and description.

Mr. L. M will be glad to make Purchases or Sell Goods, and execute Orders generally for gentlemen in the Mofussil.

Mr. L. M. is entrusted with the collection of all Town Bills, on behalf of the *Star Press* and will undertake the like duties for any Tradesmen who may favor him with their Bills.

He will also be ready to advance one-third of the amount on good (town) Bills that he may be entrusted with for collection.

FOR SALE.

TREASURY, NAVY, MISSIONARY AND PRIVATE BILLS, of first rate character, in *convenient sums* and *dates* for family remittances.

MACKENZIE, LYALL AND CO.
*Calcutta Exchange.*

With reference to the above advertisement, Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL and Co. beg to add that they will be happy to purchase any Bills for parties in the Mofussil forwarding them home if required, free of Commission or any charge, save postage.

THOMAS KENNEDY,
OF
KILMARNOCK,
*Rifle Maker to H. R. H. Prince Albert.*

AN assortment of Double and Single Barrelled RIFLES, and FOWLING PIECES, of all Bores, and Weights, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Parties in the Mofussil are requested to apply through their Agents.

EGLINGTON, McCLURE AND CO.

*Calcutta, 17th December, 1842.*

FOR SALE, AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED,

IN Quarter Hhds. and Butts, G. and R. Blackburn's choice OLD MADEIRA, direct from the Island, at Co.'s Rs. 400 per Hhd. Terms Cash. Parties in the Mofussil will please apply through their own Agents.

SHAW AND MAXWELL'S SUPERIOR WINE.

In Cases containing 3 Dozens, in Quarts and Pints.

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| CHAMPAIGN, .. .. .. | at Co. Rs. 30 | per doz. |
| PALE AND BROWN SHERRY, | " 26 | " |
| CLARET, CHATEAU, MARGEAUX AND HAUT BRION, | " 25 to 30 | " |
| MOSELLE NON PAREIL, .. | " 35 | " |

EGLINTON, McCLURE AND CO.

*Calcutta, 17th December, 1842.*

THE EVANGELIST.

*A Monthly Magazine, printed in English and Bengalee, in 16 octavo pages. Price 4 As. monthly.*

THE sole object of this Magazine is the benefit of the Native Christians in Bengal. We hope therefore that Missionaries will aid us by their subscriptions and contributions, and supply us with such Essays, Sermons, Obituary Notices, and Religious and other Intelligence as may be considered generally beneficial; and that they will encourage the Native Members of their Churches to do the same.

Subscribers' names and all contributions will be thankfully received by MR. JOHN ROBINSON, at SERAMPORE.

TO THE MESSES OF H. M. AND THE H. COMPANY'S SERVICE.

MESSRS. GEORGE AND ROBERT BLACKBURN of Madeira, request the Messes of H. M. and the H. Company's Service, to transmit their orders for the supply of their Wines, through their Agents in Calcutta.

MESSRS. EGLINTON, McCLURE & Co.

*Calcutta, 24th December, 1842.*

CONCENTRATED SYRUP
OF
SENNA,
PREPARED BY
BATHGATE AND CO.
*4 and 5, Old Court House Street,*
CALCUTTA.

THIS agreeable purgative, made from a recipe of the celebrated Dr. Christison, Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh, is chiefly recommended by the facility of administration to children.

From one to two tea spoonfuls is a dose for a child according to its age, and one to two table spoonfuls for an adult according to constitution.

FOR SALE,
AT THE SERAMPORE PRESS,

A COMPILATION OF THE REGULATIONS AND CIRCULAR ORDERS relative to the RESUMPTION AND SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES, held free under invalid tenures, or at an inadequate jumma, in the permanently settled provinces. Corrected to the 31st December, 1842. By J. C. MARSHMAN. In English. Price 5 Rupees.

The same Work in Bengalee. Price 5 Rupees.

A GUIDE TO THE CIVIL LAW OF THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT WILLIAM,

CONTAINING all the unrepealed Regulations, Acts, Constructions, and Circular Orders; to which is prefixed, an Epitome of every Enactment and Rule. Compiled by JOHN CLARK MARSHMAN and corrected to the 31st Dec. 1841. Price 20 Rs.

Applications may be made to Mr. John Cashman at the Serampore Press, or to any of the Booksellers of Calcutta. Also, to Mr. N. Brice, Dinapore; Mr. W. Greenway, Agra; the Rev. J. T. Thompson, Delhi, and Mr. G. Nichols, Benares; to whom copies of the Work have been sent, for the convenience of applicants.

THE BENGALEE GOVENRMENT GAZETTE.

THE BENGALEE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE is published under the authority of Govt. every Tuesday morning, and contains, in the English and Bengalee language, the Drafts of Acts; the Acts when passed; the Constructions of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut; the Circular Orders of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, of the Sudder Board, of the Special Commissioners, and of the Superintendent of Police; the Civil Appointments made by the Governor or Deputy Governor of Bengal, and the Appointment of Moonsiffs by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut as well as all Government Notifications of whatever kind.

The Subscription is EIGHT Rupees a year, payable in advance. Subscriptions commence on the 1st of January and 1st July, of each year. Those who may begin to subscribe to the paper at any intermediate periods are expected to take the back numbers.

It is circulated in Calcutta, and its neighbourhood, in Chandernagore, Chinsurah and Hooghly by Peons, without charge; and to other stations by Post, bearing postage, at an expense of two annas a cover, or Six Rupees Eight annas a year.

Applications should be addressed to the Editor at Serampore.

THE URDU GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE URDU GOVERNMENT GAZETTE is published, under the authority of Government, every Tuesday morning, and contains—in the English and Urdu languages—the Drafts of Acts, the Acts when passed; the Constructions of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut; the Circular Orders of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, and of the Sudder Board; the Civil Appointments made by the Agra Government; and the Appointments of Moonsiffs by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut; as well as all Government Notifications, of whatever kind.

The subscription is 12 Rupees a year, payable in advance.

All applications should be addressed to the *Editor*, at Agra.

A second edition of the above, in English and Urdu, applicable to the Bengal and Behar Provinces, is also published every Friday morning, and may be had separately on the same terms.

*Agra, 3d January, 1843.*

FOR SALE,
AT THE SERAMPORE PRESS,

NOTES ON THE BOOK OF NATURE, with reference to the Power, Wisdom and Goodness of God. *Eight Annas.*

A brief Account of the Jews. *Four Annas.*

A brief Sketch of the History of India, pp. 30. *Two Annas.*

Any letters, whether containing Correspondence or orders for this Paper, directed to the Editors of the *Friend of India*, and sent to Messrs. Thacker and Co., Messrs. Ostell and Co., the Rev. J. Thomas, Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta, or Mr. P. S. D'Rozario, No. 8, Tank Square, Calcutta, will reach the Editors at Serampore, early on the following morning.

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It is requested that all communications may be addressed to the Editors at the Serampore Press.

PRINTED and published at the Serampore Press for the Editors every Thursday morning. Price 2 Rupees monthly, or 20 Rupees a year, if paid in advance.

☞ Subscriptions will be received at *Madras*, by Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and Co.; at *Bombay*, by Messrs. LECKIE and Co.; and in *London*, by Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co. 7, Leadenhall Street.

# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

*PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.*

No. 430. Vol. IX.] SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, MARCH 30th, 1843. { *Price 2 Co's. Rs. monthly, or 20 Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.*




The February Mail reached Calcutta on Wednesday last by the *Hindoostan* Steamer. It is not barren like some of its late predecessors. The meeting of Parliament always imparts animation to society, and gives interest to our home intelligence. Parliament was opened on the 2d of February; and the speech from the throne, which was read by Commissioners, was worded with such caution as to secure an address without a division. The Opposition members have mustered strong, but we are as yet unable to estimate its relative strength; though there is every reason to believe that the Ministerial majority will be numerically as great as in the last Parliament, if not greater. Notwithstanding the change of opinion on the subject of the corn laws in the minds of some Conservatives, Sir Robert Peel states that he has no alteration to propose in them, and that he has no intention to relinquish his sliding and slippery scale. The Anti-corn law agitation, was in the mean while progressing without any apparent abatement. Mr. Cobden and Col. Thompson had proceeded on a mission to Scotland, and created a considerable sensation. The former gentleman had been honoured with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh. The meetings which had been held in various parts of that country appear to have created a powerful effect. If any relaxation of the laws is obtained, it will manifestly be the result of the pressure from without; of that opposition to the bread tax, which has been so ably organized by the bold and persevering spirits at the head of the movement.

The Affghan campaign had become the subject of Parliamentary discussion, and appears likely to attract much attention, and give rise to much acrimonious debate during the Session. The desolation which our troops spread around them as they advanced and retired had been alluded to with much indignation, both by Lord John Russell and Lord Brougham; and it is probable that the vote of thanks which the Ministry intended to move to Lord Ellenborough and the troops, would be selected as the occasion for a renewed attack on the Governor General. Some of the Ministerial organs of the Press, endeavour to excuse these excesses by attributing them to the uncontrolable feelings of the troops. But they have read the dispatches to little purpose if they have not discovered that the vengeance inflicted on the country was evidently the result of orders from the highest authority. The devastation is duly reported by the commanding officers to the Governor General in their despatches, in language which leaves no reason to doubt that they acted strictly in conformity to the instructions they had received, and that for the havoc they created they looked for praise and not censure. The Governor General himself in his Proclamation alludes with a feeling of exultation to the ruin of Ghuzni, which offered us no resistance, and was demolished after the most scientific fashion.

In the debate on the address in the House of Lords, the Duke of Wellington threw the mantle of his own high character and reputation over Lord Ellenborough. When his Lordship originally took charge of the Government of India, he declared that the approbation of the appointment by the Duke was *the* circumstance which gave him the highest satisfaction. The Duke has well requited this feeling of veneration. His Grace said—

"I have seen something of Governor Generals of India, and I know a little of military affairs, and of military difficulties, and I must say this—that I stand here prepared on any day to justify every order or movement, either one way or the other, the Governors General of India has given from the moment at which he took upon himself the administration of India."

"I am ready to do that whenever the noble lord chooses to make *any* charge against the Governor General. Let him come forward and make his charges when he pleases, *I shall be ready to reply to them.* My Lords, I say that the Governor General, as soon as he attained to his position, did as much as he was enabled to do, according to the state of preparation which he found in India at the moment. He could do no more than he did; every order he gave, whether to halt or to march, was an order absolutely necessary for the safety of the troops at the moment; not occasioned by any omission or act of his, but by acts done or omitted to be done by his rivals. *I am bound to say this in defence of an absent servant of the Crown, who, I firmly believe, has done his duty by the public.*"

There is a boldness in this speech, which in any other individual but the Duke would be deemed rashness; and we cannot but think it is more likely to shake public confidence in the Duke's judgment, than materially to improve the position of his client. The future historian will judge of opinions by facts, even though the present age should be disposed to judge of facts from opinions. In the course of his researches he will find that the troops which achieved our triumphs in Affghanistan, were sent on by Lord Auckland; that between the date of his departure for England, in the middle of March, and the middle of August, when the armies commenced their march to the capital, no additions of men or cattle were made. He will find that the first order issued by the new Governor General was not to halt, but to retire, leaving our prisoners in the hands of the enemy; and that the troops were as fully equipped for the enterprize in June as they were in August. He will ask for some stronger reason even than that furnished by the Duke's affirmation, why it was absolutely necessary for the safety of the troops that their march should he delayed to the verge of winter, when a hundred contingencies might have arisen to expose them to the risks which had proved so fatal to another British army in the previous winter. We rejoice that the Affghan war is to be made the subject of a distinct enquiry. The discussions will elicit many facts; and clear or confirm much which requires to the explained or corroborated. The impeachment of Sir John Hobhouse for his ambitious attempt to enlarge the British dominions in the East is not likely, we perceive, to come on before intelligence reaches England of the annexation of Scinde to the British Territories in India.

In the course of this debate Lord Auckland made a long speech in vindication of the policy he had pursued. "Unaccustomed as his Lordship is to public speaking," we are most agreeably disappointed at the vigor he displayed on the occasion. The tone of moderation which he adopted towards one who had shewed his administration no mercy, seemed to be duly appreciated by both sides of the House.

The Somnath Gate proclamation has created, as might have been expected, a strong sensation in the country. The *Times* cuts it to shreds, and ridicules Lord Ellenborough's having become a Hindoo by adoption. The *Examiner* treats it with the keenest contempt. The *Morning Chronicle* is in extacy. The *Brittania*, one of the first journals in London, condemns it in sober language which will find an echo in every honest bosom. The *Monthly Times* in which the value of the 'editorials' is exactly in an inverse ratio to that of the extracts and the arrangement, says in its sweetest accents: "It is a document at variance with the general tenor of the proceedings of the Governor General!" The *Morning Post* defends it out and out with a degree of courage worthy of a better cause. "It matters but little what is thought in England of the style of the Indian Governor's Proclamations. It matters much what is felt in India of the spirit which animates the British Government." The feeling in India may be described in three words, Disgust, Contempt, Hatred; disgust in the minds of Christians; contempt in those of the Hindoos, and hatred in the bosom of all true believers.

The melancholy intelligence has been received by this Mail of the entire loss off the coast of France of the *Conqueror* from Calcutta. With the exception of one cabin boy, every soul on board perished. Seldom has the loss of a vessel cast so deep a gloom on the face of society in Calcutta. Mr. Turton has to deplore the loss of a daughter, Mr. John Jenkins, of his wife and three children; and Mr. William Thompson, the Solicitor, of his wife and four children. These two latter gentlemen proceeded to Suez on the *Tenasserim*, buoyant with the prospect of joining their families in England. At Galle they met the *Hindoostan*, and learnt how cruelly their hopes had been blasted. Our regret on this occasion is heightened by the announcement that the bodies were treated with the greatest barbarity by the French on the coast, who stripped them and cast them into the sea. There is every reason to suppose that life was not extinct in every instance, and that proper attention might have rescued many from death. The *Hurkaru*, we see, has treated this conduct with becoming indignation; but the treatment of the bodies would have been much the same if the vessel had been lost on the English side of the Channel. The Cornish, the Welsh, and the Irish wreckers are as great monsters of cruelty as their brethren on the coast of France.

Sir Charles Metcalfe has been constrained to give up his tranquil retreat in Devonshire for the cares of Government. He has been [illegible]

suaded to accept the Governor Generalship of Canada; a post of no little difficulty, after the mismanagement of the last year or two. He is the first individual in English History who has been Governor of Jamaica, Governor General of India, and Governor General of Canada.

For other intelligence we refer to our extracts which we have made as copious as possible. The claims of the Opium merchants have been admitted; and the Scrip will be paid out of the twenty-one millions of dollars after all; only the merchants—whose losses have been more than made up through the destruction of the opium—cannot agree with Mr. Goulburn, about its actual value on the day on which it was seized; which might we think be easily settled by enquiring what would be the value of an insurance on the life of a man, under the new drop of Newgate.

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THE HINDOOSTAN STEAMER.—The Express from Bombay, with the London Mail of the 6th February, arrived in Calcutta on Friday last at 11 A. M. and for the first time since the establishment of Steam communication between England and India, it has come without creating the smallest excitement. Our own steamer, the *Hindoostan*, had arrived the previous evening and put us in possession of all the intelligence. The Port of Calcutta has just reason to be proud of this splendid vessel. Her performance in the voyage to and from Suez has exceeded our most sanguine expectations; a distance of 4730 miles has been performed in less than *twenty-one* days, exclusive of stoppages. She left Suez on the 25th of February, was detained at Aden to take in coal, 43 hours; at Galle, 26; and at Madras 38, and reached Calcutta on the evening of the 23d of March. Under every disadvantage, arising from the novelty and defects of the arrangements for coaling, she has brought the Mail in less time than we have received it by express from Bombay. The boast of our Bombay contemporaries, that for the early receipt of news we must still look to the steamers attached to their port, has been destroyed by the first experiment. The capacity of this magnificent vessel has at once shewn that it is only under very peculiar circumstances that the Mail can ever be expected to reach Calcutta sooner by way of Bombay, than direct from Suez. When the present difficulties have been overcome, and facilities for taking in coal similar to those which the Government steamers enjoy, have been created by the Oriental Company, the *Hindoostan* and her sister vessels may be expected invariably to give us the mail two, and possibly three days earlier than the express. The superiority of this vessel over the Bombay steamers has been manifested in the most signal manner. We have sought in vain among the Bombay papers for a notice of the time the *Atalanta* remained at Aden, and cannot therefore ascertain the number of hours occupied respectively in the voyage between Suez and Bombay, and Suez and Calcutta. But between Suez and Aden, the Bombay vessel was behind the *Hindoostan* by more than fifty hours. The *Bombay Times* was quite correct in saying that the steamers belonging to that port must look about them now they had such a competitor in the field, or rather on the waters. His worst fears and our highest hopes have been realized. Bombay must get larger and better steamers, or relinquish the dignity of being the steam port of India.

The power of the *Hindoostan* having now been demonstrated, it is to be hoped, that in the next trip she will be entrusted with the mails for Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta. Had the packets been put on board of her at Suez instead of being sent by the *Atalanta* to Bombay, we should have received all our letters and newspapers on Thursday last, at a charge of two annas for the former, and one anna for the latter, instead of being obliged to pay fourteen annas for every letter for the privilege of receiving it four days later, and three annas for every journal, the last numbers of which will not reach us till *nine* days after the *Hindoostan* was moored off Calcutta. It would perhaps have been unwise to have made any change in existing arrangements, while the success of this experiment hung in doubt; but after the superiority of this vessel has been thus unequivocally established, it would be preposterous to send our packets by way of Bombay.

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ANNEXATION OF SCINDE TO THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.—One of the most remarkable features in our Indian career, is the rapidity with which the fate of principalities and kingdoms is decided. On the 20th of June, 1756, our factory in Calcutta was captured, our merchants were murdered or expelled, the name of the town was changed, and our connection with Bengal apparently closed for ever. On the 22d of June, 1757, we had won the battle of Plassey, and become masters of Bengal, Behar and Orissa. It was, however, reserved for Lord Ellenborough's administration, to crowd the events of a year into a month. On the 14th of February, the Ameers of Scinde were in full possession of their kingdom, and as sovereigns signed a treaty with the British representative. By the 14th of March, their whole army had been defeated; the British flag waved over the fort of Hydrabad; they had been placed in confinement on board our Steamers on the Indus; their country had become a province of the British empire; the navigation of the Indus had been thrown open to all nations; slavery had been abolished, and orders had been issued to construct a column of the captured cannon to receive the names of the victors, after the model of the column of Austerlitz.

The territory of Scinde has not been formally annexed to our dominions in so many words; but Sir Charles Napier has been appointed Governor of the province; and we may therefore infer that the kingdom of the Ameers has been converted into a British province. The Acts of Parliament which relate to slavery have been extended to the country, and its independence may therefore be supposed to have terminated. It is somewhat remarkable that while the Governor General reserves it for the Directors to determine what rewards shall be given to the troops, he does not appear to give them a voice in the still greater question whether Scinde shall belong to the Crown or to the Ameers. The three short comprehensive orders promulgated by him are acts indicative of permanent sovereignty. And unless the Directors or the Ministry therefore should command the restoration of the conquered country,—which would be an act of superlative folly,—we may consider the Delta of the Indus, to be as much part and parcel of the British dominions, as the Delta of the Ganges. Such a reversal of the orders of the Governor General by the Directors would indicate a diminution of that strong confidence which they have so signally manifested in the measures of Lord Ellenborough. It would lead to his immediate departure from India. When the Directors therefore have to make their election between the Governor General's return to the Board of Control or the retention of Scinde, it is very probable that they will feel disposed to keep the country, asking no questions for conscience' sake.

This conquest and retention of a country as large as Scotland could not have occurred at a time when it is likely to afford more interesting discussion. The charge against Lord Auckland's administration is the wanton and unprovoked invasion of Affghanistan, from the dictates of ambition, and the love of territorial aggrandizement. The commendation bestowed on Lord Ellenborough's Government is founded on his withdrawal from Affghanistan and his magnanimous declaration that he was content with the limits which nature had assigned to our empire on the 1st of October 1842, and that he intended to cultivate the arts of peace. While that charge and that praise was still ringing in the ears of Parliament, Lord Ellenborough's proclamations of the present month would be laid on the table, announcing that the Beloochees had lost five thousand men in a single battle, and that the extensive province of Scinde, lying on both banks of the Indus, had been annexed to the British dominions. We will venture to predict that if this intelligence should reach England in the midst of an impeachment of Lord Auckland for the invasion of Affghanistan, that impeachment will immediately abate.

On the three acts of sovereignty which we published last week there is little to remark. After the conquest of Scinde, to restore it to the Ameers, would be an act little short of insanity. If it was to become a province of the British empire, Sir Charles Napier had richly earned the title and emoluments of its first Governor. One consideration alone diminishes the value of the proclamations issued consecutively by the Governor General on this occasion. We mean the entire absence of all allusion to Major Outram's services. His defence of the Residency for three hours, with One Hundred men against Eight Thousand is an exploit, of which we have had no example since the defence of their position by Colonel Scott, and Mr., now Sir Richard, Jenkins at Seetabuldee. Lord Ellenborough is not wont to pass over such gallantry in silence. On the contrary he seems to plume himself on the distinction that during his vice royalty, military devotion and talent have been more nobly rewarded than under any former rule. Yet this noble exhibition of the highest qualities of a soldier meets not the slightest acknowledgement. Outram forced himself into honourable notice under Lord Auckland's administration, so did Rawlinson, Pottinger, Macgregor,—and the 'curse' of Auckland rests on their and their prospects. There appears to be such unexampled littleness in thus selecting as the victims of official displeasure, men who are guilty of no fault but that of having served their country with zeal, and raised themselves to distinction under the auspices of a previous Governor General, that we gladly turn from a subject which it is so painful to contemplate.

The abolition of slavery in a country abounding with slaves, before we have been a month in possession of the capital, or have an acre of ground at our command beyond the limits of our own encampment, is somewhat premature. It is preposterous to attempt thus to subvert one of the fundamental institutions of a country before we have obtained a firm footing in it. It is idle to extend laws to a country in which we have not, as yet the slightest means of enforcing them. Yet such is the unbounded gullibility of Jo

Bull, that it would be matter of no surprise to find it asserted, that we had a perfect right to conquer and occupy Scinde, in order that we might proclaim liberty to every slave.

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MADRAS BIGOTRY.—We have recently been engaged in discussing an instance of bigotry exhibited in Calcutta by the Tagore Family, who have turned Dwarkenath out of society for having visited England. We have now to record an exhibition of bigotry at the Benighted Presidency, of a more melancholy character, in as much as the parties implicated in it are not priest-ridden Hindoos, but members of a Christian Church.

We need scarcely recal to the recollection of our readers the noble sacrifice made by Sir Peregrine Maitland of the post of Commander-in-Chief at the Madras Presidency, because he would not countenance the compulsory attendance of Christian officers at Heathen festivals, in violation of the dictates of their own conscience. A scholarship was established in Bishop Corrie's Grammar School in his name, either from funds appropriated by him to this object, or raised to commemorate his conduct. The first election of a Scholar for this exhibition is to be held on the 19th April, 1843; and an advertisement has just appeared in the *Fort St. George Gazette* stating the qualification of the candidate.

"Sir Peregrine Maitland's Native Scholarship shall be open to all Natives, whether Christians, Heathens, or Mahomedans, who shall have been at any time, after they have attained the age of twelve years, receiving their education at Bishop Corrie's Grammar School during the space of three complete years, provided they were born in the Diocese of Madras, *and if Christians, are members of the Church of England*, and shall on the day of their election have completed their fifteenth year and not exceed their nineteenth year of age."

So it appears that an Institution which cheerfully receives a worshipper of Kalee, and a votary of the false prophet, is closed against the child of a Dissenter; and a Dissenter who may be desirous of obtaining the benefit of this Scholarship, has no other chance but that of becoming a Churchman or a Mahomedan; for the Hindoos will not receive him. It appears to be more revolting to the Christian feelings of the Directors to receive the child of a humble, pious, laborious Missionary, not a Churchman, than the son of a bigotted Mahomedan or a superstitious Hindoo. Though we are entirely ignorant of the names of the Directors, or of the Secretary—and write therefore without personality—we may naturally suppose, that having been selected to dispose of Sir Peregrine Maitland's Scholarship, they participate in his sentiments on the connection of the state with idols. It is possible that some of them may have been among those who were loudest in denouncing the support given to Hindoo superstitions by the Madras Government; yet these men now come forward to tell the Hindoos, by their words and actions, that in their opinion Dissent is more objectionable than Hindooism; that the man who has been offering sacrifice to a senseless idol is more entitled to their countenance and support, than the man who worships the same God and Saviour with themselves, professes the same Christian truth, and is partaker of the same blessed hope of immortality,—but differs from them in the non-essentials of Church Government.

We fully admit that every man has a right to do what he will with his own; that the Christian Directors of this Institution have a right to expend their own money, or the money entrusted to them in establishing a purely Episcopal School, and to make the door so narrow that none but an Episcopalian can enter. If this rule had been adopted on the present occasion, any objection would have been unreasonable. But it is not an exclusively Episcopalian Seminary. It admits those who loath Christianity even in its most dignified and Episcopal form. It freely admits Hindoos and Mahomedans, and excludes none but Dissenters. It is true that the candidates, as we are told in paragraph seven, are to be examined "in the rudiments of religion, as set forth in the Creeds, Articles and Liturgy of the Church of England," but this is only adding absurdity to intolerance. The Directors are fully aware that not one of the Hindoo or Mahomedan candidates knows a syllable of the thirty-nine Articles, or ever heard of the Athanasian creed. The Directors must of necessity admit the worshipper of Doorga and the votary of Mahomed into the Grammar School, without catechizing him out of the Liturgy. The net is intended only to intercept Dissenters.

But the most notable part of the scheme remains to be told. The Scholarship, it is announced, will be void *if the Scholar shall be proved guilty of immoral conduct, or in case he be a Christian, if he shall cease to be a member of the Church of England*. It seems therefore that there are but two disqualifications; immorality and Dissent. And is this the evangelical doctrine which the Directors are endeavouring to inculcate on the Hindoos and Mahomedans in Bishop Corrie's Grammar School; that the man who forsakes the Church of England, however exemplary his Christian conduct may be, is in their estimation as unworthy of their support, as the rogue, the swindler, and the drunkard! Is it part of the religion of the Bible to brand the poor child of a Dissenter with the same mark of infamy which the Directors consider it necessary to fix on open profligacy of character? Having thus forced on the Heathen around them the remark; "See how these Christians hate one another," is it any wonder that Christianity should not make the same progress in India which it did in primitive times, when the Heathen exclaimed with admiration, "See how these Christians love one another?"

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THE WHOLESALE DISMISSION OF THE OFFICERS IN THE SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES.—The measure which the Governor General has recently adopted in this Proconsulship is the most extraordinary on record in the History of British India. The Government in those provinces was administered by a Chief Commissioner, a Civilian; a first Assistant, also a Civilian, and ten or twelve gentlemen from the Military service. An insurrection broke out in the neighbouring province of Bundlekund, and spread into Saugor,—and the Governor General has at once turned out every covenanted servant of the Company, employed in the administration of the territory. Such wholesale vengeance is altogether unknown in our Government, and it is much to be questioned whether it be just in reference to the past, or politic in reference to the future.

The only plea on which this indiscriminate use of the besom can be justified, is the mismanagement of the province. This mismanagement again is inferred from the disaffection of the Chiefs. But it is quite possible that this disaffection may arise from the system of administration, and not from the personal delinquencies of those employed in it. It is possible that it may have grown out of the natural tendencies of a civilized Government established in the midst of savages; and that the personal efforts of the public functionaries may have served to check and to retard the result of these tendencies. We need not here repeat the hacknied expression that the British administration is the *Gureeb ka raj*, the poor man's Government. All our institutions have in them this one predominant feature, that they tend to curb the oppressor, and relieve the poor. When we took possession of the country every little district had more or less its petty baron, who placed his chief distinction in being above the laws. We have curbed the power of the baron. We have placed him upon an equality in the eye of the law with his meanest retainer; and we have thereby given offence which can never be entirely obliterated from the minds of those whose consequence we have annihilated. Our efforts in this respect in other parts of India have been apparently successful; that is to say, we have effectually overawed opposition, and brought every man indiscriminately under the empire of laws—though if our fortunes were to begin to wane, we should doubtless find enemies as thick as the warriors in the passes of Cabul, grow up from beneath our feet. But in Bundlekund and the neighbouring territory, which abounds with tracts of hill and jungle, and wild fastnesses, we have allowed this race of petty barons to exist with little interruption. Their importance is derived from the array of their followers, and their independent mode of existence. That darling liberty we have been gradually curtailing. We have obtruded our judicial system, which is as abhorrent to them as ever the presence of the gauger was in Rob Roy's country. They begin to feel that the existence of our Government is incompatible with their independence; that they must be gradually absorbed in the general mass if our supremacy continues; that they must give their children a good education, and turn their followers into useful citizens. The restraint we impose on them becomes daily more galling. We have chafed and fretted their feelings, and rendered them ripe for any project which should pitch us and our government, with all its benevolence, into the sea. The country has been recently denuded of troops; this gave them hopes of success in any rising; and these hopes were confirmed by a rumour very generally spread through the country, that we had not only been defeated by the Affghans, but that the remnant of our troops was proceeding down the Ganges with all haste, preparatory to a general evacuation. The poor barons, encouraged by the surrounding chiefs, who share their feelings because they share with them the loss of importance, rose up in arms because they thought that, now was the day and now the hour, to recover their independence. It was not a popular but a baronial rising. The common people generally through India have gained by our impartial rule, which has been as equitable as their own countrymen, who rule under us, will allow it to be. And, there was perhaps no part of India in which the blessings of our administration had been more eminently felt by the poor, than in these provinces. Such was the remark of Lord William Bentinck when he passed through the country in 1832. But in proportion as we improve the condition of the people, and elevate their hopes, we exasperate the chiefs; and in India we can seldom be wrong in reasoning from the content of the people to the discon-

[illegible] of those who, but for our interference, would [illegible] over them.

The disturbances are to be traced therefore to the principles of our own administration, and to the effect produced on the minds of the Bundlekund and Saugor Barons by our discomfiture in Affghanistan, and not to the mismanagement of our own functionaries; and their universal expulsion from office can be justified upon no ground even of political expediency. If there had been mismanagement, the blame would lie at the door of the controlling, and not of the subordinate, officers. Yet we are informed in the papers that the conduct of the Commissioner has been commended both by Mr. Robertson and Lord Ellenborough, and that he has been promised the first vacant post of equal dignity and emolument with that from which he has been driven. Mr. McLeod, who acted immediately under him, has been promoted, we see, to an office of higher pay. Upon what principle of justice then have the military officers who occupied civil stations in the district been, one and all, expelled, and deprived of those appointments for which they had for years been employed in qualifying themselves? Why should their prospects be so unceremoniously ruined, and they themselves be remanded in disgrace to their corps?

But the measure is equally as detrimental to the country itself as it has been to the interests of the discarded officers. The new men who are to supply their place, are unacquainted with the language, the habits, or prejudices of the people, and have an apprenticeship to serve to their new employment, before they can be acceptable to the community or useful to Government. Was it wise, or prudent, or statesmanlike, at this season of general discontent, to deprive the administration of men possessed of local knowledge and influence, and to make over a province in a state of disaffection if not of revolt, to those who are entire strangers to the people? In these extraordinary circumstances, our only consolation is derived from the local experience and high character of Major Sleeman, to whom the management of the country has been entrusted; but he must feel himself overwhelmed with labours which no human being can long continue to perform, assisted as he is by a machinery so entirely incompetent. Independently of his multifarious duties, civil and political in Bundlekund, he is charged with the superintendence of a country—the Saugor and Nerbudda territories,—containing 30,000 square miles and a population of two millions. Nothing but a miracle can prevent the new system's breaking down, even before it has destroyed the Major's constitution.

One of the greatest objections to the new arrangements is the union of political and judicial duties in the same officer. This has long been considered objectionable in principle; it is now become still more objectionable from the extent of country in which it has been established. We have always understood that it was Lord Auckland's intention to have separated these functions; and if he had ever enjoyed leisure he would doubtless have carried his wishes into effect. But that reform is now past hope. The political duties of both the Saugor and Nerbudda territories and of Bundelkund, have been incorporated with the Commissionership. The officer who is entrusted with the most complicated and harassing military and political duties, is the only appellate authority in a country as large in extent as the principality of Wales, and three times as populous. In a country where disaffection is only smothered, his political duties must necessarily occupy the largest portion of his time; and the labor of presiding over the judicial administration of this extensive region must be performed *as leisure can be created.* From the simple exigence of his position in a country where every chief is ready to revolt, the duties he owes to the people, as the final referree in all civil disputes, must be too often postponed to the duty he owes to Government as the conservator of political peace. Is this just to the people?

We have trespassed long on the reader's patience, but must add a word or two on the military organization of the constabulary force. We thought on the first blush of the thing that the formation of four battalions of military constables was intended to supersede the necessity of employing our regular troops in these territories; but we find that additional barracks are to be built, and several additional corps to be permanently cantoned in the country. The new force is to be employed in the ordinary judicial and fiscal administration of the country. The civil writs of the Courts are to be served, and the revenue is to be collected, by rifle men, and thus our government becomes emphatically "a government of sentry boxes." The objection does not lie so much to the nature of the weapon,—though the Court will doubtless object to the ruinous and useless expense of providing the constables with rifles;—the objection would be just as strong to the collection of rents at the point of the bayonet. This is at once to proclaim martial law throughout the country, to intrude on the inhabitants an army of strangers whose insolent demeanor, the very few officers placed over them, will be physically unable to restrain, and thereby to exasperate to a more intense degree the feelings of abhorrence with which the independent classes view the introduction of our fastidious laws.

On the whole the change which has now been made in the administration of this province is likely to reflect little credit on our national character, and to confer little benefit on the people. It is sudden, violent and capricious. It is based on an act of injustice towards meritorious officers, which by destroying all confidence in the equity of Government, destroys the strongest hold which Government has upon the zeal and fidelity of its officers.

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The Remains of Sir William Macnaghten are now on their way to Calcutta and may be expected in a few days. They were recovered at a large price by Lady Macnaghten, from the well into which they had been cast. The body was recognized from its mutilated condition, and from the absence of the head and the arm which had been cut off by the Affghan ruffians who assassinated him. We have been given to understand that it is not intended to pay the usual public honours to the remains of this lamented public servant, though at the time of his decease he occupied one of the most important and responsible posts under this Government, and had been nominated Governor of the Bombay Presidency. The arrival of the body at Ferozepore was, we hear, fully known to the Governor General, but it was allowed to remain unnoticed. This disinclination on the part of his Lordship to permit any public recognition of the claims of the deceased to a public funeral, renders it of course improper in any subordinate authority at this Presidency, to adopt a different line of conduct. It is therefore much to be regretted that Lady Macnaghten did not direct it to be conveyed down the Indus to Bombay, where it would have been received with those demonstrations of public respect which are so justly due to one who occupied so conspicuous a place in the public administration. But though no official notice is to be taken of the arrival of Sir William's body in the metropolis of British India, we hope those who are entrusted with the management of his funeral will afford his numerous friends an opportunity of assisting at his interment, by making their arrangements as public as possible.

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## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23.

— The *Hurkaru* gave us reason to expect another of Lord Ellenborough's proclamations in last night's *Gazette*, annexing Scinde to the British dominions; but it contains nothing beyond the three Orders which we received through the *Delhi Gazette*, just as our last number was going to press. The only announcement we have that the Talpoora dynasty has ceased to reign, is contained in the order appointing Sir Charles Napier Governor of the province.

— The 9th and 55th Native Infantry are ordered to proceed from Ferozepore to Sukkur without delay together with No. 1, Light Field Battery.

— A letter from Baboo Oopender Mohun Tagore, which appears in this morning's *Hurkaru*, entirely confirms our statement that the expulsion of Dwarkenath Tagore from the society of the Tagore family was purely a religious act, and had no connection with the patriotic movement now in progress, upon which it has been subsequently engrafted. We republish an extract from that letter, because it sets the matter at once at rest. It is of some importance to record the fact on such unexceptionable evidence that the first Hindoo who returned from a visit to Europe, where he received the most distinguished reception, was immediately expelled from society, and treated as an outcast.

— The *Nemesis* and the *Pluto* Steamers are ordered round to Bombay immediately, evidently with the view of their being employed in Scinde. But they will find the Indus present fewer facilities for navigation than the *Yang-tse-kiang*.

— A letter appears from Captain Engledue in the *Englishman* of this day on the affairs of the Calcutta Docking Company. He says he attended the meeting of the Company, as the representative of twenty-two shares, and was anxious to shew the proprietors that their affairs were mismanaged, and that by adopting a liberal scale of charges, they would attract more business and secure larger profits. He also wished that the estimates for the timber purchased during the last twelvemonth should be laid on the table and compared with the market prices. The circumstance that the dividends are decreasing every year, shews that there is something rotten in the concern. A heavy debt of 140,000 Rupees still exists, and the docks are going to decay. In his last paragraph he says, "The consequence will be that in a few years the property called the Docking Company will no longer exist." His warning will be unheeded like the voice of Cassandra. When did ever a Ditch Committee shut the stable door, till after the horse had escaped?

—The *Star* alludes to a recent Government order in favour of the pensioned soldier, which directs that he shall be paid at the rate of 2 shillings and ½ penny the Rupee instead of two shillings and six pence, which will give him an addition of a nearly a fifth to his slender pittance.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24.

— The Semaphore of yesterday announced the arrival of the *Hindoostan* Steamer, from Suez the 25th February.

— The latest accounts from Hydrabad are those brought by the *Sesostris* Steamer to Bombay, and they extend we believe to the 7th of March, up to which date no attempt had been made on Sir Charles Napier's post. It is said that the Belochees after their defeat at Meeanee, broke up into parties and dispersed. The wounded officers belonging to the Bombay Army had arrived on the *Sesostris;* but from a hint thrown out in the papers it would appear that the Bengal officers who had been wounded were to be sent up the Indus on to Ferozepore.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25.

— It appears that the *Hindoostan* Steamer left Suez eighteen hours after the *Atalanta* Bombay Steamer, and reached Aden, thirty-six hours before her. The distance is 1340 miles, which the *Hindoostan* made in 146, and the other vessel in 200 hours! The Express from Bombay reached Calcutta yesterday morning about half past eleven, twelve hours after the papers by our own steamer had been delivered.

— The intelligence from Bombay is somewhat alarming. The *Cleopatra* Steamer had come in from Cutch on the 15th March, with intelligence that the Ameers of Scinde had been rescued and that the fort of Hydrabad had through treachery fallen into possession of the Ameer of Khyrpoore. It was derived by the authorities in Cutch from a person who left a place ten coss from Hydrabad on the 5th of March; but the intelligence direct from that place extended to the 7th, when no attack had been made. The *Bombay Times*, by a comparison of dates, pronounces the intelligence unfounded.

— Moulmein papers have been received to the 15th but they contain no intelligence. The Cholera had been raging with much violence and the casualties were duly recorded in the *Chronicle*. Some individuals of delicate nerves have it seems been frightened by this record of mortality; and the Editor has very considerately put it in the back ground.

— No official notice having been given of the arrival of the *Tenasserim* Steamer at Madras, no public Mail was sent on by her. She made a splendid run to that Port and was detained there only five hours. The *Hindoostan* was detained 38 hours.

— The latest accounts from Scinde contradict the report that eight officers had fallen into the hands of the enemy, but Capt. Ennis, of the 21st N. I. had been made prisoner by them, and most barbarously murdered and thrown into the river.

— The Agra papers state, that the Governor General intended to occupy the palace of Agra till the 1st of May; that a strange yellow liquid had lately rained at Futtypore; and that a party had been given by the station to the Governor General at which the health of the Hero of Hydrabad was not drunk.

MONDAY, MARCH 27.

— The Landholders' Society has come to life again. The *Star* of this morning has a long and interesting account of the Meeting held on Wednesday last. Baboo Dwarkenath's speech was by far the most interesting; and the most agreeable part of this speech was that in which he promised at some future time to put into the hands of the Society a paper now in course of preparation, more fully detailing his proceedings in England, and the feelings of the Indian Authorities, Her Majesty's Government and the British people. We see the Society has appointed a Sub-Committee to prepare a communication to Government on the Registry Act. The 22d Article of the Regulations of the Society which has been dormant for nearly two years, is to be acted upon from the present time, and the Society is to meet once a month.

— The *Delhi Gazette* states, that the son of Meer Waez is on the throne of Cabul just now and that nothing but the prospect of the Dost's return keeps the people from murdering Akbar Khan who is very unpopular. The intelligence from Lahore regarding Dost Mohamed is that he has been soliciting aid from Shere Singh to punish the King of Bokhara. It would not be amiss if the British Government were to assist him with two or three lakhs of Rupees, to chastise this perfidious monster, the murderer of Stoddart and Conolly.

— The investiture of the Grand Crosses of the Bath is to take place, says the *Agra Ukhbar*, on Monday the 20th. The Armory has been cleared, out and arranged for the occasion, and the Somnath Gates placed at the Northern end.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28.

— The *Hurkaru* states that letters from Hydrabad of the 7th of March mention that the Ameers were in confinement with a strong guard over them. The *Bombay Times* which came in a week ago gave us intelligence from thence of the same date. It is in reference to intelligence of a later date that the dispatches from Cutch relate; and about which some anxiety is reasonably felt.

— From the same paper we learn that the Privy Council has decided the suit of Raja Mitrujeet Sing *versus* the heirs of the widow of Raja Jeswunt Singh. The suit has been *twenty-eight* years in progress. Independently of the costs incurred in the various courts in this country, the expences of the appeal in England have amounted to 100,000 Rs. the sum in dispute being 111,000. Of the English costs the Appellant is sentenced to pay 70,090 Rs. and the Respondents 30,000!!

— The *Calcutta Star* of this morning affirms on the strength of a letter from England, that the *Aerial* Steam ship is no joke; that some of the most scientific men in the land are deep in a plot which will knock the *Hindoostan* on the head, and supersede this slow coach. Speaking of the *Hindoostan*, we are somewhat anxious to learn whether Capt. Engledue really intends to start her as he advertizes, on *Good Friday*. When Lord Mansfield, who never allowed suits to run into arrears, we do not say twenty-eight years, but twenty-eight days if he could avoid it, had unwittingly declared his determination to sit in Court on Friday, one of the gentlemen of the bar said that in that case his Lordship would be the first Judge who had ever sat on Good Friday, since the days of Pontius Pilate. The rebuke had the desired effect. Certainly if Capt. Engledue starts the Steamer on Friday, it will be the first Steamer which ever left the port of Calcutta for Suez on Good Friday.

— The *Englishman's* London Correspondent states that Dr. O'Shaughnessy was to accompany Sir C. Metcalfe to Canada; and the *Hurkaru's* Correspondent affirms that Lord Ellenborough and the Court of Directors are already at issue, on more points than one; that his Lordship has been proposing to turn off all the Collectors and appoint Natives. How the Old Hindoo and the Mookerjee Baboo will rejoice at this news. The Court however are not disposed to sacrifice the Collectors, or the revenue either. They also object to Lord Ellenborough's unceremonious dismissal of political officers. What will they say to the wholesale expulsion in one day, of the whole of the officers of the Saugor and Nerbudda establishment?

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29.

— The last *Calcutta Gazette* announces that the services of Major Pottinger have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay; that is, he has been remanded to his corps;—but this circumstance demands a distinct notice, which we shall not fail to give it next week. The *Star* now informs us that Lieut. Charles Brown of the Bengal Engineers, has been appointed Commissioner in Scinde, *in supersession of Major Outram!*

— The *Englishman* announces the approaching departure of D. L. R. to England. He is the last of our Indian poets; of that band which included the names of J. G. and H. M. P. and R. A. M. The stern events of the last three or four years have given a more practical, perhaps a more vulgar, tone to the minds of men, and left us few sympathies for the Muses.

— The intelligence from Scinde is pleasing. The rumour of an attack on Hydrabad and of its successful issue turns out to have been false. The *Indus* Steamer had arrived at Bombay from Kurachee the 13th March, and reports that the country was perfectly quiet. But the Bombay Government will not on this account remit the despatch of troops to strengthen both Hydrabad and Sukkur, and to convince the Belochees of the hopelessness of resistance.

— The *Hurkaru* has the following notice in his paper of this morning: "We have seen at Messrs. Hamilton and Co's. a splendid 'Triumphal Vase,' designed and executed, for the Governor-General, probably to be displayed on the occasion of the installation of the G. C. B.s. It is in silver-gilt, and bears, embossed on its the names of the principal places CABUL—GHUZNEE—JUGDULLUCK—JULLALABAD, &c., where we gained our principal victories. It is altogether a splendid work." If our advices from Agra be correct, the vase will be too late for the investiture, which we hear, took place on the 20th instant. Lord Ellenborough was seated on Akbar Khan's black throne, according to our informant; Sir G. Pollock and Sir W. Nott advanced to the foot of it, and the ceremony of installation was completed.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capt. C. J. Lewis, ...... | to March, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. J. Paton, ... ... | to Dec. 1842, | 20 | 0 |
| F. B. Ogilvy, Esq. ..... | ditto, | 12 | 0 |
| Baboo Kasheshur Mitter, | to June, 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| Jas. Davidson, Esq. ... | to April, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Mr. A. R. Desouza, ... | to Feb. 1843, | 6 | 0 |
| M. Mackenzie, Esq. ... | to July, 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. G. Newbolt, ...... | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| J. H. Bridgman, Esq. ... | to Dec. 1843, | 44 | 0 |
| F. J. Morris, Esq. ...... | to Feb. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| E. P. Smith, Esq. ... ... | to April, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| The Book Club, 64th Regt. | to Sept. 1842, | 14 | 0 |
| Lieut. Richardson, ...... | to Dec. 1843, | 48 | 0 |
| H. S. Ravenshaw, Esq. | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| H. Fergusson, Esq. ... | to Dec. 1842, | 20 | 0 |
| J. Craigie, Esq. ......... | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The Secretary of the Benevolent Institution at Calcutta, begs gratefully to acknowledge the following sums:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Hon. W. W. Bird, Depy. Govr. ... | 50 | 0 |
| N. B. E. Baillie, Esq. ... .. ... ... | 20 | 0 |
| David Cowie, Esq. ... .. .. .. .. | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. Col. J. Parsons, .. ... ... ... | 100 | 0 |
| A. C. Bidwell, Esq. .. .. .. .. .. | 30 | 0 |
| D. Penharow, Esq. ... ... ... .. .. | 10 | 0 |
| A. Smelt, Esq. ... ... .. ... .. .. | 13 | 0 |
| J. Calder, Esq. *Midnapore*, .. ... .. | 5 | 0 |
| R. J. Homfrey, Esq. Ditto, ... .. .. | 5 | 0 |
| The Hon. Sir H. W. Seton, Kt. .. .. | 20 | 0 |
| J. W. Grant, Esq. .. .. .. ... .. | 25 | 0 |
| The Hon. Sir Lawrence Peel, Kt. ... .. | 100 | 0 |
| Geo. Thompson, Esq. ... ... .. .. | 10 | 0 |
| R. Molloy, Esq. .. .. ... .. ... .. | 16 | 0 |
| The Hon. Sir J. P. Grant, Kt. .. .. | 20 | 0 |
| M. Johnston, Esq. ... .. .. .. .. | 10 | 0 |
| J. Gregory Vos, Esq. M. D. ... .. .. | 20 | 0 |

W. W. EVANS, *Secretary*.

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

HINDOOSTAN STEAMER.

The following memorandum shows the performances of the *Hindoostan*. We may add that she left Suez, 18 hours after the *Atalanta*, and arrived at Aden 36 hours before her!

RETURN VOYAGE.

| Miles. | Hours. | M. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 606 ...... | 67 | 30 | from Madras to Calcutta. |
| 525 ...... | 59 | 00 | from Ceylon to Madras. |
| 2160 ...... | 226 | 00 | ditto Aden to Ceylon. |
| 1339 ...... | 146 | 00 | ditto Suez to Aden. |
| 4730 miles | 498 | 30 | total voyage. |

D. M.
20 18 average per hour 9½

H. M.
43 40 detained to Coal at Aden.
26 00 ditto ditto at Galle.
38 00 ditto ditto at Madras.

107 40 total detention.

605 40. Voyage out to Suez; 25 days, 5 hours.

Under Steam 20 days, 22 hours.

4734 miles average 9 miles 4 tenths per hour. —*Cal. Star, March* 25.

DWARKANATH TAGORE.

I shall here relate the substance of the proceedings connected with the subject of this excommunication. When news arrived of Dwarkanath having left England for his home, and when he was daily expected, some of the members of the Tagore family, through pure religious motives, apprehending a fatal disgrace to the family, if they were to receive him in society as they used to do before, proposed to excommunicate him on his return and agitated this subject by frequent interviews with each other. Upon this, certain members, I believe to the number of three or four only, agreed upon the subject of the intended excommunication, while the others did not yield to their solicitations, believing it would be inconsistent with their avowed acts and deeds to conform to such a proposal. Things remained in this undecided state for some time. When on the return of Dwarkanath a meeting was held at the house of my respected relative, Baboo Hurrocoomar Tagore, in which both sides of the party met to discuss on the feasibleness, or otherwise of the propriety of the subject in question. I was present at this meeting, and I hereby distinctly state the reasons, that actuated the opposed party to enforce their plan of suggestion. *They were based purely on religious principles, and no mention of the said letter to the Court of Directors was even distantly hinted at.* From the well-known orthodoxy of Baboo Hurrocoomar, I do not believe, that he ever subscribed to such a sentiment as attributed to him in your editorial, or if he did subscribe, I do not think, he ever understood its purport. Either he or you must have been hoaxed in the matter. I will not pay him such a bad compliment or offend his religious feelings, as to even suppose him capable either to express such sentiments or subscribe thereto without knowing their intent and purposes, for I know them to be directly opposed to his professed religious tenets, and that alone combined with his long standing difference of religious opinion with Dwarkanath actuated him to adopt this rash measure even at the sacrifice of many interests which are dear to him. But, Sir, the real fact, as I am given to understand, is, that the party acting as leader in the affair, to screen his own inconsistency before his European and other friends, has been busily engaged in manufacturing this version of the case. It is a pure offspring of his fertile brain. Neither you nor my respected relative Baboo Hurrocoomar has any share in it.—*Beng. Hurk. March* 23.

JUBILEE MEDALS.

The Baptist Missionary Society have had two medals struck off in commemoration of the jubilee. The larger medal has an impression of the well-known head of Carey on the one side, and the following inscription on the other:—

"BAPTIST MISSION.

Formed October 2d, 1792; commenced in East Indies 1793; West Indies 1813; Western Africa 1840.

Stations 157; Missionaries 71. Teachers and Native Preachers 127; Members upwards of 30,000; Scholars about 18,000. Scriptures translated into forty languages and dialects; copies issued in the year 1841, 3,6000. Slavery abolished August 1st, 1838.

The whole surrounded with the motto that carried the venerable founder through times of the greatest distress and destitution to the accomplishment of the great object for which he came to this country.—"Attempt great things for God—expect great things from God."

The smaller medal has on one side an impression of the house at Kettering in which the Society was formed—an excellent impression; on the reverse medallions of Carey, Fuller, Sutcliff, Pearce and Ryland, with the Word of God open as a centre-piece. The whole encircled with the words,—"Not by might, not by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord. Zech. c. 4, v. 6." Several of these medals have been received in India.—*Cal. Christ. Adv. March* 25.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

"I learn, that the East India direction are terribly sore at some of Lord Ellenborough's freaks. His last letters contained a scheme for entirely re-modelling the system of collection of revenue. He says, he has with him three accountants, in whose talents he places the highest confidence, and that they have examined the accounts of many collectors, and although he does not in precise terms impugn their probity, he speaks of them upon the whole as very unfit and incompetent servants.

"These accountants have drawn up a plan, by which a uniform system of accounts is to be adopted in all collectorates, to be managed entirely by natives, under the supervision of a head office at Calcutta, thus doing away with a large number of lucrative civil appointments.

"He concludes his despatch by stating, that he expects the thorough and entire confidence of the direction, without which he cannot continue to hold the office of Governor-General; that he has many new plans to introduce, and great reforms in all the services to make, and that he cannot carry these out, unless the Directors place implicit trust in him, and leave every thing to his management, or take the alternative of his at once resigning. This financial plan was immediately answered in a despatch, objecting in the most decided terms to these or any similar alterations; declaring, that the Directors believe the management of revenue affairs to have been conducted most ably and honestly by their servants, that they considered it of the utmost importance to prevent the natives having any idea of the state of their balance sheet: and enquiring how it was possible, that three recent importations from London, could understand the affairs of the Company in a few weeks, better than men of acknowledged talent, whose lives had been spent in managing them. The dispatch then examined in detail all his objections to the present system, refuted each, and concluded by expressing the confidence of the Directors in the ability of their servants, and in the correctness of the present system. This dispatch was sent for approval to the Board of Control, and was returned to the India House for modification.

"After a day's delay, it was again sent to the Board with expressions of regret on the part of the Directors, that after mature consideration they declined using any milder language. The matter was referred to Sir Robert Peel, who directed it to be sent as it was.

"Should Lord E., therefore, have any objection to making a comfortable meal on his own words, he must resign.

"The Directors, it is understood, are greatly annoyed at his conduct, in depriving so many of the politicals of their places."—*Beng. Hurk. March* 28.

*To Correspondents.*

*Indoctus*, we hope to take up next week.

*A Subscriber*, must consult those learned in the law. In our lay judgement a man cannot be seized in execution of a decree on the Sabbath; but we may be wrong.

*One of the Meeting*, at Jessore, has our thanks for his letter. We reserve ourselves however for the Catalogue of Grievances.

The valuable paper on Education at Bombay, we have been obliged to "take out of the form" to make room for the contents of the mail, which in Editorial phraseology" wont keep.'

Many thanks to our Agra friend for his letter; which will appear next week.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ISLAND OF MAURITIUS.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

I beg to send you an extract of a letter just received from the Mauritius.

"I have been several times preaching to the Coolies in the bazar and in different parts of the town—it would be a good thing to send Missionaries on purpose for them, a noble field presents itself here, even better than India, because the people being away from the influence of brahmins and family connexions, together with various prejudices and dumb idols, they would be more disposed to listen to the preaching of the gospel—indeed, the very circumstance of their being in a strange land, would induce them to attend to the missionary. They were very glad to hear me speaking to them, and flocked all round me, and seemed sorry when I had done. Regarding the *coolies*, of whom so much has been said in the papers, I made many enquiries both from themselves and others; those of them who are employed in the plantations get generally 5 Rs. per month and one meal of rice per day and a little salt; they work hard, and are sometimes beaten and put in the stocks, *i. e.* in case they do not work well, or are guilty of any trifling offence. From all that I have yet learned concerning them, it seems that a good planter uses them well, and they like to stay; but that others use them very ill, and they deeply regret their having come here at all; that they are sometimes made to begin work as early as 3 o'clock in the morning and kept at it until night, with but little time allowed them to eat; that when the stipulated period of 5 years has elapsed many of the planters will not allow them to go away when they wish, but retain them by keeping some part of their pay. This, a native told me, I cannot avouch for the truth of it. On the other hand, those who are qualified for house work get more pay, 10, 12, 16, and even 20 Rs. per month; they are no doubt better off than they would be in their own land; 70,000 coolies are now required on the island, and if not got, there will be a great failure in the crops.

A.

AN ERROR RECTIFIED.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—In a recent No. of the *Friend of India*, you publicly announce "that Mootee Baboo has earned the gratitude of Society by offering 10,000 Rs. to the first Hindoo who should marry a widow." I beg to say that such is not the fact. That offer has been made to any of his sons, not to *any Hindoo*. His sons wisely judging that the money of their father will ultimately come to them, will not infringe a custom which will bring on them the odium of their countrymen.

The error would have been rectified earlier had I the honour of seeing that No. before. Your Calcutta Contemporaries have frequently committed the same error, and they will be good enough either to insert this denial or otherwise announce it in any way they wish.

I am, Sir,
Your humble Servant,
WOMES CHUNDER MOOKERJEE.

THE COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—Allow me a few remarks on your Editorial reply to my letter on the studies of Fort William College, in your issue of the 2d instant.

You do not state my sentiments fairly when you make me come to the conclusion that it is better to study Persian and Hindee for the Upper Provinces, *merely* because they go to form Oordoo. I gave two other reasons, one that Hindee (and not Oordoo) is spoken and understood by a vast majority of the people; and the other that Persian would of itself almost enable a Civilian to conduct his Cutcherry duties. Your illustration of studying "the Saxon, the Latin and the French" for the purpose of acquiring English, does not apply to my real argument, not one of those languages being spoken by any portion of the English nation, nor monopolizing in any degree the medium of official business. The Judges in Wales are, I believe, expected to understand Welsh, although English is the language of the Courts.

I think it may be gathered from your article, that you are an advocate for teaching young Civilians the "language of the million" as well as the lan-

guage of the Courts, and still with apparent inconsistency you reject the widely spoken Hindee.

Again, you seem to think that the studies of the young Civilians will have an influence on the efforts "to give a uniformity and a fixity to the Oordoo official language," and that the study of Persian is likely to perpetuate the too great intermixture of the Persian, but you do not notice, that an antidote is provided for this bane in the study of the popular Hindee. Who so well qualified to promote "the formation of a good model of Oordoo" as the man who is acquainted with Persian and Hindee? And on the contrary is it not to be feared that men acquainted only with Bengalee and the *unfixified* Oordoo are likely to contribute to keep this latter dialect in its state of "glorious uncertainty," or perhaps even to make confusion worse confounded by the admixture of some other villainous compounds?

I will conclude by repeating, that on the subject of your Oordoo Bengalee scheme, especially in its relation to the North-Western Provinces, "I hae my doots ——"

Yours faithfully,

10*th March*, 1843. OODASEEN.

P. S. What do you say to the following scheme? The Bengal students at Hayleybury learn Sanskrit, Persian and Oordoo. Now, suppose their attention were confined to Sanskrit and Persian, the latter, including so much of Arabic as is contained in Lee's "Jones's Persian Grammar." These languages not being spoken in India might be acquired in England with almost as much facility as here, and in two years with a little additional attention to this point, a sufficient knowledge might be gained for all useful purposes. Here their classico-oriental course might be considered to end, and then on their arrival in this country they might commence the Vernacular course, learning Hindee and Oordoo for the North-West and Bengalee and Oordoo for Bengal. Encouragement being held out for those who had abilities and inclination for higher acquirements. The due proportion of Hindee and Bengalee students might be secured by authority. I confess the course to be pursued in case of the necessity of future transfer from Agra to Bengal, and vice versâ presents a difficulty beyond my powers of selection; I dare say it would not be insuperable in the hands of Government. But I have written more than enough on a subject in which I have no personal interest —so Farewell!

COLLEGE STUDIES.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—Every man has his favourite weakness and your's appears to be "the vernacular for the use of the Mofussil Courts." I observe that you have assailed the College of Fort William for still continuing to instruct its ingenuous youth in the Grammar of "the exploded Persian," and have turned with considerable acerbity on an unfortunate correspondent whose defence of the existing routine of studies appeared in your paper of the 2d March, under the signature of *Oodaseen*;—nevertheless the majority of Civilians employed in the N. W. P. would, I fancy, if called upon for their opinion pronounce your views erroneous. In the first place Persian is not completely exploded; one office, that of Special Commissioner* still uses it in all its vernacular proceedings and many more do so more or less as circumstances require. It is true however that in our ordinary Courts of justice, Oordoo has been universally substituted. In the next place it is one thing to abolish the use of Persian, and another to introduce the "language of the people." The first has been accomplished. The latter never will be—and the reason of this is that the people at large *have no fixed language*. The vernacular of the Upper Provinces varies in every district and even in different parts of the same district. It is all Oordoo; but what language is Oordoo? Simply a mixture of Persian and Hindi, the proportions of each used being left to the taste, the knowledge, or habits of the speaker or writer. The consequence is that the proceedings of the Court are held in a language as unintelligible to the people as was the much abused Persian; but even supposing that such was not the case but that the villager with his regale across his shoulder and "his lohue-bund lathee" in his hand could come into Court and understand every word that was spoken it would prove nothing against the system of College study; for admitting, as I suppose you do, the existence of very different dialects of Oordoo in different parts of the country, what more proper preparation can there be, for the Civilian destined for the N. W. P. than a tolerable grounding in the elementary parts of the language, &c. he is to speak—to wit, Persian and Hindi—which will enable him to mix them to suit his district; and I can assure him he will have to vary the proportions at each move. The fact is, that the change of language was, as regarded these provinces, a mere piece of claptrap. Government took away from its officers the use of a fixed, easy, and most excellent business language, and substituted an awkward, unmanageable mouthy and worst of all ever-varying dialect which may or may not happen to be intelligible to the hearer. That the measure was acceptable to the people was a mistaken notion. The mass of the people to this day call the language of the Courts *Farsee*, and the only effect of the change was to bother the heads of offices and the Amlah. Persian is the favourite business of this part of the world, witness the Hindoo Native States in which it is universally used—but where it might be naturally anticipated that the Hindi would be adopted.

Yours, &c.

AMICUS CURIÆ.

*Mofussil*, 10*th March*, 1843.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have been in Cutchery and there received a petition, of which I cannot deny myself the pleasure of sending you part of the opening sentence. Will you tell me of what country it is the vernacular?

Khodawundee punj beega pookhtu araze mey ek dehnu chah monroosee fidoee kee ki bunam Ujub Sing voozoorg Fidoee ke junab Jehan Muljaee Padshahee maf shoodu bood!!!

A true bill upon my honour! I have copied it word for word. Now this is not "the language of the people" be-devilled by my Amlah or by myself, but the spontaneous effusion of the petitioner. How could I have understood it had I not had the benefit of instruction in Persian from that respectable Moonshee of Fort William College, Abdoolah! You will say perhaps it is no language at all. It is not Oordoo certainly, nor Persian, but it is a language which one of "the People" has chosen to adopt, and which a very slight knowledge of Persian renders perfectly intelligible but which a mere Oordoo Scholar would be mightily puzzled by.

A. C.

* Lakhiraj.

## EUROPE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COURT AND FASHION.—The Royal *accouchement* is expected to take place in the latter end of March or beginning of April, after which it is said her Majesty and Prince Albert intend to visit Ireland at an earlier season than their last year's visit to Scotland.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager continues in the possession of excellent health at Conford House. It is the general expectation that the Dowager Queen and court will leave for Malborough-house at the close of the ensuing month or early in March, and will remain in town two or three months, and then pass the summer at Bushy.

The marriage of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz is to take place this month.

The marriage of the Crown Prince of Hanover is to take place in the third week of February, but the day does not appear to be fixed.

The health of Viscount Melbourne is quite re-established, and it is confidently stated by his friends that he will forthwith resume his attention to public business. It has, however, been thought advisable, in order to perfect his recovery, that his lordship should have the benefit of a few more weeks' country air before he resumes his attendance in the House of Lords. His lordship is at length able to use his left hand, of which he had lost the use by his late severe attack of paralysis.

The subscriptions to erect a monument to the late Lord Holland have already amounted to between 6000£ and 7000£.

The most distressing accounts have been received of the state of health of Sir C. Bagot, who is to leave Canada as soon as possible.

The Earl of Derby has experienced a slight return of the epileptic attack, from which he had been quite free for four years.

The will of the Countess Munster has been proved in Doctors'-commons by Lord De Lisle, Gen. Wyndham, and Mr. Cameron, the executors. Her Ladyship gives to her three younger sons 50,000*l*; and the remainder of her property to her eldest son, the present Earl: her daughters, the two Ladies Fitzclarence, having been separately provided for by their maternal grand-father, the late Earl of Egremont,

The sale of the library of the late Marques Wellesley occupied four days, and called forth an amazing deal of interest. The collection is in very good condition, and many of the books are valuable. It possesses the best editions, rather than works chiefly remarkable for being "excessively rare." There are first-rate, but there are no *unique* editions. Several of the classical works have MS. illustrations.—*London Mail.*

The Collegiate Institution of Liverpool, in Shaw-street, was opened on the 6th, with much ceremony. The Institution, is a large building, comprising three day-schools to accommodate the three great classes of society, with separate apartments, playgrounds, divisions of the lecture-hall, and so forth. The foundation-stone had been laid by Lord Stanley on the 22d Oct. 1840. A procession from the Town-hall took place in close carriages, and there was a numerous attendance, including the Bishop of Chester and several clergymen, the Mayor, Sir H. Douglas, Mr. W. Patten, and a great number of the Town-Council; Mr. W. E. Gladstone delivered the inaugural address. He started from the position that the state of our political institutions demands education for all classes, and concluded by stating that the Collegiate Institution was intended to communicate to the rising generation, as the rules declared, "sound religion in connexion with useful learning."

A vast mine was sprung at Dover on the 26th, to blow up the Round Down Cliff, the object being to make a roadway instead of a tunnel for the South-Eastern Railway. A mine, consisting of three cells, was planned and formed by Mr Cubitt, the engineer of the Company, in the base of the cliff, into which 18,500 lbs. of powder was placed; and the ignition of the charges by the voltaic battery was performed by Lieut. Hutchinson, of the Royal Engineers. Punctual to their arrangements, the miners communicated the electric spark to the gunpowder by their connecting-wires, on the signal being given; the earth trembled to half a mile distant; a stifled report, not loud, but deep, was heard; the *base* of the cliff, extending on either hand to upwards of five hundred feet, was shot as from a cannon, from under the superincumbent mass of chalk seaward; and in a few seconds not less than 1,000,000 tons of chalk were dislodged by the shock, and settled gently down into the sea below. Not the slightest accident occurred.

A report has been again going the round of the press, to the effect that Lord Ellenborough returns immediately to England, probably in the *Cambrian* frigate; and that his lordship is to be succeeded by the Marquis of Tweeddale.

Sir Charles Metcalfe, whose long habits of command in India, and whose subsequent experience in the West Indies so amply qualify him for the office, has been appointed Governor-General of Canada. He is to leave England for the seat of his government early next month.

The House of Assembly at Jamaica have voted the sum of 3000 guineas towards the erection of a marble statue of Sir C. Metcalfe, to be placed in the square in Spanish Town. This grant, together with the general subscriptions throughout the colony, will enable the committee to perform a work that shall acknowledge with due honour a country's gratitude for the services of a good and great man.

Letters from Constantinople seem to leave no doubt, that Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly have been murdered at Bokhara. It is stated that they could have got away through the favour of the Russian political agent, but refused his assistance; and after a number of trials and sufferings, they were at last taken from prison to the market-place, where Col. Stoddart was first beheaded. Capt. Conolly could still have saved himself had he consented to embrace Islamism; but he firmly rejected the offer, and immediately fell under the headsman's knife.—*London Mail.*

The following anecdote shows that, like his great friend, "the Duke," Lord Hill was on principle opposed to warfare. The truly valiant warrior laments the necessity of war when winning victories:—"The

late Lord Hill, when he heard of the successful results of the Indian and Chinese wars, was so overcome that he exclaimed, with tears of joy bursting from his eyes, 'Thank God I have lived to hear of these glorious victories, and to know that there is an end to war, horrid war.' "—*London Mail.*

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam ship, *Bentinck*, a magnificent vessel, was launched on the 19th January from the building-yard of Messrs. T. Wilson and Co., of Liverpool. The *Bentinck* is almost in every respect the twin-ship of the *Hindostan*. She is built, in fact, from the same moulds, and is consequently of the same burden, which is about 2,020 tons. The only difference is that in place of diagonal timber fastenings, she has diagonal timber ceiling—the two modes being equally approved by scientific men, and both so closely approximating to what is deemed perfection as regards strength, that argument in behalf of either resolves itself into a mere matter of taste, rather than experience, in their respective merits. A more beautiful model was never turned out of any yard. She has a fine figure-head of Lord W. Bentinck, a carved stern, with the coast of arms and motto, "Craignez honte." Mrs. Williams undertook the duty of "throwing the bottle," and all being in readiness, at about 20 minutes past one o'clock, Mr. Thomas Wilson gave the necessary orders, and she started off splendidly, without a perceptible creak on her bed (notwithstanding her weight was nearly equal to her tonnage), but went on majestically along the ways, increasing in speed until she plunged into the deep, and released from her ties to land, bounded lightly, and rushed rapidly from the shore.—*Ibid.*

WHITEHALL, JAN. 26.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Viscount Melville, Lord Belhaven, H. H. Drummond, Esq., James Campbell, of Craigie, Esq., E. Twisleton, Esq., the Rev. Dr. P. Macfarlan, and the Rev. J. Robertson, Commissioners for inquiring into the practical operation of the Poor Laws in Scotland. And William Smith, Esq., Adv., to be Secretary to the said Commission.—*Ibid.*

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEB. 2.—OPENING OF THE SESSION.—The Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Buccleugh, the Earl of Shaftsbury, and Lord Wharncliffe, having taken their seats in front of the throne, and the Speaker, with a number of Members of the House of Commons, having appeared at the bar, the Lord Chancellor proceeded to read the following speech:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by her Majesty to acquaint you that her Majesty receives from all princes and states assurances of a friendly disposition towards this country, and of an earnest desire to co-operate with her Majesty in the maintenance of general peace.

"By the treaty which her Majesty has concluded with the United States of America, and by the adjustment of those differences which from their long continuance had endangered the preservation of peace, her Majesty trusts that the amicable relations of the two countries have been confirmed.

"The increased exertions which, by the liberality of Parliament, her Majesty was enabled to make for the termination of hostilities with China have been eminently successful.

"The skill, valour, and discipline of the naval and military forces employed upon this service have been most conspicuous, and have led to the concluson of peace upon the terms proposed by her Majesty.

"Her Majesty rejoices in the prospect, that by the free access which will be opened to the principal marts of that populous and extensive empire, encouragement will be given to the commercial enterprise of her people.

"As soon as the ratifications of the treaty shall have been exchanged, it will be laid before you.

"In concert with her allies, her Majesty has succeeded in obtaining for the Christian population of Syria the establishment of a system of administration which they were entitled to expect from the engagements of the Sultan and from the good faith of this country.

"The differences for some time existing between the Turkish and Persian Governments had recently led to acts of hostility; but, as each of these states has accepted the joint-mediation of Great Britain and Russia, her Majesty entertains a confident hope that their mutual relations will be speedily and amicably adjusted.

"Her Majesty has concluded with the Emperor of Russia a treaty of commerce and navigation, which will be laid before you. Her Majesty regards this treaty with great satisfaction, as the foundation for increased intercourse between her Majesty's subjects and those of the Emperor.

"Her Majesty is happy to inform you that complete success has attended the recent military operations in Affghanistan. Her Majesty has the greatest satisfaction in recording her high sense of the ability with which these operations have been directed, and of the constancy and valour which have been manifested by the European and Native forces.

"The superiority of her Majesty's arms has been established by decisive victories on the scenes of former disaster, and the complete liberation of her Majesty's subjects who were held in captivity and for whom her Majesty felt the deepest interest, has been effected.

"We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that it has not been deemed advisable to continue the occupation, by a military force, of the countries to the westward of the Indus.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"Her Majesty has directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. Such reductions have been made in the amount of the naval and military force as have been deemed compatible, under present circumstances, with the efficient preformance of the public service throughout the extended empire of her Majesty.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"Her Majesty regrets the diminished receipt from some of the ordinary sources of the revenue.

"Her Majesty fears that it must be in part attributed to the reduced consumption of many articles, caused by that depression of the manufacturing industry of the country which has so long prevailed, and which her Majesty has so deeply lamented.

"In considering, however, the present state of the revenue, her Majesty is assured that you will bear in mind, that it has been materially affected by the extensive reductions in the import duties, which received your sanction during the last session of Parliament, and that little progress has been hitherto made in the collection of those taxes which were imposed for the purpose of supplying the deficiency from that and other causes.

"Her Majesty feels confident that the future produce of the revenue will be sufficient to meet every exigency of the public service.

"Her Majesty commands us to acquaint you that her Majesty derived the utmost gratification from the loyalty and affectionate attachment to her Majesty, which were manifested on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to Scotland.

"Her Majesty regrets that in the course of last year the public peace in some of the manufacturing districts were seriously disturbed, and the lives and property of her Majesty's subjects were endangered by tumultuous assemblages and acts of open violence. The ordinary law promptly enforced was sufficient for the effectual repression of these disorders. Her Majesty confidently relies upon its efficacy, and upon the zealous support of her loyal and peaceable subjects, for the maintenance of tranquillity.

"We are commanded by her Majesty to acquaint you that measures connected with the improvement of the law, and with various questions of domestic policy, will be submitted for your consideration.

"Her Majesty confidently relies on your zealous endeavours to promote the public welfare, and fervently prays that the favour of Divine Providence may direct and prosper your counsels, and make them conducive to the happiness and contentment of her people."

The Earl of Powis in moving the Address congratulated the House on the prospects of peace, and proceeded thus. The next question to which I shall take the liberty of directing your lordships' attention is the conclusion of the war with China. We were all aware that nothing could equal the gallantry, the zeal, the spirit, or the energy of British troops or British seamen—(cheers)—but we did not expect that this war would so soon have been brought to such a happy result. Our troops and seamen had to encounter many difficulties and dangers, but notwithstanding, they have shown themselves worthy of their established reputation, and have taught the Chinese Emperor that peace is better with the British empire than a continuation of the present state of things—a state of things in which their own obstinacy had unfortunately involved them. It is with great satisfaction that I perceive the manner in which her Majesty has been pleased to characterise the exertions of the troops and seamen, both native and British, employed in this arduous service—(hear hear). The next subject to which I wish to direct your lordships' attention is the conclusion of the war in Affghanistan. That war has also been brought to a happy result. It would be unmanly if I attempted to deny the sad reverses which we previously experienced in the country, it would be unmanly if I did not admit that the difficulties under which we laboured in that country, in consequence of those reverses, were very great. It must be admitted, indeed that our reverses in that country had been disastrous in the extreme. Our duty in the first place was to redeem the honour of the British flag, which had been tarnished, and in the next to restore to liberty the portion of her Majesty's subjects, both male and female, who had had the misfortune to be detained in captivity in Affghanistan. I will not now stop to raise the question, whether those ladies were justified in placing themselves in such a situation as to subject themselves to the chance of being involved in the manner in which they had been. It is sufficient to know that they were involved in such circumstances to make it our duty, in the first place, to vindicate the honour of the British flag, and in the second place to restore those captives to liberty. Happily both those results have been accomplished—(cheers). The first step in the great work was accomplished by the noble and gallant defence of Jellalabad by Sir Robert Sale—(hear, hear.) That was the first step in advance. I need not allude more particularly to the noble and gallant conduct of the troops under the command of Gen. Pollock and of Gen. Nott, in the various operations in which they have been engaged in Affghanistan, but I must be allowed to express the great satisfaction I feel at the manner in which her Majesty has been pleased to characterise the exertions of the forces in those countries. I am happy to say that not only have the British forces merited these encomiums, but that the native forces of the East India Company have proved themselves equally worthy with the British troops. Both the British and the native Indian troops are entitled to be highly lauded for their conduct during the campaign. I may be permitted to allude more particularly to this subject on account of the connections of my family with India. I have an hereditary feeling on the subject.—(hear, hear.) His lordship having briefly alluded to the other matters noticed in the speech, read the usual address.

The Earl of Eglinton in seconding the address, briefly noticed that paragraph in the speech relative to Affghanistan, eulogising the conduct of the troops who were recently engaged there. He also noticed as briefly the peace which had been happily concluded, between China and this country, as well as what had been effected in Syria, and the arrangements entered into between the Russian Government and Great Britain.

The Marquis of Lansdowne expressed his approbation of the judicious manner in which the Royal speech had been framed, with the view of preventing the expression of any difference of opinion as to the terms of the address. With regard to the Corn Laws specially, no mention of which had been made in that speech, he believed that no period had ever occurred in which greater embarrassment had been occasioned to the trade and internal resources of the country, than since the present Corn Laws had come into operation. He regarded the conclusion of the Treaty of Washington with satisfaction, not unmixed with regret that the granting of such large concessions had not been made the means of arranging other important matters of settlement with the United States, which still remained prolific causes of misunderstanding, and referred especially to the question of the Oregon Boundary and the Right of Search. In adverting to our Eastern successes, he took occasion to notice the prevailing impression that some unwillingness had been manifested on the part of Lord Ellenborough to re-enter Affghanistan, and to the proclamations in which the Governor-General had imitated the Schahs and Sultans to whom the country he now ruled over had formerly been subject. He complained of the paragraph in the Royal Speech by which the successful issue of the China war was attributed to the "liberality of Parliament," and contended that the increased means of conducting the war had been suggested by Lord Auckland, for whom also he claimed the honour of having pointed out the very plan of operations by which the expedition had at length succeeded. He implored the attention of Ministers and of the country to the means of securing and improving the trade with China, now for the first time laid open to the civilized world; and after speaking in feeling terms of the patience with which the great mass of those who had suffered severe distress had borne with their privations, concluded by declining to offer any opposition to the Address.

The Duke of Wellington, in reply, vindicated the justice of the Chinese war, and contrasting the force which had been employed by the late and by the present Government, claimed for the latter all the credit of having at last, conducted it to a sucessful termination. He complained, that after the forbearance in the Royal speech of any allusion to our disasters in Affghanistan, the noble Marquis should have intruded such a topic upon that night's discussion; and, after referring to his own experience in India, and of military difficulties, declared that he was ready "to justify every order or movement, either one way or the other, the Governor-General had given since he took upon him the administration of the affairs of India." With respect to the Treaty of Washington, which had been also prematurely brought before their Lordships, he expressed his general approval of Lord Ashburton's conduct, but wished that all further discussion might be suspended until the papers were regularly before the House.

Lord Brougham, too, heartily concurred in the sentiment of universal exultation at the settlement of the differences of America, in comparison with the importance of which he was utterly indifferent to the sacrifice of a few miles of territory, or even of the navigation of the St. John's River. He then proceeded more in detail to defend the concessions which Lord Ashburton had made for the sake of peace, and contrasted most eloquently the blessings of such a policy with the horrors which our invasion of Affghanistan had entailed, not only upon the inhabitants of that country, but upon our unfortunate troops. Retaliation

had been exacted for these horrors by devastation and excesses which he stigmatized as ruthless and superfluous—without object, except to gratify a fierce, brutal, and unchristian spirit of vengeance—and without result, except as working out a self-destructive policy which left on the minds of the Affghan an unquenchable abhorrence of the British name and character.

Lord Auckland shared with Lord Brougham the horror with which all war was to be contemplated, and had only entered upon that in Affghanistan, because, after long and painful hesitation, he felt convinced that it was essential to the very safety of England. He had at last determined to meet the threatening danger in advance, and the result was to dispel cause of apprehension then imminent, and now no longer formidable because thus decisively met. He referred without asperity to the late orders issued by Lord Ellenborough, but would decline to follow his example in bandying with him terms of depreciation and disparagement. He had laboured most earnestly during the last weeks of his administration to lessen the difficulties his successor would have to encounter, and his ill-success was owing rather to the force of circumstances than to any omission or mismanagement on his part. He defended the part he had taken in the direction of the several expeditions on the coast of China, and, without detracting from the vigour and ability with which the plans by which success was ultimately attained were carried out, he firmly believes that the same plans, and nearly the same amount of force would have been employed had there been no change of Government at all.

Lord Colchester endeavoured to exonerate Lord Ellenborough from any share of the blame which had been cast upon the British army for their excesses during the evacuation of Affghanistan, and described the difficulties the Governor-General had had to encounter upon his arrival in India. He found there a beaten army, a diminished revenue, the public works at a stand, and a mutiny among the troops. The revenue was now improving, the Affghan war had been concluded, and that in China, upon which so much blood and treasure had been uselessly expended by the languid operations of the late Government, was now brought to a successful termination.

The Marquis of Clanricarde declined to enter upon the Eastern questions until the papers were before the House.

Lord Minto defended the conduct of his late colleagues as to their naval operations on the coast of China; and was followed by Lord Ashburton, who, while deprecating a debate on the late treaty when there were so many other subjects before the House, explained that a settlement of the right of search had formed no part of his mission. On the boundary question he had made no important concessions which were not amply compensated, and he anticipated no difficulty on the subject of the Oregon territory.

Lord Haddington explained a mistake into which M. Guizot had fallen as to the number of cruisers employed by England in the suppression of the slave trade, and claimed credit for the present Board of Admiralty for the promptness with which a sufficient naval force had been despatched to conclude the Chinese war.—The Bishop of Exeter said that Great Britain was now for the first time to be introduced to China as a great and powerful country, and he hoped that advantage would be taken of such an event to make it known to the Chinese as a Christian country also.

After a few words from Lords Haddington and Minto, Lord Stanhope gave notice of a motion for the 9th inst., embodying an amendment which he had intended to have proposed on the Address.

The Address was then agreed to.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord Courtenay moved an address embodying the topics of the speech. He declared his peculiar satisfaction at the adjustment of the differences with America, and congratulated his hearers on the successes in Affghanistan, doing justice to the exploits of military valour, and to the no less striking examples of female fortitude, as exhibited in the East. He rejoiced in the fortune which had attended our efforts in China, and hailed in their results a hope of extended markets for our domestic produce; expressing a deep sympathy with his suffering countrymen, but deprecating all partial sacrifices as between the different classes of British industry, and avowing his confidence in the dispositions and abilities of her Majesty's present advisers to relieve the country and promote her welfare.

The address was seconded by Mr. P. Miles in adverting to Eastern events, he relied with peculiar gratification upon the pacific policy announced by our Indian Government, and upon the commercial prospects opened by our treaty with China. He touched, with praise, upon the arrangements concluded between England and America, expressed his regret for the domestic disturbances of last year, attributing them in great measure to the unprincipled endeavours of those who had excited the indigent; and declared his general approbation of the vigorous measures adopted to restore the credit and finance of the country.

Mr. C. Wood desired to reserve his judgment upon most of the points of the speech until the House should be in possession of further information: but gave his opinion decidedly in favour of the maritime right of visitation which was now claimed by England in her discussions with America. Generally speaking, he believed the speech would be satisfactory; but he lamented that on the subject of domestic distress it held out only sympathy, and no practical relief. With respect to finance, he apprehended that the state of affairs was worse than it had ever been before. Unless the produce of the income-tax should be double the amount at which Mr. Goulburn calculated it last year, the deficiency in the current quarter could not be made up.

Sir R. Peel trusted, that the address to be laid before her Majesty would be unanimous. On the subject of the American treaty he should be prepared to show, that, if it had not obtained for us all which we were strictly entitled to expect, it was, on the whole, an eligible adjustment, giving us more than had been awarded by the arbitration of the King of the Netherlands, and securing to us all that was really important in our claims. On the subject of finance, he admitted that there was a great deficiency. He had stated last year that, in addition to the deficiency which he had found on coming into office, he proposed to cause a further deficiency still. He had accordingly remitted duties on 700 articles; reductions had all taken effect; but the income-tax imposed to meet them had not yet come into productiveness. Undoubtedly there had been a great falling-off in the excise, mainly on the article of malt; but that had arisen in a great degree from the very unfavourable harvest of 1841. There still, indeed, existed severe distress; but let not the House infer thence that there must needs be a permanent diminution of consumption. Another cause of the late falling off had been the disturbed state of the manufacturing districts. This was not a fit occasion for entering at large upon financial statements; but he did now discern some favourable changes on which he could not forbear from founding good hopes. It was complained that the speech announced no new measure with respect to corn. He had no such great measures of change to propose as gentlemen seemed to expect. Whenever he should make a change, it would be a change accordant with the principles he had propounded; but he must always remember that in this country the general rule had been protection. He believed the reduction which had already taken place in the price of the necessaries of life had actually verified his prediction that the income-tax would be compensated by the general cheapness of living.

Lord J. Russell, in reference to a notice, given before the debate, of a motion of thanks for the services of our officers in India, adverted to some Indian topics upon which he deemed it requisite that further information should be previously furnished—one, the vindictive excesses said to have been committed by our troops; the other, the share of Lord Ellenborough in issuing the directions which led to our successes. There were a couple of proclamations too remarkable to be passed over. One of them contained such a misrepresentation of a preceding Governor's policy as was seldom uttered even in the heat of party debate; and it breathed, with respect to Affghanistan itself, a spirit rather of revenge than of calm and statesmanlike policy. The other proclamation was so oddly worded that many people who had last year been taken in by the clever imitation of a debate in the French Chambers, and were therefore much on their guard against a second deception, were thoroughly persuaded this was another hoax. For his own part, he viewed it more seriously; especially in respect of the tone which it took, a strange tone for a Christian Governor, of reverence for the objects of idolatrous worship. These things, he owned, had raised in him some misgivings as to the judgement of the individual intrusted with the grave and almost awful responsibility of governing India. With regard to the American treaty, he would say that he did not view it with the satisfaction which some seemed to feel; he doubted whether any treaty would be really advantageous which on its very face was detrimental to the country consenting to it. Coming to domestic affairs, he would declare that the experience of the past year had confirmed him in his objection to the sliding scale, and in his conviction that a fixed duty was the thing required. Under the present scale, the foreign wheat was poured in just as the home harvest was becoming available: the garden was watered at the moment when it was beginning to rain. He had, however, heard nothing to-night which convinced him that Sir R. Peel would not yet make much further alteration in the Corn Laws. But on such a question to withhold alterations which were really intended, was vastly inconvenient and injurious, and left everything unsettled both for the grower and for the labourer. The agricultural members were now placed by the Government in a very awkward situation; the arguments on which they were put to defend the tariff were arguments which forced them to condemn the Corn Law, and *vice versa*. He was no subscriber to the opinions of the Anti Corn Law Leaguers; he wished the Minister would propound something which should put an end to agitation. He was glad to hear that the prospects of the revenue were more favourable than they had been supposed; but he must say that the opinion he had always expressed, by his vote and otherwise, against the income-tax had been confirmed by the experience of what had recently happened.

Sir C. Napier and Mr. Wallace having spoken,

Lord Stanley censured Lord J. Russell for a premature introduction of the questions connected with Affghanistan. He would, however, now declare, that it was the intention of Ministers, on the approaching motion for a vote of thanks, to claim for Lord Ellenborough a share in the honour of our Indian successes. There might be faults to be found with the taste of particular phrases, but when the whole case, with all its facts, should be before the House, the House would judge of it as a whole, and then he should not fear their verdict—nay, he should scarcely fear the verdict of the noble Lord himself. If the Indian Government, in retiring within its limits, had left anarchy behind them in Affghanistan, it was that anarchy which the invasion of the country by the late Government had originally generated. He lamented the excesses of the Indian army, or rather of the undisciplined mass by which an Indian army is always followed; and he assured the House, that nothing was further from the mind of the Governor-General than to countenance the idolatry of the people under his rule. The noble Lord had blamed the Ashburton treaty as though it would have been easy to conclude a more favourable one; but if that was so easy, why had not the late Government done so in their ten years of Administration? He believed that the territory given up was valueless in an agricultural, and valueless in a military, point of view. If Lord Ashburton apprehended the separation of Canada from England, the boundary question, so far from being of *less*, must have appeared to him of so much the *more* importance; for when Canada should become a separate state, deprived of England's auxiliary resources, it would be of vital consequence to her to be protected by available limits from the encroachments of the United States.

Lord Palmerston, as it was his intention to bring the Ashburton treaty by specific motion under the notice of the House, would not now follow Lord Stanley into the details of the subject; but considered Lord Ashburton, by reason of his known opinions and connexions, to have been ill selected as a negotiator upon such a subject. The course taken by that noble person appeared to indicate either great incapacity in the Government, or great indifference in the negotiator. On the results of the Chinese war, Lord Palmerston expressed himself glad to concur in the congratulations of the speech. As he and his friends had been responsible for beginning that war, they could not but rejoice in its successful conclusion; and it was but fair to admit that the present Ministers had conducted it with as much earnestness and vigour as if they had themselves commenced it. As to India, he wished to know whether the thanks proposed were to include Lord Ellenborough; for he was satisfied that Lord Ellenborough had not been the author of the instructions by which the success had been directed; and as to his proclamations, they had really become a laughing-stock. Instead of thanking such a Governor, the Cabinet should have recalled him. After a few words about Syria, whose present affairs he treated as of minor importance, he adverted to the hardships of the income-tax upon persons of small means; he concluded by asking whether the number of cruisers on the coast of Africa was about to be reduced, and whether any change had been made in their instruction?

Sir R. Peel answered both questions substantially in the negative; and took that opportunity of expressing his regret that the attack on Lord Ellenborough had not been made earlier in the debate. He had waited before he rose to see whether any other member was about to speak; having then addressed the House, he was precluded from going into the question now; and it was that rule of the House which alone withheld him from entering into the vindication of his noble friend.

Sir R. Inglis would not condemn the general Policy of Lord Ellenborough, but he must express his deep disapprobation of that passage in one of the proclamations in which a Christian Governor, on a subject connected with religion, employed language such as no Mahometan ruler would have suffered himself to use. It was not, as Lord Stanley had put it, a matter of taste; the Government ought not to take that sort of ground, they ought to discontinue such an officer.

Mr. Villiers complained that the speech disregarded the sufferings of the people at home.

Lord Howick thought it the duty of the House, passing by all minor topics, to apply itself to the subject of the national distress. It had been said that the Opposition were acting unfairly in making charges against the Governor of India before the day fixed for the discussion of his conduct. On the contrary, the unfairness would have been in keeping back charges until that day. He thought much explanation would be requisite, both on the subject of the idolatrous

ship, and on that of the military excesses, before the House could properly concur in any vote of thanks.

Mr. Hume was satisfied with the results accomplished in China and Affghanistan.

Mr. Ferrand said no good would come till machinery was taxed. The Opposition might cheer, and call upon the right hon. Baronet to carry out their principles; he had been seduced by their smiles last year: and how had his measures answered? Mr. Ferrand then challenged any of the members of the Anti-Corn Law League to meet him and argue their question openly in any town of Lancashire or Yorkshire.

Mr. Ewart censured the sweeping generality of Mr. Ferrand's imputations, and recommended the reduction of the duties on tea and on sugar, the opening of the trade with Ceylon, and above all the alteration of the Corn Laws.

Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Brotherton, Mr. G. Bankes, Mr. Serjeant Murphy, Dr. Bowring, Mr. M. Philips, and Capt. Pechell having spoken, the address was carried without a dissentient voice.

Feb. 3. Lord Courtenay having brought up the report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Address, Mr. Walter rose; after expressing his approbation of those topics of the Address which refer to our foreign relations, and commending the Government for the manner in which the late disturbances had been suppressed, he adverted to the Corn Law, and declared his opinion to be still, as it always had been, in favour of a fixed duty as against a sliding scale.

Mr. Ward said the existing Corn Law could not stand; the agriculturists were becoming sensible to the necessity of changing it; and in the manufacturing districts the feeling against it was daily increasing.

Mr. Liddell rejoiced at the declaration made on the previous night by Sir R. Peel against further changes on this subject; and he was sure that any intimation from the right hon. Baronet of an intent to make more alterations would have produced vastly more alarm than was likely to arise from any now existing cause.

Mr. Villiers asked whether Sir R. Peel had meant, in his speech of the preceding night, to declare himself against all change in the Corn Laws?

Sir R. Peel said that he would resist any alteration in the existing law: he saw no other system which he thought likely to work so well; nor had he ever heard of any proposal which would give absolute security to the agriculturists against all change, except indeed a total abolition of duty, which to be sure would protect them against further reduction, because it would leave nothing to be reduced.

The following notices of motions have been given:—

Sir T. Fremantle, on behalf of the Secretary for the Colonies, said that he would, on the 14th of Feb., move a vote of thanks to the officers and men engaged in the Chinese war. Also, on behalf of the First Lord of the Treasury, that he would, on the 16th of Feb., move a vote of thanks to the Governor-General of India, and to the officers and men employed in the military operations to the west of the Indus. Mr. Roebuck that he should, on the 16th Feb., move for a committee to inquire into the policy which led to the war in Affghanistan.—*London Mail.*

Assassination of Sir R. Peel's Private Secretary.—From 23d to 28th Jan.—On the 20th, a most determined attack was made upon Mr. Drummond, the private secretary of Sir Robert Peel, at about half-past three o'clock, in the space between the Admiralty and the Horse-guards, where he was shot at by a man who approached him from behind. The assassin walked close up to Mr. Drummond, actually put the muzzle of the pistol into his back, and then fired. Immediately after the discharge, a policeman rushed up, and seized the criminal, who had returned the pistol with which he had shot Mr. Drummond to his breast, and had drawn out another from the same place, and was in the act of pointing it at Mr. Drummond, when the policemen seized him and pinioned his arms from behind. The pistol was discharged, but the aim of the assassin being thus diverted, the contents did not touch any person. Mr. Drummond was immediately conveyed to his brother's bank, and afterwards to his own residence, where Mr. Guthrie, Mr. B. Cooper, and Mr. Jackson examined the wound. It was ascertained that the ball had entered near the spine, and that it had made a circuit either over the hip-bone or under the lower rib, and then lodged near the pit of the stomach under the breast; thence the ball was extracted by Mr. Guthrie without any difficulty, as it lay near the surface. It was at first thought that the wound was not of a dangerous character, as it did not appear that any vital part was injured; but Mr. Drummond shortly after became worse, and expired on the morning of the 25th. Even when a pulse could be felt nowhere, and a slight fluttering of the heart was alone perceptible, he retained the power of moving his limbs, pressed Mr. Guthrie's hand, and with that sweet smile on his countenance which was so endearing, asked if all hope was past? On Mr. Guthrie's replying that all hope in this world was over, and that he must put his trust in God, he said, "Well, I have endeavoured to live honestly, doing as much good as I could, and I place my hope in God's mercy for my redemption." Turning to his sister, whose self-devotion had been unequalled, and who was crying by his side, he said, "We have lived long and happily together, and my only regret is in parting with you." He then asked if he should live much longer, and on being told perhaps an hour or two, he said, "The sooner the better—I don't feel pain," and added, with a smile, "That ugly French word *mal-aise* expresses most fully my burthen." Shortly after he said, "Will it be presumptuous in a man in my situation to ask for a little wine and water, with soda or potass water," and on its being given to him, he conveyed it to his mouth, drank, and shortly expired. A coroner's inquest has returned a verdict of wilful murder against the assassin. The following is the report of the *post mortem* examination:—

"The body of the late E. Drummond, Esq., was opened by Mr. C. Gardiner Guthrie on Thursday, the 26th of January, at 1 o'clock, in the presence of Dr. Chambers, Dr. Hume, Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Bransby Cooper, and Mr. Jackson. The ball entered behind, two inches from the spinal process or ridge of the backbone, between the 11th and 12th rib, and three inches distant from the inferior angle of the shoulder-blade. It was extracted in front, between the cartilages of the 7th and 8th ribs, about ten inches distant from that part which is commonly called the pit of the stomach. The ball after entering the cavity of the chest slightly abraded the left lung at its lower and inferior edge, which part was covered by recent lymph, the lung being internally sound. The left side of the chest contained nearly a pint of red-coloured serum. The ball perforated the diaphragm, or muscular partition dividing the chest from the abdomen; it grazed the fat of the left kidney, and passed through the great omentum below the stomach, to the part where it was extracted, injuring no very important organ in the abdomen in its transit, but giving rise to an effusion of blood, which was found coagulated and diffused, to the amount of perhaps 12 ounces. The absence of all that shock and alarm which almost invariably follows the opening into either of the great cavities of the body, together with the great difficulty of ascertaining the spot at which the ball had entered, from its small size, gave rise, during the first 12 hours, to the anxious hope that it had not passed so directly across. We consider such a wound to be inevitably fatal.

"W. F. Chambers. J. R. Hume. G. J. Guthrie.
Bransby B. Cooper. Richard Jackson."

Mr. Drummond has been buried at Charlton church, where lie the remains of the late Spencer Perceval.

The assassin, on being conveyed to Gardner's-lane police-station, gave his name as M'Naghten. He was then searched, and there were found on him two *5l.* notes, *4l.* in gold, and a deposit receipt of a Glasgow Bank for *750l.*, made out in the name of "Daniel M'Naghten." His demeanour was cool and collected, nor did there appear any evidence of insanity. The policeman who apprehended him heard him say, on his being arrested, "He" or "she" (the policeman is uncertain which) "shall not disturb my mind any longer." The prisoner had been seen loitering about the public offices for some days previously. The 21st the prisoner was brought before Mr. Hall, at Bow-street, but the examination failed to throw any light upon the motives which actuated him in his attempt to assassinate Mr. Drummond. It merely exhibited the usual characteristics which distinguish this class of criminals—sullenness, occasionally wrought up into violence, recklessness of his own condition, and indifference as to the fate of his intended victim. He made the following statement:—"The Tories in my native city have compelled me to do this; they follow and persecute me wherever I go, and have entirely destroyed my peace of mind. They followed me to France, into Scotland, and all over England; in fact they follow me wherever I go; I can get no rest for them night or day. I cannot sleep at nights, in consequence of the course they pursue towards me. I believe they have driven me into a consumption. I am sure I shall never be the man I formerly was. I used to have good health and strength, but I have not now. They have accused me of crimes of which I am not guilty; they have done every thing in their power to harass and persecute me, in fact they wish to murder me. It can be proved by evidence—that's all I wish to say at present." The Clerk.—"Is that all you wish to say?" Prisoner (hesitatingly),—"I can only say that they have completely disordered my mind, and I am not capable of doing anything compared to what I was. I am a very different man to what I was before they commenced this system of persecution." M'Naghten is known to be a native of Glasgow, where he has been considered a person of unsound mind. When at the Gardner's-lane police station an officer questioned him as to his knowledge of the party he had wounded, to whom the prisoner replied by stating, that he supposed it was Sir R. Peel. From this it is concluded that his intention was to murder the premier. A sergeant of the Glasgow police, who was sent for to see the prisoner, on arriving at Newgate recognized M'Naughten, with whom he has been acquainted from his earliest days down to 1839. During the whole of that period the officer speaks of him as a clever, shrewd person, but strongly imbued with Radical or Chartist principles; but, otherwise, he a was a most estimable character. One rather curious circumstance connected with the melancholy event occurred during the Queen's visit to Scotland, but whether it has anything to do with the lamented death of Mr. Drummond is at present unknown. Upon the visit of Her Majesty, Sir R. Peel invariably rode in one of the royal carriages, while his private carriage was occupied on every public occasion by the deceased gentleman, who, from that circumstance, was taken for the Premier by the greater part of the spectators. It is stated that M'Naughten was very anxious to see the Premier while in Scotland, and Mr. Drummond was pointed out as Sir R. Peel; and this impression was further confirmed by seeing the deceased gentleman more than once leave the Premier's residence in Privy-Gardens. True bills for murder have been found against the prisoner, and his trial has been postponed to the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court.

Lord Morpeth's opinion on American slavery may be collected from the following extract of a letter from his Lordship to Mrs. Chapman, which appeared in the *Liberty Bell*, an annual, published at the Anti-Slavery Fair held in Boston, Dec. 1842:—"Your note has followed me across the Atlantic, reminding me, that when you once asked me, "for the cause's sake," to write a page or two for your annual publication of the *Liberty Bell*, I promised that "I would think of it." I now write to tell you that I have thought of it, and the result of my ripe reflection is a convocation, that for the "cause's sake" it would be better for me to decline the honour of being one of your contributors. I say emphatically, "for the cause's sake." Since I had the pleasure of meeting you, all my personal observation of slavery has been made, and it has spread over a large surface. I have been present at debates on the subject in Congress. I have witnessed the working and effects of the institutions of the south and south-west of your republic, and in the island of Cuba. I have conversed with its friends, its enemies, and with neutrals, for such there are; I have met among planters and their families with persons not only of the most agreeable and refined intercourse, but of high honour, of real humanity, of deep and unaffected piety. Yet, so far from my views of the system having become modified, I should not feel myself precluded by any sentiments of delicacy, or even of gratitude, towards them, from giving the fullest and most public vent to my opinions or my feelings, if I could think that "the cause" would thence derive the slightest benefit. The same grounds would induce me to concur in any use to which it might please you to put what I now address to you, even with the purpose of proving that I should be out of place among the regular ringers of the *Liberty Bell.* * * * * *

If a foreign chime should be detected in the peal of the *Liberty Bell*, I know not what startling echoes it might not awaken in the deepest recesses of Accomac. There is a line which we happen to have often heard quoted among ourselves—

"——————Know ye not,
"Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow?"

Now, strong as my opinion would be upon the supposition of a possible permanence of the present system, I should think him a bold man who could contemplate without shuddering the issue of a negro insurrection. The true application of the line in your case is this:—Who would make free, themselves must strick the blow; and, moreover, if the peculiar difficulties of the struggle seem to point exclusively to American efforts for their solution, so for American brows ought to be reserved the undivided laurel of the triumph. Though I may have chanced to use the metaphor of war, yet it is plain, from the nature of the contest, from the relative number of the partisans, from the temper of the weapons employed, that if victory is to crown your exertions, it must be, as was the case in our own analogous, though less arduous achievement, a victory of argument, of reason, of patience, of conscience, of religion. Though I have forbid to myself the meanest place in your ranks, I shall remain no indifferent spectator of the continuing conflict. The more obivious marks of public attention on either side of the sea may be diverted to other fields of action; you will dispute about Presidents, and we shall wrangle over tariffs. I am not underrating the importance which attaches to such considerations; but after having trod the confines of slavery,—after having traced our dark-coloured brethren in every condition, from the boy with the crescent mark of native royality on his brow, just sold into eternal servitude upon the shore of Cuba, to the erect and disciplined recruit, who firmly treads the soil of Canada,—I feel that henceforth the main portion of my interest, hopes, and aspirations as to the course of public events in the world around me, must be directed to the onward

march of human freedom. In that imposing cause the friends of the slave in the United States of North America appear to me to hold the most forward and critical position. May all your armoury be worthy of the service in which it must be wielded—the gentleness that subdues, the discretion that guides without keeping back, the zeal that never cools, but never inflames! To say all, may you do the work of Heaven, with the spirit of Heaven, accompanied by the sympathies, the hopes, and the prayers of the Christian people of all nations; but relying alone on the Everlasting Arms beneath you, and your own good use of the means entrusted to your disposal!"—*London Mail.*

CENTRAL AMERICA.—A new work is about to be published at Philadelphia, which will throw additional light on the wonderful antiquities of Central America. It is from the pen of Mr. Norman, who has just returned from that region, having gone farther and examined more closely than any previous traveller. He describes the ruined city of Chi Cheu, among the stupendous monuments of which—temples, pyramids, houses, and palaces—he wandered for five days. The Indians regarded him with astonishment; but they had among them no tradition, no suspiciou even, as to who were the people that inhabited that now silent city. There are the ruins of a temple 450 feet long—a pyramid 120 feet high—columns innumerable, strewn about or still standing, architecture vast and superb in its character and all in hewn stone, with ornaments and style resembling those of ancient Egypt, and now and then modern wild Indians. Norman says it must have been one of the largest cities in the world. Here, is indeed, a field for the Jonathan Oldbucks.—*Correspondent of Chronicle.*

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—At Udina, in Friule, a poor man lying under the frigthful tortures of hydrophobia was cured with some draughts of vinegar given him by mistake instead of another potion. A physician at Padua got intelligence of this event at Udina, and tried the same remedy upon a patient at the hospital, administering to him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and the third at sunset, and the man was speedily and perfectly cured.—*Pat.*

GAMBLING.—In the Court of Exchequer, on Saturday week, a gambling transaction formed the foundation of an action between a person named Smith, and one Bond, the keeper of a gaming-house. The game usually played was "French hazard;" and persons of rank were in the habit of staking large sums against the "bank" held by Bond; to whom reverted all the profits of the game: in one evening they amounted to 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* Considerable losses were sustained, on various occasions, by Mr. Bredell, Captain Courtney, Mr. Fitzroy Stanhope, the Marquis of Conyngham, Lord Cantalupe, and General Churchill. The action was brought under the Act of the 9th Anne, c. 14, to recover from Bond the sums alleged to have been unlawfully won. A verdict for the plaintiff was returned on five out of ten counts, with damages, including the trible value of 3,506*l.* the sum lost. Half the damages go to the parish. The *Times* suggests that this Act might be more effectually used against gaming-houses generally than the usual criminal process.—*Ibid.*

BLASPHEMOUS PUBLICATIONS.—Our readers will probably have noticed a police report, in which the son of one of the Vice-Chancellors was charged with having given way to a very natural impulse, in breaking the windows of a shop in which two blasphemous placards were shamelessly exhibited. The Magistrates inflicted no fine; but the gentleman paid the amount of the damage, and was congratulated on having done an act which would, probably, lead to a prosecution of the individual whose windows he had broken. This is all very well; but is it right that a foul and disgusting nuisance should be left unpunished, until a private individual, giving way to a very creditable feeling of irritation, proceeds to a lawless act, of which a breach of the peace might have been the consequence, and by which he might have become involved in a very serious dilemma? We do not think that the respectable part of the public should have no other protection against annoyance from blasphemous publications than to go about breaking windows, in order to attract the attention of the persons whose duty it is to put an end to the nuisance.—*Globe.*

THE RAILROADS.—The silent growth of this gigantic system, is a marvel among the marvels of our age. The three great lines that connect the Metropolis with the second commercial, and the first manufacturing capital of our Island, the London and Birmingham, Grand Junction, and Liverpool and Manchester Railways, have cost upwards of 9,300,000*l.* sterling, or more than 42,000*l.* per mile. Their joint receipts, for one twelvemonth ending in June last, were about 1,529,790*l.*; from which, after deducting the working expenses, more than 950,000*l.* remained to pay the interest of the loan creditors and the dividends of the proprietors. A royal income to be noiselessly managed by a few British merchants!—*Pat.*

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS.—About the middle of last month there was a grand ceremony at Venice, called the solemn inauguration of the railroad between Venice and Padua. The Patriach, surrounded by all the first authorities, gave his benediction, and then delivered a very violent speech against such innovations as railroad travelling, which he thought would facilitate the introduction of *books* and *liberal opinions!*

From Constantinople we learn that Captain Williams, R. A., had been appointed by Sir S. Canning to proceed immediately to the Persian frontier to act as Commissioner, with those despatched by Persia and the Porte, and a Russian Colonel, named by M. de Boutenieff, for the final arrangement of all existing difficulties. Redschid Pasha had been directed to return by Vienna to consult with Prince Metternich on the Servian question, on which no decision would be taken by the Porte until his arrival at Constantinople. The Austrian Ambassador had presented an angry note to the Divan, complaining of obstacles opposed to a commercial company trading with Trebisond. A change of Ministry was expected at Constantinople.

Since the late *troubles in Servia* the Austrian government has been occupied in concentrating two armies on its frontiers, the one in Transylvania, the other in Sirmia. This fact sufficiently indicates the fears with which Prince Metternich observes the growing influence of Russia over the Servian people, who are, for the most part, attached to Russian institutions and strongly opposed to those of Turkey. The majority of the Servians are of the Sclavonic race.

Letters from Athens state, that the King, instead of adopting a radical change of system, and curtailing his reckless expenditure, which alone could save the country from a national bankruptcy, had determined to keep his present incapable Ministry in office. There was not a para in the Treasury, and the revenue for the year 1842 had fallen short of that of the preceding year by nearly one-third.—*London Mail.*

The Ashantee Princes, who were educated with so much care under a clergyman in this country, selected by Sir F. Buxton, and sent to the Gold Coast, and thence to the capital of Ashantee, accompanied by Mr. Freeman, the Wesleyan missionary, have not realised the expectations of their friends. Previous to leaving Cape Coast Castle, the princes evinced certain propensities, even while under the roof of the Governor, which had brought them under his Excellency's most severe reproof. His admonitions, however, were soon forgotten, for on their arrival at Coomasie, Prince William Quantamissa inveigled the wife of one of the Ashantee chiefs into a criminal *liason*, which, on being discovered, and the chief complaining to the king, the poor woman was taken to the door of the mission-house, where the prince was residing with Mr. Freeman, before whose eyes she was executed under circumstances of torture and barbarity too shocking to describe! Great apprehensions were entertained at Cape Coast Castle, when the last advices came away, that the affair would lead to an interruption of that good understanding between us and the King of Ashantee, which has so long subsisted.—*Ibid.*

FRANCE.—The King of the French opened the session of the French Chambers in person on the 9th January. The ceremony attracted a less crowd than usual out of doors; however, every precaution was taken to prevent "any accident" on the line of march from the Tuileries: it was lined by troops and National Guards; the seven Royal carriages which bore the Monarch and his suite were preceded by a strong detachment of dragoons, surrounded by a numerous and brilliant staff, and, followed by detachments of cavalry.

The King delivered his speech as follows:—"Gentlemen Peers and Deputies: The affection and the sympathy of the French nation have sustained my courage. My heart, ever suffering from grief, but full of confidence in your devotedness in calling you myself together to resume the course of your labours, I wished to conclude to-day what my grief had compelled me to leave incomplete at the opening of your session. You have already achieved much for the security and future prosperity of France; I thank you in her name. Whatever may be our trials, I and my family will devote to her service whatever strength and life the Almighty shall grant us. Thanks to the maintenance of public order and peace, the national prosperity, attested by the rapid increase in the public revenue, manifests itself beyond our most sanguine hopes. I feel confident that our prosperity will pursue its course without either interruption or obstacle. My relations with Foreign Powers continue to be pacific and amicable.

"The good harmony prevailing amongst the powers has strengthened the repose of the East, and procured in Syria for the Christian population the establishment of an administration conformable to their religious faith and their wishes. I deplore the disturbances which have recently agitated Spain. In my relations with the Spanish monarchy, my *sole* object has been to protect our legitimate interests, to preserve for Queen Isabella II. a faithful amity, and to testify for the rights of humanity that respect and protection which honour the name of France."

After referring to other subjects the King adds:—"Laws of Finance and various bills intended to introduce into our legislation and administration important improvements shall be immediately presented to you."

M. Lepelletier d'Aulnay, a Conservative, but not the Ministerial candidate, was elected one of the four Vice-Presidents of the Chamber of Deputies, in place of Gen. Jacqueminot, by 178 votes; M. Vivien, the Thiers candidate, having only 115. Ministers withdrew their own candidate to give M. Lepelletier d'Aulnay the better chance.

The Minister of Finance presented to the Chamber of Deputies on the 10th the budget for 1844, in which the expenditure was estimated at 1,281,000,000f. The Minister of Commerce next laid on the table the Sugar Bill, of which he read the principal clauses. He said that the system of equalization of the duties on colonial and domestic sugar had been discussed in the Council, and found impracticable, and that it had ultimately decided on suppressing altogether the manufacture of domestic sugar, and granting an indemnity, to the parties interested; which sacrifice, he trusted would be repaid in a few years, by the increase in the proceeds of the duties on the colonial article.

The Ministry obtained a triumph over, not merely the *Opposition*, but over *the Mole party, in the formation* of the *bureaux*, and the nomination of the commission of the Address. Only one member of opposition, M. Barrot, was appointed. All the others were of M. Guizot's opinions. The following were elected:—M. F. Real, Ministerial; M. Odillon Barrot; M. Dumon; M. Schauenberg; M. Bignon; M. Dupin; M. Debelleyme; M. Hebert; M. Paultet. The committee discussed *seriatim* every paragraph of the Speech. M. Dupin declared himself against the right of search, and was of opinion that a paragraph ought to be added to the address analagous to the arrangement on the subject concluded by Great Britain with the United States. Although eight out of nine of the members of the Committee on the address were Ministerial, five of those nine declared themselves against the maintenance of the treaties of 1831 and of 1833. It was agreed to introduce an amendment in the reply relative to the right of search.

The debate in the Chamber of Peers turned upon the right of search, and the abrogation or maintenance of the *treaties of* 1831 & 1833; and the discussion was conducted with much heat. M. Guizot and M. Duchartel stood forward in defence of the treaties of 1831 and of 1833, and declared that they would execute them so long as the slave-trade should continue to exist, and that in furtherance of that resolve, they would renew the licences whenever they should expire. M. Cunin, Gridaine, and Teste (Ministers of Commerce and of Public Works) were less explicit, evincing a tendency to 'trim;' but M. Lacave Laplagne stated, that on entering into the present Cabinet, he 'stipulated' that the treaty of 1841 should not be ratified, and added, that he should not be sorry to see a paragraph introduced into the address expressing a desire for the abrogation of the treaties of 1831 and 1833.

M. Guizot said the Treaty was there, and could not be broken by sophism. He admitted the general feeling against the *Right of Search*. He was bound to respect and take it into account, but he could not sacrifice to it, however strong, the true interests of the country. What were the facts? The French had not only signed the Treaties themselves, but had induced Spain, Portugal, Tuscany, the Hanse Towns, and a host of small states, to join it. One motive of doing so was to prevent England from having the exclusive Right of Search. How could France now withdraw herself, and leave these small naval states to the sole search of England? The treaties had been efficacious, for the slave trade which existed in French vessels in 1830 had ceased for them; at the same time the inconveniences of the Treaty had been exaggerated. In ten years there had been twelve complaints, seven of which were found groundless. Satisfaction had been given for two, and three remained in suspense. Then occurred the Treaty of July, 1840, from which had sprung exasperation; and exasperation fastened on the Right of Search as a *grievance*. The Right of Search was denounced. *How get rid of it?* *By* eluding the Treaties? No; this was mean and dishonest. As long as they existed they should be executed. Some proposed to open negotiations with England to get them modified; but, in the present *state of irritation on the question on both sides of the* Channel, *how could a good result be attained?* Were the question merely between Cabinets it might be arranged. But the public, and the press, and Parliament on both sides, had and would take up the question, which thus became impossible to solve. *He had* tried last year to get the Treaty of 1841 modified, but the English Minister refused, saying that, after the menacing and angry arguments made use of in the French *Chambers*, the dignity of England would be compromised *if she* yielded to such turbulence. *As for me*, exclaimed *M. Guizot*, I will not negotiate. Negotiation could only lead to a refusal on the part of England, which should either submit to or resent. The

one would be weakness, the other folly. I will lend myself to neither.

Duc de Broglie showed what was the state of things previous to the revolution of July. Under the government of Louis XVIII. and Charles X. hosts of French vessels were engaged in the slave trade. The English in vain demanded the right of reciprocal search. The French denied it. But the English searched all the same, stopped, and seized, and condemned slave-traders under the French flag down to the very month after the revolution of 1830. We did but regulate a right and a custom existing *de facto*, said the Duc de Broglie; and we must either have done this or broken with the only power that showed itself friendly to our revolution.

After the Duc de Broglie had returned to his seat, no one asking to speak on the amendment, it was put to the vote, and the numbers were declared to be— For the Address, 118; for the Amendment, 67. Majority in favour of Ministers, 51.

SPAIN.—The following decree for the dissolution of the Cortes appeared on the 4th Jan.—"As Regent of the kingdom during the minority of Queen Isabel II., and in her royal name, &c., I decree,— First, the Chamber of Deputies is dissolved. Secondly, the third of the Senate will be renewed according to article 19 of the constitution. Thirdly, the new Cortes are convoked at Madrid for the 3rd of April. —Duque de la Vittoria." On the 1st Jan. the Regent entered the capital on horseback, accompanied by the civil and military authorities, who had gone out to meet him. The *cortège* was numerous, and the *état major* extremely brilliant. The reception of Espartero by the people was cold, and little or no enthusiasm was manifested by the troops or national guards.

The *Phares des Pyrenées* states that the Council of War sitting at Pampeluna had condemned to death under the presidency of General Goni, an ancient Carlist chief, 180 persons, alleged to have taken part in the events of October, 1841. The name of Gent O'Donnell figures at the head of the list.

The speech delivered by the King of the French, on opening the Chambers, did not produce a satisfactory impression in Madrid. Reports of a change in the Spanish Ministry have been afloat. The *Corresponsal* states that M. Capaz was the only member of the present Administration likely to retain office. According to *El Sol*, the new Ministry would be composed as follows:—Messrs. Francisco Lujan, Minister of the Interior; Landero, of Justice; Pedro Chacon, of War; Capaz, of the Navy; Rodrigues Real, of the Finances; and Jose Maria Calatrava, of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council:

Accounts from Barcelona state that the Captain-General had relaxed several of the severe orders issued by Van Halen. The payments on the forced contribution go on very slowly; the Captain-General had extended the period for the payment.—*London Mail.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

*Agra, 10th March, 1843.*

Assistant Surgeon A. Reid, of the late Peshawur Agency, has been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from the 7th instant.

*9th March, 1843.*

Lieutenant G. Pengree, of the Invalid Establishment, was nominated by the Governor General in Orders of the 18th November last, to the duty of Superintending the making and repairing of Roads at Simla and in the neighbouring hills.

Lieutenant J. D. Lander, Adjutant of the Cavalry Branch of the Bundlecund Legion and Acting 2d in command, has obtained six months leave of absence, under Medical Certificate, to commence from the 1st April next.

The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation of Cornet A. W. M. Wyly of his appointment as Acting Adjutant Cavalry Division Bundlecund Legion.

Lieutenant F. F. C. Hayes, of the 62d Regiment N. I., to officiate during the absence of Lieutenant Lander.

Lieutenant R. A. Herbert, of the 46th Regiment N. I., to be Quarter Master and Legion Staff at Jhansi, vice Lieutenant F. B Wardroper who has proceeded to Europe on Furlough.

*10th March, 1843.*

Captain P. T. French, Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana, joined his appointment on the 28th January last.

In consequence of the advanced period of the season, the Gates of the Temple of Somnath have been deposited by Major Leech, C. B., in the Dewanny Am, within the Fort of Agra; and that Officer is placed temporarily at the disposal of Major Sleeman for service in Bundelcund and Saugor.

The several Officers of the 2d Grenadiers attached to the Escort of the Gates of the Temple, will return to Regimental duty.

*4th March, 1843.*

Lieutenant H. M. Nation, Assistant Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee, is directed to proceed to Dacca and assume charge of the duties of Captain W. C. Hollings in that Division.

Lieutenant C. Mills, Assistant ditto ditto in the Sirhind Division, will proceed to relieve Lieutenant Nation at Goruckpore.

Captain W. C. Hollings, Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee at Dacca, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

J. THOMASON,
*Offg. Sec. to the Govt. of India, with the Govr. Genl.*

## MILITARY.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Camp Iulee, 15th February, 1843.*

The following orders are confirmed:

The Agra garrison and station order of the 18th January 1842, directing Assistant Surgeon T. S. Lacy to join and assume medical charge of the left wing of the 48th regiment of native infantry.

The Cawnpore division order of the 23d ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon T. G. Scot, M. D., of Her Majesty's 13th light infantry, lately arrived with the sick of the 1st division of Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, to the medical charge of the detachment of Her Majesty's and the East India Company's troops, proceeding towards Meerut under the command of Captain Mackenzie.

The Barrackpore station order of the 31st ultimo, appointing Surgeon C. Mackinnon, of the 52d regiment of native infantry, to the medical charge of the detachments of the 66th native infantry, as they successively reach the station, from the 29th idem, until the arrival of the head quarters of the regiment.

The order issued by Major General W. Battine, C. B. commanding at Ferozepore, under date the 15th ultimo, directing all reports of the station to be made to Lieut.-Col. M. C. Paul, of the 9th regiment of native infantry, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, confirmed.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence.

45th Regiment Native Infantry.—Colonel C. R. Skardon, from 28th February to 31st August, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Camp Hurdwar, 18th February, 1843.*

1 The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

*29th Foot.*—Captain J. D. Young, from the 44th Foot, to be Captain, vice Browne, who exchanges. 18th February 1843.

*44th Foot.*—Captain George Browne, from the 29th Foot, to be Captain, vice Young, who exchanges. 18th February 1843.

*78th Foot.*—Lieutenant James Wood Collins, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Mitchell, who retires. 14th Feb. 1843.

Ensign R. H. Rocke, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Collins. 14th Feb. 1843.

2 The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment and promotion:

*9th Light Dragoons.*—Lieut. Trower, to be interpreter to the regiment, from the 31st of Dec. 1842.

*2d Foot.*—Lieut. James Stirling, to be Capt., by Brevet, in the East Indies only. 10th Jan. 1843.

3 The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to promote Lieut.-Col. Courtenay Chambers, of the 28th regiment of Foot, to be Col. by Brevet, in the East Indies only, from the 9th Jan. 1843.

4 Major J. Byrne, of Her Majesty's 31st Foot, has been appointed an aide-de-camp on the personal staff of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, from the 1st Feb. 1843.

5 Brevet Major Huntley and Veterinary Surgeon Johnstone, of the Royal Lancers, will proceed by water, from Fort William to Cawnpore, for the purpose of joining their regiment.

6 With the sanction of Government Lieut. Thompson, appointed to the 28th regiment, in the General Order of the 30th Dec. 1842, will continue in command of the depot of the 3d buffs, until relieved by an officer to be appointed by the commanding officer of that corps.

7 The following orders are confirmed:

By His Excellency Lieut. General the most noble the Marquis of Tweeddale, K. T., granting leave of absence to Lieut. Lyach, 57th Foot, to England, for 2 years, from the date of embarkation

By His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir T. McMahon, bart. K. C. B. granting leave of absence to Lieutenant Peacocke, 86th Foot, to England, for 2 years, from the date of embarkation at the recommendation of a Board of medical officers.

By Major General Sir C. Napier, K. C. B.:

*Dated the 21st December 1842.*—Directing Assistant Surgeon Brummell, 40th Foot, to afford medical aid to the detachment of that regiment, and of the Bengal native corps, proceeding by water to Ferozepore.

*Dated 4th Jan. 1843.*—Appointing Lieutenant Tyler, 40th Foot, to command the detachment of sick of that Regiment, and of the Bengal native corps, proceeding by water to Ferozepore, from the 26th Dec. 1842.

By Major General Cumdine, K. H. commanding the Presidency division, dated the 3d instant, prolonging the leave of absence granted to Captain Browne, 29th Foot, in the General Order of the 23d Nov. last, for one month from the 8th February, 1843; and

Granting leave of absence to Lieutenant Gorle, 10th Foot, to England, for 18 months from the date of embarkation, at the recommendation of a Board of medical officers.

By Major General Simpson, commanding the Benares division, dated the 3d instant, granting leave of absence to Lieut. Christie, 13th light infantry, for three months from the 3d Feb. 1843, to Calcutta, for the purpose of appearing before a Board of medical officers.

By Major General Walker, commanding the Meerut division, dated the 24th ultimo, directing Lieut. Thompson, 28th Foot, to make over the command of the depot of of the 3d buffs to Lieut. Flood at that corps.

By the officer commanding the station of Meerut:

*Dated 3d February, 1843.*—Directing Assistant Surgeon Jenkins, 31st Foot, to proceed in medical charge of the depot of the 3d buffs, to Delhi, and having delivered over the same, to rejoin the depot of his own corps at Meerut.

*Dated 4th February 1843.*—Appointing Assistant Surgeon Gahan, 9th Foot, to the medical charge of the depot of his corps, on the march to join the head quarters of the regiment.

By Major Clunie, commanding the 3d buffs, dated the 4th instant, appointing Lieut. Magrath to the charge of the women and children of the corps, proceeding by water from Delhi to Allahabad.

By Lieutenant-Colonel Bolton, dated the 13th ultimo, directing Lieutenant and Adjutant Lugard, 31st Foot, to act as detachment staff with H. M. 31st regiment and the 10th native infantry.

By Captain Van Straubenzee, 39th Foot, commanding detachments on the march to the upper provinces:

*Dated 3d February,* 1843.—appointing Lieut. Robertson, 31st Foot, to act as Adjutant, vice Christie, returned to Calcutta, on leave of absence; Sergeant Davis, 9th Lancers, quarter master Sergeant, vice Bett, 21st fusiliers, proceeded to the Madras Presidency to join his corps; and an acting Sergeant in succession.

*Dated 5th February,* 1843.—Permitting Lieut. Grimes, 50th Foot, to precede the detachments to Cawnpore on medical certificate.

8 Leave of absence—

*14th Light Dragoons.*—Cornet Gray, to England, from the 1st March to the 31st August, 1843.

*3d Buffs.*—Lieutenant Sparks, from the 30th December 1842 to the 6th February 1843, to enable him to join his regiment.

*18th Royal Irish.*—Major Dillon, to Bombay, for 4 months from the date of his departure from Hong Kong; and thence to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation.

*26th Foot.*—Lieutenant Thompson, for 4 months from the 24th January 1843, for the purpose of joining his regiment.

*31st Foot.*—Major Skinner, to Landour, for 12 months from the 1st Feb. 1843, on medical certificate.

*40th Foot.*—Lieut. Wakefield, to remain at Ferozepore, for 2 months from the 1st Feb. 1843, at the recommendation of a Board of medical officers.

*40th Foot.*—Major General Bartley, and Captain Browne, to precede the regiment to England, by the overland route.

*49th Foot.*—Quarter master Mayne, to precede the regiment to England.

*55th Foot.*—Lieut.-Col. Craigie, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation.

*55th Foot.*—Capt. Daubeney, Lieut. Cuddy, and Ensign Daubeney, to Calcutta, for 4 months from the date of their departure from Hong Kong; and thence to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation.

*62d Foot.*—Lieutenant Shearman, to Calcutta, for 2 months from the date of his departure from Dinapore, and thence to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

H. G. SMITH, *Maj. Genl.*
*Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.*

*Head Quarters, Camp Behadoorabad, 16th February, 1843.*

The following orders are confirmed:

The Kurnaul station order of the 6th Instant, directing the undermentioned medical arrangements:

1 Appointing Assistant Surgeon D. McRae, of the 3d Troop 1st Brigade of Horse Artillery, to receive medical charge of the depot of the 1st European Light Infantry, from Assistant Surgeon J. Sutherland, and the latter to afford medical aid to the three companies of artillery proceeding to Meerut and Cawnpore, under the command of Brevet Major T. Sanders.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

5th Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery.—1st Lieutenant A. W. Hawkins, from 15th April to 15th October, to visit Simlah, on private affairs.

9th Regiment N. I.—Major G. A. Smith, from 12th February to 25th April, to enable him to rejoin his Regiment, via Hurdwar.

14th Regiment N. I.—Captain P. Innes, from 30th March to 30th September to visit Simlah, on private affairs.

16th Regiment Grenadiers.—Captain F. E. Manning, on being relieved from escort duty with the G. G. to 15th March to proceed towards Cawnpore, on private affairs.

21st Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant E. A. Rowlatt doing duty with 2d Assam Sebundy corps, from 13th September 1842 to 21st October 1842, to enable him to join the 2d Assam Sebundy corps at Rangagore.

33d Regiment N. I.—Ensign J. C. Dickson, from 28th January to ———, to await the arrival of his Regiment at Bareilly.

6th Regiment N. I.—Ensign W. McNeile, from 16th January to 1st April, to enable him to join his Regiment at Junnpore.

40th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain A. DeFountain, from 10th February to 10th May, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate.

*Head Quarters, Camp Hurdwar, 17th February, 1843.*

The station order issued on the 30th of September 1842 by Lieutenant-Colonel W. Taylor, commanding at Hong Kong, directing Captain D. Bamfield, of the Volunteer Regiment, to receive charge of the commissariat and pay departments from Captain J. Ramsay, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, proceeding to Calcutta, on medical certificate, is with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Meerut station orders of the 4th Instant, directing Assistant Surgeon E. Edlin, M. D., of the 2d Brigade of Horse artillery, to afford medical aid to the depots of Her Majesty's Troops remaining at the station; and appointing hospital apprentice J. Prince to act as Assistant steward, hospital apprentice W. Barker to act as Assistant Apothecary, and hospital apprentice A. W. Senior to do duty with the depot of Her Majesty's 9th Foot, on its march to Subathoo.

The Cawnpore division order of the 7th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon J. Macpherson, of the 3d Brigade of Horse artillery, to afford medical aid to the Cavalry depot proceeding to Sultanpore, Benares.

The Bareilly station order dated the 8th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon E. Hare, of the 7th Irregular Cavalry, to afford medical aid to the 4th depot battalion.

The presidency division order of the 4th instant, directing Ensign H. W. Pym, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry at Dinapore.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

*24th Regiment N. I.*—Lieutenant C. H. Wake to be Interpreter and Quarter Master.

*40th Regiment N. I.*—Lieutenant A. K. Becher to be Interpreter and Quarter Master.

1st Lieutenant H. E. L. Thuillier is removed from the 1st Company 2d Battalion to the 3d Company 1st Battalion of artillery.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

42d Light Infantry.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. Jervis, from 7th February to 10th November to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

69th Regiment N. I.—Ensign H. E. Smith, from 20th February to 20th June, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to resign the service.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Hurdwar, 18th February, 1843.*

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

3d Brigade Horse Artillery.—Lieut.-Colonel E. Biddulph, from 9th February to 9th August, to visit Simlah, on private affairs.

6th Regiment L. C.—Captain E. Watt, from 1st February to 10th November, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

10th Regiment L. C.—Captain R. Cantley, from 30th January to 31st March, to visit Jeitpore in Bundlecund, on private affairs

1st European L. I.—Brevet Major D. Birrell, from 15th February to 1st May, to visit Kurnaul, on private affairs.

1st European L. I.—Lieutenant G. O. Jacob, from 1st February to 1st May, to visit Meerut and Agra, on private affairs.

8th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant F. T. Wroughton, from 30th January to 10th November, to visit Almorah, on medical certificate.

60th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant J. Montgomery, from 9th February, to 10th November, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

61st Regiment N. I.—Brevet Major W. Forbes, from 1st March, to 10th November, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

63d Regiment N. I.—Lieut. W. Y. Siddons, acting interpreter and Quarter master to the 42d Light Infantry, from 3d February to ——, to proceed to Mynpoorie, on private affairs, and await the arrival there of the 42d Light Infantry.

72d Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant T. F. Hobday, from 10th February to ——, to proceed to Kurnaul, via Meerut, and await the arrival of his corps at that station.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Khussroo Chokee, 20th Feb. 1843.*

Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, and in anticipation of the orders of the Honourable the president in council, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following arrangements to be adopted for breaking up, from the 1st proximo, the volunteer Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. A. Lloyd, raised for service in China.

Transfer rolls of the Native Officers and men, according to a form to be supplied from the Adjutant General's office, to be prepared and forwarded to the Adjutant General of the army, on receipt of which an abstract will be published in General Orders, showing the number and description of persons transferred to the several corps of Native Infantry.

The Men of the volunteer Regiment, who are now absent at their homes, on medical certificate, and to whom reference on the subject cannot be made, are to be entered in the transfer rolls as having chosen to return to the corps from which they originally volunteered.

Correct descriptive rolls of the Native Officers and men, including the date of enlistment and of promotion to the several ranks, with a General Certificate of the date to which they have received their pay and clothing, the period of leave granted to them, and all other necessary information, to be transmitted by the officer commanding the volunteer battalion, to the commanding officers of the Regiments to which the volunteers shall be transferred.

Each individual is also to be furnished with the prescribed pay and clothing certificates; and the men are to be informed, that if they do not join the corps to which they are transferred, at the expiration of their leave, they will be struck off the strength of it unless they shall be able to assign a satisfactory reason for their protracted absence.

The Native officers and men transferred, are to take rank in the corps to which they are allotted agreeably to their standing in the service; and the juniors of each rank in excess to the establishment of regiments, are to be returned as "supernumeraries," until vacancies shall occur for bringing them on the strength.

After the number of volunteers distributed, according to their own choice to each regiment, has been announced in general orders, they are to be borne on the returns of corps as "appointed, not joined" and in any case, where the number of men transferred is known before the rolls are received they are to be enrolled by numerals, as subadar No. 1, appointed by general orders of                 from the Bengal volunteers, and so on. In stating the number wanting to complete in the returns of regiments, the volunteers "appointed, not joined" must be adverted to as forming part of the actual strength; and in stating the "supernumeraries," only such are to be included under this head as are in excess to the total establishment of each rank in the corps.

The records of the battalion, with descriptive lists of the books and papers, are to be forwarded to the office of the adjutant general of the army in Calcutta; the arms, accoutrements, colours, camp equipage, and all other public stores and property, now with the corps, are to be sent to the arsenal of Fort William, after being minutely surveyed by a committee, appointed by the commanding officer at Barrackpore, the proceedings of which are to be transmitted to the Military Board.

The Major General commanding the Presidency Division will direct the staff sergeants to do duty, in their present grade, with regiments at Barrackpore.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Benares Division Order of the 1st instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon O. Manger, M. D., to the medical charge of, and hospital apprentice J. A. Fleming to join and do duty with the detachment of her majesty's 21st fusiliers proceeding to Nagpore under the command of Major R. T. R. Pattoun, of that corps; and directing apprentice J. Bryer to do duty in the hospital of the detachment of her majesty's troops, proceeding to the upper provinces under the command of Captain C. T. Van Straubenzee, of her majesty's 39th foot.

The Benares division orders of the 3d and 4th instant, the former appointing Surgeon C. B. Francis, of the 47th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the artillery division, on its return from the annual practice at Sultanpore; and the latter directing unposted Ensign G. H. M. Mason to do duty with the 47th, instead of with the 53d regiment of native infantry, as announced in general orders of the 5th of December last.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Lucheewal'a, 21st February, 1843.*

The Cawnpore division order of the 8th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. Harrison, M. D., to the medical charge of the 1st infantry levy at Futtehgurh: and directing Assistant Apothecaries E. Ensor and J. Gorman, (1st) attached to Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, to act, the former as Apothecary with Her Majesty's 50th Foot, and the latter as steward in the hospital of the corps to which he at present belongs, is confirmed.

The following removals and postings will take place in the Regiment of artillery:

Captain C. G. Dixon, (on staff employ) from the 3d Company 7th Battalion to the 9th Company 7th Battalion.

Captain the Honourable H. B. Dalzell, (on staff employ) from the 5th Company 2d Battalion to the 8th Company 6th Battalion.

1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. H. Macgregor, C. B., from the 1st Company 5th Battalion to the 6th Company 6th Battalion.

1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. H. Campbell, (on leave to the Cape) from the 2d Company 5th Battalion to the 4th Company 5th Battalion.

1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain A. Browne, (on staff employ) from the 3d Troop 2d Brigade to the 2d Troop 3d Brigade of horse artillery.

1st Lieutenant R. Smyth, (on staff employ) from the 3d Company 3d Battalion to the 6th Company 6th Battalion.

1st Lieutenant A. C. Hutchinson, (on furlough) from the 3d Company 2d Battalion to the 1st Company 6th Battalion.

1st Lieutenant W. Barr, (on furlough) from the 4th Troop 2d Brigade to the 1st Troop 3d Brigade of Horse Artillery.

1st Lieutenant D. Reid, (on staff employ) from the 3d Company 5th Battalion to the 10th Company 6th Battalion.

1st Lieutenant J. H. Smyth, (on staff employ) from the 1st Company 3d Battalion to the 3d Company 6th Battalion.

1st Lieutenant W. Maxwell, (on staff employ) from the 3d Company 2d Battalion to the 4th Company 2d Battalion.

1st Lieutenant C. Douglas, from the 2d Troop 2d Brigade to the 2d Company 2d Battalion.

1st Lieutenant N. A. Staples (on furlough) to the 6th Company 6th Battalion.

1st Lieutenant H. Lewis, (on staff employ) from the 7th Company 6th Battalion to 3d Company 6th Battalion.

1st Lieutenant A. Robertson, from the 4th to the 3d Troop 2d Brigade of horse artillery.

2d Lieutenant H. D'O. Baillie, from the 5th Company 4th Battalion to the 2d Company 4th Battalion.

2d Lieutenant R. M. Paton, from the 3d Company 6th Battalion to the 2d Company 6th Battalion.

2d Lieutenant G. Holland, from the 4th Company 4th Battalion to the 2d Company 4th Battalion.

2d Lieutenant F. Alexander, from the 2d Company 3d Battalion to the 4th Company 6th Battalion.

2d Lieutenant S. Stallard, from the 2d Company 3d Battalion to the 2d Company 6th Battalion.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Deyrah, 22d February, 1843.*

The Benares division order of the 14th ultimo, directing all reports of the division to be made to Major General James Simpson, of Her Majesty's 29th Regiment of Foot, is confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Benares division order of the 5th instant, directing 2d Lieutenant A. P. Simons, of the 1st Company 5th Battalion of artillery, to proceed to Goruckpore, and assume command of the post guns and Artillery detail at that station.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

18th Regt. N. I.—Ensign J. Y. Gowan, from 31st March to 30th September, to visit Meerut, on private affairs.

35th Regt. L. I.—Captain T. M. E. Moorhouse, from 20th February to 31st October, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

45th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant G. Biddulph, from 15th February to 15th June, in extension, to remain at Darjeeling, on medical certificate.

The following orders, issued on the 7th of November last, by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., commanding the troops in China, are confirmed:

1. Directing Surgeon J. P. Grant, of the Madras Artillery, to make over the instruments and medicines of the Hospital at Chusan to the medical store-keeper, the Hospital building belonging to Her Majesty's 55th Regiment to the Surgeon of that corps, and the surplus clothing and medical comforts to the Commissariat Department at Chusan.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Deyrah, 23d February, 1843.*

At a General Court Martial assembled at Benares, on Monday the 16th day of January 1843, Captain Kenneth Campbell, of the 45th Regiment Native Infantry, placed in arrest by order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, was arraigned on the following charge:—

*Charge.*—"For conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer, in having addressed a public letter to Lieutenant Alexander Fraser, Acting Adjutant of the Regiment, dated Juanpore, 11th November 1842, containing most disrespectful and contumacious observations on the opinions and orders of his superior officer, Colonel Charles Ramsay Skardon, commanding the 45th Regiment Native Infantry.

*Finding.*—"The Court find the prisoner Captain Kenneth Campbell, of the 45th Regiment Native Infantry, guilty of the charge preferred against him, with exception of the words "and contumacious," of which they acquit him.

*Sentence.*—"The Court, having found the prisoner guilty, to the extent above recorded, do sentence him, Captain Kenneth Campbell, of the 45th Regiment Native Infantry, to be severely reprimanded, in such manner as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct."

*Revised finding and sentence.*—"The Court, having reconsidered their finding and sentence, beg, with every deference to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to adhere to the same."

Confirmed.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *Genl.*
*and Commander-in-Chief.*

*22d February*, 1843.

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Commander-in-Chief's opinion on this case being much at variance with the finding of the Court, which acquitted the prisoner of using contumacious observations, His Excellency must again express his disapprobation of that part of their verdict.

Captain Campbell officially, in writing, calls his commanding officer's remarks "extraordinary opinions," he says also, to the Adjutant, "I will not take the trouble of showing how untenable this opinion is;" again, "the last paragraph of your letter was not required."

No officer who has served 21 months (not 21 years) in this or any army, should be ignorant of the extreme disrespect with which Captain Campbell dared, in those expressions, to treat his commanding officer.

The excuses offered in his defence are, that he wrote in a moment of irritation, and that he would have withdrawn the offensive letter had opportunity been given to him. The Commander-in-Chief cannot accept either. Irritation with senior officers, on duty, is indefensible, and to write impertinent letters in the chance of being allowed to retract, equally so.

Upon the second excuse too, His Excellency must further remark, that when an opportunity of retracting was permitted (in his defence) Captain Campbell, so far from withdrawing, or explaining away what was offensive, has, in several places, supported his error; "his opinions," he says, "were consistent with honest retort in self defence.

No army can stand if all are allowed to feel and act in this way, and this unmilitary expression is most highly condemned.

The reprimand, which His Excellency desires to convey in the above remarks, having been read to Captain Campbell by the officer commanding at Benares, at his quarters, Captain Campbell is to be released, and to return to his duty.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Deyrah, 27th February, 1843.*

The Allahabad garrison and cantonment order of the 13th of December last, directing all reports of the garrison and cantonment to be made to Colonel W. R. C. Costley, of the 14th regiment of native infantry, consequent, on the departure of Major General A. Watson, to the Presidency, on leave, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The order issued on the 28th ultimo, by Major General C. W. Hamilton, commanding the Meywar field force, directing Lieutenant H. P. DeTeissier, of the 4th troop 1st Brigade of Horse Artillery, to make over charge of the Executive Engineer's office at Neemuch to Captain H. Beatey, of the 62d regiment of native infantry, is confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.

Major H. Moore, C. B., Deputy Judge Advocate General, on duty in China, is removed from the Saugor to the Sirhind division.

Captain H. Cotton, appointed a Deputy Judge Advocate General, in General Orders by the Right Honourable the Governor General of the 18th instant, is posted to the Saugor division.

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*Head Quarters, Camp near Pulwul, 28th February, 1843.*

The following orders are confirmed:

The regimental order issued on the 1st instant, by Lieutenant-Colonel D. G. Scott, appointing quarter master Sergeant E. Wainwright to act as Sergeant Major to the 11th native infantry from the 2d ultimo, in the room of Sergeant Major G. Shaw appointed Assistant Baggage Master.

The detachment order dated the 4th instant, by Lieutenant-Colonel D. G. Scott, directing Lieut. interpreter and quarter master J. E. Gastrell, of the 13th regiment of Native Infantry, to act as detachment staff to the troops detailed in the margin, during the absence of the head quarters of the Brigade.

*11th, 17th and 40th Regt. N. I.*
*8th Regt. Irregular Cavalry.*
*Det. of sappers and miners.*

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

1st Regt. L. C.—Lieut. and Brevet Capt. A. Campbell, from 20th Feb. to 30th Nov., to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

3d Regiment Light Cavalry.—Brevet Major G. C. Smith, from 1st February to 15th May, to visit Kurnaul, on private affairs.

6th Regt. Light Cavalry.—Lieut. J. A. D. Ferguson, from 1st December 1842, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, until the sailing of the vessel on which he has taken his passage to Europe.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Kelford, from 10th May to 10th November, to visit Simlah, on private affairs.

26th Regiment Light Infantry.—Ensign G. W. M. Hall, from 1st March to 1st June, to visit Kurnaul, on private affairs.

1st Irregular Cavalry.—Local Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Skinner, from 1st April, to 30th Sept., to visit Hansi, on private affairs.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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*Head Quarters, Camp Deyrah Dhoon, 2d March, 1843.*

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to grant to Captain T. J. Taylor, of the 78th Highlanders, the rank of Captain, by Brevet, in the East Indies only, from the 12th of March, 1837.

2. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to approve of the resignation from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ensign Robert Cecil Lemon of the 2d

or Queen's Royal regiment of Foot, subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty.

3. *Lieutenant* Colvill, 39th Foot, upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in the General Order of the 8th January 1843, will join the depot of his corps, at Agra.

4. The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Forbes, 3d Light Dragoons, in the General Order of the 15th January 1843, is prolonged to the 5th May next; and he is permitted to proceed to England, via Calcutta, instead of Bombay.

5. The following orders are confirmed:

By the General officer commanding the Cawnpore division, dated the 23d January 1843, appointing Assistant Surgeon Scot, M. D., of the 13th light infantry, arrived with the sick of the 1st division 9th Lancers, to the medical charge of the detachment of Her Majesty's and the Honourable East India Company's troops, proceeding towards Meerut, under the command of Captain Mackenzie.

By Major General Fast, commanding the Sirhind division, dated the 5th ultimo, directing the officer commanding the 13th light infantry to detach a party of non-commissioned officers and privates, under the command of Lieutenant Mein, to Kurnaul, for the purpose of bringing up the women, children and heavy baggage to the head quarters of the corps.

By Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, commanding troops on the march to Ferozepore, dated the 11th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon Mapleton, 40th Foot, to the medical charge of the detachment of that corps, from the 1st January 1843.

By Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, K. H., commanding the 9th Lancers, dated the 26th January, 1843, appointing Captain Macartney, to act as riding master to the corps, upon the arrival of the head quarters at Cawnpore, for a period of *six months* from the date thereof.

By Major Pasley, commanding the 49th Foot, dated the 13th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Bartley, to act as interpreter to the corps.

6. Leave of absence is granted:

*3d Light Dragoons.*—Captain Yerbury, to the hills north of Dehra, from the 1st April to the 1st October 1843.

*9th Lancers.*—Lieutenant Macartney and Cornet Hawtrey, from the 11th October to the 9th November 1842.

*3d Foot.*—Ensign Leeson, to proceed to England, pending the acceptance by Her Majesty of his resignation from the service, by the sale of his commission.

*17th Foot.*—Lieutenant Bourke, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation.

*28th Foot.*—Lieutenant Travers, to remain at Ceylon, from the 8th April 1842, to the 26th April 1843, on medical certificate.

*29th Foot.*—Ensign Breedon, to Calcutta, for 4 months from the 15th ultimo, on medical certificate.

*39th Foot.*—Lieutenant Fraser, from the 19th ultimo, to precede the regiment to Agra, on medical certificate.

*49th Foot.*—Captains Dennis and Rainey, to precede the regiment to England, by the overland route.

*62d Foot.*—Pay-master Lane, for two months from the 27th April 1842.

*62d Foot.*—Lieutenants Owen and Lindesay, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation.

*By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,*
H. G. SMITH, *Major Genl.*
*Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.*

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*Head Quarters, Camp near Pulwul, 28th February,* 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The regimental order issued on the 6th ultimo, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Eckford, appointing Lieutenant J. Plunket to act as Adjutant to the 6th native infantry, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. G. A. Rice.

The district order issued on the 2d instant, by Lieutenant-Colonel R. Dalamain, commanding in Arracan, appointing Lieutenant H. Hollings, interpreter and quarter master of the 66th regiment of native infantry, to act as district and station staff.

The regimental order of the 16th instant, by Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. W. Lane, appointing Lieutenant W. A. Cooke to act as Adjutant to the 2d regiment of native infantry, (grenadiers) vice Young promoted.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*73d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Colonel S. Swinhoe, from 25th March to 25th November, to visit Simlah, on private affairs.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Synapore, 1st March,* 1843.

Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, the officer commanding at Agra will direct the guns and waggons of No. 16 light field battery to be sent to join Brigadier F. Young's force in Bundlecund, under escort of a detail from the 61st regiment of native infantry, and the Major General commanding the Cawnpore division will detach a Company of native artillery-men to the same destination, for the service of the battery.

The 3d Company 4th battalion of artillery, now in Bundlecund on being relieved by the native company of artillery from Cawnpore, will rejoin the head quarters of the battalion at that station.

Major General J. H. Littler is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside at Mussoorie, and draw his pay and allowances from the Meerut pay office.

2d Lieutenant H. Tombs, of the 5th Company 5th Battalion, is appointed to do duty with the 3d Company of that battalion at Saugor.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*11th Regiment Light Cavalry.*—Cornet F. B. Greville, from 8th February to 8th March, to remain at Meerut, on medical certificate.

*2d European Regiment.*—Captain J. L. Revell, from 20th February to 20th March, to visit Simlah, on private affairs.

*60th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain J. T. Gells, from 15th March to 15th September, to visit Simlah on private affairs.

*60th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant C. Alexander, from 15th April to 15th October, to visit Simlah, on private affairs.

*63d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain R. Houghton, from 1st February to 6th April, to visit Simlah, on private affairs, and await the arrival of his regiment at Delhi.

*65th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant T. Gordon, from 15th February to 15th June, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

*Invalid Establishment.*—Captain V. Forbes, from 14th January to 14th July, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Badshahbagh, 2d March,* 1843.

Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to publish the following extract from a General Order, issued by his Lordship, in the Judicial and Revenue Department, at Delhi, on the 18th ultimo:

6. Major Sleeman, will form two battalions of Military Police for the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, and will draft into these battalions such men of the Nerbudda Sebundy corps as may be thoroughly fit for active service, and of good character.

8. The Military Police will perform all the duties heretofore performed by the Nerbudda Sebundy corps, and by the peons, chuprassies, burkundauzes and others, attached to the Revenue and Judicial Department; and all existing establishments of those departments will be gradually discharged, as Major Sleeman may consider the battalion of police sufficiently formed to be able to undertake their several duties.

9. Each battalion will consist of twelve companies or tomans, and each of them will consist of 1 tomandar, at 50 Rs. per mensem; 1 Jemadar, at 30 ditto; 10 Havildars at 12 ditto; 20 naicks, at 8 ditto, and 30 Sepoys, at 5 ditto. Two of the tomans will be considered a depot toman, and will always remain at the Head Quarters of the battalion.

10. Sergeant Major William Kelly, and Quarter Master Sergeant John Michael Bruen, of the sappers and miners, (late serving with Broadfoot's sappers in Affghanistan) are appointed Adjutants of the 1st and 2d battalions of police in the Saugor territory.

11. Adjutant William Kelly, and Adjutant J. M. Bruen, are promoted, respectively, to the rank of conductor and sub-conductor of ordnance, and will be borne as supernumeraries in the ordnance Department, while they serve with the police battalions, without prejudice to any claims they may acquire to future advancement, and with the right to the pension attached to the rank to which they are, or may be hereafter respectively promoted.

12. The officer in command of the sappers and miners will select from amongst the volunteers, who may offer themselves out of the native commissioned, non-commissioned, officers and sepoys, who served in Broadfoot's sappers and miners, 2 Jemadars for tomandars, 2 Havildars, for Jemadar, and 20 Sepoys for naicks.

13. The officers in command of the 3d regiment Bengal native infantry, 11th ditto ditto, 13th ditto ditto, 24th ditto ditto, 50th ditto ditto, and 67th ditto ditto, 42d regiment Madras native infantry, 43d ditto ditto, now serving in Bundlecund, or in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, will select from amongst the volunteers, who may offer themselves from their respective regiments, 1 Jemadar for tomandar, 1 Havildar for Jemadars, and 20 Sepoys for naicks.

14. The officers commanding the 40th regiment Bengal native infantry, 26th ditto Bombay ditto, will select, in the same manner, 5 Sepoys for naicks, from the detachments of their regiments now employed in the Bundlecund and Nerbudda territories, respectively.

16. The officers commanding the 2d regiment native infantry, 16th ditto ditto, 42d ditto ditto, 35th ditto ditto, 33d ditto ditto, regiment of Kelat-i-Ghilzie, 15th regiment native infantry, 73d ditto ditto, will in like manner, select 1 Jemadar for tomandar, 1 Havildar for Jemadar, and 10 Sepoys for naicks.

17. The several native commissioned officers and sepoys, who may so take service in the police battalions, will be borne on the rolls of their respective corps, as supernumeraries and will retain whatever claims to pension they would have had, had they remained with their present corps.

The volunteers from the several corps are to be sent to Saugor, with instructions to report themselves to Major Sleeman.

Sergeant Major P. McDermott, and Quarter Master Sergeant Thomas Cossey, of the 1st depot battalion, and Sergeant Major Cornelius Lyons and Quarter Master Sergeant William McVeigh, of the 2d depot battalion, are appointed to the 1st and 2d battalions of Military Police.

Commanding officers will be careful that leave is granted with strict regard to priority of claims, and will limit the time granted to individuals, with reference to the distance of their homes, and the nature of their business, so as to allow as full a participation as possible in the indulgence.

Officers and men going on furlough, are to be reminded of the penalties attached to the overstaying of their leave, as well as the necessity of giving notice to their regiments, if sickness should detain them at their homes.

The General Orders of the 26th April, 1840, and 21st September, 1841, containing precautionary directions to native troops, when travelling to or from their regiments, are to be particularly explained to the officers and men of every regiment, previous to their departure on leave.

The attention of commanding officers is directed to General Orders of the 19th February 1834, regulating the mode of granting the leave now authorized, as regards non-commissioned officers.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is also pleased to direct, with the concurrence of the Right Honourable the Governor General, that leave be granted to the Kelat-i-Ghilzie regiment, from the date this order may reach regimental Head Quarters, to the extent of one half of the native commissioned, non-commissioned officers and sepoys, the leave to terminate on the 15th of October next.

The order issued on the 19th of December last, by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir H. Gough, G. C. B. commanding the troops in China, directing Ensign H. T. Bartlett, of the 21st regiment of native infantry, to join and do duty with the Bengal Volunteer Regiment, is confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.

*By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,*
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.—March 15. At Calcutta, Mr. John Macdonald, to Mrs. Mary Gray.

BIRTHS.—Jan. 7. At Jaipore, Upper Assam, Mrs. J. P. Parker, of a son.—Feb. 9. At Turgrai, Upper Assam, Mrs. C. S. Bruce, of twins, boy and girl.—March 1. At Madras, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel Fryer, of a son.—4. At Simla, Mrs. J. Nash, of a son.—5. At Poonah, the lady of Captain P. K. M. Skinner, of a daughter.—7. At Simla, the lady of Lieut. E. Sissmore, 69th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.—8. At Soorujpore, the lady of G. Breton, Esq. of a son.—10. At Hauper, the wife of Mr. J. Taylor, of a daughter.—14. At Calcutta, the lady of R. S. Homfray, Esq. of a daughter.—16. At Cuttack, the lady of Major G. Hicks, commanding 8th Regt. N. I. of a son.—17. At Calcutta, the lady of J. W. Fulton, Esq. of a son.—At Calcutta, Mrs. M. A. Minoss, of a daughter.—On board the budgerow, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel A. Dick, commanding 71st Regt. of a daughter.—18. At Intally, Mrs. H. T. B. Critchley, of a son.—At Ballygunge, Mrs. Edward Tomlin, of a daughter. 19. At Burdwan, the lady of Captain J. Anderson, Engineers, of a son.—27. At Serampore, the wife of Mr. N. J. Gentzer, Head Clerk, Superintending Engineer's Office, L. P. of a son

DEATHS.—March 2. At Byculla, Mr. Henry Woodhall, aged 50 years.—7. At Madras, Alexander, the infant son of Lieut.-Col. Fryer.—13. At Calcutta, Mons. C. G. Simonin, aged 39 years and 1 day.—17. At Calcutta, Mrs. Bridget Passmore, aged 44 years.—19. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Jadowin, aged 56 years.—20. At Bogwangola, Mrs. Thomas Clark, aged 51 years.—21. At Calcutta, Anne Matilda, the beloved wife of Mr. James Chopin, aged 19 years, 3 months and 16 days.—22. At Calcutta, Joseph, the infant son of Mr. F. D'Silva, aged 3 years and 11 months.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

March 22. The English Ship *Lord Hungerford*, W Pigott, from London 21st October, the Cape 29th December and Madras 16th March.—The English Schooner *Joseph Manook*, J. Spears, from Rangoon 5th March.—The French Ship *Perle*, L. Lamiston, from Bourbon 14th January.—The Spanish Brig *Consuelo*, R. Blanco, from Manilla 1st, and Singapore 15th February.

—— 23. The Steamer *Hindoostan*, R. Moresby, from Suez 28th February, and Madras 19th March.—The American Ship *Moslem*, N. French, from New York 3d November, and the Cape of Good Hope 15th January.—The English Ship *Montrose*, C. Soulby, from London 19th October.

—— 24. The French Ship *Valentine*, C. Defoy, from Bourbon 10th January.—The Spanish Schooner *Maria*, A. Caculla, from Singapore 22d February.—The American Ship *Isaac Hicks*, H. G. Briggs, from Salem 10th November.—The English Brig *Buccaneer*, Rhodes, from Akyab 15th March.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Lord Hungerford from London.*—Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Frances, Miss Pitts, Messrs. Murray and Gregg, Cadets, and Mr. Carberry. *From the Cape.*—Mrs. Palmer. *From Madras.*—Mr. Newell, and Mr. Barnes, clerk in Custom-house, Bombay, and three H. C. recruits.

*Per Joseph Manook.*—Messrs. C. J. Arratoon, P. Arakiel, Isaac J. T. Minas, J. Mackerton, C. Andrew, and E. Joseph, Armenian Merchants.

*Per Consuelo from Manilla.*—Drs. Francisco La Casal and Balazar Gungales, Students.

*Per Moslem from the Cape of Good Hope.*—Miss Helen J. Robbetson.

*Per Montrose from London.*—John Robins, Seaman, a Native of Calcutta.

*Per Valentine.*—Fortune Muzuel and Felix de Tourris.

*Per Isaac Hicks from Canada.*—Edward D. Hall, Cadet.

*Per Maria from Macao.*—A. M. De Freitas, J. L. De Freitas, and C. J. Ozorio. *From Singapore.*—T. A. De Souza.

*Per Hindoostan from Suez.*—Major Christie, H. M. 3d Buffs, Mr Dalrymple, Mr. Macdonald, 3d B. C., Mr. Short, B. C., Mr. Leach, Mr. H. G. Astell, B. C. S., Mrs. Astell, Rev. J. Coley, Mr. Cush, B. C. S., Mr. Worley, H. M. 3d L. D., Mr. Beaufort, B. C. S., Miss Howell, Mr. Anson, B. C. S., Mrs. Anson, Mr. Stainforth, B. C. S., Mrs. Stainforth, Mr. Clapcott, Mr. Kerr, Mrs. Kerr, Mr. Frazer, B. C. S., Mr. Palmer, Mr. Jardine. Mr. Dearman, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. Birley, Mr. Laing, Cadet, Mr. Power, B. C. S., Mr. Carter. Mr. Montresor, B. C. S., Mr. Maples, B. C. S., Mr. Davidson, B. C. S., Mr. Smith, Mrs. Colquhoun, Mr. F. R. Frazer, Mr. Hone, Mr. Carlisle, Dr. Harrison, Company's Service, Mrs. Harrison, Mr. C. T. Tyler, B. C. S., Mr. Robinson, Major Smyth, H. M. 16th Lancers, Mr. Delpert, Lieut. Teale, H. M. 10th Regt., Mrs. Taylor, Rev. A. Sanley, Mrs. Sanley, Capt. Nicolay, Lieut. Mitchell. Mr. Withers, Mrs. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Ashbourner, Mr. W. Drummond, Mr. A. De Souza, Mr. G. G. Nicoll, Mr. Livingstone, Mr. J. M. Cheek, Mr. Seth Sam, Capt. Stead, Major McKinlay, Mr. T. A. Gibb, Rev. F. S. Conceicao, Mr. C. T. Le Bas, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Lepage, Mr. Beller, Major Smyth's servant, Mrs. Taylor's ditto female, Elizabeth White, and 11 Natives.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Hannah for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Proudfoot and Miss Shelly.

# GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | SELL.] | [BUY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Transfer 5 per Cent. Paper, .... | Prem. | 10 0 | a 11 0 |
| Stock Paper { Transfer Loan of 1835-36 interest payable in Eng. } | " | 10 0 | a 11 8 |
| Bombay 5 per cent. ............ | " | 1 0 | a 1 8 |
| Second 5 do. ............ | " | 0 12 | a 1 4 |
| Old Sicca Rs. 4 per cent Loan Note. | Disct. | 8 0 | a 9 0 |
| New " 4 do......... | " | 7 0 | a 7 8 |
| New Company's 5 per cent. .... | Prem. | 3 0 | a 3 2 |

BANK SHARES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Bank .. (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) | Prem. | 2650 | a 2700 |
| Union Bank .. (Co.'s Rs. 1,000) | " | 10 | a 20 |
| Agra Bank* .. (Co.'s Rs. 500) | " | 0 | a 175 |

* *Exclusive of interest from the 1st January, 1843, at the rate of last declared dividend as per Clause 24 of the Deed of Partnership.*

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### OVERLAND ROUTE.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam Ship *Hindostan*, Capt. Robert Moresby, I. N., Commander, will leave Calcutta for Suez on Friday, 14th April, 6th July and 14th October, touching at Madras, Point de Galle, and Aden. Rates of Passage for the entire route including expense of transit through Egypt vary from 1430 to 2530 Rs.

Parcels will be received at the office of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the *Hindostan* until the 12th April, after which day they cannot be received on any account.

J. R. ENGLEDUE,
*Supt. and Agent.*

*15th February*, 1843.

### MEMORIALS OF AFFGHANISTAN.

BY J. H. STOCQUELER.

ON the 15th of April, 1843, will be published, in one volume, the whole of the dispatches, narratives, state papers, &c. connected with the expedition to, and occupation of, Affghanistan, between the 1st of October, 1838, and the 1st October, 1842. These documents, arranged in chronological order, will be connected by a brief and succinct narrative of the operations in Affghanistan and Scinde, commencing with the assembly of the Army of the Indus at Ferozepore, and terminating with the evacuation of the former state after the restoration of the prisoners.

The object of this work is to present, at one view, the whole of the occurrences which have distinguished a most eventful period of British Indian History, and thus to facilitate the references of the student, the politician, and the soldier.

The work will be illustrated with sketches of remarkable places, striking incidents, portraits, costumes, &c. &c.

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☞ Amongst the documents contained in this work will be found Lord Auckland's Proclamation, the despatches of Sir John Keane, General Wiltshire, General Sale, Sir Willoughby Cotton, General Pollock, General Nott, &c.; the narratives of Captain Outram's pursuit of Dost Mahomed; of Captain Gray's escape; of the destruction of the Goorkha Battalion; of Captain Ferris's escape from Pesh Bolak; of the disaster which befell Skinner's horse in the Bolan Pass; of Major Brown's defence of Kahun; of the defence of Kyeint-i-Ghilzie; of the rise and progress of the insurrection at Cabul; of the retreat from Cabul to Jellalabad, &c.; Lord Ellenborough's Proclamation, &c. &c.

Applications for the work are to be addressed to the *Editor of the Englishman.*

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*No. 6½, TANK SQUARE.*
S. E. CORNER, SCOTCH KIRK.

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OOLONG in canisters, at 7-4 and 5 Rs.
Hyson, at Co.'s Rs. 5-4, 4-12, 4 and 3-8 per seer.
Gunpowder and Imperial, at 4-12.
Young Hyson and Orange Pekoe, at 4 Rs.
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Pouchong per 10-catty box 16 Rs., per 8-catty box 12 Rs., per seer 4-8.
Flowery Pekoe, per 10-catty box 18 Rs. per seer 5-4 and 3-9.
Souchong, ditto 16 Rs., ditto 3-8, 2-12 and 2-8.
Handsomely painted silk covered Boxes containing Souchong and Orange Pekoe mixed at 32 Rs. per Box, or 5 Rs. per seer.

COFFEE.
Genuine fresh picked Mocha, at 1 Rupee per seer.

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All packages leaving the Warehouse will be carefully put up and sealed; and it is recommended that no Tea be deposited in glass vessels of any description.

All applications are requested to be made to Mr. Richard Harris, who is authorised to effect Sales and receive payment for the same.

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ESTATE OF W. H. TWENTYMAN,
DECEASED.
TWENTYMAN AND CO.
*Watch-makers, Goldsmiths and Jewellers.*

CONTINUE to sell off their Stock at very reduced prices for Cash only.

CLOCKS and WATCHES—by McCabe and other makers.

SILVER PLATE—Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Sets.

JEWELLERY—of every description from the first houses in England, a portion of which has just been landed and is now exposed for sale, consisting of elegant Ladies and Gentlemen's Chains, Albert Chains, Rings, &c. &c.

SUNDRIES—Ink Stands of every description, gold and silver Snuff Boxes, Pen and Pencil Holders, &c. &c.

PLATED-WARE—Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Candlesticks, &c. &c.

Parties in the Mofussil will be so good as to apply through their own Agents, or send a remittance with their orders.

*Calcutta, 1st November*, 1842.

THE best INDIGO SEED, in the *original sealed* bags, always on Sale on Commission, by CLARK and SONS, Boggyangolla, at the lowest rates.

STOCK MARKET.—Company's Paper in the 4 and 5 per cent. loans—SHARES in the Bank of Bengal and Union Bank—BILLS on H. M.'s Treasury at 30 day's sight—Navy Bills—Colonial Bank Bills on the Directors in London—Bills under Letters of Credit—and other good Commercial Bills of Exchange, *at the rate of the day.*

J. W. ROBERTS.
No. 18, Writers' Buildings.

### CIRCULAR.

TO THE MESSES OF HER MAJESTY'S AND THE HON. COMPANY'S REGIMENTS
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RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

MESSRS. TULLOH AND COMPANY

HAVE COMPLETED MOST EXTENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE FIRST HOUSES IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE FOR RECEIVING REGULAR SHIPMENTS OF

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Sent out to them regularly and they are always prepared to execute commissions with expedition and every article is guaranteed to arrive at the most distant Stations in India in the best condition.

☞ *Messes of Regiments and others taking their regular supplies, allowed a liberal credit.*

FIRST RATE WINES,
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*Of the best vintages.*
A SMALL QUANTITY SENT OUT OCCASIONALLY IN PINTS.

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| Chateau Lafitte. | St. Julien. |
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BROWN, GOLDEN AND PALE SHERRIES,
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FRESH PALE ALE,
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HERMETICALLY SEALED PROVISIONS,
*From Cooper, Moir, McDonald and others.*
Salmon, Oysters, Turtle Soup, Stewed and Roasted Meats, Hare, Finnen Haddocks, Salmon, Trout, Venison, and all Articles of this description.

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*Of the most fashionable patterns.*

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JAMS, JELLIES AND MARMALADE,
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TO OFFICERS AND MESSES OF REGIMENTS RETURNING FROM AFFGHANISTAN.

MESSRS. MACKENZIE, LYALL AND CO. have the pleasure to announce, that in anticipation of the successful termination of the War, and the certain return of the forces to India this year, they have made very extensive additions to their Stock of Beer, Wines, Spirits, and Supplies, generally, and are prepared to execute and dispatch the largest orders at an hour's notice; and from the arrangements they have entered into with the Boat Agents, they guarantee that their supplies shall reach the most distant station, in perfect order and in much shorter time than they have usually done hitherto.

BEER AND PORTER,
Of October's brewing from *Bass and Alsopp*, in wood; also in quarts and pints, of all ages. London and country bottled Porter.

FRESH CLARETS.
Destournels, Gruand la Rose, Haut Margaux, St. Julien, and other brands.

CHOICE SHERRIES,
From Burdon and Grey, Rutherford, Oldham, Wardell, Black, and others; Pale and Brown, in wood and bottle.

PORT.
Rich Old Port Wine, selected to particular order from first rate London house.

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SPARKLING CHAMPAIGNE,
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MILD FRENCH BRANDY, OLD ENGLISH BRANDY, HOLLAND'S GIN, GRAHAM'S GENEVA, OLD TOM, JAMAICA RUM, GLENLIVET and BRACKLA WHISKEY, CHERRY BRANDY, CURACOA, RASPBERRY and STRAWBERRY VINEGAR.

WARRANTED FRESH
OILMAN'S STORES,
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WARRANTED FIRST CHOP
HYSON, PEKOE, and POUCHONG TEAS,
DOUBLE REFINED LOAF SUGAR,
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3 4 and 5 a Manilla Segars.
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| Stationery. | Hard-ware. | Hosiery. |
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Together with any other article in the market, procurable on the shortest notice.

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TO REGIMENTAL MESSES AND OTHERS.

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|---|---|---|
| Pale Sherry | at Co.'s Rs. | 22 per dozen quarts. |
| Brown ditto, | .. .. | 24 per ditto ditto. |
| Port Wine, .. | .. .. | 22 ditto ditto. |
| Bordeaux Claret, | .. | 22 ditto ditto. |
| Champaigne, | .. .. | 36 ditto ditto. |

N. B.—Mofussil Residents will be pleased to apply through their own agents.

### MESSRS. J. COCKBURN AND CO.
11, *New Broad-street, London.*

COMMISSIONS of all kinds executed as formerly. Price of supplies and rates of Commission, &c. &c. will be communicated by the undersigned on behalf of Messrs. J. C. and Co. in this Presidency.

NICHOLL AND WILKIE.

*Calcutta, 1st Dec.* 1842.

rick George Moore, gent., vice Wibb, promoted.
v. 1842.
x Lennox Aubrey Beauclerk Mostlir, gent. 8th
842.
Foot.—Lieutenant Robert Norman, to be Captain,
purchase, vice Marshall, deceased. 26th August

e Lieutenants, without purchase.—Ensign Robert
t Tritton, vice Moore, appointed to the 8th Foot.
v. 1842.
gn Robert Burnett Tritton, vice Norman. 25th Au-
1842.
als his pro-, vice Sey-, ceased. Ensign Richard Sparrow, vice Tritton, whose promotion, on the 1st November, 1842, has been cancelled. 1st Nov. 1842.
le Ensigns, without purchase.—William Frederick
gent., vice Hart, promoted. 31st Oct. 1842.
rles Tyssen Cormick, gent., vice Law, promoted. 1st
1842.
ur Pilkington, gent., vice Tritton, promoted. 8th
1842.
Foot.—William Richard Goddard, gent., to be En-
without purchase, vice Cormick, promoted. 1st Nov.

Foot.—Ensign Frederick Hackett, to be Lieut.,
t purchase, vice Raban, killed in action. 7th Nov.

ign Hugh Hanson John Massey, to be Lieut., by pur-
vice Hackett, whose promotion, by purchase, has
ancelled. 11th Nov. 1842.
inald Bainbridge, gent., to be Ensign, without pur-
vice Massey, promoted. 11th Nov. 1842.
h Foot.—Lieut. General Sir Hudson Lowe, K. C. B.
. C. M. G. from the 56th Foot, to be Colonel, vice Ge-
Sir George Townshend Walker, Bart. and G. C. B.,
sed. 17th November 1842.
utenant Samuel Hood Murray, to be Captain, by pur-
, vice Gunton, who retires. 1st Nov. 1842.
sign Frederick Torrens Lister, to be Lieut., by pur-
, vice Murray. 1st November, 1842.
chard Moore Barnes, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase,
Lister. 1st November 1842.
h Foot.—Ensign James Morphett, to be Lieutenant,
ut purchase, vice Maclachlan, appointed to the 28th
. 1st November, 1842.
arles Gasper David Annesley, gent., to be Ensign,
out purchase, vice Thomas, appointed to the 9th Foot.
November 1842.
orge Armstrong, gent., to be Ensign, without pur-
e, vice Morphett, promoted. 8th November 1842.
sistant Surgeon Frederick Hobson Clark, from the
. Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Neville, deceased.
November 1842.
ncels his promo-, vice Scobell, de-ed. 62d Foot.—Ensign Keating Edmund Hillier, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Dane, appointed to the 28th Foot. 1st Nov. 1842.
. A. Sinclair, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase,
Hillier, promoted. 8th November 1842.
d Foot to be Lieutenants, without purchase.—Ensign
rcus Collingwood Hughes, from the 69th Foot, vice
le, promoted. 1st November 1842.
Cancels promotion Ensign Master-, to this vacancy. Ensign Luke Mahon, from the 77th Foot, vice O'Brien, promoted in the 94th Foot, 1st November 1842.
Cornet Bethell Walrond, from half-pay 18th Light Dra-
ns, to be Ensign, vice Kirby, appointed quarter master
h Foot. 8th November 1842.
James Fairtlough, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice
alrond, who retires. 8th November 1842.
Memorandum.—The commission of Brevet Major Alexan-
James Hadfield of the 37th Regiment Madras Native
fantry, to be Major in the army, in the East Indies, has
n antedated to 8th July 1841.
The commission of Lieutenant Frederick Hackett, of the
h Foot, has been antedated to 4th November 1841, to
ce him in his proper position in that corps.
The promotion of Ensign Hugh Hanson John Massey,
be Lieutenant, in the 44th Foot, as stated in the Gazette
the 14th instant, has been cancelled.
The Christian names of Ensign Sinclair, of the 62d Foot,
e William James John Alexander.

ERRATUM, IN THE GAZETTE OF THE 1ST INSTANT.

63d Foot.—For Ensign Marcus Collingwood Hughes, from the 69th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Fowle, promoted, Read Cancels promotion of Ensign Lowrie, to this vacancy, vice Hardie, deceased.

2. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make
e following promotion and appointment, until Her Ma-
sty's pleasure shall be known.
16th Foot.—Ensign Henry Allsop Ward, to be Lieute-
nt, without purchase, vice Simmons, deceased. 13th No-
mber, 1842.
44th Foot.—Staff Assistant Surgeon Richard Ffennel, to
Assistant Surgeon, vice Flyter, deceased. 2d December
842.
3. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make
e following promotion.
96th Foot.—Lieutenant W. H. Woodgate, to be Cap-
in, by Brevet, in the East Indies only. 13th December
842.
4. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to grant
e rank of Captain, by Brevet, in the East Indies only, to
aptain Holland, of the 86th Regiment of Foot, from the
th of March 1839.
By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

H. G. SMITH, *Major Genl.*
*Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.*

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*Head Quarters, Camp Puttersee, 1st February*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The presidency division order of the 13th ultimo, issued with the sanction of the Honourable the Deputy Governor appointing Assistant Surgeon H. B. Hinton, recently placed, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to do duty with the detachment of Her Majesty's Troops ordered to march from Fort William to the upper provinces, under the command of Captain M. Jones, of Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons.

The presidency division order of the 14th ultimo, appointing Surgeon J. Innes, M. D., of the 56th Regiment of Native Infantry, and recently returned from furlough, to the medical charge of the 7th battalion of artillery, during the period Surgeon J. Row may continue to officiate as superintending Surgeon of the division.

The order issued on the 18th ultimo, by Brigadier F. Young, commanding the troops on service in Bundlekund, directing Assistant Surgeon A. Beale, of Artillery, to proceed towards Chatterpore, and do duty with the detachment of the force at that place during the absence, on detached employment, of the medical officers of the 8th Regiment of Light Cavalry and the 13th Native Infantry; and Assistant Surgeon W. K. McL. Ross, of the 11th Regiment of Native Infantry, to afford medical aid to the detachment of artillery and the Company of sappers and miners at Brigade Head Quarters.

With the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs, that the designation assigned to Captain T. Polwhele, of the 42d Light Infantry, in General Orders of the 21st of July last, be changed from "Deputy Assistant Adjutant General," to that of "Assistant Adjutant General" to the troops in the Candahar division.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Lieutenant the Baron F. A. Von Meyern, of the 53d Regiment of Native Infantry, aide-de-camp to Major General E. Cartwright, commanding the presidency division.

Surgeon James Johnstone, M. D., of the 31st Regiment of Native Infantry, at present officiating as garrison Surgeon of Chunar is confirmed in that appointment.

Lieutenant H. J. W. Carter, of the 66th Regiment of Native Infantry, having been declared by the examiners of the College of Fort William qualified to discharge the duties of interpreter to a Native corps, is exempted from further examination.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Rajpoorah, 2d February*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Regimental order of the 18th ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Moseley, appointing Lieutenant W. E. Mulcaster to act as Adjutant, and Lieutenant M. Raper to act as quarter master to the 64th Regiment of Native Infantry, during the absence, on leave of Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Flyter.

The Ferozepore station order of the 19th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. N. D. Login, M. D., to do duty with Her Majesty's 40th Regiment of Foot, until the arrival of Assistant Surgeons Mapleton and Brummell, or until further orders.

The order issued on the 19th ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel G. E. Gowan, commanding the 2d brigade of horse artillery and the Meerut division of artillery, appointing Lieutenant E. G. Austin, of the 2d troop to act as Adjutant and quarter master to the brigade and temporarily as Adjutant to the artillery division, vice Daniell promoted.

The order issued on the 26th ultimo, by Colonel T. Monteath, C. B., commanding the escort of the Right Honourable the Governor General, directing Surgeon W. Darby, of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, to afford medical aid to the detachment of artillery and to the 35th Light Infantry, attached to the escort.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following removals of field officers:

Lieutenant Colonel G. Moore, from the 59th to the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, vice Lieutenant Colonel S. Moody, from the latter to the former corps.

Lieutenant Colonel T. Oliver, from the 12th to the 30th Regiment of Native Infantry, vice Lieutenant Colonel C. F. Wild, (on leave) from the latter to the former corps.

These transfers to have effect from the date of arrival at Neemuch and at Lucknow, severally, of the 59th and 30th Regiments of Native Infantry.

Ensign Henry Joseph Hughes is, at his own request, removed from the 71st, and posted to the 62d Regiment of Native Infantry.

Bombardier James R. Smith, of the 5th Company 3d Battalion of artillery, is promoted to the rank of Serjeant, transferred to the Town Major's list, and under instructions from Government, appointed drill sergeant to the lower orphan school, vice serjeant William Wharton, who is remanded to the 1st troop 3d brigade of horse artillery.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. P. Ricketts, from 25th January to 25th April, to visit Meerut, on private affairs, and to precede the Regiment to Cawnpore.

71st Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain G. D. Roebuck, from 7th January to ———, to await the arrival of his Regiment at Barrackpore.

The Regimental order issued by Lieutenant Colonel F. Grant, on the 9th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant R. H. D. Tulloh to act as interpreter and quarter master to the 39th Regiment of Native Infantry, is confirmed.

Captain J. V. Forbes, of the invalid establishment, is directed to join and do duty under the orders of the officer commanding the European invalids at Chunar.

Veterinary Surgeon W. P. Barrett, at present attached to the 3d troop 2d brigade of horse artillery, is posted to that brigade, vice Green removed from the 2d to the 1st brigade, with which he is now serving.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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*Head Quarters, Camp Umballah, 3d February*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The presidency division order of the 18th ultimo, directing Ensigns J. A. Law and C. S. Fowle, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty, the former with the 31st Regiment of Native Infantry at Cawnpore, and the latter with the 47th Regiment of Native Infantry at Benares.

The leave of absence, for five months, granted in General orders of the 13th June last, to Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Lord Henry Gordon, of the 2d European Regiment, and now a Captain in the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to resign the service, is commuted to leave for the same period, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on Medical Certificate.

Lieutenant W. H. Jeremie is re-appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 38th Light Infantry, and Lieutenant R. C. Tytler, of the same corps, is re-appointed to act in the same situation with the 2d Regiment, grenadiers.

Surgeon R. Foley, M. D., is removed from the 1st to the 56th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Surgeon J. Innes, M. D., from the latter to the former corps.

Assistant Surgeon W. Martin, of the 32d Native Infantry, is posted to the 57th Regiment.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

7th Battalion Artillery, Major J. Rawlins from 1st November 1842 to 1st December 1842, on private affairs.

Medical Department.—Superintending Surgeon A. Halliday, M. D., Benares division, from 1st February to 1st February 1844, in extension, to remain at Darjeeling, on medical certificate.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Khroodah, 4th February*, 1843.

The Regimental Order issued on the 3d of November last, by Lieutenant Colonel T. Wright, commanding Her Majesty's 39th Regiment of Foot, directing the acting Quarter Master of the corps to provide coolies, to supply deficiencies arising from desertions amongst the puckallies and bheesties of the Regiment, on its march to Ferozepore, is confirmed, with the sanction of government.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Engineers.—2d Lieutenant R. J. Walker, from 17th January to 15th November, to reside at Simla, on medical certificate.

6th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Major R. L. Anstruther, from 15th February to 15th August, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

39th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master F. E. Voyle, from 1st February to 1st June, in extension to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

56th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant D. M. C. D. Law, from 19th January to 19th April, to remain at the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

62d Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign J. E. Thomson, from 27th January to ——— to await the arrival of his corps at Nusseerabad.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Mustaphabad, 6th February*, 1843.

The following orders, issued by the officer commanding the presidency division, are confirmed:

*Dated 20th January*, 1843.—Directing Ensign E. Thompson, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 31st Regiment of Native Infantry at Cawnpore.

*Dated 21st January*, 1843.—Directing Ensigns R. A. Napper and J. A. Bartlett, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 36th Regiment of Native Infantry at Dinapore.

The following orders are confirmed:

Dated the 21st December 1842, by Major General Sir C. J. Napier, K. C. B., commanding the forces in Scinde and Beloochistan, directing Assistant Surgeon Brummell, of Her Majesty's 40th Foot, to afford medical aid to the details of that Regiment, and of the Bengal Native Corps, proceeding by water to Ferozepore.

Dated the 4th January 1843, by the same officer, appointing Lieutenant Tyler, of Her Majesty's 40th Foot, to command the sick details of that Regiment, and the Bengal Corps, proceeding by water to Ferozepore, from the 20th of the previous month.

Dated the 1st January 1843, by Lieutenant-Colonel S. Speck, commanding at Midnapore, appointing Sheick Panchoo to act as a Native Doctor, and directing him to accompany a detachment of the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, proceeding towards Tumlook with treasure.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

71st *Regiment of Native Infantry*.—Lieutenant G. Q. Nesbitt, of the 49th Regiment of Native Infantry, to act as interpreter and Quarter Master.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Boorrah, 7th February*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The presidency division order of the 17th ultimo, directing Major W. Martier, of the 4th Regiment of Light Cavalry, to continue to act as Deputy Judge Advocate General, until the arrival of Brevet Captain K. Young, or until further orders.

The Meywar Artillery division order of the 23d ultimo, appointing Lieutenant H. Hammond, of the 5th Company 6th Battalion, to act as Adjutant to the Artillery division.

Major E. Huthwaite's Artillery detachment order, issued on the 1st instant, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. Larkins, of the 3d Troop 2d Brigade of Horse Artillery, to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the detachment, vice Fitzgerald appointed Adjutant and Quarter Master to the 2d Brigade.

Surgeon W. L. McGregor, M. D., is removed from the 2d Battalion of Artillery, posted to the 1st European Light Infantry, and directed to join.

Surgeon A. C. Duncan is removed from the 63d Regiment of Native Infantry, and posted to the 2d Battalion of Artillery the Head Quarters of which he will join at Kurnaul, on being relieved from his present charge.

Assistant Surgeon W. E. Pollard, at present attached to Her Majesty's 31st Foot, is directed to proceed to Kurnaul, and to do duty under the superintending Surgeon at that station.

Lieutenant Crawford Trotter Chamberlain, of the 28th Regiment of Native Infantry, and at present serving with a detachment of Christie's Horse, is appointed Adjutant of the 7th Irregular Cavalry, vice Lieutenant N. B. Chamberlain transferred to the Governor-General's body guard.

*Erratum*.—At page 105 of General Orders of the present year and in the 16th line from the top, for "circumstance," read "construction." Order books to be corrected accordingly.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

16th Regiment Grenadiers.—Lieut. R. Steward, from 15th February to 1st July, in extension, to proceed towards Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant R. C. Stevenson, from 1st March to 1st September, to visit Shajehanpore, on private affairs.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Boorrah, 8th January*, 1843.

The district order issued on the 19th ultimo, by Major General E. F. Waters, C. B. commanding in Rohilcund and Kumaon, directing all reports of the district to be made to

...rick George Moore, gent., vice Wibb, promoted. ...r. 1842.

...x Lennox Aubrey Beauclerk Monsitor, gent. 8th ...842.

...Foot.—Lieutenant Robert Norman, to be Captain, ...t purchase, vice Marshall, deceased. 25th August

...e Lieutenants, without purchase.—Ensign Robert ...t Tritton, vice Moore, appointed to the 8th Foot. ...v. 1842.

...n Robert Burnett Tritton, vice Norman. 25th Au... 1842.

...els his pro-... , vice Sey-... ...eased. Ensign Richard Sparrow, vice Tritton, whose promotion, on the 1st November, 1842, has been cancelled. 1st Nov. 1842.

...e Ensigns, without purchase.—William Frederick ...gent., vice Hart, promoted. 31st Oct. 1842.

...rles Tyssen Cormick, gent., vice Law, promoted. 1st ...1842.

...ur Pilkington, gent., vice Tritton, promoted. 8th ...1842.

...Foot.—William Richard Goddard, gent., to be En... ...without purchase, vice Cormick, promoted. 1st Nov.

...Foot.—Ensign Frederick Hackett, to be Lieut., ...t purchase, vice Raban, killed in action. 7th Nov.

...ign Hugh Hanson John Massey, to be Lieut., by pur... vice Hackett, whose promotion, by purchase, has ...cancelled. 11th Nov. 1842.

...ginald Bainbridge, gent., to be Ensign, without pur... vice Massey, promoted. 11th Nov. 1842.

...h Foot.—Lieut. General Sir Hudson Lowe, K. C. B. ...C. M. G. from the 56th Foot, to be Colonel, vice Ge... Sir George Townshend Walker, Bart. and G. C. B., ...sed. 17th November 1842.

...utenant Samuel Hood Murray, to be Captain, by pur... vice Gunton, who retires. 1st Nov. 1842.

...sign Frederick Torrens Lister, to be Lieut., by pur... vice Murray. 1st November, 1842.

...chard Moore Barnes, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, ...Lister. 1st November 1842.

...h Foot.—Ensign James Morphett, to be Lieutenant, ...out purchase, vice Maclachlan, appointed to the 28th ... 1st November, 1842.

...arles Gasper David Annesley, gent., to be Ensign, ...out purchase, vice Thomas, appointed to the 9th Foot. ...November 1842.

...orge Armstrong, gent., to be Ensign, without pur... vice Morphett, promoted. 8th November 1842.

...sistant Surgeon Frederick Hobson Clark, from the ... Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Neville, deceased. ... November 1842.

...ncels his promo-... vice Scobell, de-...ed. *62d Foot.*—Ensign Keating Edmund Hillier, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Dane, appointed to the 28th Foot. 1st Nov. 1842.

...A. Sinclair, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, ...Hillier, promoted. 8th November 1842.

...d *Foot to be Lieutenants, without purchase.*—Ensign ...rcus Collingwood Hughes, from the 69th Foot, vice ...le, promoted. 1st November 1842.

...ncels promotion ... Ensign Master-... to this vacancy. Ensign Luke Mahon, from the 77th Foot, vice O'Brien, promoted in the 94th Foot, 1st November 1842.

...Cornet Bethell Walrond, from half-pay 18th Light Dra... to be Ensign, vice Kirby, appointed quarter master ...h Foot. 8th November 1842.

...James Fairtlough, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice ...alrond, who retires. 8th November 1842.

*Memorandum.*—The commission of Brevet Major Alexan... James Hadfield of the 37th Regiment Madras Native ...fantry, to be Major in the army, in the East Indies, has ...n antedated to 8th July 1841.

The commission of Lieutenant Frederick Hackett, of the ...h Foot, has been antedated to 4th November 1841, to ...ce him in his proper position in that corps.

The promotion of Ensign Hugh Hanson John Massey, ...be Lieutenant, in the 44th Foot, as stated in the Gazette ...the 14th instant, has been cancelled.

The Christian names of Ensign Sinclair, of the 62d Foot, ...e *William James John Alexander.*

ERRATUM, IN THE GAZETTE OF THE 1ST INSTANT.

*63d Foot.*—For Ensign Marcus Collingwood Hughes, from the 69th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Fowle, promoted, Read vice Hardie, deceased.

*Cancels promotion of En-...n Lowrie, to this vacancy.*

2. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make ...e following promotion and appointment, until Her Ma...sty's pleasure shall be known.

*16th Foot.*—Ensign Henry Allsop Ward, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Simmons, deceased. 13th November, 1842.

*44th Foot.*—Staff Assistant Surgeon Richard Ffennel, to ...Assistant Surgeon, vice Flyter, deceased. 2d December ...842.

3. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make ...e following promotion.

*96th Foot.*—Lieutenant W. H. Woodgate, to be Cap...in, by Brevet, in the East Indies only. 13th December ...842.

4. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to grant ...e rank of Captain, by Brevet, in the East Indies only, to ...aptain Holland, of the 86th Regiment of Foot, from the ...th of March 1839.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

H. G. SMITH, *Major Genl.*

*Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.*

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*Head Quarters, Camp Puttaree, 1st February*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The presidency division order of the 13th ultimo, issued ...ith the sanction of the Honourable the Deputy Governor ...ppointing Assistant Surgeon H. B. Hinton, recently plac...d, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-...hief, to do duty with the detachment of Her Majesty's ...roops ordered to march from Fort William to the upper ...rovinces, under the command of Captain M. Jones, of Her ...Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons.

The presidency division order of the 14th ultimo, appoint...ng Surgeon J. Innes, M. D., of the 56th Regiment of Na...ive Infantry, and recently returned from furlough, to the medical charge of the 7th battalion of artillery, during the period Surgeon J. Row may continue to officiate as superintending Surgeon of the division.

The order issued on the 15th ultimo., by Brigadier F. Young, commanding the troops on service in Bundelcund, directing Assistant Surgeon A. Beale, of Artillery, to proceed towards Chatterpore, and do duty with the detachment of the force at that place during the absence, on detached employment, of the medical officers of the 8th Regiment of Light Cavalry and the 13th Native Infantry; and Assistant Surgeon W. K. McL. Rose, of the 11th Regiment of Native Infantry, to afford medical aid to the detachment of artillery and the Company of sappers and miners at Brigade Head Quarters.

With the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs, that the designation assigned to Captain T. Polwhele, of the 42d Light Infantry, in General Orders of the 21st of July last, be changed from "Deputy Assistant Adjutant General," to that of "Assistant Adjutant General" to the troops in the Candahar division.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Lieutenant the Baron F. A. Von Meyern, of the 53d Regiment of Native Infantry, aide-de-camp to Major General E. Cartwright, commanding the presidency division.

Surgeon James Johnstone, M. D., of the 31st Regiment of Native Infantry, at present officiating as garrison Surgeon of Chunar is confirmed in that appointment.

Lieutenant H. J. W. Carter, of the 66th Regiment of Native Infantry, having been declared by the examiners of the College of Fort William qualified to discharge the duties of interpreter to a Native corps, is exempted from further examination.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Rajpoorah, 2d February*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Regimental order of the 18th ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Moseley, appointing Lieutenant W. E. Mulcaster to act as Adjutant, and Lieutenant M. Raper to act as quarter master to the 64th Regiment of Native Infantry, during the absence, on leave of Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Flyter.

The Ferozepore station order of the 19th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. N. D. Login, M. D., to do duty with Her Majesty's 40th Regiment of Foot, until the arrival of Assistant Surgeons Mapleton and Brummell, or until further orders.

The order issued on the 19th ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel G. E. Gowan, commanding the 2d brigade of horse artillery and the Meerut division of artillery, appointing Lieutenant E. G. Austin, of the 2d troop to act as Adjutant and quarter master to the brigade and temporarily as Adjutant to the artillery division, vice Daniell promoted.

The order issued on the 26th ultimo, by Colonel T. Monteath, C. B., commanding the escort of the Right Honourable the Governor General, directing Surgeon W. Darby, of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, to afford medical aid to the detachment of artillery and to the 35th Light Infantry, attached to the escort.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following removals of field officers:

Lieutenant Colonel G. Moore, from the 59th to the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, vice Lieutenant Colonel S. Moody, from the latter to the former corps.

Lieutenant Colonel T. Oliver, from the 12th to the 30th Regiment of Native Infantry, vice Lieutenant Colonel C. F. Wild, (on leave) from the latter to the former corps.

These transfers to have effect from the date of arrival at Neemuch and at Lucknow, severally, of the 59th and 30th Regiments of Native Infantry.

Ensign Henry Joseph Hughes is, at his own request, removed from the 71st, and posted to the 62d Regiment of Native Infantry.

Bombardier James R. Smith, of the 5th Company 3d Battalion of artillery, is promoted to the rank of Serjeant, transferred to the Town Major's list, and under instructions from Government, appointed drill sergeant to the lower orphan school, vice serjeant William Wharton, who is remanded to the 1st troop 3d brigade of horse artillery.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. P. Ricketts, from 25th January to 25th April, to visit Meerut, on private affairs, and to precede the Regiment to Cawnpore.

71st Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain G. D. Roebuck, from 7th January to ———, to await the arrival of his Regiment at Barrackpore.

The Regimental order issued by Lieutenant Colonel F. Grant, on the 9th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant R. H. D. Tulloh to act as interpreter and quarter master to the 39th Regiment of Native Infantry, is confirmed.

Captain J. V. Forbes, of the invalid establishment, is directed to join and do duty under the orders of the officer commanding the European invalids at Chunar.

Veterinary Surgeon W. P. Barrett, at present attached to the 3d troop 2d brigade of horse artillery, is posted to that brigade, vice Green removed from the 2d to the 1st brigade, with which he is now serving.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*

*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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*Head Quarters, Camp Umballah, 3d February*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The presidency division order of the 18th ultimo, directing Ensigns J. A. Law and C. S. Fowle, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty, the former with the 31st Regiment of Native Infantry at Cawnpore, and the latter with the 47th Regiment of Native Infantry at Benares.

The leave of absence, for five months, granted in General orders of the 13th June last, to Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Lord Henry Gordon, of the 2d European Regiment, and now a Captain in the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to resign the service, is commuted to leave, for the same period, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on Medical Certificate.

Lieutenant W. H. Jeremie is re-appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 36th Light Infantry, and Lieutenant R. C. Tytler, of the same corps, is re-appointed to act in the same situation with the 2d Regiment, grenadiers.

Surgeon R. Foley, M. D., is removed from the 1st to the 56th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Surgeon J. Innes, M. D., from the latter to the former corps.

Assistant Surgeon W. Martin, of the 32d Native Infantry, is posted to the 57th Regiment.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

7th Battalion Artillery, Major J. Rawlins from 1st November 1842 to 1st December 1842, on private affairs.

Medical Department.—Superintending Surgeon A. Halliday, M. D., Benares division, from 1st February to 1st February 1844, in extension, to remain at Darjeeling, on medical certificate.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Khroodah, 4th February*, 1843.

The Regimental Order issued on the 3d of November last, by Lieutenant Colonel T. Wright, commanding Her Majesty's 39th Regiment of Foot, directing the acting Quarter Master of the corps to provide coolies, to supply deficiencies arising from desertions amongst the puckallies and bheesties of the Regiment, on its march to Ferozepore, is confirmed, with the sanction of government.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Engineers.—2d Lieutenant R. J. Walker, from 17th January to 15th November, to reside at Simla, on medical certificate.

6th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Major R. L. Anstruther, from 15th February to 15th August, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

39th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master F. E. Voyle, from 1st February to 1st June, in extension to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

56th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant D. M. C. D. Law, from 19th January to 19th April, to remain at the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

62d Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign J. E. Thomson, from 27th January to ——— to await the arrival of his corps at Nusseerabad.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Mustaphabad, 6th February*, 1843.

The following orders, issued by the officer commanding the presidency division, are confirmed:

*Dated 20th January*, 1843.—Directing Ensign E. Thompson, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 31st Regiment of Native Infantry at Cawnpore.

*Dated 21st January*, 1843.—Directing Ensigns R. A. Napper and J. A. Bartlett, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 36th Regiment of Native Infantry at Dinapore.

The following orders are confirmed:

Dated the 21st December 1842, by Major General Sir C. J. Napier, K. C. B., commanding the forces in Scinde and Beloochistan, directing Assistant Surgeon Brummell, of Her Majesty's 40th Foot, to afford medical aid to the details of that Regiment, and of the Bengal Native Corps, proceeding by water to Ferozepore.

Dated the 4th January 1843, by the same officer, appointing Lieutenant Tyler, of Her Majesty's 40th Foot, to command the sick details of that Regiment, and the Bengal Corps, proceeding by water to Ferozepore, from the 20th of the previous month.

Dated the 1st January 1843, by Lieutenant-Colonel S. Speck, commanding at Midnapore, appointing Shaick Panchoo to act as a Native Doctor, and directing him to accompany a detachment of the 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, proceeding towards Tumlook with treasure.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

*71st Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant G. Q. Nesbitt, of the 49th Regiment of Native Infantry, to act as interpreter and Quarter Master.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Boorrah, 7th February*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The presidency division order of the 17th ultimo, directing Major W. Martier, of the 4th Regiment of Light Cavalry, to continue to act as Deputy Judge Advocate General, until the arrival of Brevet Captain K. Young, or until further orders.

The Meywar Artillery division order of the 23d ultimo, appointing Lieutenant H. Hammond, of the 5th Company 6th Battalion, to act as Adjutant to the Artillery division.

Major E. Huthwaite's Artillery detachment order, issued on the 1st instant, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. Larkins, of the 3d Troop 2d Brigade of Horse Artillery, to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the detachment, vice Fitzgerald appointed Adjutant and Quarter Master to the 2d Brigade.

Surgeon W. L. McGregor, M. D., is removed from the 2d Battalion of Artillery, posted to the 1st European Light Infantry, and directed to join.

Surgeon A. C. Duncan is removed from the 63d Regiment of Native Infantry, and posted to the 2d Battalion of Artillery the Head Quarters of which he will join at Kurnaul, on being relieved from his present charge.

Assistant Surgeon W. E. Pollard, at present attached to Her Majesty's 31st Foot, is directed to proceed to Kurnaul, and to do duty under the superintending Surgeon at that station.

Lieutenant Crawford Trotter Chamberlain, of the 28th Regiment of Native Infantry, and at present serving with a detachment of Christie's Horse, is appointed Adjutant of the 7th Irregular Cavalry, vice Lieutenant N. B. Chamberlain transferred to the Governor-General's body guard.

*Erratum.*—At page 105 of General Orders of the present year and in the 16th line from the top, for "circumstance," read "construction." Order books to be corrected accordingly.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

16th Regiment Grenadiers.—Lieut. R. Steward, from 15th February to 1st July, in extension, to proceed towards Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant R. C. Stevenson, from 1st March to 1st September, to visit Shajehanpore, on private affairs.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Boorrah, 8th January*, 1843.

The district order issued on the 19th ultimo, by Major General E. F. Waters, C. B. commanding in Rohilcund and Kumaon, directing all reports of the district to be made to

intercourse of the Chinese and the English. The latter roamed about the country in search of game up to the very walls of Ningpo in perfect security. The feelings of the people, patrician as well as plebeian, in the neighbourhood of Canton, are however characterized by a deadly hostility. At the head of the anti-British party are the gentry and the men of Letters. They have formed themselves into a "Society of spirit and loyalty," the object of which is to exterminate the English. They have placed their services at the disposal of the Commissioner, and entreated his permission to exhibit their loyalty by our destruction. The Commissioner thus alludes to this circumstance in his Proclamation of the 25th January:

"The High Commissioner, has further heard a rumor, that the Gentry and Scholars of the country around Canton, acting still under the name of raising a patriot band of soldiers, to avenge this quarrel, have formed a "Society of Spirit and Loyalty." And sundry of these gentry and scholars, have recently presented themselves before the High Commissioner, to make a surrender of their services for purposes of war. These things are done, indeed, under the momentary impulse of a burst of loyalty and patriotism. But they are in direct opposition to the sacred purpose of our August Sovereign, tenderly to cherish men from afar, and well-entreat those who yield him obedience,—and not less opposed to His gracious pleasure, that hostilities should cease and commerce be renewed."

It is difficult to account for the growth of such a feeling among those who have had the longest experience of our character, and have reaped the largest profits from our commerce, while those in the north who know us only as the conquerors who have humbled the Celestial dynasty, welcome our residence among them with joy. The natural effect of this feeling at Canton will be to build up the prosperity of Hong Kong on the ruins of the old imperial port.

The opium trade in the North appears to have received the strongest impulse from the success of our arms, and the establishment of our authority in Chusan and Amoy. It was selling at very high prices; eight vessels laden with it were lying near Chusan, and the inhabitants of the Coast seem to have had a spell of Opium, such as they have never enjoyed before. We hear nothing of any attempt of the Chinese preventive service to seize the forbidden drug. The fear of breaking with us, has apparently paralyzed the officers of the Empire. The subject will be brought forward doubtless at the ensuing conference between Elepoo and Sir Henry Pottinger; and the latter will urge the propriety of legalizing the trade, and making it contribute to the Imperial treasury. This would doubtless be the wisest course the Emperor could pursue,—only it is hard for an eastern potentate, and harder still for one of the Tartar Dynasty, to be obliged to eat his own words. The Chinese Government cannot physically prevent the introduction of a drug, through so long a line of coast, for which the people have so irresistible a longing. If the trade continues to be regarded as contraband, it must sooner or later lead to another rupture with us. The Emperor on this occasion would find it his wisest policy to bend to circumstances, and to fix a duty on an article which no power, Chinese or foreign, can keep out of the Empire.

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PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS OF PUSEYISM.—To gratify the wishes expressed by many of our readers, we have searched the papers brought by the last Mail, for facts relative to the progress of Puseyism during the last month or two, and now present them with the result of our researches.

The Roman Catholics have to boast of one more convert to their creed, from among those who have advanced half way towards them. The Rev. Bernard Smith, Rector of Leadenham in Lincolnshire, has given up a living worth 700*l*. a year; and as the Roman Catholic papers state, "has been received into the bosom of the Catholic Church. He has generously sacrificed the emoluments of his rectory, in the hope of exchanging them for an eternal inheritance." This completes the number of converts to *Ten*, viz.

1. Rev. R. W. Sibthorp, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.
2. Rev. Bernard Smith, late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.
3. Edward Douglas, Esq., B. A. Gentleman Commoner of Christ Church.
4. Peter le Page Renouf, Esq., Scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford.
5. Johnson Grant, Esq., Commoner of St. John's College, Oxford.
6. Rev. Mr. Wackerbath.
7. A Tradesman of Oxford.
8. A boy at Shrewsbury School.
9. Miss Gladstone.
10. Miss Young.

This list of actual seceders, however, gives but an inadequate idea of the progress of these opinions in the bosom of the Protestant Church. The inevitable tendency of these doctrines is to a union with Rome. Those who have relinquished the fundamental doctrines of Protestantism, and have begun to regard with complacency the doctrines of the Romish creed, will soon find that there is no halting between two opinions. The great organ of the Tractarian party, the *British Critic*, in an article recently published in the fifty-ninth number of that work has the following ominous expression: "*We cannot stand where we are;* we must go backwards or forwards; and it will surely be *the latter;*" and the increasing anxiety of the Oxford school to repudiate whatever distinguishes Protestantism from Romanism, shews but too plainly that they cannot stand still, and are advancing at a rail way pace to Rome. It was said to have been the chief object of Number 90 to prevent a large defection from the Protestant Church of England, by shewing how much of Roman Catholic doctrine might be professed by those who still continued to receive Protestant pay; but it is much to be doubted whether the Church of England does not gain much more by the open departure of such men as Sibthorpe and Smith, than by the continuance in its ranks of those who are spreading the poison of their doctrines unchecked through the land, and endeavouring more especially to distill it into the minds of youth. It is said that an Italian priest, who recently visited Oxford, expressed his strong satisfaction at the progress which Romanism was making at that seat of learning. Indeed the Catholics who have for some time past established an additional weekly service for the conversion of England to Popery, consider the present movement in the light of "an answer to prayer." We believe nothing could be more foreign to their wishes than that Dr. Pusey and Mr. Newman should quit the advantageous position they now occupy, in which they so admirably subserve the cause of Romanism, to officiate with Mr. Sibthorpe at St. Chad's Cathedral in Birmingham.

This movement towards Rome does not appear to have met with any efficient check from the Bishops; and it will soon become too strong for the Bishops to check. It is true, that some of them have denounced Tractarian doctrines in their charges with great zeal and sincerity, but the effect of these censures has been neutralized by the mild and faint admonitions of other Bishops. There is not a single member of the Bench who has had the courage, as far as we have heard, to *act* in favour of the reformed doctrines; to take up his stand upon Protestant ground, and boldly suspend the Minister who is endeavouring to lead his flock towards Rome. On the contrary, where the Bishops have acted, it appears to have been on the wrong side of the question. At some private meeting of the Clergy in the diocese of Exeter, the Rev. Mr. Babb said, that such was his opinion of the Puseyite doctrines preached by a certain clergyman, who appears to have been the Rev. Mr. Lenney, that he should feel it his duty if he knew any of his flock attend the ministry of that gentleman, to warn them of its dangerous tendency. This led to a correspondence, which was handed up to the Right Reverend Dr. Phillpots; and Mr. Lenney was appointed a canon of Exeter Cathedral, and Mr. Babb deprived of his license to preach. On the other hand, the assertion of a Protestant clergyman on Christmas-day to his flock that "the body of Christ had been as absolutely upon the altar table of the communion as it appeared to the shepherds," passes without the slightest rebuke from the Diocesan.

It would be impossible in the small space we can allot to the subject to give any thing like an adequate report of the various circumstances which indicate the strength and tendency of the present movement. All other differences in the Church of England seem to be lost in the absorbing strife of the two parties into which it is divided, viz. of those who are anxious to efface every emblem of Protestantism, and to assimilate the Church in its doctrine and ritual to Rome, and those who contend for the Reformation. The question of preaching in a surplice or in an academical gown, in itself a matter of indifference, has been brought into the arena, because the gown is supposed to be the badge of the Reformation. The Bishop of London tried to steer a middle course between the Scylla and Charybdis of black and white vestments, and gave *permission* to wear the surplice one part of the day, and the gown the other. The surplice has carried the day, and the Tractarians have triumphed. The Sermons delivered by the London Clergy have now all the advantage of that superior unction which a white garment can impart to them, and the garb of Protestantism is seen chiefly on the back of the unfortunate curate who has no "pastoral relation," with the people. The Rector or Vicar preaches in the surplice, the poor curate in his gown. Again, the crusade against pews has grown chiefly out of the fact that pews date from the Reformation. Away then with them from the Churches. The good Bishop of Norwich has given his sanction to the anti-*Pew*-yite movement, as it has been facetiously termed, from the best of motives, because he thinks they serve to diminish the number of sittings in the Church. But the attack on pews is a Tractarian movement. The same objection is started against galleries. A gallery is intended solely for the accommodation of those who come to listen to a sermon. It is therefore a nuisance in a Church, and an abomination in a Choir. The wishes of the party are well summed up by its organ, the British

Critic, in the following words. It is probable that some of the Puseyites may not as yet be prepared to go the whole length of the Critic, but judging from the ratio of their past progress, there is little reason to doubt that a very short period will be sufficient to carry them, perhaps ahead of this journalist.

"We repeat, then, that we would rather see, on entering a church, nothing but the altar and its ornaments; the ministering priests and deacons; the pulpit, and whatever else is necessary; the naked floor and the worshippers or hearers thereupon. There is *a power and a teaching in that sacred floor*, which is lost if it be hidden. It teaches deep humility, unyielding constancy, unwearied patience, changeless perpetuity. The worshipper should throw himself upon it, Πατρὸς ἐπ' οὔδει as if it were the floor beneath the footstool of his heavenly Father, by contact with which he every time derived new strength and succour. There is a virtue, by the same rule that there is a naturalness, in falling down on the very ground—the very lowest place that can be got at—when in the act of confession and supplication. Hence it is that galleries are absurd and impossible as places of devotion."

Numerous are the incidents continually presented to view, which, however trifling in themselves, serve to indicate the course of the current. Thus, we find it stated that the Roman Catholic lawyers have delivered it as their opinion, that a man may by law hold a Protestant living, while he professes the doctrines of Romanism.—At a parish in Essex, where the incumbent is said to be "a silly specimen of the Newman School," some of his parishioners resorted to a neighbouring parish for the Sacrament. The clergyman was forbidden by his Bishop to administer it.—The "Churchman's Almanac" has been enlarged with a view to accustom the mind to the Romish ritual.—At a meeting of the clergy in the Archdeaconry of Ely to petition her Majesty against the annexation of the see of Asaph to that of Bangor, six of the Clergymen moved that the term Protestant and Reformed, as applied to the Church of England, should be omitted. Even the Tracts for the Times allow that the Church of England is Reformed, and only deny her the claim of being Protestant.

We have already trespassed more perhaps than we ought to have done on the patience of our readers; and we would only ask their attention for one moment more to the following extract from the *Edinburgh Review* received by the *Hindoostan*, which describes the effect of the movement on the University of Oxford.

"The influence of the prejudices thus excited on the moral character is bad enough; but on intellectual progress it is destruction. The fruits of the recent fashion of decrying mere scientific pursuits, or mere literary studies as unworthy, frivolous, or dangerous, are terribly apparent in the present condition of Oxford. Here, at least, we shall scarcely meet with a contradiction. The gradual desertion of the lecture-rooms, in which knowledge not absolutely connected with University discipline, is imparted, is notorious. The utter absence of all spirit for investigation of every sort, except in polemic theology and one or two inferior pursuits of taste, is the subject, even there, of general lamentation. Natural philosophy, indeed, while disregarded by all, is absolutely discountenanced by many, from similar reasons to that which the late King of Naples was wont to give for refusing grants of money to unrol the Herculanean manuscripts: namely, that something might be discovered therein which would overturn the Christian religion, and then His Majesty would never get absolution. Historical study seems altogether at an end, except in the single province of ecclesiastical antiquities; indeed, as we have seen it ingeniously remarked by a writer of the Oxford school, all history is dangerous, and ought to be rewritten on Church principles. Nay, the very special studies of undergraduates are no longer pursued with the spirit and zeal of former times; classical scholarship is declining. We saw it stated the other day, in a journal favourable to the present 'movement,' that the art of prose Latin compositions is absolutely lost at Oxford. To borrow again the forcible language of Dr. Arnold, 'The two great parties of the Christian world have each their own standard of truth, by which they try all things—Scripture on the one hand; the voice of the Church on the other. To both, therefore, the pure intellectual movement is not only unwelcome, but they dislike it. It will question what they will not allow to be questioned; it may arrive at conclusions which they would regard as impious. And, therefore, in an age' (or seat,) 'of religious movement, particularly, the spirit of intellectual movement soon finds itself proscribed rather than countenanced.'

"Thus much, at least, is matter of general observation, that while the loss is certain, the gain in higher respects is worse than questionable; that much has been lost, along, with knowledge itself, of the habits of mind which attend an ardent pursuit of knowledge—of manly candour, of extended sympathies, of that generous frank enthusiasm, so graceful in the young; that a captious, close, exclusive spirit, is apt to grow on the mind, under the discipline and associations now prevailing—producing in vigorous natures a concentrated heat, instead of an expansive warmth: this is complained of, we know not how justly, but seems to follow as a not unnatural consequence. For this, and much more, Oxford has to thank the peculiar exertions of the ablest and most active among the present teachers, and the success which has attended them."

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THE NINGPO BELL AND THE NEW CATHEDRAL.—The following correspondence is published in the *Intelligencer*.

*To the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, &c. &c. &c.*

MY LORD,—I have brought from Ningpo in China, a very large handsome Iron Bell for our New Cathedral of Calcutta, of which I beg your acceptance.

It has a very fine tone and is valuable from its antiquity, and as a specimen of large casting in Iron, as well as for its beauty.

The Archdeacon, Mr. Dealtry, has kindly taken charge of it until your arrival, and admires it much.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your very faithful servant,
(Sd.) W. WARDEN,
*Comdg. E. I. C. Steam Frigate Queen.*

*Calcutta, Jan. 30, 1843.*
*No. 4½, Park Street, Chowringhee.*

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REPLY TO THE ABOVE.

*Cochin, Feby. 15, 1843.*

DEAR SIR,—I have received with the gratitude which it demands the account of the Bell which you have brought away from Ningpo, and which you are good enough to present to me for the New Cathedral. I trust it is a token that the Mission, Doctrine, and Labors, of that fine Foundation will ultimately sound forth the voice of the Gospel, assisted by the fine toned Bell you have given me, from Calcutta to Ningpo itself, and thus return in spiritual benefits, the temporal one it has bestowed upon the Christian Cathedral of the East.

I am,
Dear Sir, with much gratitude,
Your most obedient,
(Sd.) D. CALCUTTA.

We venture to offer one or two considerations against the employment of this Bell in the service of the Cathedral Church of Calcutta. In the first place, Capt. Warden's right to make such an offering is very questionable. He was engaged in a warlike expedition, under the authority of the crown of England, and the right to all prize property captured in such an expedition is vested exclusively in the Crown. Whatever may fall into the hands of the victors, ought by right to be made over to the Prize Agent and disposed of according as her Majesty may direct in her Royal Warrant. To this bell Captain Warden has no more substantive title than Sir John Kean had to Hyder Khan's sword, which he was obliged to resign, and which the officers of the Bombay Service subsequently purchased and presented to him. The act of presenting this article of plunder establishes the fact, that Capt. Warden was at the time forgetful of his obligations, and the acceptance of it would look like a recognition by the highest authority of an irregular act in a public servant.

In the next place, supposing this objection removed, still the circumstances under which the Bell was acquired render its employment in a Christian Church a matter of questionable propriety. It was obtained in a war which has more of an aggressive than of a defensive character. It was acquired amidst the havoc we made among the peaceable inhabitants of Ningpo, who had never done us any injury. The venerable Bishop, always enthusiastic upon every thing connected with his beloved Cathdral,—as he styles the edifice in a letter we have quoted elsewhere—expresses a hope that the Bell when placed in St. Paul's will sound to Ningpo and announce the blessed tidings of the gospel. If the sound should ever reach that city, it can only serve to awaken in the minds of its heathen inhabitants the remembrance of an invasion, which brought desolation among them; and for any advantage it may do the cause of Christianity, its tongue had far better remain for ever silent. It will convey no sweet accents of Christian charity to the ears of those whose male relatives were swept away by our grape shot, and whose female connections were strangled to avoid, as they erroneously supposed, the violence of our soldiery. If the Bell had been presented by those who had abjured Heathenism and embraced the Christian faith, there would have been much propriety in attaching it to a Christian edifice. As a trophy of Christianity it would form an appropriate appendage for the belfrey; as a trophy of war, its more appropriate place, in our humble apprehension, is the Museum.

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EDUCATION AT THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.—We have been favoured with an analysis of the last Report of the Board of Education at Bombay, by a Correspondent who takes a deep interest in the progress of instruction among the Natives of this country, and placed it among our correspondence. Bombay is the only Presidency at which Schools which may be strictly denominated Vernacular have been established at the public expense. The experiment has succeeded in a considerable degree; but there is large room for improvement in every department of labour. The number of books provided for the use of the Schools, considering both the period they have been established—sixteen years—and the facilities which exist for making translations, by the well educated natives of Bombay, appears to be very scanty. The superintendence bestowed upon the Schools, though much improved of late, by no means corresponds with their importance. Hence except in two or three instances, they appear to be in a languid state, and, generally speaking, have not produced those large results which might have been expected, and which, with more attention, might reasonably be calculated on. The comparatively small interest manifested in these Schools by the public Officers, has also a natural tendency to discourage the people themselves, and to render them indifferent to the im-

provement of their children. The want of a direct and visible connection between proficiency in the School room and success in the public service, is also an obstacle to the progress of these schools, and this the Report pointedly alludes to. The tender plant of education needs this fostering care while yet young; when it has attained greater maturity, as in our own land, no such direct patronage from the state will be necessary; the tree will need no watering. It is very much to be desired that the Vernacular system of education which has been adopted under the Bombay Presidency should be carried to greater perfection. The organization and machinery are already in existence, they only need improvement. In this respect Bombay is far in advance of Bengal where Government has not a single school which can strictly be called Vernacular. To Bombay therefore we must look to furnish a model for indigenous instruction throughout the country.

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

### THURSDAY, MARCH 30.

— The *Star* has obtained a copy of the *Boulogne Gazette* of the 30th January, which indignantly repells the charges made by the English papers of the barbarities committed on the bodies of those who were wrecked from the *Conqueror*. The Editor acknowledges that the conduct of the wreckers was very objectionable; but affirms that there is not the slightest foundation for the charge that any of the bodies with a spark of life in them was stripped and cast back into the sea. A very circumstantial detail is given of the clothing in which the bodies were found. These statements, which appear worthy of all confidence, must tend to relieve the agonized feelings of those who in this heavy bereavement have been led to think that the hand of man has been more fatal to their friends than even the tempest?

— The Landholder's Society is determined to prove that it is awake. It seems to have derived some strength from the refreshing sleep of two years which it has enjoyed. A numerous meeting was held on the 28th of March. During its state of somnolency, the Sale law has come into operation and has proved, on undivided testimony, a signal blessing to the country. The Landholder's Society are anxious to destroy what Lord Castlereagh would have called one of the 'fundamental features' of the Act. They wish special notice to be given to the parties of the sale of estates for arrears. Why? for information or delay? For information it cannot be. All claims for interest and penalty have been abolished. Every man knows to a pice what he is to pay, and to a minute when he is to pay it; why then should he incur the penalty?

— The Court of Directors, as we learn from the *Englishman*, have sanctioned the erection of an Insane Hospital for natives on the plan contemplated by Lord Auckland.

— The last Mail has brought many assurances, conveyed in different letters, that the Marquis of Tweeddale is not to succeed Lord Ellenborough as Governor General. It is said that the Duke has been struggling hard for his friend; but that he is not likely to succeed. Sir Charles Metcalfe is confidently spoken of as Lord Ellenborough's successor; but unless his Lordship should receive intimation of his having lost the confidence of his friends in the Ministry, he may remain till the year 1847, after which Sir Charles would be too old for the office.

— Among other notions of brother Jonathan is that of adorning the City of Palaces with American furniture. A large investment has been just sent out; and is said by those who have seen it to be elegant, if not magnificent, especially the rocking chairs.

### FRIDAY, MARCH 31.

— The papers of this day are to a remarkable degree barren of all local intelligence. The *Agra Ukhbar* gives us a long account of the investiture of the two Generals with the order of the Bath; but this we had before. The only additional circumstance in the narrative is the fact that a flag of Akbhar Khan's, which a trooper of the 1st Cavalry had taken, was presented to Lord Ellenborough, who called for his Commanding officer, Major Crommelin, and sending for the trooper delivered the flag to him after a short speech.

— The *Star* takes occasion, from a reference to the Cabul relief fund, to allude to the donation of 6000 Rs. which Lord Auckland sent to it from England, in a manner so unostentatious, that it was discovered in this country only by accident. Our contemporary then refers to the remarkable circumstance that our present Governor General has invariably refused his assistance, publicly at least, to all our public charities. The monthly donation of 500 Rs. to the District Charitable Society, which originated with Lord William Bentinck and was kept up by Sir Charles Metcalfe and Lord Auckland, has been discontinued since Lord Ellenborough assumed the Governor Generalship. We have no doubt that his Lordship's charities are as great as they are unostentatious, and that they are distributed on the Christian principle of not allowing the left hand to know what the right hand does; but a Governor General is placed in a peculiar position; his charities serve as a stimulus to others; and ought not therefore to be concealed under a bushel.

### SATURDAY, APRIL 1.

— The *Delhi Gazette* last received, gives information from Hydrabad to the 11th of March, when no attack had been made on Sir Charles Napier's position. Coal had been sent on from Bombay for the Steamers which had been unable to move for want of fuel, the insurgents having carried off all the wood which had been collected on the banks of the river. It is said to be the General's intention to move against Meerpoor in the direction of Umercote, where the Belochees had assembled an army—as soon as he received re-inforcements. The ruffian who so barbarously murdered Capt. Ennis had been hung without ceremony. Every act of similar atrocity will meet with condign and instant punishment under Sir Charles' administration and the lives of British officers and soldiers will thus be preserved.

— The arrival of the hot, dry, parching season has as usual, been marked in Calcutta by almost daily fires. The act passed some two or three years ago against the construction of houses with combustible materials, has been constantly evaded with perfect impunity; and the town will therefore, we may expect, be burnt down once every five years. The establishment of fire engines is evidently insufficient, and those belonging to the town will not assist to extinguish fires beyond the boundary; this is said to have been ordained by way of *retaliation!*

— The *Bombay Times* has a long article on the subject of Scinde, which were it shorter we should be able to publish. Our contemporary tells us, that the devotion of the people to the cause of the country is so great, that six hundred men belonging to a single tribe were brought to the battle of Meeanee on the 17th of February, of whom only *twelve*, all more or less wounded, survived the action. He also informs us that we cannot now recede; that repentance must stop short of restitution, and that we must retain the territory to prevent worse befalling us; but that we must be prepared to pay the sum of *three* millions Sterling, during the next ten years for the retention of Scinde; that the expense will be seventy lakhs of Rupees a year, while the revenue is only forty lakhs; so that the annual deficit will be thirty lakhs. But does he entirely forget how much the Presidency of Bombay will gain, by the augmentation of its Civil Service, the increase of its army and that monopoly of the trade which its merchants will enjoy? He seems to hover between the injustice and cost of the acquisition, and the benefit it will confer on his own Presidency. On the whole, his complacency appears to predominate, by a trifle, over his hatred of territorial aggrandizement. The soil, says he, is rich alluvium, and if the advantages of nature were seconded by human skill, the resources of the country would be inexhaustible. This may be expected to be the case when it is united to a Presidency, which contains so much spirit and enterprise, and then the account will probably stand thus. *Expenses*, seventy lakhs; *income*, one crore; clear annual surplus, thirty lakhs; clear surplus in ten years, three millions sterling. Bombay alone will gain by our new occupation.—We must retain it; we cannot recede; we must give up the idea not only of restitution, but of repentance.

— The number of letters and covers received from England by the last overland mail, appears to exceed that of all former mails; the letters amounted to 29,420; the papers to 27,087; in all 56,507. More than *three hundred thousand* English newspapers subscribed for in India in the course of a twelvemonth!

— The Bombay community has done itself honour, by taking steps for raising a subscription to present a sword to Major Outram, *le chevalier sans peur et sans reproche.*

### MONDAY, APRIL 3.

— The *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette* is almost certain that the whole of the prize money obtained at Hydrabad will be given to the army. Now of this nothing certain can by any manner of means be known in this country. Every thing depends upon her Majesty's pleasure, or rather upon the pleasure of her Majesty's advisers. If the prize money be not of too great an amount, doubtless there will be no objection to its being distributed among the officers of the army.

— Lord Ellenborough has paid a visit to the Principal Sudder Ameen's Court and it is rumoured intends to visit other public officers. Lord William Bentinck never allowed his intentions to visit the public offices to transpire; and he afforded the officers no opportunity of putting the 'house in order.'

— The *Hurkaru* has given us a statement of the papers received daily from Bombay after the arrival of the last Steamer.

| | *Covers of Letters.* | *Covers of Newspapers.* | *Total.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Express came in about 11 o'clock on the 24th ult. and brought............ | 341 | 16 | 357 |
| The next batch arrived on the 26th, and brought ........ | 3725 | 320 | 4045 |
| Ditto ditto, ............27th | 2422 | 321 | 2743 |
| Ditto ditto, ............28th | 445 | 852 | 1297 |
| Ditto ditto, ............29th | 142 | 1144 | 1286 |
| Ditto ditto, ............30th | 11 | 1476 | 1487 |
| Ditto ditto, ............31st | 1124 | 921 | 2045 |
| Total,.... | 8210 | 5050 | 13,260 |

Now, if these papers and letters had been sent by the *Hindoostan* they would all have been delivered on the 24th of March. We should then have had to pay in all about 1000 Rs. for our letters and 300 Rs. for our newspapers. For the privilege of receiving them through Bombay, during *seven* successive days, we paid 8000 Rs. for our letters and 900 Rs. for our newspapers.

### TUESDAY, APRIL 4.

— The following mysterious announcement appears in the *Calcutta Star* of this morning. "We hear that an affair which has lately excited some attention, has been noticed by Government, and that an official concerned has been called on to explain."—

— Intelligence has been received from China to the 25th, for which we refer to our editorial remarks and extracts. The same mail brings an account of the execution of *eighty* of the mutineers of the 3d Regiment at Manilla. The example may have been necessary, but the arrangements were more worthy of savages than of a people

calling themselves Christians. For the mode in which the Sergeant was executed, the term *infamous* is infinitely too mild.

— The *Gentlemen's Gazette*, the new Bombay daily paper, has volunteered his services at Lord Ellenborough's champion.

— The *Bombay Times* gives intelligence from Hydrabad to the 17th March. Up to that date every thing was quiet in the English camp. The reinforcements which had been sent to his assistance were expected to reach him on the 22d, when it is said to be his intention to march to Meerpoor, half way to Umercote, where an army of 25,000 of the enemy is said to be assembled. They are reported to have fifteen pieces of artillery with them.

— The *Englishman* states, that the huts of four companies of Sepoys in the Alipore lines were destroyed by fire on Sunday. On Saturday nearly the whole of Short's bazar fell a prey to the flames. Yesterday there was another large fire; indeed, during this and the ensuing month, a fifth of the town will be burnt down as a matter of necessity, partly through the carelessness of the natives, and partly owing to an anxious desire to raise the value of labour and straw. The law made a year or two ago, would have put a stop to this state of things; but it has been a dead letter. The insecurity of property from burglaries makes a great noise; but fires annually destroy more property than the thieves purloin, and occasion more distress than all the rogues in town; yet no Magistrate seems to think it a matter of duty to stop this destruction of life and property by *putting the law in* execution.

— We are happy to hear that a Professorship of the laws of the land is to be established in the Hindoo College, and that the post is to be given to a gentleman who has had long legal experience.

— Mr. H. T. Prinsep, previously to his departure, gave 300 Rupees towards the erection of a School room for the reception of Mr. Hare's School. Where is Mr. Hare's monument?

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5.

— The number of fires is on the increase in Calcutta. From the Police Report given in the *Hurkaru*, we learn that within the last three days, not fewer than *seven hundred* native huts have been burnt. Of these *three-fourths* were thatched with straw, in utter defiance of the law passed three or four years ago. We have weekly meetings of Magistrates, and the public is led to believe by the fuss which is made, that Magisterial duty is more conscientiously performed than formerly. Yet here is a law the enforcement of which would save lakhs of Rupees a year to the poor of Calcutta, which yet is never enforced.

— The first monthly meeting of the Landholder's Society since its *revival*, as the *Hurkaru* calls it, was held on Monday evening, when several petitions were advanced a stage. The Society seems resolved to make up for lost time by working double tides. Among its other acts we find, that the Secretary was directed to take the necessary measures for obtaining information respecting the settlements made in the North West, of the nature or value of which the Society seems to be ignorant; and yet previously to obtaining this information, it has resolved to memorialize Government in favour of a permanent settlement. In our humble judgment it would be better, to get some knowledge of the country and of its fiscal institutions before deciding on the measures which ought to be taken to promote its welfare. The Landholder's Society had better, we think, confine their attention to the Lower provinces, and leave the affairs of the North West Provinces, like those of Madras and Bombay to their own inhabitants.

— The *Delhi Gazette* just received announces a little outbreak in Jeypore, got up by the Queen Regent who does not wish that her son who is just come of age should reign in her stead. The paper says that many of her deluded partisans fell and perished under the fire of the Regiments and guns.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India :—

| | | *Co's. Rs.* | *As.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, ... | ... to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. T. Boaz, for the London Missionary Society, ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Baboo Girishmohun Mitter, | to Dec. 1842, | 24 | 0 |
| Lieut. W. Maxwell, | ... to March 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| J. Wemyss, Esq. ... ... | ditto. | 20 | 0 |
| Dr. A. Beattie, ... ... | ... to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| A. Kean, Esq. .. ... | ... to March, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| W. L. Owen, Esq. .. | .. to March 1843, | 37 | 0 |
| J. B. Mill, Esq. .. ... | .. to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| J. Mackenzie, Esq. .. | ... to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Major E. Sutherland, ... | ... to Feb. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| G. J. Morris, Esq. ... | .. to Dec. 1843, | 26 | 8 |
| J. T. Rivaz, Esq. ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. P. Garforth, .. .. | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Baboo Digumber Mitter, | to March, 1843, | 30 | 0 |
| Mrs. Wells, .. ... .. | ... to Feb. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| C. Berry, Esq. .. .. .. | .. to March, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. Lennox, ... ... | ... to March, 1844, | 20 | 0 |

The Superintendent of the INTALLY NATIVE INSTITUTION has the pleasure to acknowledge the following donations to the funds of that Institution, received since the beginning of this year.

| | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| J. W. Alexander, Esq. ... ... .. ... | 50 | 0 |
| J. Hawkins, Esq. ... .. ... .. ... ... | 32 | 0 |
| F. Millett, Esq. .. ... .. ... ... .. | 25 | 0 |
| W. H. Smoult, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| James Stuart, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. Archd. Grant, ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. Hollis, subscription for 3 months, ... | 9 | 0 |
| John Davies, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8 | 0 |
| John Lamb, Esq. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 8 | 0 |
| A Friend, .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3 | 0 |
| Francis Cadell, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 |

*Intally, April 3d.*, 1843.

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

### THE BISHOP'S LETTER REGARDING THE NEW CATHEDRAL IN CALCUTTA.

"It strikes every one who is well-affected towards our Holy religion and our Church, its main stay in this country, that the erection of a Protestant Metropolitan Cathedral was the very thing most required, at this stage of our Christianity, and of our Missions and of our episcopal sees in the East, and with the brightening prospects opening up before us."—"The whole is a prodigious body of Christian Masonry rising amongst the Heathen population, with its broad firm walls, two feet nine inches in thickness, to bless and sanctify a dark and prostrate race, Deo annuente.—The walls are now about thirty feet high (they are to be run to fifty-nine feet)—and I imagine to myself a crowded native audience, with a native choir, assisted by the pealing organ, in some future age, chaunting, 'Thou art the King of glory, O Christ!'—Indeed my mind was overwhelmed, as I paced up and down this morning, with, I hope, a prayer rising in my heart for my generous benefactors and supporters in India and England; and amongst the first, for the most Rev. the President, and all the members of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge."—"Whether I live to see my BELOVED CATHEDRAL again, I know not. But it is with God."—"The bells are casting by Mears—The clock is in progress at Mr. Vulliamy's—the organ, with two faces by Mr. Gray—the deeply-painted East window, and eight lantern ones, by Mr. Collins. No. 227, Strand: I am afraid they will exceed half a lakh somewhat. The finishings, pewing, marble floor, chunam for the walls, stone steps, enclosure, stand for carriages, vestry, furniture and numberless etcetera, will remain, for which a Lakh is little enough to set aside."—"Of these four Lakhs (£40,000) undoubtedly required, we fall short at present about 30,000 Co.'s Rupees;—and if your venerable Society will engage in our cause any of the wealthy East Indian gentry, of whom there are multitudes at home who would (if any) rejoice to contribute to the splendour of Calcutta, could the case be brought before them, you would be rendering us a great benefit, and perhaps be the occasion of a spiritual blessing to the donors themselves:—for, CHURCH CHARITY is doubly blessed indeed!"—*Cal. Christian Observer.*

### THE HURKARU'S EXPLANATION.

Having been compelled, during the last few days, to devote our almost entire attention to the contents of the European Mail, we have hitherto left un-noticed a remark, in the last number of the *Friend of India*, which seems to demand a few words from us. Our contemporary, referring to a letter which appeared some time ago in our columns, says in an article, which we quoted on Friday, "We have seldom been struck with greater surprise, than to find the *Hurkaru* admitting into its columns, without rebuke, a letter in which the Civil Service, than which a more honorable body of men does not exist, is charged with having habitually fostered native corruption from the most nefarious personal motives." Now, in reply to this, we have it in our power to plead that the letter of An Old Hindoo was inserted in our columns, at a time, when owing to indisposition, we were not very well able to examine its contents. Such is the simple truth; but we have no desire to offer any such plea. We are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. The letter of An Old Hindoo was published, as the letter of an old Hindoo. We look upon the correspondents of a public journal, as so many actors in a drama, or speakers in a debate, who come forward and deliver their own opinions, or reply to others who have spoken before. The editor, by publishing these opinions, no more exhibits an inclination to subscribe to them, than the editor who publishes reports of public meetings or debates in Parliament, subscribes to all that is said on provincial platforms, or on the floor of the House of Commons. He no more shows an inclination to subscribe to them, than does the manager of a theatre to subscribe to all the sophistry and wickedness, that issues from the mouths of the ideal personages represented on the stage. The letters, which appear in a public journal, especially in India, which boasts of no Senate-House, wherein the opinions of the public can find an echo, assume a dramatic character; and the editor, acting as manager, has little more to do than provide a stage, in his columns, and afford his writers the costumery of type. Of course, there are certain limitations, to the license, which both manager and editor give to the actor and writer—neither will admit decency to be outraged, or personal character to be assailed; but, as the manager does not think it necessary to caution the audience in his play-bill, that when Iago reasons like a finished scoundrel, or Falstaff chatters like a hoary debauchee, he (the manager) must be distinctly understood not to approve of such wicked doings, so the editor does not think it necessary to caution his readers against falling into the error of supposing, that he subscribes to all the false reasoning, in which his correpondents choose to indulge. Thus An Old Hindoo, writing in our columns, says that the Civil Servants systematically cherish the growth of corruption among their native subordinates. When we publish this, we do no more than show that an old Hindoo believes, or says he believes, that the Civil Servants are guilty of these malpractices. We do not, in any way, bear our testimony to the truth of the alleged fact. The assertion, indeed, is so monstrous, that we should almost insult our readers, by cautioning them not to believe so heinous a charge. If it be asked why we should publish letters, containing such preposterous assertions, we answer that we consider it as well, now that there is a great cry about the "Grievances of India," that the natives should be afforded the opportunity of showing what they consider these grievances to be, and that the British community should be acquainted with the nature of the native complaints. If these complaints are absurd and preposterous, so much the worse for the natives, and so much the better for the character of the British Government. Instead of injuring that Government by publishing such absurd charges, as those of AN OLD HINDOO, we serve it in no ordinary degree; for it is obvious that they who are necessitated, in order to make out a case against the existing system, to resort to all manner of absurd exaggerations, have very little legitimate ground to stand upon. Nothing exhibits the weakness of a cause, more lamentably, than intemperance and exaggeration. Such productions, as those of AN OLD HINDOO, are the most harmless in the world—harmless, at least, at far as regards those, whom they are intended to injure, for they recoil against the authors themselves, and spread destruction in their own camp.—*Bengal Hurkaru, March* 30.

### CORRECT NOTIONS OF INDIA.

We particularly recommend to the perusal of the Anti-Churckerbutty party, whose hair has lately been standing on end, with consternation at the audacious flights of the rising patriots—the "youthful Hampdens" of the age, and whose sleep has been haunted with grim visions of treasons, stratagems, and spoils, in which the Mookerjee

Baboos, and the old Hindoos are doing raw-head-and-bloody-bones to the British Government—we particularly recommend, we say, to these an attentive perusal of the *British Friend of India Magazine*. It is published, once a month, in Cornhill—the Leadenhall Street end of Cornhill too—almost under the very shadow of the India House, and yet it does not treat the denizens of the dingy mansion, with half as much respect as the most truculent of the Chuckerbutties. We suspect that our worthy friend, the Principal of the Hindoo College, who is about to return to Europe we hear, will, on reaching London, be found dashing his indignant fist into the shop-windows of Messrs. Smith and Elder, as Mr. Bruce did, the other day through the panes of the blasphemous bookseller—What will he and the *Friend of India* say to such passages as the following,—contained in article on the Palsied Company, in the January number of this periodical :—

"England has no right to the patronage of India,—her Universities, her Corporations, her Ministers, have no right to it. The Dutch Company rose to power by encouraging her common sailors and her private soldiers to rise by their merit; so that, in three instances, at least, individuals of the lowest grade attained to the office of Governor-General. But every Lordling sent to govern British India, has to complain of the restraints imposed upon him in availing himself of the services of persons of ability, in India. India cannot be well governed until the local government is enabled to avail itself of all the intellectual and moral resources within its reach. The Governor-General cannot possibly work up the Company's own sons into such officers as he needs; especially when they and the Company care only that they draw as much pay as Parliament will permit, and quit India as soon as ever they become entitled to a pension for their sojourn there."

This is very mild—but what follows is rather strong :—

"The dying groans of the famished millions of India demand, in the ears of every rational being, that the ignorant, reckless, and rapacious tyranny of the East India Company shall be mitigated, in some degree, by reforming and re-constructing the Courts of the Company,—by correcting the manifest absurdities in their formation, with reference to their actual duties.

"The old machine is utterly worthless—but Britain has doomed India to be mangled by the monopoly for some years longer; therefore, India merely implores not to be mangled unnecessarily—not to be wantonly tortured—not to be ignominiously massacred, wholesale, without benefit to the tyrant.

"The Company must be purified from its present demoralized condition by tranferring its patronage to India, where it is absolutely needed; not so much for the purpose of making the local government the fountain of honour, as for restoring to the public officers and servants of India, the legitimate reward of merit, and to the bulk of the people, the blessings of good government, which cannot possibly be purchased by squandering high salaries on the sons of the Proprietors of Stock."

The article is wound up with the following :—

"The close corrupt system of the monopoly has come to its climax. It cannot any longer outrage common sense. India must be well governed—and, if the Company will not do its duty, then the Crown must take up the ribands."

Hide your diminished heads, ye Mookerjees, and old Hindoos!—ye have much to learn yet from the genuine radicals of Old England.—*Hurkaru.*

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NOTIFICATION.

The Governor General having been commanded by the Queen to invest Major Generals Sir George Pollock and Sir William Nott with the decorations of the highest class of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, that ceremony was performed, on the 29th of March, in the Palace of Agra, before all the troops composing the garrison; many native gentlemen were also present. The Generals were received, on alighting from the Governor General's state-carriage, by a deputation of the principal Officers of Government, and conducted by the Governor General, who, standing before the Dewan Khass on the throne of Ackbar Shah, addressed them nearly in these words :—

*Major General Sir* Geo. POLLOCK!
*Major General Sir* William NOTT!

The Queen, our Most Gracious Sovereign, has delegated to me an office of all others the most grateful to me, in thus commanding me to invest you, in Her Majesty's name, and on Her Majesty's behalf, with the ensigns of the highest class of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Nobly have you won the honour which Her Majesty has thus graciously conferred upon you, with a promptitude which marks the warmth of Her Majesty's heart, and the ardent interest with which Her Majesty regards the great deeds of her Generals and of the Armies.

I know all the difficulties with which you both had to contend. No one can appreciate as I can, the extent of the services you have rendered to your country. Others may regard you only as the conquerors of Cabool and of Ghuznee, and may see no merit but in the bold and successful marches by which your successes were ultimately achieved.

I look back to your position at the time of my arrival in India, to the difficulties by which you were encompassed at Pashawar and at Candahar. I regard the equal mind, the indomitable firmness, with which you met those difficulties—with which you stood in the midst of humiliation and discouragement and defeat, resolved to maintain at all hazards the Military honour of your country.

I honour you even more in the midst of those difficulties so encountered, than at the moment when your victorious armies effected their junction at Cabool.

I know we are but too prone to attach an importance which does not belong to them, to Political and Military transactions occurring in our own time, and especially to those wherein we have borne a part; but with respect to the importance of the events which proceded my arrival in India, and of those in which you have since borne so distinguished a part, there is surely no delusion.

The signature of an ignominious Treaty, the treacherous murder of a British Minister, the total destruction of a British Army, these are not the ordinary events of history; and to ours at least they had been unknown.

To have received and avenged these unparalleled disasters; to have re-established and exalted the character of the British arms and nation, upon every scene whereon had been impaired; to have torn from the people by which we had so suffered the *illustrious trophy* which every man of that people would have given his life to retain—that trophy which eight hundred years before their most warlike Sovereign had borne away from India—thus making what he deemed the most grateful evidence of his victory, the most decisive proof of yours; these, too, are not ordinary events, appearing for a short season upon the stream of time, and then passing away and forgotten. They are events, which strike their roots deep into the memory of posterity, which live for ever in the imagination of a sensitive people, which remain impressed upon the minds of successive generations of men; and with these events your names must be for ever associated.

But the glory is not for you alone; nor would you desire to appropriate to yourselves any portion of that glory which peculiarly belongs to the brave Officers, to the devoted soldiers in whom you justly placed your confidence; and who, proving themselves worthy, as they ever have done and ever will, of the confidence so reposed in them, achieved for you that victory.

For ever honoured be that united Army of England and of India, patient under privation, persevering under fatigue, delighting in battle, forbearing in victory, bound together by the ties of mutual esteem and confidence, and above all by the absorbing passon for military glory! Honour to that illustrious Army, which, bursting through the clouds which had for a short season under deplorable and unexampled circumstances obscured its lustre, again under your guidance appeared in splendour never surpassed, justified all the confidence of those by whom it was commanded, and in one short campaign planted its victorious standard upon the citadels of Cabool and of Ghuznee; while others rivalling its fame dictated peace to China under the walls of Nankin, and have now carried the sword of the deliverer to the delta of the Indus and the towers of Hyderabad.

To you, Generals, as the leaders and representatives of that portion of the Army which conquered in Affghanistan, I now, in Her Majesty's name, and on Her Majesty's behalf, as the highest proof of Her Majesty's gracious approval of your conduct and of theirs, present the ensigns of highest class of the Most Honourable Military Order of *the Bath. Your names are now enrolled amongst* the names of those, who at the head of armies have rendered great services to their country. May you long wear the honours now conferred upon you; may you prove how well you deserve them by other services, should your country again require them. You will achieve these services by the same means by which you have already obtained success; by evincing, as you have on all occasions, and in every communication I have had with you, a sincere affection for your troops, and entire confidence in the Native Army—affection and confidence which they will again repay by new exertions, crowned by new victories, and yet increasing renown.

The Generals then withdrew under a military salute.

In the evening the Generals and all the Officers of the Garrison and Station dined with the Governor General in the Dewan Am; and the entertainment concluded with a ball in the Dewan Khas.

The Ungoorie Bag, the Jasmin Boorj, the Sheesh Mehal and the fountains were illuminated on the occasion.—*Agra Ukhbar, 25th March.*

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PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 39TH (DORSETSHIRE) REGT. OF FOOT.

On Thursday morning this most imposing ceremony came off in the presence of a large assemblage of Ladies, Gentlemen, and Officers of the different Corps at present in Agra. At sunrise the Governor General came on the ground, under a salute, when the regiment was drawn up in line to receive him. The regiment then formed three sides of a square when the new colours, under an escort from the Light Company, were brought forward to the centre of the open square, and presenting arms the old colours were lodged in the hands of two Ensigns, who had already handed the new ones, to two Field Officers. These were consecrated on the drum head by the Rev. Mr. Price, the Chaplain of the station, whose recitation of the service must have been heard at the furthest corners of the square. On the conclusion of this ceremony, the Governor General having received the regimental standard, embraced it and spoke nearly as follows :—

"Lieut.-Colonel Wright, Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of H. M.'s 39th Regiment of Foot—It affords me the highest gratification that it has fallen to my lot to present you with new colours, which you have just heard consecrated with the forms of religion. These colours, I am satisfied, you will carry into the field with the same gallantry and good fortune which has hitherto attended your arms. The fame of the 39th is no ordinary one. Yours was the first regiment in India; by the bravery and good conduct of your predecessors, was gained the important battle of Plassy—that victory which decided the fortunes of this great empire; which can only be retained by a continuation of the same qualities which gained it. You have also acquired undying fame in other quarters of the globe. Gibraltar Rock, in the celebrated siege of which the 39th played so conspicuous a part, will ever remain an evidence of the gallantry and steady perseverance of your regiment.* Your regiment had the honour to serve in the Peninsular war, under the greatest General of the age, and distinguished itself in that glorious struggle. There is yet room on your colours for the commemoration of great deeds, and it shall be my care that you are the first to be afforded the opportunity of acquiring distinction, which I know you will not be slow to avail yourselves of. You will be delighted to know that the great Captain, who has so often led you and your comrades to victory, is now at the helm of affairs at the Horse Guards, to watch over the interests of that army, of which he may truly be called the Father.

Of all professions, that of a Soldier is the greatest and most honourable—My lot in life has been different from yours, and I deeply regret it. I have been attached to the Civil Service of my country, and have laboured to do my duty to my Sovereign. But I feel that I could appreciate the honour and glory of a Soldier, far more than the less conspicuous, though necessary fame of a Civilian. Ever remember that the Colours, which I now present to you, are to be carried in the very front of the battle, and in confiding them to your care, I feel that they could not be entrusted to better hands."—*Agra Ukhbar, 25th March.*

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MAJOR H. HAVELOCK, C. B.

Of the profusion of honours which have been recently showered upon the Armies of Affghanistan and China, none will wear better—because they have been well and hardly earned—than those conferred on that gallant, zealous, and intelligent Officer, Brevet-Major Havelock, 13th Foot. Twenty-three years a Subaltern, the greater portion of *that too in India, this truly excellent soldier* laboured by study and good service to counterbalance, in some degree, the disadvantages under which he lay in comparison to his more wealthy comrades, whom it was his misfortune to see slip over him, one by one, as opportunities of purchase occurred. His extensive acquirements, especial-

* We have been told by a friend that his Lordship forgot Gibraltar—this may be the case, but as we write from memory, and Gibraltar ought to have been mentioned, we hope his Lordship will uphold our version—so we let the sentence stand.—Ed. A. U.

ly in the Eastern languages, have, therefore, from time to time obtained him such appointments as came within the range of Officers of the Royal Service. He was accordingly employed on the Staff during the Burmese war, through the whole of which he creditably served, but being only a Subaltern, received no reward. At the termination of the war he was appointed Adjutant of the King's Depot at Chinsurah; and on the abolition of that short lived establishment, rejoined the Old 13th, from which he was from time to time detached to act as Interpreter to various corps, until the Adjutancy of the regiment becoming vacant in 1834, he was nominated to fill that office, which he held to the period of his promotion in 1838. During the first Affghan campaign he served on the Staff of Sir W. Cotton, and returned with that Officer to the British provinces when all was *considered over*. His Military ardour, however, quickened by a prognostication of "more stirring times yet," which his knowledge of Affghan affairs even then led him to anticipate, soon turned him back again towards Cabul. Accordingly he accompanied Brigadier Shelton's brigade, in command of a detachment of recruits, and was soon after appointed to the Staff of General Elphinstone, Sir W. Cotton's successor at Cabul. On Sir Robert Sale being sent out "to clear the road between Cabul and Jellalabad," in October, 1841, Capt. Havelock requested permission to accompany his regiment. The services he rendered, during the many days of almost uninterrupted fighting which marked the progress of the little band to Jellalabad, have been acknowledged in Sir Robert Sale's despatches describing those operations; whilst similar acknowledgments were subsequently put forth relative to his services during the siege. On the 7th April, 1842, Capt. Havelock commanded one of the columns of attack in the memorable engagement with Akhbar Khan before Jellalabad. With reference to his conduct on that occasion, Sir Robert Sale's despatch speaks thus:—"The able and judicious manner in which Capt. Havelock moved the force under his command, which acted on a line so distant as to render the manœuvres independent of my immediate control, demands my particular and separate commendation."

On the organisation of General Pollock's Army Capt. Havelock was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General, and in the various affairs with the enemy to the westward of Jellalabad has been invariably brought to notice. At the capture of Istalif, as brilliant an affair as any which has shed lustre on the late campaign, he was the senior present of his department.

He has twice appeared before the public in the character of an author, having published accounts of the Burmese and first Affghan campaigns. We do not advert to this as comprising any Military merit, although we hold a turn for literature to be desirable even in an Officer. His last work on Affghanistan is highly creditable to him, evincing, as it does, considerable professional knowledge.

We have been induced to enter into these details by a desire to bring more prominently to notice the superior claims of this thorough soldier and excellent man, whose various services have as yet met with no higher reward than has been conferred on men (from fourteen to fifteen years his juniors) of infinitely less, and comparatively ephemeral merit. Although but a Regimental Captain, we think a Brevet Lieutenant-Coloneley would not have been more than might have been awarded a man whose services "on the glorious 7th of April, in *command* of an almost detached column have been acknowledged as so eminent."—*Naval and Military Gazette, Jan. 21.—Extracted from the Englishman.*

HYDRABAD.

*Hydrabad, 11th March,* 1843.—"The wounded officers left us under charge of Dr. Campbell of Her Majesty's 22d Foot, for Bombay on the 7th instant in two steamers, with a number of the wounded soldiers and sepahees. We shall be happy to hear of their safe arrival in Bombay. We are also looking out anxiously for Sir Charles' description of the battle to the Governor-General. The Service has really lost some most distinguished officers; the zeal and bravery of Major Teasdale, late commanding the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, were most conspicuous; he fell with a whole section or more of his sepahees. Captain Tucker, of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, and his brother-in-law, Captain Cookson, the Adjutant, fell almost at the same moment, the former had just been ordered to charge through the bed of the river, and form upon the opposite bank, while the Brigadier with twenty or thirty troopers was dislodging a body of matchlock men on the left. Poor Cookson's head was cleft to the brain by the heavy tulwar of a Belochee, and Tucker had several balls through his body, but is doing well. Major Jackson was cut to pieces after he fell, in fact I never saw any thing to equal the desperation with which the Belochees fought. How Sir Charles escaped is really wonderful, as he was in the hottest of the fire with bullets pouring around him. Had he not led on the men at the critical moment, and ordered the Cavalry to charge at the same time, the battle must have been lost. The Artillery were very much cramped, and only four guns could be brought up; but their execution was unexceptionable as the heaps of dead near them clearly proved. The neighbourhood of our camp is quiet."—*Delhi Gazette, March* 25.

DEATH OF THE REV. J. J. MULLER.

We much regret to announce the death on Saturday last, after a painful illness, of the Rev. J. J. Muller, of the *Church Missionary Society*. The deceased was son-in-law to the excellent Rhenius and was thirty-five years of age. Had he laboured for several years in Tinnevelly, and been instrumental in doing much good. He rejoined the *Church Mission Society* some time after the death of Mr. Rhenius, but his health failing, he was about proceeding to England on sick certificate, when it became evident that he could not survive many days, and though his passage and that of his family had actually been taken on board the *Duke of Argyle*, he preferred to die in Madras. His end was peace. His remains were followed to the grave on Sunday morning by many of his ministerial brethren and other friends. He will long be affectionately remembered for his Christian spirit, his patience under suffering, and his laborious and self denying missionary career.—*Madras Record, March* 21.

CHINA.

PROCLAMATION.

Elepoo, Imperial High Commissioner, General of the Garrison of Canton, lately a Minister, &c. &c. and entitled to wear the 'Red Girdle,'—issues and urgently impresses these clear Commands.

Whereas, two years have elapsed since the English first took up arms, it has now pleased our August Sovereign, with a liberality large as Heaven's, and with a universal benevolence that knows no exclusion, leniently to treat them, and to grant them a renewal of their former Commercial intercourse,—in order that he may rescue his people from the grief and suffering into which they have been cast. And the said English have, on their part, immediately laid aside their arms, yielded to this gentle treatment, followed the influences of Civilization, and ceased from strife.

The High Commissioner has come, in obedience to the Imperial Commands, to Canton, that he may, in concert with the Governor General, Ke-Kung, and the Governor, Liáng-Páuchang, consider and devise regulations for the levying of duties, &c. and make all the after-arrangements of peace. From henceforward, then, the Sea Coast will enjoy rest, and this frontier will have quiet after all its trials. Our gentry and our people are bound to joy and rejoice herein, and under the impulses of gratitude to sing, as they move, the praises of the Imperial benevolence. Towards the English they should set aside their past enmity, and so remove all root of future quarrel. For it is for this, that we have received, and will obey the Imperial Commands, it is not merely their object, that we should bend and give way to foreigners from afar.

But from what cause was it, that in the first week of December last, a quarrel was commenced from which ensued strife and contention, even till some of the foreign residences were set on fire and consumed, and in their mutual animosity, lives were on both sides taken? It would seem that, from a continuance of war and its calamities, during these years past, the feeling of enmity and indignation had become so deepened,—that foolish people under the idea of taking vengeance became the tools of lawless men, who found occasion to rob and plunder: that while there was not entire absence of cause given on the part of the foreigners, there has yet been, on the part of our people, a criminality that calls for punishment. And the local officers have therefore been instructed, to apprehend with severity those lawless incendiaries and plunderers, that they may duly receive the punishment that the law decrees.

The High Commissioner has further heard a rumour, that the gentry and scholars of the country around Canton, acting still under the name of raising a patriot band of soldiers, to avenge this quarrel, have formed a "Society of Spirit and Loyalty." And sundry of these gentry and scholars, have recently presented themselves before the High Commissioner, to make a surrender of their services for purposes of war. These things are done, indeed, under the momentary impulse of a burst of loyalty and patriotism. But they are in direct opposition, to the sacred purpose of our August Sovereign, tenderly to cherish men from afar, and well-entreat those who yield him obedience,—and not less opposed to His gracious pleasure that hostilities should cease and commerce be renewed.

The people of Canton are by nature unyielding and great lovers of propriety; they are valiant when impelled by a sense of justice; they rigidly adhere to their pledged word, and where that is concerned are regardless of their lives; they frequently act without a due regard to consequences, and in a moment have recourse to violent measures. Such dispositions are often the source of much good; but they are also the cause of much evil. For example, when the patriot soldiers which the gentry had been trying to raise banded together, lately, with the populace, and burned some of the Foreign factories,—the people engaged in this affair were of different characters and prompted by different motives; but they neither knew to exercise due care, before committing the deed, nor did they look forward to the consequences that might follow from it. All rash appeals to arms, all acts of violence, are of this description.

Therefore, in addition to the clear command which the High Commissioner, verbally gave to the gentry and scholars who appeared before him, it behoves him, further, lest there should still be some of the people, in ignorance of these principles, to issue this clear and distinct proclamation for their due warning and admonition.

While ye profess to be guided by the sentiments of loyalty and patriotism, ye must know that ye cannot but obey the Imperial Commands, and may on no account give cause for a renewal of hostilities. It is no doubt the part of loyalty to ward off insult from our shores; but to go in opposition to the Imperial Will, and in the straight line of one's own inclinations, cannot be deemed loyalty. Determinately part of patriotism; but to give cause for war and strife, is very much opposed to patriotism. Ye gentry and others, having read the sacred books, must understand reason. Do ye therefore take these commands, and impress the same upon all good people; and show them, that, if they set fire to houses and rob and plunder, they are not what they profess to be—"Righteous Men;" but they are thieves and vagabonds, and most proper will it be to deter from such like acts, by making of them severe examples. No laxness shall be shown, which might lead to a spreading of the evil.

It has now been arranged by Treaty with England, that henceforth English foreigners shall not insult or injure our people;—and at the same time so long as English foreigners, live quietly and attend to their business, our people, may not disturb or molest them. Thus then, those from within and those from without, being at peace together, both parties may enjoy the blessing of living in perfect harmony, which the Sacred Emperor, has himself, so happily brought about.

The High Commissioner indulges the hope, that his people will not frustrate his good intentions, to guard against a recurrence of strife, and to give a full and complete security to all. Let every one tremble and obey! Do not oppose!

A MOST SPECIAL PROCLAMATION.

TAOUKWANG, 22 year, 12 month, 25 day.

(25th January, 1843).

[True Translation.]

J. ROB. MORRISON,
*Chinese Secy. and Interpreter.*

(Signed) R. THOM,
*Assist. Translator and Interpreter.*

The Grand Council hereby send this secret communication to the High Commissioner Elepoo.

On the 23rd day of the 11th moon of the 22nd Year of Taoukwang (24th December 1842) we received the Imperial Commands to the following effect.

"Keying has memorialized *us*, stating that Pottinger has complained to him of a wanton massacre (of British Subjects) at Formosa for the object of unduly obtaining Military merit, thro' false representations. The great business of treating for Peace being now settled, it is not worth while for this one particular to risk the overturning of all previous arrangements. Elepoo after his arrival at Canton, must meet Pottinger, and immediately explain to him, that the Celestial Dynasty has for its principle in governing all foreigners without it's pale, to look upon them with the same feeling of universal Benevolence with which she looks upon her own children, so that shipwrecked foreigners, no matter what country they belong to, are treated with compassion and kindness, as by law established that when Keying previously memorialized, handing up a complaint that the Commandant of Formosa had wantonly massacred people, to gain Military merit through false representations, the Great Emperor, on hearing of this, was exceedingly indignant! but on consideration, this

is only a one-sided statement of the case, and He cannot therefore rashly proceed to sentence. The Emperor has already issued an Imperial Edict, commanding Eliang, Governor General of Fokien and Cheking, to cross immediately over to Formosa, there to make secret enquiries and take the steps that may appear necessary that if the foreigners whom Takungah previously killed were indeed people in distress, it will not be difficult to get proof of the fact during the course of such investigation, that the Great Emperor rules with the utmost impartiality and justice, and will assuredly have Takungah (if found guilty) sent as a prisoner to Peking, and punished with rigorous severity: further, that the Rules and Regulations for carrying on Commercial intercourse form now the most important thing to be deliberated upon and settled, and all doubts and suspicions must previously be dismissed so that then everything may be arranged satisfactorily." Elepoo, in his person, sustains a most important trust; he has had long and mature acquaintance with affairs of the frontiers and he must be able to look up and embosom our own Imperial feelings and arrange all this business with the greatest circumspection. Let this Edict be forwarded at the rate of 500 le per day, for Elepoo's information. Respect this.

We of the Grand Council therefore, in respectful obedience to the Imperial Will, now send on the same.

(True Translation.)
(Signed) R. Thom,
*Interpreter.*

Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart. Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, now addresses the Imperial High Commissioner, Elepoo, &c., the Governor General Kekung, &c., and the Governor Liang Paouchang, &c., for the purpose of making a clear important communication.

The Plenipotentiary having had an English translation made of the Imperial Edict, under date the 24th of December 1842, which was transmitted by the Grand Council on that day, to the High Commissioner Elepoo, &c., the Plenipotentiary is highly gratified to find from that document, that it has pleased His Imperial Majesty to issue His Gracious Commands that Eliang, Governor General of Fukien and Chekiang, shall proceed to Formosa to institute secret inquiries into the charges which the Plenipotentiary had made against the local authorities on that Island for having, by false representations brought forward, with a base view to personal aggrandizement, obtained orders for putting to death certain distressed and inoffensive subjects of the Queen of Great Britain, who had been cast away on the Coast of Formosa, and the Plenipotentiary accordingly, begs to humbly tender his respectful acknowledgements for this convincing proof of His Imperial Majesty's strict sense of justice, as well as august disposition to preserve and strengthen the Peace which has been happily established.

The Plenipotentiary by no means would presume to question, the indefeasible and perfectly acknowledged attribute of His Imperial Majesty; to intimate his high pleasure to all Officers of the Chinese Empire, in any language and form that may seem to His Imperial Majesty to be most fitting and expedient, but, looking to the fact, that the Edict in question, was specially communicated to the Plenipotentiary—who received it with all due respect—and further, that it will become the Plenipotentiary's duty to respectfully submit, through Her Majesty's Ministers, a copy of the translation of the Edict for the satisfaction and information of the Plenipotentiary's own most Gracious Sovereign, the Plenipotentiary thinks it right to record, with reference to that expression in the Edict which says "that the Celestial Dynasty has for its principle in governing all foreigners without its pale" that His Royal Mistress the Queen of England acknowledges no Superior or Governor but God, and that the Dignity, the Power, and the universal Benevolence of Her Majesty, are known to be second to none on earth, and are only equalled by Her Majesty's good faith and studious anxiety, to fulfil Her Royal promises and engagements.

The Plenipotentiary requests that a copy of this communication may be sent to the Grand Council, and also to His Excellency Keying, Governor General, &c.

(Signed) Henry Pottinger,
*H. B. M's. Plenipotentiary.*

*Dated at Hongkong,*
*2nd February,* 1843.

ICE.

We are glad to report the arrival of the first Cargo of Ice, ex *Omega* from Chusan. It is impossible to exaggerate the advantages which may be derived from its temperate use during our summer season. It is to be desired that arrangements may be made, by mutual association, as at Madras, Calcutta and Bombay, to build an Ice House and have an abundant supply at a stipulated price. We are told this Cargo was for the private use of the partners of a leading firm, which has taken a deep interest in our Island, since its very first settlement, and the whole of whose mercantile establishment, we hope to see here in the course of a couple of months.—*Friend of China and Hongkong Gazette.*

EXECUTION OF THE REBELS IN MANILLA.

"Yesterday we received the *Seminario Filipino*, of the 5th instant, and private advices inform us of the execution of the rebels of part of the 3d regiment of the line.

On the 5th of February, upwards of 80 of the rebels were sentenced to die the death of traitors: forty-one were executed on the 9th and the others on the 11th instant, each day at 7 a. m. The spectacle was most imposing and awful.

The criminals, the day previous to their execution, were imprisoned in barracks in the neighbourhood of the artillery ground, accompanied by their confessors, and their executioners were placed as guards over them. At about half past 6, each morning, they were unshackled, having only their arms tied, and were marched between two files of soldiers (their executioners) to the ground, on which a large force was already stationed, consisting of about 3000 troops, forming three sides of a square. As the mournful procession approached, an officer proclaimed aloud to the troops, that whoever should ask for the pardon of any of the criminals should be shot.

The remainder of the regiment to which the criminals belonged, formed the bottom of the square, and behind them a strong body of cavalry was posted, before whom their late companions in arms, the mutineers, were led to hear their sentence read which was quickly got over, and they were then marched up to the vacant side of the square; where they were placed in file, kneeling, in front of a hillock, used as an artillery butt; their executioners filed off behind them, and in an instant their bayonets were unfixed, the priests informed them that the hour had come, and the words,—make ready, present, fire, were given *instanter*: and the file of criminals simultaneously fell like a wall—

Or statue from its base o'erthrown.

There was scarcely the space of a yard between the muskets and their victims: many continued to writhe on the ground, but not a sound of any kind was heard, save the order to reload, for no reserve was in readiness, and an agonizing delay was thus caused in finally despatching the unfortunate wretches.

The troops fired in a running fire; no particular criminal was assigned, but they were ordered to fire at the one most in front.

The same awful scene was performed on the 11th; and on that day the sergeant, who led the rebels at the insurrection, was strangled by the screwing machine, in the same square, and afterwards the right hand was cut off.

So soon as it was evident that life was extinct in all the criminals, the various regiments were marched with music playing, past the bodies, and then home to the quarters.

On the 9th, the criminals were placed close to each other, to suffer death, but on the 11th the *more considerate method of separating* them a yard or two was adopted.

Thus ended the rebellion of part of the 3rd regiment of the line"

This was a fearful, but we conclude a necessary example. The arrangements however for carrying the sentence into execution should have been better. It is horrible to think of many of the poor wretches writhing on the ground while their executioners were reloading.—*Cal. Star.*

*To Correspondents.*

A *Lover of Truth*, should send his letter to the *Catholic Herald*. We are anxious to stand clear of any such controversy.

The letter of *B. D.* would not be acceptable we believe to the party it refers to, and we therefore keep it back.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

EDUCATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

Sir,—The science of Statistics has made little progress in India. We stand greatly in need of facts connected with Indian customs, rites, population, education, &c. Many treatises on these subjects exist, but they are too often sealed up in the Government archives and consigned to the tender mercies of white ants, mould, &c. I send you some *data* connected with the progress of Education, extracted from the Report of the Bombay Board of Education for 1841; hoping it may direct the attention of your readers to what lies at the basis of all national regeneration—education. There exists at present much agitation of the public mind concerning remedial measures for India, but all schemes will prove abortive except coupled with *national* education in English for the few, and in the vernaculars for the many.

The *Elphinstone Native Institution* numbers nearly 700 pupils studying English; of whom one-half pay a fee of one Rupee monthly. Botany has been introduced as a branch of study in the higher classes, as also the elements of Moral Philosophy. The greatest eagerness is shewn to acquire a knowledge of the English language. The *Vernacular School Department* in connection with it, contains 725 boys; instruction is imparted in the Marathi, Guzerathi and Oordu languages. One great drawback to the spread of general education among the poorer classes of the Mohammedan population, is caused by the necessity which exists of devoting the early school years of the children to the acquirement of ritual forms. The Poonah English school contains 119 pupils. Chemistry, Political Economy, &c. are studied, History is studied chiefly by mutual interrogation. One of the pupils has translated a Geography from English into the Maratha which is printed for the use of the Government and Maratha schools. The principles of tuition acted on in Wood's Edinburgh Sessional School are being adopted. The pupils produce a letter as an exercise in composition every Monday. At Tannah in Salsette, is an English school composed of 77 boys. The *Chaplain* of the station takes an active interest in it.

Captain Candy, the Superintendant of Schools in the Deccan, in reply to a request of the Government, states respecting the English Government schools that 1. There should be a vernacular school in every village; an English one in every Zillah, and a College for every Province. 2. An intense desire for the acquisition of English exists among numbers of natives; in one town they employed a Pensioner as their teacher. 3. That no scholar should be admitted into an English Zillah school, who has not acquired a grammatical knowledge of his native tongue. This would secure to the English schools a class of scholars with minds trained and exercised and who therefore would enter on their new study under favourable circumstances, while it would stimulate the boys in the vernacular schools to acquire that knowledge which will qualify them for admission into the English school. The Government has acceded to this suggestion. 4. That a good education should be made one of the *grounds of qualification* for Government employ. *Were the heads of departments to give annually two or three situations of the junior grade to the scholars most distinguished for attainments and good conduct, the influence on the schools would be great.* The Poonah Sanscrit College has been placed under European superintendance which has considerably improved the Institution. At the recommendation of Sir R. Grant the students are being instructed in the vernacular languages. The European systems of medicine and astronomy have been introduced as branches of instruction. The senior students are taught English.

*Government District Vernacular Schools*, have been established in Guzerat and the Mahratta country; since a Government inspector has been appointed over them, an improved tone has been given to their operations. The teachers are very ignorant, and consequently little useful knowledge is acquired by the pupils. The number of schools amounts to 106. The rule of Government respecting them is, "that schools shall be established only on a petition of the inhabitants of towns, the population of which is estimated at not less than 2000." *Village Schools* were established under the sanction of Government in 1836, by

Captain Shortrede, Assistant to the Collector of Punah and in charge of the District. They were established as an experiment of the feasibility of a general introduction of education among the agricultural and labouring classes of the community. Their number amounts to over 60. The greatest check to the progress of these schools is the irregular attendance of the children. This is owing to the poverty of the parents requiring them to keep the children at home to tend cattle and assist in agricultural operations, as also to the occurrence of marriages and other festive occasions. All the instruction aimed at, is to give the children an ability to read, write, and keep accounts. The masters are persons untrained to the work of teaching. There are about 400 scholars in them. The masters are remunerated according to their own qualifications, *and the number and progress of their scholars*.

The Government have sent circulars to the different Collectors, with a series of questions on the state of education in indigenous schools throughout the presidency; these questions were to be sent to the native functionaries of all the villages in the respective Collectorates, to be answered by them and transmitted to Government. A measure similar to this is greatly needed in Bengal. Attention has also been directed to the preparation of Class Books for English and Vernacular schools. The Court of Directors have resolved to supply the Committee of Public Instruction at Bombay, with copies of all Official Reports, relative to education in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies; also of the best works on Education in England, America, and the continent of Europe. One lakh and twenty-five thousand Rupees are expended by the Government on education, a paltry sum.

Believe me, yours, &c.,

X. Y.

## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

TRUE CHURCHMANSHIP.—Let any person but keep close to God, the creed, and the commandments, believe those things which Scripture hath made necessary to be believed, and do those things which Scripture hath made necessary to be done, and he is under no manner of obligation to inquire what any church on earth thinks fit to believe or do besides. Many opinions may be true and useful; many practices may be innocent and edifying; but nothing can be matter of necessity, except what Christ and his Apostles have required as terms of salvation. Every person that complies with them is a true Christian; every Church that teaches these is a true Church; and neither ignorance nor error about any other matters can forfeit our title to everlasting life. When once Christ hath said, "Believe, and do such and such things, and you shall be saved," who is it that shall dare to say, "Believe and do more, or you shall not be saved?"—*Porteus.*

THE REGIUS PROFESSORSHIP OF DIVINITY, CAMBRIDGE.—The voting for the Regius Professorship of Divinity, on last Wednesday, was as follows:—For Dr. Ollivant 4; for Dr. Wordsworth 2; for Dr. Mill 1. The electors were, the Rev. W. Whewell, B. D. (Vice-Chancellor), the Rev. George Thackeray, D. D. (Provost of King's), Joshua King, LL. D. (President of Queen's), the Rev. John Graham, D. D. (Master of Christ's) the Rev. Ralph Tatham, D. D. (Master of John's), the Rev George Adam Browne, M.A., and the Rev. John Browne, M.A., the two senior Fellows of Trinity College. Professor Ollivant, until very recently, held the office of Vice-Principal, Professor of Hebrew, and Junior Professor of Divinity in St. David's College Lampeter.—*Pat.*

WESLEYAN STATISTICS.—The following account of the number of members in the Wesleyan Societies in Great Britain is extracted from their Monthly Magazine for December:—

| Members (or communicants) | | Increase during ten years. |
|---|---|---|
| in 1772 | 31,983 | |
| 1782 | 46,331 | 14,348 |
| 1792 | 75,342 | 29,011 |
| 1802 | 119,654 | 44,312 |
| 1812 | 155,124 | 35,470 |
| 1822 | 211,392 | 56,268 |
| 1832 | 249,719 | 38,327 |
| 1842 | 326,747 | 77,028 |

From this statement, it will appear that the aggregate increase of the last ten years has been larger than that of any corresponding period during the preceding seventy years.—*Pat.*

[illegible] .—The Commission of the General Assembly met, according to the requisition of the Special Commission, on Tuesday; Dr. Welsh, Moderator of the last Assembly, taking the chair. The object of the meeting was, to consider a petition to Parliament on the subject of the Church's Non-intrusion claims. The first point raised, however, was one respecting the constitution of the Commission.

Dr. Cook referred to a recent decision of the Court of Session, in the Stewarton case, against the title of the *quoad sacra* ministers to sit in the Church Courts; and he moved a resolution, that in conformity with that decision, the Commission should refuse to enrol in the *sederunt* the names of any such members, or to hold them as entitled to deliberate or to vote on what might come under its consideration.

It was contended by Mr. Dunlop and others, that the Commission could not take cognizance of the decision; on two grounds—first, that the Presbytery of Irvine, with whom the matter lay, did not meet till that very day; and secondly, that the judgment was not final, as an appeal might be made to the House of Lords.

Mr. Dunlop moved that the Commission proceed to the business of the day; and that motion was carried, by 115 to 23, who voted for Dr. Cook's motion.

Dr. Cook observed, that he could not enter any protest, as he did not consider it a legally-constituted Court; but he read a "statement or representation," which was tantamount to a protest against the legal constitution of the Commission and its "title or authority to act for or in the name of the Church of Scotland as by law established." Dr. Cook and the minority then left the Commission.

Dr. Candlish introduced the business of the day with a speech of some length, taking a very high tone with regard to Sir James Graham's letter, which he declared to misrepresent the claims of the Church. He moved a series of resolutions, adopting and partially recapitulating the minute of the Special Commission in reply to Sir James's letter. No counter-motion was made; but

MR. JAMES MONCRIEFF, while approving generally of the motion, disapproved of the idea of immediately seceding from the Church if all their demands were not immediately complied with. He would take a Non intrusion measure which would effectually protect the Church against the encroachments of the Civil Courts; and, having obtained that vantage ground he would then "continue to fight the battle of the constitution."

Dr. Candlish's motion was carried with a single dissentient.

A Committee was then appointed to prepare a petition; which they did. It was adopted by the Commission; and copies of it were ordered to be sent to the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Fox Maule, for presentation to the two Houses of Parliament.

A reference having been made to the Commission from the Presbytery of Edinburgh, requesting advice as to what was the duty of the inferior Church Courts under the decision of the Stewarton case, the Commision, at the suggestion of Dr Candlish, directed that Presbyteries should go on transacting their ordinary business, and all matters where no difference of opinion existed; but in cases, such as settlements, where there were litigating parties, to refer them to the superior Church Courts.—*Pat.*

THE BISHOP OF NEW ZEALAND.—The *Sydney Herald* of May 21, 1842, gives an account of the reception of Dr. Selwyn, the Bishop of New Zealand, and the Rev. William Cotton, of Christ Church, Oxford, his Lordship's chaplain, by the bishop and clergy of the Church of England within the diocese of Australia, previously to their departure for the scene of Bishop Selwyn's future labours. At the conclusion of an address made by the Bishop of Australia in the name of the whole body of clergy, Bishop Selwyn knelt down at the feet of the elder diocesan, and received his parting benediction! Bishop Selwyn made an eloquent reply, replete with feelings of fervent piety and ardent zeal, assuring those present, that, so far from considering it a sacrifice to leave his native country and his dearest connexions in such a service, he deemed it a high privilege to be permitted to do so on such a mission; and that the sacrifice would rather have been to have remained at home in comparative ease when so much and of so important a nature remained to be performed by the Church and its members in far distant and hitherto neglected countries. The Bishop and Mr. Cotton sailed for New Zealand on the 19th of May; the remainder of the Clergy and attendants were to follow in June.—*Ibid.*

ARRIVAL OF MRS. WILLIAMS FROM THE SOUTH SEAS.—We have cordial satisfaction in announcing the long-expected arrival of the respected and beloved widow of the late Rev. John Williams. Mrs. Williams, accompanied by her youngest son, a youth ten years of age, reached the port of London from Sydney, in the Cairo, on the 25th of October. We are thankful in being able to state that her health has been greatly improved by the voyage, and that, under the sudden and awful dispensation that deprived her of her cherished and honoured husband, [illegible] by the [illegible] of returning solitary to her native land, her mind has been graciously sustained by the consolations of the Gospel. Her progress from the distant islands to Britain is described in the following letter to the Directors, which, we are sure, will be received by our readers with peculiar interest, and from which they will learn the various unavoidable causes which have concurred to defer so long her arrival on our shores.

Denmark street, Nov. 7, 1842.

Dear Sirs,—With heartfelt gratitude, I desire to acknowledge my deep obligation to God, by whose kind and watchful providence, I and my dear child have been preserved through seasons of trial and seasons of danger, and brought back, in circumstances of great mercy and comfort, to our native land. May I entreat the favour of your uniting with me in devout thanksgiving and praise to our gracious Deliverer?

But while I would chiefly adore the God of my life, I would not be unmindful of those his servants, whom he has disposed to sympathise with me in my sorrows, to offer prayer on my behalf, and kindly to contribute to the support of myself and my beloved family. To you, dear Sirs, I would tender my best and warmest thanks, for the measures which you have devised and the means you have employed, to mitigate, in some degree, the severity of my trial, and to relieve my mind from the pressure of my pecuniary cares; and may I now request, that, through any medium which you may deem the most respectful, and in the strongest terms you can employ, (for they cannot be stronger than my feelings,) you will kindly convey to those numerous friends to whose affections I am so deeply indebted, my best thanks for their generous donations. These I value, not merely on their own account, but as another evidence and testimony of regard to that beloved and honoured man with whom it was my unspeakable privilege to be united. May that God to whom his life was devoted, and who has said that "a cup of cold water given to a disciple, in the name of a disciple, shall not lose its reward," abundantly return to you, and to those who have thought of me in my affliction, a rich and gracious recompense!

It is now twenty-six years since we became connected with the London Missionary Society; and, I must still say, I cannot feel myself separated from your noble Institution; while I shall ever esteem it my highest honour to have been engaged in the great cause which you aim to advance, as the wife of such a man as my late beloved and honoured husband. Widely as he was known to the churches, and intimately as some of you were acquainted with his character, I may be permitted to say, that no one knew, so well as I did, how entirely his whole heart and soul were devoted to his work, and how truly he counted not his life dear unto him, so that he might glorify God, and win souls to Christ. These were the ends, I can testify, for which he lived and for which he died. Often has he said to me, "Life is short for so great a work as ours; and we must, therefore, labour while it is called to day."

As our arrival in England has been so long delayed, it may be proper for me to state the cause. When the Camden arrived at Upolu with the heart-rending intelligence, it affected my health and spirits so much that I did not feel myself then able to undertake the voyage, nor to part with either of my dear children; and, as it was expected that the vessel would only be absent six months, I decided on awaiting her return. But nine months passed before the Camden again appeared, and it was not until the 11th of March that we sailed from Samoa. On our passage to Sydney, we touched at five of the islands of the New Hebrides group. Fotuna was the first, and there we left two native teachers. One of the chiefs of this island accompanied us to Aneitum; and I had not conceived possible that a heathen savage and a cannibal could have expressed so much feeling and sorrow when he was told who Williamu and I were. Immediately, tears rolled down his cheeks,—he beat his breast, and uttered something in his own language, in which he repeatedly exclaimed, "Williamu! Williamu!" When we took him back to his own island, we were delighted to find that the native teachers there had been treated very kindly.

We then sailed to Tanna, when Captain Morgan pointed out to me the different places where my dear and much lamented husband stood, walked, and conversed with the people. To describe my feelings at this time, is impossible. It required no ordinary effort to endure the trial; and the more so, as we had the dark island of Erromanga in view. There was, however, much at Tanna to call forth our warmest feelings of gratitude to God, who had permitted his servant to carry to its shores that Gospel which we then found was taking root among its inhabitants. From Tanna, we crossed over to the small island of Niua, and were soon close in with the dark shores of Erromanga. But you can better conceive than I can describe the agony of my mind on seeing its cruel inhabitants; but yet I think I was then able to say, "Father, forgive them, they know not what they did!" May their savage natures be very soon changed by the sweet influences of the Gospel of Jesus! After this, we visited the Loyalty Islands, [illegible] Island, the Isle of Pines, [illegible]

which I landed, and New Caledonia, and then steered our course for Sydney, where we arrived on the 28th of April.

As the season was so far advanced, and I was expecting my son at Sydney in about four months, I determined to wait until December; but, as the missionaries arrived by the Cairo, in October, Mr. M'Kean recommended my coming in her; and, as it was expected that she would be one of the first vessels to leave for England, our passage was taken in her. But, owing to unavoidable delay in lading, we did not sail until the 16th of April. During the first nine days we were at sea, a dreadful gale carried away the bowsprit and foretopmast; and we were obliged, in this crippled state, to put back to Sydney. This occasioned nearly the loss of a month, as we did not sail again till the 13th of May. We then had a long passage of ninety-four days to the port of Bahia, which place we left on the 19th of August; but, from contrary winds, we had still to pursue another tedious voyage of ten weeks before we reached, on the 25th of October, the beloved shores of our native land.

I have thus, Dear Sirs, briefly described the way in which we have been led by Him, who has so graciously heard prayer on our behalf, in bringing us safely across the stormy ocean. May I entreat you still to remember me at the throne of Divine mercy, that I may be preserved in humble dependence upon my Saviour, and be enabled, at all times, and in all circumstances, to act as a consistent Christian? Again thanking you for your prayers, and other expressions of sympathy and kindness, believe me,

Yours sincerely and gratefully, M. WILLIAMS.
—*Missionary Magazine.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW PEERS.—Lord Auckland, having been created Earl of Auckland, took the oaths and his seat in the House of Lords on Thursday, having been introduced according to the usual form. Afterwards Lord Rodney took his seat for the first time, after the death of his brother: and Lord Ponsonby of Imokilly, having been created Viscount Ponsonby of Imokilly, took the oaths and his seat, having been introduced in the usual manner. Viscount Hill next took the oaths and his seat, and he was followed by Lord Vivian, who sat for the first time in Parliament after the death of his father.—*Pat.*

DR. LARDNER is starving at Philadelphia; and Mrs. Heaviside, of Brighton, his *chère amie*, has eloped from him.—*Cork Constitution.*

LORD LOVAT.—The claims of the Rev. Alexander Fraser to the Lovat estates and title have been set aside. The case was decided on Monday, when his merits were thus stated by Lord Cunninghame:—"He was bound to say, that in no service whatever, whether opposed or unopposed, had he ever seen a pedigree more clearly and convincingly instructed than was that of Lord Lovat; and that, as to the pretensions of the other claimant, though he had not thought proper to appear before them, they had had these pretensions laid before them in the claimant's own words, and had also had evidence led to them, showing in the clearest manner that these pretensions could not be well founded—proving that John Fraser, the brother of Lord Lovat, was dead and buried some thirty years previous to the period when the other John Fraser, who was a cooper at Lancaster, and the alleged grandfather of the reverend claimant, became the parent of the claimant's father." The jury found accordingly, and unanimously served Lord Lovat in terms of his brieve and claim.—*Aberdeen Herald.*

THE DUKE OF SUSSEX has intimated his intention of standing sponsor in person to the infant son and heir of Lord John Russell.

VISCOUNT JOCELYN has resigned his appointment of Steward of the Viceregal household, the noble lord finding the duties of the office incompatible with a due attention to parliamentary business. Lord Jocelyn is succeeded by Mr. Seymour, married to Lady Emily Murray, sister of the Earl of Mansfield.

THE EARL OF ROSSE has intimated that the next general meeting of the British Association will be held at Cork, in the month of August.

COL. FANCOURT, THE KING OF HANOVER'S pet and ally, has been appointed Governor of Trinidad—of which no mention has been made in any public organ here. He had claims, undoubtedly, on a Tory Government, having sacrificed money and more in their service.—*Hants Independent.*

SIR R. PEEL'S PROGRAMME OF THE PARLIAMENTARY CAMPAIGN.—It is as follows:—"We are commanded by her Majesty to acquaint you, that measures connected with the improvement of the law, and with various questions of domestic policy, will be submitted for your consideration." Safe at least! There is nothing too small to fulfil; nothing so great as to exceed the limits of Sir Robert Peel's pledge. Civil, criminal, and ecclesiastical law—Poor-law and Bankruptcy-law—magistrates—prisons—Church-[illegible]—currency—education—bribery—and police—this will not be too little, nor all too much, for [illegible] promise. Like the [illegible] of Paris, bonnet, it does equally well to keep in your pocket, or to cover an army of 10,000 men. Never, certainly, was sentence framed from which a smaller quantum of information was to be extorted.—*Times.*

POOR LONDONDERRY.—It is rumoured in the west-end that the Marquis of Londonderry has withdrawn his name from the Carlton Club, having been disappointed in not obtaining the Coloneley of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), on the death of Lord Hill, and also that his sons, Viscount Castlereagh and Lord Seaham, have both followed his example.—*Hants Independent.*

PROGRESS OF TORY PRINCIPLES.—Since Parliament last met the following entire or partial extinctions of Tory influence in the press have taken place. The *London Courier*, defunct; the *Leicester Herald*, ditto; the *Hull Times*, ditto; the *Bedford Standard*, ditto; the *Leeds Conservative*, ditto; the *Liverpool Mail*, abridged from a three times a week to a once a week appearance.—*Pat.*

DEPLORABLE STATE OF DR. SOUTHEY.—The following is an extract from a communication from Mrs. Southey (formerly so well known as Caroline Bowles) to Mrs. Sigourney, an American authoress, in answer to a letter, in which the latter lady desired to be remembered to the Laureate:—"You desired to be remembered to him who sang of 'Thalaba, the wild and wondrous tale.' Alas, my friend, the dull, cold ear of death is not more insensible than his, my dearest husband's, to all communications from the world without. Scarcely can I keep hold of the last poor comfort of believing that he still knows me. The almost complete unconsciousness has not been of more than six months' standing, though more than two years have elapsed since he has written even his name. After the death of his first wife, 'Edith,' of his first love, who was for several years insane, his health was terribly shaken. Yet for the greater part of a year that he spent with me in Hampshire, my former home, it seemed perfectly re-established, and he used to say, 'It had surely pleased God, that the last years of his life should be happy.' But the Almighty's will was otherwise. The little cloud soon appeared which was in no long time to overshadow all. In the blackness of its shadow we still live, and shall pass from under it only to the portals of the grave. The last three years have done on me the work of twenty. The one sole business of my life is that, which, I verily believe, keeps the life in me—the guardianship of my dear, helpless, unconscious husband."—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

FORGED EXCHEQUER BILLS.—This subject is again, and soon, to be brought before Parliament; indeed, the question could not well be allowed to remain in its present state. As a preliminary step, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will on Monday, the 13th inst., submit a motion to the House of Commons "relative to the forged Exchequer-bills."—*Pat.*

NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.—Among the state papers of France, was discovered lately a note by Franklin to the Count de Vergennes, dated Paris, 6th December, 1782, and a map, on which he had marked with a strong red line, "The limits of the United States as settled in the preliminaries between the British and American Plenipotentiaries:" this map had passed through the hands of Mr. Webster to the Committee of Foreign Affairs during the discussion of the disputed boundary: "the strong red line," says Mr. Jared Sparks, who discovered the document, "runs wholly to the south of St. John: in short, it is exactly the line now contended for by Great Britain, except that it concedes more than is claimed."—*Ibid.*

STATISTICS OF TRAVELLING.—Only eleven mail coaches now leave London daily for the country. A few years since, before railways were formed, there were nearly thirty that used to leave the General Post-office. The number of miles which the mail coaches going to and from London daily travel on turnpike roads is about 5,000. The number of miles which the different railway companies convey mails daily is 4,435. Cross-road mails in England, Scotland, and Wales, run over nearly 12,000 miles of ground every day. Thus, by principal conveyances the correspondence in this country is conveyed over more than 20,000 miles of ground every 24 hours. From these principal conveyances innumerable mail carts and horse and foot letter-carriers branch off, and every road, lane, street, and court in the kingdom is traversed from sunrise to sunrise.—*Ibid.*

TIVERTON.—On Friday, the 2nd inst., the friends of education were gratified by the announcement of the opening of the costly and beautiful Schools recently erected in this town at the sole charge of the much beloved and truly philanthropic member for the Borough, John Heathcote, Esq. The expense will be nearly 4,000*l.* and they are to be conducted on the plan of the British and Foreign Schools. The Boys' Schoolroom was selected for the occasion. It is capable of holding between 300 and 400, and was crowded in every part. A platform was erected, on which Mr. Heathcote took his seat, supported by the various Dissenting ministers of the town, and one clergyman of the establishment. The excellent founder, explained at length his object in building these schools at so large an outlay; which was to provide a good and useful education for the children of the working classes free of expense. A short address was afterwards delivered by the clergyman present, in some parts of which he touched on the subject of dissent, and was most ably replied to, by the Rev. W. H. Hendebank, Independent Minister.—*Pat.*

LE TELEMAQUE.—We find the following in the French Papers of the 31st ult.:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CONSTITUTIONEL."

SIR,—I am anxious to reply, through your columns, to the numerous and contradictory assertions which have from time to time appeared in the French journals, insinuating that the manager or engineer of the works for the salvage of Le Telemaque had absconded; that the salvage had been completely given up, and, in short, that the company which undertook the enterprise had only been formed with a design of imposing on the public.

The capital of the company is composed of 2,000 shares, of which 1,800 have been sold in England, and 200 in France. I consider it due to my character to declare, in the most positive manner, that the company for the salvage of "Le Telemaque" has always acted with good faith, and that the works, the danger and difficulty attendant on which have been great, have hitherto been fully successful.

I have faithfully fulfilled the most difficult part of my task; and I count on being enabled to renew and complete the works in the approaching spring. I shall very shortly lay before the shareholders a detailed report on the enterprise, and the public can judge of its character.

I cannot lay down my pen without expressing, Mr. Editor, the regret which I have felt in hearing how much malicious satisfaction has been expressed at the temporary suspension of a work of so much historic interest; which has become, in consequence of the hitherto insurmountable difficulties which have attended its prosecution, a work of science and of public utility, deserving not only of the exertions of a private company, but of the attention of a body of men so distinguished as the engineers of France.

I am, Sir, &c., W. H. TAYLOR.

Paris, Rue Neuve, Saint George's, No. 6.

LOSS OF LIFE BY AVALANCHES.—The Lyons journals state from Savoy, 26th Dec., that a hamlet of seven or eight houses near Chamouny had just been overwhelmed by an avalanche, and all the inhabitants had perished. Fourteen bodies had already been dug out of the ruins. A curious circumstance is mentioned in the same letter. At Monthiou (Savoy), in consequence of the ground having been completely saturated with water, a garden on an elevated point, on which was a house containing seven inhabitants, gave way, and was removed to a distance of 50 yards on lower ground, without any of the inhabitants having been injured. It is added, that even the house was only slightly damaged. The *Narateur Fribourgeois* publishes the following from Groyéres (Switzerland), Jan. 22:—"Whilst efforts were being made to dig out the three young men who were buried in the snow near the village of Estavanens, a new avalanche took place, and all the workmen were nearly destroyed. Fortunately, however, the snow did not fall in a compact mass, and they were able, with one exception—a young man of Epagny, who was buried by it, and has not been discovered—to effect their escape. On the 16th ult., an avalanche fell between Gessenay and Gsteig. In its course it destroyed about a thousand fir trees, a barn, killed some cattle, and caused considerable injury to a house. This avalanche was between 800 and 900 feet in width, and of great thickness. On the same day an avalanche fell at Glarnisch and injured several houses. Similar accidents have taken place in various parts of Eastern Switzerland; and on the Lake of the Four Cantons, during a violent storm, a market-boat, returning from Lucerne, has been lost with all her cargo, but the persons on board were saved. At Valorsine, a village of Savoy, on the frontier of the Valais, the steeple of the church, two inns, and three other houses, have been destroyed by an avalanche. Two persons were killed."—*Pat.*

ABOLITION OF LOTTERIES IN AUSTRIA.—The *Leipsic Gazette* states, from Vienna, that the Government is about to restrict the lottery system in the Austrian territories, as a preliminary step to the total abolition.—*Ibid.*

TWO DEPUTIES OF RHENISH BAVARIA have refused to take their seat in the Bavarian Chamber, on account of this Chamber being deprived of those parliamentary prerogatives, due to the representatives of a free people. They have been replaced, but their declaration caused a very powerful impression.—*Ibid.*

SPAIN.—Barcelona letters of the 28th state, that the Captain-General had at last been obliged to employ rigour, by putting soldiers in the houses of those who would not pay the contributions. The municipality was forced to give a list of the richest inhabitants. The agitation increased in consequence. On the 27th, twenty-five alcaldes having refused assistance to the soldiers, were sent to the citadel as prisoners. The provincial deputation was all so restive, and threatened to quit Barcelona. M. Ortiz, a rich inhabitant, was [illegible] to the

citadel for refusal to pay. And, in fact, the mutual exasperation between people and soldiers was at its height.

*El Patriota* of the 27th ult. declares, that according to a report furnished by the Board of Engineers at Barcelona, it appears that only eight houses were totally destroyed in that city at the period of its being bombarded, and 100 more or less injured.—*Pat.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*20th March*, 1843.

Mr. G. Martin, Magistrate of Purneah, for one month, under Section XI. of the Rules of 29th January 1840, making over charge of his office to Mr. H. M. Reid, who will conduct the duties of the same, in addition to his own, until further orders.

Mr. A. T. Dick, Collector of Rungpore, for three months, under Section VI. of the Rules of 29th January 1840, making over charge of his office to Mr. A. G. Macdonald, who will conduct the duties of the same, in addition to his own, until further orders.

Mr. R. J. Scott to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of Shahabad.

Dr. H. H. Bowling to be Member of the Ferry Fund Committee in Shahabad, vice Dr. Batson.

Mr. Macleod to be ditto ditto in ditto, vice Baboo Koear Sing.

Mr. Maclagan to be ditto ditto in Nuddea, vice Mr. A. Bisny.

Mr. C. Palmer, .. .. .. } To be Members of the
Assyut Hussein, .. .. .. } Chowkeedary Fund Com-
Kooruth Sing, .. .. .. } mittee at Purneah.
Lal Jemal, .. .. .. .. }

*22d March*, 1843.

Mr. S. M. Griffith to officiate as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Tirhoot, during the absence of Mr. Assistant Surgeon K. Mackinnon, or until further orders.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. H. C. Halkett, Magistrate of Backergunge, on the 21st ultimo, has been extended to the 16th instant, the date of the sailing of the Ship "Walmer Castle."

Captain R. Ouseley received charge of the Lohardugga Division (South Western Frontier,) from Captain S. R. Tickell on the 24th ultimo.

Mr. G. G. Mackintosh resumed charge of the Treasury of Cuttack from Uncovenanted Deputy Collector Ramper-saud Roy on the 18th idem.

Mr. J. J. Harvey received charge of the Commissioner-ship of the 1-th or Jessore Division from Mr. T. R. Davidson on the 10th instant.

Mr. F. J. Morris received charge of the Collectorate of Jessore from Mr. C. Steer on the 11th idem.

Mr. W. J. H. Money received charge of the Collectorate of Moorshedabad from Mr. A. S. Annand on the 11th idem.

Mr. O. W. Malet made over charge of the current duties of the Special Deputy Collector's Office at Cuttack to Uncovenanted Deputy Collector Rampersaud Rae on the 1st idem.

Mr. J. H. Crawford received charge of the Collectorate of East Burdwan from Mr. W. J. H. Money on the 1st idem.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. Pagan, of Midnapore, on the 6th instant, has been cancelled at his own request.

*24th February*, 1843.

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal has been pleased, with the sanction of the Supreme Government, to appoint Mr. J. B. Elliot, a Judge of the Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, to take effect from the 13th instant, the date of Mr. E. Lee Warner's departure for Europe.

*13th March*, 1843.

Mr. W. H. Elliott, Magistrate of Moorshedabad, for one month, from the 18th instant, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Furlough.

Mr. R. H. Russell to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate of Moorshedabad.

Mr. H. D. H. Fergusson to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate of Tipperah.

Mr. F. J. Morris to exercise, as a temporary arrangement, the powers of Magistrate in Jessore, in addition to his present duties as Collector of that District.

Mr. M. A. G. Shawe to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Jessore.

Mr. E. T. Trevor to officiate as Commissioner in the Soonderbuns.

*16th March*, 1843.

Mr. W. B. Buckle to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of Midnapore.

Mr. J. H. Young resumed charge of the Patna Collectorate from Mr. D. Cunliffe on the 20th ultimo.

The leave of absence, for seven days, granted on the 30th January last, to Baboo Hurrynarain Roy, Principal Sudder Ameen of the 24-Pergunnahs, is hereby cancelled.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY, *Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*24th March*, 1843.

Mr. H. C. Halkett, of the Civil Service, reported his departure for Europe on the "Walmer Castle," which Vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 22d March 1843.

Messrs. Henry Davidson and Ed. H. Anson, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors, members of the Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported their arrival at the Presidency on this date.

Messrs. A. Fraser, E. F. Tylar, C. T. LeBas and H. G. Astell, of the Civil Service, reported their return from England on board the Steamer "Hindoostan," which Vessel reached Kedgeree on the 23d instant.

*25th March*, 1843.

The last Civil Service Furlough available this season has been allotted to Mr. W. J. Allen, by seniority.

Messrs. Charles Francis Montresor, Robert Needham Cust, John Power, W. Maples, and William Moris Beaufort, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors Members of the Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported their arrival at the Presidency on the 20th March, 1843.

*24th March*, 1843.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to re-attach Messrs. A. Fraser, E. F. Tylar, C. T. LeBas and and H. G. Astell, of the Civil Service, to the North Western Provinces.

*22d March*, 1843.

Mr. G. Daly is appointed by the Honourable the President in Council, House Surgeon to the Male Hospital of the Medical College.

*25th March*, 1843.

The Reverend James Coley reported his arrival as an Assistant Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, on the Steamer "Hindoostan," which Vessel reached Kedgeree on the 23d instant.

*27th March*, 1843.

Mr. Frederick Stainforth, of the Civil Service, reported his return from England on board the Steamer "Hindoostan," which Vessel reached Kedgeree on the 23d instant.

*28th March*, 1843.

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. F. Hyde to be Superintendent of Stationery, from the 1st April 1843, vice Mr. H. A. Aubert (resigned)

*22d March*, 1843.

Mr. F. Skipwith is appointed a Member of the Local Committee of Education at Comillah.

*15th March*, 1843.

Messrs. F. Lowth, A. C. Bidwell and W. D. H. Routh, of the Civil Service, embarked for England on board the Steamer "Tenasserim," which vessel was left by the Pilot at sea on the 6th March 1843.

Mr. E. H. Morland, of the Civil Service, reported his departure for Europe from Bombay on the Steamer "Victoria," on the 1st March 1843.

*22d March*, 1843.

Messrs. E. Lee Warner and H. C. Hamilton, of the Civil Service, embarked for England on board the Ship "Queen," which Vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 13th March 1843.

*16th March*, 1843.

The following Appointment by the Right Honourable the Governor General, is ordered to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

*2d March*, 1843.

Brevet Captain Coxwell, of the 49th Madras Native Infantry, is appointed to the charge of the Post Office at Kamptee, in the room of Major Hewetson, who has resigned the appointment on his succeeding to the command of his Regiment.

*15th March*, 1843.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to appoint the Honourable C. H. Cameron to be President of the Council of Education, vice the Honourable H. T. Prinsep proceeded to Europe.

*15th March*, 1843.

Mr. H. J. Bushby, of the Civil Service, reported his departure for Europe from Bombay, on the Steamer "Victoria," on the 2d instant.

The Honourable S. G. Bonham, Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, embarked for England on board the Steamer "Tenasserim," which Vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 6th instant.

Mr. St. George Tucker, of the Civil Service, is reported qualified for the Public Service by proficiency in two of the Native languages.

Mr. W. J. Bramly, of the Civil Service, is reported qualified for the Public Service by proficiency in two of the Native languages, viz. Persian and Hindee, but is permitted, at his own request, to remain attached to the College of Fort William for the purpose of prosecuting his study of a third language, Hindoostanee.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to attach Mr. St. George Tucker, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service to the North Western Povinces.

H. V. BAYLEY, *Depy. Secy. to Govt. of India.*

*Agra, 15th March*, 1843.

Lieut. J. Travers, of the 2d Regt. N. I., (Grenadiers) to be Adjutant of the Bhopal Contingent, vice Lieut. J. D. Fergusson.

*17th March*, 1843.

Major E. Pottinger, C. B., late Political Agent on the Toorkistan Frontier, is placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay from the 21st January last.

*16th March*, 1843,

Mr. B. Hodgson, Assistant to the Sub-Commissioner at Simla, is appointed to the charge of the Treasury at Subathoo.

By Order of the Right Honourable the Governor General N. W. P.,

J. THOMASON, *Offg. Secy. to Govt. N. W. P.*

*Agra, 16th March*, 1843.

Mr. E. H. Morland reported his departure from Bombay on Furlough to Europe on board the Steamer Victoria on the 1st instant.

E. N. C. HAMILTON, *Secy. to Govt. N. W. P.*

*22d March*, 1843.

Mr. W. Bracken, Deputy Collector of Customs, having returned to his duty on the 16th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 22d ultimo, is accordingly cancelled.

The following General Order, by the Right Honourable the Governor General, is ordered to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

*2d March*, 1843.

Mr. W. Strachey, Assistant to the Agent of the Governor General in Rajpootana, has obtained leave of absence, on private affairs, to proceed to Europe, for one year, to date from the 1st of May next, or from any prior day on which he may embark from Bombay.

(Sd.) C. G. MANSEL,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Govr. Genl.*

BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Palace of Agra, the 20th March*, 1843.

The Governor General directs the publication of the following extract from a letter, dated the 8th instant, addressed to His Lordship by His Excellency the Governor of Scinde:

"I have received the enclosed account of one of the most gallant actions I ever read of. The damage to the boat is estimated at 200 Rupees; but I imagine your Lordship will order the boatmen more than a mere remuneration."

The Governor General directs, that one hundred rupees, in addition to the estimated amount of the damage done to the boat, be paid to the Tindal.

The Governor General will be gratified if His Excellency the Governor in Council of Bombay should see fit to grant one step of rank to the Jemadar, Mookunjee Naike, of the 15th regiment of Bombay native infantry, who commanded on the occasion of this gallant defence made for three days and nights, by a small party of sepoys, against large numbers of Beloochees, and likewise to the havildar, the two naicks, and the six sepoys named by the jemadar, as having particularly distinguished themselves.

The Governor General requests that His Excellency the Governor of Scinde will cause the jemadar, and the several non-commissioned officers and sepoys, who composed the detachment engaged, to be informed, that their very brave conduct has been brought to his notice, and receives his especial thanks.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India,

J. THOMASON,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Govr. Genl.*

*Evidence of Jemadar Mookunjee Naike, 15th Regiment N. I., relative to the attack on his detachment, strength as below,* by a party of Beloochees, estimated at from 800 to 1,000 men, on the 19th, 20th and 21st of Feb.* 1843.

On the morning of the 19th February 1843, about 11 A. M., a party of Beloochees, consisting of about 25 horse and 50 foot, fell suddenly upon my party, when we were quietly cooking our dinners, without the slightest suspicion of any attack, or of any enemy being near us. The enemy rushed into the lines with loud shout of "Deen," "Deen," "Alli," "Alli," and at once killed Mr. Barnes, the sub-conductor, and his wife, who were in their house close to the lines. On hearing the shouts and seeing the enemy, I called out to my men as there was no possibility of "falling them in" to fire away from their houses, and that now was the time to acquit themselves like men.

The sepoys immediately obeyed my orders and killed nine of the enemy at the first discharge; two of whom were chiefs, and one of whom I shot myself. The enemy upon this retreated from both sides of the huts, having killed two of my sepoys and wounded five others. As soon as they had retreated to a short distance, I fell in the detachment and looked about for some defensible position, but seeing none, I ordered my men to take up the wounded, and with our arms and ammunition only, we marched to a large boat which was moored to the bank, about thirty paces from our huts, of which we took possession with the consent of the tindal "Buskkoo," who was on board, and rendered us every assistance. Immediately we were all on board, I cut the cable and pushed off into deep water under a very heavy fire of matchlocks. The enemy by this time amounted to at least 300, and their number was every moment increasing. In getting on board the boat I had three more of my men wounded, and but for the high sides of the boat, which sheltered us from the storm of bullets we could not possibly have escaped. After leaving the bank, we floated up the river about half a coss as the tide was rising, and anchored the boat in deep water, the Beloochees keeping a heavy fire upon us from both banks. On seeing us get on board the boat, the Beloochees seized another large Cotra which had just arrived from Cutch, and having embarked about 200 men, pushed off in pursuit of us, but the Cotra after proceeding about 100 yards, grounded; the enemy then procured a smaller boat similar to the one we were in, and pursued us in that; on seeing them coming, we weighed anchor and floated up in the Tatta direction, occasionally returning the enemy's fire which was very heavy, both from the boat and the banks. When the tide turned we cast anchor, upon which the Beloochees put out men to *tow* their boat up to us, upon which we fired upon the men who were *towing*, and thus prevented their boat approaching nearer to ours. The enemy then got out six jingals from the Cotra and tried to sink us with them, but these had no effect, as they did not know how to use them. In this manner advancing, when the tide rose and anchoring in deep water when it receded, we continued to fight incessantly *for three days and nights*. On the morning of the 22d, the enemy fled, and a banyan came on board our boat and informed us, that the English had taken possession of Hyderabad, and that the whole country had become ours. We thereupon returned to Vikkur, and on the 23d we proceeded to Annee Bunder, where we found the boat sent from Kurrachee by Lieutenant Preedy on the 17th, and which had arrived on the morning the fight commenced, and had been seized by the enemy. The tindal of the *river* boat rendered us the greatest assistance, gave us food and behaved most nobly. The whole of the detachment behaved most bravely but the following six men particularly distinguished themselves:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lixmun Sing, | 5th | Company. |
| Man Sing, | 6th | Do. |
| Lalla Ava, | 7th | Do. |
| Narain Urgee, | 7th | Do. |
| Ktojee Nargurie, | 7th | Do. |
| Ramjee Salwee, | 7th | Do. |

The jemadar reports that he had for two or three days previous to the attack, observed bodies of men coming down the river and landing at Vikkur, and that he had enquired who they were, and was informed that they had come down by order of the Ameers, to collect the grain which is collected annually on account of Government; that he had doubted the truth of this, and had brought the assembly of these men to the notice of Mr. Barnes, but he had replied, that there was no danger to be apprehended. On the morning of the attack, the jemadar had again drawn Mr. Barnes' attention to the people collecting around the village; but the conductor had again assured him, that he need not to be under any apprehension. The jemadar states, that the river boat in which he and his party fought was much injured by the enemy: the tindal should, therefore, be reimbursed for the loss sustained.

The following articles were broken, or thrown overboard by the sepoys, to make a clear deck fore and aft, in which to fight, viz.:

* 1 Jemadar, 1 Havildar, 2 Naicks, and 28 Sepoys.

| | | Rupees. |
|---|---|---|
| 12 | large beams, value, .. .. .. .. .. .. | 60 |
| 1 | helm, .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 10 |
| 1 | coir rope, .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 10 |
| 1 | mast, .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 20 |
| 1 | bowsprit, .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 15 |
| 1 | small sail, .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 15 |
| | | 130 |
| | Both sides of the boat broken, .. .. .. .. .. | 30 |
| | | 160 |
| | Hire for 5 days, .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 25 |
| | Rupees | 185 |

The above statement was made before me this day, 1st day of March 1843.

(Signed) H. W. Preedy, *Lieut. Sub-Asst. Comsy. Genl.*

Lieut.-Col. Boileau confirms the above statement, after an examination of the party.

(Signed) C. Napier, *Maj. Genl.*
(True copy,)
J. THOMASON,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Govr. Genl.*

*22d March*, 1843.

Lieutenant R. H. Sale, Adjutant of the Infantry Regiment Bundelcund Legion, has obtained leave of absence, on private affairs, from the 2d April to 2d October next.

Lieutenant C. J. Bean, of the 61st Regiment N. I., is appointed to act for Lieutenant Sale, during that Officer's absence.

Captain J. Stubbs, 2d in Command of the Joudpore Legion, has obtained leave of absence for four months, on urgent private affairs, commencing from the 15th April next.

J. THOMASON,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Gov. Genl.*

*Agra, 20th March*, 1843.

R. N. C. Hamilton, Esq., Secretary to Government N. W. P., has been nominated as a Member of the Financial Committee, at the Head Quarters of the Right Honourable the Governor General.

*21st March*, 1843.

Lieutenant the Honourable E. J. Forrester, H. M.'s 13th Regt. Light Infantry, to be Post Master at Kussowlee.

The above appointment to take effect from the date of the arrival of the Troops at that Station.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Govr. Genl. N. W. P.
R. N. C. HAMILTON, *Secy. to the Govt. N. W. P.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*13th March*, 1843.

The Governor General requests Major General Sir Charles Napier, K. C. B., will, in the name of the Government of India, present to the Scinde horse the Standard they took from the enemy in the ever memorable battle of Meeanee, in which that regiment, by its distinguished conduct, acquired for itself the honour of being hereafter permanently attached to the Bombay army.

The Governor General has given directions that other standards of the three colours of the Military Ribbon of India, inscribed with the words "Hyderabad, 1843," in the Persian, English and Hindee languages shall be prepared for the Scinde horse.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India,

J. THOMASON,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Govr. Genl.*

*13th March*, 1843.

Lieut. and Adjutant James Metcalfe, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, to be Postmaster of Saugor.

*14th March*, 1843.

Mr. F. S. Head, C. S., reported his departure from Bombay, on Furlough to Europe, on board the Steamer Victoria, on the 1st instant.

R. N. C. HAMILTON, *Secy. to the Govt. N. W. P.*

# MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Agra, 10th March*, 1843.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders by the Governor General, of the 11th January last, to Lieut. N. R. Chamberlain, of the 16th Regt. N. I. doing duty with His Lordship's Body Guard, for three months, on Medical Certificate, is extended to the 3d of May next, on the same account.

*Agra, 11th March*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to appoint Brevet Captain E. F. Smith, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as 2d in Command of the Assam Light Infantry, during the absence of Captain N. A. Parker.

*12th March*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to make the following Appointments on His Lordship's Personal Staff:

Captain R. P. Alcock, Assistant Quarter Master General, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp, during the period he may be in charge of His Lordship's Camp Equipage.

Lieutenant S. A. Abbott, of the 51st Regiment N. I., late in charge of the Commissariat duties of His Lordship's Camp, to be an Acting Aide-de-Camp.

The latter Appointment to take effect from the date of Major Broadfoot's sailing for Moulmein.

*14th March*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to appoint Captain E. F. Smith, of the 23d Regiment N. I., at present acting, to be 2d in Command of the Assam Light Infantry, vice Captain N. A. Parker, who has been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for Regimental duty.

The charge of all Public Buildings at Subathoo is vested in Lieutenant Spens, Executive Engineer, from the date of the publication of this Order at that Station.

Lieutenant Spens will receive charge from Captain O'Brien should that Officer have reached Subathoo, if not, from the individual who has been acting for Captain O'Brien.

Captain J. P. Ripley, of the 1st European Light Infantry, late in charge of the Candahar Treasure Chest, having reported that his Accounts have been made up, and despatched to the Accountant General, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for Regimental duty.

*15th March*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to appoint Major General E. H. Simpson, Colonel of the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry, to the General Staff of the Army, in succession to Major General J. Cook, who has obtained leave to proceed to Europe, on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

The appointment to have effect from the date of embarkation of Major General Cook.

The Officers and Soldiers who formed the Escort of the Gates of the Temple of Somnath, having been directed in General Orders by the Governor General, Political Department, dated the 10th instant, to return to Regimental duty, the Services of Assistant Surgeon M. A. R. Gerrard, late of the 2d Grenadiers, and Kishen Sing, Native Doctor, late of the 43d Light Infantry, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief from that date.

J. STUART, *Lt.-Col.,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept., with the Govr. Genl.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 17th March*, 1843.

No. 59 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to publish the following paras. 2 to 5 of a Military Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Government of Fort St. George, No. 33, of the 29th June 1842, and with the concurrence of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India to direct, that the arrangements hereinafter prescribed shall have effect at all the Presidencies, from the 1st January 1843.

"Para. 2.—It was fully intended that under the arrangement promulgated in General Orders of the 28th July 1840, and of subsequent dates, by which the Bengal Scale of Pay and Allowances was introduced at your Presidency, every Non-Commissioned Officer and Soldier of Her Majesty's Service stationed in India, should receive as much as, and in most cases more than, he would be entitled to receive according to Her Majesty's Warrants, if serving abroad in Crown Colonies or Settlements, as for instance in Ceylon.

"Para. 3.—The data of Computation, were

"1st.—That the Pay shall not be less in amount than if issued at a rate equivalent to the intrinsic par value of the Company's Rupee, that is, that the Soldier should receive as much fine Silver in Company's Rupees as he would be entitled to receive if paid in British Currency, viz. at the rate of 2s. $\frac{3}{4}$d. the Rupee, as shewn in the margin.*

* The British Shilling contains 80 7-10 grs. of fine Silver.
The Company's Rupee contains more than double the quantity, viz. 165 grs. being equal to 2s. $\frac{3}{4}$d.

"2nd.—That the Soldier should be stopped 5*d*. per diem for Rations of Bread, Meat, Salt, Tea, and Sugar, according to the published Scale, and that if those Rations should cost the public less than 5*d*. per diem, the difference should be paid to him.

"Para. 4.—The Orders issued by us in March 1840, were designed to accomplish these objects. And for the sake of illustration we will here show the result, as affecting the Privates of Infantry, premising that according to Her Majesty's Warrants, Soldiers serving abroad, are not entitled to "Beer Money," which is paid only to Troops serving at home.

| | According to H.M.'s Warrants deducting 5d per diem for Rations 31 days. | | | According to the Bengal Scale. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | If at a Full Batta Station 31 days. | | | If at a Half Batta Station 31 days. | | |
| | Rs. | As. | P. | Rs. | As. | P. | Rs. | As. | P. |
| Privates of Infantry of 14 years Service, .. .. .. | 11 | 6 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 7 | 5 |
| Ditto under ditto,.. | 8 | 13 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 4 |

"Para. 5.—Thus the Privates of Infantry gain additional Pay, varying from 1 R. 1 A. 3 P. to 3 Rs. 2 A. 6 P. per Mensem. *In all other Ranks of Infantry and in all Ranks of Cavalry it will be found*, in making a similar comparison, that no one sustains loss, and that most are gainers."

2. With reference to the above, the following arrangements are to have effect at the three Presidencies from the 1st January 1843.

3. The cost of the Ration of a Soldier shall be considered to comprise the actual cost to Government of the following items—Bread or Rice, Meat, Salt, Tea or Coffee, and Sugar, fuel being supplied by Government gratis.

4. In every instance where the actual cost to Government of the Ration above specified shall fall short of the authorised stoppage of 5d., or 3 Annas 4 Pie per day, the Soldier will be entitled to receive the difference from the Commissariat Department according to the following arrangement.

5. Every Executive Officer entrusted with the victualling of European Troops will, as soon as possible after the expiration of every month, in which the cost of the Soldier's Ration shall fall short of the stipulated deduction from his pay, viz. 3 Annas 4 Pie daily, furnish to the Commanding Officer of each Regiment or Detachment, a Certificate of the actual cost per man of the Rations issued during such month. In accordance with the above Certificate a bill will be presented by the Commanding Officer, or authorised Staff Officer, to the Commissariat Officer, by whom payment of the difference will be made; these bills being subject, in due course, to the audit of the Military Board.

6. When Troops are marching or in the Field, this Certificate is to be furnished by the Executive Commissariat Officer as soon after the adjustment of the Agent's Accounts as possible.

7. The Honourable the President in Council is further pleased to fix the sum of 3 Annas 4 Pie, being the equivalent of the stoppage of 5d. per day, or Co.'s Rs. 6-8-4 for any month, as the general rate of Dry Batta, to be drawn by all Classes of European Soldiers attached to Native Corps, Garrisons, or Departments, who are not entitled to receive Rations in kind from the Commissariat, including those on the non-effective list in receipt of Pay and Half Batta without reference to the Station at which they may be serving.

8. Agreeably to the rule laid down under the Orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors in Clause 8, of the G. O. G. G., dated the 8th of July 1840, the revised scale of Dry Batta now fixed is to be deemed prospective only, and is not to affect those now in receipt of a higher scale; but, as the revised scale does not include Compensation for Spirit Rations, to which the Soldier is entitled, he will receive with it, the higher rate of pay in which that Compensation is included, authorized in the G. O. above quoted.

9. The Dry Batta to Individuals who are not entitled to receive Rations in kind from the Commissariat Department will continue, as heretofore, to be drawn from the Pay Department.

No. 60 of 1843.—In publishing for general information the subjoined Extract, para. 11 of a Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Government at Fort St. George, No. 33, dated the 29th of June 1842, the Honourable the President in Council, with the concurrence of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, in obedience to the Orders therein conveyed, is pleased to direct, that the additional pay for length of Service, of European Soldiers at all the Presidencies, which has hitherto been converted into Indian Currency at the Exchange of 2s. 6d. the Rupee, shall, from the 1st of January 1843, be converted and paid, as in the instance of Good Conduct Pay, at the Exchange of 2s. 0$\frac{3}{4}$d.

2. The additional Pay of a Penny per diem, formerly allowed to certain classes of European Soldiers after 10 years' Service in the Cavalry, and 7 years in the Infantry, having been discontinued in Government General Order dated the 18th May 1837, the rate of Pay for such first period of Service inserted inadvertently in the Pay Tables published in G. G. O. of the 8th July 1840, is to be expunged.

"We observe that there is a discrepancy in the Pay Tables in consequence of the additional Pay for length of Service having been originally converted into Rupees in Bengal at a higher rate of Exchange than additional Pay of the same amount in Sterling granted as 'Good Conduct Pay,' which is now converted into Rupees at 2s. $\frac{3}{4}$d. Thus the Private of Infantry whose period of Service is 14 years is entitled to 2d. a day additional Pay, but he receives only Rupees 2-1-1 per month of 31 days, as the equivalent; whilst the Soldier who is entitled to 2d. a day, as Good Conduct Pay, receives Rs. 2-8-8 per month as the equivalent. We are aware that in the *aggregate* the Soldier of 14 years' Service receives more in India than he is entitled to by the Royal Warrant, but as it is undesirable that the difference we have pointed out should be continued, we direct that the addition for Service be equalized with that for Good Conduct."

No. 61 of 1843.—Captain Charles O'Hara, of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company, from the 1st instant, on the pension of his rank.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

*4th Regiment Light Cavalry.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieutenant and Brevet Captain William Wynne Apperley to be Captain of a Troop, .... Cornet Frederick Nell Edmonstone to be Lieutenant, .... | From the 1st March 1843, in succession to Captain Charles O'Hara retired. |

*9th Regiment Light Cavalry.*

Cornet Adolphus Frederick Wylly to be Lieutenant, from the 17th February 1843, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain William Cookson killed in action.

*72d Regiment Native Infantry.*

Ensign George Edward Holmes to be Lieutenant, from the 1st February 1843, vice Lieutenant Henry James Michell cashiered by the sentence of a General Court Martial.

The undermentioned Officers of the Cavalry and Infantry are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their names;

| | |
|---|---|
| 10th Regiment Light Cavalry, Lieutenant William Bayley Mosley, .. | 4th March 1843. |
| 27th Regiment N. I., Lieutenant Walter Richard Barnes, .......... | 6th ditto. |

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieutenant Theodore Gordon, of the 65th Regt. Native Infantry, ...... | On Medical Certificate. |
| Captain William Carnegy, of the Invalid Establishment, ............ | On account of private affairs. |

Lieutenant John Samuel Knox, of the 42d Regiment Light Infantry, has leave of absence to visit Bombay, from the 25th December last to the 25th April next, and from thence to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

Quarter Master Serjeant Francis Warren, of the 49th Regiment N. I., is admitted to the benefits of the Pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Orders, dated the 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Honourable the Court of Directors, and permitted to receive his Stipend at Calcutta.

*Fort William, 24th March*, 1843.

No. 63 of 1843.—The undermentioned Officers of the Infantry are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the date expressed opposite to their names:

| | |
|---|---|
| 30th Regt. N. I., Lieut. Wm. Hercules Ross, .. .. .. .. | 21st March 1843. |
| 18th ditto ,, Lieut. Wm. Walter Davidson, ...... | |

Surgeon Cuthbert Finch, M. D., to be a Presidency Surgeon, vice Surgeon William Cameron, appointed Apothecary to the East India Company.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough:

Ensign Chas. St. George Brownlow, of the 18th Regiment N. I., on Medical Certificate.

Lieut. Chas. James Roberts, of the 43d Regt. Light Infantry, for one year, without Pay, on urgent private affairs.

Lieutenant Wm. Hampton, of the 14th Regt. N. I., is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

Lieutenant E. S. Capel, of the 53d Regt. N. I., and Adjutant of the Calcutta Native Militia, has leave of absence, from the 24th ultimo to the 24th of December next, to remain at Simla, and to enable him to join his appointment.

Serjeant Major J. Wolfe, of the 1st Battalion of Artillery, is appointed, as a temporary arrangement, an Acting Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 12th November last.

Serjeant Chas. Cant, of the European Infantry Invalids at Chunar, is admitted to the benefits of the Pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Orders, dated the 5th February 1830, subject to the confirmation of the Honourable the Court of Directors, with permission to receive his stipend at Chunar.

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No. 64 of 1843.—The undermentioned Men of Her Majesty's Service are permitted to reside in India as Out Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, and draw their Pensions at the Stations specified opposite to their respective names, according to the 55th Article of the Pension Warrant of the 14th November 1829, pending a reference to the Horse Guards as to the amount of their Pensions:

| Regiment | Rank | Name | Station |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3d Buffs | Private | Joseph Woods, ........ | Chinsurah. |
| " | " | Constantine Kernan,.... | Berhampore. |
| " | " | Thomas Johnston, .... | Chinsurah. |
| 44th Foot | Serjeant | John Simms, ........ | Calcutta. |
| " | " | George Smith, .. .. | Ditto. |
| 49th Foot | Private | Thomas Baxley, .. .. | Ditto, |
| " | " | Thomas Bell, .. .. | Ditto. |
| " | " | Dennis Slica, .. .. | Chinsurah. |
| " | " | Benjamin Wright, ... | Calcutta. |
| 55th Foot | " | David Vaughan, .. .. | Ditto. |
| " | " | John Conway, .. .. | Madras. |
| " | " | William Ashmore, .. | Ditto. |
| " | " | James Dougherty. .. | Ditto. |
| " | " | John Carter, .. .. | Ditto. |
| " | " | John Larking, .. .. | Ditto. |
| " | " | Thomas Netting,.. .. | Ditto. |
| " | " | Samuel White, .. .. | Ditto. |
| " | " | George Wells, .. .. | Ditto. |
| " | " | Thomas Worton,.. .. | Calcutta. |

The foregoing List is substituted for that published in General Order, No. 23, dated 27th January last, which is accordingly cancelled.

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No. 65 of 1843.—The following paras. of a Military Letter, No. 4, from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, dated 1st February 1843, are published for general information:

1. We have permitted Lieutenant Robert Patton to return to his duty by the Overland route.

2. Brevet Captain Francis Edward Smith has been permitted to retire from the Service. This vacancy has effect from the 24th of August 1840.

3. Surgeon J. R. Martin was, on the 15th of June last, permitted to retire from the Service. This vacancy (which is to be considered as having been announced in our Military despatch of the 29th June 1842, No. 39,) will have effect from the 20th of May 1842, agreeably to the Regulations.

The Court's Letter No. 39, of 29th June 1842, was published in General Orders No. 203, under date the 15th August 1842.

No. 66 of 1843.—The following Lists of Rank of Cadets of Infantry, and of an Assistant Surgeon, appointed for the Bengal Presidency, are published for general information:

No. 1 of 1843.

LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BENGAL INFANTRY:

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ship by which they proceeded and in the following order, viz.

| Name | Ship and date |
|---|---|
| Robert Patrick Anderson,............ | Stag, 28th Dec. 1842. |
| William Templer Hughes, ............ | Ditto ditto. |
| John Rothwell Martley, ............ | Ditto ditto. |
| Richard Milford John Tozer, ........ | Ditto ditto. |
| Arthur Campbell Wale,............ | Ditto ditto. |
| Hugh Trevor Pollock, ............ | Ditto ditto. |
| Charles Murray,............ | Ditto ditto. |
| Thomas Cubitt, ............ | Ditto ditto. |
| Robert William Gibbs,............ | Ditto ditto. |
| Spence Darrington Turner, ............ | Ditto ditto. |
| Samuel Briggs Cookson, ............ | Ditto ditto. |
| Richard Adolphus Becher, ............ | Ditto ditto. |
| Edward Marsh Martineau, ............ | Ditto ditto. |
| Philip James Sanctuary, ............ | Ditto ditto. |

(Sd.) PHILIP MELVILL, *Secy. Mily. Dept.*

EAST INDIA HOUSE, 1st *Feb.* 1843.

(A true Copy,)

(Sd.) JAMES C. MELVILL, *Secretary.*

EAST INDIA HOUSE, *London*, 4th *Feb.* 1843.

No. 1 of 1843.

LIST OF RANK OF AN ASSISTANT SURGEON FOR BENGAL.

To rank from the date of the transmission by the Overland Mail of the paragraph announcing his Appointment, viz.

John Learmouth, M. D., (abroad,) ............ } Para. via Falmouth, 2d January.

(Sd.) PHILIP MELVILL, *Secy. Mily. Dept.*

EAST INDIA HOUSE, 1st *Feb.* 1843.

(A true Copy,)

(Sd.) JAMES C. MELVILL, *Secretary.*

EAST INDIA HOUSE, *London*, 4th *Feb.* 1843.

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No. 67 of 1843.—In order that the strength and efficiency of the Bombay Native Troops employed in Scinde may be fully maintained, the Honourable the President in Council, in concurrence with the Right Honourable the Governor General, is pleased to direct the immediate formation at that Presidency of an Infantry Depot of Recruits to the extent of 1,000 Men, at such station as may be selected by the Government of Bombay.

The Depot will be established on the same principle and under similar Provisions, as those which governed the Depots recently existent at Poonah and Mhow.

No. 68 of 1843.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Engineers and Infantry, and an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment: The Cadets are promoted to the rank of 2d Lieutenant and Ensign. Messrs. Short, Murray and Gregg, from the dates assigned to them in General Orders No. 50 of the 3d instant, the dates of the Commissions of the others to be adjusted hereafter:

| | Date of arrival at Fort William. |
|---|---|
| *Engineers.* | |
| Mr. William Drummond Alexander Robertson Short,.. .. | 24th March 1843. |
| *Infantry.* | |
| Mr. John Irvine Murray, ........ | 24th March 1843. |
| " Henry John Gregg, .......... | 25th Do. " |
| " Charles Carter, ............ | 24th Do. " |
| " James Laing, ............ | 25th Do. " |
| " Edmund Junius Hardcastle, .. | 25th Do. " |
| *Medical Department.* | |
| John Barton Harrison, M. D., .... | 24th March 1843. |

W. M. N. STURT, *Major,*
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

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GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Camp Nya Shehur, near the Booreah Ghaut of the Jumna, 3d March*, 1843.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

18*th Foot.*—Ensign John Maguire, from the 55th Foot, to be Lieut.; without purchase, vice Edwards, deceased. 1st March 1843:

*Cancels promotion of Ensign Maguire, to this vacancy.* 55*th Foot*—Ensign Henry John White Egan, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Chapronière, promotion 1st March 1843.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Kulsea, near the Booreah Ghaut of the Jumna, 4th March*, 1843.

No. 17.—At a General Court Martial assembled at the Camp of the army of reserve, near Ferozepore, on the 12th day of December 1842, private Edward Crockett, No. 909, of No. 2 Company, of her Majesty's 3d Regiment of Foot (or buffs,) was arraigned on the following charge:

*Charge.*—For having at Mussooree, on the 5th day of Oct. 1842, feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought, murdered John Chappell, acting corporal of the same Regiment, by discharging at him a musket loaded with gunpowder and a metal bullet; and thereby inflicted mortal wounds on the breast and heart of the said John Chappell, whereof he then and there immediately died.

*Finding.*—The Court from the evidence before it, finds the prisoner, private Edward Crockett, No. 909, of No. 2 Company, Her Majesty's 3d Regiment of Foot (or buffs,) guilty of the crime laid to his charge.

*Sentence.*—The Court, having found the prisoner guilty as above stated, does sentence him, the prisoner, private Edward Crockett, No. 909; of No. 2 Company, Her Majesty's 3d Regiment of Foot (or buffs,) to be hanged by the neck until he be dead.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General,*
*and Commander-in-Chief; East Indies.*

*Camp, 22d December*, 1842.

I concur,
(Signed) ELLENBOROUGH.

The Honourable the President and members of the Council of India in Council, concur in the confirmation of his excellency the Commander-in-Chief, of the sentence of death passed on private Edward Crockett, No. 909 of No. 2 Company, Her Majesty's 3d regiment of Foot (or buffs.)

(Signed) W. W. BIRD.
WM. CASEMENT.
H. T. PRINSEP.

*Fort William, 20th January*, 1843.

1. The sentence pronounced by the Court, and duly confirmed, is to be carried into effect, according to instructions which will be conveyed to the General officer commanding the Cawnpore division.

2. This order to be read at the head of every regiment, and afterwards at the head of every troop, Company, and detachment of troops, of Royal service in India.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
H. G. SMITH, *Major Genl.*
*Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.*

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*Head Quarters, Camp Nya Shuhur, 3d March*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The orders issued on the 9th ultimo, by Brigadier F. Young, commanding the Bundlecund field force, making the following arrangements:

1. Directing Assistant Surgeon W. K. McL. Rose, of the 11th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the staff, commissioned and non-commissioned, of the Brigade, vice Assistant surgeon J. Barber of the 40th native infantry, proceeding with his regiment to Saugor.

The Presidency division order, issued on the 20th January last, with the sanction of the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Fort William, directing all reports of the division to be made to Major General J. Considine, K. H., of Her Majesty's 50th regiment of Foot, and commanding the troops in the garrison of Fort William, from the date of the departure of Major General M. Boyd, on furlough to Europe, is confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.

Lieut. and Adjutant John Sullivan, of Her Majesty's 3d regiment of Light dragoons, is appointed to do duty at the Landour depot, during the ensuing season.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

4th troop 3d Brigade Horse Artillery.—1st Lieutenant E. Kaye, from 10th April to 10th Oct., to visit Calcutta and Cherra Poonjee, on private affairs.

4th Regt. L. C.—Capt. C. O'Hara, from 2d March to 2d April, to visit Delhi, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.

7th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Major R. T. Phillips, from 15th May to 15th November, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs; Captain C. Ekins, from 5th April to 5th October, and Lieutenant C. W. Radcliffe from 5th April to 5th October, to visit Simlah on private affairs.

51st Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain J. T. Somerville, from 15th February to 15th August, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Kurnaul station order of the 18th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon J. H. Rothney to afford medical aid to the 63d regiment of Native Infantry, in the room of Surgeon J. Smyth, M. D., proceeding on leave, on medical certificate.

The regimental order issued on the 17th ultimo, by Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Wheeler, C. B., appointing Lieutenant F. T. Paterson to act as Adjutant to the left wing of the 48th native infantry, during its separation from regimental Head Quarters.

The Kurnaul station order dated the 19th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon D. McRae, of the 3d troop 1st Brigade of Horse Artillery, to the medical charge of the 2d battalion of artillery, vice Surgeon W. L. McGregor, M. D., and Assistant Surgeon W. E. Pollard to the medical charge of the depot of the 1st European light infantry, under orders of march to Mobarackpore.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Presidency division order of the 11th of January last, directing Ensign J. M. Ritchie, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 1st regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore.

The Berhampore station order of the 9th ultimo, directing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. H. Lomer, Adjutant of the 21st regiment of native infantry, and station staff officer at Berhampore, to receive charge, as a temporary measure, of the depot of Her Majesty's 55th Regt., with all documents appertaining to it, from Captain D. Young, of H. M's. 26th Foot, proceeding to Chinsurah.

The Presidency division order of the 17th ultimo, directing the undermentioned Ensigns, recently admitted to the service, to join and do duty with the corps specified opposite to their names:

Ensign C. Reay, 25th regiment of native infantry at Dinapore, and R. B. Taylor, 31st Regt. N. I. at Cawnpore.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

10th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieut.-Colonel J. Oliver, from 20th March to 20th Nov., to visit Simlah, on medical certificate.

17th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign F. D. Boulton, from 20th February to 20th March, to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

38th Regiment Light Infantry.—Captain G. Turner, from 8th February to 1st November, to visit Simlah and Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Kulsea, 4th March*, 1843.

The Meerut station order dated the 6th ultimo, directing all reports of the station to be made to Col. G. P. Wymer, C. B., of the 38th Light infantry, is confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Benares division order of the 14th ultimo, directing cornets G. D. Pakenham and E. A. M. MacGregor, doing duty with the 6th regiment of Light cavalry, to await the arrival at Sultanpore of the cavalry depot, and ultimately to join and do duty with the 5th Light Cavalry.

The Meerut station order of the 17th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon G. J. Berwick, M. D., of the 38th light infantry, to receive medical charge of the 3d infantry levy from Assistant Surgeon W. W. Wells, proceeding to join the 74th regiment of native infantry, to which he stands posted.

The regimental order issued on the 1st of January last, by Lieut.-Col. R. Delamain, appointing Lieut. J. MacDonald to act as Adjutant to the 66th native infantry, vice Chowne.

Major H. W. Farrington, of the invalid establishment, is with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside at Simlah, and draw his pay from the Sirhind division pay office.

Surgeon W. E. Carte, A. B. of the invalid establishment, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside at Simlah, and draw his pay from the Sirhind division pay office.

1st Lieut. J. S. Alexander, of the corps of Engineers, is, under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General, placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer, north western provinces.

The order issued by Captain J. Fisher, commanding at Deyrah Dhoon, under date the 20th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon H. A. Bruce, M. D., of the Sirmoor Local battalion, to the medical charge of the jail hospital and civil station, with effect from the 4th idem.

The Meerut division order of the 27th ultimo, directing hospital Steward M. J. McLaughlin, recently returned from Affghanistan, to do duty with the 2d European regiment, vice hospital Steward J. Hennessy, who has been appointed to the garrison of Chunar.

The following officers are directed to proceed forthwith and join the Head Quarters of the regiments to which they belong at Ferozepore:

Major G. A. Smith, 9th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Dickinson, 55th regiment of native infantry.

Brevet Captain J. Ewart, 55th regiment of native infantry, acting Deputy Judge Advocate General.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following removals and postings of Superintending Surgeons:

Superintending Surgeon George King, (on leave) from the Cawnpore to the Dinapore division.

Superintending Surgeon Charles Renny, from the Barrackpore circle to the Cawnpore division.

Officiating Superintending Surgeon J. R. Clapperton, from the Cawnpore division to the Barrackpore circle.

Officiating Superintending Surgeon W. Darby, new promotion, to the Saugor division.

Captain J. Drummond, 2d in command of the Kemaoon local battalion, and Lieutenant H. V. Stephen, Assistant revenue surveyor, now serving with the 19th regiment of native infantry, are permitted to return to their respective appointments.

Serjeant Thomas Marshall Ducker, and corporal Robert Fulton, of the 1st battalion of artillery, are transferred to the Town Major's list, for the purpose of filling vacancies

in the non-commissioned staff of the garrison of Fort William. Corporal Fulton is promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

Quarter Master Sergeant Thomas Williams, of the 3d regiment of light cavalry, is appointed to act as Sergeant Major to the corps, vice Carr transferred to the Governor General's body guard, and during the period Sergeant Major George Thornton may be employed in the ordnance Commissariat Department.

Sergeant Thomas Murphy, late attached to the artillery of Shah Shooja's force, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed to act as quarter master Sergeant to the 3d regiment of light cavalry, vice Williams.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

4th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Cornet R. B. Macleod, from 20th March to 20th September, to visit Simlah, on private affairs.

7th Regiment L. C.—Cornet D. Bayley, from 1st April to 1st October, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, and appear before the examiners of the College of Fort William.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain J. Griffin, from 1st May to 1st November, to visit Mussoorie, on private affairs.

26th Regt. L. I.—Lieutenant A. J. Vanrenen, from 1st March to 1st June, to visit Kurnaul, on private affairs.

40th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain R. Chitty, from 23th February to 20th August, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Chilkanah, 6th March*, 1843.

1st Lieutenant W. P. Waddy, of the 5th Company 2d Battalion of Artillery, is appointed to do duty with No. 1 Light field battery, and directed to proceed forthwith to Ferozepore.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

54th Regiment Light Infantry—Lieutenant A. H. Ross from 20th April to 20th October, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah on private affairs.

46th Regiment native infantry.—Captain J. Bunce, from 16th February to 31st March, to remain at Agra, on private affairs.

54th Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant J. W. Carter, from 1st April to 30th September, to visit Meerut and the hills, on private affairs.

63d Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant S. Toulmin, from 18th March to 15th November, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Dum-Dum station order dated the 13th ultimo, directing all reports of the station to be made to major-general R. Bartley, of her majesty's 49th regiment of foot.

The Meerut station order of the 17th ultimo, directing the commissariat to entertain two hackeries of four bullocks each, *for the conveyance to Ghurmucktesir ghat of the sick of* the 22d regiment *of* native infantry, in progress to Benares.

The Meerut station order of the 23d ultimo, directing lieutenant and brevet captain C. R. Gwatkin, sub-assistant commissary general, to receive charge of the sudder bazar and abkaree department at that station, from lieutenant *J. D.* McPherson, of the 2d regiment of native infantry.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

3d Regiment light cavalry.—Lieutenant A. S. Galloway, from 15th March to 15th *November, to* visit Simla, on medical certificate.

*10th Regiment* native *infantry.—Lieutenant P. G.* Cornish, from 15th February to 8th March, in extension, to remain at the presidency.

61st Regiment native infantry.—Lieutenant F. Drake, from 15th March to 15th August, to proceed to the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

2d European regiment.—Lieutenant J. Liptrott, 2d in command, 3d irregular cavalry, from 5th April to 5th October, to visit Kemaoon and Mussoorie, on private affairs.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Boorcah, 7th March*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Meerut division order of the 22d ultimo, nominating lieutenant W. C. Alexander, of the 10th regiment of light cavalry, to the charge of remounts proceeding from Hauper to Cawnpore, vice Mosley relieved from that duty.

The Dinapore station order of the 21st ultimo, appointing assistant surgeon J. H. Freeman, of the 65th regiment of native infantry, to the medical charge of the 2d company 5th battalion of artillery.

The Dinapore division order of the 21st ultimo, directing Udhin Persaud, native doctor, doing duty in the hospital of the 32d regiment of native infantry, to proceed forthwith to Mozufferpore, and to do duty there, during the illness of the native doctor attached to that station.

The leave of absence, for one month, to visit Delhi, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service, granted to captain C. O'Hara, of the 4th regiment of light cavalry, in general orders of the 3d instant is cancelled at his request.

Captain F. P. Turner, late of the 61st regiment of native infantry, and now on the retired list, is, with the sanction of government, permitted to reside at Deyrah Dhoon, and draw his stipend from the Meerut pay office.

Lieutenant and brevet captain W. Jervis, of the 42d regiment light infantry, is directed to do duty at the convalescent depot, Landour, during the present season.

The leave of absence granted to him in general orders of the 17th ultimo, is cancelled from the 1st of April next.

Surgeon A. C. Duncan, M. D., is removed from the 2d battalion of artillery, and re-posted to the 62d regiment of native infantry.

Assistant surgeon A. Keir, M. D., of the 24th regiment of native infantry, (in progress from Bombay) is directed to do duty, until further orders, under the superintending surgeon of the Neemuch circle.

Acting steward Charles Hayes, at present attached to the Hospital of the 2d European Regiment, is directed to act as Apothecary with the 4th Battalion of Artillery at Cawnpore, in the room of apothecary H. Watson, doing duty under the orders of the Civil Surgeon at Agra.

Hospital steward Malachy J. McLaughlin, doing duty in the Hospital of the 2d European Regiment, is appointed to that Corps, vice Hayes.

Sergeant Major Henry Fox, of the late volunteer Regiment, is remanded to the artillery, in the rank he held previous to his transfer to the Town Major's list, and directed to join the Head Quarters of the Regiment at Dum-Dum.

James Mariot, trumpeter, of the 4th Regiment of Light Cavalry, is appointed to the situation of Trumpet Major in that corps.

Brevet Major John T. Lane, acting commissary of ordnance, is removed from the 2d Company 6th Battalion, and posted to the 2d Troop 3d Brigade of Horse Artillery, vice McMorine deceased.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Chickerowlee, 8th March*, 1843.
—The following orders are confirmed:

The Benares artillery division order of the 1st ultimo, appointing 2d lieutenant H. Tombs, of the 6th company 5th battalion, to continue to act as adjutant, and staff sergeant W. O'Farrell, of the 1st company 5th battalion, as sergeant major and quarter master sergeant to the artillery division, until the arrival of the head quarters of the 5th battalion of artillery from Nusseerabad.

The Dum-Dum station order of the 14th ultimo, appointing captain W. P. K. Browne, of her majesty's 49th regiment of foot, to act as station staff.

The detachment orders issued on the 19th ultimo, by lieutenant-colonel D. Urquhart, assuming command of a detachment consisting of her majesty's 39th foot and the Kelat-i-Ghilzie regiment, proceeding to Agra, and appointing lieutenant and adjutant W. Munro, of the former corps, staff officer to the detachment.

His excellency the commander-in-chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

*9th Regiment of Light Cavalry.*—Lieutenant H. G. C. Plowden to be adjutant, from the 18th ultimo, vice Cookson killed in action.

*14th Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant and brevet captain F. Mackeson, (brevet major) C. B., to be interpreter and quarter master, vice Rickards appointed a deputy judge advocate general.

*17th Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant John Cooper Fitzmaurice to be interpreter and quarter master, vice Budd deceased.

*46th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant F. H. Thomas to be adjutant, vice Hasell placed under the orders of Major Sleeman.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Camp approaching Simla, 10th March*, 1843.

No. 18—1. The commander-in-chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to confirmation by her majesty:

*10th Foot.*—Ensign William Porter, from the 49th foot, to be ensign. 7th March 1843.

2. Captain J. D. Young, 29th regiment, is directed to proceed to Berhampore, by water, and assume command of the depot of the 55th regiment, at that station.

3. Lieutenant and adjutant Sullivan, 3d light dragoons, has been appointed to do duty at the Landour depot during the ensuing season.

4. With reference to the General Order of the 17th November, 1840, Captain Carew, paymaster H. M. 13th light infantry, has leave of absence from the 24th November, 1840, to the 1st October, 1841, to proceed from Cabool to Calcutta, to appear before a board of medical officers; and the leave of absence granted him in the General Order of the 12th February, 1841, is cancelled.

5. The following orders are confirmed:

By His Excellency Lieut. General Sir T. McMahon, bart. K. C. B.:

Granting leave of absence to the following officers:

*22d Foot.*—Lieutenant Maycock, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation, at the recommendation of boards of medical officers.

*40th Foot.*—Captain Neil, to England, for 2 years, ditto ditto.

By Major General Cartwright, commanding the presidency division, dated the 21st, 24th, and 25th ultimo, granting leave of absence to the following officers:

*55th Foot.*—Lieutenant Snowe, to England, for 18 months, from the date of embarkation at the recommendation of boards of medical officers.

*18th Foot.*—Lieutenant Pattison, to Ceylon, for 6 months, ditto ditto.

Staff Surgeon French (late of the 49th Foot), to England, ditto ditto.

*Dated 24th February*, 1843.—With the sanction of the Honourable the Deputy Governor, directing private Samuel Mitchell, 26th cameronians, at present undergoing imprisonment in Fort William, by sentence of a General Court Martial, to be left under charge of the Major of Brigade H. M. forces, on the embarkation of the Regiment for England.

By Captain Van Straubenzee, 29th Foot, commanding detachments, dated the 19th ultimo, directing the detachment of the 3d buffs, to return from Futtehpore to Allahabad.

6. Leave of absence—

*3d Light Dragoons.*—Lieutenant Wood, to Landour, from the 15th March to the 20th November 1843, on medical certificate.

3d *Light Dragoons.*—Cornet Travers, to Landour, ditto ditto.

*9th Lancers.*—Captain Ross, to Subathoo, from the 10th March to the 10th June 1843.

*3d Buffs.*—Captain Desborough, to remain at Delhi from the 8th February to the 8th April 1843, on medical certificate.

*26th Cameronians.*—Captain Young, to remain at Calcutta, for 3 months, after the embarkation of the Regiment for England.

*31st Foot.*—Captain Willes, to Landour, for 6 months from the 20th April 1843.

*49th Foot.*—Captain Grant, to precede the Regiment to England.

*62d Foot.*—Captain Graves, prolonged for one month from the 1st March 1843, to remain at Calcutta, on medical certificate.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

H. G. SMITH, *Maj. Genl.*
*Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—March 16. At Dacca, Charles Betcher, Esq to Henrietta Jane, second daughter of the Rev. E. M. Clark Donegal, Ireland.—18. At Calcutta, Mr. Augustine Ballands, to Catherine, widow of the late Robert Boyce Harris.—21. At Allahabad, Lieut. E. F. Fanshawe, 18th Regt. N. I. to Maria Catherine Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel Hugh Wrottesley, of the Bengal Infantry.—23. At Futtyghur, Major Augustus Abbott, C. B., Bengal Artillery, Hon. A. D. C. to the Right Honourable the Governor General, to Sophia Frances, third daughter of the late Captain John Garstin, H. M's. 88th Regt. —25. At Calcutta, Samuel Smith, Esq. Merchant, Calcutta, to Louisa, relict of the late Lieut. J. W. Colls Chalmers, 43d Regt. N. I. and youngest daughter of the late Major Wm. McQuhae, Bengal Horse Artillery.—At Barrackpore, Lieut. Monsey Staples, Arrakan Local Battalion, to Augusta Sultana, daughter of the late Colonel W. C. Faithfull, Bengal Army.—At Calcutta, at St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. Mr. Moré, Fanshawe F. Decruse, Esq. Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Bengal Medical Service, to Miss Cordelia, youngest daughter of the late John Merenda, Esq.

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BIRTHS.—March 12. At Titalya, the wife of Mr. P. Montgomery, of a son.—14. At Cherrapoonjee, the lady of Dr. Davenport, Sylhet Light Infantry, of a daughter.—18. At Allahabad, the lady of M. C. Ommanney, Esq. C. S. of a daughter.—19. At Benares, the lady of Lieut. Salmon, of a daughter.—At Bareilly, the lady of Captain Glasfurd, Engineers, of a son.—23. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Eade, of a daughter.—25. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. J. Twentyman, of a daughter.—27. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Groset, of a son.—28. At Calcutta, Mrs. Falkiner, of a daughter.—At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Shelverton, of a son.—At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Jenkins, of a daughter.

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DEATHS.—Feb. 17. Killed in action, near Hydrabad, whilst charging with the Regiment, Brevet Captain William Cookson, Adjutant 9th Regt. Bengal L. C., eldest son of the late Major General George Cookson, of the Royal Artillery.—March 11. At Calcutta, Mrs. Sarah Anne Baine, aged 45 years.—12. At Titalya, the wife of Mr. P. Montgomery, post master, aged 33 years and 6 months.—13. At Mazagon, Mr. Edward Smart, Senior.—14. At Benares, Isabella, the beloved wife of G. W. G. Bristow, Esq. Lieut. and Adjutant of the 71st Regt. N. I.—16. At Calcutta, Margaret, the beloved wife of Mr. James Anderson, aged 33 years.—24. At Dacca, Mrs. Sophia Peter Valentine Pereira, youngest daughter of the late Peter Thomas Minoes, Esq. aged 19 years.—25. At Calcutta, Mr. Peter Marques, aged 76 years.—28. At Calcutta, Joakim Parsick, the youngest son of Mr. Charles Martin, aged 6 years, 10 months and 14 days.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

March 26. The English Brig *Thomas Snook*, J. N. Stacy, from the Mauritius 1st February.

—— 27. The French Barque *Mithridate*, L. Siegler, from Bourbon 19th January.—H. M. S. Brig *Syren*, Capt. W. Smith, from Moulmein 13th March.

—— 28. The English Barque *Constellation*, J. Service, from Glasgow 22d October.

—— 30 The French Ship *Globe*, M. Soubrey, from Bourbon 7th February.

April 1. The English Ship *Alexandrina*, T. Chisman, from Liverpool 3d November.—The English Ship *Adam Lodge*, R. Joy, from Liverpool 2d November.—The English Ship *Justina*, W. Loader, from London 6th November.—The English Barque *Paragon*, T. W. Plank, from Jaffna 28th March.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Mithridate.*—B. Dor, Esq.

*Per Syren.*—Lieut. Dobbie, 44th Regt.

*Per Alexandrina.*—S. Humphreys, Stationary; W. Zeeman, Missionary; Messrs. G. Nazer, J. Voss, and Frederick Zeeman; Mesdames Amelia Henning and Amelia Brauer.

*Per Justina.*—Robert Forbes, Charles Reynolds, William Clerihim, and T. Merrick, Esqrs.

*Per Adam Lodge.*—James Price, W. Stanford, and E. Johnston, Esqrs.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Worcester for London.*—Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Waugh, Lieut. and Mrs. Bristow, Mr. and Mrs. Walters, Dr. Ronald, Lieut. Gordon, three children, two women servants, and four steerage passengers. *For the Cape.*—G. A. Bushby, Esq. Civil Service, Mr. Binny, and Mr. Smoult, and three man servants.

*Per Pekin for London.*—Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Gardner, Miss Jeremie, Mrs. Bellew and family, Mrs. Cooke, and family, Mr. and Mrs. Stubbins and family, Captain Carnegy, 58th Regt. N. I., Lieut. Shearman, H. M.'s 62d Regt., Mr. C. St. F. Browallow, 15th Regt. N. I. and Mr. M. Black.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | SELL.] | | | [BUY. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Transfer 5 per Cent. Paper, .... | Prem. | 10 | 0 | a | 11 | 0 |
| Stock Paper { Transfer Loan of 1835-36 interest payable in Eng. } | ,, | 10 | 0 | a | 11 | 8 |
| Bombay 5 per cent. ............. | ,, | 1 | 0 | a | 1 | 8 |
| Second 5 do. ............. | ,, | 0 | 12 | a | 1 | 4 |
| Old Sicca Rs. 4 per cent Loan Note. | Disct. | 8 | 0 | a | 9 | 0 |
| New ,, 4 do......... | ,, | 7 | 0 | a | 7 | 8 |
| New Company's 5 per cent. .... | Prem. | 3 | 0 | a | 3 | 8 |

BANK SHARES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Bank .. | (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) | Prem. | 2750 | a | 2800 |
| Union Bank .. | (Co.'s Rs. 1,000) | ,, | 15 | a | 20 |
| Agra Bank* .. | (Co.'s Rs. 500) | ,, | 175 | a | 180 |

* *Exclusive of interest from the 1st January, 1843, at the rate of last declared dividend as per Clause 24, of the Deed of Partnership.*

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### FOR SALE,
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The Union Bank and the Magistrate.—Mr. P. O'Hanlon has followed up his attack on Mr. Gordon, the Secretary of the Union Bank, by another letter, which has just appeared in the papers. The two points on which the attack rests, are the loss sustained by Mr. O'Hanlon's son of Rs. 4431-8-11 by the failure of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. ten years ago, and the mismanagement of the affairs of the Bank. Some allowance must be made for the warmth of his paternal feelings, but still the charge of breach of trust brought against the only member of the defunct firm now in India, in reference to this transaction, appears to be entirely groundless. Capt. Fagan, it is said, sold a house for Capt. O'Hanlon and remitted the proceeds to Mackintosh and Co. to be held on his account. The Agents carried it to his credit, and soon after failed. If it had been proved that Captain Fagan had directed this sum to be invested in public securities, or that Capt. O'Hanlon had made any such communication to the firm, the transaction would have assumed a serious aspect; but it appears to have been a simple matter of account. The sum ought not to have remained a day in the house without being entered in the books to the credit of some account. Mr. O'Hanlon says, that when "perfectly aware of their impending bankruptcy, they got possession of so much of his property and converted it to their own use." Yet in another part of the letter Mr. O'Hanlon says, that it was *remitted* to them from Nusseerabad, without their asking for it, and that they were told to hold it on account of his son. They obeyed their instructions. The son did not call for it before the bankruptcy, and he suffered in common with the rest of the creditors from not having got his money out in time,—yet ten years after, Mr. O'Hanlon writes peremptorily to Mr. Gordon, will you pay, or will you not. He says at the close of his letter that a competent legal authority will decide whether this 'conversion and appropriation' were just. If he intends by this to say that the question is to be brought into Court, it appears inconsistent with the rules of equity to publish an exparte statement calculated, though not intended, to bias the minds of the Judges.

But the more important part of the Magistrate's letter refers to the management of the Union Bank, from which he is very anxious to expel the Secretary. The absence of all caution in the dealings of the Bank with Gilmore and Co. is generally acknowledged and as generally lamented. The Bank has suffered severely for its loose way of doing business. Yet it is some little palliation of that carelessness that till the failure of that firm it had never suffered from the confidence which was reposed in the integrity and honour of the merchants it assisted. Both banks were formerly managed with too little mistrust. Both of them forgot that a bank is but a large pawnbroking establishment and ought to regulate its accommodation on the same sure and safe principles which guide the pawnbroker. The Bank of Bengal got out of the scrape first; mainly, we believe, because of the admixture of Government Directors in its Committee. The Union Bank Direction was composed entirely of those who wished to borrow, and a reform of the system became more difficult, Mr. Gordon's predecessor stated that if he were to urge on his masters to refuse advances on that which was in fact no security at all, it would give mutual offence—if he had said mortal offence, he would have been nearer the mark. The blame of the losses rests more with the Directors than with the Secretary, and more with the Proprietors than the Directors; for it was a well-known fact that the funds of the Bank were shared among a few houses, to such an extent and upon such security, as no individual proprietor, would have sanctioned if he had enjoyed the disposal of his own money. It was known that this pernicious system of credit must continue unchecked as long as the Directors were chosen from what may be called the House List; yet, year after year, did the proprietors run the same round of election, without ever attempting to get out of the circle.

Mr. Gordon may be fonder of speculation than Mr. O'Hanlon; or than is altogether safe, at the present, perhaps even at any time. But the real question is whether the present position of the Bank has arisen from the speculative turn of the Secretary; and there is nothing in the disclosures which have been made to support such an idea. On the contrary, it appears that the embarrassments of the Bank have grown out of the advances which have been made to merchants and cultivators upon the pledge of indigo factories, sugar mills, and the like. They have arisen from its having locked up its capital, for the most part, in those agricultural speculations which swept the old houses into the gulph of bankruptcy, notwithstanding the larger share of profit which they reserved to themselves. Has this devotion of capital arisen from the preponderance of Mr. Gordon's influence, or that of the Directors in the management of the Bank? It is generally understood that the Secretary has been overruled by his masters, not the Directors by the Secretary; and we think there is little reason to doubt that if Mr. Gordon had not been Secretary, and had not in some measure succeeded in stemming this tide of indiscreet accommodation, the affairs of the Bank might ere this have passed into the hands of Assignees. Mr. O'Hanlon says, "Two years ago I denounced to a general meeting of proprietors the appropriation of forty lakhs of our capital by a few cultivators and traders. This was unavailing to induce caution or reserve. The sum advanced in this way has been nearly doubled." And with whom does the blame rest, but with those proprietors, who, notwithstanding Mr. O'Hanlon's denunciation continued listlessly to permit the capital to ooze out till it was entirely absorbed by a few cultivators and traders? We cannot see the fairness of selecting the Secretary for the scape goat on such an occasion, or making him answerable for a state of things which has arisen from the necessities of the Directors, and the indolence of the Proprietors. Even now the Proprietors have not the *courage* to demand the names of the "few cultivators and traders,"—seven or eight,—in whom the capital of this Bank is now vested.

Mr. O'Hanlon seems to think that to expel Mr. Gordon from the Secretaryship would be the salvation of the Bank. We doubt whether his removal would improve its prospects. The facetious Abbé asked the *sansculloterie* of Paris during the French Revolution, whether his being hung up at the lantern-post, would enable them to see any better. And we may ask with equal confidence whether the ejection of Mr. Gordon would impose any cheque on the dangerous system into which the Bank has fallen. We believe it is owing in a great measure to Mr. Gordon's influence that matters are no worse. They may not go right under a successor. By whom is that successor to be chosen? By the same majority of proprietors who have perpetuated the election of Directors in certain firms to which Mr. O'Hanlon, not without justice, attributes much of its present embarrassments. Will a successor thus chosen be less under the influence of the Directory; less disposed to yield to their wishes in disposing of the funds of the Bank, to suit the convenience of a section of the mercantile community? It is not in the nature of things that it should be so. Mr. Gordon has the benefit of experience, and he is backed by the public voice; and though he has received every provocation to retire, we hope he will continue at his post till he has relieved the Bank from its perilous connections, and restored its credit.

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The Ningpo Bell.—We publish below an explanation which Capt. Warden has sent to a contemporary relative to the Bell, which he presented to the Bishop for the Cathedral, from among the spoils of Ningpo. It entirely exonerates him from all blame in having made a private appropriation of this article of plunder. It appears that the city was not given up to private plunder, as the *Englishman* supposed. The Bell came into Capt. Warden's possession, and he made it over as in duty bound to the prize Agent, who considered it of no value and returned it. After this Captain Warden's right to dispose of it according to his own wishes became undoubted. But the gallant Capt. must excuse the freedom of our observing that while we sufficiently commend his piety in thinking of the new Cathedral on such an occasion, we wish he had consulted one of the Chaplains sent with the expedition, as to the propriety of the gift. We think they would have saved him from the anomaly of presenting to God what had been rejected by men. They would have directed him to the canon of Scripture, in which he would have read, "Whatsoever hath a blemish, that shalt thou not offer, for it shall not be acceptable for you."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENGLISHMAN.

Sir,—Having but yesterday seen in your paper, the remarks of the *Friend of India*, upon my presenting a Bell to the Bishop, for the New

Cathedral of Calcutta, I beg to offer a few remarks in reply thereto, for his satisfaction.

The *Friend of India* observes, I had no right to this Bell, it being the property of the Crown, or Prize property, and ought to have been made over to the Prize Agents. In all this, the *Friend of India* is quite correct. The Bell in question, was made over to the Prize Agents, and by them *rejected*, not being of sufficient value, as it was Iron, to repay them for the expense of removing it.

Consequently, as they rejected it and would have nothing to do with it, and as I took it, I kept it, and brought it round to Calcutta, for the purpose to which I have since applied it, and I consider I had an undoubted right so to do, and I hope after this explanation, the *Friend of India* will think so too.

I am, Sir, your's obediently.

*April* 6, 1843. W. WARDEN, *Qr. m.*

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THE LANDHOLDER'S SOCIETY.—The *Hurkaru* of Saturday last says, that from the manner in which we have epitomized the proceedings of the Landholder's Society, he might be led to believe that the resuscitation of that long dormant body had caused us some uneasiness. We see no cause for uneasiness, and are not aware of having used any expression, from which such a feeling might be inferred. In common with the rest of the community we have been amused with the singularity of its present movements, and have thought it not unworthy of comment.

The Society was established with the view of affording Government the assistance of its influence and advice in the administration of the country. After having got up a remonstrance on the subject of the Resumptions, and offered some comments on the New Sale Law, it folded its arms and went to sleep. Those who are not versed in the national character may be astonished that a Society with so high and animating an object before it, should have thus continued in a state of suspended animation for so long a period as two entire years. Those again who remember the large claims which it advanced to public confidence, as the guardian of public rights and interests, will naturally be surprised that it should have failed to afford to Government any aid whatever in the construction of those various important acts which have been discussed or passed during this period, regarding the protection of moveable and immoveable property against wrongful possession in cases of succession—the collection and payment of debts due to deceased persons—the provision of measures connected with public health and convenience,—the emigration of labourers to the Mauritius—the Registration of deeds and the abolition of slavery; besides many minor arrangements which have been made for the improved administration of justice. All these measures have been discussed, with more or less eagerness, by all classes of society; the Landholder's Society alone has been silent. It is well for India that its improvement has not been dependent in the smallest degree on its exertions.

This total neglect of those public interests for the protection of which the Association was ostensibly established, is strongly contrasted with the bustling activity which marks its present movement. It appears to have arisen from its slumbers and held its first meeting at its new office on the 22d of March. In the brief space of three weeks it has made arrangements for establishing a system of Registry throughout the country; it has taken up questions connected with the Sale law—the resumption of Alluvial lands, and of lands under 50 biggahs—the remission of fees on remittances to the General Treasury; and has extended its efforts to the settlement recently concluded in the North West Provinces. These grave and important subjects have been brought forward and discussed, and memorials have been drawn up to Government with a rapidity which almost stupifies the mind. They require large observation, much experience, and deep thought, yet they appear to be disposed of at a railroad pace. The Society seems resolved to make up for lost time at all hazards; to establish the fact of its existence by the extent and variety of the subjects it overhawls, without any particular reference to the utility of its interference. In its anxiety to do something which shall keep it before the public, it has even travelled to the Western Provinces, where its members have no interests whatever at stake.

Is it unreasonable that we should entertain some doubt of the permanent utility of a body subject to such extremes of sloth and labour; that we should feel a presentiment that the present paroxysm is too violent to last, and that it will in all probability be succeeded, in the natural course of things, by another fit of somnolency, during the continuance of which the Government will be left to carry on the administration of the country from its own resources, without advice or censure from the Landholders? It must be perfectly obvious that Mr. George Thompson is the moving cause of the activity which the Society now exhibits; and there is reason to apprehend that when he is no longer here to animate it with his own spirit, it will fall back into a state of torpidity. Our opinion of the utility of such an association continues without alteration. Although it represents but one interest, that of the landholders, and its representations must therefore be received with some allowance for human infirmity, yet it comprizes many men of great local experience and knowledge, and some men of superior liberality of thought, and may therefore exert a salutary influence over measures which are designed for the welfare of the country. But to make that influence beneficial, it must be steadily and permanently exercised. The Society must not mistake the paroxysms of feverish excitement for healthful energy.

With respect to the proposal regarding the Notice of Sales which the Landholder's Society is anxious to obtain, and our remarks on which appear to the *Harkaru* to indicate that we have followed the example of that body and fallen asleep also, we offer the following explanation. Our contemporary says that the Society prays for the enactment of the *Third* Section of the original draft of the Law, and that if we had referred to the section specified we should have avoided the mistake into which we have fallen. On reference to the third section however we found that it had been enacted, and stood as Section III. of the Law. We therefore concluded that it was some other notice which the landholders desired; and we naturally suspected that it had reference to some intimation to the defaulter, which might impair the principle of the law,—which is rigid punctuality. We have now gone over the original draft and the enacted law, and find that the Section to which the Landholders apparently allude is the *Fourth*, and that the notice they require, is that specification of estates in arrear which it was originally intended to affix in the public officers and at the Cutchery of the defaulter; and which for reasons which appeared good and sufficient to Government, was omitted in the Act subsequently passed. As we may shortly expect the Landholder's memorial on the subject, we shall not attempt to anticipate its arguments. The three objects which Government proposed in the enactment of the new law, were, that the revenue should be punctually paid; that the sale of estates, with all the numberless inconveniences which the poor ryot suffers from every change of masters, should be diminished; and that estates when put up to sale should realize their full value. How far the law has answered these objects; if not, how far the suggestions of the Landholders are likely to secure their accomplishment, we shall be able to judge when the document is before us.

The *Harkaru* says, we are equally wide of the mark in saying that the Landholder's Society has resolved to memorialize the Government in favour of a permanent settlement in the North West Provinces *previously* to obtaining all the necessary information." The resolution runs thus:

"*Resolved*,—That the Secretary be directed to take the necessary measures for obtaining information respecting the settlements already made in the North Western Provinces and Cuttack, and to draw up a memorandum on the subject, to be hereafter submitted to the Committee, with a view to the preparation of a memorial in favour of the permanent settlement of those portions of the British possessions in India."

We may be mistaken in our opinion, but we understood this resolution to mean that the Landholder's Society had made up its mind to memorialize Government in favour of a permanent settlement; and that the Secretary was directed to procure information for the support of this memorial. If the resolution had stated that the information was intended to enable the Society to judge of the propriety or impropriety of praying Government that the settlement might be made perpetual, we should not have fallen into this error, if indeed we are in error. Let the *Hurkaru* assure us that the question of the perpetual settlement is yet an open one with the Landholder's Society, and we will at once retract our remarks; but in this case we must intreat that body to be a little more explicit in its phraseology. The insuperable objections we entertain to any permanent and unalterable settlement, in a country where every thing is subject to alterations, we shall be prepared to urge as soon as the Memorial is ready.

Finally, we beg to offer the Landholder's Society not only a "kindly notice" of their labours in the cause of Registration, but the tribute of our humble commendation. Only we regret that their assistance was not offered at an earlier stage of the business, and that it comes after the question has been disposed of. It will not probably be brought forward again till Lord Ellenborough has leisure from his political perplexities to master the complicated details of such a measure. We fear that it is in vain to expect that his Lordship will be able to command such leisure, during his administration. The address of the Society on this subject, however valuable, would have been more to the point if it bore fewer tokens of haste. But we rejoice to find the landholders so cordial in calling for registration. It was from them that we expected the most formidable opposition to a measure which, so far as it intended to secure exactness and diminish litigation, is so diametrically opposed to the national character. We cannot hope that after the question has been under consideration for near two years, and has been laid on the shelf, the present memorial will induce Government to open it anew, at a time when the Council labours under the disadvantage of being separated by so many hundred miles from the Govern

General. But whenever the subject comes round again, their commentaries will be found valuable, and their co-operation still more so.

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The Bengal British India Society.—At the last meeting of Native and other gentlemen, including Mr. Speede, at the Fouzdaree Balakhana, Mr. George Thompson proposed the establishment of a British India Society, upon the model, we believe of that which he had assisted in forming in England. The following are the rules of the proposed Association.

I.—That in the deliberate and solemn judgment of this Meeting, the circumstances of the British Indian Empire and the relations subsisting between that empire and the Government and people of Great Britain, impose upon every individual member of the community, the duty of doing all in his power to ameliorate the condition of the people, and to advance the general prosperity of this country.

II.—That it is the opinion of this Meeting that, in addition to individual effort, it is expedient and necessary that a Society should be formed in Calcutta, upon a basis that shall admit of the friendly co-operation of all persons anxious to promote the good of India, and the improvement, efficiency and stability of the British Government, without respect of Caste, Creed, Place of Birth, or Rank in Society.

III.—That a Society be now formed and denominated *The Bengal British India Society*; the object of which shall be, the collection and dissemination of information, relating to the actual condition of the people of British India, and the Laws, Institutions and Resources of the country; and to employ such other means of a peaceable and lawful character, as may appear calculated to secure the welfare, extend the just rights, and advance the interests of all classes of our fellow subjects.

IV.—That the Society shall adopt and recommend such measures only, as are consistent with pure loyalty to the person and government of the reigning Sovereign of the British dominions, and the due observance of the Laws and Regulations of this country; and shall discountenance every effort to subvert legal authority, or disturb the peace and well-being of society.

V.—That all persons of adult age, and not at the time receiving instruction in any public institution, contributing to the funds of the Society, and conscientiously subscribing to the above fundamental Resolutions shall be eligible to Membership.

VI.—That the following gentlemen be a Committee to prepare an Address to the public, in the spirit of the foregoing resolutions, together with a list of officers, and such Rules and Regulations as may appear to be necessary for the management of the affairs of the Society, and that they submit the same to a general meeting of Members, to be held in this place on Thursday Evening the Instant.

The object which is here proposed to the Natives of India, is worthy of all praise; and any Society which shall employ itself steadily in the collection of information relative to the actual state of the people and the laws, institutions and resources of the country, will deserve the gratitude both of the community and the Government. One great obstacle to a wise and beneficial administration in India, is our comparative ignorance of the habits and feelings of the people, and of the influence of the institutions which have been introduced by our Government; and in proportion as this ignorance continues, must we continue to legislate at hazard. Government has neglected no opportunity which presented itself of obtaining correct data of the condition of the people, or of the result of its own measures. All the information within its reach has been carefully collected, and even when it has told decidedly against the wisdom of its arrangements, has been fearlessly published to the world. The educated Natives are in a much more advantageous position for collecting and communicating this information than any other class in the community. It is in this department of labour that the can become the most valuable auxiliaries of Government; and it is to be hoped that the impulse which Mr. George Thompson has communicated, will survive his departure. These representations will be received with deference by the ruling authorities in proportion to the correctness with which they are drawn up, and the sound judgment they exhibit.

We think he might have left out of his address, the ungracious remark that "a portion at least of the public press will aid the Society." Why should not the whole press aid the Society in such an undertaking? Every symptom of improvement in Native Society was hailed with joy, and every attempt at national amelioration was warmly encouraged, without exception, by the public journals in Calcutta, till the present agitation began and the Mookerjee Baboos, and the Old Hindoos began to abuse the public authorities, and to use language which every man of right feeling felt to be unjust. The change in the sentiments of the Press was the natural and inevitable consequence of the change which had been so suddenly produced in the feelings and views of the natives. The papers which had been steadily remonstrating with Government on public abuses, and using every argument which appeared likely to secure reform, felt it a matter of duty to suspend this peaceful agitation of grievances, and to rally round a Government so ungenerously, so unjustly assailed. In the objects which the new Society proposes to itself, we are certain the co-operation of the press of India will be unanimous.

We hope the Meeting to be held on the 20th, will modify the 4th Resolution, and leave out altogether the talk about "pure loyalty to the person and government of the reigning sovereign." The loyalty of the Native community in Calcutta has never been doubted; and it would be unwise to give colour to the suspicion that any change had been wrought in its feelings or sentiments which rendered the affirmation of its loyalty necessary. When India was threatened with an invasion from across the Indus, and the Persian newspapers in Calcutta were calling on the Natives to rise and expell us, such an expression of loyalty to the British Government would have been most appropriate. But there is no political crisis now impending; peace smiles upon us; there is no agitation but at the Fouzdaree Balakhana; and surely this is not of so serious a character as to render it necessary to come forward with an assurance of loyalty to the British Crown.

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The New Saugor Appointments.—We have received a letter signed *Rufus* on the summary dismissal of the officers employed in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, which we feel it improper to publish. The writer deals in innuendos; he applies disparaging epithets to the Governor General; he imputes improper motives for the appointments which have been made. To publish the letter would do Lord Ellenborough no good; and ourselves much injury. We carry the idea of editorial responsibility a little farther than our contemporary of the *Hurkaru*, though we impeach not his judgment as to the extent of freedom which he allows his correspondents to indulge in. We have invariably endeavoured to act upon the maxim of not permitting any correspondent to make this journal the channel of personal observations which we should shrink from placing in our editorial columns. The publication of sentiments which may appear to us erroneous, we do not object to, because nothing serves more effectually to elicit truth than the free discussion of opinions; but we cannot sanction the publication of epithets of abuse when the Governor General is the subject of them, any more than we can consent to disseminate a charge against the Civilians of systematically encouraging corruption in their Native officers from interested motives. Such sentiments as these: 'May the pangs and heart burnings he has inflicted on the many, follow him'—'He has sought popularity in loudly braying out benevolent intentions;' (an expression evidently second hand, a mere imitation of the Satirist, when he says that Lord Ellenborough has imitated Sampson, not only in the matter of the Gates, but in slaying his enemies with the 'jaw bone of an ass')—'Does the Mahout expect to find all submit their necks as he would wish?' may or may not express public opinion; but we consider the publication of them objectionable, and must transfer the responsibility to others.

On one assertion in the letter, we are diametrically at issue with our correspondent. "I say and so say all around me that it is a disgusting instance of the exercise of power to push on his own friends, or his friend's friends." Never was our correspondent more entirely mistaken. Lord Ellenborough has not, we believe, in a single instance pushed on his own friends, or his friend's friends. He has, on the contrary, regarded the solicitation of his friends as any thing but a recommendation of a candidate. It is a mere act of justice to his Lordship to state that the vast patronage with which he is invested—the greatest entrusted to any subject,—has been distributed on the purest and most disinterested principles. This is the great redeeming point in the present administration. Never has any Governor General so signally disappointed his friends and even his relatives at home, as Lord Ellenborough. In his hands the patronage of India has been lost to all Ministerial purposes. He has invariably sought out merit and rewarded it. He may have been sometimes mistaken in the objects of his support; and the rewards he has bestowed have not been in keeping with the habits and aptitude of the individual; but the principle visible in all his appointments has been such as to command general admiration.

The error of the administration lies in the marked disfavour manifested towards those who distinguished themselves under Lord Auckland's administration. It is impossible to mistake his Lordship's feelings with regard to the men who served their country with zeal under his predecessor. We have sought for some palliation of these feelings in the individual character of the men, but the general proscription which has pursued them, resembles too much the proscriptions of Scylla, for its character to be mistaken. We deeply regret this prejudice; for there is nothing so fatal to the reputation of a Governor General as the display of littleness of mind. He may commit great errors and yet be safe with posterity, but mankind seldom forgive and never forget that want of generosity which stamps a mind feeble. The dismissal of the Saugor functionaries in so summary and wholesale a manner, has had the appearance of having been done in a pet, and a Governor General must be above such a feeling, if he would retain public respect. In whatever point of view we regard this sweeping ejectment, objections rise up thick against it. It is unjust to the officers who have been ejected. They had applied themselves successfully to the languages; they had passed their examinations and had been rewarded with Interpreterships and Adjutancies in their

respective corps. Browne, Doolan, Banks, Hamilton, Duncan, Herbert, Hayes, Boland had all resigned those appointments to accept of situations in the political line, and they are now dismissed without ceremony, and remanded to their regiment without staff employment. They are in a worse position than as though they had not qualified themselves for public employment; for they return to their corps to regimental duties, and regimental pay, with a slur on their characters.

They cannot all have been guilty of having caused the outbreak. If an example had been made of the most culpable, their fate might have acted as a warning to others. But the indiscriminate dismissal of the whole body, can produce no other effect than to repress the zeal and ardor of all by shewing them that there is no certain reward for distinguished exertions, and that caprice may in a moment blast the prospects of the most deserving. His Lordship, it is said, wished to remodel the Agency. But would it not have been far better to have allowed it to remain as it was, than to have adopted a measure which destroys the character of Government for calmness, wisdom and justice? After all, it is much to be doubted whether the appointment of new men, unacquainted with the language, habits and feelings of the people, to work the new plan, will not neutralize the effects of any wisdom which may have been exercised in constructing it. The employment of men who have not passed an examination, is moreover unjust to the rest of the service if it is to be regarded as an exception to the rule, and very unwise if it is to become the rule. The value of our administration in the East depends mainly upon the degree in which our functionaries acquire the language of the people. The principle of connecting proficiency in the languages with promotion in the service, cannot be too rigidly enforced; and whatever tends to impair it, must be detrimental to the character, and fatal to the utility of our Government.

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**The Lotteries.**—The State Lottery has been suspended pending a reference to the Court of Directors; and the small fry of the minor lotteries have disappeared. But we are sorry to perceive that the evil is likely to be perpetuated by private speculators. The papers of the week announce the Establishment of a *Phœnix Lottery Company*, with a Capital of One lakh of Rupees, though upon what principles we are not informed. The Third Lottery of this Company is also announced. It comprizes 3000 Tickets at 50 Rupees each; or 150,000 Rs. while the sum to be given away in prizes is stated at Rs. 144,540, leaving a clear profit to the speculators of only 5460 Rs. or about *three and a half per cent.*; the very moderation of which is calculated to create some misgivings. It seems incredible that any individuals should embark in an expensive scheme, which offered so inadequate a return. But let that pass. The example which has thus been set, is we fear too likely to become contagious in a city in which habits of gambling have been so long encouraged; and we may expect that lotteries will spring up rapidly in every direction, each vying with its rival in plausibility and attraction. Thus the evils which grew out of the great State Lottery will be perpetuated, and perhaps extended, and the cause of public morals will have gained nothing by its abolition. It is necessary to apply a legislative check to the establishment of such lotteries,—and indeed of all lotteries. As soon therefore as the sanction of the Court of Directors shall have been received to the permanent discontinuance of the Government Lottery, we hope to see the draft of an Act, forbidding their establishment by private individuals. We trust the favourable decision of the Court will be received before Mr. Bird quits the Government in October next, that he may be enabled to consummate the good work he has begun, and deliver society entirely from the evil of Lotteries.

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**Education in the North West Provinces.**—We have the pleasure of publishing a valuable *Memorandum on the Education of the Agra Presidency* drawn up at home by a gentleman in the Civil Service, who has devoted all the energies of his mind to the promotion of Education in India, and whose intimate acquaintance with the habits and feeling of the people in the North West Provinces, gives a peculiar value to his suggestions.

It is an undeniable fact that the attempt to impart the blessings of education to the districts in Upper Hindoostan through the medium of English, have not been attended with those gratifying results which are visible in and around the metropolis. The scale of attainments which the students reach before they quit the scene of instruction in the West is far inferior to that attained by the successful youths in the Hooghly and Hindoo Colleges, and the General Assembly's Institution. In the interior of the country the English Schools are in a still more languid and inefficient state. This is easily accounted for. In the metropolis of our power, and the great mart of our commerce, the feelings and the interests of Native society are closely identified with a knowledge of English. A native youth in Calcutta who has not a good English tongue and pen, is held in little or no estimation. English is become so common that the acquisition of it is easy, and ignorance of it disreputable. It is not so even at Agra and Delhi. In those cities there are not perhaps more than two hundred individuals—the military excepted—who are in the habit of using it; and every European and East Indian is acquainted with the vernacular tongue. The obstacles to the acquisition of a familiar knowledge of English are as great in those cities, as the facilities are great in Calcutta. Neither is English *necessary* to the prospects of the students. It leads to no situation worth more than a Hundred Rupees a month. Those who have devoted the period of youth to the acquisition of it, have obtained no peculiar distinction in society; and the subordinate position they occupy is rather a discouragement than a stimulus to others. Hence it becomes a matter of duty to modify the system of instruction, and to endeavour to impart useful knowledge through vernacular channels, reserving the study of English for the few who have leisure and zeal for the study of it. When a native places at our disposal that important period of life in which habits are to be formed, and information to be acquired which shall give the tone, for good or evil, to his future life, this confidence ought to be considered as creating a corresponding obligation on our part to give him the most substantial benefits in our power. To allow that period to be frittered away in a vain attempt to acquire a foreign language which he cannot sufficiently master to turn to any account, when he might, through his own tongue, acquire a stock of knowledge which would improve and elevate his mind, can scarcely be considered in any other light than a violation of trust. Now it is certain that nine-tenths of the youths who attend our English Schools in the north-west, will carry away nothing but a smattering of English, which they will forget in a twelvemonth, and which if they could retain, would stand them in no stead when they come on the theatre of life. It is certain that with suitable vernacular books, they would be able to acquire during that same period solid and important knowledge, the influence of which would continue with them through life. Our system of education should therefore be remodelled, and our attention bestowed primarily, but not exclusively, on indigenous tuition.

But Schools without constant and vigilant superintendence are never of much use. The masters and scholars must *feel* that they are subject to a system of supervision, and that neglect of duty will not pass unnoticed and unreproved, or zeal remain without encouragement. If the state of the Schools in the North West Provinces presents matter for painful remark, let us remember that the fault lies at our own door, and may be remedied. What would be the condition of the Native Courts in the interior, if they were left to themselves, as the Schools have been left;—if the control over their proceedings was equally distant, occasional and feeble? The same system of control which has rendered the Courts efficient, would render the Schools efficient also. In this country, far more than in England, faithful and periodical superintendence must be the soul of every system of education; and if we cannot thus breathe a living soul into it, the inanimate body had better be removed out of our sight.

It is physically impossible that any system of education in the North West Provinces can be adequately superintended by any functionary in Calcutta, however admirable his qualifications for the task may be. It would be deemed a mockery to place a School at Bangalore under the control of a Secretary of Public Instruction at Calcutta. Is it not equally preposterous to subject to his supervision a School as remote as that of Barelly or Saugor? If it be intended that the Schools in the North West shall exist merely to stop the mouths of those who cavil at our Government for the neglect of popular education, the present system will answer the purpose; if it be desired that they should become instrumental in elevating the national mind, a separate Educational Secretary for the Agra Presidency is indispensible. He should be encumbered with no other duties; his undistracted energies should be devoted to this single object. The expense of such an office need create no alarm. Almost every Governor General contrives to throw away on public objects which suit his own fancy, as much money as would keep half a dozen such Secretaries. The Secretary of Public Instruction for the North West should be stationed in the most central position, probably at Allahabad. The four months of winter should be devoted to circuit duties; every school should be personally visited, if possible, twice in the year, that the Secretary may be enabled to ascertain its progress; to censure inefficiency; to encourage zeal, and practically to teach the people, high and low, that Government attaches as much importance to its educational as to its legal institutions. During the rest of the year he might be usefully employed in constant correspondence with the Masters, in preparing School books, in procuring

translations, and in devising means for imparting the stimulus of motives to the Schools under him. This he will be able to effect by keeping before the various public officers the names of the most successful scholars, and labouring to secure their admission to public offices. The Schools would thus become the nurseries of the Service; the Service, the stimulant of the Schools. Such a system steadily pursued, would give a new and elevated direction to the feelings and hopes of Native society, and produce a degree of intellectual and administrative improvement of which we can now form but a faint idea.

With these Preliminary observations, we now introduce the Memorandum to the notice of our Readers. It refers to a three-fold division of Schools. The first embraces the indigenous vernacular Schools, which with a little encouragement and the aid of a few books, might be rendered efficient to a considerable degree at little expense. The second class refers to the District Schools of which many already exist. The plan proposes to enlarge the scale of instruction; to impart to the pupils through the medium of their native tongue as large a portion as possible of European morals and general information so as to fit them to become virtuous, well informed and useful members of Government; and to give an English education to those who are likely from their character and circumstances to profit by it. It is proposed to adopt in reference to these Schools the plan which has been found so successful at Bombay, of allowing no youth to apply to English before he is grounded in his own language. The third part of the system embraces the establishment of a Normal School to complete the education of youths destined for the service of the state in the four departments of Civil and Criminal Law, Medicine, Civil Engineering and Tuition. But the great point on which the efficiency of this scheme and indeed of any scheme depends, is the establishment of a separate agency in the North West Provinces, for the inspection and control of the Seminaries and Schools. And if Government could obtain the services of an individual on its own establishment who should unite with the requisite mental qualifications, an enthusiasm in the cause of national education, it would be the dictate equally of wisdom and benevolence to entrust the system to his care, and to constitute him the Minister of Public Instruction. Lord Ellenborough has the Government of Agra in his own hands. He has pledged himself to devise means for the improvement of the country. He is more independent of the Court of Directors, and more absolute than any Governor General since Lord Wellesley. He has a contempt for money when any scheme of probable utility strikes his fancy. Will he give the North West Provinces an Education Minister?

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

MEMORANDUM ON THE EDUCATION OF THE AGRA PRESIDENCY.

It appears evident that the Education of the N. W. Provinces cannot be efficiently superintended even by the ablest Authorities stationed in Calcutta. The manners, feelings, and languages of the people are quite different from those of Bengal; and the distance of the schools renders their due inspection and examination *physically impossible*. The truth of this position is confirmed by the anomalous means proposed by the Calcutta Committee of Education, and sanctioned by Government, for remedying the proved inefficiency of the present system; namely, that Mr. Thomason, member of the Allahabad Board of Revenue, should superintend the Agra and Delhi colleges; Captain Marshall, G. G.'s Agent, that at Benares; and the Masters of the larger schools overlook those of the smaller ones.

These distinguished officers will no doubt ably discharge the extra-official duties imposed upon them; but would it not be better to appoint one active and zealous Superintendent of Education, with head-quarters at Agra or Allahabad? Unfettered by a Committee, a Secretaryship to Government, or any other duties, nothing should be allowed to interfere with his educational labours. It should be his duty to make an annual circuit, and personally examine every Zillah school during the cold weather, furnishing a full report to Government immediately on his return. During the hot weather and rains, he might be usefully occupied in superintending the preparation and printing of a complete series of school-books in English, with counterpart versions in all the vernacular dialects of Hindustan; in overlooking a Central Normal College to be established at his head-quarters; and in acting as a general centre of communication and information to the translators and other friends of Education throughout the country. In these labours he should be aided by Assistants selected from the most deserving Schoolmasters.

The Schools might be divided into Three Classes.

1st. THE INDIGENOUS VERNACULAR SCHOOLS, conducted by native teachers on their own account. These might be assisted with small grants of books, maps, &c. under the general supervision of the Masters of Zillah Schools, and money premiums given by the Superintendent at the annual examinations to such as distinguished themselves by the superior proficiency and number of their pupils. An immense field of primary education would thus be brought under the influence and direction of Government at a small expense; and abundant sources open for supplying the Zillah schools with a class of boys, already, in some measure, acquainted with their own language, and the elements of European knowledge.

The course of Education at these schools would at first be limited to the arts of Reading and Writing the vernacular; Arithmetic; Weights and Measures; Book-keeping; and the elements of History, Geography, and Natural History; but the character and proficiency of both teachers and pupils might be expected rapidly to improve under a system of encouragement and vigilant inspection.

2d. ZILLAH SCHOOLS, under English Masters, assisted by Native Teachers. Into these schools no boy unable to read and write in the vernacular, should be admitted. The main object should be, to diffuse among the pupils, through the medium of their native tongue, as large a portion as possible of European morals and general information, so as to fit them to become virtuous, well-informed, and useful servants of Government, and worthy leaders of the march of improvement among their fellow countrymen.

Where, from the talents and character of any boy, and the pecuniary resources of his family, there may appear a reasonable probability of his remaining at school long enough to acquire a thorough knowledge of English, the Master should give him instruction in that language, and carry his educational course as high as possible, through that medium; but the acquisition of a mere smattering of English, as a substitute for all other useful knowledge, should be discountenanced.

It should be the aim of the Master to attract to the school as many boys as possible of the higher ranks of native society, the sons of Zumeendars, Bankers, Officers of Government, &c. &c., who would be able to remain longer at school, and, from their rank and wealth, be more likely to make good use of their knowledge after leaving it.

The Education given in these schools might comprise—

- A thorough knowledge of the Hindustanee and English languages.
- Arithmetic—Geometry—Linear Drawing—Mechanics—Mensuration, and Surveying.
- Geography—Astronomy—History.
- Natural History—Physiology—The Chemistry of daily life—and a general knowledge of the conditions of Health in the human frame.
- The Elements of Botany and Vegetable Physiology, with reference to Gardening, Planting, Agriculture, and Medicine.
- Civil Engineering.
- Political Economy.
- Regulations, Law, and Principles of Jurisprudence.
- Principles and Practice of the Art of Tuition.

Each School should have a good garden, and the boys be encouraged to work in it by the example of the Master, who would thus be enabled to impart much useful practical information, and cherish a fondness for agricultural pursuits, so necessary in a country where the Revenue is raised almost entirely from the land.

When the Master is a married man, and his wife competent, a girls' school should be established, if possible, under her superintendence.

The Schoolmasters should be formed into a regular service, with Superannuation, Widow, and Orphan Funds. This would be a bond of union and discipline; and prevent Masters rashly throwing up their employments.

3rd. A CENTRAL NORMAL COLLEGE, at Agra or Allahabad, for completing the education of the most promising youths, destined for the service of Government in the four departments of

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LAW,
TUITION,
MEDICINE,
CIVIL ENGINEERING.

A certain number of Scholarships in these four departments, the number in each department varying according to the exigencies of the service, might be offered annually by Government to be competed for by the whole of the Zillah Schools. The selection to be made by the College Council, on written answers to sets of questions framed with reference to the different departments. Idleness, or Misconduct, as shewn by the School Registers, to be a sufficient ground of Rejection; industry and good principle, as well as mere cleverness, being necessary for a Government Officer. The Masters of those Schools which turned out the greatest number of successful candidates, to be promoted and rewarded, as these examinations would form a good test of the relative state and proficiency of the different schools.

On the selection of the Students to fill the scholarships of the different departments, their education would thenceforward assume a more strictly professional shape. Examinations would be held annually; and qualified students receive Diplomas of proficiency and character, which would entitle them to vacant situations in their respective departments.

Scholarships to be limited to three years, and liable to be forfeited by idleness or misconduct.

Young men desirous of qualifying themselves for any department of Government employ, to be allowed to attend lectures at the College, and be eligible for diplomas.

The College Council to consist of the Superintendent as Visitor, the Principal, and all the Head Teachers. These might be selected from the best Schoolmasters: also a zealous and intelligent Medical Officer, with an experienced Normal Teacher, and a Civil Engineer, from Britain.

Besides lecture rooms and sleeping accommodation for two hundred scholarship students, the College should have Lithograph and Printing Presses, for the preparation of a uniform series of school books, English and Vernacular—a large

Garden and Orchard—and a Model Junior School. There should also be apartments for the Professors and Teachers, the whole forming one large Quadrangle; it being of much importance to keep the young men from the corrupting effects likely to follow from their living at large in a Native Town, at a distance from their families; and to bring them into close contact with the European teachers, not only during lecture hours, but in their hours of recreation.

As for the *expense* of such a system as I have sketched out above, this is an objection which would not be made, had we a due sense of the unspeakable importance of properly training up the rising generation, particularly that portion of it destined to fill the highest uncovenanted situations under Government. We spend without scruple crores of rupees in worse than useless wars, whilst we grudge a single lac for the moral, intellectual, and physical improvement of millions. Is this right? Is it following out the designs of the Great Ruler of the Universe? Can it be supposed that the Empire of Timoor has been given to Britain for no higher and better purpose than the enrichment of a few Europeans? Let us then act up to our magnificent Destiny! Let us devote our power and means to the real improvement of the splendid Empire entrusted to us! It is a noble, a generous object; worthy of us as men, as Britons, as Christians. With God's blessing and help, Britain shall yet leave an impress of GOOD on the mind and character of India—shall yet be blessed as a beneficent Benefactor—shall yet reap the high reward of following out her noble destiny, and discharging her duty to this magnificent dependency, then, in a far higher sense, "the brightest jewel in her crown."

"NIL DESPERANDUM."

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THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A Passenger who arrived by the *Hindoostan*, has favoured us with a few observations on the peculiarities of this route, and inconveniences and advantages which attend it. Though late in the day, we give them insertion with much pleasure, chiefly under the impression that they may be interesting to the passengers who leave Calcutta to-morrow morning before gun-fire.

The *Great Liverpool* left Falmouth on the 3d of February, carrying 70 passengers for Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. She reached Alexandria on the 20th, having been detained two days at Malta waiting for the Marseilles Mail, which had been despatched from London on the 6th. This detention has lately taken place every month. It would be well to make it a fixed arrangement to despatch the Steamer from Southampton on the 3d, instead of the first of each month. Passengers are subject to considerable annoyance in having their baggage searched and tin cases opened at the Custom House at Alexandria. This occurred especially to those who were most anxious to get their baggage passed first. The officers of the Custom House at last got tired of looking into the trunks of 70 passengers, many of whom had double the quantity of baggage allowed by the rules of the Company, and which turned out to be the cause of detention to the *Hindoostan* at Suez. The relays of horses on the canal have been advantageously changed for two tugs on the Archimedes screw principle, which conveyed us to Atfe in nine hours. The journey from thence to Cairo in the Lotus and Cairo occupied about 20 hours. The food supplied on board these steamers, as well as on the Canal, was of the most abominable kind. No doubt this defect will be remedied by the Company's Agent, Mr. Davidson, a man not more remarkable for his activity than for his imperturbable good temper. No man ever endured with better grace the endless attacks made upon him for not having accomplished things utterly impossible. So long as Messrs. Waghorn and Hill continue to have the transit of the passengers from Alexandria to Suez in their hands, the arrangements never can be satisfactory. The demand has grown beyond their resources and abilities, and it is to be hoped, that the Bombay people will not commit so egregious a piece of folly as to grant Messrs. Hill and Co. a renewal of the lease of the Houses in the Desert which expires in June. In the hands of the P. and O. Company, who have both the will and the means to improve the transit, future passengers may hope for a better system. In the mean time however let travellers remember however many the petty inconveniences are at present, four days suffice to carry them from Alexandria to Suez. The journey from Cairo to Suez in a van occupies from 20 to 26 hours. The road has been much cleared of stones, since the writer of this crossed it in 1840. In consequence of the large quantity of passengers' baggage and the freight for the *Hindoostan* to be transported across the desert, so great a delay occurred that the *Bombay* Steamer left Suez before the baggage of some of her passengers arrived. The *Hindoostan* was detained 13 hours after the departure of the Bombay Steamer and brought away with the baggage of her own passengers, all that the Bombay vessel had left behind. It has been judiciously suggested that if a Telegraphic communication were made to Cairo of the number of passengers arrived at Alexandria sufficient time would be afforded to make the necessary arrangements for a proper supply of vans and camels. The non-arrival of the *India* Steamer at Suez was a sad inconvenience to some for whom Mr. Waghorn had most inconsiderately taken their passage in her. The *Hindoostan* has proved herself to be a very fast boat. She had made the passage from Calcutta to Suez in 21 days under steam, but her accommodations and ventilation are utterly unsuited to a tropical climate. Very great pains have certainly been taken with her by her Architect, but it is impossible to give to a man at Liverpool any idea of the ventilation required when the Thermometer ranges between 80° and 100°. The Cabins are not more than 6 feet square, and with singular inconsistency the side venetians are covered with a plate of zinc perforated with holes no bigger than the head of a pin, which of course exclude the little air which the venetians would otherwise admit. Some sacrifice in the number of berths must be made, and until this is done, the *Hindoostan* will not be popular with those who have once experienced the discomfort of her cabins. In her return from Suez she made the passage to Aden in 6 days and three hours and passed on the third day from Suez the *Atalanta* which had 18 hours start of her! The expence of a single Gentleman from Calcutta to Southampton, including every charge in the desert and on the Nile, is 150£. The writer of this with his wife has spent 311£ on the route and calculates that he has saved at least 100£ in outfit and cabin furniture by adopting this route instead of that round the Cape of Good Hope.

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## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

### THURSDAY, APRIL 6.

— The *Star* informs us that the Coolies shipped to the Mauritius are procured through Duffadars, that is crimps, who receive so much a head for every one who can pass muster with the Agent and obtain a certificate. The following fraud has just been perpetrated. An abled bodied man received a certificate, and a poor emaciated creature who had never been before the Agent, was shipped in his stead, the sound coolie being kept for a second certificate and premium. The fraud was fortunately discovered and two out of three of the rogues concerned in the fraud were fined 200 Rupees. Would our contemporary obtain and publish the number of coolies as yet shipped, the names of the shipping Agents as well as of the vessels?

The *Englishman* adds to this information that the decrepit old man was decoyed by the duffadars under the pretence of obtaining employment, detained under their roof for a fortnight, and forcibly shipped off. He also states that this illegal imprisonment of the Coolies is a matter of common occurrence.

— The 19th Regiment of Native Infantry has been ordered to Scinde; and the officers of that corps who were on Staff employ have been ordered to accompany it. This is a much wiser plan than that of simply allowing the Staff employées to volunteer their services when their regiments are sent into the field. Sukker is to become the Head Quarters of the troops in Upper Scinde. There will now be available for that country one Regiment of Light Cavalry, three of Native Infantry, and two companies of Artillery with a camel battery.

— The last Bombay papers state, that a meeting had been held to decide upon the kind of Monument which was to be erected to the memory of those who fell in Affghanistan. It was numerously attended. The Bishop of Calcutta, the Metropolitan of India, delivered a very eloquent address on the occasion. It was resolved that the monument should be a Church, consecrated according to the rites of the Church of England. The Bishop is reported to have said, "Those whom we are about to commemorate, had many of them remained without Christian burial. We give it to them here, and their memories will remain guarded by a sacred edifice, surrounded by all the solemnities of Christian worship until the resurrection of the dead. If you wish to make any thing eternal, you must connect it with the Christian Religion." This Church of the Dead will become useful to the living, not only as a memento of mortality, but as the scene of divine instruction. It is to be erected at Colaba. It is in this Church that the mortal remains of Sir William Macnaghten should have been deposited. There would have been a peculiar propriety in such an arrangement. Of all the victims of Affghan perfidy, he was the most illustrious; and he was Governor Elect of Bombay.

### FRIDAY, APRIL 7.

— The *Englishman* thinks we are mistaken in supposing that Captain Warden had no right to the Ningpo Bell, because when a place is given up to plunder, the property acquired belongs to individuals. But the question is, whether Ningpo was thus given up to plunder. This circumstance has not, as far as we are aware, been mentioned in any despatch; and we are much inclined to doubt the fact.

— Some noise was made a day or two ago about a robbery committed in Messrs. Jamieson and Co's. godowns; and a hue and cry was raised against the Police. The indefatigable Deputy Superintendent determined to search the matter to the bottom. He proceeded to the spot, examined the scene of burglary, and discovered that the hole had been made by the burglarious rats, who had been attracted by some bags of rice in the godown.

— Mr. Peard, the Solicitor, has received instructions from Mr. Dickens, to protect the copy right of his works against the pirates of the Indian press, and he has served a notice on the Editors warning them of the risk they will run if they venture to reprint Martin Chuzzlewit, or any other of Boz's productions. This is most ungrateful. Boz, with all his popularity at home, owes most of his popularity in India to the support of the press. It is the Editors who have kept up the public interest in his productions by the copious extracts they have published from them. For one purchaser of his works whom they may have kept from the bookseller they have sent ten to him, to purchase works for which the extracts have created a desire. It is unwise. The journals of India will not lose a single subscriber by not publishing extracts from Boz or any other popular work, but the authors will lose many a member of the reading public of India, if the papers should adopt the plan of passive resistance and refuse to notice the works.

— The *Harkaru* states, that Government has called on Mr. O'Hanlon for an explanation of his correspondence with Mr. Gordon.

— From the papers we learn on the authority of a letter from Rangoon that the Comet has appeared in Burmah and alarmed the inhabitants, who consider it ominous of war. An Embassador from Pekin had lately arrived at the capital and a large house was being built for him.

— The *Nemesis* and *Pluto*, war steamers, left Calcutta yesterday morning for Bombay.

—It is generally understood, that Mr. Dickens, formerly a member of the Bar of Calcutta, but latterly a member of the firm of Fergusson, Brothers and Co. which is in the hands of Trustees, is coming out immediately to return to the bar. His extensive connexions in Calcutta, both in the European and Native community, combined with his legal experience, and untiring industry, hold out to him the prospect of a full bag of briefs.

### SATURDAY, APRIL 8.

— The *Star* published some disparaging observations last week on Lord Ellenborough's want of pecuniary liberality. We thought our contemporary deficient in information and rather hasty in his judgement, and this opinion is confirmed by the last *Agra Ukhbar*, which states that his Lordship had just returned from Futtehpore Sikree, where he presented 100 Rs. to the Minister of the mosque, and another hundred to the servants and old women of the place.

— The Buffs have marched into the Fort at Allahabad, a place as ill adapted for European soldiers as any in India. It is said to be the hottest place in the country, which is saying a great deal. The poor soldiers will have a miserable hot weather of it; and for any comfort they may enjoy might almost as well be in the furnace of Jelalabad.

— The business of Resumptions draws rapidly to a close. Of the two Special Commissioners in Calcutta, the office of one is to be folded up; and Mr. D'Oyly, the Commissioner, goes home. The Court is to be transferred, they say, to the Sudder Adawlut, to save house-rent.

— The last accounts from Bombay state that Ahmednugger would probably be selected as the place of residence for the fallen Ameers of Scinde. Others speak of Asserghur. Ahmednugger is open to the objection of being too near to Scinde; and is on that account as improper a place for their residence, as Loodianah was for that of Dost Mahomed.

— The *Englishman* states, that a thatcher has been caught in the act of setting fire to houses in Calcutta. There can be no doubt that the numerous conflagrations in the city have been the result of design not of accident. We are told that the Chief Magistrate is bestirring himself about carrying into effect the Law of 1837, which prohibited the building of houses with combustible materials. The law has been dormant for six years, while fires have been active enough. It is quite time to put it in force, for nearly a fourth of the town appears to have already fallen a prey to the flames since the season for fires begun.

MONDAY, APRIL 10.

— The papers announce the death of two gentlemen connected with the mercantile community in Calcutta; Mr. James Colquhoun and Mr. Thomas Hyde Gardener.

— The *Englishman* states, on the authority of a letter from Bombay, that the report of the 8th Native Infantry, the 3d Cavalry, and Leslie's Horse Artillery having been obliged to retreat to Sukkur is not confirmed; but an engagement is believed to have occurred on the 26th.

— The commercial treaty concluded between Russia and England a few days before the meeting of Parliament, is published in the last *Official Gazette*.

— A case of homicide has just occurred in Calcutta, which is traced to a love affair. Two youths of the name of Peterson and Eastman, had a dispute about a Miss Grey, which ended in the latter way-laying the former. He was severely wounded; but was slowly getting round, when he was one evening walking before his door, and was barbarously assaulted by a band of ruffians. In a few days the young man died. The undertaker perceiving marks of violence on the body, gave intimation of it to the Coroner. The body was brought into town from the suburbs, where Peterson died, and a jury empannelled; but a doubt arose whether the Coroner could legally interfere, when the casualty occurred beyond his jurisdiction. A reference was made to the Chief Justice, the result of which has not yet been published.

— We are happy to learn that the *Hindoostan* has already a *hundred and ten* berths engaged.

— The *Delhi Gazette* states on the authority of the newswriter at Lahore, that Dost Mahomed crossed the Indus on the 7th or 8th of March. The influence of Akbar Khan at Cabul is described as being on the wane. The arrival of the Dost will entirely alter the state of things at the capital.

— Great complaints have been made to the Chief Magistrate of the nuisance created by women of the town parading the streets, immodestly apparelled and exhibiting every kind of indecency. The papers state that he has issued the most positive directions against this objectionable practice. But unless a penalty is imposed on disobedience, the order must be ineffectual.

— The last accounts state, that the quantity of prize money as yet discovered at Hydrabad does not exceed 110 lakhs of Rupees, a little above a million sterling; viz. 60 lakhs in money and about 50 lakhs in jewels. The treasures hoarded up by the Ameers used to be stated at twenty millions!

TUESDAY, APRIL 11.

— The Governor General, finding the Palace at Agra too hot for him, has removed to the Government House.

— A meeting of the friends of Major Outram has been held at Bombay, when it was resolved that a sword, of the value of 300 Guineas, should be presented to him as a token of public esteem. He has taken his passage in the steamer which left Bombay on the 1st of April. He has not obtained the smallest recognition of his services by the Governor General, though the defence of the Residency was of itself worth a Proclamation.

— There has been a rumour for some two or three days past of an engagement between the Belochees and our troops. The *Englishman* gave the 26th as the date. The northern dawks had been stopped, and this, as in the case of Cabul, was considered a token of some great commotion. The *Bombay Times* received this morning, says that intelligence had just been received of an engagement on the 24th. The force at Sukkur was moving down to join Sir Charles Napier. The Belochees, are said to have marched against it, and Sir Charles to its assistance, which brought on a general engagement in which we were victorious.

— The *Star* states, that the *Enterprize* Steamer left Calcutta on the 9th, with Major Broadfoot on board, for Moulmein.

— The Deputy Governor has appointed Baboo Oomakaunta Sen to act as Commissioner in the Soonderbuns a post which has never yet been held by any one but a Covenanted Servant.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12.

— There is no Extra from Bombay with particulars of the battle fought on the 24th between Sir Charles Napier and the Belochees; but the *Englishman* has a letter from that Presidency which states that the battle was fought at Meerpore; that the enemy was completely defeated; and that a report was very prevalent that Sir Charles Napier had fallen in the engagement.

— The April Steamer left Bombay on the 2d at day light. Major Outram has gone to England in her. The Calcutta post of the 23d March was in time for the Steamer.

— An extraordinary meeting of Council has been held at Madras, the cause of which has not transpired. It is rumoured that it has reference to the decision lately passed in the Supreme Court, by which the inviolability which the inmates of the Chepauk palace have hitherto enjoyed in actions for debt, has been invaded. Another rumour is that the meeting had reference to the proposed despatch of a European Regiment to China.

— The account of the murder we noticed on Monday has been corrected in the papers of this day. It appears that the deceased was the brother of John Peterson, who was paying his addresses to Miss Grey; that Eastman his rival, attacked the two Petersons and a friend in the street, but without doing damage. They retired to the house of Grey. In an hour or two a fire broke out in the neighbourhood; they went out to assist in quenching it, when Eastman and his three Portuguese bludgeon, men, who had been lying in ambush came up, and one of them, Dacruz, dealt James Peterson his death blow. He lingered for a few days and then expired. As he died out of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the Judges have decided that the case is not within the cognizance of the Coroner. It has been transferred to the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs.

— The *Hindoostan* is advertised to start positively at 2 A. M. on the morning of Friday next.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India :—

| | | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rev. T. Phillips, ... | ... to Oct. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. J. Stubbins, .. | ... to Dec. 1843, | 13 | 4 |
| The Officers of H. M's. 50th Regt. ... ... ... | ... to Dec. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| J. Bowron, Esq. .. | ... to Dec. 1843, | 41 | 0 |
| C. Desormeaux, Esq. | ... to Feb. 1843, | 31 | 0 |
| Lieut. A. W. Hawkins, | ... to Feb. 1844, | 40 | 0 |
| Major Blair, .. .. | ... to March, 1844, | 29 | 0 |
| C. Raikes, Esq. ... | ... to Dec. 1843, | 32 | 0 |
| W. H. Elliott, Esq. | ... to Dec. 1844, | 20 | 0 |

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The Rev. W. W. Evans, as Secretary of the Benevolent Institution, begs to acknowledge the following Subscriptions.

| | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| J. C. Cadogan, Esq. ... ... ... .. ... | 10 | 0 |
| W. Bracken, Esq. ... ... ... .. .. | 10 | 0 |
| J. Lyall, Esq. .. .. ... .. .. | 25 | 0 |
| S. F. .. .. .. ... .. ... | 10 | 0 |
| J. A. F. Hawkins, Esq. ... .. .. ... | 16 | 0 |
| R. Barlow, Esq. .. .. .. .. ... | 16 | 0 |
| G. Udny, Esq. ... .. ... ... ... | 16 | 0 |
| C. Morley, Esq. .. .. .. ... ... | 16 | 0 |
| John Cowie, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. King, for Jan. ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 |
| J. Allan, Esq. .. ... ... .. ... | 10 | 0 |
| J. Hume, Esq. ... .. ... .. ... ... | 8 | 0 |
| Major De Bude, ... ... ... ... | 16 | 0 |
| W. McLeod, Esq. .. .. .. ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| John Lamb, Esq. ... .. ... ... ... | 20 | 0 |

8th April. W. W. Evans.

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

The following is a list of the Passengers per Steamer *Hindoostan*, to start on the 14th instant:

Mr. Regheline; Mrs. J. Elliott; Mrs. Webber and child; Captain Pope; James Norman (as Agent) Mr. Carberry; Captain Elder; Mr. Reeves; Major Daubeney, C. B., Lieutenants Cuddy and Daubeney, H. M. 55th Regt.; Mr. Barnes; R. P. Roy Campbell; Lieutenant Christie; Lieutenant Glinhierst, 9th Regiment; Lieutenant Walsh, 9th Regt.; Lieutenant Lister, 9th Regt.; Mr. Glass; Captain Dennis, 49th Regiment; Captain Rainey, 49th Regiment; Mrs. Sullivan; Genl. Shelton; Captain Hyde, Mrs. Hyde, 2 children and servants; Mr. Middleton; Mr. C. Roberts; Major Henderson; Mrs. and Miss Henderson, servants and child; *Colonel Harris*; *Mrs. and* Miss Burkinyoung; Mr. Burkinyoung; Dr. Gray; Capt Ware, 49th Regt.; Lieut. Col. Wild; Major Hogarth, 26th Regt.; Capt. Gray; Lieut. Cunningham; Surgeon Marshall; Miss Evans; Capt. Knyvett; Miss M. Flyter; Miss E. Flyter; Major Johnson; Capt. Gallie; Mr. Carew, 9th Regt.; Dr. Duff, 49th Regt.; Mrs. Tayler and 2 children; Lieut. Harvey, 3d Regt.; Capt. Browne, 41st Regt.; Mrs. N. Faudon; Mr. and Mrs. St. Hilaire, 2 children and servant; Dr. Colquhoun; Captain D. L. Richardson; Mr. A. Hunter; Mrs. Hunter and servants; Mr. Jas. Fergusson; Mr. V. S. Sim; *Mr. Evans*; Miss Wilsons; Capt. Drake, 29th Regt.; Dr. Dane, 29th Regt.; Lieut. Legard, 31st N. I.; Lieut. J. C. Houghton, 54th Regt.; Mr. Kettlewell; Capt. Alston; Lieut. Irving; Capt. Clarkson and child; Dr. Sawyer; Mr. Edward Smart; M. Marika; Dr Wrighton; Mr. Boyd; Mrs. Martin; Mr. Hunter and child; Lieut. Vigne; Herbert Morgan, Esq.; W. Dowdeswell, Esq.; Lieut. F. M. Owen; Lieut. P. Lindsay; Capt J. Dalrymple; Captain Hinlay; Lieut. Holland, and Sir Lawrence Peel.—*Cal. Star, April* 11.

This day is the anniversary of two actions as brilliant as any that our Military annals exhibit;—the Capture of Badajos in 1812 and the action at Jellalabad in 1842. The first, one of the most desperate assaults on record, commenced at 10 P. M. on the 6th of April, but the place was not in possession of the British Army until the morning of the 7th. The loss of the British during that night was 59 Officers and 744 men killed, 258 Officers and 2,600 men wounded. A scene of more fearful carnage or more determined courage than that exhibited at the breach of this Fortress, was probably never witnessed.

The other event which "gilds the memory" of this day is so recent as to be fresh in the minds of all. Then was seen a gallant handful of Heroes, whose courage and skill had foiled every effort of a numerous enemy flushed with success, and confident in the advantages they possessed, then were they seen, we say, the Briton and the Hindoostanee moving out from those walls, which they had so long and gallantly defended, side by side to encounter that foe, who had so cruelly and treacherously destroyed their comrades just three months before. And well was this barbarous perfidy avenged, vying with each other in the race of glory, the Sepahee and his fairer comrades rushed forward on the foe and notwithstanding the tremendous odds against them bore down all opposition. But alas the triumph was not without its drawback; one who had often before shed his blood on the plains of India now received his death-wound.

When the health of the Illustrious Garrison is drank to-night, as we know it will be all over India, let not the memory of the "fallen brave" be forgotten.—*Cal. Star, April* 7.

THE COMET.

The comet now visible is, in all likelihood, an entirely new visitor to our system; it is of very small dimensions compared to several others which have been less conspicuously observed in the heavens. The general reader must suppose it to have advanced towards us from some indefinitely remote journey into the realms of space, tracing a path similar to that exhibited in the diagram, but of infinitely greater elongation. It approached and passed around the sun—and having returned from its perihelion, encountered the moon, and thus became, so far as we can discover, a satellite revolving round the moon and earth. The statement in our last, that it had not reached its perihelion, but was deflected by the moon on its advance towards the sun, is in so far erroneous.—*Bombay Times, March* 21.

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE "GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE."

The truly interesting and important ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the "Grant Medical College" was performed on the evening of

Thursday last, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of the principal gentry, European and native, and ladies of the island, at half past five, by the Right Rev. the Metropolitan, assisted by the Right Rev. the Diocesan, and Captain Goodfellow, civil architect. There were present on the occasion the Hon. Sir George Arthur, Governor; H. E. Sir Thos. McMahon, the Hon. Mr. Anderson; the Hon. Mr. Reid; the Ven. Archdeacon Jeffreys; the Rev. Messrs. Fletcher and Pratt; Major-General Valiant; Mr. Willoughby; Colonel Moore, Captain Jamieson, &c. &c. &c. The Metropolitan was seated on the eastward of the site of the stone on the right; on the left was the Diocesan; and in the centre the Hon. the Governor; behind them were H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, and the Hon. Mr. Anderson; on the north side were the Hon. Mr. Reid, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and the Ven. the Archdeacon The Diocesan commenced the ceremony by repeating the 127th Psalm. The Metropolitan then offered up a solemn and appropriate prayer. The Diocesan next read the inscription on the silver plate, of which the following is a copy:—

In the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty
QUEEN VICTORIA;
and under the Government of
THE HON'BLE SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, K. C. H.,
Governor of Bombay,
THE FOUNDATION STONE OF
"THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE,"
to be erected on this spot at the joint expense of
THE HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY
AND OF
the Friends of the late
RIGHT HON'BLE SIR ROBERT GRANT,
G. C. H.,
Governor of this Presidency,
Who died at Dapooree, 9th July, 1838,
IN MEMORY OF THE
EMINENT CHRISTIAN VIRTUES AND THE JUST AND
ENLIGHTENED ADMINISTRATION
OF THAT
DISTINGUISHED PERSON,
WAS LAID, WITH SOLEMN PRAYER TO ALMIGHTY GOD,
BY
DANIEL, BISHOP OF CALCUTTA AND METROPOLITAN
OF INDIA,
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 30th, 1843,
IN THE PRESENCE OF THE GOVERNOR AND OTHER
CHIEF PERSONAGES
OF THE
PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

The Metropolitan then descended and placed the plate in its depository, after which the stone was lowered down and settled in its proper place; and in a prayer in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, dedicated, for the good of mankind, the college commonly called, and to be known by, the name of the "Grant Medical College." He next read a feeling, eloquent, and generous address, in which he eulogised, in the strongest and most affectionate terms, the memory of his late lamented friend, Sir Robert Grant, to whose virtues he directed, in the warmest terms, his particular attention, dilating on them in beautiful and feeling language. At the conclusion of his speech, and on resuming his chair, his Lordship was universally applauded. Mr. Willoughby rose and returned thanks, on the part of the committee of the Grant Testimonial, in a neat and excellent speech, to his Lordship for his kindness in honouring them with his presence, and performing the interesting ceremony that evening witnessed, and requsting, in the name of the committee, that his Lordship would kindly permit his address to be published. The Metropolitan, in acknowledging, in most courteous terms, the honour done him, stated that he thought the speech of not sufficient merit to be published, but stated, if they desired it, it was at their service. He then courteously saluted the company, and retired.—*Communicated.—The Bombay Times, April* 1, 1843.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### AGRA MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in sending you the following particulars concerning our local Institution the Agra Missionary Society, in the hope that a short account of it will prove interesting to many readers of your valuable journal.

The third Annual General Meeting took place in the Union Chapel,—a very neat and recently erected building situated in the civil lines of this station, on the evening of Thursday the 10th instant; Captain J. H. Macdonald, of the Artillery, presiding. The place was well filled and the business of the meeting was gone through in a manner that left an aspiration in every bosom for "peace on earth and good will to men" especially to the benighted heathen whose spiritual interests it had assembled to promote.

The Report, read on the occasion, of the transactions of the Society for the past year was more than usually interesting. It stated that the Society had embraced, in comparison with the preceding year, a more extensive field of usefulness, which had been productive not only of much general good but of much spiritual benefit to individuals; this was particularly manifest in the villages where the reception of the Gospel had been most encouraging and hopeful of future success.

The Report stated that the Society had eight native Christians attached to the Mission,—six of whom were employed as preachers, one was an inquirer and candidate for Missionary work and an aged Christian was a peon or tract distributor.

The labours of the agents in connexion with the Mission Chapel were of an encouraging nature. Week-day and Sunday preaching had been regularly attended to on these occasions, both in the Chapel and near a Platform erected for the convenience of travellers; the attendance had ranged from 40 to 60 persons,—two prayer meetings had been kept up during the month and the weekly lecture for the spiritual improvement of the Agents had also been delivered with the greatest regularity.

Of itinerant labours the Report was full of interesting particulars; the Missionaries had been sent two and two within a circuit of 60 miles, they had preached and distributed the Holy Scriptures in about 113 new villages 8 cities and at 14 Melas and it was given as the united opinion of the Missionaries that there is manifest and decided improvement on past years both in the manner and eagerness with which the villagers welcome them and listen to Gospel truths; they were looked upon at Melas as Teachers and were sought out to come and preach to an assembled and inquisitive audience,—they had in particular instances been affectionately treated, sheltered and their wants supplied by respectable Zemindars and in the Cities of Bhurutpore and Muttra especially where formerly they used to be hooted their labours were followed with peculiar marks of encouragement and success.

The Report dwelt at length—as the expressed opinion of the Missionaries,—on the necessity of a more liberal support to inquirers and converts who are deterred from leaving all they have been accustomed to hold dear and sacred and embracing Christianity,—from the fear of being left destitute;—and suggested that if a village were purchased or rented it would afford an acceptable Asylum to many an anxious inquirer who would openly become a Christian, but who cannot, under present circumstances, get over the difficulty of his future maintenance if once cut off from his home and occupations.

The Report further made respectful mention of the Revd. R. Williams who had been obliged to leave this scene of his usefulness to seek restoration to his shattered constitution by a sea voyage to his native land. The Committee, with their wonted diligence, availed themselves of Mr. Williams' valuable assistance to endeavour if health and time permitted to awaken an interest in Britain in behalf of the Society, and if it should please God to make him successful the Society will then be placed in a better position to supply the want of an efficient superintendence as also to establish what is exceedingly desirable an institution for the training up of pious East Indian and native converts for the work of the ministry with the view of supplying in some measure the present urgent want of an efficient *native Ministry.*

This interesting Institution has not yet succeeded in its endeavours to obtain the Services of an European Superintendent which are much required and which the Committee have made considerable exertions to procure; but from all that is seen and heard it is the general impression that this Society, composed by a union of Christians of all denominations, to promote the best interests of the heathen around us, has met with a considerable measure of the divine blessing. It has overcome its first difficulties, it is prospering in its efforts of disinterested benevolence and it is gradually but certainly gaining the favour, the support, the co-operation and the prayers of an increasing number far and near, who believe that there is neither Jew nor Greek, bond nor free, male nor female, but that all are one in Jesus Christ. Referring you for further particulars to the Report which has been ordered to be printed and circulated,

I have the honour to remain,
Yours faithfully,
TESTA.

*Agra, 20th March,* 1843.

## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON, while adverting in his recently-published charge to the question—whether a clergyman when preaching should wear a surplice or a gown, recommends it as "most consonant with the intention of the church, that he should wear a surplice when preaching after the morning service, and a gown when the sermon is in the evening." His lordship's sentiments on this, as on some other points, would appear to have undergone an alteration from black to white; for in the year 1824, while Bishop of Chester, his language to the clergy of the diocese was—"Gentlemen, it is most consonant with the intention of the Church that you should, while preaching array yourselves in *black.*" Indeed his Lordship seems to have aggravated the divisions in the Church by the means he suggested to heal them, for the congregations regard the adoption of the white surplice as the signal of having embraced the peculiar views of what is called the Catholic Church, while the black gown is the colour of the preacher of the Protestant Church of England. It is said that the Bishop of London is unwell, and is very unhappy at the ferment and dissension which has resulted from his charge.—*London Mail.*

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—A formal answer has been returned to the memorial of the Non-intrusion Convention lately held in Edinburgh, conveyed in a letter from Sir J. Graham to the Moderator of the General Assembly, which embodies the decision of Government. We give the following extract:—

A church established by law cannot quarrel with the courts of law and long retain its respect for the authority of Parliament.

The statute law is but the voice of the legislature, the final declaration of its will. The civil court is the expositor of its intentions, the instrument whereby its purpose is effected. If the statute of Anne were repealed to-morrow and another law substituted in its place, disputed questions would arise, and the new statute in its turn like every other statute, those included on which the establishment of the Church of Scotland rests, could only be enforced by the jurisdiction and decrees of those civil tribunals which are objects of jealousy to the Assembly, and whose judgments are resented as encroachments on spiritual power.

And further, with regard to alterations of the existing law to be made by Parliament, Her Majesty's Government must observe, that the demand of the Assembly is not a declaration of the law, which might remove doubts or smooth difficulties in the spirit of concord and good-will, but a subversion of the existing law, and a total abolition of patronage.

Her Majesty's servants have evinced no disinclination to prevent the collision of doubtful authority even by express enactment, and to secure to the church in the matter of collation all the judicial power which it can reasonably claim.

The wish of the Government to heal these unhappy divisions, and to close this unseemly spectacle of a church in connexion with the state openly violating the law, remains unabated and sincere.

We are convinced that the church established by law in Scotland has produced the best practical effects on the morals and religious character of the people. It has well fulfilled, and it continues to fulfil, the important purposes for which it was founded; and any shock which might endanger this great national establishment would be regarded by Her Majesty's servants as a fearful calamity.

But in resisting the abolition of patronage, Her Majesty's servants believe that they are maintaining a right which is conducive to the welfare and stability of the church itself.

It cannot be denied that the right of presentation in the Crown is a bond of amity, which intimately connects the church of Scotland with the head of the state; and patronage in the hands of laymen has also its effect in securing to the Presbyterian establishment the co-operation and support of powerful interests, where hostility might otherwise be apprehended, and could not fail to be injurious to the church.

You complain of patronage as the chief grievance, so long as the right shall continue to be enjoyed by its present possessors, but you omit to state in what hands you desire to vest it.

In this respect the wishes and intentions of the church are not clearly avowed.

The proposal of a transfer of the right of patrons to the people is indeed specious and attractive; but, whatever might be proposed or intended, there is too much reason to apprehend that in no long time the whole power would fall into the hands of the church itself—a consummation which you will probably think with me would be no less injurious to religion than dangerous to the state.

The disposal of patronage, however, is a matter of secondary importance compared with the spiritual welfare of the people, and the free exercise of ecclesiastical authority in the selection of persons duly qualified for the performance of the duties of the sacred ministry.

Doubtless in times past the right of patronage has been abused, but stringent and wholesome correctives have been progressively applied.

The choice of a patron is now limited to licentiates who derive their right of preaching from the will of the church, who are subjected to long training under ecclesiastical discipline, and who undergo the most strict examination before the licence to preach is granted.

The power of rejecting candidates for this licence is absolute in the church.

But, even after this ordeal, the presentation of the patron only opens the way to a second examination.

The licentiate, when presented, is taken on trials by the Presbytery; his qualifications are tested; if he be not fit and suitable to congregations, objections are stated; reasons are heard, of which the Presbytery alone may judge; and, although presentation is a civil right, examination belongs exclusively to the Church Court.

It is open to the Presbytery, acting as judges, with the sense of their moral responsibility attaching on them, either to give effect to objections on cause shown, or to overrule them, making in both cases a judicial deliverance.

Admission also is an ecclesiastical act.

The Church Court alone can create the pastoral relation between the presentee and his parish; or dissolve it, when it has been created.

The licence, then, which precedes presentation, is in the power of the church; the examination and admission which follow it, and without which presentation is ineffectual, are fully conceded to the church; and, unless it be contended that patronage itself must be either directly or indirectly abolished, the matter in dispute is reduced to narrow limits.

The refusal to take the presentee on trials, under the operation of the Veto Act, constituted in the Auchterarder case the defeat and violation of the patron's legal rights.

The statute is imperative, the presentee is entitled to be taken on trials. The Veto Act interposes an obstacle; this obstacle can be of no avail, except in defiance of law; and it is no answer to say that the Presbytery is an ecclesiastical body, for this is neither more nor less than a claim for Churchmen for exemption from the duty of obedience to the statute law.

If the Veto Act, which is illegal, were rescinded by the Assembly, the respective rights of the patron to present, of the congregation to object, and of the Church Courts to examine, to hear, to judge, and to admit or to reject, would be clear and well defined.

In the hope of peace Lord Aberdeen, one of Her Majesty's present advisers, sought by legislation to remove doubts, which by some were supposed to exist, respecting the admission of ministers to benefices in Scotland, by declaring the law, and by defining with precision the respective rights and powers of the different parties interested in the settlement of a minister.

In the same spirit I expressed on the part of the Government, in the course of last session, willingness to attempt legislation on these same recorded principles, hoping that both the church and people of Scotland might be found desirous to terminate this unhappy controversy on terms which are strictly conformable to Presbyterian discipline and to established rights.

The acts of the General Assembly, the claim, declaration, and protest, the address against patronage, the demand of the repeal of the statute of Anne, have unhappily diminished, so far, at least, as the church is concerned, these reasonable hopes; and Her Majesty's Ministers, now understanding that nothing less than the total abrogation of the rights of the Crown and of other patrons will satisfy the church, are bound with firmness to declare that they cannot advise Her Majesty to consent to the grant of any such demand.

I have the honour to be, Rev. Sir,

Your faithful servant,

J. R. G. Graham.

Upon receipt of this letter a meeting of the Special Commission of the Assembly was held, when they agreed to a minute in reply to the letter from the Home Secretary on the subjects which at present agitate the church. The minute argues at great length the right claimed by the church for exclusive jurisdiction in ecclesiastical matters, and contends that the power assumed by the civil court is a power not conferred by the state. It then alludes to the other questions referred to in the letter from Government, and, assuming that ministers are not inclined to grant any redress of the grievances complained of, it states that "the legislature will have an alternative submitted to them, namely, whether to force on a disruption of the established Church of Scotland, with all its attendant evils, or to restore the church to the state in which she was between 1834 and 1838, when the Veto Act had not been declared illegal—the power to admit *quoad sacra* ministers had not been challenged—and the jurisdiction of the civil courts, which has since been so largely exercised, had not been claimed."

The Special Commission are of opinion that the claim of right should be laid before Parliament, and that the Commission of Assembly should petition both houses, calling the attention of the legislature to the grievances and applications for redress set forth in the church's claim.

Sir James Graham's note to Dr. Gordon, acknowledging receipt of the minute of special commission, in reply to Sir James's letter, is to this effect:—"Sir J. Graham loses not a moment in acknowledging receipt of Dr. Gordon's reply to his letter; and, as the church have appealed the matter to Parliament, he feels it unnecessary to correspond further with the commission on the subject."

The *Fife Herald* says, "We are enabled to state that Mr. Fox Maule has a bill in reference to the Kirk question, ready to bring in on the opening of the session. Its precise character has not yet transpired"

The extraordinary meeting of the commission, summoned for the 31st of Jan, is one of the very highest interest and paramount importance. It will, in all likelihood, be the last opportunity the church will have of remonstrating with the state before their final and fatal decision be taken. We feel assured, therefore, that however inconvenient—as it cannot but be most inconvenient—for members to attend, each man will be at his post, to evince his sense of the importance of the crisis. We are also confident that the same hospitality and assistance will be afforded by the friends of the church as at the meeting of convocation. As on that occasion, contributions towards defraying the travelling expenses, addressed to the care of Mr. Johnson, will be received at the publishing-office of this paper.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

The Judges have delivered their opinion in cases, which involve the legality of the acts under which the ministers of Parliamentary churches, of chapels of ease, or of *quoad sacra*, extension, and secession churches were admitted by the General Assembly to the full status and privileges of parochial ministers. Of the Judges whose opinions have already been given, the Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Meadowbank, Lord Medwyn, Lord Cunningham, Lord Murray, and Lord Wood, consider that the acts in question are illegal, and that the suspension and interdict in the present case ought to be sustained; on the other hand Lord Moncrieff, Lord Cockburn, and Lord Ivory, support the legality of the acts in question. The Lord President and Lord Mackenzie delivered their opinions on 19th Jan, and both were conclusively against the legality of the erection of *quoad sacra* parishes, and the admission of their ministers into the General Assembly. Lord Jeffrey and Lord Fullarton delivered their opinions on the 20th, and both were in favour of the General Assembly. The Judges have now all delivered their opinions—eight being against the legality of the *quoad sacra* parishes, and five in favour of the church. It is understood that the House of Lords will be appealed to.

The *Times* says: "A very important circumstance has occurred in the features of this question since Sir J. Graham's letter to the Moderator was published. In giving his opinion in another Church case, Lord Jeffrey (whose elaborate opinion in defence of the veto has always been held up by the leaders of the dominant party in the Assembly as the best statement of their case, and of the principles on which they hold the judgments of the House of Lords to be an invasion of their independence) declared in most distinct terms that he was now satisfied that the case had been rightly decided by the Court of Session and by the House of Lords—that the Church had gone against the provisions of the statute law of the land, and that the Courts had jurisdiction to restrain that excess of power."—*London Mail.*

Bishop Phillpotts Again.—Our Right Reverend and [illegible] diocesan has withdrawn his licence to preach from Dr. Beale, Head Master of the Tavistock Grammar School. The Learned Doctor, who is a young man of very distinguished ability, and the son of a highly respected Wesleyan minister, preached a sermon on "the Unity of the Brotherhood." At the earnest request of several persons at Tavistock, the sermon was printed. The liberal spirit of Christian charity which characterized it, proved offensive to our Right Reverend and respected Prelate, although the sermon was strongly fortified by references to the *Fathers of the Anglican Church*, and had the direct approbation of more than one Bishop of the Church. The meek and holy Prelate refused to admit the young and able Divine to Priest's orders—gave him a considerable period to recant; and shocked, perhaps, at his unbending determination to preserve his consistency, even at the expense of forfeiting the good Bishop's patronage, finally withdrew his license from him.—*Western Times.*

The Bishop of London.—The truth is, that the Bishop is driving too fast; and we rejoice to find that one of the most estimable of his clergy has had the courage and fidelity to address to his Diocesan a letter of earnest remonstrance upon the doctrines and pretensions advanced in his Lordship's Charge. The "respectful Address" appears at length in the *Record*, with the signature of C. J. Yorke and dated Shenfield. The "*six notions*" to which Mr. Yorke calls the attention of his Diocesan, as being, in his view, "adverse to Christianity and dangerous to the Church," are:—

"1. That the Bishop should himself be the guide of the minds of his clergy.

"2. That an Episcopalian ministry is the sole channel of spiritual blessings.

"3. That in Episcopalian baptism there is immediately and invariably an effected regeneration.

"4. That the Liturgy is the exponent of the Articles, not the Articles of the Liturgy.

"5. That the externals of Religion are in themselves invariably beneficial.

"6. That it is obligatory upon the Clergy to act out the Rubric in every particular."

These six notions are regarded by Mr. Yorke as the main-springs of the movement of the day. "Convinced," he says, "that the spirit of this movement is essentially evil, I am also convinced that it is the duty of all to do what they can against it, whatever be the sphere in which God has placed them. The time is come, in which men who draw from Christ and the Gospel their happiness and hopes, should speak without fear or favour." Mr. Yorke has spoken out nobly. In reference to the third notion, he strikes a blow at the root of the Anglican heresy:—

"If I may be allowed to say so, your Lordship's connecting regeneration with justification was correct. To be regenerated without being justified, or to be justified without being regenerated, would equally constitute a nullified blessing. Besides which, as in the rays of light all colours co-exist, so are the spiritual blessings which come from Christ essentially inseparable: indeed, all is ours, if Christ is ours. But bearing this in mind, can we in the face of God and man affirm, that every episcopally baptized child is both regenerated and justified? To affirm this, is to affirm what not only must be *invisible* to the world, but directly *contrary* to all that, by its natural eyes and ears, or by its natural judgment and conscience it can morally observe and comprehend. Are there not myriads of persons who, having been baptized, are still so far from being heavenly-minded, that they are evidently mere formalists; nay, more, drunkards, thieves, courtezans, sceptics, atheists, and scoffers? I have been assured, my *Lord*, that such papers as the *Weekly Dispatch* seized with immediate glee and triumph upon your Lordship's statement, as being one which the weakest observation might disprove."

We must refrain from further extracts. The remarks on the ridiculous attempt to resuscitate the obsolete directions of the Rubric, are well deserving of the attention of the clergy. In a note, we find the following pithy statement. "There are, in France, two opinions about English High Churchmanship; the first, that it is verging to Popery; the second, that it *desires to beat down Popery in such a way as to succeed to its ecclesiastical dominion.*" Both opinions are pretty near the truth. The doctrines of High-Churchmanship verge on Popery; but Oxford aspires to be the rival of Rome.—*Pat.*

Persecution of the Baptist in Germany.—At Marburg, one of the principal towns in Hessia, there is a small Baptist church, whose members, at the present time, are suffering a severe persecution on account of their principles as Baptists. The subjoined extract from a letter, written by Dr. Raumer, a member of the church at Stuttgart, to Mr Lehmann, *Pastor of the Baptist Church at Berlin, describes the following scene as having lately occurred at Marburg.* The letter is dated July 6, 1842:—"Our sister church at Marburg, of which you have heard, has now been for a long time an object of persecution and hostile treatment on the part of the magistrates there. A beloved brother there, Jeremiah Grimmel, who neglected to

bring his infant child into the state church to be sprinkled, was at first punished in the payment of a heavy fine, which was intended to compel him to obey the requisition. As he did not of his own accord pay the money exacted of him, he was fined still further, and his furniture, even to chairs and beds, was seized and taken from him. These measures having failed to shake the firmness of the brother and his like-minded wife, the magistrate then threatened to take the child from them by force, and to perform upon it themselves the rite of church baptism. As the first step to the execution of this threat, a guardian was appointed to the child and the parents. At length, on last Monday, the plan was carried fully into effect. The guardian, taking advantage of the absence of the father, came into the house with a band of police officers and soldiers, and demanded the child of the mother. Upon her refusal to surrender it, the infant was torn from her by force and immediately dragged away in order to have the act of church baptism, so called, performed upon it, before the father could return to prevent it." To prevent the recurrence of such scenes, the brethren propose to petition the Government for a relaxation of the laws in their behalf. Their prospects of success in this application are not, however, for the present, at least, the most encouraging.—*Pat.*

Martyrdom of two more Native Christians.—Again the blood of the martyrs of the Lord Jesus has been made to flow in the island of Madagascar. The district of Vonizongo is now stained with the blood of two devoted disciples belonging to the little flock which had long time taken shelter in the hospitable province of the chief Obadiah; though, of course, the murderous orders were issued, as formerly, from that "city of violence" which is rapidly filling up the measure of its iniquities,—Antananarivo. The narrative of the event received from the distressed Christians only yesterday, is briefly this:—Obadiah had heard that some king or kings of Ambongo would receive the Christians; but no messenger having arrived from that part, and he, not knowing whether one or all were favourably disposed, determined to send two trusty Christians to ascertain what prospect of escape existed, and to make themselves acquainted with the road. He selected for the purpose Ratsitahina and Rabearahaba, and sent them on their way, accompanied by the wife of the latter and a little slave girl, probably intending by this to lull suspicion in case of their being observed by the Queen's people passing over the boundaries of the Sakalava country, where a guard is stationed to apprehend all persons attempting to pass into the enemy's country. They crossed the frontier in safety, and arrived at the house of a friend, to whom they showed their copies of the Scriptures. He immediately assured them that a neighbouring king, called Ilavantsikindahy, was desirous to hear and know the word of God; and "Come," said he, "let us all go together and see him personally." They agreed to the proposal, and, having written to Obadiah and Ralaijo, and another Vonizongo Christian, to inform them of the arrangement, they proceeded on their journey, leaving at the house of their friend the woman and little girl to await their return. During their absence, the woman and her young companion became alarmed, and fled towards the territory of the Queen—their native land. They reached the boundary, but, in repassing, they were apprehended by the guardian or land-watchman; and being closely questioned by him, the woman, as it afterwards appeared, disclosed all she knew respecting the plans of Obadiah and Ralaijo, and the visit of two men to Ilavantsikindaby, and wrote immediately to the Queen and officers at Antananarivo on the subject. In the mean time, the two men returned from their visit, and finding that the woman had fled, they instantly set off in pursuit of her, fearing she would be caught and inform against them. They fell thus into the hands of the land-watchman, who was, no doubt, looking out for them. They were taken up to the village as prisoners, and subsequently sent to Antananarivo for judgment. There they were subjected to similar tortures and questioning to urge them to impeach others, as the former martyrs had to undergo; such as "Who sent you on this errand, and what was your design?" "We went," said they, "of our own free will, not being constrained by any one; and our design was to try and soften by instruction in the word of God, the hearts of those robbers beyond the border country who steal our cattle, and commit violence against our country (Vonizongo). That was why we took those books." Again they were asked, "Who are that great number of people who were to follow you; and did you not intend to take up arms against the Queen?" They replied, "As to our designs, we do not deny that we prayed, or followed the practices of the praying people; we did so, as the books found upon us testify; but as to taking up arms against Ranavalona, we never intended that. We demand the water to try if any thought of bearing arms against the Queen was ever entertained by us." They were condemned to death, and ordered to be executed in their own country, one upon the Sunday, and the other on the Monday, in the Market-place. These days fell, I believe, upon the 19th and 20th of June last. To a messenger of the Christians who took them food during the interval, they on one occasion whispered an affectionate farewell to all the Christians; saying, "Let them not fear that we shall disclose their names; we shall do them no harm; but say *farewell*. If we do not meet again here on earth, we shall meet in the future life." With unflinching fortitude they kept this noble promise to the last; and seem to have been even cheerful in death. Obadiah speaks of them as having only ascended into heaven before their companions. Their heads were cut off after execution, stuck on poles, and left to bleach in the scorching sun of Imerina, as an intended warning to the people, but really serving as an additional evidence of the unmitigated cruelty of the Queen, and the sustaining power of that grace which kept our departed friends faithful unto death.—(*From a letter from Mr. Baker of the Mauritius.*)—*Pat.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Statue of the Duke of Wellington.—On Monday the committee under whose auspices the city equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington by the late Sir F. Chantrey (completed since his death by Mr. Weekes) is about to be erected, were summoned to inspect the full-sized model in the studio in Belgrave-place, the figure of his Grace, in clay, having been placed on horseback in order to judge of the general effect previous to being cast in bronze, as the horse has already been. Sir P. Laurie, Dr. Croly, Mr. Rainbow (the secretary), Mr. Barclay, jun., Mr. Chadwick, and several other members, attended and expressed themselves well pleased with the design; and, after their departure, we believe, the Lord Mayor (*ex officio* a good judge of a horse!) and some other members, who had been detained opening a Commercial-hall in the city, arrived, were similarly gratified with the appearance of the group. The Duke is seated in a very erect military position—his breast advanced, his left hand holding the bridle, and the right holding the "marshal's truncheon," resting easily on his thigh and the saddle. The likeness is forcible, and the head uncovered. The costume is very simple—the whole nether man, from the waist to the toe, being clothed in one unbroken pantaloon, whilst a short cloak covers the shoulders, and is skilfully draped over the whole back, and partially down each side. The head of the horse is full of fire, the ears pricked forward; he is standing on all four legs, and not in action. The entire height is rather more than 12 feet; and the executors of Sir Francis stated that it would be ready next June, as agreed upon; but Sir P. Laurie doubted if the site near the Mansion-house, dependent on the building of the Royal Exchange, would be cleared for its reception by that time. The committee paid their respects to Lady Chantrey; and, having partaken of refreshments with her, retired.—*Literary Gazette.*

City Antiquities.—Amongst the most important works now in progress in the City, connected with its improvement, is that of the extension of the sewerage through Lad-lane, connected with the main leading sewer in Prince's-street. The excavations, which are from eighteen to twenty feet deep, have during the last week exhibited some interesting facts relative to the early history of the City. Some few coins, principally of Antoninus, and a few interesting fragments of Roman and Samian pottery, with household utensils, have been found; but the chief objects of interest have been the discovery of some vestiges of the foundation walls of some old Roman buildings. The most extensive of these was found last week opposite Mr. Chaplin's, of the Swan-with-Two-Necks, where the excavators arrived at a wall composed of flints, about eighteen feet below the surface, which was between five and six feet in thickness, and through which they had some difficulty to penetrate. A contiguous line of wall was also found in the excavations for laying the foundation for the extensive warehouses of Messrs. Pickfords, which are adjacent, and others have been found in other excavations in the neighbourhood, which lead to the idea that on this spot there formerly stood a castle or other extensive erection. A passage was also found between this and another wall running in a parallel line betwixt this and Cateaton-street, about twelve feet apart. At the lower depth was a fine stratum of vegetable mould, apparently belonging to an ancient garden site, which supposition is strengthened by the appearance of gravel, probably used in the formation of garden walks, as it is only found in thin layers, and in detached portions. Above this was found the site of the foundation of the old houses destroyed by the fire of London, the rubbish of which, without the aid of concrete, formed the foundation of the more modern buildings. Opposite to the church walls in Cateaton-street, at the depth of about eighteen feet, there was found a large quantity of human bones, showing that there existed here a place of sepulture, which must have been coeval with the time of the Romans.—*Pat.*

A Literary Curiosity.—A Poetical friend of ours, says the *Boston Transcript*, has a paper-folder with the following line from Gray marked on it:—"The ploughman homeward plods his weary way." On looking at the quotation, it occurred to him that it might be expressed in various ways, without destroying the rhyme or altering the sense. In a short time he produced the following eleven different readings. We doubt whether another line can be found, the words of which will admit of so many transpositions, and still retain the original meaning—

The weary ploughman plods his homeward way.
The weary ploughman homeward plods his way.
The ploughman, weary, plods his homeward way.
The ploughman, weary, homeward plods his way.
Weary the ploughman plods his homeward way.
Weary the ploughman homeward plods his way.
Homeward the ploughman plods his weary way.
Homeward the weary ploughman plods his way.
Homeward the ploughman, weary, plods his way.
The homeward ploughman weary plods his way.
The homeward ploughman plods his weary way.—*Pat.*

Military Libraries.—Since the establishment of Military Libraries, the amount paid by soldiers as penny monthly subscriptions exceeds 500*l.*—*Ibid.*

"Old Mortality."—The only occupation of the old man was wandering about the country, repairing the tomb-stones of the Covenanters, travelling from one church-yard to another, mounted on his old white pony, till he was found dead one day by the road side. His family experienced a singular variety of fortune. One of his sons went to America, and settled at Baltimore, where he made a large fortune. *He* had a son, who married an American lady, and the latter, out-living her husband, became Marchioness of Wellesley! His daughter was married to Jerome Buonaparte, and after her separation from him wedded Monsieur Serruier, the French consul at Baltimore. What would Old Mortality have said, as he pored among the neglected grave-stones in Scotland, had he forseen that the widow of his grandson was to become an English Marchioness, sister-in-law of the Duke of Wellington, and his grand-daughter Queen of Westphalia and sister-in-law of Napoleon!—*Inverness Courier.*

Labour Market. London. Bakers.—Wages for foremen 22s. to 24s. per week: for 2nd hands, 14s. to 18s. per week of 7 days—16 to 20 hours a day.

Brush Makers.—Wages mostly by piece-work—a good hand in full employ can earn 3s. 6d. per day of 10 hours. About one-fourth of the trade unemployed.

Carpenters.—Wages from best employers, 4s. to 5s. per day of 10 hours. Last summer, 3,000 hands were out of work, and men offered themselves at 3s. 6d. and 3s. per day; doors were knocked together for 2s. 6d. which were worth 4s. 6d.

Cart-wheelwrights.—Wages mostly by piece-work—a good hand in full work can earn from 3s 6d. to 6s. 6d. per day of 11 hours. Demand for labour, fair. In this trade there are almost as many small masters as there are men.

Copper-plate Engravers.—Wages by piece-work—varying from 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per day. One fifth of the trade unemployed.

Dyers and Scourers.—Wages 4s. to 5s. per day—Jobs, 5s. per day. Summer is their season, but during the last one not more than half of the trade employed, though for many years previous the demand has pressed upon the hands.

Engineers.—Wages 30s. to 50s. per week. Employment good.

Gentlemen's Shoemakers, General Trade.—Wages, by piece-work; a good hand can earn 3s. 6d. to 4s. per day. Employment very bad. An unusually large number out of work.

Ladies' Shoemakers, General Trade.—Wages by piece-work; a good hand can earn 1s. 3d. to 3s. per day; average earnings, when employed, 15s. per week. Employment bad; few masters speculating in stock this winter.

Painters and Glaziers.—Wages generally 4s. to 4s. 6d. per day of 10 hours—in a few shops, 5s. Work much scarcer this than last winter.

Saddlers and Harness-makers.—Wages, at inferior shops, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per day; at best shops, 4s. to 7s. per day.

Stone Masons.—Wages, 4s. 6d. to 5s. per day of 10 hours; ruffers, 5s. 6d.; stone carvers, 8s. Employment better than for many years previous.

Tailors.—Wages by piece-work; at the best shops, on coats, 4s. to 6s. per day; on trowsers and vests, 3s. to 3s. 6d. Employment this winter better than last, but very bad. From 9,000 to 10,000 men earning not more than 8s. to 10s. per week. Many others are at work at slopshops down to 10d. per day. Employment has been growing worse and worse in this trade for several years, and now about one-third are out of work.

Trunk Makers.—Wages at the best shops, 3s. 6d. to 4s. per day of 10½ hours; for slight work, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. Employment dull.—*Sentinel.*

Mount Etna.—Private Correspondence.—Cantania, Dec. 6, 1842.—We pass whole nights in

the open air, intent on admiring the sublime and imposing picture which Mount Etna presents almost without intermission, for the eruption continues with more or less violence. Numbers of foreigners flocking hither, some with the view of making scientific observations, and others merely seeking to gratify their curiosity by a sight of the grand phenomenon; so that Catania, in addition to all its other attractions, now combines that of numerous and select society. All the hotels, and many private houses, are occupied by foreigners. We are favoured with delightful weather—perfect spring temperature. The fields, even at this season of the year, are clothed with verdure, and the surrounding country, which is rich and highly cultivated, presents the most charming pictures, especially when lighted up by the moon, or by the flames of Etna. The lava continues to flow in a broad stream in the direction of the Valle del Bove; but if, as there seems reason to apprehend, it should take the direction of Milo, it will make a descent on the place called La Zatfarana, and in that case will destroy Giarve and Mascari on the sea shore. Up to the present time there is no reason to fear for the safety of Catania.

DECEMBER 15.—On the 7th I ascended Mount Etna, at least as far as it was possible to ascend without danger. I advanced near enough to hear the roaring of the crater and the noise of the subterranean convulsions, which were like peals of thunder. I found the lava advancing slowly in a wide torrent, which dispersed itself in the hollows, ravines, and clifts, formed by previous eruptions, of which history affords no record. The different lateral openings of the crater are agitated with fearful violence, and they by turns vomit ashes, sand, and scoria, mixed with small quantities of liquid lava. This circumstance, combined with the peculiar nature of the locality, (the declivity not being steep,) checks the rapid course of the burning torrent, which from the spot whence I observed it, appeared to be about 600 French feet in breadth, and from 20 to 22 feet in length. The mass seemed to become cool, and to coagulate. Its distance from the nearest cultivated or inhabited point might then be about 6 Italian miles, and it would require copious eruptions to enable the lava to reach that point. In that direction, therefore, no danger need be feared. On the evening of the 8th a heavy rain set in, and lasted until the 11th. Every morning a beautiful effect was produced by a zone of snow encircling the upper part of the cone, and thus forming a boundary between the cultivated region, abounding in luxuriant vegetation, and the region of terror and destruction. We were obliged to make our observations only from our balconies and the flat roofs of our houses in the town. The volcano continues throwing out columns of fire and immense masses of thick black vapour. On the 12th we had again spring temperature, and on the 13th I made another ascent. The lava had not made much progress in advance, which served to confirm my opinion that it is cooling at least superficially. We soon arrived at the point called La Calanna, towards which the torrent of fire is directed, and where we distinctly heard the internal noise of the mountain.—*Pat.*

THE PROCLAMATION OF THE GATES.—Agreeably to this Proclamation, we are informed that "the gates of Samnat (Som'nauth) are to be escorted by 100 men, and a proportion of Europeans from Nott's division, to which will be added twenty-five troopers from the Governor's body-guard, under Captain Herries, the Aide-de-camp. The men forming the escort are to have double *batta* while employed on this duty. *The Procession is to be received with every demonstration of respect in the various States* through which it may pass *en route* to Guzerat, when they are to be again affixed to the Temple of Samnat, from which they were removed 800 years ago."

A military procession, headed by British Officers, to the Temple of an Idol, the scene of every abomination that can defy the only True God, and dishonour human nature! Surely, a fouler insult to Christianity was never offered, nor a grosser outrage committed upon the feelings of every believer in the Christian Revelation—not in intention, we readily concede, but nevertheless in effect. We do not charge the noble Lord with any evil design, but we must pronounce him to be guilty of a flagrant crime, which, if consummated without remonstrance, will involve the British nation itself in the guilt and disgrace of prostrating the Imperial power to which Divine Providence has consigned the empire of the East, before the Hindoo polytheism. "What say we then?" to use the Apostle's language in reference to this very subject; "that the idol is anything? No, but the things which the heathen sacrifice, they sacrifice to devils, and not to God; and we would not that" British Christians "should have fellowship with devils. Dare we provoke the Lord to jealousy? Are we stronger than he?"

Whatever Lord Ellenborough may intend, there can be no doubt as to the light in which this public act will be regarded by the Hindoos themselves; and indeed, were it not a compliment to Idolatry, it would fail of its avowed purpose. If the Bishop of Calcutta and his Episcopal brethren, if the Missionaries of every Protestant communion in India do not, with one accord, raise their voices against this scandalous and criminal policy, they will be "without excuse."

We have spoken of the light in which this restoration of the Temple will be viewed by the Hindoos; but there is another consideration, which seems to have been wholly overlooked, yet which ought to have weighed much more with any sane ruler; namely, what view will be taken of it by their Mohamedan fellow-subjects, from whose disaffection we have far more to apprehend than from that of all the millions of Hindoos under the British sceptre. Sultan Mahmood of Ghiznee, *one of the greatest men of his age*, whose empire extended from the Oxus to the Ganges, is a favourite subject of eulogy with Mussulman historians, with whom he ranks very high among their defenders of the faith. If his name is still remembered by the Mohamedans of India, it must be with honour and veneration. Neither his ruthless warfare against the idolaters, nor his having Ghiznee for his capital, would render him to them an object of traditional hatred. He appears to have been, like Baber, of Tartar descent; and the Putan, or Affghan sovereigns of Delhi, occupy one of the most brilliant chapters in the annals of Hindoostan. In the course of eight centuries, the recollection of Sultan Mahmood's inroads must, however, have been quite effaced from the mind, even of the Hindoos of Guzerat by later spoliations. The temple of Som'nauth recovered both fame and wealth enough, after his days, to render it an object of attack to other Mohammedan princes; and a Guzerat Sultan of the same name, in A. H. 877, is stated to have razed the Temple to the ground, and built a mosque on or near the site. "The mosque in its turn has fallen to ruin; and Auhlya Bhye, the Mahratta princess, erected a temple to Seeva on the original spot, which is still visited by pilgrims from every quarter." (Modern Traveller, India, vol. iv. p. 205.) It is, we presume, to this *modern* Temple, to which they never belonged, that the sandal-gates are to be attached. To suppose that any national recollections will be gratified by the restoration, is the height of absurdity. The trophy might have graced a British Governor's palace. A Roman Catholic governor would have presented them as an offering to his Church, to form the splendid ornament of some metropolitan edifice. The very worst possible use to which they could have been applied, has been selected by the would-be Aurungzebe now unhappily entrusted with the reins of our Indian empire, who, with just knowledge enough of history to lead him astray, has contrived to give a worse than farcical termination to a conquest achieved in spite of his prohibitory orders, yet for which he has the audacity, with impious egotism, to take credit to himself. How ill does the almost profane reference to Divine Providence, in this absurd Proclamation, harmonize with the tribute to the Idol Som'nauth! But Lord Ellenborough thinks perhaps, with Pope, that, "Jehovah, Jove or Lord,"—it all comes to the same thing! Why, why was this superlative coxcomb sent out to misgovern India, and to traduce all his predecessor?—*Pat.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.—In the *Sydney-Herald*, of the 27th July, we find the financial statement laid by Sir George Gipps, before the legislative council, showing the state of the revenue and expenditure of that colony.

The estimates of expenditure for the year 1843, amount to 370,855*l.* 14s. 3d., being less by 46,000*l.* than those voted for the year preceding. Assuming the revenue of 1843 to be equal only to that of 1841, namely, 403,590*l.*, and the expenditure, as estimated, there will be a surplus, in the year 1843, of 32,737*l.*

The Land Fund in 1841 is in a very different condition, owing to the extent to which immigration had been carried, and the falling off in the land sales. The amount realized was 90,387*l.*; deducting a sum refunded 175*l.*, 90,212*l.* And the charges were—for survey and sale, 31,656*l.*; aborigines, 18,650*l.*; immigration, 331,971*l.*; total, 382,277*l.*; being an excess of expenditure over revenue of 292,065*l.*

During the year 1842, up to July, a further sum of about 104,800*l.* had been paid on account of immigration, whilst the amount derived from the sale of land in the half year ending the 30th June last, was only 7,566*l.* Treasury debentures had been issued to supply the deficiency, to the amount of 49,500*l.*, and the whole deficiency outstanding is stated at 60,000*l.* The balances now on hand in favour of the government at Sydney and Melbourne, amount to 30,000*l.* It appears that, during the year 1841, 23,000 souls were landed at Sydney and Melbourne. The report of Mr. Merewether, the immigration agent, says that the children in the above number amounted to 5,315, leaving 17,885 working hands; and at the close of the year only 153 of the whole were in want of employment, the rates of wages being little less than those of the years preceding, or about 3*l.* per annum lower for labourers and shepherds. The Report of the debenture committee, dated the 14th December, 1841, confirms that of Mr. Merewether; and it is observed, that, although these facts were notorious, yet, according to Lord Stanley, Sir George Gipps is made to say that there "was no demand for labour in the colony." The debenture committee sum up their report by saying, "That the copious supply of labour recently poured into the colony had found immediate employment at remunerative wages, and that the emigrants expected to arrive have every prospect of obtaining engagements, although at reduced wages." The colonists propose to have a public meeting, to represent in a petition to the Queen and both Houses of Parliament the injustice that has been done to them, and praying for immediate redress. —*Pat.*

THE POPULATION OF RUSSIA.—The last official census of Russia gives the following as the populations of the chief towns of the empire:—St. Petersburgh, 470,202 *souls*; Moscow, 349,068; Odessa, 60,055; Cronstadt, 54,717; Wilna, 54,499; Toula, 51,735; Kiew, 47,424; Astracan, 45 938; Casan, 41,304; Sebastopol, 31,155; Darpat, 12,203; Abo, 13,050; Helsingfors, 12,725. Warsaw has 140,571 inhabitants.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

FRENCH SLAVERY.—"It is reported," says the *Universe*, "that the Duke de Broglie is to present in a few days, on his return from the country, his report on the abolition of slavery. The conclusions of this remarkable document tend, we are informed, to put an end to slavery without costing the treasury a sous."—*Pat.*

THE MARQUESAS—The papers announce that the Marquesas Islands are to be garrisoned forthwith. —"The harbour of Brest," says the *Commerce*, "is to furnish the *personnel* and *materiel* necessary for the establishment about to be founded in the Marquesas Islands. According to a despatch of the Minister of Marine, the garrison of those islands is to consist of a battalion of Marines, a company of Artillery, and a detachment of Engineers. There are already in the Marquesas, two companies of the Third Regiment of Marines, twenty-one cannoneers, and a few engineers. The battalion about to be sent out will be commanded by M. de Bren. M. de Sar is to fill the functions of Director of the Engineering and Ordnance Departments, and to have under his orders Captains Gautreau and Lebail. Instruments of husbandry, to be chosen by the Maritime Prefect, a supply of articles of clothing and equipment for at least eighteen months, and a hundred iron bedsteads for the use of the sick of the colony, are to be embarked in the course of January."—*Ibid.*

SPAIN AND HAYTI.—Letters from Santander state that a naval war has arisen between Spain and Hayti. The Haytians have already sent out cruisers. Within the last year Spain has fitted out three ships of the line and five or six frigates.—*Ibid.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

*Agra, 28th March*, 1843.

Dr. A. N. Magrath, Surgeon, Madras Establishment, was appointed Durbar Surgeon to His Highness the Rajah of Mysore, from the 1st of January 1843.

*29th March*, 1843.

The services of Mr. Assistant Surgeon T. F. Fernandez, M. D., of the Madras Establishment, have been placed at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad, for employment in the Nizam's Army.

J. THOMASON,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Govr. Genl.*

*25th March*, 1843.

Mr. W. DeH. Routh, of the Civil Service, has reported his having embarked for Europe on board the H. Company's Steamer Tenasserim on the 6th instant, the date on which the Pilot left her at Sea.

*28th March*, 1843.

Messrs. S. Forbes and P. H. Egerton, of the Civil Service, are permitted to prosecute their Studies out of the College of Fort William, the former at Mynpoory and the latter at Simla.

*29th March*, 1843.

H. Falconer, M. D., Supt. of the Govt. Botanical Gardens, reported his departure from Bengal on board the Tenasserim, which Vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 6th instant.

W. Jameson is appointed Supdt. Botanical Gardens N. W. P. from the 6th instant.

*14th March*, 1843.

Wellayat Hossein Khan, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833 in Banda, for two months, in extension of the leave granted him under Orders of 19th December last.

*20th March*, 1843.

Moulvie Gholam Ghous Khan, alias Mohammed Mohsin, to officiate as Sudder Ameen of Pillibheet.

*21st March*, 1843.

Lieutenant the Honourable E. J. Forrester, Her Majesty's 13th Regiment Light Infantry, to be Post Master at Kussowlee.

The above appointment to take effect from the date of the arrival of the Troops at that station.

*22d March*, 1843.

Mr. J. J. W. Taunton, Magistrate and Collector of Humeerpore, for one month, on private affairs, from the date on which he made over charge of his office.

The nomination of Mr. William Muir, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Humeerpore, on the departure of Mr. Taunton, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Mr. E. Wilmot, Magistrate and Collector of Ghazeepore, for three months, from the 10th proximo, on his private affairs, to visit Darjeeling.

Mr. C. W. Fagan to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Ghazeepore.

Lieutenant R. Doolan, Principal Assistant at Saugor, for six months, on medical certificate, with permission to proceed to Calcutta, preparatory to applying for leave to return to England.

Mr. J. P. Gubbins, Magistrate and Collector of Paneeput, from 1st proximo to 31st October next, on medical certificate.

Mr. J. L. M. Lawrence to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Paneeput.

*22d March*, 1843.

Mahommed Wulee Dad Khan, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833 of Budaon, for 20 days, from the 13th February, 1843.

R. N. C. HAMILTON, *Secy. to Govt. N. W. P.*

*29th March*, 1843.

The Reverend George Alfred Frederick Saulez reported his arrival as an Assistant Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, on the Steamer "Hindostan," which vessel reached Kedgeree on the 23d instant.

*31st March*, 1843.

By the return of Mr. A. Fraser, of the Civil Service, from England, a Furlough has become available for this season in addition to the number published on the 1st November 1842. The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is accordingly pleased to allot a Furlough to the Senior applicant on the List—Mr. E. H. C. Monckton.

*29th March*, 1843.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to attach the Reverend George Alfred Frederick Saulez, and the Reverend James Coley, Assistant Chaplains, to the North Western Provinces.

T. R. DAVIDSON, *Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India.*

*5th April*, 1843.

Mr. Stewart Forbes has been permitted to prosecute his study of the Oriental Languages, under the Superintendence of the Magistrate of Mynpooree.

H. V. BAYLEY, *Depy. Secy. to Govt. of Bengal.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*22d March*, 1843.

Mr. J. Thomason to be Secretary to the Governments of India and Bengal in the Secret and Political Departments, and Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative, Judicial and Revenue Departments.

Mr. W. Edwards is appointed Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Secret and Political Departments, and Legislative, Judicial and Revenue Departments, with the Governor General.

J. THOMASON,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Govr. Genl.*

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Agra, 16th March*, 1843.

Mr. F. M. Lind to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Benares Division.

Mr. W. Roberts is appointed Assistant to the Magistrate of Benares, and to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Benares, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr. Mosley Smith, Register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut, for 4 months, on medical certificate, to visit the Hills.

Mr. G. F. Edmonstone to officiate as Register of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, until further orders.

Mr. E. H. Morland reported his departure from Bombay, on furlough to Europe, on board the Steamer *Victoria*, on the 1st Instant.

R. N. C. HAMILTON, *Secy. to Govt. N. W. P.*

*27th March*, 1843.

The Honourable the President in Council has been pleased to re-attach Mr. Frederick Stainforth, of the Civil Service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

H. V. BAYLEY, *Depy. Secy. to Govt. of India.*

*29th March*, 1843.

Mr. T. Bruce received charge of the Office of Salt Agent at Pooree, from Mr. R. N. Shore, on the 21st instant.

T. R. DAVIDSON, *Offg. Secy. to Govt. of Bengal.*

*29th March*, 1843.

The Honourable the President in Council directs the publication of the following Notification by the Right Honourable the Governor General:

*Agra, 16th March*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General of India has been pleased to nominate

J. A. Dorin, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, as a Member of the Corresponding Finance Committee at the Presidency, and

R. N. C. Hamilton, Esquire, Secretary to Government North Western Provinces, as a Member of the Finance Committee at Head Quarters.

(Signed) C. G. MANSEL,
*Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India, with the Govr. Genl.*

*30th March*, 1843.

Mr. G. Adams, Assistant to the Sub-Treasurer, is permitted to be absent from his duties for a period of 10 days, for the recovery of his health.

J. A. DORIN, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*6th March*, 1843.

Mr. G. Plowden to officiate as Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, until further orders, making over charge of the Magistracy and Collectorship of Sylhet to Mr. C. T. Sealy.

*13th March*, 1843.

Mr. A. S. Annand to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Sylhet, until further orders.

*20th March*, 1843.

Baboo Lokenath Bose, Sudder Ameen of the 24-Pergunnahs, for two months, under Medical Certificate.

Mr. J. N. Thomas, Moonsiff of Singhea, in Jessore, to officiate as Sudder Ameen of the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence of Baboo Lokenath Bose, or until further orders.

Mr. J. E. S. Lillie, Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of Tirhoot, to exercise the special powers described in Section XXI. Regulation VIII. of 1831.

*27th March*, 1843.

Mr T. Bruce to be Magistrate and Collector of Pooree, [Southern Division Cuttack,] to take effect from the 13th instant, the date of Mr. H. C. Hamilton's departure for Europe.

Assistant Surgeon H. H. Rowling to be Register of the Deeds under Act XXX. of 1838, in Shahabad.

Mr. W. H. Martin, Sessions Judge for the trial of Thugs, for two months, under Section XI. of the Rules of 29th January 1840, on Medical Certificate, making over charge of his Office to the Civil and Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad.

Mr. O. W. Malet, Special Deputy Collector in Cuttack, for one month, from the 1st proximo, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 21st ultimo.

Baboo Byjenath Sein, Principal Sudder Ameen of Jessore, for one month, under Medical Certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 21st ultimo.

Captain S. R. Tickell assumed charge of the Office of Junior Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Colehan Singbhoom, South Western Frontier, from Captain Armstrong, on the 11th instant.

Mr. W. J. Allen, Officiating Collector of Dacca, resumed charge of the Treasury of that Collectorate, from Mr. B. H. Cooper, on the 15th instant.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

# MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Agra, 24th March*, 1843.

Lieutenant C. J. Harrison, of the 65th Regiment N. I., at present Officiating as a Sub-Assistant Commissary General at Dinapore, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on being relieved by Sub-Assistant Commissary General Captain Kennedy.

J. STUART, *Lt.-Col.*
*Secy. to Govt. of India, Mily. Dept., with the Govr. Genl.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 31st March*, 1843.

No. 71 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alteration of Rank:

*26th Regt. Light Infantry.*

Ensign Augustus Coverdale Eatwell to be Lieutenant, from the 17th September 1842, vice Lieut. and Bt. Captain John Millar deceased.

*31st Regt. Nat. Infy.*

Ensign Edwd. Tierney Smalley to be Lieutenant, vice Lieut. Thos. Maitland Travers deceased, with rank from the 12th November 1842, vice Lieut. and Bt Captain John Bostein transferred to the 37th Regiment Native Infantry.

*Alteration of Rank.*

Lieut. Jas. Hales Reid to rank from the 30th September 1842, vice Lieut. Thos. Maitland Travers deceased.

Lieut. Wm. Robt. Wallace to rank from the 12th November 1842, vice Lieut. and Bt. Captain Yayr Lamb transferred to the 37th Regiment Nat. Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers of the Infantry are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the date expressed opposite to their names:

10th Regt. N. I., Lieut. Robt. Munro, .. } 29th March
52d ditto ,, Lieut. Chas. Hagart, .. } 1843.

Mr. Edwd. Dashwood Hale having satisfied Government on the points of qualification prescribed by existing Regulation, is admitted to the Service as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, agreeably to instructions from the Honourable the Court of Directors and promoted to the rank of Ensign, from the date assigned to him in General Orders, No. 273, of the 28th October last.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough:

Lieut. Chas. Edwd. Phillpotts, of the 41st Regt. N. I., .. .. .. .. } On Medical Certificate.
Capt. David Lester Richardson, of the Invalid Establishment, .. .. }

Surgeon Dundas McQueen Gray, M. D., of the Medical Department, .. } On account of private affairs.

Lieutenant Jas. Edwd. Verner, of the 60th Regt. N. I., Commanding Cavalry, Bundlecund Legion, obtained in the Political Department, under date the 4th January last, leave of absence from his Corps until the 5th April next, on urgent private affairs.

No. 72 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following para. of a Military Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, to the Governor of Bengal, No. 3. dated 25th January 1843, be published for general information:

"Para. 9. It affords us much satisfaction to convey to you Our Authority for the grant of the Commission of Lieutenant, on the Non-Effective Establishment, to Assistant Commissary of Ordnance Arthur Walker, in consideration of his very long and meritorious services, and of the recommendation of your Government and the Commander-in-Chief."

No. 73 of 1843.—Assistant Surgeon George Harper was appointed in the Political Department under date the 2d January last, to the Medical charge of the Jail at Loodianah, on the usual allowance drawn by Surgeon Clark about to leave that Station.

Lieutenant James Irving, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on Medical Certificate.

Surgeon Wm. Spencer, attached to the Haupper Stud, is, on promotion, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers are admitted to the benefits of the Pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Orders, dated the 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Honourable the Court of Directors, and permitted to reside and draw their Stipends at the places specified opposite to their respective names:

Serjeant Major Wm. Norrish, of the 52d Regiment Nat. Infy., at Monghyr.

Quarter Master Serjeant Wm. Templeton, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, Grenadiers, in Scotland.

No. 69 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alteration of Rank:

*69th Regt. Nat. Infy.*

Ensign Wm. Falconer Ogilvie to be Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Fras. Edward Smith retired, with rank from the 16th July 1842, for the augmentation.

*Medical Department.*

Assistant Surgeon Wm. Spencer to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon Jas. Ronald Martin retired, with rank from the 1st March 1843, vice Surgeon J. Ronald retired.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

| Corps, &c. | Rank and Names. | Date of Rank. | In whose room. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60th Regt. N. I., | Lieut. E. J. Simpson, | 24th Augt. 1840, | Lt. Captn. F. E. Smith retired. |
| Ditto, | Lieut. J. Nisbett, | 3d Octr. 1840, | For the Augmentation. |
| Ditto, | Lieut. E. Tulloch, | 2d Feby. 1842, | Bt Captain W. S. Menteath promoted. |
| Ditto, | Lieut W. Shand, | 23d Feby. 1842, | Bt. Captain E. Garret deceased. |
| Med. Dept., | Surgeon F. B. Hart, | 20th May, 1842, | Surgeon J. R. M. Martin retired. |
| Ditto, | Surgeon R. B. Duncan, | 17th Septr. 1842, | Surgeon G. G. McPherson retired. |
| Ditto, | Surgeon W. Dollard, | 18th Novr. 1842, | Surgeon W. E. Carte, A. F., invalided. |
| Ditto, | Surgeon D. A. Macleod, | 31st Decr. 1842, | Surgeon T. Smith retired. |
| Ditto, | Surg. J. M. Bramley, M. D., | 1st Jany. 1843, | Surgeon W. Findon resigned. |
| Ditto, | Surgeon A. C. Gordon, | 1st Jany. 1843, | Surgeon D. Campbell retired. |
| Ditto, | Surgeon J. Goss, | 1[illegible]th Jany. 1843, | Surgeon N. Morgan retired. |
| Ditto, | Surgeon J. V. Leese, | 20th Jany. 1843, | Surgeon C. Maxwell deceased. |
| Ditto, | Surgeon J. Rainsford, | 1st Feby. 1843, | Surgeon R. Foley, M. D., retired. |
| Ditto, | Surgeon W. K. McL. Rose, | 16th Feby. 1843, | Surgeon J. S. Sullivan deceased. |
| Ditto, | Surgeon A. Beattie, | 28th Feby. 1843, | Surgeon T. Forrest retired. |
| Ditto, | Surgeon T. C. Elliot, | 1st March, 1843, | Surgeon G. Playfair retired. |

No. 70 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to assign rank to the undermentioned Ensigns and Assistant Surgeon, from the dates specified opposite to their respective Names:

*Infantry.*

Ensign Robert Patrick Anderson, .. }
,, William Templer Hughes, .. .. }
,, John Rothwell Martley, .. .. }
,, Richard Milford John Tozer, .. }
,, Arthur Campbell Wale, .. .. }
,, Hugh Trevor Pollock, .. .. .. }
,, Charles Murray, .. .. .. .. } 24th Dec. 1842.
,, Thomas Cubitt, .. .. .. .. }
,, Robert William Gibbs, .. .. }
,, Spence Derrington Turner, .. }
,, Samuel Briggs Cookson, .. .. }
,, Richard Adolphus Becher, .. .. }
,, Edward Marsh Martineau, .. }
,, Philip James Sanctuary, .. .. }

*Medical Department.*

Assist. Surgeon John Learmouth, M.D., 2d Jan. 1843.

No. 74 of 1843.—The undermentioned Native Officers of the Madras Establishment are advanced and admitted to the Order of British India:

Subadar Muckdoomjee, "Bahadoor," Gun Lascar Establishment, attached to the Artillery, to be a Sirdar Bahadoor of the 1st Class of the Order of British India, .... .... .. .... }
Subadar Major Mahomed Shally, 20th Regiment Native Infantry, to be a Bahadoor of the 2d Class of the Order of British India, ............... }
From the 21st Dec. 1842, vice Pensioned Subadar Major Abdool Rahman Sirdar Bahadoor, formerly of the 8th Regt. N. I., deceased.

No. 75 of 1843.—Brevet Captain D. Wilkie, of the 4th Regiment N. I., Officiating 2d Assistant to the Resident at Indore, was appointed in the Political Department N. W. P., *under date the 31st January last, to officiate for* Captain J. Abbott, Assistant in Nimar, during his absence on leave. This Appointment to take effect from the 9th December 1842.

Captain C. J. Richardson, of the 67th Regiment N. I. was, in the Political Department, under date the 4th ultimo, placed temporarily at the disposal of the Governor General's Agent, in Bundlecund and the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

Major W. H. Sleeman, of the 1st Regiment N. I., was appointed in the Judicial and Revenue Department N. W. P., under date the 7th ultimo, to be Commissioner of the Saugor Division.

The services of Lieutenant C. E. Burton, of the 40th Regiment N. I., were, in the Political Department N. W. P., on the 17th ultimo, placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, consequent on the abolition of the Appointment of Assistant to the Political Agent at Rohil.

The following appointments were made in the Judicial and Revenue Department N. W. P., under date the 18th ultimo:

| Officer | Appointment |
|---|---|
| Brevet Major Jas. Macadam, of the 33d Regiment N. I., .......... Brevet Captain J. K. Spence, of the 30th Regiment N. I., .......... Lieutenant Sir R. C. Shakespear, Kt., of the Regiment of Artillery, | To be Deputy Commissioners of the 1st Class in the Saugor Division. |
| Lieut. C. Hasell, of the 48th Regiment N. I., .................... Lieut. J. Dupre Ferguson, of the 36th Regiment N. I., .......... | To be Deputy Commissioners of the 2d Class in the Saugor Division. |
| Lieutenant W. H. Larkins, of the 2d Regiment N. I., ............ | To be Deputy Commissioner of the 3d Class in the Saugor Division. |

Assistant Surgeon J. Wood, in charge of the Medical Duties of the Civil Station of Cawnpore, obtained in the Judicial Department N. W. P., on the 16th ultimo, leave of absence for three months, on his private affairs, in extension of that granted in Orders of 19th November last.

The following arrangements have been made in the Judicial and Revenue Department N. W. P., under date the 1-th ultimo:

Captain Ludlow, of the 12th Regiment N. I., Commandant of the Nerbudda Sebundy Corps, ordered to be dissolved from the 30th April next, to be temporarily attached as a Supernumerary to the Thuggee Department, for employment in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

Captain Macadam, of the 33d Regiment N. I., and Lieutenant J. Dupre Ferguson, of the 36th Regiment N. I., will respectively command the 1st and 2d Battalions of the Military Police for the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, and will draw for such command Two Hundred (200) Rupees a month, in addition to their consolidated allowances as Deputy Commissioners of the *1st* and *2d Class*.

Serjeant Major William Kelly and Quarter Master Serjeant John Michael Bruen, of the Sappers and Miners, (late serving with Broadfoot's Sappers in Affghanistan,) to be Adjutants of the 1st and 2d Battalions of Police in the Saugor Territory.

Adjutant William Kelly and Adjutant J. M. Bruen are promoted respectively to the rank of Conductor and Sub-Conductor of Ordnance, and will be borne as Supernumeraries in the Ordnance Department while serving with the Police Battalions, without prejudice to any claims they may acquire to future advancement, and with the right to the Pension attached to the rank, to which they are, or may be hereafter respectively promoted.

Lieutenant R. Strachey, of the Corps of Engineers, was appointed by the Governor General of India, in the Revenue Department, under date the 19th ultimo, Executive Officer on the Ganges Canal, under the Superintendence of Captain Cautley.

Captain C. J. Richardson, of the 57th Regiment N. I., was appointed in the Political Department N. W. P., under date the 20th ultimo, an Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Bundlecund, specially attached to the *State of Jhansi*.

Lieutenant Arbuthnot Dallas, of the 16th Regiment N. I., (Grenadiers,) was appointed in the Judicial and Revenue Department N. W. P., under date the 24th ultimo, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 2d Class in the Saugor Division.

Lieutenant E. King Elliot, of the 43d Regiment N. I., was appointed in the Judicial Department N. W. P., under date the 25th ultimo, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class in the Saugor Division.

Assistant Surgeon K. Mackinnon, M. D., attached to the Civil Station of Tirhoot, obtained in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 6th instant, leave of absence for twelve months, on Medical Certificate to proceed to Darjeeling.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted on the 25th April last, to Lieutenant S. R. Tickell, of the 31st Regiment N. I., Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, was cancelled in the Revenue and Judicial Department, from the 5th ultimo, the date on which he assumed charge of the Lohardugga Division.

Brevet Captain P. Nicolson, of the 28th Regiment N. I., having completed the special duty devolved upon him, was placed in the Secret Department, under date the 2d instant, at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

W. M. N. STURT, *Major*,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

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BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Camp Chicherowlee, 6th March*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The order issued on the 17th ultimo, by Captain H. Mackenzie, commanding detachments and depot 2d European Regiment, directing the commissariat agent to furnish two covered hackeries of two bullocks each, for the use of the sick.

The Presidency division orders of the 21st ultimo, appointing apothecary T. Nulty and apprentice John Hogan to the hospital of the 1st battalion of artillery at Dum-Dum, and apprentice Garrett Hogan to the hospital of the 2d battalion of artillery, from the 9th idem; and directing unposted Ensign Henry King, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 21st regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore.

The order issued by the officer commanding at Moberackpore under date the 18th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon Graham Lacon, M. D., attached to Her Majesty's 9th Foot, to the medical charge of the native infantry and and irregular cavalry details doing duty at the station.

Assistant Surgeon Andrew McDonall Stuart is removed from the 47th, and posted to the 8th regiment of native infantry at Jumpore.

Sergeant James McHugh, of the invalid pension establishment, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed to the Army Commissariat Department, vice Bailey deceased.

Native Doctor Dildar Beg, at present attached to the corps of sappers and miners, is appointed to do duty with the 2d battalion of artillery at Kurnaul.

At a General Court Martial, assembled in camp, Nowgong, in Bundlecund, on the 20th day of February 1843, Bhowanee Deen, Byjoo Sing, Byjnath Towarrie, Dirgux Sing and Guyadutt Sookool, sepoys, of the grenadier company 13th regiment of native infantry, were arraigned on the following charge:—

*Charge.*—"For mutinous conduct in camp, at Kunnah Goorah, on the 21st of November 1842, in the following instances:

"1st instance, against Bhowanee Deen, sepoy.

"In having refused to carry a great coat on his knapsack, as required by regimental orders and by standing orders for the native infantry.

"2d instance, against all the other abovementioned sepoys.

"In having, with others of the same company, assembled around Lieut.-Col. G. B. Fell, commanding the regiment and tumultuously demanded that Bhowanee Deen, who had been confined in the quarter guard for the offence above specified in the 1st instance, should be immediately released; and in having subsequently proceeded to the quarter guard, and declared themselves to be prisoners, unless Bhowanee Deen was released."

*Finding.*—"The Court, having maturely deliberated upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Bhowanee Deen, sepoy, in the grenadier company 13th regiment of native infantry, is guilty of the charge preferred against him, and that the prisoners Byjoo Sing, Byjnath Towarrie, Dirgux Sing and Guyadutt Sookool, sepoys, of the grenadier company 13th regiment of native infantry, are not guilty of the charge preferred against them.

*Sentence.*—"The Court, having found the prisoner Bhowanee Deen, sepoy, in the grenadier company 13th regiment of native infantry, guilty as above, do sentence him, the said Bhowanee Deen, sepoy in the grenadier company 13th regiment of native infantry, to suffer imprisonment, with hard labour, for a period of one year.

"The Court, having found the prisoners Byjoo Sing, Byjnath Towarrie, Dirgux Sing and Guyadutt Sookool, sepoys, of the grenadier company 13th regiment of native infantry, not guilty of the charge preferred against them, do acquit them accordingly.

("Signed) AMEERSING, *Subadar Bahadoor,*
*6th Regiment Light Cavalry, and President.*

"*In Camp, Nowgong,*
*21st February*, 1843."

Approved and confirmed.
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General,*
*and Commander-in-Chief.*

*4th March*, 1843.

The prisoner Bhowanee Deen is to be made over to the Civil Authority at Bandah, there to undergo his punishment.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Sidowrah, 9th March*, 1843.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

4th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain R. Hill, 2d in command, 6th irregular cavalry, from 25th March to 25th September, to visit Kussowlie, on private affairs.

40th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. C. E. Burton, from 1st March to 1st September, to remain at Delhi, and visit Mussoorie, on private affairs.

49th Regt. N. I.—Major J. F. Douglas, from 1st April to 10th November, in extension, to visit Mussoorie on medical certificate.

70th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant J. W. Drummond, from 8th February to ——, to proceed to Agra, and there await the arrival of the left wing of the 70th native infantry.

Medical Department.—Surgeon J. S. Sullivan, (deceased) from 25th January to 16th Feb., to proceed to the Presidency, on medical certificate.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Sidowrah, 10th March*, 1843.

*The following orders are confirmed:*

The Loodianah station order of the 28th of January last, directing Veterinary Surgeon J. Hough, of the 7th regiment of light cavalry, to afford professional aid to the horses of the 1st troop 2d Brigade of Horse Artillery, from the 23d idem.

The order issued on the 10th ultimo, by Major B. T. Phillips, commanding the cavalry depot, directing the hire of an additional hackery for the conveyance of the sick of the depot proceeding towards Sultanpore, Benares.

The detachment order issued on the 17th ultimo, by Lieutenant C. R. Larkins, in charge of the 8th Companies of the 26th light infantry and the 60th and 64th regiments of native infantry, proceeding to join the Head Quarters of those corps, directing an additional hackery of 2 bullocks to be entertained for the sick of the detachment.

The Allahabad garrison and cantonment order issued on the 23d ultimo, directing officiating garrison Surgeon G. Angus to afford medical aid to the detachment of Her Majesty's 3d buffs, under charge of Ensign R. W. Woods, until the arrival of the regiment at that station.

The Presidency division order of the 22d ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon T. G. Heathcote, attached to the General Hospital at the Presidency, to join and do duty with the artillery at Dum-Dum.

The Kurnaul station order of the 27th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon C. Forbes to the medical charge of the staff, during the indisposition of Assistant Surgeon J. H. Rothney.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following postings of medical officers:

Assistant Surgeon T. C. Hutchinson to the 5th regiment of light cavalry at Sultanpore, Benares.

Assistant Surgeon A. W. Crozier to the 8th regiment of light cavalry in Bundlecund.

Assistant Surgeon J. R. Comes, M. D., to the 3d Brigade of Horse Artillery at Cawnpore.

Assistant Surgeon J. G. DeC. Denham, M. D., to the 1st battalion of artillery at Dum-Dum.

Assistant Surgeon T. S. Lacy to the 1st regiment of light cavalry at Muttra.

Assistant Surgeon H. Diaper, at present with the 2d European regiment, to the 2d Brigade of Horse Artillery at Meerut.

Assistant Surgeon C. Harland, at present doing duty with Her Majesty's 3d buffs, to the 4th battalion of artillery at Cawnpore.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

58th Regt. N. I.—Major G. A. Mee, from 15th March to 1st Nov., to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs.

At a General Court Martial, held at Neemuch, on Tuesday the 14th day of February 1843, Juggun Sing and Mattadeen, troopers, of the 4th troop 1st Brigade of Horse Artillery, were arraigned on the following charge:—

*Charge.*—"For having, at Neemuch, killed and murdered Palm Sing, sepoy, of the 7th regiment of native infantry, by having, on the 27th day of November 1842, in Company with many others unknown, assaulted and beaten the said Palm Sing, and inflicted, with sticks or other blunt weapons, upon the head of the said Palm Sing, four wounds, from the effects of which he died on the 2d day of December 1842."

*Finding.*—"The Court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Juggun Sing, trooper, 4th troop 1st Brigade of Horse Artillery, and the prisoner Mattadeen, trooper, 4th troop 1st Brigade of Horse Artillery, are each of them guilty of manslaughter.

*Sentence.*—"The Court sentence the prisoners Juggun Sing, trooper, 4th troop 1st brigade of Horse Artillery, and Mattadeen, trooper, 4th troop 1st brigade of Horse Artillery, each of them to suffer imprisonment, with hard labour, for one year.

("Signed) RAMBUCCUS SING,
*Subadar-Major, and President.*

"*Neemuch, 17th February* 1843."

Not confirmed.
(Signed) J. NICHOLLS, *General,*
*and Commander-in-Chief East Indies.*

*9th March*, 1843.

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REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The Court were bound, upon the evidence, either to convict the prisoners of the charge, or to acquit them of it entirely. In His Excellency's opinion they were entitled to an acquittal.

The prisoners are to be released from confinement, and directed to return to their duty.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Kurnaul station order of the 21st ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon A. White, M. D., attached to Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons, to the medical charge of the 63d regiment of native infantry, during the indisposition of Assistant Surgeon J. H. Rothney, or until further orders.

The Sirhind division order of the 22d ultimo, directing the convalescents from the division to proceed to Landour, under the charge of Lieutenant J. A. Travers, of her Majesty's 3d light dragoons.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Narraingurh, 11th March*, 1843.

The Governor-General has directed the formation of two battalions of military police for service in Bundlecund, of which the establishment is to be similar to that given to the two battalions directed to be formed for service in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, by general orders of the 2d instant.

The officers in command of the 18th, 22d, 31st, 37th, 45th, 47th, 54th, 58th, 61st, and 70th regiments of native infantry will severally select from amongst the volunteers, who may offer themselves from their respective regiments, 1 jemadar for tomandar, 1 havildar for jemadar, and 10 sepoys for naicks.

The several native commissioned officers and sepoys, who may take service in the Bundlecund police battalions, will be borne on the rolls of their respective corps as supernumeraries, and will retain whatever claims to pension they would have had, had they remained with their present corps.

The military police in Bundlecund will perform all such duties as have been already assigned to the military police in Saugor, by the general orders of the 2d instant.

The several tomandars, jemadars, and naicks, selected from amongst the volunteers from the regiments above mentioned, will be directed to march upon Bandah, and there to report themselves to Major Sleeman.

Sergeant-Major Thomas Cox, and Quarter-Master Sergeant William Newby, of the late 3d depot battalion, and sergeant-major Henry Ashton, and quarter-master Sergeant John Baptiste, of the late 4th depot battalion, are appointed to the 1st and 2d battalions of military police.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Hazareebaugh station order of the 16th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon J. P. Brougham, M. D, to afford medical aid to the detachment of her Majesty's 50th foot, under the command of Lieutenant F. T. Lister, of that corps, from the 15th idem.

The presidency division order of the 23d ultimo, appointing assistant surgeon C. Archer, M. D, as a temporary arrangement, to the medical charge of the 21st regiment of native infantry, vice assistant surgeon H. J. Tucker, M. D, deceased.

The Cawnpore division order of the 23d ultimo, directing assistant surgeon C. Horton, M. D, to assume medical charge of the detachment of her Majesty's troops proceeding to the upper provinces, under the command of Captain C. T. Van Straubenzee, of the 39th foot, in the room of surgeon A. Wood, of her Majesty's 9th lancers, directed to join his regiment.

His Excellency the Commander-in-chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

*5th Regiment of Light Cavalry.*—Lieutenant R. Christie to be adjutant, vice Harington permitted to resign the appointment.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain T. L. Harington to be interpreter and quarter master.

Assistant Surgeon Gurney Turner, surgeon to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, is posted to the 6th regiment of irregular cavalry, and directed to join.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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GENERAL ORDER—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Camp approaching Simla, 13th March*, 1843.

2. Assistant Surgeon Charles Murray Duff, M. D, of the 49th foot, having been appointed an assistant surgeon in the hon'ble company's service, the Commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to accept of his resignation from her majesty's service, subject to confirmation at the horse guards.

3. The following orders are confirmed:

By Major General Cartwright, commanding the presidency division, dated the 27th ultimo, permitting quarter master Daines, 10th foot, to proceed to England with the sick Cameronians, and quarter-master Goodfellow, of the latter

corps, to remain with the former, pending the sanction of her majesty to an exchange between these officers.

By Major-General Simpson, commanding the Benares division, dated the 4th instant, permitting Cornet Morgan, 3d light dragoons, doing duty with the detachments under the command of Captain Jones, to precede the detachments, for the purpose of joining his regiment, on medical certificate.

By Major-General Fast, commanding the Sirhind division, dated the 22d ultimo, directing the convalescents from the division to proceed to Landour, under the charge of Lieutenant Travers, 3d light dragoons.

By Captain Van Straubenzee, 39th foot, commanding detachments, dated the 23d ultimo, appointing acting serjeants Williams, 9th, and Fox, 31st foot, to act the former as serjeant-major, and the latter as provost serjeant, vice Mansfield, 3d buffs, and Connors, 9th lancers, joined their regiments.

4. Leave of absence is granted—

*16th Lancers.*—Captain Bonham, and lieutenant Pratt, to Landour, from the 1st April to the 30th September 1843.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

H. G. SMITH, *Major Genl.*
*Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.*

GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Camp Narrsinghur, 11th March*, 1843.

With the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, and in continuation of General Orders of the 8th of January last and the 11th ultimo, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that the supplementary Companies, now forming a part of the corps of sappers and miners, be designated the 7th and 8th Companies.

The establishment of these Companies is to correspond with that of the other Companies of the corps, but transfers from one to the other are not to take place, and their promotions are to be kept distinct.

2 *Subadars.*
2 *Jemadars.*
6 *Havildars.*

The supernumeraries of the 7th and 8th Companies, as noted in the margin, are to be borne as supernumeraries, in their present grades, on the strength of these Companies, until by the occurrence of vacancies in them they can be brought on the establishment.

Clothing and equipments of every description, similar to that of the corps, are to be indented for the 7th and 8th Companies. The equipments now in use, not corresponding with the established pattern, are to be sent into the Magazine at Delhi.

Vacancies in the commissioned and non-commissioned grades, as they occur in the 7th and 8th Companies, are to be filled up by promotions in them; and should the Companies fall below their established strength in privates, they are to be kept complete by recruiting.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Dinapore division order of the 1st instant, directing Surgeon C. S. Curling, of the 32d native infantry, to receive charge of the records of the Superintending Surgeon's Office, from the 1st February, retaining medical charge of his own regiment.

The Meerut division order of the 2d instant, directing Sergeant Major Robert Couch, late attached to the 2d light infantry battalion, to join and do duty with the 27th regiment of native infantry at Meerut.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers are transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Quarter Master Sergeants to corps as follows:

*28th Regiment of N. I.*—Sergeant David Exley of the 4th Company 1st battalion of artillery, vice Donovan deceased.

*36th Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Sergeant James Nolan, of the 4th company 4th battalion of artillery, vice Dillon promoted.

*37th Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Sergeant George Willmott, of the 1st Company 4th battalion of artillery, vice Eales killed in action.

*47th Regt. of N. I.*—Sergeant Joseph Brandon, of the 4th company 4th battalion of artillery, vice Leiven pensioned.

*70th Regt. of N. I.*—Color Sergeant William Duckworth, of the 2d European regiment, vice Finlay transferred to the Futtehgurh clothing agency.

*72d Regt. of N. I.*—Color Sergeant Joseph Littlemore, of the 2d European regiment, vice Brown appointed Sergeant Major to the 63d native infantry.

*73d Regt. of N. I.*—Sergeant Joseph Stewart, of the 2d European regiment, vice Malloch appointed Sergeant Major to the 31st native infantry.

Sub-Conductor Charles Ryall, of the ordnance Commissariat Department, recently returned from Affghanistan, is appointed to the arsenal of Fort William, and directed to proceed and join.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*3d Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery.*—1st Lieut. E. K. Money, from 1st May to 1st Nov., to visit Meerut and Moradabad, on private affairs.

*7th Regt. L. C.*—Lieutenant R. J. Hawthorne, from 15th April to 15th Oct., to visit Mussoorie and Landour, on private affairs.

*8th Regt. N. I.*—Lieut. and Brevet Captain W. Kennedy, from 1st April to 1st October, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs, and to enable him to join his regiment.

*10th Regt. N. I.*—Lieut. and Brevet Capt. F. Sanler, from 15th April to 15th October, to visit Simlah and Mussoorie, on private affairs.

*11th Regt. N. I.*—Capt. C. H. Thomas, from 15th March to 15th April, to visit Allahabad, on private affairs, and precede his regiment to Cawnpore.

*16th Regiment Grenadiers.*—Captain F. E. Manning, from 20th March to 20th September, to visit Benares, on private affairs. This cancels the leave granted to him in general Orders of the 16th ultimo.

*19th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant E. Forbes, from 15th April to 15th October, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs.

*26th Regiment Light Infantry.*—Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master C. W. Duffin, from 10th April to 10th July, in extension, to visit Simla on private affairs.

*63d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master D. E. Brewster, from 15th April to 15th October, to visit Paneeput and Mussoorie, on private affairs.

*[illegible] Regiment Native Infantry.*—Major K. F. McKenzie, from 15th April to 15th October, to visit Mussoorie, on private affairs.

*[illegible] Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant T. Rattray, from 1st May to 1st October, to visit Simla and Kussowlie, on private affairs.

*Head Quarters, Camp Narrsingurh, 13th March*, 1843.

The district Order issued on the 6th ultimo, by Brigadier C. R. Skardon, commanding in Oude, directing all reports of the district of Oude and station of Lucknow to be made to Lieutenant Colonel T. Oliver, of the 12th regiment of native infantry, is confirmed, under the sanction of the right honourable the Governor General of India.

The Meerut station Order of the 28th ultimo, appointing Captain G. Tylee, of the 53d regiment of Native Infantry, to act as Major of Brigade, in the room of Captain H. M. Graves, of the 16th grenadiers, proceeding with recruits to the head quarters of the regiment, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The following orders are confirmed:

The regimental order issued on the 1st instant, by Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Wheeler, C. B. appointing Lieutenant F. H. Thomas to act as adjutant to the 48th native infantry.

*Detachment 3d and 4th cos. 2d battn. artillery.*
*Depot H. M's. 44th foot.*
*19th regt. of native infy.*

The detachment order issued on the 3d instant, by Major J. D. Syers appointing Lieutenant F. P. Layard interpreter and quarter master to the 19th regiment of native infantry, to act as detachment staff to the troops noted in the margin.

The leave of absence, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate, granted to Captain T. Moore, of the 8th regiment of light cavalry, in general orders of the 29th of September, is cancelled from the 4th of January last, the date on which he received charge of his appointment of superintendant of family money and pay master of native pensioners at Barrackpore.

*Head Quarters, Camp Rupore, 14th March*, 1843.

The following orders are with the sanction of Government, confirmed:

The Order issued on the 9th of November last, by Lieutenant J. C. Alderson, of the 62d native infantry, commanding a detachment consisting of the 9th companies of the 7th, 20th and 62d regiments proceeding from Bareilly towards Neemuch, to join the head quarters of their respective corps, requiring one 4 bullock hackery to be furnished for the conveyance of the sick, and another of 2 bullocks to be provided for the conveyance of the arms and accoutrements with the detachment.

The order issued on the 14th of December last, by the same officer, directing the hackeries to be paid up and discharged.

The order issued on the 17th of December last, by the same officer, requiring two hackeries to be entertained, one of 4 bullocks for the sick, and one of 2 bullocks for the conveyance of the extra arms and accoutrements of the detachment.

The following orders are, with the sanction of government, confirmed:

The Meerut station order of the 1st ultimo, directing all reports of the station to be made to Lieutenant Colonel G. E. Gowan, of the 2d brigade of horse artillery, on the departure of Major General G. W. Walker.

The Kurnaul station order of the 2d ultimo, directing the commissariat to furnish a bheestie, a cook and a sweeper, with a camel and kajawahs, as an hospital establishment for the 6th company of sappers and miners proceeding on duty to Pinjore, under the command of Lieutenant T. S. Irwin.

His Excellency the Commander-in-chief is pleased to make the following removals and postings in the regiment of artillery:

Lieutenant Colonel C. Graham, C. B. from the 1st to the 3d brigade.

Lieutenant Colonel E. Biddulph, from the 3d to the 1st brigade.

Captain E. Madden, (on furlough) from the 2d to the 3d company 1st battalion.

Captain W. S. Pillans, (on staff employ) from the 1st troop 1st brigade to the 1st company 1st battalion.

Captain F. Dashwood, from the 3d company 1st battalion to the 2d company 6th battalion.

Captain J. H. Daniell, from the 2d company 4th battalion to the 2d company 3d battalion.

Captain F. A. Miles, (on furlough) new promotion, to the 4th company 1st battalion.

Sergeant John Peech of the pension establishment, is, with the sanction of government, permitted to reside at Landour and draw his stipend from the pay-master of the Sirhind division.

Corporal D. McDonald, of the 4th company 2d battalion of artillery, is promoted to the rank of sergeant, transferred to the town major's list, and appointed quarter master sergeant to the regiment of Kelat-i-Ghilzie, vice Lawrence deceased.

The 1st company of sappers and miners, now on service in Bundlecund, is directed to rejoin the head quarters of the corps at Delhi.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*5th Co. 2d Battalion Artillery.*—2d lieutenant H. J. B. Macleod, from 31st March to 1st October, to visit Ferozepore, on private affairs.

*8th Regiment Light Cavalry.*—Captain F. Tweedale, from 25th March to 25th September, to visit the north western hill provinces, on private affairs.

*10th Regiment Light Cavalry.*—Major C. D. Blair, C. B. from 30th April to 31st October, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

*29th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain P. Nicolson, from 22d February to 17th September, to visit Calcutta, and to enable him to join his regiment at Sylhet.

*32d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant W. W. Davidson, from 1st April to 30th September, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs.

*38th Regiment Light Infantry.*—Lieutenant R. C. Tytler, acting interpreter and quarter master, 2d grenadiers, from 31st January to 16th February, to enable him to join his appointment.

*41st Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign H. L. Blackburn, from 8th November 1842, to 13th December 1842, to enable him to join.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—March 19. At Dacca, J. F. Moran, Esq. of Cagmarry, to Miss Maria Blanco.—28. At Meerut, by the Rev. J. Becher, H. M. Durand, Esq. Bengal Engineers, Private Secretary to the Right Honourable the Governor General, to Anne, third daughter of Major General Sir John McCaskill, K. C. B.—30. At Calcutta, John Maxton, Esq. to Jane, daughter of R. Purdie, Esq.—30. At Calcutta, Captain John Gardner, of the Ship *Abdi*, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late J. Ulrich, Esq. of Chinsurah.—April 1. At Calcutta, Mr. George Gliddon, to Miss Obbard.—4. At Calcutta, Alexander Hunter, Esq. M. D. Madras Medical Service, to Jane Mary, second daughter of the late Captain John Wogan Patton, of the Bengal Army.—At Calcutta, Frederick Dalton Boulton, Esq. 17th Regt. N. I. to Miss Grace Careof Paine.—5. At Calcutta, Owen Potter, Esq. to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Hugh William Stalkartt, Esq.

BIRTHS.—March 2. At Ferozepore, the lady of Captain George Lewis Cooper, of the Bengal Horse Artillery, of a son.—17. At Allahabad, the lady of the Rev. J. E. Freeman, of a daughter.—22. At Madras, the lady of Captain J. Shepherd, 2d E. L. I. of a son.—At Madras, the lady of Major James Mellor, of a son.—26. At Simla, the lady of the Hon. John Erskine, Civil Service, of a son.—28. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. and Adjutant Sim, H. M's. 62d Regt. of a son.—29. At Malnaut, the lady of G. R. J. Meares, Esq. of a daughter.—30. At Sealdah, Mrs. Joseph Wells, of a son.—At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Mark D'Cruze, of a son.—At Nissindupore Factory, Jessore, the lady of P. Durand, Esq. of a daughter.—31. At Calcutta, the lady of Captain G. T. Marshall, Secretary to the College of Fort William, of a son.—April 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. T. C. Howe, of a daughter.—4. At Calcutta, the lady of Captain G. D. Roebuck, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Jan. 11. At Bath, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Major R. L. Anstruther, of the 6th Bengal Light Cavalry.—Feb. 16. At Singapore, 2d Lieut. Thomas Bernard Cox, of the Madras Artillery.—22. At Amoy, on board H. M. S. *Serpent*, Lieut. E. Meadows Noble, son of Rear Admiral Noble.—March 18. At Madras, the Rev. John James Muller, aged 35 years.—24. At Goruckpore, Harriette Alexandrine, daughter of the Rev. J. Ph. Menge, aged 10 months.—25. At Delhi, Anne Caroline Bannerman, aged 19 years and 4 days; she was the only surviving daughter of the late Alexander Bannerman, Esq. of Aberdeen, formerly Deputy Commissary General of the Bengal Army.—April 1. At Calcutta, Mr. S. M. Gasper, aged 32 years, 9 months and 19 days.—At Garden Reach, Anne, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Richards, aged 4 months and 23 days.—2. At Calcutta, Mrs. P. M. Rebeiro, wife of Mr. C. Rebeiro, aged 42 years, 5 months and 27 days.—3. At Calcutta, Mrs. S. L. Webb, wife of Mr. S. Webb, Veterinary Surgeon, aged 36 years, 4 months and 18 days.—At Allipore, Archibald, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Campbell, aged 20 days.—4. At Calcutta, Mr. E. Lewars, Reporter of the Star Press, aged 27 years.—At Calcutta, Sarah, the beloved wife of Sergeant James McHugh, Army Commissary Department, acting Cooly Bazar Sergeant, aged 18 years and 8 months, of an affection of the lungs, and enlargement of the spleen; which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation to the will of her heavenly Father for five months without a murmur; leaving behind in a world of affliction, a fond husband and a child to deplore her great loss.—At Bhowanipore, George Ward, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. George Dick, aged 19 months and 7 days.—At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Freeman, aged 49 years.—At Calcutta, Henry, the infant son of Major J. W. J. Ouseley, aged 9 months and 17 days.—5. At Calcutta, Madam Eliza Edon, aged 43 years, 3 months and 4 days.—At Calcutta, of Cholera, Mr. Richard Allan, third officer of the *Lord Hungerford*, aged 23 years.—6. At Calcutta, of Cholera, Mr. Joshua Charles Aldridge, Midshipman of the *Lord Hungerford*, aged 16 years.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

April 2. The English Barque *Water Witch*, H. Reynell, from Macao 2d, Singapore 13th, and Penang 20th March.

—— 4. The English Brig *Pantaloon*, Porter, from Singapore 9th, and Penang 17th March.

—— 5. The English Barque *Lady Nugent*, J. Santry, from Rangoon 15th March.—The English Brig *Sir A. Campbell*, A. W. Barclay, from Madras 15th March.—The English Barque *Resolution*, C. Wood, from Akyab 20th March.

—— 6. The English Barque *Buenos Ayres*, J. W. Coull, from Liverpool 18th November.

—— 7. The English Barque *Mermaid*, G. Gill, from Macao 1st, Singapore 17th, and Penang 23d March.—The English Ship *Nankin*, G. Palmer, from London 23d November and Madeira 25th December.

—— 8. The English Ship *Futtel Curreem*, Nacoda, from Bombay 3d March.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Water Witch from China.*—D. C. Mackey and H. Busch, Esq. Merchants.

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| Transfer 5 per Cent. Paper, .... | Prem. | 10 | 0 | @ | 11 | 0 |
| Stock Paper { Transfer Loan of 1835-36 interest payable in Eng. } | ,, | 10 | 0 | @ | 11 | 8 |
| Bombay 5 per cent. .............. | ,, | 1 | 0 | @ | 1 | 8 |
| Second 5 do. .............. | ,, | 0 | 12 | @ | 1 | 4 |
| Old Sicca Rs. 4 per cent Loan Note. | Disct. | 8 | 0 | @ | 9 | 0 |
| New ,, 4 do......... | ,, | 7 | 0 | @ | 7 | 8 |
| New Company's 5 per cent. .... | Prem. | 3 | 0 | @ | 3 | 2 |

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| Bengal Bank .. | (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) | Prem. | 2750 | @ | 2800 |
| Union Bank .. | (Co.'s Rs. 1,000) | ,, | 15 | @ | 20 |
| Agra Bank* .. | (Co.'s Rs. 500) | ,, | 175 | @ | 180 |

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ON the 15th of April, 1843, will be published, in one volume, the whole of the dispatches, narratives, state papers, &c. connected with the expedition to, and occupation of, Affghanistan, between the 1st of October, 1838, and the 1st October, 1842. These documents, arranged in chronological order, will be connected by a brief and succinct narrative of the operations in Affghanistan and Scinde, commencing with the assembly of the Army of the Indus at Ferozepore, and terminating with the evacuation of the former state after the restoration of the prisoners.

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CLOCKS and WATCHES—by McCabe and other makers.

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Parties in the Mofussil will be so good as to apply through their own Agents, or send a remittance with their orders.

*Calcutta*, 1st *November*, 1842.

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NICHOLL AND WILKIE.

*Calcutta*, 1st *Dec.* 1842.

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### THOMAS KENNEDY,

OF

KILMARNOCK,

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EGLINGTON, McCLURE AND CO.

*Calcutta*, 17*th December*, 1842.

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### FOR SALE, AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED,

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| PALE AND BROWN SHERRY, | „ 26 | „ |
| CLARET, CHATEAU, MARGAUX AND HAUT BRION, | „ 25 to 30 | „ |
| MOSELLE NON PAREIL, .. | „ 35 | „ |

EGLINTON, McCLURE AND CO.

*Calcutta*, 17*th December*, 1842.

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### OVERLAND ROUTE.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam Ship *Hindoostan*, Capt. Robert Moresby, I. N., Commander, will leave Calcutta for Suez on Friday, 14th April, 6th July and 14th October, touching at Madras, Point de Galle, and Aden. Rates of Passage for the entire route including expense of transit through Egypt vary from 1430 to 2530 Rs.

Parcels will be received at the office of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the *Hindoostan* until the 12th April, after which day they cannot be received on any account.

J. R. ENGLEDUE,

*Supt. and Agent.*

15*th February*, 1843.

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### THE EVANGELIST.

*A Monthly Magazine, printed in English and Bengalee, in 16 octavo pages. Price 4 As. monthly.*

THE sole object of this Magazine is the benefit of the Native Christians in Bengal. We hope therefore that Missionaries will aid us by their subscriptions and contributions, and supply us with such Essays, Sermons, Obituary Notices, and Religious and other Intelligence as may be considered generally beneficial; and that they will encourage the Native Members of their Churches to do the same.

Subscribers' names and all contributions will be thankfully received by MR. JOHN ROBINSON, at SERAMPORE.

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### TO THE MESSES OF H. M. AND THE H. COMPANY'S SERVICE.

MESSRS. GEORGE AND ROBERT BLACKBURN of Madeira, request the Messes of H. M. and the H. Company's Service, to transmit their orders for the supply of their Wines, through their Agents in Calcutta.

MESSRS. EGLINTON, McCLURE & Co.

*Calcutta*, 24*th December*, 1842.

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### NOTICE.

MR. L. MENDES having given up the Superintendence of the *Star Press*, begs to inform his Friends and the Mercantile Community of Calcutta, that he intends carrying on business as a Commission Agent and Broker at No. 1, Colvin's Ghaut, Strand, or at the *Star Press*, where he will at all times gratefully receive and faithfully execute all Orders that he may be entrusted with, either in Buying or Selling of Goods of every kind and description.

Mr. L. M. will be glad to make Purchases or Sell Goods, and execute Orders generally for gentlemen in the Mofussil.

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With reference to the above advertisement, Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL and Co. beg to add that they will be happy to purchase any Bills for parties in the Mofussil forwarding them home if required, free of Commission or any charge, save postage.

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### A GUIDE TO THE CIVIL LAW OF THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT WILLIAM,

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Applications may be made to Mr. John Cashman at the Serampore Press, or to any of the Booksellers of Calcutta. Also, to Mr. N. Brice, Dinapore; Mr. W. Greenway, Agra; the Rev. J. T. Thompson, Delhi, and Mr. G. Nicholls, Benares; to whom copies of the Work have been sent, for the convenience of applicants.

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### THE BENGALEE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE BENGALEE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE is published under the authority of Govt. every Tuesday morning, and contains, in the English and Bengalee language, the Drafts of Acts; the Acts when passed; the Constructions of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut; the Circular Orders of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, of the Sudder Board, of the Special Commissioners, and of the Superintendent of Police; the Civil Appointments made by the Governor or Deputy Governor of Bengal, and the Appointment of Moonsiffs by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut as well as all Government Notifications of whatever kind.

The Subscription is EIGHT Rupees a year, payable in advance. Subscriptions commence on the 1st of January and 1st July, of each year. Those who may begin to subscribe to the paper at any intermediate periods are expected to take the back numbers.

It is circulated in Calcutta, and its neighbourhood, in Chandernagore, Chinsurah and Hooghly by Peons, without charge; and to other stations by Post, bearing postage, at an expense of two annas a cover, or Six Rupees Eight annas a year.

Applications should be addressed to the Editor at Serampore.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

*Copies of these Advertisements will be forwarded to all parties, who will favour Messrs. Thacker and Co. with their wishes to that effect.*

MESSRS. THACKER AND CO. have the pleasure to give in their Advertisement of this day a list of New Books and New Editions just arrived per *Nankin*, and also to annex a selection of New Works, &c., now daily expected by the *Jumna* and *Zenobia*.

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12th *April*, 1843. W. THACKER AND CO.

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*Messrs. Thacker and Co. will be happy to receive the names of Subscribers for the following work (in Foolscap 8vo. price 5 Rupees) which has just been published in England and is expected in Calcutta in the course of May or June.*

### THE HIGHLANDS, THE SCOTTISH MARTYRS, AND OTHER POEMS,

BY THE

REV. JAMES G. SMALL.

FOR the Poems on THE HIGHLANDS, THE SCOTTISH MARTYRS, and THE LIBERATION OF GREECE, Prizes were adjudged to the Author at the University of Edinburgh. The two former have since been much extended, and the first, which consists of five Cantos, embodies reflections during various tours among the most interesting districts of the Highlands. The following extracts indicate the opinion of the adjudicators regarding the Prize Poems in their original state :—

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* Of the Poem on the *Liberation of Greece*, in the stanza of Spenser, in which measure "The Highlands," and the Tale entitled "Imagination," are also written.

*Calcutta, April* 10, 1843.

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Price to Subscribers 12 Rs. per annum, per copy, payable in advance. Post free from the Agra Post Office direct. Apply to the Editor.

A similar edition of the above applicable to the Bengal and Behar Provinces, on the same terms, published every Friday morning. Post free.

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HAVING arranged the formation of an Agency, the particular object of which will be the transaction of affairs, connected with this country and Europe, begs to offer his services to the community of India, in any way they can be rendered available.

A peculiar and important feature in the Agency now established, will consist in the annual return of Mr. P. Pittar to India. Taking advantage of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam Vessels, he purposes re-visiting Calcutta about the latter end of every October, and returning to Europe about the middle of the following February, thus affording to persons entrusting the management of their affairs to his care, the opportunity of a *personal conference and explanation* of their views and intentions,—an advantage in the transaction of affairs of a complicated, or family nature, the greatness of which need not be commented upon.

A long residence in India, combined with an intimate knowledge of almost every description of manufactured article, and its various manufacturers, rendering him peculiarly fitted for the office of Agent to persons procuring their supplies or other articles, such as Table Equipage, Philosophical and Optical Instruments, Books, Maps, Sporting Apparatus, Musical Instruments, Military Equipments, Wines, &c. &c. *direct from Europe*, he offers them his services with every confidence that his selections will give the most perfect satisfaction, whether as regarding quality, cheapness, or adaptation to the climate; but in the execution of these commissions, a previous remittance for their full amount, or reference for payment, will invariably be required.

Every article purchased through this Agency will be most minutely examined previous to its being packed and the same care under every circumstances, taken as if persons were themselves individually present and superintending. Packages of a large size will, as usual, be shipped by fast-vessels to their destined port; but those of smaller dimensions, will, (unless otherwise instructed,) be sent through the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Office, *Overland*; thus enabling persons in most instances to receive their orders fully executed within four months from the date of the transmission of their instructions.

In transactions of a private and confidential nature a fair remuneration, according to circumstances, will be expected; in those of the ordinary nature of Agency Business, the Commission will be regulated by the customary rates; and for the selection, purchase and shipment of goods, a Commission of 5 per cent. on the gross amount will be charged.

Letters to the address of MR. PARKE PITTAR, EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL AGENCY OFFICE, LONDON, will meet with the most prompt attention.

Reference in Calcutta, R. J. Lattey, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Lattey, Brothers and Co.

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PRINTED and published at the Serampore Press for the Editors every Thursday morning. Price 2 Rupees monthly, or 20 Rupees a year, if paid in advance.

☞ Subscriptions will be received at *Madras*, by Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and Co.; at *Bombay*, by Messrs. LECKIE and Co.; and in *London*, by Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co. 7, Leadenhall Street.

# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

*PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.*

No. 433. Vol. IX.] SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, APRIL 20th, 1843. *Price 2 Co's. Rs. monthly, or 20 Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.*

Sir Charles Napier's Second Victory over the Belochees.—On Friday morning intelligence was received through the *Bombay Times* and *Courier Extra*, that Sir Charles Napier had again engaged and discomfited a large army of Belochees, within six miles of Hydrabad. The battle was severely contested for three hours. The position of the enemy was admirably chosen, and their works were so strong, that in the opinion of those capable of forming a comparison, they could scarcely have been rendered stronger by European engineers. The Belochees fought with desperate valor, and sustained a loss of a thousand killed and two thousand wounded. Our loss was by no means trifling. Two officers and 37 men were killed, and eleven officers and 217 men wounded. Though all the troops engaged on this occasion, distinguished themselves by their valour, the brunt of the action, and the larger proportion of the casualties, fell on Her Majesty's 22d Regiment. Sir Charles Napier increased his own reputation—if that was possible—by the admirable disposition of his forces, and his undaunted gallantry. As on the former occasion, he exposed his own person in the thickest of the action, almost beyond the rules of Military prudence. The result has been a complete victory, and the capture of all the guns and standards of the enemy. They have fled in the direction of Meerpore, against which town it was said to be the General's intention to advance by forced marches, in the hope of capturing that nest of enemies before the garrison could be fully prepared for resistance.

This second engagement places our position in Scinde in a new and not very agreeable point of view. Never have we yet encountered so formidable or persevering a foe on the *plains* of India. In all other wars within the Indus, one grand decisive victory has, almost without exception, decided the campaign, and extinguished opposition. In all our recent engagements with the wild and warlike tribes beyond the Indus, they have been found to trust chiefly to their local advantages, to their mountain fastnesses and defiles. In Scinde, however, the Belochees have met us upon open ground and fought pitched battles with a degree of courage and obstinacy which could scarcely have been exceeded by European troops. So far from being disheartened by the first signal defeat in which they lost 5000 men and their whole park of artillery, they have assembled another army nearly as numerous, and brought a fresh army of guns against us. Instead of waiting for us to attack them in their strong holds, they have boldly advanced against us almost to the verge of our entrenchments, and assaulted us in a position in which we enjoyed every advantage. With a recklessness of danger never yet exhibited by natives of India they have anew assailed an army, flushed with victory and strengthened by reinforcements, after having been previously defeated by half its number. Though the Government of the Ameers has been represented, and not without justice, as the most galling despotism in India, they have succeeded in attaching to their rule a race of soldiers, who appear ready to shed the last drop of blood in their cause.

It is natural to infer from these circumstances that the retention of Scinde will be no easy task; that it must be long before the country settles down into tranquillity under a Government, which will necessarily deprive the Belochee chieftain of his authority, and the soldier of his profession. A spirit of the most determined hostility to us is combined with great military resources and courage, in those whom our administration will reduce to insignificance and want. A large force must therefore be maintained in Scinde; an untiring vigilance must mark our administration, for the least reverse sustained even by a small detachment would bring a swarm of determined warriors into the field. We have now however gone too far to recede. For good or for evil, we must retain the country. Scinde is an integral part of India within the Indus, and the general feelings of our own subjects and allies will be far more affected by the current of events in that country, than it was by our discomfiture in Affghanistan. Our positions must be strengthened along the banks of the Indus, at all hazards; a large army must be maintained, and an uninterrupted communication kept up between Hydrabad and Bombay by means of steam. These arrangements will involve a large expenditure—though not to the extent the *Bombay Times* predicates; but this expenditure must be borne in spite of the Finance Committees.

Viewing the success which has attended the British arms under Sir Charles Napier, in connection with the melancholy narrative of our discomfiture and disgrace given in Captain Eyre's volume, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that if he had commanded the troops at Cabul when the outbreak occurred, its course would have been brief enough. He would at once have adopted the most energetic measures, and strangled the insurrection in its cradle. There would have been no loss of moments, far less of days; no temporizing with the crisis; no ill-devised, faint hearted plans of resistance. He would not have allowed mistrust to overcome the natural courage of the soldiers, till it ended in the entire demoralization, in a military sense, of that force. He would have inspired them with confidence in his arrangements, and breathed into them his own soul of fire. Had it fallen to the lot of Napier in that hour of emergency to exclaim, "44th, Advance,"—as in the battle of Hydrabad, he called out to the 22d—the winter of 1841 would not have furnished the most gloomy record in our Indian annals.

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English Pleadings in the Sudder Court.—Some year or two ago an application was made to the Sudder Court for leave to employ a barrister of the Supreme Court in the management of a suit; but it was refused except on the condition that he should plead in Oordoo, with which he was known to be unacquainted. The ground of objection to English pleadings, urged at the time, was just. It was said that to admit of pleadings on one side which the advocate of the opposite party could not comprehend, would be anomalous; that to give one party the advantage of pleadings in the language of the Judge, which his opponent was too poor to secure, would be unfair; and that it would compromise the character of the Court for impartiality. It was evident that no decision passed under such circumstances could command the confidence of suitors; that if the Judge decided in favour of the party, who employed an English advocate to plead in English, he would be supposed to lean to his own countrymen; if he decided against the party who enjoyed this advantage, it would in all probability be attributed to *zid*—a word for which our own language furnishes no adequate term;—and it would have been surmized that the Judges had taken this mode of shewing their anxiety to exclude English pleaders from the bar.

It is now stated, that a wealthy native has petitioned the Court for permission to employ Mr. Prinsep, one of the Barristers of the Supreme Court and the Company's Standing Counsel, to plead his cause in English. The Court has taken a favourable view of the petition, and is said to have recommended that the Barristers of the Queen's Court shall be considered pleaders in their own Court; and of course that they shall be at liberty to employ their own language in pleading for their clients. There are many considerations in favour of this innovation, and but one apparently opposed to it. It must be evident that a suitor who employs a well trained English advocate, must enjoy a great advantage over an opponent who may employ an ordinary native pleader. To render such an arrangement just, therefore, it will be necessary to provide that it shall be admitted only in cases in which the opposite party may agree to it. This he will not do, when he is too poor to purchase the same benefit of advocacy. English Barristers will thus be engaged only in those large cases in which both parties are sufficiently rich to obtain their assistance; and a wealthy suitor will in no case be permitted to employ a European advocate to crush his indigent opponent. The remuneration given for this legal advice will, we suppose, exceed in almost every instance the established rate of fees; but the party cast will, according to the rules of the Court, be called upon to pay no fees in excess of that scale.

Many advantages appear likely to spring from the admission of the Barristers of the Supreme Court to the bar of the Sudder. The personal benefit to the Barristers themselves of opening a new scene of professional exertion, at a time when business in the Supreme Court is dull, will not be among the least satisfactory results of the arrangement. It is upon the interests of the country, however, that the benefit of this change will tell most decisively. The confidence of the public in the Sudder Court will be augmented by the introduction of men possessed of such intelligence and independence of character, as English Barristers. Their legal acumen will tend to facilitate the administration of justice. The judges may be expected to derive as much advantage as the suitors from the employment of so superior a class of advocates; and the arrangement will give a new and improved character to the proceedings of this Court. It will also tend to facilitate and hasten the very desirable amal-

gamation of the two Courts, the Supreme Court and the Sudder.

The operation of this rule is likely to be equally beneficial in reference to the subordinate Courts throughout the country. No suits are now admitted into the Sudder Court, but in appeal from those tribunals. It will be no small advantage to the cause of justice in the interior that their decisions should be subjected to the keen and fearless scrutiny of men possessed of such high legal attainments, as the Barristers of the Supreme Court. In their hands the merits of the decrees passed in the Courts below, will receive perhaps a closer investigation than the Judges, with their multifarious engagements, could bestow on them. Whatever irregularities may have been committed, will be detected and exposed. We can scarcely fancy a more effective check on abuses in the subordinate Courts than the submission of their decisions to the examination of an accomplished English Barrister. As soon as this plan begins to work, a more urgent necessity will be created for improving the construction of those Courts, and raising the character of its Judges. Government will be constrained moreover, to recast the Covenanted judicial service, and to establish means for training up men to a knowledge of the Civil Law. The unfortunate Judge, who, without having done a day's duty in a Civil Court, perhaps without having opened a book on Civil Law for eight or ten years, is suddenly called up from a Criminal or a Fiscal Court, to preside over the legal arrangements of a large district, and to hear appeals from men far better versed than himself in the rules and practise of the law, finds himself even at present in a position by no means enviable. How much more awkward will that position be rendered, when his crude decisions, which have excited the surprise of his subordinates, come to be dissected by the practised hand of an English lawyer.

THE LANDHOLDER'S SOCIETY.—The *Hurkaru* thinks us captious and hypercritical in our remark that the Landholder's Society had travelled out of its own province to advocate a permanent settlement in the Western Provinces. He considers it inconsistent that we should censure that body for taking this settlement question in hand, while at the same time we blame it for having neglected to bestow its advise on Government when the abolition of slavery was on the tapis. The settlement in the West however is a matter in which the Landholder's Society of Bengal can have only a constructive interest. The question of slavery involves its personal interests. The number of slaves in the Bengal division of this Presidency is stated at a hundred thousand; and they are held in bondage in many instances by the individuals whom this Society claims to represent. The emancipation of so large a body from slavery, was surely an occasion on which we should naturally have expected to see the Landholder's Society at the post it had chosen.

The subject of the settlement in the North West Provinces is not very accurately represented in the *Hurkaru*. He speaks of those provinces as being unsettled, and affirms that a settlement had been promised to them "through a long series of years by successive Governors General." The fact is that the country is settled, though not permanently so. The ablest servants of Government have been employed for more than eight years in investigating the capacities of the land, in fixing the boundaries of estates, and determining the right of proprietorship. Upon these investigations a settlement has been concluded, in every instance for twenty, and in some, for thirty years. The settlement added little to the revenues of Government, but is generally understood to have given satisfaction to the people, to have diminished the evils of litigation, and to have imparted a fresh impulse to agricultural improvement. At any rate, there is no monument of our Government since we took possession of the country, more deserving of public approbation, whether we regard purity of motive or extent of labour, than the settlement usually called Mr. Bird's Settlement of the Western Provinces. Neither did successive Governors General promise a permanent settlement through a long series of years. Such a settlement was prematurely and unadvisedly promised by the present Lord Cowley, then Mr. Henry Wellesley, who had been sent to take charge of the administration of the country by his brother, the Governor General, when it first came into our possession. That promise was subsequently renewed subject to the confirmation of the Court of Directors. The Directors refused to confirm it, and ordered settlements to be made for limited periods, whereby agriculture was discouraged and the people impoverished. The determination of the Court of Directors to sanction no settlement of an unalterable nature, and for an indefinite period, has been a sufficient reason with every Governor General since the days of Lord Wellesley, for abstaining from any such unconditional promises.

The *Hurkaru* thinks it rather strange that 'the disinterestedness of the Society's efforts'—in thus taking the Western Settlement under its fostering wing—"should be considered a feature in its character worthy of censure." We are aware that some of our readers will be disposed to smile at the 'disinterestedness' of this tour in the Western Provinces, into Lord Ellenborough's own country; but we are anxious to treat the motives of others with the same respect which we claim for our own. We do not censure either this charitable tour, or its motives; only we think it injudicious. If the representations which the Mookerjee Baboo and *the Old Hindoo have given of the sins of our* Government, at all approach the truth, there are grievances enough in Bengal to occupy the Society till the next Charter—when the European and Native functionaries are expected to change places, and the administration to be made over to the alumni of the Hindoo College. The memorials of the Land-holder's Society moreover will naturally carry more weight with Government, when they refer to grievances under which the memorialists themselves labour, and of which they can speak from personal experience. They are more likely to obtain redress, when they can shew that the shoe pinches them and their connections, than that it pinches their countrymen a thousand miles off. In common with the *Hurkaru* we wish that the Society should be "prosperous and effective," but to secure this end it must not undertake too much at once; it must confine the sphere of its exertions to the province of Bengal, even at the risk of prescribing limits to its disinterestedness. The Western Provinces are scarcely more its neighbours, by geographical position, than the Presidency of Madras. Madras still groans under a far greater grievance than any to be found in those Provinces. The settlement they have obtained is a good one, and the period of its currency sufficient to encourage agricultural enterprise. At Madras the heavy "curse" of the inland duties still continues to repress the national energies and to retard improvement. Now, though it would be very disinterested in the Landholder's Society to invite information with a view to petition Government for their abolition, it would be any thing but wise. It would give its enemies occasion to hold up its proceedings to ridicule, by representing it as a Universal Grievance Society, whose object was not so much the relief of its own members from evils that were acknowledged and felt, as a general intermeddling with the affairs of India. We tender the Society our 'disinterested' advise to drop the Settlement question. It will only serve to weaken their influence in matters connected with their own peculiar interests. The Settlement will not be modified upon their representations, neither will Government be censured for not altering it at their bidding. It has been the result of long, patient and enlightened efforts. Apparently, it works well. It would be unstatesmanlike to disturb the landed tenures of twenty millions of men; at least until sufficient time has elapsed for testing the result of arrangements which have been made by the highest talent and zeal which Government could command.

THE BELL AND THE GATES.—The *Hurkaru* takes us to task for objecting to the employment of the Ningpo Bell in the new Cathedral, and as the March mail has not yet arrived, we take advantage of the moment to offer a final remark on this interesting subject. If our contemporary will reperuse our article, he will find that we have not objected to its being suspended in the belfry of the edifice, on the score of its being a Heathen bell, adorned with heathen hyroglyphics, and heretofore used in heathen worship. We ventured to question the propriety of its being employed in a Christian Church, on the ground that it was an article of plunder, captured in a war of aggression upon an innocent people; and that it had been already offered to the Prize Committee, and refused, as of little worth. We object to the association of Christianity with war in any other shape than to mitigate its evils. In our apprehension there are many and serious objections to the suspension even of those trophies of victory which have been honourably gained on the field of battle in edifices consecrated to a religion whose weapons are spiritual and not carnal. They may find a more appropriate destination in the Armoury, the Museum, and the royal Palaces. But there is a still higher objection to the acceptance of any article which should give even the bitterest enemies of Christian truth a handle for saying that a Christian Church had become the receptacle of stolen goods.

The *Hurkaru* has thrown out a hint to Lord Ellenborough to bestow the Somnath Gates on the New Cathedral in Calcutta, to form the basis of the pulpit. The idea is quite original; and demands much consideration. We have carefully weighed all the arguments which we think might be adduced and for against such a termination of their inauspicious journey; but we must confess that in our humble judgment it does not appear to be altogether feasible. The objections which are likely to be raised both by the Bishop and the Governor General, will be fatal to the scheme. The objections of the Bishop would of course be of a religious—those of Lord Ellenborough, of a political character. It is true that in the opinion of a large portion of Europe articles which have desecrated by connection with idolatry and false religion, may be conse-

ceded to the use of the Christian Church. Thus the idolatrous obelisk, notwithstanding its Pagan and Egyptian associations, now forms the chief ornament in the square of St. Peter's at Rome. The Baldaquin which adorns the high altar at the base of which burn the hundred lamps around the tomb of the Apostle, was torn from a temple dedicated to Heathen rites; and even the Chair of St. Peter is said to be but a relic of Mahomedanism, of which the inscription is concealed; though the tradition rests upon uncertain authority. The Bishop of Calcutta however will not consider the practise of Romanism a model for Protestants, or seek to distinguish St. Peter's in Calcutta by trophies similar to those which adorn St. Peter's in Rome.

But Lord Ellenborough must also be consulted on the occasion; and though his Lordship may have a personal as well as hereditary partiality for Cathedrals, yet the Gates have been already destined for the restored Temple of Somnath, and given to the Hindoo chiefs of Rajwara and Sirhind, and cannot be reclaimed. That which has once been given away, cannot, according to the Hindoo legislators, be given again. So thoroughly has this idea gained possession of the popular mind, that it is considered the strongest argument against the marriage of a widow, who having been once given away in marriage cannot become the object of a second gift. Lord Ellenborough will not disregard, in this instance, the force of popular prejudice, or mar his own efforts to gain popularity in the Hindoo community. On the whole, therefore, we are inclined to think that the proposal of our contemporary, to turn the Gates of Somnath into a pulpit for the Cathedral, while the Ningpo bell adorns the belfry, is not likely to be carried. The objections alike of the giver and the receiver are too serious to be overcome even by the force of his reasoning. The upshot will probably be, that Mr. Mears will be shocked to find his sweet-toned Christian bells, in such pagan company; that the old crumbling Sandal wood gates, if they do not go down to the sea at Somnath, will remain in the Dewanee Aam at Agra, and that Bishop Wilson will procure a more substantial and elegant pulpit than any which could be manufactured out of them.

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Abolition of Slavery.—The Act for the abolition of Slavery passed Council on the 7th of April, the anniversary of the day on which the siege of Jellalabad was raised by its illustrious garrison; and every slave from Cape Comorin to the Himalaya, among one eighth of the human race, has been legally set free. That which two years ago appeared hopeless, owing to the want of moral courage in those who ruled the empire, has been accomplished without noise or parade, but finally and effectually. America can no longer taunt us with hypocrisy in taking credit to ourselves for emancipating a million of slaves in the West Indies while we continued to hold another million, as it was said, in slavery in the East. Fully and honourably have we redeemed the pledge we offered to the Christian world ten years since, of making personal freedom co-extensive with the British dominions. We may now at length enjoy without qualification, the gratifying boast that wherever the British standard waves, it waves over freemen; and that slaves can no more breathe in our colonies, than they can breathe in our native land. We are now exulting over our successes in Affghanistan, in China, in Scinde. Six times during the last twelve months have victories the most signal been announced by royal salutes. Almost every mail has brought out fresh rewards for the heroes who have maintained the military reputation of their country. Yet amidst all these trophies, the great victory we have gained in the cause of humanity over our own prejudices and lukewarmness, is perhaps—if our heroes will forgive the expression—a greater and more lasting object of national exultation. But it would be ungracious to institute any comparison between those noble exertions which have contributed to defend and consolidate the empire, and those less dazzing efforts which have restored liberty to the slave. Rather let us make it a matter of mutual congratulation that while some have been engaged in maintaining the honour of their country in the field, others have been no less diligently striving in the cabinet to secure for the subjects of this empire, that blessing of personal freedom which is at length identified with our political institutions; and that the period at which we stood highest in the estimation of Asia, was that in which we declared universal freedom to every slave in India.

When the draft of this Act was first published, one of our contemporaries urged the necessity of completing the work, by attaching penalties to a breach of the law of emancipation. His reasoning on the subject was sound, and his suggestion highly judicious. Without penalties for infringing the act, its benevolent provisions may become a dead letter. Still, considering the circumstances under which the Act was framed, and the strong repugnance which was so recently manifested in high quarters to the immediate and unconditional extinction of slavery, it may have been a matter of prudence to confine the first act of legislation on this subject to a simple declaration that personal slavery should no longer exist legally in India. To have attempted more might have aroused opposition to the measure, not only on the part of the natives, but still more, among our own influential countrymen which would have been fatal to success. A great point has been gained by the decisive blow which has thus been inflicted on the institution of slavery. Some time must elapse before slavery itself will become entirely extinct in a country in which it has existed from time immemorial, and has been legalized by two successive dynasties of conquerors. To hasten this consummation it will be necessary to carry out the intentions of the legislature, by more stringent regulations, and to punish with severe penalties those who may attempt to evade them. That these regulations will not be withheld, as the necessity for them becomes more and more apparent, it would be unreasonable to doubt. When we compare the national agitation and the united efforts which were found necessary to effect the abolition of West India slavery, with the comparative absence of any pressure from without, in reference to its abolition in the east, the present measure has all the grace of a spontaneous movement in the cause of humanity. We may therefore look with greater confidence for the enactment of whatever laws may yet be necessary to complete the good work.

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## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13.

— The scraps of intelligence received from Scinde both by way of Delhi and Bombay only serve to increase our anxiety for Sir Charles Napier and his brave army. The same game which was played by the Beloochees when our army was advancing to Candahar has been played now. They have intercepted our posts. The *Delhi Gazette* last received says, that there has been no communication between Upper and Lower Scinde for fifteen days. There is no addition as yet to the intelligence brought by the *Semiramis* Steamer to Bombay. It is certain that a battle has been fought in which we have been victorious, but the scene of it is as yet unknown. Only the report of General Napier's death appears to be contradicted on good grounds. Letters are said to have been received from him after the battle; and one of these letters was in the hands of the commander of the *Nimrod*.

— A requisition, with a large number of very respectable Native signatures, with a small sprinkling of European names, has been presented to the Sheriff of Calcutta, requesting him to convene a meeting at the Town Hall on Tuesday next, with the view of forwarding to Mr. John Sullivan, an expression of the approbation and gratitude of the Native Inhabitants of Calcutta for his efforts to give them the benefit of the 87th Clause of the present Charter, and to adopt a petition to the Court of Proprietors on the same subject.

— Mr. J. W. Alexander, the official Assignee of the Insolvent Court, has obtained two years leave of absence to visit England, leaving Mr. O'Dowda as his substitute. This is, as the *Star* observes, the first instance in which an officer of the Supreme Court has been permitted to visit England without vacating his appointment. The officers on the Company's establishment, invariably lose office by going beyond the Cape. The voyage to England may now be performed in less time than a trip to the Cape, and it is possible that the Company's servants may be allowed to hold office while at home; but in this case it is far from improbable that their allowances will be subjected to a farther reduction. It is partly in consideration of the long exile to which the members of the Civil Service were subjected, that their allowances were fixed at so high a scale; and there is reason to apprehend that since the facilities for visiting England have been thus multiplied, the banishment salaries may be curtailed.

— The last accounts from Burmah state, that the King has turned his attention to the growth of tea, and that he claims to himself a monopoly of the export. This royal competitor however will do little injury to the prospects of the Assam Tea Company. It is from the reduction in the price of tea which must necessarily arise from the export of the article from the ports of the district in which it is grown in China, that the most formidable obstacles to the rising manufacture of Assam is to be expected.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14.

— Good Friday. The passengers of the *Hindostan* were ordered to be punctually on board, two hours after midnight this morning; but an advertisement published yesterday, announced that in consequence of some injury which a part of the machinery had sustained, the departure of the vessel was postponed to to-morrow morning. The piously disposed passengers had thus an opportunity of hearing the Archdeacon's last lent lecture. It has been rumoured that the Directors of the Oriental and Peninsular Company have it in contemplation to appoint a chaplain to each of their vessels.

— The *Hindostan* steamer takes home Capt. David Lister Richardson, who has for several years filled the office of Principal of the Hindoo College, with much credit to himself and advantage to the pupils. We regret to hear that the cause of his departure is ill health. The students who have benefited by his labours, have addressed a very appropriate letter to him, and requested his acceptance of a small token of their esteem. We are happy to perceive this return of kindly feeling towards one who has laboured so sedulously for their good. For some time after his honest but

injudicious interference to prevent meetings at the College in which the Government was assailed, he was exposed to a storm of abuse; but his departure for England appears to have created a revulsion of feeling in his favour. We hope he will find his health completely restored by the voyage.

— The papers of this morning give us no farther intelligence from Scinde.

— A groom, who had been paid up his wages by Dr. Woodford and dismissed, brought an action against him in the Court of Requests for subsequent wages, which were not due. The case broke down under the evidence of the plaintiff's witness. Dr. W. expressed his surprize at the man's ingratitude, and the Commissioner delivered these words from the bench: "You must be a new comer, otherwise you would not be surprized at the ingratitude of native servants. Never expect gratitude from them. If it were possible that you could feed them with diamonds, still they would be ungrateful."

— The Mail dispatched from Bombay on the 1st of April, took 42,285 covers; viz. 32,030 letters and 10,255 covers. The Calcutta regular dawk of the 23d was in time for it.

— A meeting has been held at Agra, at which it was resolved to establish an Agricultural and Horticultural Society for the North West Provinces. The motions which were made on the occasion will be found in another column.

— The *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette* has afforded amusement to his brother Editors at that Presidency by the following remarks:

"To plant our foot firmly in the Mofussil is one of our main and most choice objects. Only let the Mofussil become our fulcrum, and *we will move all India. We will bring wonderful things to light.* Therefore let the gentlemen in the Mofussil support the *Gentleman's Gazette*. In Bombay, we have as large a circulation as the Bombay *Times*." Surely this is not language to attract five thousand suose ibers.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15.

— Early yesterday morning intelligence reached Calcutta of a glorious victory achieved by Sir Charles Napier after a severe struggle of three hours over an army of 22,000 Belochees. For particulars, see our extracts.

— The Bombay papers state, that the *Semiramis* Steamer, in her next trip will bring up the treasure found at Hydrabad, together with the Ameers,—to be separated from that treasure for ever.

— The community of Bombay has split on the subject of a monument to preserve the memory of those who fell in Affghanistan and Scinde. The original proposal was for the erection of a monument. It was afterwards proposed to erect a Church at Colaba, and the Bishop of Calcutta, who happened to be there at the time of the meeting, gave his vote for the Church and subscribed largely to it. Those who originally intended to erect a monument, being outvoted, have convened a meeting for the purpose of carrying out their design, viz. that of erecting, in some conspicuous part of the Island of Bombay, on the Esplanade, if possible, a pillar, obelisk, or other monument of a similar character. A committee has been appointed to carry the resolution into effect; and it is not improbable that Bombay may have both the obelisk and the Church.

MONDAY, APRIL 17.

— We have placed among our selections the plan proposed to the meeting of rate payers by Mr. Remfrey. There is little reason however to expect that they will be carried, or if carried, that the plan will maintain its ground. The meeting has none of the stamina necessary for a Municipal Committee, still less for one which has a new system to organize. The report of the meeting published in the journals winds up with saying, "Here various *resolutions* and *amendments* were proposed, discussed and abandoned, and so it would be merely waste of time and trouble to say more about them." To this we say, "ditto."

— A correspondent of the *Englishman* states, in a letter published in this day's paper, that private individuals are now carrying out the production of Tea at about 30 per cent. less than the Company. We learn from the same sourpe, that the Committee have adopted the London plan of paying its members for every attendance at a meeting, Sixteen Rupees. We hope this sum will come from the fines of absent members.

— The Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court opened on Saturday. There were only eleven cases on the Calendar, of which four had stood over from the last Sessions. There was but one Native on the Grand Jury, and the address of Sir Henry Seton was brief.

—The Bombay papers last received, give a very interesting account of the capture of Kerbela, by the Pasha of Bagdad, which will be read with much interest. The defilement of the tomb of Abbas has roused the fanatic inhabitants of Persia to vengeance. The Shah of Persia is said to be making preparations for invading the Pashalic of Bagdad, and proclaiming war against the Sublime Port. It is suspected that the religious differences which separate the Sheeah Persians from the Soonee Turks, will, if war breaks out, give rise to the most revolting cruelties.

— We have copied an article from the *Hurkaru* in reply to the remarks of the *Bombay Times* on the performance of the *Hindoostan* Steamer. Our Calcutta contemporary demonstrates by a reference to the ascertained speed of this noble vessel, that supposing the Bombay Steamers to be of the same power, still we should in fair weather, receive *all* our letters and newspapers by the Steamer at once and at a lower price, at the same time at which we receive the Express from Bombay, and that during the season in which the Bombay express is ten days on the route, the *Hindoostan*, and her sister ships will bring our letters sooner than the express.

—The *Star* has furnished his readers with a very valuable Tabular Statement respecting the number of Coolies despatched to the Mauritius between the 24th of December 1842 and the 11th of April 1843, of which the following is an abstract:

| | |
|---|---|
| The number of vessels employed has been, .. ... .. ... .. | 21 |
| The aggregate tonnage ... ... .. | 11,808 |
| The Number of Male Coolies, .. | 3,937 |
| " of Females, ... ... | 478 |
| " of Children, ... ... | 133 |

The emigrants have been sent in the following proportions by the Houses in Calcutta.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. C. Jourdain, .. .. ... .. | 1178 |
| Messrs. Saunders, May, Sarkies and Co. .. .. ... ... .. | 881 |
| Mr. C. Aviraguet, ... ... .. ... | 681 |
| Messrs. Gillanders and Co. .. ... | 625 |
| Messrs. Langlois and Co. ... ... | 479 |
| Messrs. Adam, Scott and Co.... .. | 347 |
| Messrs. Smith, Ewing and Co. ... | 255 |
| Mr. A. Gardyne, ... .. ... .. | 102 |

TUESDAY, APRIL 18.

— 3135 chests of Opium were sold yesterday at the Exchange and realized 37,80,400 Rs. If each chest stands Government in 300 Rupees, the profits on this sale amount to more than 26 lakhs of Rupees.

— A meeting of the rate payers in Calcutta was held on Saturday last. The object was to frame rules for taking over the municipal administration of the town from Government in conformity with an act passed two years ago. Several meetings had been previously held at which nothing was done. The present meeting was equally barren of any result. The affair has from the beginning been almost exclusively in the hands of natives, and the European part of the community has kept aloof. Mr. Remfrey, of the house of Hamilton and Co. is the only European who appears to have taken any interest in the matter.

— The *Bombay Times* received this morning, holds out a distant hope that Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly may yet be living. A Jew at Loodiana has heard from a brother of his at Bokhara, that a Greek interpreter and slave, who had been for months confined in the same well with them, were taken out and executed, and that the populace were made to believe that they were Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly. The mind would eagerly embrace the slightest hope that our unfortunate countrymen were yet alive; but intelligence of their death has been received from so many quarters, and from sources so independent of each other, that we cannot indulge any hope of their existence.

— The *Star* has, in his number of this morning, exposed in just and severe terms the injustice which has been inflicted on Major Mackeson, who was Assistant to the Political Agent at Loodiana long before the expedition to Affghanistan. His name is associated with the earliest efforts to open the navigation of the Indus. He has rendered important services to the state in his political capacity at Peshawur;—but he was one of Lord 'Auckland's politicals,' and he is now remanded to his corps, while another officer, brave it is true, but of recent fame, has been appointed Assistant to Mr. Clerk.

— At the last meeting of the Agricultural Society, of which a report is given elsewhere, a prospectus of Floricultural Society was put round. It appears in the *Hurkaru* of this day. From all we can gather, it comes out under the auspices of Mr. Speede.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19.

— An Extra Delhi Gazette received yesterday evening, informs us that intelligence of Sir Charles Napier's victory had at length reached that station and Agra. The only addition we acquire to our intelligence is that the Ameer previously to attacking the General, sent an Envoy to ask him to retire, taking six annas of the plunder of Hydrabad and leaving the other ten annas for him. It appears that the message was delivered just as the evening gun fired, and Sir Charles is said to have exclaimed, Take *that* as my reply.

*Singular Meteoric Appearance.*—A letter from Sibsagar, dated April 7, says, "A very singular meteoric appearance was observed here a few evenings since. It occurred a little before 9 o'clock on the evening of the 8th. A very brilliant light suddenly illuminated the whole atmosphere, and on looking up, a large cluster of falling stars was seen rapidly descending towards the earth in an oblique direction. These disappeared in a few seconds, and about a minute afterwards a loud report was heard resembling that of a cannon, resulting doubtless from the explosion of the luminous mass. The report was heard also at Jaipur. Last evening at half past 8, we had several very severe shocks of an earthquake. The vibrations lasted for about five minutes. Another slight shock was felt at a quarter past one o'clock this morning.

The Comet was not seen here until the 7th of March on account of cloudy weather. We were not able to discover the nucleus.

Every thing is quiet on the frontier now—the Singpho disturbances are considered to be at an end, and the parties sent into the hills have returned."

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baboo Ramchunder Mitter, | to Sept. 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| Capt. A. McKean, .. | ... to Feb. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. C. Blumhardt, .. | ... to Feb. 1844, | 10 | 0 |
| Major Pattoun, ... ... | ... to March 1843, | 6 | 0 |
| E. Shearin, Esq. .. | ... to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. G. P. Salmon, | ... to March 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| T. C. Pennington, Esq. .. | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Dr. Woolly, ... .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |

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The following sums have been received at Madras, by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. from January to March, 1843.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Book Society of the 46th Regt. M. N. I. ... .. .. | ... to Dec. 1842, | 20 | 0 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| G. S. Scott, Esq. ... | ... to July, 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| G. J. Casamajor, Esq. | .. to Dec. 1843, | 38 | 0 |
| Dr. J. Jamieson, ... ... | ... to Nov. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. J. Macdougall, ... | .. to Dec. 1842, | 24 | 0 |
| Capt. G. Vallancey, ... | .. to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. J. Hay, ... ... .. | ditto, | 10 | 0 |
| M. D. Cockburn, Esq. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. M. Beachcroft, .. | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. C. C. McCallum, .. | to June, 1842, | 48 | 0 |
| W. Lavie, Esq. ... .. | ... to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| W. R. Hay, Esq. ... ... ... ... | ... .. | 20 | 0 |
| Major A. Clarke, .. | ... ... to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| W. Knox, Esq. ... ... | ... to Nov. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Major R. Budd, ... .. | ... to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| H. M. Blair, Esq. .. ... .. | .. ... | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. H. Warren, .. | ... to Dec. 1842, | 24 | 0 |
| His Highness the Raja of Travancore, .. ... | ... to Feb. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| The Madras Book Club, for Jan. and .. ... ... ... | ... Feb. 1843, | 4 | 0 |
| B. S. Chimmo, Esq. .. | .. to June, 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| Major A. Hyslop, .. | .. to Jan. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. J. Campbell, .. | ... to Sept. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| R. Clarke, Esq. ... .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| H. Frere, Esq. ... ... | .. to Feb. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| G. Steevens, Esq. .. | .. to March 1843, | 18 | 0 |
| D. Ross, Esq. .. .. | .. to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| H. Newill, Esq. ... .. | .. to May, 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Major General T. King, ... | to March 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| G. N. Taylor, Esq. ... | .. to Feb. 1843, | 24 | 0 |
| Major P. Thomson, .. | ... to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

### ANOTHER GLORIOUS VICTORY NEAR HYDRABAD.

*Times Office, 3 p. m. April 5.*

The *Indus* steamer, which came into harbour this morning, brings particulars of the victory gained by Sir Charles Napier over the Belochees on the 24th of March, the first rumour of which reached us on the 1st instant. The General had marched out with the whole of his army, 6,000 strong with eighteen guns, to attack the enemy, commanded by Shere Mahomed of Meerpore. The enemy's force, 20,000 strong, after a severe action, were broken and completely dispersed. The whole of their guns, 11 in number, were captured, together with several of their standards. Shere Mahomed has escaped into the desert with a body of horse. From this it is supposed he will speedily require to return for want of water. He was hotly pursued by the Irregular Horse. We have no time to give details. Our loss amounts to 39 killed, and 228 wounded. The brunt of the battle fell on Her Majesty's 22d, and Leslie's Troop horse artillery.

*Killed.*—Lieut. Smith, 1st Troop By. H. Artillery; and Captain Garrett, 9th Bengal Cavalry.

*Wounded.*—Lieut. Pawnal, Bombay H. A.; and Lieut. Tait, Poonah Horse,—slightly.

Lieuts. Chute, Coote, Greames, Evan, Burns, and Pennefather, H. M. 22nd Regt.

Lieuts. Wilkinson, (slightly), and Burr, (severely)—21st N. I.

Lieut. McMurdo, H. M. 22d, Staff, severely.

We subjoin the extra just issued by our contemporary the *Courier*, received as we were going to press:—

COURIER OFFICE, 1½ P. M.

We have just received intelligence from Hydrabad, which we hasten to lay before our readers—we have no time for comment.

*Four miles from Hydrabad, 25th March.*

The report that the enemy were coming to meet us proved correct, for after the arrival of the 8th Regt. and 3d Cavalry on the 23d instant, we marched on the following day, and after we had passed the Town of Hyderabad about 2 miles, their guns were heard opening upon our advanced guard, and in an hour from that time we were all drawn up in front of the enemy.

The Artillery had all the fighting for the first hour and a half, and then we advanced in Echelons of Battalions in line, *H. M. 22d first, then the 21st N. I., 12th, 8th, and 1st Grenadiers last of all.*—The 8th and Grenadiers were not engaged, and the brunt of the action lay in a village on the right of the Enemy's position, and a deep Nullah running from it. The Cavalry turned the position in beautiful style on their right, whilst we advanced in front. They did not stand very long in the Nullah and Village, but we lost an awful number of men, for we received orders not to fire until we came close to the Nullah; when however we opened our fire and charged, they began to bolt excepting a few who gallantly charged us and were killed in our ranks.

We have lost 214 *killed and wounded*, but we have not been able to ascertain correctly the amount of the enemy's loss. In one Nullah we counted no less than 221 dead bodies, and the dead and dying are scattered all over the country. It is said that the enemy have dispersed, but we are nevertheless to march upon Meerpore by forced marches. We expect to meet some slight opposition there, but it will not be long as the Beloochees are all disheartened.

Excuse this hurried chit; we have just heard that the General is going to send off a Tappal.

*Fort Hydrabad, 26th March.*

We have had another fight about six miles from this and gained a Victory. The Enemy have dispersed and the Army gone on to Meerpore to destroy the place, after which they are to return here. Our loss has been heavy again, especially H. M.'s 22d Regt., the left wing of which was much cut up taking a village which formed the right of the Enemy's position, but I have not learnt many particulars as I left the Camp as soon as the Battle was over. Captain Garrett of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, and Lieutenant Smith of the Horse Artillery were killed, and several Officers wounded, some dangerously.—*Bombay Times Extra.*

[FROM THE BOMBAY COURIER EXTRA.]

*Courier Office, 5½ P. M.*

We issued an extra early in the day, containing Extracts from two letters just received—since then a communication has been made to us from a highly informed quarter, which induced our immediate recal of the Extra, which we hope has been in time to prevent its *general circulation; if not*, this must be our apology, that we lose no time in correcting an error, when discovered. Our information was incorrect, it appears, respecting the gallant Grenadiers, who were stated by our correspondent not to have been engaged at all. We believe the fact to be, that the 1st Grenadiers was originally intended to be the first in action—but the General in consequence of the movements of the enemy, saw reason to change his plan on the field of battle, whereby the first necessarily became last, and the last first. The Grenadier Regiment *was* however in the action, and their conduct and their Commander's has been most favourably mentioned. This gives us great gratification, as many of our friends in that gallant Regt. will readily believe.

The following extract from a letter just received, dated the 25th ult., will be read with mingled pain and pleasure—our loss has been severe, but the victory of incalculable honour to our General and his brave army.

"Yesterday the 24th we gained a splendid victory. We marched from Hydrabad yesterday morning and had not advanced more than two miles and a half before the enemy were discovered 1½ mile in advance of us, drawn up in a tremendously strong position, we advanced to within 1200, or 1300 yards, when the troops were drawn up in order of Battle as follows, the enemy firing round shot at us all the time.

| Left. | Right. |
|---|---|
| Poona Horse, 9th Bengal Cavalry, H. M. 22nd, Hutts's Battery, 2 Eight In. Howitzers, 25th N. I. | 21st, 12th, N. I., 9 Pr. Battery, 8th N. I., 1st Grenadiers, Horse Artillery 3rd Bombay Cavy., Scinde Horse. |

The above was our 1st position, and when formed up W. and myself and B. rode forward and examined the enemy's position which we saw was very strong especially in their right which rested on a village and dry bed of the river.

We three galloped along their whole line at about the distance of 300 yards and received the fire of their guns and matchlocks by which means we found out their strength. W. made his report to Sir CHARLES, and immediately he advanced about 400 yards when he halted and ordered the Horse Artillery to move from the right of the Grenadiers to the left of H. M. 22nd and then about 9 o'clock, after having sustained the enemy's fire for two hours our guns opened and made the enemy very soon abandon their guns, the line then advanced to the assault and a devil of a fight took place which lasted for two hours and then we had gained the whole of their positions—while the struggle was going on the whole of the artillery took up their position and fired grape and shell into the village and drove the enemy out with considerable slaughter. While in our second position the enemy's horse thought proper to retreat and our 3d Cavalry, charged splendidly over nullahs, &c. and cut up a great many, the Scinde horse did the same. When we had captured the whole of the enemy's position and advanced beyond the village the Poona Horse and 9th Bengal Cavalry were ordered to charge. W. and self went with them and followed them in the nullahs for upwards of two miles slaying a great many, the 9th Bengal Cavalry followed us when the Poona Horse had cleared the way. I believe they got an Officer killed and some men wounded from Matchlockmen in the Village, and thus ended a Splendid fight, in which our loss has necessarily been very severe, about 200 killed and wounded, out of which the gallant 22nd have lost 145 including 5 or 6 Officers, they had to assault the strongest part far, and they did it right well. I was by Sir Charles' side the whole time until I went with the Poona Horse. He rode in among the 22nd and waved his hat calling out at the same time "22nd, charge," we found a ramp in the nullahs by which we are enabled to cross on horseback, the Belloochees fighting all the time desperately. We then came right shoulders forward and brought a flanking fire on them and slew them in hundreds. I was nearly blown up by one of the enemy's Magazines, however, I fortunately escaped with a slight burning. Sir Charles is a splendid General and exposed himself the whole of the fight where the shot were flying thickest. The enemy's force amounted to about 22,000 men and eleven guns—their position was so strong we couldn't expect to slay many of them, however 600 dead bodies lay in and about the Nullahs this morning, and I suppose three or four hundred in other places, and about 1800 or 2000 wounded. Our force amounted to about 5,000 men of all arms. We took all their guns and standards. In their Camp there was little besides Gunpowder.

We are now pitched on the field of battle, and this morning I went to look in the Nullahs and found the dead lying in heaps as we left them yesterday except that they were all burning. You cannot fancy a more horrible sight. At *four* o'clock yesterday afternoon we got our breakfast and then the worst part of all took place, the burial of the poor fellows who so gallantly fell. The 22nd buried 21 and last night two more died of their wounds and several more mortally wounded. Two officers killed on the field, Garrett, of the 9th Cavalry and Smith, H. A. Several others wounded, among these Burr and Pennefather severely. It is terrific work for troops storming such places, and requires a great General and great steadiness in troops. I dont think Engineers could possibly construct stronger works. The greater portion of the enemy escaped to their right.

Altogether the general is justly proud of the result of the Battle, but of course much regrets the loss of the poor unfortunate but gallant 22nd, who certainly sustained the brunt of the battle. Not and Belloch was spared, the soldiers shot and bayoneted them in such a manner as is seldom witnessed. The General's Dispatch goes this afternoon.

The enemy are said to have dispersed and the Ameer SHAIR MAHOMED fled to Meerpoor, and we march after him to-morrow, in order of battle and shall be at him three days hence, if he does'nt meet us before. He *hangs* the Bellochees up to the eyes which makes them so desperate.—*Bombay Courier Extra.*

*Ferozepore, 8th April.*

"My Dear Sir,—Letters in from Hyderabad, today and yesterday mention that Sir Charles has gained another pitched battle over the Ameers. From what I can learn, the Ameer of *Meerpore* quietly sent a Vakeel to Sir Charles to say that he would repair to the Residency at Hyderabad, and receive a British Resident there, provided Sir Charles's Force was withdrawn to Sukkur; the Vakeel made his proposal just before the evening gun fired, and Sir Charles's reply was "*I will answer the Ameer by* THAT," pointing to the gun.

A fight accordingly took place near Hyderabad, and we are said to have lost 300 in killed and wounded, three Officers killed, one of them a Lieut.-Colonel, the enemy are said to have left 1,700 dead on the field. Bravissimo! this has opened the communication with Sukkur..

The names of the officers killed are mentioned, with the exception of the Lieut.-Colonel. The enemy said to have been 17,000 strong.

The four eighteen pounders, and two heavy siege Howitzers for Scinde, arrived at the station this morning."—*Delhi Gazette Extraordinary, April 11.*

### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT AGRA.

At a Meeting held at the Metcalfe Testimonial on the 3d of April, 1843,

*Dr. Shaw in the Chair.*

1st.—Proposed that a Society to be called the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of the North Western Provinces be established at Agra, to which all persons in the North Western Provinces be solicited to become Subscribers.

2nd.—Proposed that the Right Honourable the Governor General be requested to become Patron of the Society.

3rd.—That a President, Vice-Presidents and Committee be appointed, and the following gentlemen be requested to act as such.

The General Officer Commanding, President.
Major General Sir Wm. Richards, K. C. B., Mr. Hamilton, Colonel Monteith, C. B., Mr. Thomason and Mr. Davidson, to be Vice-Presidents.

COMMITTEE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Grant, | Mr. Boldero, |
| Dr. Shaw, | Mr. Riddell, |
| Capt. Burt, | Mr. Woollaston, |
| Dr. Stewart, | Major Boswell, |
| Rev. J. J. Moore, | Mr. Greenway, |
| Mr. Jackson, | Mr. French, |
| Mr. Finnie, | Mr. Loyd, |
| Mr. Reid. | Mr. Hamilton Bell. |

with power to add to their number, and form Sub-Committees.

4th.—That Lieutenant Munro, of Her Majesty's 30th Regiment, be requested to act as Secretary to the Society and take charge of the Garden, whilst he remains at Agra.

5th.—That Mr. P. B. Reid be requested to act as Treasurer to the Society.

6th.—That the Minimum Subscription be one Rupee monthly, which will constitute the Subscriber a Member of the Society—but higher Subscriptions are earnestly requested.

7th.—That Donations be solicited for the purpose of establishing the Garden at first.

8th.—That Government be requested to place the ground round the Tomb of Eytamaud-oo-Dowlah at the disposal of the Society, for the purpose of forming the Garden.

9th.—That absent Members be allowed to vote by Proxies on all occasions.

10th.—That a general Subscription-list be circulated, and all persons invited through the *Agra Ukhbar* and *Delhi Gazette*, to send their names as Subscribers to any Member of the Committee.

11th.—That Donations of Plants, Seeds, &c., be requested from all persons to be sent to the Secretary or any Member of the Committee.

12th.—That a General Meeting be convened at the Metcalfe Testimonial, on Saturday the 15th instant, for the purpose of forming Subsidiary Rules and taking other matters into consideration.

N. B.—The Committee above-named are requested to meet at the Garden of Eytamaud-oo-Dowlah, on Friday morning at ½ past 6 o'clock.—

WILLIAM MUNRO,
*Officiating Secretary.*

—*Agra Ukhbar.*

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COLONEL STODDART AND CAPTAIN CONOLLY SUPPOSED YET TO BE ALIVE.

We subjoin an extract from a Loodianah letter received on Thursday, which holds out a hope that the two persecuted officers, whose names we have mentioned, may be yet alive. We would willingly cling to the last ray of hope ; but we must confess the present appears dim and feeble. It is true that the uniformity of the statements which have reached us from Bokhara direct through Affghanistan, or from Germany through Georgia, and by the Caspian, may be accounted for by what is stated in our correspondent's letter. But we have hoped so long against all hope, that the heart sickens and despairs at last. It does seem most extraordinary that Government should have appeared so indifferent to the fate of two distinguished officers, the first of whom went on mission to the Bokharian court. In July 1840, the King of Bokhara was frightened into a promise to release Dost Mahomed, by the threat of the petty Khan of Kookan, that he would make war on him if he persisted in his misdeeds. Surely were we ourselves indisposed to send more troops into central Asia, our Persian allies could be induced to march on Bokhara either by a bribe, or a threat of our descending on Bushire. Why not at once appeal to the Kookan chief himself ? He commenced hostilities out of mere friendship for Dost Mahomed,—wherefore not try him with the more substantial inducement of British gold ? The Seikhs need but the hint to provide the Ameer with the contingent of 12,000 or 20,000 men, which he desires, to enable him to attack Bokhara. Surely our means could not be more laudably employed than in endeavouring to obtain the release of poor Stoddart and Conolly ; or the chastisement of the inhuman monster who has so gratuitously and barbarously heaped cruelties on British subjects, which it makes us shudder to think of. There is much plausibility in the conjecture that such a wretch as even the Bokhara chief would avoid shedding blood gratuitously, and for which a fearful reckoning might be exacted. He has seen the penalties the Affghans paid for their misconduct.

"LOODIANAH, *March* 23d, 1843.

"The report last month was, that Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly had been murdered, but there is a Jew here who declares that they are *still alive*, and that he heard from a brother of his at Bokhara, who told him that a Greek interpreter and a slave, who had been for months confined in the same *well* with them, were taken out and executed, and the populace made to believe that they were Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly. The man has very good testimonials of character, and has offered (*without reward*) to convey a chit to them, and bring back an answer in the course of five months."—*Bombay Times, April* 8.

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BAGDAD.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Bagdad, dated 12th Feb. last, containing some very interesting details of late warlike proceedings against the Sheeahs, who compose, we believe, the entire population of Kerbela. From the character, position, and opportunities of the writer of the letter in question, we can entirely rely upon its authenticity. It would appear, that for years past, Kerbela has been a city of refuge for fraudulent debtors, run-a-ways, the disaffected, and the rebellious, from Bagdad and the parts adjacent—and that former Pachas, amongst whom were Daoud Pacha and Ali Pacha, made efforts to reduce the place to subjection to the Sultan, and deliver up the refugees to justice. It is said, that on more occasions than one, the wealth of Kerbela has been found potent enough to buy off the invaders, and that after making a demonstration before the walls, Daoud and Ali, successively yielded to the soft persuasion of tempting gold—and for *a consideration*, retired from before the town, and granted its inhabitants a new lease of immunity from punishment. This state of things was too good to last long, and Nejjid Pacha, the successor of Ali Pacha, either by imperative commands from the Sultan, which he dared not disobey, or from the impossibility of inducing the Kerbelites to comply with his demands, set to work vigorously to possess himself of this stronghold of the Sheeahs.

It is said that he invested the place with an army of 12,000 men, and after, in vain, trying all the stratagems and wiles of Eastern policy, eventually stormed Kerbela, whose inhabitants took refuge in the Tomb of Abbas, a place holy alike to Soonees and Sheeahs—but its sanctity was of no avail—in the mosque itself, and before the very tomb, the victors shot down or put to the sword, all whom those edifices contained, and ceased not so long as a Sheeah could be found within their precincts.

It would appear that religious rancour exasperated the feelings of the invading army, and drove them to the desecration of the Tomb of Abbas, described as one of the richest and most venerated in the East. Few Europeans ever succeeded in gaining admission into this holy spot—and such was the anxiety to witness its wonders, that on its late capture, Europeans and Asiatics from all parts, flocked to Kerbela, to avail themselves of the permission given by Nejjid Pacha, to explore the place in every quarter. Nejjid Pacha is a Soonee, and is said to have taken in hand, and to have accomplished the reduction of Kerbela, with the utmost satisfaction. He received European visitors with attention, and afforded them every protection and facility, whilst exploring the hitherto unknown wonders of this stronghold of the antagonist sect. Bagdad was brilliantly illuminated in honour of this auspicious event—and the Pacha declares he will restore that city to all its pristine glory, power and importance. His expressed intentions are, to encourage and promote trade in all its branches—and to procure Steamers from England, for the navigation of the Tigris. His residence at Constantinople is said to have enlarged his mind, and suggested to him the advantage of adopting and importing European improvements. He meditates supplying all the principal Mosques with clocks from England to be put up outside, facing the four cardinal points, for the public accommodation. In fine, if he only performs half what he promises, he will be a true benefactor to his country, by the establishment of useful works, and the dissemination of useful knowledge.

From the exasperation of the Sheeahs, great evil is apprehended—people already begin to prophecy a deadly war between the Turks and Persians, as one of the results. We have little doubt of their inclination to fight, but every doubt of their ability to furnish the sinews of war. It requires a flourishing Exchequer.—*Bombay Courier, April* 7.

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MAURITIUS COOLIES.

The *Friend of India* suggested that we should obtain particulars of the shipment of Coolies from this port to Mauritius. He will see that we have done so. The tabular statement we give in another part of our paper is complete and satisfactory, but we should have been glad to have seen the proportion of the sexes a little more equalized : the males appear as about 8 to 1. The 4th Sect. of the Act provides that the emigrants shall not exceed the proportion of one person for every two tons of the Registered burthen of the vessel, and it will be seen the numbers in each vessel have been considerably within this provision ; but the same clause also declares that 'whatever may be the tonnage of the ship or vessel, no greater number of passengers shall be taken on board of such ship or vessel than shall be after the rate of one such person for every twelve superficial feet of the lower deck or platfrom, unoccupied by goods or stores, not being the personal luggage of such persons.' It is to this wholesome provision the inspecting officer should especially direct his attention both here and on the ship's arrival at her destination. We may observe that two children under the age of 10 years are to reckon as one person only.—*Cal: Star, April* 17.

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TO CAPT. D. L. RICHARDSON,
*Principal of the Hindu College.*

SIR,—Upon the occasion of your departure for Europe, I am directed by the Council of Education to express to you their high sense of the industry and ability with which you have during a period of four years filled the Office of Principal of the Hindu College, and of the conciliatory manner by which you have made your Lectures attractive and your authority respected by the Students of that Institution.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
H. V. BAYLEY, *Secretary.*

*Council of Education, April* 11, 1843.

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ADDRESS FROM THE STUDENTS OF THE HINDOO COLLEGE TO THEIR LATE PRINCIPAL.

To CAPT. D. L. RICHARDSON,
*Principal of the Hindoo College.*

SIR,—We beg leave with great submission to express our deep sense of the unwearied zeal with which your talents have been exerted in promoting our mental and moral improvement, for the kind manner in which your instruction has been imparted, and for the lively interest you have ever manifested in the progress of our studies and in our general welfare. It is perhaps presumptuous on our part to express in this way an opinion upon the conduct of a Superior whose lectures we have been proud to attend with silent respect, and whose orders it has been our duty to obey with cheerful and unquestioning alacrity ; but now that we are about to be deprived of your invaluable tuition and wholesome advise, we cannot wholly restrain the expression of our sentiments of fervid gratitude and respectful admiration, and we even venture to hope that however slight may be our testimony to your great merits, you will yet give us credit for the deep and sincere feeling with which it is offered. In your father land, Sir, to which you are now about to return, so unfortunately for those whom you leave behind, we trust that you will remember us with that kind and generous feeling which you have uniformly evinced towards us since we have been so fortunate as to enjoy the advantage of your instruction.

We venture therefore, to request your kind acceptance of a slight token of our esteem, which as often as it meet your eye will remind you that young Hindoos, whatever may be their other deficiencies, know how to appreciate the kindness of an enlightened foreigner and to cherish a lasting gratitude towards those who confer on them the most inestimable of all earthly obligations—that of an education calculated to expand their minds and raise them in the scale of intellectual beings. We deeply lament that your departure from our shores is occasioned by the shattered state of your health, but we sincerely pray that you may speedily recover and return to us with renewed health and spirits, to resume the task of imparting to us those valuable *lectures* by which we have endeavoured to profit and which we have at least learned to appreciate. But should you find other and more advantageous occupation for the talents by which you are distinguished, however we may lament our misfortune in losing so gifted an instructor, you will still live in our hearts and we shall never cease to pray for your happiness. Wishing you a safe and pleasant voyage.

We remain,
With every sentiment of respect and esteem,
Your most obdt. Pupils,
(Here follow the Signatures of the Students.)

The above address was read by Baboo Raj Narain Bose, after which Capt. Richardson rose and spoke nearly as follows:—

MY FRIENDS AND PUPILS,—I am sure you will give me credit for feeling as I ought on this occasion, though I am quite unable to express myself as I ought. The very presentation of your warm hearted address and elegant gift implies that you deem me worthy of it; and I certainly should not be worthy of your gratitude and good will, if I did not thoroughly reciprocate those feelings. If *you* are grateful and cordial—so also am *I*. The task of instruction has been to me a truly agreeable one, for never had a teacher in any country more earnest, more attentive and more able students. In Europe the teacher too often looks with an angry eye on disobedient pupils—the pupils too often see nothing but a tyrant in the teacher. It is very different here. Soon after I joined the College, the students instead of asking me to lessen their labours and my own, very earnestly solicited that I would double the hours of literary study. I was surprised and gratified. Such an unquenchable thirst for knowledge I have never met with in the youth of any other country, neither have I any where else ever seen so clear and cordial an understanding between the teacher and the taught. A teacher's task therefore when he has Hindoo pupils is a peculiarly light and pleasant one, for they are always willing and respectful. It is only necessary for us to point out the road to knowledge—you need never be driven. Entertaining these opinions you may believe me when I say that I part from you all with the most sincere regret, and in the land to which I am going I shall continue to think of the Hindoo College Students, with the deepest interest. Your present will serve in my native land as a morning and evening remembrancer of the kind young friends, I have left upon these shores. I shall always be delighted to hear of the prosperity of this College, and of all who have received an education, within its walls.

I wish you heartily and affectionately farewell.—*Cal. Star, April* 14.

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THE CHARAK PUJA.

For some years past we have watched the movements connected with the Charak Pujá, and are happy to report that the attendance has been annually diminishing, this year the devotees were fewer than at any previous festival within our recollection; though even now by no means inconsiderable. But though fewer in number, it would appear that the unfortunate sufferers have been urged to endure all the tortures of the larger assemblies of former years, for never have we witnessed a greater amount of frightful lacerations inflicted on the bodies of the misguided followers of Shib. Conscious of the decay of their influence, the conductors of the orgies appeared to incite their remaining victims to increased acts of cruelty, in proof of the continuance of that zeal in the remnant which formerly existed in the masses. We write of Calcutta; in the Mofussil it is to be feared but little improvement has taken place, nay that the Charak in all its fiendish barbarity, is still vigorous within a very short distance of Calcutta. As yet it has scarcely been impinged upon save in our city. Can nothing be done to wipe away so foul a blot from the human family? We believe there can, and we hope it will be done ere another year rolls away. One word from the Government, and the Charak would take its place with Sáti and Infanticide—not a murmur would be heard save from a few interested and ignorant bigots. We would be amongst the last to advocate the interference of Government in matters of religion; but in this case religion is not concerned; the Charak has no sanction in the shástras. Moreover, it is opposed to the most grovelling ideas of decency and humanity. Here is a field in which the young men who are anxious to benefit their country might labour with honor to themselves as men, and with real benefit to their country both in the removal of that from the practices of its people which is not only a disgrace to the country, but an offence to every conception of the character of the one living and true God, and of the rites and ceremonies ordained by Him, and well pleasing in His sight. In such an effort they would secure the ready co-operation of every right-thinking man, and would prove that they entertained sentiments and dared to indulge in acts which qualified them for the most responsible offices, nor should such an opportunity of manifesting feelings of real patriotism be lost by the whole body of the native community, who are seeking to fill important official situations,—for in our estimation men who can deliberately by their wealth and presence sanction such cruelties as those practised at the Charak, are disqualified to a great extent for the right administration of any of those offices which affect the real happiness of the people. To see any number, however small, of the native community coming forward in such a cause would be indeed refreshing. We speak of the native community, because should they move in the matter the Government might be inclined to lend a more attentive ear to their solicitations; but should they not attempt anything, or unite in any effort, if begun by others, to effect the abolition of the cruelties of the Charak, then at all events and under any circumstances, we call upon our Christian friends to move in this matter—bringing to their recollection their success in the cause of Sati, Infanticide and the Government connection with Idolatry.—*The Cal. Christian Advocate.*

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AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The usual Monthly Meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, took place yesterday. The Hon'ble President not being present, the chair was taken by the Vice President, Mr. C. K. Robison.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed.

A letter was read, which had been addressed to the Government by the President of the Society, pointing out the great loss that would be sustained by the Society, by the withdrawal of the privilege of free postage, which was formerly allowed. The reply from Government to this letter was also read, and contained a loconic refusal of the request.

Another Government letter was read containing an extract from a recent despatch of the Court of Directors, in which the usefulness of the Society is favourably noticed, and a promise made of future assistance, with regard to the transmission of seeds to the Society from England.

A Communication was read, containing favorable accounts of the prosperous condition of the Lucknow Garden.

There were a great number of presentations and samples on the table, and these were in the usual manner disposed of. They will be noticed at large in the Honorary Secretary's report.

The report of the Cattle Committee, on the expediency of discontinuing the premiums hithe to granted by the Society for improving the breed of Cattle, was brought forward and read to the Society. The Committee were of opinion, that these premiums should not continue, on the ground that the results were not sufficiently important to render such outlay necessary. They farther suggested, that a year hence would be the best time for withdrawing such permiums, as the Society's existing engagements extend to that time.

The report drew the attention of the members to another subject of importance; namely, granting perminms for improving the wool produced in this country. The subject was referred back to the Committee for them to furnish a schedule and scale of the premiums they propose, together with the different qualities of wool for which competition ought to be encouraged.

The next was a question of very considerable importance. It was the motion relating to the proposed increase of subscription.

*Mr. Speede* formally resumed the motion, and thought that though the meeting was thinly attended, the question should be determined upon, as it had been standing over for a long time, and it seemed to excite little interest at present.

*Mr. Hume*, the Secretary, remarked that the reason for which an increased rate of subscriptions had been called for, has since been obviated by the Committee of papers undertaking the management of the new Journal. When it becomes necessary at some future period to employ the services of a paid Editor, it may also be necessary to carry out the proposed augmentation of subscription, but at present no such reason existed, and he therefore thought that no increase ought to be called for. He further remarked, that notwithstanding so much had been made of the question when originally mooted, that it would strike at the very root of the Society, &c. &c., it was strange that so little interest was now excited by the subject, and although the motion had stood over so long, so few had attended at the different meetings to determine upon the question. He seconded the resolution, moved by Mr. Speede, which was carried with some modification.

The motion as adopted stood, as follows, and it may be added, that besides the Vice Presidents, Secretaries, and Members of the Finance Committee, there was only *one* other member present when it was carried:—

"That the funds of the society not appearing to require at present the increased subscriptions eight rupees annually, proposed for the support of the *Monthly Journal*, that being met by the arrangement so kindly made by the committee of papers, without expence, the former rate of subscriptions of two gold mohurs be reverted to."

The second meeting of the Fruit and Kitchen Garden Committee having been held, the result of their proceedings was brought forward for consideration. This was a schedule enumerating the fruits for which premiums are proposed to be held out, the amount and distribution of those premiums, and other details to carry out the proposed object. As this proposition made by the Fruit and Kitchen Garden Committee, involved a money question, it was determined to refer the subject for the Finance Committee's Report and determine upon it at the next month's meeting.

Before the meeting broke up, the Prospectus of a Floricultural Society was handed round to those present, a reprint of which will be found in another place. In reference to this subject Mr. Speede gave notice of a motion to be disposed of at the next meeting, to the effect that the Agricultural Society, should encourage the project of a Floricultural Society, by aiding it in its infancy.—*Beng. Hurk. April* 18.

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The town of Calcutta shall be in divisions, as notified by Government, 27th *May, 1842*, with the exception of the 4th, or Lower South division; division A therein sh ll be divided, and Wellesley-street to form the line of separation. A becomes A and B; old B to be denominated C division, in all twelve divisions in the town.

1. The municipal duties of Calcutta shall be those of ordering and superintending of matters which tend to the convenience and health of the inhabitants; those of repairing, cleaning, watering, and improving public thoroughfares, superintending, cleaning, and improving of drains and common sewers; removing of nuisances which are obnoxious to the health of the public; and to improve, ventilate and guard the highway.

For which purpose, all persons who are rate-payers shall have the privilege of determining on outlays, and on improvements, with the assessment defrays, of appointing officers for management, and of collecting municipal monies for the general benefit.

2. The assessment in no part of Calcutta shall exceed (5) five per cent. of the rent of an annual value of property assessable, unless approved by Government, and recommended by a General Municipal Council, and then never to be increased beyond ($7\frac{1}{2}$) seven and half per cent. in any case whatever.

3. Before any increase beyond 5 per cent. shall be levied, Government shall apply what means may be properly apportioned to municipal matters, viz. fines and surplus fees, lottery profits, and local stamp duties, and no "remissions" allowed.

4. In each division there shall be a central, convenient place or house for meeting, where the *rate-payers* shall meet annually for the election of municipal officers, notice whereof to be given fifteen days previously, with the names for candidate for officers.

5. The qualification for voting for such offices shall be simply the production of the assessency receipt for the previous quarter's assessment, either personally by the rate-payers, or by his or her proxy, which proxy shall be an inhabitant of that division, and the receipt shall be proved by the Collector's books then and there.

6. In each division shall be elected annually, *three* rate-payers. (by ballot) who shall each have paid at least (50) fifty rupees per annum assessment, in that division, for the property or house occupied by them, one as a Commissioner for improvements in thoroughfares, of sewers "and" Conservancy of public health in that division; *one* as commissioner of repairing and cleaning the roads; and *one* as commissioner of watering and lighting thoroughfares

7. All officers shall be elected for one year, but after expiration of that time, may be re-elected and continue in office.

8. Divisional Committees shall meet once a week, where rate-payers or their proxies, may attend and make suggestions, and if not adopted, any six of them may call a meeting of the whole rate-payers of the division to decide thereon, within five days; nevertheless the Committee may appeal to the General Municipal Committee, if public convenience, expence, or health is concerned.

9. Each of the Commissioners, or Divisional Committee men, shall be vested with the powers of a special Constable, for authority in the exercise of his commission, or in aid of the public peace; and in the absence of any of the Police Magistrates, his authority shall be obeyed by Tharadars, Chowkedars and Constables, but responsibility shall attach to the authority nevertheless.

10. A Town Council, or General Municipal Committee corporate shall be formed, as soon as three-fourths of Divisions have elected Committees: one member from each division shall be chosen by ballot of rate-payers as each common councilman, and from amongst themselves the Councilmen shall elect a chief or Mayor, but in case or equality of votes, the Governor-General in Council shall have the casting vote.

The Town Council shall meet once every month.

1st. To supervise assessment votes, to receive reports of divisions, and to examine and approve their accounts.

2d. To advise on matters tending to the common welfare of the city, and to carry out them at the common cost.

3d. To remove or dismiss any officer employed for Municipal purposes, upon proof of official incapacity or impropriety of conduct, and to appoint others, if the rate-prayers of the division neglect to appoint within reasonable time.

4th. To communicate with Government and the police authorities, and the Chief Councilmen or Mayor, when any three Common Councilmen may demand audience of the Governor-in-Council, upon giving three days notice thereof at any time.

5th. The Common Councilmen and Mayor shall be ex officio Magistrates of Police for the time being; and the Mayor to hold Her Majesty's Commission Justice of the Peace.

The Town Hall may be the place of meetings for General Municipal purposes.

11. Until the full General Council is formed, Divisional Committees shall act in conjunction, with the present establishment of Conservancy Magistrates, with whom their authority shall be received, to represent their proportion of divisions and of value of assessment.

12. The General Council shall appoint a Collector of Assessment, a Superintendent of Roads, and a Town Clerk or Recorder for the Town, each of whom shall be approved by Government, each shall have efficient assistants to manage the assessing and collecting assessments, repairing roads; and keeping public accounts and records.

Here one or two gentleman expressed their acquiescence to the reason advanced by Mr. Remfry, to leave out the clause of a voter's qualification.

Some desultory talk ensued, at the end of which Baboo Pearychand Mittre proposed a resolution, which was seconded and carried, to the effect, that the meeting should re-adjourn, that the committee should be strengthened by other gentlemen possessing information relating to municipal matters, being added to their number, that the original plan should be reconsidered along with Mr. Remfry's suggestions, and that a more matured and perfect scheme should be prepared and brought forward, at a future meeting, for adoption.

At a late hour in the evening, the meeting separated with the usual vote of thanks to the chair. —*Hurk. April* 17.

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ENGLISH PLEADINGS IN THE SUDDER COURT.

Prannath Chowdree, and others, suitors in the Sudder, have presented a petition to the Deputy Governor, against the exclusion of their special Mookhtar, Mr. C. R. Prinsep, from pleading in English, and have prayed not only for redress in their case, but have also submitted the question of allowing pleadings to be conducted in English in all cases, the merits of which, may depend on English law and equity, and in which parties may mutually consent, to have their case argued in that language.

The petition has been referred to the Sudder for reply, and in taking up the general question as therein referred to, the Court state that the provisions of Reg. XII. 1833 has been detrimental to the respectability of their bar, and that it has given rise to the practice of under selling each other among the Vakeels, which they consider to be a practical evil inasmuch as parties are induced thereby to intrust their cases to ignorant and inefficient pleaders, and further that it has tended to exclude respectable practitioners from their bar.

They agree, provided that Regulation be rescinded, to permit pleadings to be conducted in English, and to consider admission to the bar of the Supreme Court, as ipso facto a qualification of admission to that of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.—*Englishman, April* 12.

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HINDOOSTAN STEAMER.

The *Hindoostan* Steamer arrived at Calcutta on the 23d, just twenty-four hours before the Bombay express with the first of the mails of the *Atalanta*: which, on this occasion, had travelled more tardily than usual. The latest papers received here on Saturday afternoon were those of the 23d, and though intimation of the *Hindoostan's* arrival was sent home, no answer to the letters of the Feb. packet could be returned. Our Calcutta brethren are delighted, as they well may, with the performances of the *Hindoostan;* and above measure gratified that she should have beat the express from Bombay. All this is quite natural, and we find no fault with their giving expression to their feelings on the occasion; but we *do* quarrel with the inferences they draw from it, and their rather hasty conclusion that the superior advantages of the *direct* communication, in conveying their mails more quickly than *via* Bombay, are thereby *proved!* A little reflection, however, might have shewn our Calcutta contemporaries that the only conclusion they are entitled to draw from the *Hindoostan's* voyage is, that *she* is a powerful and efficient steamer, and that the Bombay ones are not; for it proves nothing more; and this we would have been quite willing to concede to them *without* the proofs afforded. The *Hindoostan* beat the *Atalanta* two days from Suez to Aden; and assuming that she maintained the same superiority throughout the whole voyage, it follows that she must have gained *five* days on the latter steamer altogether! Hence, if the *Atalanta* had equalled the *Hindoostan* in speed, she would have been here five days earlier, and our Calcutta friends would have received their letters on the 18th, instead of the 23d. So much for the *proofs* in vindication of the direct communication scheme afforded by the *Hindoostan's* voyage.—The *Hindoostan's* speed throughout the voyage, is set down at 9.4 miles; it may not be amiss to recollect, that the speed of the *Victoria*, on her first voyage, was 9.25.—*Bombay Times, April* 5.

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The *Bombay Times* has an article, which we copy elsewhere, in which, referring to the priority of arrival of the *Hindostan*, in respect to the express from Bombay, it is made to appear that, if the Mail had been carried to Bombay at the same speed as the *Hindostan* came to Calcutta, "our Calcutta friends would have received their letters on the 18th instead of the 23d" as per *Hindostan.*

Here our cotemporary, after the usual manner of Bombay, identifies the "express" with the "Mail." A reference to our paper of the 3d will shew, that even if right in his calculation as to time—only 341 letters out of 8,210 would have come on the 18th, or rather it should be the 19th, (for take 5 from 24, the day the Express came and there remain 19,) and that the last batch of 1,121 letters would not have arrived in Calcutta till the 25th!! But our cotemporary does not appear to have been aware that the *Hindostan* lost two days between Ceylon and Madras, and at Madras owing to an accident to the machinery.

But the probable actual future result, when the plan shall be perfected by the conveyance of the Mails equally quick to Bombay, is one of calculation. Thus the distance from Aden to Bombay is 1,641 miles, that to Calcutta 3,325 miles. The Mail for each place leaving Aden at the same time, that for Bombay at 8½ miles per hour will arrive in 8 days, 2 hours; and that for Calcutta at the Sandheads in 14 days, 14 hours: and allowing a stoppage of 12 hours at Galle and Madras, and one day from the Sandheads to Calcutta, and the Mail would reach that place from Aden in 16 days, 14 hours, giving 8 days and two hours for the Express to come from Bombay. So that, during the fair season, it may generally be expected that the Steamer and Express will arrive about the same time, and, during the four months of the S. W. Monsoon, that the Steamer will have the start of the Express two or three days. But the division of the Calcutta Mail at Bombay, its despatch piece-meal and the commencement of the arrival of the general Mail two days after the Express are never noticed by our friends on the other side, nor the additional advantage of having, beside our letters, all our packages and parcels. They confine their remarks to the *letters*, and, as before observed, identify the delivery of those by the express with the delivery of the whole Mail; but in addition to what we pointed out on the 3d instant it cannot be doubted, that when the Mails do come direct to Calcutta *the correspondence itself will* INCREASE. But there is one remark on the Bombay article, which we cannot avoid making—What we ask, has become of the merits of the old question, "Complete the line to Bombay first, and all the rest will follow." Why, by our cotemporary's own shewing, the line, so far as speed, a most material element is concerned, is now more complete to Calcutta than to Bombay!!—*Hurk.*

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EDUCATION IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

The *Friend of India* has published a paper on *Education on the North West Provinces* to which we have given a place in our columns, being always desirous to circulate as much information as possible on that important subject. We fully agree with the writer as to the facility with which crores of rupees are lavished by the Government on useless wars, whilst a trifle can only with the greatest difficulty be wrung from the hard hands of our rulers for any public improvement. In the principal proposal of the plan before us, we do not concur, for we do not see the necessity of appointing a minister of Education for the North West Provinces. One Minister or Board of Education we should consider enough for all India, and more likely to establish a uniform and sound system of education, than a number of distinct authorities. Superintendants or inspectors might be appointed in any required number, and no doubt many well qualified persons might be found in almost every part of India. With regard to the plan of instruction proposed we agree with the writer that elementary instruction ought to be in the vernacular language. If a boy can only spare a short time for school he will be much more beneficially employed in learning the correct use of his own language, than in acquiring a smattering of ours, which he will utterly forget in a short time, unless it happen to become practically useful to him.

A suitable provision of books for such schools is a most important object, and can only be effectually performed by the aid of Government. When elementary books have once been chosen and approved they might be stereotyped, and the expence of reprinting consequently reduced to little more than the paper. A general supervision of all the primary schools undertaken by teachers on their own account would not be by any means difficult, and the encouragement proposed to be given to them in the plan before us, would undoubtedly raise their character and make them more extensively useful.

With regard to the Zillah schools, the plan embraces, we think, rather too much. A common school education ought to furnish the keys of knowledge, not knowledge itself. Where more is attempted, the danger of failure is very great: nothing can be well taught, when too much is attempted, and if a Schoolmaster is required to give instruction in things that he does not understand, he will probably be obliged to neglect those that he does. The course proposed on the plan, including Natural History, Chemistry, Physiology, Botany, Astronomy, Political Economy, Civil Engineering, Law and Jurisprudence would suffice to employ a complete circle of Professors in a regular College, but would be wholly beyond the capacity of such persons as could in general be procured to fill the laborious and not over well paid office of a Schoolmaster. The object of such schools should be to ground the scholars firmly in a few of the elements of knowledge, so as to qualify them for the acquisition of any or all the sciences above enumerated, if they should happen to have the means, the leisure, and the inclination.

All this could we think be done at the proposed *Central Normal College*, (we would leave out the word normal), and the institution of scholarships to be competed for openly, would bring those fitted for superior instruction to that institution. The proposal of a provision for schoolmasters, we think, quite necessary to secure the services of competent teachers. Men who have confidence in their own abilities will not stay in a toilsome service, which offers neither honors nor rewards, though there is no public department which better deserves both.—*Eng. April* 17.

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## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

EDUCATION AT MADRAS.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—I have lately met with the "First Annual Report from the Governors of the Madras University, 1842." It suggests many painful considerations at the lamentably low state of Government education in that Presidency. While in the most despotic states of Europe, Austria, Russia, Prussia, Public Instruction is viewed as one of the most important departments of Government duty, it seems an opposite view prevails at Madras. I send you a brief notice of the state of things in that "benighted Presidency." The Madras University owes its origin to Lord Elphinstone. Its Governors are composed of *Natives* and Europeans. In 1841 the Government proposed establishing Provincial High Schools at Trinchinopoly, Masulipatam, Bellary and Calicut. It resolved also in accordance with the proposition of Lord Elphinstone to promote the spread of education among the higher class of Natives by directing that in every practicable instance the minors who are the wards of the Board of Revenue, should be educated at Institutions supported by the Government. The Governors of the Madras University

are desirous of forming a department of Civil engineering. Their duties divide themselves into four departments.

1. *The Madras University.* This was established in April 1841 for imparting instruction in the higher branches of literature, Philosophy and Science. No pupils are admissible but such as are able to read and write the English language intelligibly. The management is under Governors, seven of whom shall be Native Hindoos or Moosulmans; the appointment of the rest is vested with the Governor in Council. Seven hours daily are spent in study. The monthly school fee is four Rupees. One great object is to attract youths from the more respectable families. The number of pupils amounts to one hundred. Many leave with their education imperfect for the purpose of obtaining situations in Government and other offices. The course of instruction comprises natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Abstracts, Composition, Translation, &c. The rules respecting punishments are good. "The Head Master *alone* shall have authority to award corporal punishment—which is never to be inflicted on the same day that it is awarded and is to be confined to boys under 14 years of age." We are glad to find that one student passed an examination in the whole of Locke on the Human Understanding. It is satisfactory to find that the Mathematical mania, which actuates the system of instruction in Bengal, has not spread to Madras. At the express recommendation of Lord Elphinstone a Medical College and College of Engineers have been established in connection with the University. The example and success of the Calcutta Medical College has emboldened them, though the peculiarly low state of intellectual cultivation throughout the Native community of Madras is a discouragement. The qualifications for matriculation are not high, being a knowledge of English, Geography and the Elements of Natural Philosophy. It professes to found a Medical School of the same quality in principle, as the Medical Colleges in Europe, although with inferior means. A College of Civil Engineers is also proposed to be instituted. Benefits are expected to flow from it "with reference to the general and necessary use of artificial irrigation, the introduction and improvements in arts and manufactures, the stagnation of the fiscal resources of the country, from inability successfully to carry out public works through the want of Native proficients." The nature of the climate renders Natives, when educated, the best agents in this work, as they can endure exposure to all weathers. There is no deficiency of talent or ability in the Native character. In the present state of India Engineering studies are of vital importance. The branches to be taught are, the pure Mathematics, Surveying, Drawing, Geology. In filling up vacancies in public situations in the Surveying, Engineering or Building departments, a preference is to be given, *ceteris paribus*, to the students of this College. The Committee also propose founding a class for Jurisprudence and the study of Law, in order to qualify Natives for hereafter exercising judicial functions. The study of law as a science would thus improve the administration of justice generally. The measure has been advocated by Lord Auckland.

2. *The Formation of Branch Provincial Institutions.* These are to be connected with the Madras University; they are designed to provide education for the superior classes of the Provincial community. Considerable zeal has been awakened among influential members of the Native community in the provinces to encourage and support establishments of this kind. Societies have been formed for this purpose at several principal towns, and particularly at Masulipatam, at Bellary and at Cuddalore. The Government purpose organizing four. Instructions to be imparted in the English and Vernacular languages. The Government covenanted servants at the station along with five Natives are to constitute the Local Committee, to meet monthly, *but the Master of the Institution is not a Member;* we hope this will be altered. The Judge of the Provincial Court is to be the special visitor.

3. *Education tests.* The Board have unanimously decided upon "the expediency of requiring all Natives and others to pass an educational examination before they are admitted into the public service." By this they conceive essential service will be rendered to the Government by securing qualified agents and that a stimulus will also be held out to the Natives for diligence in study. Integrity of character and aptitude for business will be also taken into account; at the present it will only be applied as a *right of preference, ceteris paribus.* No favour will be shewn to the alumni of Government institutions above others. In the present condition of the Natives, self-interest will be the chief prompter to the acquisition of knowledge. A board of Examiners is to be constituted for conducting the proposed test examinations. Abercrombie on the Moral Feelings, Blackstone's Commentaries and the *New Testament* for Christians form part of the subjects.

4. *Vernacular Class Books.* The Board does not quite accord with the recommendations of Lord Auckland respecting the early preparation of Vernacular Class books, by means of translations. They consider that these translations *assume* the existence of much more knowledge than Natives can be supposed to possess—that the Vernacular languages are deficient in corresponding terms for abstract and scientific words—that, as in the higher departments of Literature and Science, instruction is imparted through the medium of the English language, few translations need be compiled for the use of the students of this grade, who would have access to the whole range of English knowledge. The Board give their opinion that "only those works which deal in simple narrative in which little occasion arises for the use of abstract terms—which relate palpable occurrences, sometimes surprising, sometimes interesting to the feelings—appear to admit of efficient translation. It has been testified on credible authority, that a translation by two European gentlemen (of familiar learning in Maharatta) and one Native Mahratta scholar, of Lord Brougham's tract on the objects, advantages, and pleasures of Science, is not only unintelligible to Mahratta readers, but that it actually became so, after five or six years, to the *Mahratta Translator himself!*" It has appeared to the Board that the course to be encouraged is that of a full and *free exposition*, rather than a translation, of all the subject matter contained in any English work, by the assistance of, or entirely by, such Natives as have attained *a full comprehension of that subject matter*, and also a *proficiency in the English language.* Whatever can be accomplished through paraphrase and through explanatory notes, to remedy deficiencies in the Vernacular language, should be attempted.

From a consideration of this Report it appears, how little has been effected by the Madras Government towards the promotion of Education; the grant by Government for educational purposes in 1841 amounted to 35,000 Rupees! less than the salary of a single Civilian! In 1832 the Company derived a revenue *of four and a half millions Sterling* from this Presidency and they expend about the 1-1400th part in education! Thus since Madras was finally secured to the English in 1758 by the expulsion of Count Lally, has education progressed! Madras well deserves the epithet of the "*benighted* Presidency." Let Mr. Thompson point the attention of the Natives to the defective state of their education, and he will render essential service to the community.

Believe me,

Yours, X. Y.

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THE ONE OBJECT ON WHICH THE FRIENDS OF INDIA SHOULD CONCENTRATE THEIR EXERTIONS.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—I observe that the Indian Association seems to think that it is from England that justice to India is mainly to be expected: but I fear that a country will not generally take an *effectual* interest in the welfare of a remote people whose interests are not rather closely coincident with its own; nor does the past experience of the relations between India and England seem to encourage a better hope: for let it be remarked, that the moral constitution of the English is not so entirely different from what it was when the British Parliament sanctioned even the worst measures of Warren Hastings, and even the sordid and cold blooded plunder and slaughter of the Rohillas; nor is much hope of that public indignation which is sought for to be derived from a consideration of the manner in which public writers even now comment on those cruel and sordid Acts of Policy as evincing "fertility of resource," and from their ascribing the worst crimes not to the criminals, but to the circumstances of their times; a modern mode of judging which threatens to confound all distinction between rectitude and the utmost criminality of conduct.

The truth is, that England is precisely in that state of civilization wherein *intellectual* excitement is *substituted* for moral excitement, and wherein the spirit of compromise neutralizes whatever better spirit there may be.

I altogether think that the Association is looking to the wrong quarter: and to one where everything is carried on by compromise and influence derived from interest—by that influence which prevents even the boldest denouncers of the wrongs they allege from denouncing the *doers* of the wrong, and from blaming any one but the public—which is tantamount to blaming no one whatever.

Against an influence which can produce such mawkish forbearance in even the denouncers of the system, *no* association can prevail; and therefore the only hope for India seems to consist in transferring some of the influence to those whose *interest* it will be to apply and promote the proper remedies; and the only mode of doing this seems to consist in including the interested party—namely, the people of India with their consequent influence—in the now one-sided administration.

To this *one object* I would therefore wish to see the undivided energy of the association and their organ applied. It is the object which can be conceded with most grace and which can be urged with least danger of turbulence, for it is one in which the populace are not likely to take an active part: it is also an object of good—which seems to include all others; and lastly, it is an object the advocates of which are unlikely to be opposed by voluminous papers and other means of mystification.

If the Native influence acts *through* the administration, it will act gradually—steadily—and constitutionally; and the advancement of national right will be a national developement instead of a mere metropolitan irruption or a Mud Volcano—which latter will I fear be the result if the association continue to advocate special and metropolitan interests instead of concentrating all their energy on the one national object of obtaining for the Natives a legitimate influence in the administration.

I believe that until this be done, every law or order will as far as makes against the favoured caste be perverted or evaded as are the law declaring natives eligible to high* office and the order requiring due qualification in languages for the European who is to assume office. I, in short fully believe that no substantial and national good will be effected till we have nationalized the administration—and in so doing placed influence where it will be used—not only for the good of a dominant caste, but for the good of the people.

Your's,

CASSANDRA.

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* The defence urged before the Court of Proprietors on this subject is, that the Natives are trusted with the highest judicial cases: but if they are trusted highly what pretext have we for not promoting them highly.

## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

Lausanne, Nov. 1, 1842.—The Rev. A. F. Lacroix has lately held six public lectures in this town, which have presented a highly interesting picture of Bengal and its Missions, whilst the various details entered into were of the most attractive description. On every occasion that Mr. L. lectured, crowds, increasingly dense, flocked to the "Oratoire," to hear the man of God speak of his labours, difficulties, success, and hopes. There were present persons of all classes and all opinions, and among them many who had hitherto been strangers to the Gospel and to Missions. Whilst gaining friends to the sacred cause he advocated, the Missionary, through the Divine blessing, has been, we doubt not, also the means of rekindling the drooping zeal of numbers amongst us, and of removing the prejudices of many more, so that he has, even in his native land, not ceased to be a true Missionary of Jesus Christ. We assure him that he carries with him the sympathy, the affection, and esteem of all those who enjoyed the privilege of hearing him.—*From the Religieuse du Canton de Vaud.*

Neuchatel, Nov. 8, 1842.—The Rev. A. F. Lacroix, Missionary in Bengal, has held in our town, as he had previously done at Geneva and Lausanne, a course of public lectures on the work to which he has for more than twenty years devoted his life. The interest which he had excited among our neighbours of the cantons of Geneva and Vaud, has been reproduced at Neuchatel, in all its force; nay, the circumstance of Mr. Lacroix being our own countryman, and that there are still amongst us many of the friends of his youth, gave an additional impulse to public curiosity on his behalf. The first two lectures were delivered in the "Oratoire des Bercles;" but the crowded auditory soon rendered it necessary to select a more spacious building. The Great Concert-hall was fixed upon, but even that soon proved too small likewise, and the last lecture was held in our largest church, which had been placed at Mr. Lacroix's disposal by the public authorities. Each of the meetings lasted upwards of two hours, and they were attended by persons of every age and every rank. After having described the religion and religious practices of the Hindus, the means employed for their conversion, and the obstacles to the spread of the Gospel peculiar to India, the Missionary dwelt at length on the prospects which that country affords, and which he considered as most cheering and encouraging. Mr. Lacroix is labouring in connexion with the London Missionary Society, which distinguishes itself from the Episcopal and other British Societies, inasmuch as it has nothing sectarian in its constitution, but aims solely at the propagation of the pure Gospel of Jesus Christ. The largeness and catholicity of Mr. Lacroix's own views seem to correspond with the character of that noble Society, and his sympathy with it in this respect, no doubt, was that which prompted him to join it. The extensive information which his discourses display,—the acuteness and sometimes the depth of his remarks,—the life and natural simplicity of his narratives,—the curious and entertaining details with which they are interspersed,—his perfect sincerity, which does not hide from view any discouraging circumstances that may exist,—his vigorous manner which indicates the energy of his character,—and, above all, his firm reliance on Him in whose name he has gone forth to preach, and who alone is able to crown his efforts with success. All these qualifications united in one man, truly are well calculated to create interest; and accordingly, the liveliest and most general interest was excited among us by this devoted Missionary. May the good impressions produced be permanent!—*From the Constitutionel Neuchatelois.*

Burning of Bibles by Hundreds.—A letter from a gentleman in Chazy, Clinton county, New York, dated 28th Nov., says:—"We had a sort of auto-de-fe at the Carbo, (a village in the township of Champlain,) a short time since. The Roman Catholics had a protracted meeting, and during its progress they called in all the Protestant Bibles which had been distributed and purchased among them (except some few who would not give them up) and made a public bonfire of them. It was said by those who witnessed it, that the number thus burned was beween two and three hundred. Efforts were made to purchase them, but to no effect. We have had public meetings both here and in Champlain, to give some expression of sentiment in regard to the wicked toutrage.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

Ecclesiastical Provision of the Metropolis.—The January Number of the *London City Mission Magazine* contains a Summary, in a Tabular form, of the Population of every Parish in and near the Metropolis, and of the number of Sittings in every Place of Worship; the result, evidently, of considerable labour, and deserving of the most serious attention from all who feel interested in either the temporal or the eternal welfare of the two millions of individuals concentrated within the Metropolitan Circle. The general result is as follows:—

| | Parishes. | Population. | Est. Ch. | Sittings. | Other. Denom. | Sittings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of London within the walls | 98 | 54,626 | 60 | 32,346 | 21 | 18,610 |
| City, without the walls.... | 10 | 70,449 | 13 | 15,317 | 20 | 10,400 |
| Southwark | 6 | 98,668 | 15 | 12,700 | 26 | 14,360 |
| Westminster...... | 10 | 222,043 | 36 | 39,982 | 35 | 20,708 |
| Out parishes within the Bills of Mortality | 22 | 905,538 | 100 | 119,212 | 187 | 110,280 |
| Out-parishes not included ...... | 5 | 360,113 | 46 | 58,255 | 53 | 31,242 |
| Parishes added to Metropolitan Registration Districts .. | 10 | 153,907 | 25 | 29,240 | 46 | 26,632 |
| Additional within eight Miles of St. Paul's.... | 29 | 182,041 | 55 | 44,153 | 59 | 17,996 |
| | 190 | 2,022,384 | 350 | 351,290 | 447 | 250,228 |

The Establishment, it will be seen, has provided 350 churches and chapels; but so ill are these distributed, that while, in the City, there is accommodation in the churches for more than half the population, in other districts there are not sittings for more than an eighth. The 447 non-established places of worship not only out-number those of the Establishment by nearly a hundred, but are much more equally distributed in reference to the population: they are less spacious, indeed, but, with fewer sittings, they have generally more attendants. Together, the sittings in the 797 places of worship, are 601,518. "At the lowest calculation," the writer says, "one-half of the population ought to be provided with church room." This is not quite correct; for the calculation generally adopted is two-fifths. This would make the number of sittings required for a population of two millions, 800,000; and the deficiency of actual church room, would then be 200,000. In other words, there is a want of ecclesiastical provision for half a million, or one-fourth of the population. But this comes very short of the fact; for, taking into account the location of the existing places of worship, and their unequal distribution, there would be found no *available* provision, probably, for much more than half the population. This is certainly the case in some parts of the Metropolitan Circle. The contiguous parishes of Bethnal Green, Shoreditch, Stepney, Limehouse, Shadwell, St. George Whitechapel, Spitalfields and Wapping, contain an aggregate population of 372,713, for which the Established Church has provided only 42,075 sittings and the non-established churches, 42.970; together, 85.045. But, for two-fifths of the population, there would be required 149,084, leaving a deficiency of above 64,000 unprovided for; so that sixty new churches and chapels, each containing 1,000 sittings, would not accommodate the whole of those who ought to be found within the places of worship on the Lord's-day.

But are the present places filled, or would new ones be occupied? "Educated and intelligent persons," it is remarked by the writer of a sensible paper on Domiciliary Visitation in the same Number, "in respectable neighbourhoods, needing a church and chapel, will attend as soon as the place is opened; but it is not so with the illiterate and neglected poor." In proof of this, he adduces the following striking facts in reference to the *new churches* in Bethnal Green:—

"On the morning of November 27, 1842, at St. Peter's church, which will seat 1,200 pesons, there were present 194 adults, 149 children, and four teachers. At St. James-the-Less, which also provides 1,200 sittings, there were 97 adults, 162 children, and six teachers. Both these churches are well situated. The first is in the Hackney-road, and the other at the intended entrance to the Victoria Park, and the population is not of that poor or debased character which is so difficult to work upon by new churches. In St. Philip's church, on the morning of November 20, 1842, there were present 26 adults, 1[illegible] children, with five teachers; and in St. Andrew's there were 40 adults, 138 children, and five teachers. Each of these churches have about 1.200 sittings. The last church has been opened about twelve months, and the attendance was larger than usual. One Sabbath morning in September there were only seven adults present. These are FACTS, and plainly show, that some additional agency is required, and of another class, in order to interest the people."

The actual attendance at churches and chapels of all denominations, is much smaller than is generally supposed, even by those who have paid attention to the subject. The writer expresses his conviction that, of the 600,000 sittings provided, not two-thirds are occupied on the Lord's-day at either the morning or evening service; so that, instead of there being an attendance of two-fifths of the population, the attendance is short of one-fifth. A large proportion of the population of the Metropolis leave their homes on the Sunday on excursions by steamers, railways, or coaches. On the 4th of September, 1842, according to calculations carefully made, nearly 20,000 went up the river by steamers to Chelsea, Putney, and Richmond, and 50,000 down the river to Greenwich, Woolwich, and Gravesend. Taking the number conveyed by railway trains and pleasure vans at 20,000 more, we shall have a total of 100,000, who, when the weather permits, and absent from London during the hours that its churches and chapels are open on the Lord's-day.

Under these circumstances, without denying that, in many localities, places of worship are wanted, and that, if built, congregations might be attracted by an effective Ministry, we must contend, that to identify Church-extension with Church-building, is either a grievous mistake or a dishonest fraud. It is not for want of church-room that the poorer classes are found neglecting public worship. Free sittings will not tempt the poor into the churches, nor will the abolition of pews lead to crowded benches. It is evident that the Missionary is wanted, before the Pastor can gather them to listen to his pulpit instructions. The stated performances of the preacher or the priest may be indefinitely multiplied, and still, the mass of the population will not by such means be rescued from heathenism. With the onerous pastoral and ecclesiastical duties already devolving upon Christian Ministers, little can be expected from them in the way of domiciliary visitation or missionary work. "The Christian Instruction Society," and "City Mission," are maintaining an invaluable species of agency, the importance of which cannot be too highly estimated, unless it is supposed to be adequate to the extent and nature of the demand. Neither State craft nor Priestcraft can provide the requisite machinery, or create the motive power that must give it efficiency. Nothing short of a Heaven-taught benevolence,—a love of souls for whom Christ died, can furnish an adequate motive. Experience proves, however, that only working men can gain access to working men,—only poor men can effectively gain the poor. The Apostle Paul tells us, that "to the weak he became as weak, that he might gain the weak;" he was made "all things to all men, that he might by all means save some." The Romish Church, in her missionaries and her mendicant orders, has acted out this principle with success worthy of a better cause. Protestants have been slow to learn this lesson: Prelacy frowns upon such humble instrumentality; Presbyterianism does not favour it. Methodism alone has, in its primitive form, come down to the level of those whom it has sought to save. But the intelligence, scepticism, and irreligion of the artisans of the present day require to be dealed with by robust minds of their own order in the way of a closer intercourse than that of the ostensible teacher with his congregation. As the heathen world must be evangelized by native teachers, so, we are deeply persuaded, must our home population be re-Christianised, or reclaimed to Christianity, by a popular instrumentality, not raised above, but springing from and blending with the people, and becoming "all things to all men," that it may save all.—*Pat.*

Proposed Union of the Sees of St. Asaph and Bangor.—On Thursday last, in pursuance of an appointment by the Archdeacon of Ely, in compliance with a requisition, an assembly of the clergy took place at the vestry in St. Michael's Church, Cambridge, and from thence adjourned to the Combination room of Caius College, where a petition against the proposed union of the above sees was unanimously adopted, and received the signatures of all present, to the number of between 40 and 50. A petition in favour of Church extension was also submitted to the meeting, which designated the Church as "The Protestant Reformed Episcopal Church." An amendment was moved by the Rev. J. Warren, of Graneley, and seconded by the Rev. — Collison, Fellow of St. Peter's College, that the words "Protestant Reformed" be omitted. After one or two observations (discussion on the subject being deprecated by the majority of those present), the amendment was put and lost, six hands only being held up in its favour. The second petition was adopted, and the meeting separated.—*Ibid.*

Lectures in Switzerland on Christian Missions in India, by the Rev. A. F. Lacroix.—The Rev. A. F. Lacroix, agreeably to an announcement, has delivered his lectures on India and Indian Missions, which have attracted a daily increasing concourse of hearers. Mr. L. interspersed his highly instructive statements with a number of entertaining anecdotes, and thus contributed to the pleasure, as well as to the edification of the large assemblies, who listened to him. A very gratifying effect of his exertions has been the bringing together of Christians of various denominations, of which the last meeting, especially, offered a most affecting specimen. Mr. Lacroix terminated his labours by a powerful appeal to

his hearers, in which he forcibly urged them to take an active share in the eminently Christian work of Missions. The last lecture was delivered in the spacious church of "La Madelaine," which on that occasion was more crowded than it perhaps had ever been before. It is calculated that upwards of three thousand persons were present. The anxiety thus exhibited by our population to attend meetings of this nature is a truly pleasing omen, and leads one to expect the happiest fruits for the future. Mr. Lacroix's taking leave was peculiarly solemn and affecting; and the numerous auditors, by the evident tokens of sensibility they manifested, showed the high value they placed on the instructions they had been privileged to receive from the Missionary, as well as their unfeigned regret at hearing him for the last time. The president of the Committee of Missions then rose, and publicly thanked Mr. Lacroix, in the name of the clergy and people of Geneva, for the good he had been the means of effecting among them. In doing this, his faltering voice, and the tears which nearly prevented his utterance, testified even more eloquently than his words how deeply he felt on this solemn occasion. We sincerely hope that the salutary impressions which Mr. Lacroix has left in the hearts of our population will prove a lasting blessing to Geneva.—*From the Fédéral de Genève.*

THE NON-INTRUSION QUESTION.—Do we then, it may be asked, mean to defend this principle of English law, which renders a Christian minister liable to penalties for the due and conscientious discharge of his spiritual functions, and which compels him to perform spiritual acts *in obedience to secular authority?* Because the Church of England is reduced to this state of inglorious bondage to the Civil Power, does that form any reason that the Kirk of Scotland, which acknowledges no earthly Head, should be deprived of her legislative independence and freedom of action in matters spiritual?

Our reply shall be frank and explicit. It is our deliberate conviction, that no Ecclesiastical Establishment can exist upon other conditions, without danger to the liberties of the subject, as well as to the public weal. Every subject of a free Government has a right to claim full and complete protection at the hands of the Civil Magistrate, against any wrong or injury done to him on any pretence whatever; and that protection would not be complete, were he liable to wrong or injury, as the consequence of the spiritual acts of the clergy,—those acts having been rendered by law necessary to his enjoyment of any civil rights. Unless civil consequences followed from the performance or non-performance of such spiritual acts, no wrong could be done, and no ground would then exist for the interposition of the State. But, as soon as the temporalities of an Establishment are mixed up with the spiritualities of a Church, a man becomes liable to loss or injury in his civil interests, upon grounds of which the law takes no cognizance; alleged offences against order or discipline, not punishable by law, and the punishment of which, therefore, must be contrary to law,—a wrong done, for which the State is bound to provide a remedy.

Let us put a case by way of illustration. Let it be supposed, for a moment, that the Ministers of Dissenting churches were employed and authorized by the State to perform certain acts which should be a prerequisite for the enjoyment of any civil rights appertaining to the members of their churches; that no Dissenter, for instance, could exercise the franchise, or obtain a place in the Custom-house, or succeed to a legacy, without a certificate of membership; or, that no minister chosen by a congregation as their pastor, could be admitted to the pulpit, or claim an interest in any endowment, unless he were first ordained by certain Reverend Gentlemen of his own denomination;—would we wish that Dissenting Ministers should be liable to an action for damages for refusing to certify or to ordain under such circumstances? Unequivocally, yes. The moment that *Dissenting Ministers* are invested with functions involving a delegated State authority or power, we will pray that their hands may be tied, and will claim protection against them.

Dissenting Ministers are fallible men, and Dissenting congregations are composed of fallible men; they may, therefore, in the conscientious discharge of their religious duties, both err and do wrong. But it is the glory of the Voluntary Principle, upon which the apostolic churches of unendowed Protestantism are founded, that no member of them is liable to civil wrong, as the consequence of being dealt with as a spiritual offender. If denied the privilege of religious communion, he sustains thereby no civil injury. Excommunication inflicts upon him no civil penalty; and injustice exercised towards him carries with it its own remedy, by losing all its punitive force. He whose kingdom is not of this world, has committed to the hands of his ministers neither the sword nor the keys of jurisdictive power. "The princes of the Gentiles exercise dominion and authority over them; but it shall not be so among you." Nor is it so, where the primitive law of Christian institutions is adhered to; and Christianity is not answerable for those State Establishments which contravene the design of the ordinances of Christ.—*Pat.*

COMPARATIVE LIBERALITY OF AMERICAN CHURCHES.—The *New York Evangelist* gives the following as the result of an investigation of the amount given by the several religious denominations, for the spread of the Gospel. "The Baptists, now, in this country give about twenty-five cents a year; Methodists, thirty-five cents; Episcopalians, fifty cents; Presbyterians, seventy-five cents; Congregationalists, one dollar.—*Baptist Record.*

RELIGION IN AUSTRIA.—It appears, from a recent statistical return, that there are, in Austria and its dependencies, including its Italian territory, 25,500 000 Catholics, 3,500,000 members of the United Greek Church, 2,900,000 of the Non-United, 1,260,000 Lutherans, 2,240,000 of the Reformed Church, 45,000 Socinians, and 600,000 Jews. The number of religious houses for men amounts to 768, comprising 10,354 persons, and including 27 religious orders. The Brothers of Mercy possess 34 houses and 542 inmates; the Benedictines 37, and 1,093 inmates; and the Capuchins 93, and 1,293 inmates. There are 157 convents, containing 3,661 women.—*Pat.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.—A letter in the *Hampshire Telegraph* gives a brief account of a late visit to this island, by H. M. frigate *Curaçou*. Most of the officers were enabled to land, and were received by its interesting inhabitants with that welcome which they are ever so ready to afford to those who have the opportunity of visiting them; indeed, the arrival of the *Curaçou* was most opportune, for they had been labouring under a severe epidemic, which the kind exertions of the Surgeon, together with a supply of medicines presented to them by Captain Jones, tended much to alleviate. On the second day, they were presented with the stores sent them by Her Majesty's Government, consisting of a supply of arms and ammunition, spades, iron kettles, &c., receiving, at the same time, an address from Captain Jones, in which, after giving them all the credit due for their hitherto exemplary conduct, he admonished them to continue in the same quiet and peaceable way, as any dereliction would withdraw from them the support of Her Majesty's Government. They have increased in number to 114; the oldest person on the island being the wife of Christian, the chief of the mutineers, and one of those Otaheitians, who sailed in the *Bounty* from Otaheite to Pitcairn's Island; she perfectly recollects the landing of Captain Cook at Otaheite.

OWHYHEE.—The *Curaçou* afterwards visited this island. It was here that Captain Cook lost his life, "and the only monument which marks the spot on which he fell, is the stump of an old cocoa-nut tree, with a sheet of copper nailed on it some years ago by H. M. S. *Imogene*. An old gray-headed native, who lived in a hut close to the spot, intimated to some of the officers that he was present at the tragical event, and actually went through a kind of pantomimic representation of the whole scene—the first attack with stones—the retreat of Cook to the boats—his death—the fear of the natives when the ship fired upon them, which he exemplified by falling down and creeping upon his belly behind the nearest bush, and then the roasting and eating of the body on a hill out of the reach of the shot. The representation was too perfect to admit of a doubt as to his having been an eye-witness, if not an actor in the business. A large party of the officers visited the famous volcano of Kiranea, situate about twenty miles from the anchorage, and deemed the largest and in the most active state of any in the known world—the circumference of the crater being about thirteen or fourteen miles; and its depth a thousand feet below the level of the surrounding plain, from which it appears to have at once sunk perpendicularly down. They descended, with a guide, into the great crater, and after walking over some miles of its uneven surface, arrived at a lake of red hot burning lava, of at least three miles in circumference; they returned on the seventh day to the ship, highly gratified with the excursion, and deeming themselves amply repaid for all the inconveniences and severe toil they had encountered on their journey.

AUTOMATON.—A mechanician of a little town in Bohemia, says the *Constitutionnel*, has constructed an automaton which imitates perfectly the human vice, particularly the soprano notes. It sings several difficult airs with the greatest accuracy. Shakes, runs, and chromatic scales are all executed with surprising precision. This automaton, in singing, even pronounces certain words, so as to be easily understood. —*Athenæum.*

STEAM BAKED BREAD, A LA VIENNA.—It has been known for some time at Vienna that if the hearth of an oven be cleaned with a moistened wisp of straw, bread baked therein immediately afterwards presents a much better appearance, the crust having a beautiful yellow tint. It was thence inferred that this peculiarity must be attributed to the vapour, which being condensed on the roof of the oven, fell back on the bread. At Paris, in order to secure with certainty so desirable an appearance, the following arrangement is practised:—The hearth of the oven is laid so as to form an inclined plane, with a rise of about 11 inches in three feet, and the arch roof is built lower at the end nearest the door, as compared with the furthest extremity. When the oven is charged, the entrance is closed with a wet bundle of straw. By this arrangement the steam is driven down on the bread, and a golden yellow crust is given to the bread, as if it had been previously covered with the yolk of an egg.—*Annals of Chymistry.*

DISAPPOINTED EXPECTANTS OF PEERAGES.—There are a section of Peel's majority, who have been clamouring for places and peerages, who have commenced declaring openly that they have got nothing by their support of him. Of two who thus speak I am well aware—they are Sir Francis Burdett and Sir Charles Coote, who demand, in reward for their treacherous abandonment of Liberal principles, the peerages which through political life they have both so urgently sought, and which the Whigs, while in office, refused to bestow upon them. There are several others in the same position; and although they will not directly support the Opposition, yet they say that they will not, as before, come to the rescue of Peel, should he be placed in a dilemma.—*Hants Independent.*

A MATERNAL RETREAT.—Captain Nowlan, a guardian of the South Dublin Union, states that a man, holding a high station in society, has allowed his mother to remain a pauper in the workhouse. He had lately called and paid for her support, but still left her there, with the intention of using the institution "as a cheap boarding-house for his old mother." It has been also ascertained, that the mothers of five other substantial citizens are in the house; and Captain Nowlan threatens to parade them all in an open carriage through the town, and leave them at the doors of their unfeeling children.—*Pat.*

THE DEAN OF PETERBOROUGH.—On Monday last in the forenoon, a young woman, residing in the parish of Milton, with a view to self-destruction, threw herself into the Northampton arm of the Grand Junction Canal, a little above Milton-bridge. Most providentially (as nobody else was at hand) the Dean of Peterborough (Dr. Butler,) who was riding from Gayton to Northampton, arrived at the spot just in time to witness her last struggles, and see her sink beneath the surface. He immediately sprang into the water, and was fortunate enough to rescue her, though in an insensible state, before life was extinct. After some time, having obtained assistance, he had her conveyed to the Navigation Inn, at no great distance from the spot, where, under the usual treatment, she was restored to animation, and is now doing well. We understand that the cause of her rash conduct was distress of mind, aggravated by some sharp words which had passed between her and an acquaintance of her own sex. We are happy to learn that the Dean, notwithstanding the severity of the cold and the length of time that he was in the water has suffered no inconvenience.—*Northampton Herald.*

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 15.—The wind having moderated and gone round to the north, the position of the stranded brigs is somewhat improved in reference to saving their cargoes. The cargo of the Seawitch is valued at about 35,000*l.* At the time of stranding she had on board several horses, two of which were safely landed yesterday. Her captain states, that when she went ashore on Friday her chains parted one after the other with a noise similar to the report of a double-barrelled gun. A small portion of the Southampton's cargo was brought ashore yesterday; the whole is valued at 15,000*l.* The *General Brock* is in a hopeless position; her loss is supposed to have been occasioned by the barque Euphrates driving against her when dragging her anchors. The barque was saved, the brig lost. The position of the Euphrates was at one time very perilous, and hatchets were kept ready to cut away her masts. This barque is bound to Calcutta, and it is stated that she has specie to the value of 150,000*l.* aboard, and 50 tons of Congreve rockets. —*Pat.*

"TIME IS MONEY," so Franklin said. It is very true, and some people take plenty of it to pay their debts.—*Ibid.*

LOUIS PHILIPPE.—Another liberal encouragement of English art has just been evinced by the King of the French. The artist, Mr. Thomas Shotter Boys, has been honoured by the present of an elegant watch and chain of the most superior French workmanship, in compliment to his recent views of "*London as it is.*" A first work had been rewarded by the forwarding of a brilliant ring, composed of the cyphers of Louis Philippe, surmounted by the Royal crown; but which, then, from the similarity of names between the artist and publisher, was addressed to the latter.—*Ibid.*

COMMERCIAL WARFARE AGAINST ENGLAND. —A new weekly paper has just been established in the south of Germany, under the title of *Das Zoll-*

*vereinsblatt* (the customs-union) with the avowed object of preaching a commercial warfare against England. It is edited by the well known German-American List,* who has been for some time engaged in stirring up a hostile spirit against this country through the medium of the German press, and the new periodical is published by the celebrated Baron Cotta, the wealthy proprietor of the *Augsburg Gazette*, and all the resources of the publisher, it seems, are to be put in force to push the political bantling into as wide a circulation as possible.—*Chronicle.*

FRANCE AND CHINA.—Count de Ratti-Menton, says the *Constitutionnel*, has been named Consul at Canton. He is to set out in a short time, charged to draw up a work on the commercial relations that France may have in future with the Chinese empire. —*Pat.*

THE PRESS IN PRUSSIA.—A young poet, of the name of Herwegh, a native of Switzerland, who had for some time been connected with a Leipzig newspaper, was about to undertake the management of a newspaper at Konigsberg. The democratical spirit of his writings had alarmed the Prussian Government. The King sent for Mr. Herwegh; endeavoured, it would appear, to conciliate him by professions of personal respect, and to intimidate him by declarations of professional relentlessness; and dismissed him with the chivalrous declaration, "We will be honourable enemies." On the same day that this interview took place, the Ministers of the King prohibited the publication of the Journal Mr. Herwegh was about to edite. The poet addressed a letter to the King, the contents of which he professed "are strictly betwixt ourselves," but which somehow or other found its way into the *Leipsig Universal Journal*, with which the writer is known to be connected. Mr. Herwegh has in consequence been ordered to withdraw from the Prussian dominions; and an ordinance has been issued forbidding the Prussian post-offices to transmit the *Leipsig Universal Journal;* in consequence of which, the proprietor says he must discontinue publishing it.—*Ibid.*

COLONEL WEBB, Editor of the *New York Courier*, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for fighting a duel, has been pardoned by Governor Seward; thus encouraging sin in one of its most fatal forms.—*Ibid.*

GOLD MINES IN RUSSIA.—At the sitting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, on Monday week, a paper was read on the recent discovery of a mass of native gold, weighing 36 kilogrammes, (about 80 English pounds,) on the eastern side of the Oural. This enormous mass, which is double the size of any hitherto discovered, was found a few feet beneath the surface, under singular circumstances. The establishment formed at this part of the Oural, for the purpose of seeking for gold, had tried every part of the ground near it, and the speculation being deemed a hopeless one, it was abandoned, and the buildings which had been erected were demolished. It was precisely in the ground on which one of these buildings had stood that this mass of gold was found. M. de Humboldt, who made the communication to the Academy, added some interesting facts relative to the gold-mining industry of Russia. It appears, such is the prodigious increase of washed gold in Russia, and especially in Siberia, to the east of the southern chain of the Oural, that the total produce in the year 1842 amounted to 16,000 kilogrammes, of which Siberia alone furnishes 7,800 kilogrammes. This is the produce to the Russian Government; but we have reason to believe that the real amount of produce is larger, and that five per cent. in value is secreted by the agents who are employed to superintend the operations.—*Galignani.*

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN TUNIS.—Advices from Tunis, of the 20th ult., published by the *Journal des Debats*, announce that the Bey had, of his own free will, proclaimed the freedom of the children of slaves hereafter born in the Regency. A fortuitous circumstance led to the adoption of that measure. A black family, doomed to be sold separately, had taken refuge in the house of M. de Lagau, the Consul General of France, and claimed his protection. The next morning M. de Lagau waited on the Bey, and His Highness was so moved by the painful picture which the Consul drew of the wretched fate which awaited that family, that, after interrogating the father and mother, he ordered his Minister to purchase them, and treat them with the greatest kindness, and then, turning to their child, he told him that he was free, and solemnly declared that all the children who should hereafter be born in the Regency should be free. This decision was immediately promulgated, and was to be strictly executed.—*Pat.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

*29th March*, 1843.

Mr. J. F. Morris is appointed Member of the Local Committee of Education at Jessore.

Major Bird, 24th Regiment N. I., Major Macadam, Deputy Commissioner, and Captain R. M. Ramsay, Deputy Commissioner, are appointed Members of the Local Committee of Education at Jubbulpore.

Captain Sir R. Shakespear, Deputy Commissioner, are appointed Members of the Local Committee of Education at Saugor.

Mr. H. S. Oldfield, Opium Agent Behar, is appointed a Member of the Local Committee of Education at Patna.

H. V. BAYLEY, *Depy. Secy. to Govt. of India.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*27th March*, 1843.

Mr. A. Grote, Special Deputy Collector of Midnapore and Hidgellee, for two years, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, under Medical Certificate.

*3d April*, 1843.

Mr. C. Beadon to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate of Moorshedabad.

Mr. T. Young to be Magistrate of Backergunge, vice Mr. H. C. Halkett, from 22d ultimo.

Mr. F. A. E. Dalrymple to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 2d grade at Burdwan, but to continue to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bancoorah until further orders.

Mr. A. R. Young to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 2d grade at Balasore, (Northern Division Cuttack).

Baboo Oomakant Sein, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector in the 24-Pergunnahs, to officiate, until further orders, as Commissioner of the Soonderbuns.

Mr. Jas. Coull to be a Member of the Ferry Fund Committee at Mymensing, vice Mr. A. Coull.

Mr. R. Abercrombie made over charge of the Treasury of Deputy Collectorate of Bullooah to Mr. J. Whaler on the 20th ultimo.

Mr. J. Grant made over charge of the current duties of the office of Civil and Sessions Judge of Dinagepore to Maulvie Mahomed Khoorshed, the Principal Sudder Ameen of that District, on the 23d idem.

Mr. T. Bruce received charge of the office of Magistrate and Collector of Pooree (Southern Division of Cuttack) from Mr. R. N. Shore on the 21st idem.

Mr. Jas Bedford, Sub-Assistant under the Commissioner of Assam, at Gowalparah, joined his appointment on the 9th idem.

The remaining portion of the leave of absence granted on the 10th February last, to Mr. E. T. Trevor, exercising powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Cuttack, has been cancelled from the 14th idem, the date on which he returned to his Station.

The remaining portion of the leave of absence granted on the 30th January last, to Mr. Uncovenanted Deputy Collector R. T. W. Betts, of Burdwan, has been cancelled from the 28th February last, the date on which he returned to his Station.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*5th April*, 1843.

Mr. F. M. Beaufort has been permitted to proceed to Moorshedabad, and prosecute his study of the Oriental languages, under the superintendence of the Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad.

Mr. E. H. Anson has been permitted to proceed to Agra, and prosecute his study of the Oriental languages, under the superintendence of Mr. Hamilton, Secretary to Government of the North Western Provinces.

T. R. DAVIDSON, *Offg. Secy. to Govt. of Bengal.*

*5th April*, 1843.

The following Notification by the Right Honourable the Governor General is ordered to be published in the Calcutta Gazette:

*Agra, 23d March*, 1843.

The Honourable T. C. Robertson, Lieutenant Governor, resigned the Government of the North Western Provinces, and the Civil Service of the Honourable East India Company, from the 1st instant, being about to proceed from Bombay to Europe on the Steamer Victoria.

(Signed) C. G. MANSEL,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Govr. Genl.*

By order of the Honourable the President in Council,
T. R. DAVIDSON, *Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India.*

*Agra, 31st March*, 1843.

Mr. John Taylor to be Deputy Collector of Umballa.

Mr. John Taylor to be Post Master of Umballa, until further orders.

R. N. C. HAMILTON, *Secy. to Govt. N. W. P.*

*Agra, 31st March*, 1843.

Captain George Powell Thomas, of the 64th Regiment N. I., is placed at the disposal of the Envoy to Lahore for service at Bhawulpore.

*5th April*, 1843.

Captain J. D. Shakespear is, at its own request, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief from the date on which he may be relieved from his appointment of 1st Assistant to the Envoy to the Court of His Majesty the King of Oude.

*4th April*, 1843.

Brevet Major W. Riddell, 60th Regt. Native Infantry, appointed Assistant Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee, is directed to Goruckpore, and assume charge of the duties of Lieutenant Nation in that Division.

This cancels the appointment of Brevet Captain C. E. Mills to that District in General Orders of 4th March.

J. THOMASON, *Secy. to Govt. of India, with the Governor General.*

*Agra, 3d April*, 1843.

Rev. C. Garbett, Chaplain of Lucknow, for two months, on private affairs.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General, N. W. P.,

R. N. C. HAMILTON, *Secy. to Govt. N. W. P.*

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Agra, 29th March*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Brevet Captain G. L. Cooper, of the Horse Artillery, to the charge of the Delhi Magazine, during the absence of Captain Cooper's arrival at Delhi, Captain Dyke will proceed to his proper duties at Calcutta.

*Agra, 31st March*, 1843.

Assistant Surgeon W. Spencer, at present employed at the Haupper Stud, is, at his own request, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for Military duty.

*Agra, 3d April*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Lieut. C. Douglas, 2d Company 3d Battalion Artillery, to the charge of the Agra Magazine, during the absence of Captain the Honourable H. B. Dalzell, or until further orders.

J. STUART, *Lt.-Col.*
*Secy. to Govt. of India, Mily. Dept., with the Govr. Genl.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 7th April*, 1843.

No. 77 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alteration of Rank:

*61st Regiment N. I.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Henry LeMesurier, to be Captain of a Company, .... <br> Ensign Marcus Richard Somerville, to be Lieutenant, .. | In succession to Captain James Marshall killed in action, with rank from the 25th Jan. 1843, in succession to Captain Peregrine Powell Turner retired. |

*Alteration of Rank.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Captain C. Grissell, ........ <br> Lieutenant W. H. Smith, .... | To rank from the 13th Jan. 1842, in succession to Capt. J. Marshall killed in action. |
| Lieutenant E. N. T. R. O'Conor, ...................... | To rank from the 7th February 1842, vice Lieutenant C. E. Steel deceased. |
| Lieutenant C. B. Basden, .... | To rank from the 16th July 1842, for the Augmentation. |

No. 78 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

*25th Regt. Nat. Infy.*

Ensign Nathaniel Mack Strover to be Lieutenant, from the 19th November 1842, vice Lieutenant John Russell Moore deceased.

*73d Regiment N. I.*

Ensign James Tickell to be Lieutenant, from the 13th January 1843, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain James Nasmyth Marshall perished at Sea.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut. Col. Chas. Fredk. Wild, of the 12th Regt. N. I., ................ <br> Captain Jas. Stewart Alston, of the 27th Regt. N. I., ................ <br> Lieut. John Colpoys Haughton, of the 54th Regt. N. I. ................ <br> Asst. Surgeon Archibald Colquhoun, of the Medl. Dept., .............. | On Medical Certificate. |
| Captain John Horatio Clarkson, of the 6th Regt. N. I.. ............ <br> Lieut. Wm. Barnabas Legard, of the 31st Regt. N. I., .............. | On account of private affairs. |

The Furlough to Europe on account of private affairs granted to Captain Robert Henry Miles, of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders No. 45, dated the 24th February last, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 76 of 1843.—With the view of maintaining efficient in numbers the three Regiments of Native Infantry named in the margin, under orders for Scinde, the Honourable the President in Council is pleased to direct that the following measures shall have effect from the 1st instant.

*9th Regiment N. I.*
*10th Regiment N. I.*
*55th Regiment N. I.*

The Recruits belonging to the Corps above mentioned, amounting to about 350 men, to be formed into a Depot at Ferozepore.

For the charge and instruction of this body, one Officer on a Staff Salary of Rupees (200) Two Hundred per month, and an Adjutant will be nominated, together with a serjeant Major, a Drill Havildar, and the usual proportion of Drill Instructors from Corps at the Station.

The Depot to be formed into 3 Companies and an allowance of Rupees (25) Twenty-five per mensem for repairs of Arms, &c., to be granted for each.

A proportional Hospital and Quarter Master's Establishment is sanctioned.

The Pay of the Recruits will be drawn by the Officers Commanding the Depot, and their Accounts kept distinct from their Regiments.

It being deemed also expedient that the Corps in question should be maintained complete to the increased Establishment of 100 Privates per Company until their return from Scinde, the Honourable the President in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to sanction the enlistment by the Officers Commanding at Seetapore and Sultanpore in Oude, and the Adjutant of the 43d Regiment N. I. at Futtehgurh of 120 Recruits each, for one of the three abovementioned Regiments.

Indents for Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements, to be prepared in due time by the respective Officers above specified, who will be allowed (25) Twenty-five Rupees per mensem each, to cover the expences of Stationery, &c., and for repair of Arms.

The Recruits it is calculated being partially drilled and fully clothed by the 1st of September next, will be held ready to be moved on that date to Ferozepore to join the Depot there, prior to its embarkation for Sukkur.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be good

* The Author whose system is exposed in the last Edinburgh Review.

enough to issue such Subsidiary Orders as may be necessary for giving full effect to the foregoing arrangements.

No. 80 of 1843.—Mr. Thomas Charlston Merrick is admitted to the Service in conformity with his appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, from the date assigned him in General Orders, No. 56, of the 3d ultimo. Date of arrival at Fort William, 4th April, 1843.

Assistant Surgeon John Bannatyne Macdonald, of the Medical Department, has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Fort William, 24th March, 1843.

Surgeon John Menzies was appointed in the Political Department, under date the 2d January last, to the Medical duties of the Ferozepore Jail, on the departure of Assistant Surgeon F. C. Henderson, M. D., with the usual allowance attached to that duty.

Assistant Surgeon Robert Christie, in charge of the Medical duties of the Residency at Catmandoo, obtained in the Political Department, under date the 29th ultimo, an extension to the 8th December last, of the leave of absence for twelve months, on Medical Certificate, granted to him under Orders of the 28th February, 1842.

The permission granted by the Bombay Government to the undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Establishment, to proceed thence to Europe on Furlough, is confirmed:

Major Thomas McSherry, of the 30th Regiment N. I., on Medical Certificate.

Brevet Captain John Samuel Knox, of the 42d Regiment Light Infantry, on account of his private affairs, in anticipation of the Order from his own Government granting him the Furlough solicited.

No. 81 of 1843.—The undermentioned Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men are admitted to the 3d Class of the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in the Field.

*Sappers and Miners, late Broadfoot's Sappers.*

Subadar Gunga Sing.
" Runjeet Sing.
" Dulloo.
Jemadar (now Subadar) Aslam Khan.
Jemadar Chubbah.
" Gunga Ram.
Havildar (now Jemadar) Ram Bukhsh.
Havildar (now Jemadar) Azeez Khan.
Havildar Mata Deen.
" Madhoo.
" Munphool Sing.
" Ramcharun.
Naick Madhoo.
" Boorhan Khan.
Sepoy Nihall Khan.
" Aulum Shah.
" Baz Gool.
" Bahadoor.
Bugler Shaik Soobrattee.
" Auzeem.

*6th Battalion Artillery.*

Havildar Salic Ram.

No. 82 of 1843.—Soon Loll is appointed Sub-Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works, on a Salary of Company's Rupees (25) Twenty-five per mensem, in succession to Sergeant Vivian, who has obtained his discharge from the service.

*Fort William, 12th April*, 1843.

No. 83 of 1843.—Captain Arthur Knyvett, of the 64th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

W. M. N. STURT, *Major*,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

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GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Camp Ramghur, 18th March*, 1843.

The Dinapore division order of the 1st instant, directing Assistant Surgeon H. B. Hinton to assume medical charge of the 36th regiment of native infantry, vice Assistant Surgeon S. H. Batson posted to the 25th native infantry, and Assistant Surgeon H. W. Rumley to afford medical aid to the 2d company 5th battalion of artillery, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Meerut division order of the 6th instant, appointing Native Doctor Shaick Buxalut, lately attached to the 5th company of the corps of sappers and miners, to the 4th regiment of native infantry at Barielly, and directing him to join.

The order issued by Brevet Major Thomas Sanders, commanding a detachment of artillery, under date the 4th ultimo, appointing Gunner Thomas Wilson to act as camp colorman to the 2d company 4th battalion of artillery, during its march to Cawnpore.

The Benares division order of the 1st instant, appointing Captain J. W. H. Jamieson, of the 52d native infantry, to the command of the company of the 8th regiment of native infantry, lately attached to the 1st depot battalion, in progress to the presidency; and directing Sergeant Major P. McDermott, and Quarter Master Sergeant T. Cossey, of the late 1st depot battalion, to do duty, the former with the 45th, and the latter with the 47th regiment of native infantry.

The Meerut station orders of the 6th and 7th instant, the former directing the commissariat officer to furnish three hackeries for the conveyance of the sick and arms, &c. of the 10th companies of the 26th light infantry and the 60th and 64th regiments of native infantry, proceeding towards Ferozepore and Loodianah, to join the Head Quarters of their respective regiments, and the latter directing Chundee Deen Sukul, Native Doctor, lately attached to the 3d infantry levy, to accompany the recruits of the 35th regiment light infantry, in progress to Agra.

The Allahabad garrison and cantonment order dated the 1st instant, directing Captain W. Freeth, of the 55th regiment of native infantry, to take charge of, and conduct to, their respective Head Quarters, the depot companies of the 42d and 43d regiments light infantry.

The station order by Major General Sir R. H. Sale, G. C. B., commanding at Mabarickpore, dated the 6th instant, appointing Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master H. T. Combe, of the 1st European light infantry, to her from the duties of station staff, from the 7th of the previous month.

*2d and 3d cos. of the 3d native infantry.*
*4th and 7th cos. of the 51st native infantry.*
*2d, 5th and light companies of the 40th N. I.*
*1 a ressallah of the 2d, and 2 ressallahs of the 8th irregular cavalry.*

The detachment order by Captain S. Long, of the 40th regiment of native infantry, commanding at Semereah, dated the 16th ultimo, appointing Lieut. and Brevet Capt. H. A. Shuckburg to act as Adjutant to the detachment noted in the margin.

Assistant Surgeon S. H. Patson is removed from the 25th, and posted to the 26th regiment of native infantry.

Brevet Captain George Carr, of the 21st regiment of native infantry, is appointed to act as Deputy Judge Advocate General to the Sirhind division, during the absence, on service with his regiment, of Brevet Captain Ewart, or until further orders.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Munnymajra, 16th March*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Presidency division order of the 1st instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon T. A. Wethered, recently returned from furlough, to the medical charge of the 46th regiment of native infantry, in the room of Assistant Surgeon G. M. Cheyne, directed to rejoin his appointment of Garrison Assistant Surgeon at Chunar.

The detachment order issued on the 7th instant, by Major J. D. Syers, directing Assistant Surgeon C. McCurdy, of the 19th native infantry, to make over medical charge of the artillery details to Assistant Surgeon H. Napleton, M. D., of Her Majesty's 40th regiment of Foot.

The Kurnaul station order of the 9th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon C. Forbes to the medical charge of the Paneeput jail hospital.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

42d Regiment Light Infantry.—Captain J. Leeson, commandant, 2d irregular cavalry, from 5th March to 10th November, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

60th Regiment Native Infantry.—Capt. J. T. Gells, from 10th Dec. to 27th Dec., 1841, in extension, to enable him to join.

61st Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain C. Grissell, from 1st March to 1st May, to enable him to join his regiment at Jubbulpore.

70th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain J. K. McCasland, from 24th March, to 27th April, 1842 in extension, to enable him to join the detachment of recruits at Dum-Dum, which he was appointed to command.

70th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieut. W. T. Garstin, from 1st March to 1st May, to remain at Futtehgurh, on private affairs.

73d Regt. N. I.—Capt. R. McNair, from 22d February to 30th April, to remain at Futtehgurh, and to enable him to join.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General*,
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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*Head Quarters, Camp Simlah, 23d March*, 1843.

No. 21 —1. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

*29th Foot.*—Lieutenant Edmund Durbin, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Drake, who retires. 18th March 1843.

Ensign Thomas H. Breedon, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Durbin. 18th March 1843.

2. With the sanction of Government, Major Hogarth, 26th Cameronians, President of the committee of paymastership, has leave of absence to remain at the presidency, and the pay Sergeant of the corps, for two months from the 9th instant, for the purpose of adjusting the accounts of the regiment.

3. The following orders are confirmed:

By His Excellency Lieut. General the Most Noble the Marquis of Tweeddale, K. T., granting leave of absence to Lieutenant Steele, of the Colstream guards, Aide-de-camp to His Excellency, to the Cape of Good Hope, for one year from the date of embarkation, on medical certificate.

By Major General Cartwright, commanding the presidency division, dated the 10th instant, directing Captain Browne, recently exchanged from the 29th into the 44th Foot, to proceed to England, for the purpose of joining his regiment.

By Lieutenant-Col. White, C. B., commanding the 3d Light Dragoons, dated the 17th instant, appointing Lieut. Knowles, to act as Adjutant to the corps, during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Sullivan.

4. Leave of absence—

*2d Queen's Royals.*—Lieut. Otway, to England, for 18 months from the date of embarkation.

*3d Buffs.*—Captain Desborough, prolonged from the 9th April to the 1st November 1843, to Landour, on medical certificate.

*39th Foot.*—Lieutenants Haultain, and Harvey, to Simlah, from the 7th April to the 6th Oct. 1843.

*49th Foot.*—Captain Dennis, to remain at Calcutta, until the 16th proximo, for the purpose of preceding his regiment to England, via Suez and the overland route.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.
H. G. SMITH, *Major Genl.*
*Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.*

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*Head Quarters, Camp Munnymajra, 16th March*, 1843.

Officers commanding divisions in which corps of light cavalry are stationed, will comply with such requisitions as they may receive from officers attached to the stud, for careful troopers, to accompany stations transferred from one stud to another.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following removals and postings of medical officers:

Surgeon G. Angus, (officiating Garrison Surgeon of Allahabad) from the 11th to the 13th regiment of native infantry.

Surgeon J. Smyth, M. D. (on leave) from the 63d to the 61st regiment of native infantry.

Surgeon J. Magrath, from the 37th to the 67th regiment of native infantry.

Surgeon J. V. Leese (new promotion) to the 15th regiment of native infantry.

Surgeon W. K. McL. Rose (new promotion) to the 11th regiment of native infantry.

Surgeon A. Beattie (new promotion) to the 37th regiment of native infantry.

Surgeon T. C. Elliot (new promotion) to the 2d battalion of artillery.

Surgeon Magrath, of the 67th regiment of native infantry, is appointed to the medical charge of the 8th light cavalry, during the employment as an officiating superintending Surgeon of Surgeon W. Jackson, vice Surgeon G. G. Brown, M. D. permitted to rejoin the 4th battalion of artillery.

Surgeon *Leese*, of the 15th regiment of native infantry, is appointed to the medical charge of the 1st light cavalry, during the employment as an officiating superintending Surgeon of Surgeon W. Darby.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Pinjore, 17th March*, 1843.

The Sirhind division order of the 8th instant, directing the undermentioned subordinate medical servants, arrived with detachments of corps, to rejoin the stations from which they were detached, is confirmed:

Acting Steward D. Wedgberry.
Assistant Steward W. H. Crawford.
Acting Assistant Apothecary W. Barker.
Acting Assistant Apothecary J. Archer.
Acting Assistant Apothecary J. Prince.
Apprentice A. W. Senior.
Apprentice J. Wilson.
Apprentice W. Wilson, and

Assistant Apothecary W. H. Ewart, doing duty with the 1st European light infantry, to join the 3d company 2d battalion of artillery.

Lieutenant W. W. D. Voyle, of the 9th, at present acting as interpreter and quarter master of the 73d regiment of native infantry, is directed to join his own corps now in progress to Sukkur.

Lieut. C. E. Burton, of the 40th, is appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 73d regiment of native infantry, until further orders.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Simlah, 22d March*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.

The orders issued on the 19th of Dec. last, by His Excellency Lieut. General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B. commanding the troops in China, directing Major General Lord Saltoun, K. C. B. and G. C. H. to assume command of the land forces, on His Excellency's departure; and appointing Major J. Hope Grant, of Her Majesty's 9th lancers, to be Assistant Adjutant General.

The orders issued on the 21st of Dec. last, by Major General Lord Saltoun, K. C. B. and G. C. H. assuming command of the land forces in China, and appointing Assistant Surgeon W. Grahame to the medical charge of the General Staff and Establishments, in the room of Assistant Surgeon H. B. Crommelin, B. A. relieved from the duty.

By the same officer, dated the 27th of Dec. last, directing staff Sergeant Hugh Cochrane, transferred from the establishment of the Deputy Quarter Master General, to that of the Assistant Quarter Master General to join the latter, from the 20th idem, and to receive the same allowances as have hitherto been drawn for him.

The following officers of the 10th regiment of native infantry, are directed forthwith to rejoin that regiment, now under orders for Scinde:

Captain J. Welchman, commandant, Kemaoon local battalion.

*Lieutenant J. Phillott, late Deputy pay master, army of reserve.*

Lieutenant C. Reid, Adjutant, Sirmoor local battalion.

Capt. Welchman will proceed to Ferozepore by dawk, at the public expence.

1st Lieut. D. C. Vanrenen, of the 1st company 2d battalion, is appointed to do duty with the 4th company 6th battalion of artillery proceeding to Sukker, and will join the Company on its arrival at Kurnaul.

1st Lieut. T. Brougham, of the 3d company 2d battalion, is appointed Adjutant to the artillery under orders for Scinde.

Major R. Roberts, of the 3d Brigade of horse artillery, will proceed to Sukker and assume command of the artillery under orders for that quarter.

In continuation of General Orders of the 11th ultimo, a Havildar for promotion to Jemadar is to be drafted from the 13th, to complete the establishment of the 5th regiment of native infantry. A descriptive roll of the man who may be transferred is to be furnished to the Adjutant General of the army, and to the regiment.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Simlah, 23d March*, 1843.

Lieutenant E. Sissmore, of the 69th regiment of native infantry, is appointed to act as Adjutant to the Sirmoor local battalion, during the absence, on service with his regiment, of Lieutenant and Adjutant C. Reid, or untill further orders.

Assistant Surgeon James Steel, M. D., of the Nusseree battalion, is appointed Surgeon to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Dr. Steel will afford medical aid to the officers of the general staff and to the public establishments attached to Head Quarters.

Assistant Surgeon Alexander Reid is appointed to the medical charge of the Nusseree battalion, during the period Dr. Steel may be employed on his Excellency's staff, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*Medical Department.*—Assistant Surgeon A. Reid, from 6th March to 23d March, in extension, to remain at Simla, on private affairs.

*Medical Department.*—Assistant Surgeon H. Bedborough, doing duty with Her Majesty's 16th lancers, from 9th March to 15th November, to visit Landour, on medical certificate.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Regimental order issued on the 8th instant, by Captain K. Campbell, appointing Lieutenant and brevet Captain G. Short to act as Adjutant to the right wing of the 49th native infantry, during its separation from the Head Quarters of the corps.

The Mynpoorie station order of the 8th instant, appointing Lieutenant W. Y. Siddons, acting interpreter and quarter master to the 42d Light infantry, to act as station staff.

The leave of absence, for six months, to visit Cawnpore, on medical certificate, granted to assistant Surgeon E. B. Thring, in General Orders of the 27th of December last, is

commuted to leave to proceed to Darjeeling, for the same period, and on the same account.

The following orders, issued by Lieutenant Colonel M. C. Paul, commanding at Ferozepore, are confirmed:

Dated the 3d March 1843, appointing Assistant Surgeon G. Rae to afford medical aid to the sick of Christie's horse, and of the 1st, 2d, and 5th Regiments of the late Shah Shooja's force, amounting to 170 men; and directing the entertainment of an establishment of 1 dresser, 2 cooks, 2 bheesties and 2 sweepers.

Dated the 5th March 1843, appointing Assistant Surgeon G. Rae to afford medical aid to the whole of the fighting men of Christie's horse, and of the 1st, 2d and 5th Regiments of the late Shah Shooja's force; and directing the Commissariat and barrack Department to comply with that officer's indent for bearers for one doolie.

Dated the 9th March 1843, directing Native Doctor Shaick Moheeb Allie, of the 38th Regiment Light Infantry, to do duty under the orders of Assistant Surgeon G. Rae.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following removals and postings of Lieutenant Colonels:

Lieutenant Colonel G. W. A. Lloyd, c. b. from the 5th to the 29th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel H. Burney, from the latter to the former corps.

Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, the services of Native Doctor Shaick Wahid Allee, at present attached to the 42d Regiment Light Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the political Department, for duty under Dr. Login, Surgeon at the Lucknow Residency, to whom he is to be directed forthwith to proceed and report himself.

Native Doctor Tarachund, lately attached to the 3d depot battalion at Myapoorie, is appointed to the 42d Regiment Light Infantry, in the room of Native Doctor Shaick Wahid Allee.

Gunner John Collier, bullock serjeant at Delhi, is promoted to the rank of serjeant.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

*11th Regiment Light Cavalry.*—Lieutenant and brevet Captain G. St. P. Lawrence, from 1st April to 1st October, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

*3d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant J. P. Caulfield, from 19th March to 19th May, to enable him to rejoin his corps at Saugor, via Mirzapore.

*18th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant W. F. Nuthall, doing duty with the Arracan local battalion, from 25th February to 25th June, to visit Calcutta, on private affairs.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 25th March*, 1843.

The Jumaulpore station order of the 27th of January last, directing the Commissariat Agent to supply tonnage for the transport to Bishnauth, by water, of two companies of the 23d regiment of native infantry, is confirmed, with the sanction of Government.

The following orders are confirmed, as temporary arrangements:

Dated the 1st February 1843, by the officer commanding at Umballah, appointing Lieut. and Adjutant E. Lugard, of Her Majesty's 21st regiment of Foot, to perform the duties of station staff at that post.

Dated the 2d March, 1843, by the officer commanding at Futtehgurh, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain A. K. Duncan, Adjutant of the 43d regiment light infantry, to perform the duties of station staff at that post.

The following orders are confirmed:

The order issued on the 3d ultimo, by Captain T. Fisher, commanding at Gowahatty, directing Assistant Surgeon K. M. Scott in medical charge of the Civil station, to afford medical aid to a detachment of the Sylhet light infantry, as a temporary arrangement.

The Berhampore station order of the 19th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon A. Kean, M. D., in charge of the Civil Medical duties at Moorshedabad, to afford medical aid to the 31st regiment of native infantry.

The order on the 20th ultimo, by Lieutenant and Brevet Captain E. F. Smith, commanding at Seebsagur, directing Assistant Surgeon W. Shurlock, of the Assam light infantry, to afford medical aid to a detachment of the 23d regiment of native infantry, doing duty at the station.

The regimental order issued on the 1st instant, by Major C. Griffiths appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain A. C. Dewar to act as Adjutant to the 37th native infantry.

Major General E. H. Simpson, nominated to the General Staff of the army, in General Orders by the Right Honourable the Governor General of the 15th instant, is appointed to the command of the Benares division.

Captain J. H. Daniell, removed to the 2d company 3d battalion, by General Orders of the 14th instant, will continue in charge of the 2d company 4th battalion, until further orders.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 28th March*, 1843.

No. 22.—1. At a General Court Martial assembled at Dinapore, on Wednesday, the 15th day of March 1843, private Josiah Goodgame, No. 872, of the Grenadier company, Her Majesty's 62d regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge:

*Charge.*—For having, at Dinapore, on or about the 7th day of March 1843, used abusive and threatening language towards Sergeant John Haynes of the Grenadier company, Her Majesty's 62d regiment, his superior officer, and the whole of the non-commissioned officers of the company, generally, declaring that he would Bayonet one of them; and having at the same place, on the same day, violently struck Sergeant John Haynes, corporal John Smith and lance corporal Denis Sullivan, of the Grenadier company, Her Majesty's 62d regiment, his superior officers, when in the execution of their duty.

*Finding.*—The Court find the prisoner, private Josiah Goodgame, No. 872, of the Grenadier Company, Her Majesty's 62d regiment of Foot, guilty of the charge preferred against him.

*Sentence.*—The Court having found the prisoner guilty, as above recorded, and taking into consideration his six previous convictions and general character, do sentence him, private Josiah Goodgame, No. 872, of the Grenadier Company, Her Majesty's 62d regiment of Foot, to be transported as a Felon, for seven years.

Approved and Confirmed.
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General,*
*and Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.*

*25th March*, 1843.

The General Officer commanding the Dinapore division, will be pleased to order this prisoner to be sent by water to Calcutta, that he may be embarked as a Felon, accordingly.

2. At a General Court Martial held at Umballa, on the 20th day of March 1843, private James White, No. 1405, of No. 5 or Captain White's company, Her Majesty's 31st regiment, was arraigned on the follow charges:

*Charges.—1st Charge.*—For having, at Umballa, on or about the 22d day of February 1843, when a prisoner in the guard tent, abused and threatened and offered violence to corporal John Johnston, of the same Company and regiment, his superior officer, being in the execution of his office.

*2d Charge.*—For having, at Umballa, on the evening of the same day, when about to be paraded for drill, drawn his bayonet against, and therewith pursued, the aforesaid corporal Johnston his superior officer, being in the execution of his office.

*Finding.*—The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence in support of the charges against the prisoner, private James White, No. 1405, of No. 5 company, Her Majesty's 31st regiment, together with what he has urged in his defence is of opinion; with regard to the first charge, that he, the prisoner, private James White, is guilty.

With regard to the second charge, that he, the prisoner, private James White, is guilty.

*Sentence.*—The Court having found the prisoner, private James White, No. 1405 of No. 5, or Captain White's Company, Her Majesty's 31st regiment, guilty of both the charges preferred against him, which being in breach of the articles of War, and taking into consideration his former conviction and general bad character, do now sentence him, the prisoner private James White, No. 1405, of No. 5 or Captain White's Company, Her Majesty's 31st regiment, *to be transported as a Felon for a period of Seven years.*

Approved and Confirmed.
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General,*
*and Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.*

*25th March*, 1843.

The prisoner is to be forwarded to Meerut under due escort, and Major General Sir Robert Dick is requested to send him by water to the Presidency, in order that he may undergo the sentence awarded him as a Felon.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.*

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 29th March*, 1843.

No. 23.—1. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion:

*14th Light Dragoons.*—Lieutenant James Chambre, to be Captain, by Brevet, in the East Indies only, 17th July 1841.

2. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

*9th Lancers.*—Cornet Robert Stordy Dixon, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Williams, who retires, 5th March 1843.

*10th Foot.*—Captain John Cassidy Stock, from the 31st Foot, to be Captain, vice Garvock, who exchanges 27th March 1843.

*22d Foot.*—Lieutenants Thomas Chute, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Tew, killed in action, 1[illegible]th March 1843.

Ensign Richard Everard Blake, to be Lieut., vice Chute. 18th Feb. 1843.

*31st Foot.*—Captain John Garvock, from the 10th Foot, to be Captain, vice Stock, who exchanges. 27th March 1843.

3. The following orders are confirmed:

Under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India—by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., dated the 19th December 1842, directing Major General Lord Saltoun, K. C. B., and G. C. H. to assume command of the land Forces in China, on His Excellency's departure; and appointing Major J. Hope Grant, H. M. 9th Lancers to be Assistant Adjutant General.

By Colonel Reed, commanding the 62d Regiment, dated the 13th instant, appointing Lieutenant Hillier, to act as interpreter, until further orders, vice Evatt, promoted.

By Major Congreve, commanding the 29th Regiment, dated the 22d instant, appointing Lieutenant Duncan, to act as interpreter to the corps.

By Captain Robinson, 9th foot, commanding detachments on the march from Cawnpore to the upper provinces, dated the [illegible]6th instant, appointing private Summers, 9th foot, to act as Serjeant.

4. Leave of absence is granted—

*3d Buffs.*—Lieutenant Browne, to Mussoorie, from the 18th March to the 1st November 1843 on medical certificate.

*39th Foot.*—Captain Nixon, to Simla, from the 7th April to the [illegible]th October 1843.

*40th Foot.*—Major General Valiant, K. H., to the Malableshwur Hills, Poona, and the western coast of India, for 12 months from the 11th March 1843, at the recommendation of a board of medical officers.

*62d Foot.*—Lieutenant Lambert, to Calcutta, for 2 months, from the 19th March 1843, to appear before a board of medical officers.

*88th Foot.*—Lt. Colonel Bouverie, to England, for one year from the date of embarkation.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief,
H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Marriages.—March 4. At Mynpooree, at the house of H. Unwin, Esq. C. S. by the Rev. H. Rudd, Robert Unwin, Esq. 16th Grenadiers, to Charlotte Katherine, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel Arthur Shuldham, Bengal Army.—27. At Umballah, Thomas Folliott Powell, Esq. Lieut. 16th Lancers, son of the late Samuel Powell, Esq. of Brandlesome Hall, Lancashire, to Charlotte Henrietta Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Colonel Bolton, C. B. Her Majesty's 31st Regt. commanding that Station.—April 8. At Calcutta, Macleod Wylie, Esq. to Anne Wilson, only daughter of John Howell, Esq. of Blackheath.—1[illegible]. At Fort William, Ponsonby Watts, Esq. of the 27th Regt. M. N. I., son of the late Colonel Ponsonby Watts, of H. M's. service, to Bessie, daughter of John Briscoe, Esq. M. D. of Waterford.

Births.—March 29. At Futtyghur, the wife of Mr. Charles Cawood, of a daughter.—At Ramnaghur Factory, late of Midnapore, the lady of J. A. Faris, Esq. of a son.—April 3. At Seebpore, the lady of the late R. W. Chew, Esq. of a son.—9. At Moisgunge, Kishnaghur, the lady of Thomas Savi, Esq. of a son.—11. At Calcutta, the lady of James Ogilvie, Esq. of a daughter, which did not live more than a few hours.—12. At Calcutta, the lady of J. J. Harvey, Esq. of Kinnettles Forfarshire, B. C. Service, of a daughter.—At Calcutta, the lady of J. Lang, Esq. of a daughter.—At Calcutta, the lady of Charles Gervain, Esq. of a daughter.—At Calcutta, the lady of William Anderson, Esq. of a son.

Deaths.—March 20. At Kamptee, Lieut. Colonel William Williamson, C. B. 14th Regt. N. I.—25. At Dacca, Mrs. Sophia Pereira, wife of Mr. P. Pereira, aged 16 years.—27. At Calcutta, William Duncan, the eldest and beloved son of William and Margaret Greaves, of Serampore, aged 17 years, 3 months and 23 days.—30. At Mynpoorie, Mary Anne, the beloved wife of Mr. George James Scott.—April 6. At Budge Budge, Captain George Hall, commander of the Barque *Trio*, aged 28 years.—At Calcutta, Master John Benjamin Reid, the beloved son of Mrs. M. Reid, aged 12 years, 11 months and 22 days.—8. At Calcutta, Mr. John Gilbert James, the youngest son of the late Mr. John Bonnette, of the H. C's. Marine, aged 1[illegible] years and 3 months.—At Calcutta, T. Hyde Gardiner, Esq. aged 35 years.—9. At Calcutta, Mrs. Franciska Cranenburg, widow of the late Mr. Mathew Cranenburg, senior, aged 75 years.—11. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. M. B. Gonsalves, aged 60 years, 5 months and 2 days.—At Calcutta, Wm. Kennedy, Esq. Deputy Salt Agent, Chittagong, aged 4[illegible] years.—At Entally, Master John Rodrigues, aged 16 years and 3 months.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

April 9. The English Ship *Orestes*, J. F. Sanders, from Hong-Kong 6th, and Singapore 20th March.

—— 10. The French Barque *Sied Laid*, J. L. Pechour, from Nantes 13th September and Pondicherry 4th April.—The English Barque *Peruvian*, J. Black, from Glasgow 24th November.

—— 11. The English Ship *John McLellan*, D. Macdonald, from Muscat 22d February, and Allepee 10th March.

—— 14. The English Ship *Monarch*, J. Booth, from Bombay 11th, Cannanore 18th, and Tillicherry 20th March.—The English Barque *Duchess of Clarence*, W. Birch, from Madras 8th April.

—— 15. The English Ship *Jumna*, J. Kerr, from Liverpool 4th December.—The English Barque *Mary Bulmer*, B. Gaskin, from Ennore 9th April.—The English Barque *Bengal*, W. Johnson, from the Mauritius 27th February.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Sied Laid from Pondicherry.*—M. Chartier, Merchant.

*Per Pluto.*—Major General Walker, Lady and daughter, and Baron Von Orljch.

*Per Monarch.*—Mrs. L. M. D'Souza and three children, Messrs. Balfour and Cox, and two priests.

DEPARTURES.

April 12. The *William Money*, Bickford, for London.—The *William Turner*, Roals, for the Mauritius.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Coromandel for London.*—Colonel and Mrs. Craigie and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Grote and two children; Mrs. Trevor and seven children; Mrs. Mitchell and two Misses Mitchell; Mrs. Grey, and Mr. Kellie.

RIVER STEAMERS.

The *Soorma* Accommodation Boat, in tow of the *Jumna* Steamer, left Calcutta on the 11th instant, for the Upper Provinces, with the following passengers:—

*For Allahabad.*—Mrs. Major Havelock and two children, Mrs. Saulez, Mrs. Meik, Miss Meik, the Rev. A. Saulez, Captain G. Carr, 21st Regt. N. I. to be taken up at Rampore Bauleah, Cornet E. Morley, H. M's. 3d Light Dragoons.

*For Mirzapore.*—Mrs. Dumergue and child.

*For Dinapore.*—Captain Smith, to be taken up at Rampore Bauleah; Ensign T. C. Merrich, E. Smelt, Esq.

*For Monghyr.*—Mr. Hodges.

*Deck Passengers on the Steamer.*—Mr. Mackie, to Dinapore; Mr. Skinner, to Allahabad; Baboo Harry Mohun Mookerjee, to Patna.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | SELL.] | | [BUY. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Transfer 5 per Cent. Paper, .... | Prem. | 10 0 | a | 11 [illegible] | |
| Stock Paper { Transfer Loan of 1835-36, interest payable in Eng. } | ,, | 10 0 | a | 11 [illegible] | |
| Bombay 5 per cent. ............ | ,, | 1 0 | a | 1 [illegible] | |
| Second 5 do. ............ | ,, | 0 12 | a | 1 4 | |
| Old Sicca Rs. 4 per cent Loan Note. | Disct. | 8 0 | a | 9 0 | |
| New ,, 4 do......... | ,, | 7 0 | a | 7 8 | |
| New Company's 5 per cent. .... | Prem. | 3 0 | a | 3 3 | |

BANK SHARES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Bank .. (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) | Prem. | 2750 | a 2[illegible] |
| Union Bank .. (Co.'s Rs. 1,000) | ,, | 15 | a [illegible] |
| Agra Bank* .. (Co.'s Rs. 500) | ,, | 175 | a 1[illegible] |

* *Exclusive of interest from the 1st January,* 1843, *at the rate of last declared dividend as per Clause 24 of the Deed of Partnership.*

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### MEMORIALS OF AFFGHANISTAN.

BY J. H. STOCQUELER.

ON the 15th of April, 1843, will be published, in one volume, the whole of the dispatches, narratives, state papers, &c. connected with the expedition to, and occupation of, Affghanistan, between the 1st of October, 1838, and the 1st October, 1842. These documents, arranged in chronological order, will be connected by a brief and succinct narrative of the operations in Affghanistan and Scinde, commencing with the assembly of the Army of the Indus at Ferozepore, and terminating with the evacuation of the former state after the restoration of the prisoners.

The object of this work is to present, at one view, the whole of the occurrences which have distinguished a most eventful period of British Indian History, and thus to facilitate the references of the student, the politician, and the soldier.

The work will be illustrated with sketches of remarkable places, striking incidents, portraits, costumes, &c. &c.

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☞ Amongst the documents contained in this work will be found Lord Auckland's Proclamation, the despatches of Sir John Keane, General Wiltshire, General Sale, Sir Willoughby Cotton, General Pollock, General Nott, &c.; the narratives of Captain Outram's pursuit of Dost Mahomed: of Captain Gray's escape; of the destruction of the Goorkha Battalion; of Captain Ferris's escape from Pesh Bolak; of the disaster which befell Skinner's horse in the Bolan Pass; of Major Brown's defence of Kahun; of the defence of Kyelat-i-Ghilzie; of the rise and progress of the insurrection at Cabul; of the retreat from Cabul to Jellalabad, &c.; Lord Ellenborough's Proclamation, &c. &c.

Applications for the work are to be addressed to the *Editor of the Englishman.*

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OOLONG in canisters, at 7-4 and 5 Rs.

Hyson, at Co.'s Rs. 5-4, 4-12, 4 and 3-8 per seer.

Gunpowder and Imperial, at 4-12.

Young Hyson and Orange Pekoe, at 4 Rs.

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CONTINUE to sell off their Stock at very reduced prices for Cash only.

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JEWELLERY—of every description from the first houses in England, a portion of which has just been landed and is now exposed for sale, consisting of elegant Ladies and Gentlemen's Chains, Albert Chains, Rings, &c. &c.

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Parties in the Mofussil will be so good as to apply through their own Agents, or send a remittance with their orders.

*Calcutta, 1st November,* 1842.

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A COMPILATION OF THE REGULATIONS AND CIRCULAR ORDERS relative to the RESUMPTION AND SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES, held free under invalid tenures, or at an inadequate jumma, in the permanently settled provinces. Corrected to the 31st December, 1842. By J. C. MARSHMAN. In English. Price 5 Rupees.

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TO OFFICERS AND MESSES OF REGIMENTS RETURNING FROM AFFGHANISTAN.

MESSRS. MACKENZIE, LYALL AND CO. have the pleasure to announce, that in anticipation of the successful termination of the War, and the certain return of the forces to India this year, they have made very extensive additions to their Stock of Beer, Wines, Spirits, and Supplies, generally, and are prepared to execute and dispatch the largest orders at an hour's notice; and from the arrangements they have entered into with the Boat Agents, they guarantee that their supplies shall reach the most distant station, in perfect order and in much shorter time than they have usually done hitherto.

BEER AND PORTER,

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SPARKLING CHAMPAIGNE,

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GROCERY, CONFECTIONERY, TART FRUITS, HERMETICALLY CLOSED PROVISIONS, FRESH PINE, BERKLEY, AND CHEDDER CHEESE, PLUMP YORK HAMS, AND STREAKY BACON.

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DOUBLE REFINED LOAF SUGAR,

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TO REGIMENTAL MESSES AND OTHERS.

THE adjustment of certain accounts requiring, that all Messrs. Todd and Bosanquet's outwithstanding should be speedily realized, Messrs. Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie and Co. beg to intimate that they are authorized to dispose of T. and B.'s remaining Stock of Wines at the following reduced prices, viz.

Pale Sherry at Co.'s Rs. 22 per dozen quarts.

Brown ditto, .. .. 24 per ditto ditto.

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| PALE AND BROWN SHERRY, | „ 26 „ |
| CLARET, CHATEAU, MARGAUX AND HAUT BRION, | „ 25 to 30 „ |
| MOSELLE NON PAREIL, .. | „ 35 „ |

EGLINTON, McCLURE AND CO.

*Calcutta, 17th December,* 1842.

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### TO THE MESSES OF H. M. AND THE H. COMPANY'S SERVICE.

MESSRS. GEORGE AND ROBERT BLACKBURN of Madeira, request the Messes of H. M. and the H. Company's Service, to transmit their orders for the supply of their Wines, through their Agents in Calcutta.

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### FOR SALE.

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With reference to the above advertisement, Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL and Co. beg to add that they will be happy to purchase any Bills for parties in the Mofussil forwarding them home if required, free of Commission or any charge, save postage.

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### AGENCY FOR THE RECEIPT AND TRANSMISSION OF PACKAGES BY THE MONTHLY STEAMERS TO AND FROM INDIA.

MR. THOMAS HILL, Agent at Southampton for the Oriental and Peninsular Steam Navigation Company, having opened an Office at that port for the purpose abovementioned, begs to submit to the Indian public the rates and conditions upon which packages are received and forwarded. Mr. HILL feels assured, from the advantages of his position, that he will be enabled to afford the highest satisfaction to those who may honour his Agency with their support.

Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta.—For each parcel 5*s.* with 5 per cent. on the value (Assurance, Guarantee, &c.) and further 1*s.* for every *lb.* to the extent of 12*lb.*; for every *lb.* beyond 12*lb.*, 10*d.* to the extent of 24*lb.*; for every *lb.* beyond 24*lb.*, 8*d.* to the extent of 36*lb.*; and for every *lb.* beyond 36*lb.* 6*d.* to the extent of 50*lb.*

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SUPERIOR COLORLESS EFFERVESCING LEMONADE.

FLUID MAGNESIA.

LEMON SYRUP.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA.

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF GINGER.

CONCENTRATED SYRUP OF SENNA.

HUNGARY WATER.

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Discussions in Parliament on the Affghan Campaign of last year.—The last mail has brought intelligence of the thanks voted by both Houses of Parliament to the Officers and troops who retrieved the honour of our arms in Affghanistan, and brought the war in China to a triumphant issue. Never were thanks more richly earned, or more cordially bestowed. They referred to a series of exertions which have raised our national credit to a pitch it had never yet reached in Asia, and extended our influence through the large countries of Eastern Asia, where it had never been felt before. The warm and grateful language which men of opposite sentiments vied with each other in adopting on this occasion, will not fail to impart an emotion of peculiar delight to those who were engaged in these arduous campaigns.

Thanks have also been voted—unanimously with one exception—to Lord Ellenborough, for the share which he bore in these transactions; for "the ability and judgement with which the resources of the British empire in India were applied *in* the support of the *Military* operations in Affghanistan." This vote of thanks was preceded by the publication of a Blue book, containing a portion of the public documents which refer to the last campaign; and it supplies us with evidence of certain important facts, our knowledge of which previously rested on imperfect authority. To these we shall presently revert. It has now been solemnly declared by the verdict of the two estates of Parliament, that Lord Ellenborough did apply the resources of the British empire in India, in support of those operations, and that they were applied with such judgement and ability, as to merit the highest praise which an Englishman can receive. The natural inference from this vote is, that these judicious and able exertions *contributed to the success of that campaign.* At the risk of incurring the censure of the *Standard* as a member of that "ill conditioned press whose calumnies no man can escape," we venture to question the truth of this assertion, and to affirm that the future historian, writing under the influence of truth, will find this vote of no other use than to shew the extent to which party spirit may successfully misrepresent facts even in the highest quarter. It is as well known in India, as that the sun set yesterday evening, that the troops, the provisions, and the cattle, with which General Nott advanced on Ghuzni and Cabul were supplied by the energy of Lord Auckland's Government, and not by that of his successor. The entire force under General Pollock which achieved these successes had also been despatched into Affghanistan by Lord Auckland; and not one additional soldier was sent by Lord Ellenborough. It is true that he did expedite the despatch of cattle, but those which were first sent were intended to bring back the troops, and not to support military operations in Affghanistan; those which were last sent did not arrive in time. Sir Robert Peel has quoted letters from Lord Ellenborough, which state that every possible effort had been made to supply General Pollock's force with carriage and to provide for the expected wants of General Nott's force when it joined the Army in the Cabul valley; and that not fewer than *sixteen thousand* head of cattle had been provided. But we are also informed that this provision was made during the ten weeks preceding the 8th of September, that is *after* the 4th of July, when Lord Ellenborough suddenly changed his mind, and gave General Nott permission to retire by way of Cabul on his own responsibility. If these supplies had been pushed on after the letter of the 15th of March was sent to the Commander-in-Chief, they would have arrived in time to assist the progress of General Pollock. But they were not despatched till after Lord Ellenborough had allowed three months of golden time to slip through his fingers, during which he did nothing but reiterate his orders to retire. The consequence was that General Pollock was obliged to march without any of the Sixteen thousand head of cattle,—excepting that portion which had been hired at Peshawur, and that when he did advance, he was so crippled in his means of transport as to be able to advance only a single brigade at a time. If his Lordship deserves the thanks of Parliament *for* such an application of the resources of India to the recovery of our honour in Affghanistan, how shall we estimate the debt of gratitude due to Lord Auckland who sent forward *all* the troops and *four-fifths* of the means of transport, by which that triumph was achieved.

Sir Robert Peel in the course of his speech is said to have drawn "a spirited parallel between the weak and miserable plight in which Lord Ellenborough at his landing in India found the resources of the country, and the triumphant state in which, by his energy and courage, those resources now existed." That the country must be in a more flourishing condition after the successful close of a war which drained its resources, than it was while that war existed, is of course self evident; but the question is in what respect that improvement can be traced to the individual energy and courage of Lord Ellenborough? This is a historical and not a party question, and may be discussed without personal reflections. When Lord Ellenborough landed in February last, he found that our armies had experienced a calamitous reverse in Affghanistan; that the Governor General had strained every nerve to push forward men, cattle and ammunition to the relief of the troops; that he had been for two months applying the resources of the British empire in India with ability, judgement, and unsurpassed vigor to the support of Military operations in Affghanistan. He found the Cabinet in Calcutta, including Lord Auckland, Mr. Bird, Sir W. Casement and Mr. Prinsep of opinion that the reasons which impelled our advance into Affghanistan no longer existed, and that all our efforts must now be directed to an honorable retirement from the country. If Lord Auckland had not been apprized that his successor was then on his way out, the troops he had collected would have been ordered to advance *immediately;* Cabul would have been recaptured in July instead of in September; by that month our troops would have recrossed the Sutlege, and we should have abandoned Affghanistan; the vast expense of collecting an Army of Reserve would have been saved, and the five per cent. loan would have closed three months sooner. Where is the display of that energy and courage on the part of his successor to which the triumphant state of our resources is to be attributed? Is it to be found in that caprice, or indecision which *retarded* this triumph for three whole months? Or is it to be sought for in the result of those labours which were imposed on the Finance Committees? All that they have been able to save by curtailing salaries, has been absorbed five times, ten times over by the costly pageantry of the army of Observation so long and so needlessly kept up at Ferozepore.

Of the Blue Book of Documents we have no copy, and our only acquaintance with its contents is derived from the notices in the English journals. They fully bear out the statements, published in this country on imperfect authority, of Lord Ellenborough's vacillation in reference to this war. It appears that his Lordship's first despatch to the Commander-in-Chief when he wrote in conjunction with the Council, on the 15th of March, was a document remarkable alike for *the wisdom of its views* and the truly English character of its sentiments. It fully deserved the high encomium passed on it by the Duke. It ran thus: "whatever course we may hereafter take must rest solely upon military considerations, and have, in the first instance, regard to the safety of the detached bodies of our troops at Jellalabad, at Ghuzni, at Khilat-i-Ghilzie and Candahar—to the security of our troops now in the field from all unnecessary risk—and finally, to the *re-establishment of our military reputation by the infliction of some signal and decisive blow upon the Affghans,* which may make it appear to them, to our own subjects, and to our allies, that we have the power of inflicting punishment upon those who commit atrocities and violate their faith, and that we withdraw *ultimately* from Affghanistan, not from any deficiency of means to maintain our position, but because we are satisfied that the king we have set up, has not, as we were erroneously led to imagine, the support of the nation over which he has been placed."

After having pledged himself to these views, Lord Ellenborough left his Council, and proceeded up the country, and immediately after ordered the troops to abandon Affghanistan and retire within the Indus and the Sutledge. The first order to this effect appears to have been issued about the middle of April. Sir Robert Peel says, that this order to abandon the country,—before we had done any thing to re-establish our military reputation, or recover our prisoners—arose from the check which Brigadiers England and Wild had received; and he defends it on this ground; unquestionably the very worst he could have chosen. Nothing could be more fatal to the character of a Governor General than to assert, that he was ready to give up a line of policy, on which the most important political results depended, upon the first transient reverse which our arms experienced. But we do not believe Lord Ellenborough to be so chicken hearted. We believe that the orders he issued immediately on being emancipated from the Council, had no reference to the check which the two Brigadiers experienced, and that

they arose from a fixed determination to retire from the country, at all hazards. If the orders to retire had been dictated by fear, counter order to advance would have been given when those fears were removed by the successful advance of Brigadier England to Candahar, and General Pollock to Jellalabad. Yet we find that after the first orders to retreat had been issued, fresh orders to that effect were sent on the 29th April, with the full concurrence of the Commander-in-Chief! As though the salvation of British honour depended on the speed with which we could evacuate the country, these orders were reiterated to General Pollock on the 4th of May, and he was told that his favourable junction with Sir Robert Sale *rendered it more easy for him to withdraw his troops.* On the 13th of May, similar instructions were sent to General Nott, who was told that the improvement in his position did not appear to his Lordship to call for any variation in the orders to retreat by way of Sukkur which had been previously issued. Both Nott and Pollock remonstrated. The letter of the former is published; that of the latter has been omitted, accidentally we suppose. The Generals represented that the season was too far advanced for the retreat; and they were *permitted* to remain till October. These were the dispatches which raised such indignation in the two camps when their contents were generally known. On the 4th of July the Governor General again wrote to the Generals to say that no change had taken place in his views of the expediency of withdrawing the armies, at the earliest period. On that *very same day*, we are told, his Lordship determined to alter his policy, and instead of retreating while our national honour was still unvindicated, and the British prisoners were yet in captivity, resolved to advance to Cabul. It is no longer a matter of doubt that these conflicting opinions were entertained by the Governor General on this momentous subject in less than four months; and that on the last change of opinion, when he had resolved to advance, he did not order it on his own responsibility, but gave *permission* to General Nott to retire, by advancing on the capital. These facts are fully established on the authority of Parliamentary records. Every expression of thanks to Lord Ellenborough for having applied the resources of the British empire to the war in Affghanistan becomes the bitterest satire on the vacillation, which was displayed between the 15th of March and the 4th July. It is not for us to anticipate the labours of the historian; our contemporary position forbids it; but it requires no conjurer to foresee that the events of the past campaign, will appear in the page of history in a light diametrically the reverse of that in which they are represented by the votes of the Imperial Parliament.

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THE LONDON MAIL of the 4th of March contains but little intelligence, with the exception of the debates in Parliament in reference to the campaigns in China and Affghanistan. The subject had been three times brought under the consideration of the House of Commons within a month. Mr. Roebuck's motion for an enquiry into the justice and expediency of the Affghan war has been lost by a large majority. Both *Whigs and Tories* voted against it. It appears as though there had been an understanding between the Ministry and their predecessors to the effect that if no opposition was offered to the vote of thanks which Sir Robert Peel intended to propose to Lord Ellenborough, the Ministry would withhold their support from Mr. Roebuck's motion. Sir Robert's arguments against that motion appear to be sound. He considered it improper for the existing Government to lend its majority to a vote of censure on the conduct of a preceding Ministry; and impolitic to rip open a by-gone dispute at a time when we were cultivating a closer connection with Russia. Thus ends the threatened Parliamentary enquiry into the origin and management of the Affghan war. The subject cannot be again introduced to the notice of Parliament; it is laid on the shelf for good.

The vote of thanks to the army of Affghanistan was introduced in a speech by Sir Robert Peel, which will be read by every soldier engaged in that memorable campaign with the liveliest satisfaction. The commemoration of individual gallantry by the Premier in the great Council of the nation, cannot fail to operate as a powerful stimulus to honourable exertion. His speech is said to have exhibited consummate skill. He avoided every topic which could have roused opposition; and by filling the minds of the members with delight at the triumphant result of the campaign, prepared them to accord their thanks, unanimously, to the Nobleman by whom its arrangements were said to have been made. Few military enterprizes have ever owed less to the presiding authority in India; and Sir Robert's praise is therefore great in proportion to the difficulty of the subject.

The Proclamation relative to the Somnath Gates was to be separately brought under the notice of Parliament in March. The Ministry have privately written to Lord Ellenborough to express their disapprobation of it, and in the two Houses have endeavored to palliate it, as far as it admitted of palliation. It is therefore certain that the Gates will not be taken out of the armory at Agra to be sent to their original destination. As in the case of Mr. Erskine, his Lordship has wisely anticipated the views of the public authorities at home.

The distress of the labouring classes is scarcely alluded to in the papers which have been received by this opportunity; and we may therefore conclude that it has been somewhat mitigated. At Paisley, where the sufferings of the poor were most severe, the means of employment and subsistence appear to have been afforded to the manufacturers to such an extent as to remove all necessity for charitable aid.—The trial of Feargus O'Connor and the other Chartists on the charge of having endeavoured to procure a change in the constitution by force had just commenced when the mail left. There is every appearance of their being acquitted, as a large number of the witnesses brought forward by the Crown deposed to their having used every endeavour to prevent violence. —The trial of Macnaghten, the assassin, had been postponed, and there is great probability of his being consigned to the mad house, instead of being sent to the gallows.—Government has resolved to repay from the funds obtained of the Emperor of China, the value of the opium which was delivered up to Capt. Elliott; but we have not been able to discover whether the exact amount to be thus refunded has transpired or not. It will probably fall below the expectations of the holders of the Scrip.

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PETITION TO THE COURT OF PROPRIETORS BY THE NATIVES.—A meeting was held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday afternoon, to prepare an address of thanks to Mr. Sullivan for his endeavours to procure offices of larger emolument and trust for the Natives of India, and to petition the Court of Proprietors for higher appointments. The *Hurkaru* says, the meeting was "most numerously and respectably attended by about five hundred persons including several Europeans and East Indians." Of the two addresses, the most important is that to the Proprietors and we give it below. In the general object of this petition we fully concur. From the time when this journal was established we have strenuously advocated the necessity of rendering our administration national by incorporating the hopes and interests of the native community with it. We have endeavoured to shew from the example of the Roman empire how the conquerors and conquered might be amalgamated by a community of privileges. We have urged that it was impossible to carry on the government of India with any success upon the principle of excluding the children of the soil from all share in the higher departments of the administration; that it was our duty to educate the Natives so as to fit them for important offices under Government, and liberally to bestow those offices on them. We have endeavoured to meet the objections which have been raised against the employment of Native agency from individual failures, and to shew from a reference to our own history that official honesty has been a plant of slow growth in Europe; and that though it might be a plant of slower growth in Asia, where from time immemorial, high office has been invariably left to pay itself out of the pockets of the public, by turning power into money, this formed no reason for depriving a whole people of those motives to improvement which the prospects of a lawful ambition would supply. If therefore we offer some objections to the petition now sent home, it is not because we are adverse to its general object. The sentiments we have invariably expressed, relative to the judicious promotion of Natives to office, not only remain unchanged, but have gathered strength from observation.

The first paragraph of the petition is obscure. It states, that before we conquered the country, the administration of its civil affairs was wholly in the hands of the natives. What natives? If it be meant to include in this term all the Mahomedan Chiefs and Nabobs, and Amlas who directed the administration, it involves a truism which does not at all advance the object of the petition. It will be no argument with the Proprietors at home for employing natives in high office that the country was governed for seven centuries by Natives under the former dynasty. If the petitioners mean to include Hindoos alone in the term Natives, the assertion is incorrect. The Hindoos were entirely excluded from the administration of civil justice. No Hindoo appears to have sat on the bench in Bengal for five centuries and a half.

The second paragraph is also incorrect. "On the acquisition of the country by the British, the natives were removed from all places and employment of honour and emolument." The fact is that the administration was left in the hands of Natives for *fifteen* years after we had gained the country. It was they who were entrusted with the largest power, and rewarded with the highest pay. *At the time* when a member of Council was receiving about Three Hundred Rupees a month, Mahomed Reza Khan, who was a kind of Chief Justice in Bengal, had a salary of Nine lakhs of Rupees a year. As low down as 1772, the Native Fouzdar of Hooghly received 6000 Rupees a

month. For the first sixteen or seventeen years after we had conquered Bengal, the Natives were overpaid; the Europeans underpaid. After that period, we passed into the opposite extreme, and raised the salaries of Europeans to a princely standard, and reduced those of the Natives to such a scale, that the highest native officer on the establishment received about as much as a Civilian usually spent on his hookah.

The 7th paragraph equally wants the support of truth. It states that *since* the new Charter was passed, which declared that no Native should be disabled from holding any place, or employment, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent or colour, there has been a considerable improvement in the treatment of the Natives. The petitioners, while seeking justice for themselves, ought not to be unjust to others. The improved treatment of Natives began before the Charter Act was passed, in the days of that enlightened statesman, Lord William Bentinck. It is to him and not to Parliament that they are indebted for that elevation of character and prospects which now emboldens them to look for a farther elevation. We question whether the Section of the Act which the Petitioners refer to, was not the result of the advice which the Governor General himself gave, and of the experiment he carried hrough.

The petition appears to us to be equally wide of the mark when it states, that the bestowal of certain offices in the Civil administration exclusively on Europeans, that is on the Covenanted service, has defeated the intentions of Parliament. It is still wider from the truth in asserting that it was the intention of the last Charter to abolish entirely the distinctions of the Covenanted service. It was the intention of the Act to perpetuate that service with all its immunities through the currency of the Charter. It was its design to leave the patronage of that covenanted service with the Directors, as their remuneration for governing India; and it was not its design to destroy the value of that patronage by taking away the exclusive privileges of the Civil service in India. This is doubtless a very anomalous mode of paying men for their official labours; but it is a fact that the Directors have been thus paid for half a century, and that Parliament intended this mode of compensation to continue till the year of Grace, 1854. And it will not be altered till that year comes round. To destroy the privileges of the service would render it necessary to devise some new plan for paying the Directors, which would involve an organic change in the construction of the Indian Government, and upon this extensive change Parliament will not enter before the period comes round in which the question of a new Charter will be forced on its consideration. It will then be open to Government to abolish the exclusive privileges of the Civil service, and to throw open the highest offices to native ambition, if the experiment originated by Lord William Bentinck is found to have been sufficiently successful. Meanwhile it will be the duty, as we know it will be the delight of the local government, gradually to open new and more important offices of trust and emolument to the Natives of the country. And of this we need no better proof than the fact that before the question of this meeting was mooted, Government had drafted a plan for employing native agency in the department of Police and Criminal justice.

The address of Baboo Ram Gopal Ghose at the meeting was, on the whole, characterized by good sense and good feeling. It is true that he talked a little nonsense about the Mahomedan Government, and affirmed that it was superior to the English administration; which is as true as that the present Parliament is no wiser than the Saxon Wittenagemote—but he has since, we see, been anxious to efface the remembrance of the mistake. When he flies in the face of known and acknowledged facts, he can injure no one but himself. He says truly, that the great deficiencies of the natives are their "want of integrity or want of knowledge of a superior order;" and while these deficiencies continue, it would scarcely be wise to entrust them with those higher offices which are coveted by many whose qualifications are in an inverse ratio to their desires. It is this want of integrity which has led the natives in the interior of the country to regard with any thing but satisfaction the elevation of their own countrymen to high office. Though Government may not have gone as far as the Native aspirants for office desire, it has gone farther in the employment of Native agency than the great bulk of the people approve of, and their opinions must not be despised. These defects will be removed in time, and Government may do much towards their removal by the bestowal of adequate salaries; by a gradual enlargement of the scale of qualifications for office, and by the promotion of those who have acquitted themselves honourably in subordinate posts.

The remarks of the Baboo on the system of patronage in Leadenhall Street, requires some modification. The patronage must be lodged somewhere; if it be given to the Ministry, it will be used for Parliamentary purposes, and India will be none the better for the change. If it were given to the Baboos of Calcutta, we fear they would likewise forget their patriotism and bestow the writerships on their own kindred and relatives. Indeed so very weak is human virtue that it is difficult to discover how this patronage may be disposed of so that it shall not be abused. The system to which the Baboo objects has, it must be confessed, imposed some irreclaimable dolts on the country, but it has produced a body of men who, taken as a whole, may stand a fair comparison with any other body of official functionaries in the world for integrity, intelligence and honourable feeling. The system will doubtless be modified at the next renewal of the Charter, and the patronage distributed in other channels. What share of these good things which shall then fall to the lot of the natives of India, must depend on their official exertions. If they are enabled by a display of "higher integrity and knowledge of a superior order" to shew themselves worthy of being entrusted with those higher responsibilities which are now monopolized by the covenanted service, their claims will doubtless receive every consideration, when the time comes round.

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THE BOMBAY TIMES ON THE VOYAGE OF THE HINDOOSTAN.—Our Western contemporary is evidently somewhat disconcerted at the victory achieved by the *Hindoostan* Steamer in bringing a portion of the London Mail to Calcutta, earlier than the rest was received through Bombay. He repudiates the idea of having ever "cared two straws for the dignity of Bombay as the Steam port of India." Yet a reference to the journals of that Presidency during the last four years would abundantly shew that their object has been to establish the necessity of making Bombay the head quarters of the Red Sea steamers, and that the idea of our receiving communications direct from Suez, has been any thing but acceptable to their minds. Our anxiety to enjoy the advantages which had been monopolized by Bombay, our "natural desire to have our mails as speedily and economically as possible" has been treated as a "morbid feeling." Our importunity for an equality of privileges has been characterised as evincing a hostile feeling towards Bombay; and our remonstrances against the inconvenience which we suffered from the exclusive benefits given to Bombay have been described as 'breathing an arrogant tone.' Yet it is not the less a fact that we have pleaded for nothing which was not just; and have raised no objection but to real grievances. We feel it to be a grievance that while one port received all its letters and packets from England at once, and without charge, our letters and papers should be doled out to us in driblets, in seven or eight successive days, and at an enormous charge for inland postage. While our Bombay contemporaries have invariably asserted that the public funds should be expended solely in bringing all letters to its shop, to be distributed from thence to the rest of India, the journalists of Calcutta have advocated the plan of despatching the letters for Bombay and the places which can most conveniently be supplied from thence, directly to that port, and furnishing Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta, and the stations more immediately connected with them, with letters and papers by a direct communication. The efforts of the Bombay Press have, it is true, been exerted to secure the improvement of the road between it and the other Presidencies, but if this could have been accomplished at the same cost which would have been necessary for the establishment of steamers, it would still have left on us a grievous charge for postage.

The desire of the Bombay folks has been for such arrangements as would leave us dependent on that port for ever for our home communications. This state of dependance is unpleasant, not from any feeling of humiliation, but because it cannot be perpetuated without subjecting us to a loss both of time and money. We rejoice at the success of the *Hindoostan*, for no earthly reason than because the metropolis of British India, and Madras and Ceylon, will thereby be enabled to receive all their letters and communications at once, and comparatively without cost. It was quite as natural for the Press of Bombay to be satisfied with existing arrangements, and to "hold on the even tenor of their way," as for us at this Presidency to object to them. They gave the most solid advantages to that Presidency, and inflicted the most serious inconveniences on us. It is natural for those who suffer to complain, and for those who enjoyed a monopoly of privileges to be complacent. The difference of feeling at the two Presidencies stands thus; the organs of public opinion at Bombay advocated the exclusive preference of that port as the head quarters of the Steamers, with the full knowledge that under the most improved system, and after government had laid out sixty or eighty lakhs of Rupees, in forming a high road across the country, eleven hundred miles in length, Calcutta and Bombay could not be placed upon an equality of privileges, as it regards cost. We have advocated the establishment of a direct communication between Calcutta and Suez, with [illegible] understanding that it would not in the [illegible]

[illegible] interfere with the advantages now enjoyed by Bombay.

But the *Times* tells us he has frequently expressed the most cordial wishes that Calcutta might communicate with Suez direct, once a quarter, once a month, once a week, if it so pleased them—*provided the revenue or community at large did not thereby suffer.* Most admirable disinterestedness! We have not the least objection to your having a direct communication,—provided you pay for it out of your pockets; but we have the most serious objection to your enjoying this advantage from the public funds. Those funds ought to be sacredly employed in the support of Steamers to Bombay —and in giving us our letters free of cost. For our parts, we consider the empire as one and indivisible; its treasury a common treasury from which every Division is to be aided according to its exigencies, and not according to its individual contributions. The local fiscal divisions ceased when the Supreme Government was established over the whole territory. But if our Bombay contemporary will create invidious distinctions, and maintain that the public revenues ought to be devoted to the maintenance of Steam communication at one port and not at another, we must recur to the old divisions of the empire into separate Presidencies, with their separate receipts and disbursements, and tell our Bombay friends that the expense of the Steam flotilla which brings them papers and letters for nothing, is not drawn from the revenues of that Presidency—which till lately were unequal to its expenditure—but from the superabundant resources of this Presidency. If the Bombay community consider it necessary that restrictions should be imposed on the expenditure of the public funds, we must remind them that charity begins at home; and that Calcutta has the first claim to the establishment of a steam communication direct to Suez, when that communication is to be supported from its exchequer. We have not only an equal, but a prior right to the enjoyment of a direct intercourse with England, because *all* the assistance which the Supreme Government gives to that intercourse is drawn from *our* funds.—But we repudiate any idea of exclusive benefit to ourselves. A large portion of the community can be supplied with early and cheap letters from Europe through the channel of Bombay; let the funds of the Gangetic vale be liberally appropriated to the maintenance of steam at that port. The interests of another portion of the Indian community, in which are included the inhabitants of Madras and of the Metropolis, and of the circumjacent districts, will be best consulted by the establishment of a direct communication to these Presidencies. Let the public funds of Fort William be given as far as they are needed to the support of this direct communication, also and likewise.

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Sir W. Macnaghten's Funeral.—On Saturday last the mortal remains of Sir William Macnaghten were interred in the new burial ground in Calcutta. The funeral was attended by a large body of civil and military officers, and by many of the private friends of the deceased, both European and Native. The scene had an impressive character, more especially to those who had personally witnessed the honourable career of Sir William, from the first developement of his talents in the College of Fort William, to the [illegible] when he had attained the highest honours [illegible] service, and stood appointed Governor of [illegible]. Just as the prize was within his grasp, and he seemed to have reached the zenith of human prosperity, he was cut down by a base assassin, amidst scenes of national humiliation, to which our History had hitherto been a stranger. The solemn interest of the scene was increased by the presence of the deceased Envoy's Military Secretary, Major Lawrence, who was with him on the fatal 23d of December, and now stood at the foot of the grave, absorbed in those painful recollections which crowded upon his mind.

It was hoped that a public funeral would have been accorded to the remains of one so eminent in station, and who fell in the discharge of his public duty. It was resolved otherwise. The arguments which have been advanced against it are, we must confess, any thing but satisfactory. But though these public honours have been denied him, his own relatives will find the omission more than compensated by the respect spontaneously offered to his memory by the large body of friends who assembled on Saturday around his grave.

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Mortality in the Jails.—The *Hurkaru* hinted last week that the crowded state of our jails at this Presidency, and the increase of mortality had attracted the attention of the Court of Directors, and that some decisive change in the administration of criminal justice might shortly be expected. The subject is one of great importance, involving as it does not only the interests of the fifty thousand prisoners now in confinement, but the security of the community at large. The punishment awarded to criminals is intended partly as a retributive measure, partly as a check on the commission of crime, and the increase or diminution of crime must in some measure depend on the degree to which punishment serves to deter from the commission of it.

The increase of prisoners in our jails has arisen not so much from the increase of crime, as from the abolition of corporal punishment, and the substitution of protracted imprisonment in its stead; and one of the measures for reducing the number of prisoners which our contemporary states as being under consideration, is a return to the use of the *Korah*. To differ from so high an authority as Lord William Bentinck, on such a subject, might savor of presumption; but as he considered it impolitic to abolish corporal punishment in every instance, the propriety of its abolition must have appeared to him to rest on circumstances. The circumstances of the country recommend the use of the Korah. As a punishment it is perfectly in accordance with the habits and feelings of society in this country. The servile culprits who compose the vast majority of our prisoners, so far as punishment deters from crime, would be more deterred from its commission by the fear of the ratan than by the fear of imprisonment; and the interests of society would, we think, be benefited if the use of the cane was again resorted to. The mortality which prevails in jails when thus crowded by the unwise substitution of confinement for the whipping post, furnishes an additional argument for corporal punishment. It is more humane to subject a man to a dozen or two of strokes and dismiss him, than to keep him for two or three years in a crowded jail, where his life is endangered. If it be said, that the man who has been chastised with stripes remains for life a marked man, and that his return to a virtuous course is highly problematical; the same may be said in a great measure of the man who has been set to work in irons, the marks of which are generally ineffaceable. We believe the general experience of native society is against the efficacy of confinement, and in favor of that of corporal punishment, and that its voice is all but unanimous for its being restored.

The Court, it is said, propose also to diminish the mortality in jails, by thinning the population by means of emigration. They are desirous of transporting those who are sentenced to imprisonment for seven years and more. Transportation would certainly be more conducive to the health of the culprit than a residence in our suffocating jails; it would be advantageous also to the settlements to which the convict may be sent, where labour is scarce and dear; but it would be far more expensive to the state. It is chiefly on this ground that the objection to it rests. At the same time it must not be forgotten that the present number of convicts is barely sufficent to keep the public roads in repair, and unless Government is prepared to sanction a distinct outlay for this specific purpose, the abstraction of five or six thousand labourers will be severely felt. It is true, that no labour is so expensive as convict labour. Our roads might be repaired at a far less cost, on contract, than by the compulsory labour of prisoners. The wisest plan that could be adopted would be to compel the prisoners to earn their bread by some trade within the walls of the prison, and make their punishment consist in regular labour and close discipline; and to invite tenders for the repairs of the roads; but Government has no means and appliances for the establishment of trades in prisons, and no disposition to "mend its ways" by devoting public funds to the roads. Our roads are now kept in repair because Government is constrained to feed the convicts, and is anxious to obtain some return. When those convicts have been dispersed to other settlements, the roads will run rapidly to decay.

But one cause of the mortality in jails among the working class of convicts is to be found, if we are not much mistaken, in the inadequacy of the food allowed them. One meal of cooked food a day is barely sufficient to keep soul and body together in a convict who is sentenced to labour. An intermediate mouthful of *julpan* is a poor succedaneum. This assertion is supported by apparently strong evidence. In one return now before us, in a jail in which a single meal a day is allowed, the mortality among the labouring prisoners, in fifteen months, was *one in eight;* among the non-labouring prisoners, *one in thirty-two;* among the debtors only *one in sixty-nine.* How far this result of the single meal system may be borne out by the experience of other jails, we cannot say; perhaps this article may induce some of our friends in the interior to furnish us with jail statistics, but it is manifest from the vast difference of mortality between those who labour and those who do not, that the same quantum of food which suffices for the one will not answer for the other. From the evidence now before us, we are driven to the conclusion that if the convicts who are subjected to labour, had two meals a day, the mortality would be greatly diminished.

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## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20.

— The *Hoogly* Steamer has arrived from Moulmein. Part of that town had been burnt. The Commissioner had, as one of his last acts, visited the southern province, with a view to effect a settlement of the southern boundary. There was a report that an embassador from China had ar-

rived at Bamoo, with an escort of a thousand men, and that Tharawaddy had ordered him to reduce the number to forty. Is the brother of the sun and moon thus to receive the law, not only from the outside barbarians, but also from those he affects to regard as his own tributaries?

— It is an amusing coincidence, that just at the time when public attention has been drawn to the Ningpo Bell, we should receive an account—which we have given elsewhere—of the casting of a magnificent Bell at Rangoon, weighing 800 tons! Should our troops ever visit Rangoon as they visited Ningpo, this Bell also will fall into our possession; but we fear the Prize Committee will not refuse, as they did the Ningpo bell, a Bell which contains 617 lbs. avoirdupois of silver, and 180 lbs. of gold.

— Mr. H. V. Bayley, the Secretary to the Council of Education, has been sent, as the papers say, to Midnapore to officiate as a Special Deputy Collector. Dr. Mouat has been appointed to succeed him as Secretary to the Council of Education and Mr. T. R. Davidson is to do the duty of Secretary in the Education department. As both these gentlemen have quite as many other duties as they can well get through, the business of public instruction will as matter of course fall into abeyance, since nothing beyond the fragments of official leisure are to be bestowed on it.

— The papers from Bombay announce the arrival of the *Sesostris* Steamer from Kerachee, which she left on the 7th of April. So entirely had our enemies *Beloched* the dawks, that Sir Charles Napier's victory at Hydrabad had not been heard of there, twelve days after the event.

— Letters from Simlah state, that Lord Ellenborough, finding Agra too hot, has abandoned the experiment he was trying on his constitution, and has resolved upon retreating to the Hills.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21.

— A *Delhi Gazette* extra has just come in, announcing that the old Ranee of Kythul, one of the Seikh protected states, has declared war against Lord Ellenborough, and defeated a detachment of British troops to the number of two hundred. Khytul is the largest of the Protected states, and embraces 561 villages, which yield a revenue of more than Four lakhs of Rupees, forty thousand pounds sterling, by the year. The old incumbent who was a paralytic, recently died without issue, and according to treaty, this snug little estate escheated to the ruling power. The old Ranee however was determined not to give up her possessions. She is said to have sent her *garter* round to the heads of the villages to call on them to rally round her standard. They mustered six thousand horse and foot, and fell on the two companies stationed there, who made a brave resistance, and retreated to Kurnal, but not till after Capt. Whistler had been killed, Lieut. Farre wounded, and one fifth of the brave little band killed or disabled, and their camp burned. A large body of troops has been sent out to fight the old lady, and there can be no doubt of their success.

— Mr. P. O'Hanlon has been dismissed from the Magistracy by the Deputy Governor.

— The Bombay papers state, that some official persons have been to examine Butcher's Island, which is represented as the seat of malaria. It was reported to be the intention of Government to make it the prison of the Ameers of Scinde.

— Lord Ellenborough's proclamation on the receipt of Sir Charles Napier's second victory has just reached us; and we have placed it among our extracts. It exhibits a great improvement upon the previous manifestoes which have been issued from the same mint. If we had not been assured that his Lordship does not read the local papers—Mr. Huttmann's Gazette excepted—we should be inclined to flatter ourselves that the strictures of the press have not been without their use.

— Sir Charles Napier's despatch will also be found in another column. It is of the same energetic character as his battles. The style is chaste and dignified. We discover by a glance of the eye that it is the production of a brave soldier. It narrates a great victory in the simplest language. The General does ample justice to his brave companions in arms without allowing us to suppose that he thought for a moment of his own glory. There is one remarkable feature in this despatch, which deserves not only to be commended but to be reproduced in every other despatch. It mentions by name the soldiers and non-commissioned officers who distinguished themselves in the engagement in their personal conflict with the enemy and in capturing their standards. How cheaply might a new impulse be given to the soldiers, and elevated motives to exertion be infused into their minds, if this noble example of General Napier's was generally followed.

— Dost Mahomed is at one end of the Khybur and Akbar Khan at the other. He has come down to Jellalabad to meet his father. The Court of Lahore begins to tremble for the security of its possessions beyond the river. Five Regiments had previously been sent to reinforce Avitabile. On hearing of Akbar Khan's movement, two others were sent with five guns.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22.

— Sir George Pollock has arrived at Dinapore, of which Division he assumes the command.

— The Mail which arrived last year on the 17th, has not yet made its appearance. The last Bombay papers are totally at a loss to account for the delay.

— The *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette* states, that intelligence had been received to the effect, that the troops which had been sent on from Hydrabad had captured Omercote, which is on the verge of the Desert. But the intelligence wants confirmation. If Omercote has fallen, Meerpore, which lies half way between Hydrabad and that place, must have been previously captured, and the capture of so important a place would undoubtedly have been announced.

— The Bombay papers state, that Major Clibborne had demanded a Court Martial, in reference to the affair at Meanee, in which his corps was not engaged, owing, it was said, to a misunderstanding of the orders sent to it.

— Further particulars of the affair at Kythul appear in the papers of this morning. It is said that the two companies acknowledge to the loss of only thirty men, while the enemy lost five hundred; but as the enemy remained masters of the field, it is impossible that the retreating troops should have been able to form any estimate of the loss. They retreated in good order to Kurnal, which was thrown into a state of unusual commotion by the event. It was determined at length to send off a force sufficiently large to meet any emergency. One of the letters published in the *Delhi Gazette* states, that there is not a battery gun between that city and Ferozepore.

— The grounds upon which Mr. O'Hanlon has been relieved from the magistracy are, that "the transaction betrays on his part such serious defects of judgment and discretion, and unfortunately so wide a departure from some of those principles which are of importance to a due administration of justice, that Government cannot consistently with its duty to the public, permit him, after the exposure which has taken place, to retain his position as one of the Magistrates of Calcutta." It is said, that Mr. O'Hanlon intends to appeal to Lord Ellenborough.

— The *Hurkaru* states, that Government have purchased the Kidderpore docks for four lakhs of Rupees, and that a dock is to be prepared capable of accommodating steamers of the largest size.

— The Subscription for the Testimonial to Mr. Greenlaw has amounted to 10,689 Rs. of which 9396 Rs. have been collected. At a meeting of the subscribers held yesterday, it was resolved that the sum of 2200 Rs. be appropriated to a Marble bust, and the remainder to a service of plate with a suitable inscription.

— The Bengal British India Society was formed on Thursday last. The resolution regarding the loyalty of the new association has been considerably modified; but in our humble opinion it is altogether out of place. The more the Society talks of its loyalty, the more that loyalty is likely to be brought into suspicion. There are certain virtues, of the male as well as of the female character, the existence of which is always taken for granted, till it appears necessary to assert it.

MONDAY, APRIL 24.

— The London Mail of the 4th of March came in on Saturday morning, in forty-eight days. At this favourable season of the year it reached Bombay in *forty* days. The cause of the delay is traced to certain improvements in the machinery which retarded the progress of the steamer to the extent of three days.

— A correspondent of the *Englishman*, adverting to the petition which the Landholders are about to present to Government begging that a retrospective effect may be given to the rule which releases all parcels of ground under fifty bigahs from assessment, suggests that the Landholders themselves should be obliged to relinquish all the lands to that extent of which they have dispossessed their tenants. He affirms that the Resumption screw has done nothing in comparison with the Zemindaree screw.

— The *Delhi Gazette* publishes letters from Kurnal which contradict the report of Capt. Whistler's death, in the attack made by the troops belonging to the old Queen of Kythul. Mr. Clerk was busy superintending the arrangements for putting down this insurrection, and it is stated that General Fast was to take the command of the troops, who after all will probably find nothing to do. The mere report of their advance will be sufficient to disperse the rabble army, unless there should be other chiefs engaged in the plot.

— The intelligence from Agra is, that Lord Ellenborough intends to give a grand ball and supper on the approaching St. George's day in honour of Her Majesty's birth-day, and that he proposes to proceed to Hydrabad in Scinde. The former we can easily credit; the latter makes too great a demand on our credulity. No man who found Agra too hot, would jump out of the frying pan into the fire by going to Scinde.

— The Madras papers hold out a hope, that the transit duties at that Presidency are about to be abolished. It is time they should be. The 'curse' as Mr. Parker called these duties, has always been heavier at Madras than ever it was here; yet we were relieved of it seven years ago.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25.

— The period for the departure of the next Mail from Calcutta is the 8th of May, which is ten days earlier than usual. A similar anticipation of the regular period has been announced for the three succeeding months, to afford the Bombay Steamers sufficient time to reach Suez in the teeth of the monsoon.

— The *Star* remarks, that four of the officers recently removed from the Saugor and Nerbudda agency have been appointed Quarter Masters and Interpreters of their corps, viz. Lieutenants Doolan, Duncan, Hayes and Banks, and that these appointments must be satisfactory to their minds as shewing that their dismissal from civil employ has made no unfavourable impression on the Commander-in-Chief.

— The letter from the Landholder's Society to the Government of Bengal, regarding the operation of the new sale law, appears in the *Englishman* and *Hurkaru* of this day. It is too long for our limited space, but we hope to be able to discuss the grievances of which it complains next week.

— The *Bhaskur* states, that the dacoits have been more daring since the appointment of a separate Magistrate at Howrah opposite Calcutta; that if he proceeds to the south of the district, they break forth in the North; and that he is at a loss to know where to discover the rogues as he scours the districts. That paper states, that on Saturday night they committed an atrocious robbery, and mutilated the owner of the house they plundered. These facts only serve to shew the necessity of establishing a separate Magistracy in this populous district.

— There was a respectable assemblage of gentlemen yesterday morning at the house of Mr. Greenlaw to present him with a public address adopted at a meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta, at the

[illegible] of last January, which conveyed the thanks of the community for his long, arduous and persevering efforts in the cause of steam navigation. The address was read by Mr. Halliday. Mr. Greenway made a very appropriate reply, in which he recapitulated the exertions of those who had taken an active share in the Steam question, and paid a just tribute to the memory of two of its most indefatigable advocates, Lord William Bentinck and Sir William Macnaghten.

— In the furious North-wester of Sunday evening the Catholic Church at Boitakhana was struck by lightning. The fluid was attracted by the large iron cross on the highest point of the steeple and then proceeded down the building, shattering the windows and doors. No lives were lost.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Messrs. Lindsay and Co. | to March, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| E. [illegible], Esq. ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. Mr. Vaughan, ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Major S. G. Wheler, ... | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| W. Fenton, Esq. ... ... | ditto, | 40 | 0 |
| Capt. J. L. Revell, ... | to Aug. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| D. Macleod, Esq. ...... | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Baboo Modhoo Soodun Mookerjee, ... ... ... ... | to Oct. 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| J. Inglis, Esq. ... ... | to March, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Mr. C. Blake, ... ... | to Oct. 1843, | 10 | 0 |

*To Correspondents.*

*Dutt's* nonsense is inadmissible.

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Agra, the 11th April, 1843.*

The Governor General announces to the army, another and a most decisive victory gained by His Excellency Major General Sir Charles Napier, K. C. B., in the vicinity of Hyderabad, over 20,000 Beloochees, led by Meer Shere Mahomed, of Meerpoor, a chief, who, having no ground whatever of complaint against the British Government, preferred the chances of war to the security of peace, and has now no refuge but the desert.

The Major General directed his force with the same consummate ability which characterised his operations at Meeanee, and all the troops, worthy of being so commanded, executed their movements with a precision and steadiness which secured the victory to their impetuous valour.

The army of Scinde has twice beaten the bravest enemy in Asia, under circumstances which would equally have obtained for it the victory over the best troops of Europe.

The Governor General regards with delight the new proofs which the army has given of its pre-eminent qualities in the field, and of its desire to mitigate the necessary calamities of war by mercy to the vanquished.

The ordinary expression of thanks would ill convey the extent of the debt of gratitude which the Governor General feels to be due to His Excellency Major General Sir Charles Napier on the part of Government, the army, and the people of Hindoostan.

To have punished the treachery of protected princes; to have liberated a nation from its oppressors; to have added a province, fertile as Egypt, to the British empire, and to have effected these great objects by actions in war unsurpassed in brilliancy, whereof a grateful army assigns the success to the ability and valour of its General; these are not ordinary achievements, nor can the ordinary language of praise convey their reward.

The Governor General direct that the several corps which, by the General Order of the 5th ultimo, were permitted to bear the word "Hyderabad, 1843," upon their appointments, standards and colors, respectively, shall, in lieu thereof, bear the word "Meeanee."

The Governor General is pleased to authorise the

1st Troop Bombay Horse Artillery;
2d Company 1st B. Bombay Artillery;
2d Company 2d B. Bombay Artillery;
3d Company Golundauze do. do.; and
C. Company Madras Sappers and Miners,

to bear upon their appointments, and the 3d Regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry, and the 9th Regiment of Bengal Light Cavalry, the Poonah Horse and the Scinde Horse, upon their standards and appointments, and the 1st Grenadiers, the 8th, 12th, 21st, and 25th Regiments of Bombay Native Infantry, upon their colors and appointments, the word "Hyderabad."

The Governor General having taken into consideration the peculiar merits of the 1st troop of the Bombay Horse Artillery under Major Leslie, [illegible] having participated in the distinguished operations of the army of Candahar, under His Excellency Major General Sir W. Nott, G. C. B., and having returned to India with the troops from Cabool, marched from the camp of Ferozepore early in January and joined the army of Scinde, in time to decide, in conjunction with H. M.'s 22d Regiment, the battle of Hyderabad, is pleased to direct, that the 1st troop of the Bombay Horse Artillery shall hereafter for ever be denominated the 1st, or "Leslie's" troop of Horse Artillery, and shall, in addition to all other decorations or inscriptions upon its appointments, bear the "Eagle."

The Governor General directs, that this General Order, and the substance of the despatch annexed, shall be explained to the troops at all the stations of the army, and that at all such stations a salute of 21 guns shall be fired in honour of the victory of Hyderabad.

*By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India,*

J. THOMASON,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India,*
*with the Governor General.*

From Major General Sir C. J. NAPIER, K. C. B.,
*Commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan,*
To the Right Honourable LORD ELLENBOROUGH,
*Governor General of India,*
*&c. &c. &c.*

*Dubba, four miles from Hyderabad,*
*24th March*, 1843.

MY LORD,—The forces under my command marched from Hyderabad this morning at daybreak. About half past 8 o'clock we discovered and attacked the army under the personal command of the Meer Shere Mahomed, consisting of twenty thousand men of all arms, strongly posted behind one of those large nullahs, by which this country is intersected in all directions. After a combat of about three hours, the enemy was wholly defeated with considerable slaughter, and the loss of all his standards and cannon.

His position was nearly a straight line, the nullah was formed by two deep parallel ditches, one 20 feet wide and 8 feet deep, the other 42 feet wide and 17 deep, which had been for a long distance freshly scarped, and a banquet made behind the bank expressly for the occasion.

To ascertain the extent of his line was extremely difficult, as his left did not appear to be satisfactorily defined, but he began moving to his right when he perceived that the British force outflanked him in that direction. Believing that this movement had drawn him from that part of the nullah which had been prepared for defence, I hoped to attack his right with less difficulty, and Major Leslie's troop of Horse Artillery was ordered to move forward and endeavour to rake the nullah. The 9th Light Cavalry and Poona Horse advancing in line, on the left of the artillery, which was supported on the right by H. M. 22d Regiment, the latter being, however, at first considerably retired to admit of the oblique fire of Leslie's troop. The whole of the artillery now opened upon the enemy's position, and the British line advanced in echellons from the left, H. M. 22d Regiment leading the attack.

The enemy was now perceived to move from his centre in considerable bodies to his left, apparently retreating, unable to sustain the cross-fire of the British Artillery; on seeing which Major Stack, at the head of the 3d Cavalry, under command of Captain Delamain, and the Scinde Horse, under command of Captain Jacob, made a brilliant charge upon the enemy's left flank, crossing the nullah and cutting down the retreating enemy for several miles. While this was passing on the right, H. M. 22d Regiment gallantly led by Major Poole, who commanded the brigade, and Captain George, who commanded the corps, attacked the nullah on the left with great gallantry, and I regret to add, with considerable loss. This brave battalion marched up to the nullah under a heavy fire of matchlocks, without returning a shot till within 40 paces of the entrenchment, and then stormed it like British soldiers. The intrepid Lieutenant Coote first mounted the rampart, seized one of the enemy's standards, and was severely wounded while waving it and cheering on his men. Meanwhile the Poona Horse, under Captain Tait, and the 9th Cavalry, under Major Story, turned the enemy's right flank, pursuing and cutting down the fugitive for several miles. H. M. 22d Regiment was well supported by the batteries commanded by Captains Willoughby and Hutt, which crossed their fire with that of Major Leslie. Then came the 2d Brigade under command of Major Woodburn, bearing down into action with excellent coolness. It consisted of the 25th, 21st and 12th Regiments under the command of Captains Jackson, Stevens and Fisher, respectively: these regiments were strongly sustained by the fire of Captain Whitley's battery on the right of which were the 8th and 1st Regiments, under Majors Browne and Clibborne; these two corps advanced with the regularity of a review up to the entrenchments, their commanders with considerable exertion, stopping their fire, on seeing that a portion of the Scinde Horse and 3d Cavalry in charging the enemy had got in front of the Brigade. The battle was decided by the troops of Horse Artillery and H. M. 22d Regiment.

To Lieutenant Colonel Pattle, as second in command, I am indebted for his zealous activity and readiness to execute any duties confided to his charge.

To my personal Staff, and to the general Staff of the division, my thanks are due for their zealous assistance.

I beg to recommend my acting Aid-de-camp, Lieut. Thompson, to your Lordship's protection.

The long experience of my Military Secretary, Major McPherson, was of much assistance to me in the field.

To my extra Aid-de-camp, Lieut. Brown, I have also to return my best thanks, especially for his assistance in examining the position of the enemy.

Capt. Tucker, Lieutenants Rathbourne, Hill, North and Battersby, all did good service in the fight.

To Lieutenant Pelly, acting Assistant Adjutant General, I am indebted for his zealous exertions in that department.

Of Lieutenant McMurdo's abilities, as acting Assistant Quarter Master General, I cannot speak too highly, and regret to say, he has received a sabre wound from a Beloochee, the third that he cut down in single combat during the day.

To Major Lloyd, who commanded the Artillery, the service is indebted for the arrangements made for that arm, ably seconded by Major Leslie, Captains Willoughby, Whitley and Hutt.

To the Commanders of Brigades and Regiments, and the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates under their command, I have to return my thanks for their valiant bearing in the action.

Major Waddington rendered me the most important aid in examining the enemy's position, with that cool courage which he possesses in so eminent a degree; nor must I omit to mention the labours of Captain Henderson and Lieutenants Outlaw and Boileau, with their hardy little band of Sappers, whose labours enabled the heavy 8-inch howitzers to come up into action.

To Captain Blenkins, the service is indebted for the ablest arrangements in the Commissariat department.

The exertions of the officers of the Medical department under Inspecting Surgeon Bell, were very laudable.

Lieutenant Leeson well arranged the baggage close up to the line, and merits thanks, for the duty of a Baggage Master, with an Indian army, is Herculean.

I will not close the list of those to whom I am indebted, without mentioning that brave and indefatigable Arab gentleman Ally Ackbar, to whose ability and activity I am much indebted.

Many, my Lord, have been the acts of individual valour performed by Officers and Private Soldiers (both European and native), and the account of them shall hereafter be laid before your Lordship.

The Beloochee Infantry and Artillery fought well: their Cavalry made no stand, and 5,000 disciplined soldiers were not to be long resisted by a barbarian force, even though that force were nearly 5 to 1.

From the accounts which have come in since writing the above, there is reason to believe, that the loss of the enemy has been very great: about 500 bodies have been counted upon the field of battle, and it is said, that the neighbouring villages are filled with dead and wounded men. Eleven pieces of cannon were taken in position on the nullah, and seventeen standards.

It gives me great satisfaction to say, that some prisoners have been taken, and though the number is small, it is still some advance towards a civilized mode of warfare, for I cannot help thinking that the desperate resistances generally made by wounded Beloochees has arisen from their own system of warfare, which admits of no quarter being given in action.

We are at present employed in collecting the wounded Beloochees within our reach, in order to render them medical assistance.

I have deeply to regret the loss of the brave and excellent Captain Garrett, of the 9th Light Cavalry, who fell honourably in the battle, and also the fall of Lieutenant Smith, of the Bombay Artillery. With unsurpassed and desperate valour he galloped in front of his battery, and rode up upon the top of the nullah (filled with enemies) to see where his guns could bear with greatest effect. Here this hero fell. Many of the Scindian people (who are all in great delight at the destruction of their Beloochee oppressors) have come into camp from different parts, and bring assurances that the Beloochee force is wholly dispersed, and

that Meer Shere Mahomed has fled into the desert with his family and about 40 followers; but, as Emaum Ghur has been destroyed, the heat will soon force him to quit this temporary refuge where there is no protection from the sun. He will therefore probably endeavour to reach Moultan. I have written to his Highness Ali Morad to arrest his progress in that direction, if possible, and to make him prisoner.

Three Beloochee chiefs fall in the action; one of them was the great promoter of the war, Hoche Mahomed Seedee, and I have every reason to believe that not another shot will be fired in Scinde.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, *Major General, Commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan.*

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*Casualty Roll of Killed and Wounded in the action near Hyderabad, on the 24th March,* 1843.

1st Troop Horse Artillery—Killed 1 Lieutenant. Wounded 3 Rank and File.

2d Company 1st Battalion Artillery—Killed and Wounded none.

2d Company 2d Battalion Artillery—Killed 1 Camel. Wounded 2 Camels.

3d Company Golundauze—Killed none. Wounded 1 Lieutenant, 1 Syce and 1 Horse.

3d Regiment Light Cavalry—Killed 1 Rank and File and 3 Horses. Wounded 9 Rank and File and 12 Horses.

9th Regiment Light Cavalry—Killed 1 Captain. Wounded 3 Rank and File, 1 Syce and 9 Horses.

Poona Horse—Killed 3 Rank and File, and 7 Horses. Wounded 1 Lieutenant, 17 Rank and File and 8 Horses.

Scinde Horse—Killed 13 Horses. Wounded 1 Havildar and 17 Rank and File.

C. Company Madras Sappers and Miners—Killed none. Wounded 1 Rank and File.

Her Majesty's 22d Foot—Killed 23 Rank and File. Wounded 4 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 6 Havildars, 2 Drummers.

1st Grenadier Regiment—Killed 2 Rank and File. Wounded 1 Rank and File.

8th Regiment Native Infantry—Killed none. Wounded 1 Rank and File.

12th Regiment Native Infantry—Killed 1 Rank and File. Wounded 1 Rank and File.

21st Regiment Native Infantry—Killed 1 Trumpeter and 3 Rank and File. Wounded 2 Lieutenants, 1 Subadar, 1 Jamadar, 1 Havildar and 21 Rank and File.

25th Regiment Native Infantry—Killed 3 Rank and File. Wounded 3 Jemadars, 3 Havildars and 16 Rank and File.

Staff—Killed none. Wounded 1 Lieutenant.

Killed 39. Wounded 228.

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*Names and Officers Killed and Wounded.*—1st Troop Horse Artillery—Lieut. J. C. Smith, killed.

3rd Company Golundauze Battalion—Lieut. T. C. Pownal, wounded slightly.

9th Regt. Light Cavalry—Capt. C. Garrett, killed. Poonah Horse—Lt. Tait, wounded slightly.

H. M. 22d Regiment—Lieuts. Chute, Coote, Evans, Brenan; and Ensign Pennefather, wounded.

21st Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Burr, severely wounded, and Lieut Wilkinson, slightly ditto.

Staff—Lieut. McMurdo, Acting Assist. Quarter Master General, wounded.

Total 267 Killed and Wounded.

(Sd.) C. J. NAPIER, *Major General, Commdg. in Scinde and Beloochistan.*

(Sd.) H. J. PELLY, *Lieutenant, Acting Assist. Adj. Genl.*

(True Copy,)

(Sd.) P. McPHERSON, *Major, Military Secretary.*

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*Return of Standards taken from the Enemy on the 24th March,* 1843.

HER MAJESTY'S 22D REGIMENT.

Lieutenant Coote captured first Standard.—No. of Prisoners none.

Lieutenant Powell captured a Standard.—No. of Prisoners none.

Privates J. Doherty, C. Lynar, E. Jobin, J. McCarlin, J. Walmsly, G. Roberts, E. Watson and J. Oakly, shot the defenders and then captured the Standards. 14 Standard Nos. 5 Prisoners.

Privates S. Cowen, S. Alder and G. Bandberry, captured Standards.—No. of Prisoners none.

Corporal Tim Kelly shot the defender and captured a silver knobbed Standard.—No. of Prisoners none.

25th Regiment N. I.—Standards 2. No. of Prisoners none.

8th Regiment N. I.—Standards 1. No. 2 Prisoners.

21st Regiment N. I.—Standard 2. No. 1 Prisoner.

Total Standards 19 Nos.

Ditto Prisoners. 8 Nos.

(Sd.) C. J. NAPIER, *Major General, Commanding in S. and B.*

Exd. (Sd.) H. J. PELLY, *Lieut. Actg. Asst. Adjt. Genl. S. and B.*

(True copy,)

(Sd.) P. McPHERSON, *Major, Military Secretary.*

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*Return of Ordnance captured in the engagement near Hyderabad, on the 24th March,* 1843.

| No. | Description of Ordnance. | Diameter of Bore. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Iron Gun, | 3 in. 7-10 | The Guns are numbered from left to the right as they were placed in position; the whole of the iron ones are very inferior, uneven in bore and much corroded; the carriages have been repaired only lately, and are all fitted with elevating screws; all are now loaded. |
| 2 | ,, | 2 in. 6-10 | |
| 3 | ,, | 3 in. 7-10 | |
| 4 | ,, | 2 in. 8-10 | |
| 5 | ,, | 2 in. | |
| 6 | ,, | 2 in. 9-10 | A date of 1792, of European manufacture, on No. 5. |
| 7 | Brass Gun, | 2 in. 7-10 | In good order. |
| 8 | ,, | 2 in. 7-10 | Ditto Ditto. |
| 9 | Iron Gun, | 2 in. 2-10 | Apparently of same date and manufacture as No. 5. |
| 10 | ,, | 2 in. 8-10 | Carriage superior to any of the enemy's. |
| 11 | Brass Gun, | 3 in. 3-10 | Nearly (6) six feet in length. |

(Signed) J. LLOYD, *Major, Comdg. Artillery, Scinde.*

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TO THE HONOURABLE THE COURT OF PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK, ASSEMBLING AT THE INDIA HOUSE, LONDON.

HONOURABLE SIRS,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Calcutta, approach your Honourable Court with sentiments of humility and respect.

We beg to represent, that down to the period of the establishment of the British Government in India, the administration of the civil affairs of the country was wholly in the hands of the natives, whose talents were found fully adequate to the discharge of the duties appertaining to their several situations.

That on the acquisition of the country by the British, the natives were removed from almost all places and employment of honour and emolument, and their agency superseded by the introduction of covenanted European functionaries.

That from that time down to a recent period, the natives have been considered eligible only to such offices as were of a very subordinate character, and that to these, salaries were annexed on so low a scale, a scale as to render the parties filling them, liable to all the temptation which are inseparable from poverty, in situations where bribery and corruption are employed to ensure success on the part of suitors.

That for the above reason, the description of natives taken into the service of the Government, were of an inferior class, and the native character therefore suffered much injury from the notorious misconduct of ill-paid subordinate functionaries.

That by the 87th section of the last Charter Act, it was enacted, "That no native of the said territories, nor any natural born subject of his Majesty, resident therein, shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office or employment under the said Company."

That while your petitioners gratefully acknowledge, that since the period, when this Act took effect, there has been a considerable improvement in the treatment of the natives, in regard to the bestowment of offices; they nevertheless consider that the intention of the Imperial Parliament has not been carried out.

That your petitioners are of opinion that there exist in every party of the British dominions in India, natives of talent, respectability and probity; fully competent to the discharge of the duties of the situations connected with the civil administration of the country, which situations are exclusively and almost universally filled by Europeans, and that, therefore, the act has been inoperative in doing away with those distinctions, which it was its design entirely to abolish.

That, for these reasons, your petitioners pray your Honourable Court to reconsider, and to adopt the motion brought forward by Mr. John Sullivan, a Member of your Honourable Court, on the 21st of December last.

Resolved,—"That the thanks of this meeting be given to those members of the Court of Proprietors who supported Mr. Sullivan's motion, on the 21st of December, and that they be respectfully requested to sustain the prayer of the petition just adopted."

Resolved,—"That the following gentlemen [illegible] Committee, with power to add to their number, to superintend the signing of the address and petition, and their dispatch by the Overland Mail, and to carry into effect the intention of the 5th resolution of this meeting.

Baboos Ramgopaul Ghose, Tarachand Chuckerbuttee, Chunder Saikhar Deb Duckinarungun Moorkerjee and Pearychand Mitra."

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THE GREAT BELL.

One of the subjects which it is said His Burmese Majesty purposed in his visit last year to Rangoon, has, we learn, been accomplished. A Bell, of enormous size and weight, has been cast as an offering to the great Shoey-de-gon pagoda. This royal work of religious merit was commenced on Sunday, the 19th ult. that day being announced by the Wise Men as being propitious to the undertaking. We are informed that 8,000 men were employed at the 500 forges or wind pumps, put in requisition on this occasion, that is, 16 persons to a pump and forge. Drest in their gayest attire, all the principal officers of town and chief men of the surrounding villages, having made their supplications, commenced operations at four forges constructed for their appropriate use, and then followed the active movements of the five hundred plebeian forges. A hundred and seventy visses of silver nearly 617 lbs. avoirdupois and one hundred and fifty of gold, nearly 543½ lbs. were added by the people to the metals which had been provided by the King, besides a vast number of gold and silver ornaments of which no account was taken. In four days and five nights the work was completed. The dimensions of the Bell are said to be seven cubits in diameter, twenty-one in circumference, eleven in height, and one or two inches thick. The weight of the metal of which an account was taken, was 333,333 visses or in avoirdupois weight, eight hundred tons. It was ordered that the Bell should rest in its mould for forty days, during which period, neither the sound of cannon, musket, nor even that of a rice-mortar should be heard in Rangoon, lest the concussion of the atmosphere should crack the mighty mass. Of course the sound of thunder was not subject to the royal fiat. We have not, as yet, obtained a copy of the inscription on the Bell. We hope, however, to succeed in this, on some future day, when we will give a translation of it to our readers, as the curious in such matters, cannot but wish to know what so great a King as Tharawaddee has recorded in indelible characters on so lasting a monument.

The above circumstance brings to our recollection a translation which we made, about twenty years ago, of the inscription on the Bell, which was afterwards taken from the Shoey-de-gon pagoda, by the command of Sir A. Campbell, during the war with Burmah. In the attempt to put it on board a vessel to convey it to Calcutta, it fell into the river. It was afterwards taken up and restored to its former position. The translation, if not instructive, may not be uninteresting to some of our readers, and we purpose inserting it in our columns next week.—*Moulmein Chron. March* 22.

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## EUROPE.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE LIFE.—There is nothing material to report respecting her Majesty and Prince Albert, who have enjoyed their usual rides and drives during the week at Windsor. It is now stated that the *accouchement* of our beloved Sovereign is not expected to take place before the commencement of April. Her Majesty will then be attended by the same professional gentlemen (Dr. Locock, Dr. Ferguson, Mr. Richard Blegden, surgeon-accoucheur, and Sir James Clark) who were in attendance upon the Sovereign upon the auspicious occasion of the birth of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent will leave Frogmore for town immediately after the departure of her Majesty.

We regret to annouce the death of Lord Abercromby, which took place at Airthrey Castle (Scotland), on Wednesday forenoon. His lordship, who was in his 74th year, had been for a long time in a very infirm state of health. He was eldest son of the celebrated General Sir Ralph Abercromby, and brother of Lord Dunfermline. Lord Abercromby has left one son, Colonel Abercromby, lord-lieutenant of Clackmannanshire, and late M. P. for the county of Stirling; and two daughters, the eldest of whom is married to the Right Hon. Fox Moule. By Lord Abercromby's death, the lord-lieutenancy of Stirlingshire becomes vacant.—*The Atlas.*

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal children continue at Windsor in the enjoyment of good health.

We are happy in being able to announce that the

Bishop of London has so far recovered from his late severe indisposition, as to be enabled to resume the functions of his high office, which he discharges so much to the advantage of the church.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the marriage of her Majesty with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, merry peals from the bells of St. George's chapel and the parish church of St. John, Windsor, were rung at intervals throughout the day. At noon royal salutes were fired from numerous pieces of ordnance in the immediate neighbourhood of the town and castle. Her Majesty gave a grand dinner party in the evening, in the oak room, covers being laid for twenty-seven.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Monday the marriage of the Rev. Lord John Beresford, nephew of the Lord Primate, to Miss Leslie, the beautiful and accomplished sister of Charles Powell Leslie, Esq. M.P., took place in Glaslough church. The ceremony was performed by the Lord Primate. Several distinguished individuals of the family circle were present, amongst others the Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford.

THE LATE MICHAEL J. QUIN, ESQ.—We regret to announce the death of this gentleman, which took place on Sunday last, at Boulogne-sur-Mer. Mr. Quin was well known to general readers as the author of *Travels in Spain*, and of *A Steam Voyage down the Danube*; and to a more limited circle he was known as an extensive contributor, to periodical publications. —*Atlas.*

DEATH OF SUTTON SHARPE, ESQ.—The death of this gentleman who was a Queen's counsel, took place at his chambers in Lincoln's-inn, on the 22d instant, in the forty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Sharpe, to great professional knowledge, added extensive information on most subjects. His death will create a great sensation at Paris, as well as in London, for there were few men in the French capital who, during the last twenty years, have been distinguished in science, literature, or politics, with whom he was not on relations of intimacy. In politics Mr. Sutton Sharpe was a decided liberal.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN IN THE PULPIT.—Rathfriland, Feb. 27. —The most revolting and horrible outrage that has perhaps ever been committed in the north of Ireland was perpetrated at Rathfriland last night. The Rev. Jos. Dickie, one of the Presbyterian ministers of this place had an evening service, as usual, in his own church. Just at the conclusion, and whilst the rev. gentleman was engaged in the solemn exercise of prayer, some miscreant fired through one of the windows, and wounded him severely in both arms. It is hoped that by proper treatment the wounds will not prove fatal. No clue has been found as yet to the discovery of the author of this outrageous and horrid deed. Mr. Dickie, who was but lately married, is a most amiable and inoffensive man. No cause, therefore, can be assigned for so dastardly an attempt to deprive him of life. We understand that, immediately on its being seen that the shot had taken effect on their minister, several of the congregation ran in the direction whence the gun had been discharged; but the night was so dark that the culprit escaped detection. Mr. T. Scott, J. P., and the police scoured the neighbourhood immediately, but to no purpose. The tracks of a man's feet were traced from the spot where, it was evident, the gun had been discharged, in the direction of Lessie.

COLLISION ON THE MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY.—On Wednesday a collision took place in the cutting at North Dean. On a luggage train, with two engines from Manchester, arriving at the Sowerby-bridge station, one of the engines was found to be out of repair, from the bursting of one of the pipes. It was detached from the train, and sent forwards to Brighouse; but it appears it was unable to proceed. The luggage train coming up, and the morning being exceedingly dark and foggy, it ran into the engine, whereby a collision took place. The tender was smashed to pieces, and one of the engines was seriously injured. Providentially no lives were lost. The two engineers were thrown out, and one of them dreadfully bruised.

SCOTLAND.—STATE OF TRADE AT PAISLEY.—Our trade still goes on improving, but we have had no official returns this week of the number on the supply list. It is said, however, that about 800 have gone off since the 17th ult., and that the number stands less than 5000.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—*Monday.*—The Duke of Wellington having intimated to Lord Campbell that he had no objection to produce the recent proclamation of Lord Ellenborough respecting the gates of the Temple of Somnauth, and the evacuation of Affghanistan; the noble and learned lord gave notice of a motion on the subject for the 9th of March, on the part of the Marquis of Clanricarde.—*Atlas.*

ARMY ESTIMATES.—Sir H. Hardinge (in committee of supply) stated the various reductions made in the army this year by the government. The reduction was to the extent of upwards of 5,700 men. He said this had been done, not by reducing the number of the regiments, but by refraining from filling up their complements when reduced by losses. It might be true that the home service did not require, for its own purposes the full amount of troops intended to be retained; but it was indispensable to have a surplus force at home, for the purpose of affording relief in turn to the regiments employed on foreign service. Of the three regiments now coming home from India, one had been there twenty years, and each of the two others rather more. Sir Henry, after comparing the increase and decrease under various heads, said there was a diminution, since 1821, of 920,000*l.* on three items alone—those of half-pay, retired officers and pensioners, besides diminutions on other items; and concluded by moving a vote for a force of 100,846 men, exclusive of the troops employed in the East Indies.—*Atlas.*

SUDDEN DEATH OF A BROTHER OF THE LATE SIR SYDNEY SMITH.—On Tuesday Mr. Wakley, M. P. held an inquest at the Coach and Horses, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, on the body of Courtney Smith, Esq., aged sixty-nine, of 7, Park-street, Grosvenor-square. The deceased was brother of the late gallant Sir Sydney Smith. Stephen Stanners, baker, No. 69, Hinde-street, Manchester-square, stated that the deceased, on Saturday afternoon last, about half-past two o'clock entered his shop, saying, "May I be allowed to rest for a few minutes?" Witness, who was behind the counter, said, "Certainly." and deceased sat down in a chair, immediately upon doing which he placed his right arm on the counter, and, resting his head in his hand, seemed to faint. Witness thereupon asked him if he felt unwell, but he was unable to answer, and merely shook his head. A surgeon being instantly sent for, deceased on his arrival was pronounced to be dead. The Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, M. P. for Northampton, deposed that the deceased, who was a gentleman of independent fortune, was his uncle. Witness had not seen him for six months, but he had ascertained that deceased left home on Saturday, about one o'clock, being in the enjoyment of his usual good health. The jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

DEATH OF MR. RICHARD CARLILE.—Mr. Richard Carlile died on Friday morning, at 20 minutes past four, at his residence, Bouverie street, Fleet-street. He was born at Ashburton, Devon, December 8, 1790.

A CLERGYMAN SHOT BY HIS STEP-SON.—On Monday morning a young man, about 18 years of age, of genteel appearance, was brought to the county gaol, Gloucester, charged with having intentionally shot the Rev. Hugh Percy Bennett, curate of Norton, a parish situated four miles from that city, on the road to Tewkesbury. A surgeon was sent for express on Sunday, and ascertained that the ball, after penetrating the throat, through the centre of the stock worn by the unfortunate gentleman, passed by the larynx, taking an oblique direction towards what is called the painter's muscle, and then descended downwards towards the shoulder. As may be supposed, the reverend gentleman remains in a very precarious state.

DEATH OF GEORGE BOYD, ESQ.—After a short interval, we are called on to announce another loss to the public profession, by the death of Mr. George Boyd, of the firm of Messrs. Oliver and Boyd. This house, of which Mr. Boyd was the managing partner, has, from its intimate, and in some respects exclusive, connexion with educational literature, been long familiar to the present generation.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THE AFFGHAN WAR—VOTE OF THANKS.—The Duke of Wellington introduced the promised resolutions of thanks to the Governor-General of India and the army. His grace took the same course as he did in reference to the Chinese war, by tracing the whole course of events from the commencement of the disturbances in Affghanistan to their happy termination. The public are so familiar with these transactions that it is only necessary to refer to a few points of the speech. His grace, after adverting to the murder of Sir Alexander Burnes, described the disorganization in the army which succeeded, and the attacks made by the mob of Cabool. Passing from this description, the noble Duke adverted to the exertions so successfully made to retrieve the disasters, and and dwelt upon the skilful operations of Generals Sale and Pollock. The noble Duke then gave a summary, to the following effect, of the result of the war:—

"The Governor-General issued instructions to General Nott, the officer in command of the troops at Candahar; which instructions, I must say, are some of the handsomest I have ever seen given by any authority to any officer whatever. (Hear, hear.) I have been employed on many occasions, and have, of course, received various instructions given under circumstances of difficulty; but I must say that I never saw any instructions more handsome and fair towards the individual who was to carry them into execution, than those written by Lord Ellenborough to General Nott. (Hear, hear.) I must also do General Nott the justice to say that he accepted the instructions most gallantly (cheers), and carried them into execution with equal decision and gallantry. (Cheers repeated.) General Nott, who had been twice engaged with the enemy at Candahar, and defeated him on each occasion, marched out on the 10th of August, and he again defeated the enemy, though greatly superior in force to his own army. The gallant general pursued the enemy to Ghuznee, where they posted themselves on the heights, under the protection of the fire of that fortress. On coming up with the enemy in this position, General Nott attacked and again defeated them. He then attacked the fortifications and citadel of Ghuznee, and obtained possession of them on the 8th of September. (Hear, hear.) In the meantime the Governor-General was in correspondence with General Pollock in the neighbourhood of Jellalabad. That general had been supplied with means for conveying his provision, ammunition, and everything he required to enable him to move forward. General Pollock, having sent detachments against some of the chiefs who occupied castles between Jellalabad and the Khyber Pass on the one side, and between Jellalabad and Cabool on the other, was enabled to advance on Cabool. He moved forward, and in that very valley in which our people had formerly been massacred on retiring from Cabool, he gained a victory over the enemy. He followed up his success, and continued his attacks upon the enemy day after day, until he arrived at Cabool, and hoisted his standard on the Bala Hissar on the 16th of September (hear, hear), where he was joined in a day or two by his brother general, Nott, who had marched on Cabool after having taken and destroyed the fortress of Ghuznee. (Hear, hear.) Thus did our victorious forces unite, in the middle of September, at the spot where our great previous disasters commenced."

The following are the resolutions read by his grace:—

"Resolved that the thanks of this House be given to the Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General of the British possessions in the East Indies, for the ability and judgment with which the resources of the British empire in India have been applied in the support of the military operations in Affghanistan.

"Resolved—That the thanks of this House be given to Major-General Sir George Pollock, Knight Grand Cross of the most honourable Military Order of the Bath; to Major-General Sir William Nott, G.C.B.; to Major-General Sir John M'Caskill, K.C.B.; to Major-General Sir Robert Henry Sale, G.C.B.; to Major-General Richard England, and the other officers of the army, both European and native, for the intrepidity, skill, and perseverance displayed by them in the military operations in Affghanistan, and for their indefatigable zeal and exertions throughout the late campaign.

"Resolved—That this House doth highly approve and acknowledge the valour and patient perseverance displayed by the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both European and native, employed in Affghanistan, and that the same be signified to them by the commanders of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour."

LORD AUCKLAND said he should not give any opinion upon the disasters of Cabool, but would only state that as the head of the government of India, he was advised that the force then at Cabool was more than sufficient for any emergency that could be looked for, and that he was even pressed to withdraw part of that force. Three or four months elapsed before intelligence of this outbreak reached Calcutta. When he received intelligence of these disasters, he should have been glad to be allowed to grapple with them; but his successor had then been appointed, and was on the sea, so that all he had to do was, that, under the circumstances of extreme difficulty by which the government was overtaken, the best means should be furnished that noble lord for dealing with them. The noble lord then did justice to the bravery of the troops, and while giving praise to the exertions of his successor, submitted that there had been nothing wanting on his own part to repair the disasters that had previously occurred. Lord Auckland also described the difficulties those disasters had entailed, particularly in regard to the means of carriage.

The Marquess of LANSDOWNE assented cheerfully to the resolutions, and concurred in the praises bestowed by the Duke of Wellington upon our troops, but considered that Lord Auckland was entitled to a share in the encomiums which had been bestowed, because he had done his best to ensure success, by the full, adequate, and well-considered preparations in which he was engaged up to the last moment of his tenure of office. (Cheers).

Lord VESEY AND FITZGERALD defended Lord Ellenborough from the charge of want of caution which Lord Lansdowne had hinted, and in the course of his speech mentioned a beautiful trait of Mrs. Dennie. The noble lord said—

"It had become his duty, within a very few days, in the name of the Governor-General of India, to transmit to the aged mother of Colonel Dennie the medal of honour which, had he survived, he would have been so well entitled to wear. In desiring him to communicate to Lord Ellenborough the expression of the deep

feeling with reference to the tribute paid to her gallant son, the letter of Mrs. Dennie stated, 'that she received the medal with pleasure and with pride—that she had a right to feel a pride in her son's life, and also in his death' (hear, hear); expressions which, he was certain, would find a responsive chord in every breast." (Hear, hear.)

The Marquess of Clanricarde alluded to the voluminous papers recently presented to Parliament respecting the Affghan war, and argued that they did afford a very triumphant illustration of Lord Ellenborough's management.

Lord Brougham entered into a general defence of Lord Ellenborough's policy, and remarked upon the extent of the difficulties over which that noble lord had triumphed, describing the whole of the charge which had been brought against him in that House to amount only to "extreme caution." It was, he said, different elsewhere. His noble friends then spoke smoothly; his noble friends spoke softly on the subject. It might be said of them as it had been said by an inspired writer of others, that "the words of their mouths are as soft as butter, having war in their hearts. Their words are smoother than oil, yet be they very swords." (Loud laughter.) But it was not thus that elsewhere they dealt with the conduct of the Governor-General. There they retained the sharpness of the swords; there they showed the war that was raging in their hearts; there they brandished their swords, be they more or less sharp, be they more or less trenchant, and be the might that wielded them more or less powerful; but then they omitted the butter or the oil, and they endeavoured to inflict as much of, and as deep a wound as the strength of their arm or the sharpness of their weapons would enable them to do. In conclusion, Lord Brougham described the proclamation about the *gates of Somnauth as a matter* of "trifling import," and said the men who attacked Lord Ellenborough were like "superannuated vipers."

The Bishop of Salisbury and the Bishop of Chichester both protested against it being supposed that they concurred in the view taken by Lord Brougham of the proclamation respecting the gates of Somnauth.

Lord Brougham, in further explanation of his opinions about the proclamation, remarked—

"He wished to say a few words in answer to the attack of the right rev. prelate, and on this proclamation, about which so much clamour—or, he should rather say, such a clatter—had been raised. It implied no countenance shown to Hindooism by the Governor-General, than whom a more pious Christian did not exist. He never dreamt of showing a preference to Hindoo above Mahometanism, or to Mahometanism. He (Lord Brougham) had himself been led away by the clamour on the subject, till he looked to the words of the proclamation. But if the right rev. prelate chose to bring the matter before the House, he (Lord Brougham) would undertake to demonstrate, to the satisfaction of every charitable and calm disposition, that the words did not bear the construction which had been put upon them."

Lord Minto said he should vote for the resolution because it defined the services for which thanks were given to the Governor-General.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.—*The Atlas.*

The Vote of Thanks to the Governor General and Army of India.—Sir R. Peel proposed the resolutions on this subject to the effect similar to those agreed to by the House of Lords, and the precise terms of which we were enabled to give in our paper last week. The right hon. baronet, after giving an account of what had occurred in India and the position of affairs on the arrival of Lord Ellenborough, alluded to the first despatch of that noble lord, as containing the precise views of the new Governor-General. [This despatch appeared in the Atlas last week.] Sir R. Peel then said—

"It is quite obvious, from the passage I have quoted from the despatch of the 15th of March, 1842, that the main object of Lord Ellenborough's policy at that time was to relieve the garrison in Affghanistan, to rescue the prisoners, to re-establish our military supremacy, if only for a time, at Cabool, and in the whole province of Affghanistan; but that he did not contemplate the permanent occupation of the country. (Hear, hear.) Such being the intended course of policy, and such the object contemplated by the Governor-General, as indicated in the despatch of the 15th of March, I venture to say that that policy has been practically carried through, and that object fully accomplished." (Hear, hear.)

After adverting to various facts in support of this argument, Sir R. Peel denied the charge that Lord Ellenborough had offered an insult to Mr. Ames, an eminent lawyer. He then enlarged on the services of Generals Pollock, Nott, and Sale, and praised the heroism of Lady Sale and Lieutenant Sturt, who had behaved most gallantly while dying of his wounds. In another part of his speech the right hon. baronet took occasion to remark that, according to Quintus Curtius, Alexander had, 2,000 years ago, endeavoured to cheer the spirit of his troops under difficulties rather by providing for their comforts than by enforcing the strict rules of war. General Pollock had done the same.

"The Sepoys (said Sir Robert Peel) had been for some time depressed by the unexpected difficulties of the Khyber Pass. They declared their readiness to meet any enemy; they said, 'We will advance to the rescue of Sir R. Sale, but we tell you fairly that Cabool dwells on our spirit;' and I hope the house will not deal too harshly with those men who have since so nobly retrieved their character. (Cheers.) Sir, I was struck by the reflection—for if we want anything else to add to the interest of these scenes, it is their association with the ancient history of the world (cheers)—these were the very regions in which one of the greatest of conquerors, some 2,300 years since, was displaying his operations—encountering the very dangers which deterred our Sepoys; and I was struck by the account which the Roman historian gives of the Macedonian phalanx in these very passes, on these very rivers."

Lord J. Russell agreed to the vote, but defended the policy of his own government.

Mr. F. Bankes and Mr. Hutt spoke next.

Sir H. Hardinge expressed his entire disbelief of the inhumanity and excesses alleged to have been committed by our troops in their retreat from Affghanistan. The gallant general also stated that the India papers had circulated many calumnies in regard to the march upon Istaliff by General M'Caskill.

The further progress of the discussion was marked by little else worth notice. Sir R. Inglis repeated his objections to the Somnauth proclamation; and Mr. Hume moved an amendment to delay the vote of thanks till some further papers were produced. He, however, withdrew the amendment.

The resolutions were agreed to *nem. con.*—some hon. member crying out "No" at the name of Lord Ellenborough; and a resolution was agreed to, ordering the Speaker to communicate the resolution of the House to the Governor-General of India, and the generals and officers mentioned.

Friday.—Lord John Russell presented the petition of the Bombay merchants, for indemnification for the opium confiscated in China; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question, intimated that the settlement of these demands waited *the exchange of the ratification of the Chinese treaty.*—*Atlas.*

Her Majesty's Accouchement.—It is rumoured that the wet-nurse engaged to be in readiness to foster the forthcoming scion of royalty, will probably be selected from the rural neighbourhood of Banbury. The lady named as likely to succeed to the appointment is Mrs. Willifer, a farmer's daughter, one of a numerous family. Mrs. Willifer is a fine healthy young woman, the mother of two children, and having always lived in a retired country village, has been strongly recommended to Sir James Clarke and her Majesty's medical advisers, by Dr. S. Wise, of Banbury, as remarkably eligible for the office. The husband of Mrs. Willifer is a small farmer, and son of the bailiff of Mr. R. Cartwright, M. P., Aynhoe Park.—*Ibid.*

The Affghanistan War.—Mr. Roebuck, in a long and somewhat vituperative speech, introduced his motion for a select committee to inquire into the circumstances which led to the late hostilities in Affghanistan. Mr. Roebuck rested his proposal upon two grounds—that the war was an unjust and impolitic one, and that the evidence in support of it had been garbled:—

"I am about to ask of the House to come to a conclusion (said Mr. Roebuck,) to make an inquiry, which may involve much that reflects upon some, if not all, of the members of the late administration; for I shall be obliged, in the course of discharging the duty I have undertaken, to accuse those who formed that administration of rushing rashly, hastily, imprudently, into a war wholly unnecessary, impolitic, and unjust. (Hear, hear.) I shall be obliged to accuse them of doing all this without asking for the sanction of Parliament, which it was their duty to do, and in direct opposition to the well-known feeling of the East India Company. I shall be obliged, in the performance of this duty, to say that they have been guilty—I use the word advisedly—of dragging this nation into an impolitic and unjust war against the people of Affghanistan, without having the slightest recourse to those from whom it was their duty to seek advice and counsel, and that upon their own responsibility they have undertaken this extraordinary course. If, upon the evidence, I show that the war which has been undertaken has been both impolitic and unjust—that it has been undertaken without the due sanction which is required by Parliament, by the country, and the East India Company; and if, also, I make out—when these parties are called upon for their defence, for their justification before the country and this House, for their conduct, which has been thus extraordinary—that they have garbled and falsified the evidence which was requisite for this purpose—which was requisite to sanction their conduct—then I shall have brought home to them a responsibility from which they cannot escape,—from which the duty of this House will not allow them to escape. (Hear, hear.) For my charge against them is, that they have undertaken an unjust and impolitic war on their own responsibility, and that when called upon by Parliament to justify that responsibility, they have, in the most unworthy manner, garbled the evidence upon which their justification is to rest. This is the ground I am about to lay."

Mr. Roebuck accused Lord Palmerston not only of exciting war in the East, but said he was remarkable for mischievous activity in fomenting war generally. These are the terms in which he spoke of Lord Palmerston:—

"I may be unhappy, most unhappy, I may be singular in having the impression upon my mind; but I cannot help fancying that the noble lord (Viscount Palmerston) who so lately ruled the destinies of this country abroad has had a most pernicious influence upon our foreign policy. I cannot help fancying that if the name of England has been brought into bad odour with the world, the most active instrument in the production of that mischief has been the noble lord, the member for Tiverton (Viscount Palmerston.) (Hear, hear.) In fact, if I might, upon so serious a matter, bring forward an almost ludicrous illustration, I should say that the noble lord was best typified by a late production of modern science, which is called the lucifer match (Hear, and a laugh.) No sooner does he meet with an obstruction than a flame immediately bursts forth."

The hon. and learned member then reviewed the circumstances which preceded and followed the war in Affghanistan, and said that as it was foolishly conceived, so was it foolishly executed. We attempted to punish the poor and weak people at our feet—we thought it worthy of us to oppress them for the fault, if fault it were, of others. Mr. Roebuck, after asserting that the despatches of Sir Alexander Burnes had been garbled by the late government, contended that fear of Russia had caused us to attack Dost Mahomed. Mr. Roebuck thus expressed himself:—

"A noble lord, in another place, has said that he thought the interests of India were at stake—that he thought the siege of Herat was the first step to the introduction of Russian dominion. Dost Mahomed feared the capture of Herat, and feared the advance of Runjeet Singh, and at that moment he addressed Sir A. Burnes, told him his situation, explained to him that there was a Russian agent in his territory, and actually showed him that formidable being. Dost Mahomed offered, if Great Britain would protect him from Persia on the one hand, and from Runjeet Singh on the other, to drive away the Russian agent, and to be friends for ever with the Governor-General. Fearing, then, the domination of Russia, and the fall of Herat, what did we do? Did we attack Russia? No. Did we attack Persia? No. Kamram possessed himself of Herat, and did we make Dost Mahomed our friend? (Cheers.) I think I may lay it down as a proposition that a man had no right to knock down Richard because he is afraid of Thomas. (Hear, hear.) Here you are afraid of Russia—you fear Russia at Herat, and upon the Caspian—and you attack Dost Mahomed at Cabool. (Cheers and laughter.) You are afraid of the powerful, and therefore you generously and gallantly attack the weak. In the whole series of unjust wars, I defy you to show me anything so degrading as this to British honesty and honour. (Hear, hear.) Because we have a strong enemy, are we to do injustice to a weak friend? We fear Russia on the Caspian, and we crush Dost Mahomed in Cabool! Is this your honour, your candour, or even your fair dealing? Are you not rather a set of mercenary and cowardly marauders, turning upon your friends, because you dare not assail your enemies? I accuse you, in the face of the united world, as the basest of dastards, seeking your own commodity, and abandoning every principle of honour and honesty. Such was the government of the day: but I appeal with confidence to the character of my country, and to the justice of the House of Commons." (Cheers.) Mr. Roebuck, after some further strictures in this style, moved for "a select committee to inquire into the circumstances which led to the late hostilities in Affghanistan, to report the evidence and their observations thereon."

Mr. Hume seconded the motion.

Lord John Russell defended the policy of the late government. He said Mr. Roebuck had used extraordinary epithets—false, villainous, and so forth; reminding him of a remark made by the great Condé, who, in speaking of common accusations against public men, had said, these libellers impute to us the motives by which they themselves would, in our places, have been actuated. Never till now had he himself so distinctly felt the force of the Condé's remark. The mover had accused the late Ministers of garbling the evidence, and had read some passages by way of amplification; but nothing could be more unimportant than the passages so omitted; and the late ministers would have no objection to the printing of the whole, that the House might judge whether there had really

bear any fraudulent supposition. He could not help thinking that Lord Palmerston and Sir John Hobhouse, with the information officially furnished to them, must have been somewhat better judges of the danger to be apprehended from Russia than the member for Bath.

After some remarks from Mr. D'Israeli and Mr. Escott,

Sir Robert Peel said, that although he did not approve of the policy which led to the war, he could not vote for the committee. Even if he coincided in the opinion that there was reason to apprehend danger from Russia, he considered subsequent events to have confirmed the suspicion he had originally expressed, that the expedition into Affghanistan would not be found justifiable. But he could not agree to lend the influence of government to the appointment of the proposed committee. It had not been the usage of this country that a party acceding to office should employ its powers to enforce vindictive measures against its predecessors. If he were disposed to yield to party feeling, he might agree to this motion as a retaliation upon the now threatened attack on Lord Ellenborough; but he would act on no such sentiment. He would rather act upon the consideration of that which was befitting the government and beneficial to the people.

Lord Palmerston asserted that the papers presented to Parliament fully justified the course taken by the late government. The noble lord said—

"I admit with those who take the other side of the question, that unless the war was a defensive war, it was an offensive one—a war of aggression—and, consequently, unjustifiable. (Hear.) Now, sir, I say that it was a defensive war. (Cheers.) We have been told that Russia was our foe; and we have been asked, if such was the case, why did we attack Affghanistan? Why did we not go to the Baltic, to the Black Sea, with an army and a fleet? But, sir, we did go to St. Petersburg, not with an army, not with a fleet, but with a demand for an explanation; and that was the course in reality consistent with the courtesy due to a foreign government; with those principles of relation which should subsist between friendly powers. (Hear, hear.) Sir, we stated to the Russian government the information we had received; we told them, 'Here are agents of yours furthering proceedings in Central Asia which alarm us, from the probability that they may have the effect of rousing neighbouring nations against us.' We said, 'Do you avow this conduct? Was it by your authority that it was pursued, or was it persisted in against your knowledge, and in opposition to your wishes?' Sir, we asked them this, and if Russia had openly avowed these hostile proceedings; if she said, 'What you have told us is true, and it is done by our direction, and we have an intention of disturbing your Indian possessions,'—why, then it would have been time for the government to have come down to Parliament to have told them of what had occurred, to have informed the country of the hostile proceedings which had taken place, and to have demanded those supplies which would have been required upon such an occasion. (Loud cheers.) But, sir, Russia made no such reply. Russia disavowed her agents"

Lord Palmerston then answered the personal taunt of Mr. Roebuck—

"The hon. and learned gentleman accused me of a 'mischievous restless activity' in the discharge of my official duties. Now, with regard to the term 'mischievous,' I must take the liberty of saying that the hon. and learned gentleman appears to me to have peculiar notions of what is, and what is not mischievous (loud cheers and laughter), and, therefore, he will pardon me for saying, that his opinion of my conduct having been mischievous will not disturb the conviction on my mind that it was of a contrary tendency. (Hear, hear.) That there was 'activity' the hon. and learned gentleman declares—we have his unequivocal testimony to the fact. I thank him for that compliment. He says that my 'restless activity encircled the globe.' Why, sir, the interests of England encircle the globe. (Cheers.) The sun never sets upon the interests of this country; and the individual whose duty it is to watch over the foreign relations of this country would not be worthy of his position if his activity were not commensurate with the great interests requiring his attention. That was my position; the honourable and learned gentleman admits my activity, and I thank him. With regard, then, to the Governor General, and with regard to the government itself, the honourable and learned gentleman, in his observations respecting our political conduct, and with reference to those transactions, has used very hard and very harsh expressions. But I can assure the hon. and learned gentleman that his vituperation does not affect myself or any of my colleagues. We well know that the use of such language as he has indulged in is derogatory only to the man who uses it (loud cheers); and I can assure him I do not condescend to reply to it in the same terms." (Hear, hear.)

The noble lord concluded his defence of the war in India by contending that the foreign policy of the late government generally was eminently successful, and that it had brought many important transactions to a happy conclusion. He was much cheered when he sat down.

Upon a division, the numbers were—for Mr. Roebuck's motion 75; against it, 189; majority, 114.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes after twelve.—*Atlas.*

EXPEDITION TO THE SOUTH POLE.—Lieutenant M'Murdo, of the "Terror," has arrived in town from this expedition, which he left at the Falkland Islands all well, and in the highest spirits possible, and states that Captain Ross had triumphantly accomplished every object for which the expedition was undertaken; and that the government at home, sensible of this, had left it entirely to Captain Ross's discretion as to whether he should return home at once, or remain out for a longer period, for the purpose of exploring other objects of interest in this hitherto perfectly known part of our globe; that Captain Ross had chosen the former, so that we may therefore expect him home early in May. Lieut. M'Murdo also states, that in consequence of the excellent discipline observed on board the "Erebus" and "Terror," and the great care and attention paid to the health of their respective crews, the "Terror" had not lost a single man since leaving England, and the "Erebus" only four—viz. one blown overboard in a gale at the Cape, another from some constitutional disease, and the other two from natural causes. Lieutenant M'Murdo is also the bearer of several valuable specimens of grasses and seeds, collected during the progress of the expedition in the southern hemisphere.

SPAIN.—The Duke de Victoria has issued a manifesto to the Spanish nation, in which he calls upon the people to assist him in maintaining order. After expressing his anxiety to maintain the rights and privileges of the Spanish people, the Regent says—

Often have I said and sworn it—as often do I now repeat and confirm it—to preserve and consolidate the freedom of our common country, to support unhurt the constitutional throne of Isabel II., and to resign at her feet the authority with which I am invested at the hour prescribed by the fundamental law of the state for this purpose Such are my duties, and so will they be fulfilled. These duties are clear, precise, defined, neither requiring explanation nor interpretation; less still for me than for any one else, and you may confide in me that they will be accomplished.

The manifesto is altogether in a conciliatory tone, but, nevertheless, it has been attacked by some of the Spanish journals.

TURKEY.—Letters from Constantinople of the 1st instant state that Nezib Pacha, of Bagdad, has conducted himself in a manner calculated to neutralise all attempts to bring the Persian Turkish question to an amicable arrangement. He has broken down the bridges on the Tigris, so as to cut off the communications of the Persian pilgrims with Kerbalah, and has invested that place. It appears that the Austrian steam question has not taken the favourable turn anticipated from the mediation of, and promises made to, our ambassador. The Syrian question is again brought forward, and is calculated to give rise to renewed interference.

GREECE.—According to the accounts from Athens of the 5th ult., the Greek government had demanded new succours from its allies. The returns of the receipts and expenditure for 1843, presented to the foreign ministers, were believed to be both exaggerated, the former in particular, which were set down at 17,000,000 drachmas, and were not expected to produce more than 14,000,000. The provincial council of Messenia, for daring to recommend a change of system and economy in the finances, had been suspended, and the majority threatened with prosecution as factious, whilst the four members of the minority were honoured with crosses of the Saviour.

DEATH OF THE MONTE VIDEAN ARMY.—The Danish schooner Randers, Captain Clausen, which has arrived at Falmouth from Monte Video, from whence she sailed on the 20th of December, brings intelligence of an action having been fought on the 11th, between the allied forces of the republic of Monte Video (under the command of General Rivera) and the army of Buenos Ayres, in which the former were defeated with considerable loss. Several decrees and proclamations have been issued by the Monte Videan government, and also a memorial from the Senate and Chamber of Representatives of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay to the executive government for the immediate abolition of slavery.

GREECE.—A letter from Athens, dated Jan. 21, communicates the news of the bankruptcy of the Greek government. Soon after the departure of the last French steamer, it was remarked that there was great activity among the diplomatic body, and that there were frequent visits and conferences. It soon became known that the Greek government had, at last, officially notified to the representatives of the allies that the hour was come when it could no longer attempt to pay the interest of the guaranteed loan; and this announcement, it appears, was accompanied by a demand for further advances. It has also transpired that the Greek government, in thus notifying its inability to pay the allies, does not attempt to conceal the fact that it sees no prospect of being able to do so for years to come.—*The Atlas.*

POPULATION OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—If the rapid increase of population be a proof of the prosperity of a country, then has England reason to be satisfied with its progress. In 40 years, from 1801 to 1841, our numbers have grown, in England and Wales alone, from 8,872,980 to 15,911,725, being an increase of 7,038,754, or within a very small fraction of 2 per cent., annually calculated upon the population of 1801. During this time we have been sending forth emigrants by tens of thousands to our various colonies, where their presence conduces in fully as great a degree to increase the power of England as if they had stayed at home. This rate of increase is far greater than has been made in France during the same time, as will be perceived by the following table:

| | England and Wales. | France. | Inc. per cent. England. | Inc. per cent. France. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1801 .. | 8,872,980 .. | 27,349,003 | | |
| 1821 .. | 11,978,875 .. | 30,461,875 .. | 35.00 .. | 11.38 |
| 1831 .. | 13,897,187 .. | 32,569,223 .. | 16.01 .. | 6.91 |
| 1841 .. | 15,911,725 .. | 34,194,875 .. | 14.49 .. | 4.99 |

The progress in England, so great when compared with another European kingdom, assumes a different character when contrasted with the progress of the United States of America. There, the population in 1800, was 5,305,925, and in 1840, had reached 17,062,566, being an increase of 221½ per cent., more than 5½ per cent. per annum.—*Athenæum.*

BRIGHTON.—A curious experiment is now being made at the head of the chain pier—that of raising fresh water from below the ocean by means of an Artesian well. It is intended to bore to the extent of 70 feet, at which depth the chalk formation will, it is expected, be penetrated, and fresh water obtained, which will be applied as a *jet d'eau.*—*Sun.*

CHINA.—Wars and rumours of wars pass us by unheeded, but Peace often opens to literature and science sources of information from which nations benefit, though the channels are unseen, and the advantages unrecognized in treaties, and unthought of by negotiators and statesmen. In this way, good, we hope, will result from the peace now established with China; and which, under the special provisions of the treaty, opens to European energy and intelligence an unexplored country. Already the Horticultural Society, always active and enterprising, has resolved to send out to that country Mr. Fortune, the Superintendent of the Hothouse Department in the Society's Garden, and we have no doubt that so intelligent a botanist will soon reap a rich harvest—of fame for himself, and profit for his country.—*Athenæum.*

THE PRESS IN PRUSSIA.—In my last letter I mentioned that the King of Prussia had expressed his desire that George Herwegh, the poet, should be introduced to him during his late visit to Berlin, but neither myself nor any one else could foresee the consequences of that audience. The poet visited Konigsberg, the most liberal city in the kingdom of Prussia, where he was received with much enthusiasm, and from whence he addressed a letter to the King on the state of the press in his dominions, in which he observed, "'Let us be honest enemies,' were the words which your Majesty addressed to me, when I had the honour of conversing with you, and as such I consider it my duty to inform you of the little attention paid to your wishes of granting greater liberty to the press. Your ministers have prohibited the sale of my poems—have suspended a much respected teacher in consequence of his editing a newspaper in this city, which told the truth—and have seized even prints which had no letter-press, and which were published under the guarantee of your express order. Yet of my poems I am going to publish a fifth edition; Dr. Witte has obtained by voluntary subscription an annual sum exceeding the government salary; and the prohibited caricatures are in the hands of every one! thus are their objects defeated, and you are made answerable for their misdeeds." This letter appeared in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, and thirty thousand copies were sold in a few days. Shortly after its appearance, the sale, purchase, and *transit through Prussia* of this newspaper was prohibited, and the poet, who happened to be on a visit to a friend at Stettin, was ordered to leave the country within four and twenty hours. I state these facts, which in relation to the history of the press are well worthy of being noticed in the *Athenæum*, and which will contribute towards a knowledge of the liberal feelings which prevail in a country which has taken the lead, it is said, in the march of intellect in Germany. [A Berlin letter, Dec. 30, in the *Journal de Frankfort*, says: "The Poet Herwegh arrived here yesterday by the railroad from Stettin. He was immediately arrested by the police, and compelled to depart by the first railway train for Dessau."]—*Ibid.*

FREDERICK THE GREAT'S ESTIMATE OF THE DESTRUCTION OF HUMAN LIFE IN THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR.—"The king calculates that the war cost him 180,000 soldiers and upwards of 1,500 officers; thirty-one generals and 161 staff-officers had either fallen in battle or died of their wounds. In the whole, the Prussian army lost during the war about 4,000 officers: for accidents and disease carried off about the

same number as the sword. The Russians, who had fought four great battles, reckoned their total loss at 120,000 men. That power had not gained any extension of territory, but it had acquired a military reputation in the West, and, what was still more, it had established its authority in Poland. * * The Austrians, who had been engaged in ten battles, had sustained a total loss of 140,000 men, including the garrisons of Breslau and Schweidnitz. The French, by their own calculation, had lost 200,000; the allied English and Germans, 160,000; the Swedes, 25,000; the princes of the empire, 28,000. Thus, Frederick computed the loss of the belligerent powers at 853,000 dead."—*Athenæum.*

THE ECONOMIC LOSS.—"The specie of the country was quite exhausted; the silver plate in the palace of Potsdam, together with the diamond buttons and other decorations of Frederick I., were gone; and the whole kingdom, especially the margravate of Brandenburg, was dreadfully devastated. All the king's enemies had drained his dominions, and levied moreover contributions to the amount of 125 millions of dollars. The fields lay uncultivated for want of cattle and seed-corn, and partly also for want of hands to till them. * * Archenholtz, the historian of the war, and an eye-witness of the miseries which it inflicted, draws a picture so deplorable of the state in which it left Germany in general as almost to exceed belief. 'The sufferings of great part of Germany,' he says, 'had been immense. Whole provinces had been laid waste; and even in those that were not, internal commerce and industry were annihilated; and this too in spite of the large sums which France, England, Russia, and Sweden, had scattered over them, either through their armies or by means of subsidies. The amount of these sums is calculated at 500 million dollars. Great part of Pomerania and Brandenburg was converted into a desert. There were provinces in which scarcely any men were to be found, and where the women were therefore obliged to guide the plough. In others, women were as scarce as men. At every step appeared extensive tracts of uncultivated land, and the most fertile plains in Germany, on the banks of the Oder and the Wesel, looked like the wilds of the Ohio and Oronoko. An officer affirmed that he passed through seven villages in the Hessian dominions, and met with only a single individual—the Pastor of one of them.'"—*Court and Times of Frederick the Great.*

THE LOTTERY VICE.—*The 'National,' the 'Sweeps,' and the 'Little-goes.'*—As we foresaw, the toleration of these nuisances has led to their extension in every direction. From the Polytechnic, and its hundred thousand tickets at a shilling, it crept up to any number of tickets at 20s.—The 'National' forthwith speculated on the chance of 25,000 gulls, at 21s.—The 'Sweeps' tried tickling for 20*l.*—Then the pastrycooks baited with twelfth-cakes. Heretofore it has been all for 'love of art;' now 'love of literature' puts forth its claims, and

*The proprietors of the ——— Newspaper announce that it is their intention to present gratuitously*

*A Silver Service of Plate*

To their Subscribers who have pre-paid their subscriptions for Six Months of the year 1843, and which Subscriptions will entitle them to a chance in the distribution of the Service of Plate, which will consist of

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A Silver Tea Pot | weighing | 25 ozs. |
| A Silver Sugar Basin | ... | 12½ ozs. |
| A Silver Milk Ewer | ... | 7 ozs. |
| A One Pair of Silver Salts | ... | ozs. |
| One Pair of Silver Table Spoons, | ... | 30 ozs. per dozen. |
| One Pair of Silver Table Spoons | ... | ... |
| One Pair of Silver Table Spoons | ... | ... |
| One Pair of Silver Table Spoons | ... | ... |
| One Pair of Silver Table Spoons | ... | ... |
| One Pair of Silver Table Spoons | ... | ... |
| Half-dozen Silver Tea Spoons | ... | 10 ozs. per dozen. |
| Half-dozen Silver Tea Spoons | ... | ... |
| Half-dozen Silver Tea Spoons | ... | ... |
| Half-dozen Silver Tea Spoons | ... | ... |
| Half-dozen Silver Tea Spoons | ... | ... |
| Half-dozen Silver Tea Spoons | ... | ... |
| Half-dozen Silver Tea Spoons | ... | ... |
| Half-dozen Silver Tea Spoons | ... | ... |

Which will be publicly drawn for on ——— at 12 o'clock at Noon.—*Athenæum.*

DAGUERREOTYPES.—A patent has been granted to Mr. Beard for improvements in the means of taking likenesses. It consists in *colouring* the pictures, and the process is thus described in the *Mechanics' Magazine.* After a picture has been obtained, a tracing of it is made upon glass, and from this copy on glass as many other copies are taken in tracing-paper as there are different colours intended to be used. From the tracing appropriated to each colour those parts are cut out which are to be represented of that colour, so that, when superposed on the face of the picture, it covers all but those places where the colour is to be applied, (exactly in the same way as in stencilling.) The colours are applied in the state of an impalpable powder, mixed with just as much gum arabic or isinglass as suffices, when the colours are breathed upon, or otherwise gently heated, to fix the colours.—*Ibid.*

PARIS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—JAN. 2.—M. Elie de Beaumont laid before the Academy a specimen of quartz rock containing diamonds. This was wanting in geological collections; for hitherto the diamond had not been found in its natural bed, but detached from it, and in alluvial soils.—*Athenæum.*

CRAB-TAKING.—We soon perceived two men in a small craft, who seemed quite unconscious that

The flaming chariot of the world's great eye

was now almost upon them. Their little boat hung motionless on the then waveless mirror of the Bay, in about ten feet depth of water; and after for a minute or thereby holding their faces close upon the surface, they seemed suddenly to pull a long pole out of the water, with something adhering to its extremity We soon found that they were taking advantage of the glassy stillness of the water, to overlook the early walk of crabs. They no sooner saw these crusty crustaceans on the subaqueous sand, than they poked them behind with their long staves—the crabs turned round to revenge the indignity, and, like Russian gens-d'armes, seized upon the unsuspecting poles. These latter were slightly shaken by the fishermen, as if in pain or terror; the angry creatures clung all the closer, and were then rapidly hoisted into the boat. The moral we drew at the time, and have since maintained, was, that neither crab nor Christian should ever lose his temper."—*Wilson.*—*Ibid.*

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.—There have lately been discovered near the town of Hyères, in the Var, the remains of an ancient Roman city. Excavations having been made to the extent of between 80 and 100 yards in a line from the sea-shore, there have been opened out a hypocaust of large dimensions, reservoirs, &c. and several walls faced with curious, paintings, one of which is semi-circular. These paintings were at first very fresh, but faded on exposure to the light and air. They are composed of arabesques figures of men and animals, flowers, and other ornaments, fantastically arranged, similar to the most beautiful of those found at Herculaneum and Pompeii. Pottery, vases, medals, coins, &c. have also been dug up.—*Ibid.*

ORGANIC REMAINS.—A quantity of bones of the bear, hyena, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, ox-deer, and elephant, have been discovered in a quarry on Durdham Down, Bristol; and the peculiarity of the circumstance is, that they were found in a fissure only, which, as far as can be ascertained, extends a very considerable depth lower than the workmen have yet gone.

TWO-HUMPED CAMEL, a species much employed by the Chinese, and designated by them as the "camel with feet of the wind," has just been added to the collection in the Zoological Gardens.—*Ibid.*

THE NILE.—According to *Galignani* an account has been laid before the Paris Academy of the second journey of M M. D'Arnaud and Sabatier to the sources of the Nile, in 1841 and 1843, by the western branch, or White Nile. "The voyage on the Nile from Cartoum was to a distance of 500 leagues. The travellers attained the 4th deg. 42 min. of latitude, almost under the meridian of Cairo, showing the error of accounts as to the direction of the White Nile. They saw no mountains, although what are called the Mountains of the Moon are traced on all the maps of the 5th to the 7th degree of latitude. The bifurcations found by these gentlemen are formed by islands only, and there are immense marshes. The inhabitants are reported to be very numerous, of a pacific character, varying in race, language, and physiognomy. Some are of a bronze colour, with soft hair. In one of the tribes the men are armed with lances of more than 12 feet in length, the iron heads forming nearly a fourth of this measure. In another tribe the moon is their deity; if engaged in combat, they leave off the moment that the moon rises. Messrs. D'Arnaud and Sabatier, when in the dominions of the King of the Behrs, found there various articles of the merchandise of India. This chief, they say, has his palace on the water, and it can only be approached by swimming. His guards are two battalions of women, armed with spears and bucklers. His ministers never enter the interior of the palace of their king, except at the moment when they have reason to suppose that he is attacked with mortal illness, and it is then their duty to strangle him, to prevent a natural death."—We presume that the expression "Voyage on the Nile," is ascribable to the haste of the translator, and that we are merely to understand by it the journey up the Nile. The Western Nile or White River ceases to be navigable a little above Al Ais in the same parallel with Sennar. The general character of this river,—divided into many channels through level marshes or over gravelly plains, was made known to us by the Turkish expedition of 1825, which explored the country to the extent of 15 days' journey above Al Ais: with respect to the water which is said to surround the dwelling of the King of the Behrs, it may be observed that the Galla in Abyssinia have some knowledge of a great sea or lake in the interior, which they say is so wide, that it takes a vulture three hours to fly over it. Of the Mountains of the Moon which seem to have absconded, we have much to say, but we shall reserve our observations on that and the other topics elucidated by MM. D'Arnaud and Sabatier, till a more ample account of the discoveries of those gentlemen shall be before us.—*Athenæum.*

ASIATIC SOCIETY.—*Dec.* 3.—Professor Wilson in the chair.—Major R. Wilbraham, and J. M. Macleod, Esq. were elected Resident Members.

A letter from Lieut. Cunningham, of the Bengal Engineers, to Colonel Sykes was read, giving an account of the discovery and identification of the ancient city of Sankasya, mentioned as the kingdom of Kusadhwaja, in the ancient poem of the Ramayana. This city is noticed by Fa Hian, the Chinese traveller of the fifth century, by the name of Seng-kiashi; and he professes to have seen there the ladder by which Buddha came down from heaven. The site of this city has hitherto been unknown. Rémusat, in the French translation of Fa Hian's travels, suggests that it is in the district of Farrakhabad, in the Doab; and Wilson agrees with him. Lieut. Cunningham, in an attempt to trace the route of the Chinese travellers, was so fortunate as to find the ruins of the lost capital, at a spot twelve kos from Farrakhabad, and twenty-five from Kanouj, on the north, or left bank of the Kali Nadi; (a kos is about two miles). A village of about sixty houses, standing on a mound which has once been a fort, in the midst of the ancient city, still retains the name of Samkassa, by which Samkasya is called in Pali writing; and this village is surrounded on all sides, within a circuit of six miles, by a succession of lofty ruined mounds of brick and earth, said to be the wrecks of the ancient city. The Múnshi, employed by Lieut. Cunningham, was struck with wonder at their extent; and exclaimed that they were larger than Kanouj. One of the ruined mounds was eighty feet in height, and was surmounted by a temple of Siva, erected two centuries ago by a Gosain, whose descendant still resides there. It is built of those old bricks of large size, which are found wherever Buddhistical remains exist. An interesting portion of the ruins is a small mound of bricks dedicated to the worship of the Nága, or snake, where the women of the village go in procession yearly, pray for rain, and make offerings of milk, which they pour on the spot. This is, without doubt, the dragon of Fa Hian, which appeared *once a year,* from whose favour the people of Seng-kia-shi obtained genial rains. It is said that Raja Jayachandra, of Kanouj, marched against Samkassa in 1183 A.D., rased it to the ground, and ploughed it up into fields at the instigation of the envious Brahmans. The tradition is countenanced by the fact that the whole is now ploughed up, the bricks piled up along the borders of the fields; that ancient coins are frequently found there; and that there are no vestiges whatever of Mohammedan occupation of any kind. Lieut. Cunningham describes, also, some ruins which he believes to be Buddistical at the old town of Maláwan, on the road from Mathura to Samkassa. They consist of squared kunker stones, piled upon solid foundations of large bricks. Several stone Buddhistical figures lie about the mounds; one is a seated figure with the hands laid flat in the lap; and is attended by a small erect figure on each side,—a Buddha and his Buddhisatwas. A red stone, of five feet long, has the two recumbent *lions,* which are the commonest ornaments of the pedestals of Buddistical figures. Several other remains of Buddhism, at Kanouj, and other places, were observed by Lieut. Cunningham, who remarks on the facility with which vast discoveries might be made in India by a person going leisurely about the country, instead of marching through it on duty, as was his case, without the possibility of a single halt; and concludes with an expression of his conviction of the importance and utility of making such discoveries.—*Ibid.*

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—'Some Remarks on the Total Eclipse of the Sun, on July 8th, 1842.' By Francis Baily, Esq., Vice-President of this Society.

It is well known to many members of this Society that I proposed to proceed to the Continent, during the last summer, for the Express purpose of observing the total eclipse of the Sun which was to take place on the morning of July 8th, civil reckoning. This object has been accomplished; and I flatter myself that an account of that rare phenomenon, by an eye-witness, may be acceptable to this meeting. A statement of the principal observations that I made, was communicated by me, to one of the Vice-Presidents of this Society, in a letter written at Milan within 48 hours after the eclipse, whilst the circumstances were still fresh in my memory; and they do not differ from those that I am now about to relate more in detail, and which I am desirous here to place on record.

A total eclipse of the sun, in any particular portion of the globe, is an event of very rare occurrence, since only four or five of these remarkable phenomena are recorded as having been seen in Europe during the last century: to which we may add another that was fortunately seen *at sea,* by Don Ulloa. But, the accounts of these several eclipses are by no means satisfactory, since they are discordant in many particu-

lons; which probably has arisen not only from the sudden and unexpected appearances that occurred, but also from the loose description that has been given of them, either by the observers themselves, or by those who drew up the accounts, and perhaps did not fully comprehend the intention and meaning of the authors. The difficulty also is very much increased from the want of drawings to represent the exact appearances seen; which are always more readily understood by this method, than by any verbal description. During the present century another eclipse of this kind has taken place in the United States of America, which was observed by Mr. Ferrer; and a minute account of the same, together with a drawing of its appearance, has been published in the sixth volume of the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society. These are the only cases of interest that are on record since the invention of the telescope, within which period we must necessarily limit our attempt to acquire any useful information relative to this remarkable phenomenon. But, I must proceed with my narrative.

My original intention was to have taken up my station, for observing the eclipse, at Digne, in the south of France; and I had proceeded on my way thither till I arrived near Lyons, when I found that I had a few days to spare: and, as I had proposed to visit Venice before my return home, I altered my route, and resolved to proceed in an easterly direction, along the line of the moon's shadow, till the day before the eclipse, when I proposed to halt at the most convenient place that might offer. I therefore turned off towards Chambery, and crossing the Alps at Mount Cenis, passed through Turin, Asti, and Alessandria, and arrived at Pavia about noon on July 7th. As this place was directly on the central line of the moon's shadow, I resolved at once to make it my head quarters. I had intended to apply to the director of the university there, for the use of a convenient place where I might observe the eclipse: but I was agreeably anticipated in this respect, by a visit from one of the Professors, who having heard of my arrival and my object, immediately and obligingly came to offer me the use of any one of the apartments in the university that might be considered most adapted for my purpose. On accompanying him to the university, with this object, I selected one of the upper rooms of the building, which was admirably adapted for making the observations that I had in view. He then very kindly expressed his readiness to furnish me with any instruments at the university, that I might require for my use. But, I had taken with me from London the same 3½-feet telescope by Dollond, that I had formerly used in the *annular* eclipse of May 15, 1836, as already described in the tenth volume of the *Memoirs* of the Society: and I therefore informed him that all I wanted was to be left *alone* during the whole time of the eclipse, being *fully* persuaded that nothing is so injurious to the making of accurate observations, as the intrusion of unnecessary company. Acting upon this hint, he immediately took the key from the outside of the door, and placed it in the inside, and told me that I might lock myself in: but there was no occasion for this precaution, for although I heard numerous foot-steps pass the door, in their way to an adjoining apartment, which was also used as an observatory on this occasion, no one attempted to enter the room in which I was located. At four o'clock in the morning of the eventful day I went to the university, in order to prepare for the observation: and at that early hour I found many of the students and official persons walking about. At sunrise a thin stratum of clouds was seen in the east near the horizon, but the sun soon got above this obstruction, and the remainder of the day was beautifully clear and serene: not a cloud was to be seen in any part of the heavens, visible from my window, during the whole time of the eclipse. It was as fine a day as that which I had fortunately witnessed in Scotland, at the annular eclipse of 1836. I had a very good observation of the commencement, and the end of the eclipse; but I did not pay any great attention to these secondary objects, and, as my chronometer was not adjusted to correct mean time, these observations can be of no use, except as indicating the duration of the eclipse, which, according to my reckoning, was 1h. 56m. 39s.6 mean time. As the moon advanced towards her central conjunction with the sun, I watched very carefully, and with much anxiety, the approach of the border of the moon towards the still illuminated portion of the sun, which was now rapidly assuming a fine crescent shape, the precursor of total obscuration. I used a red coloured glass, in order to observe the phenomenon, notwithstanding the remarks and advice to the contrary by an American observer: and the power of the eye glass was about 40. When the total obscuration took place, the coloured glass was removed. I at first looked out very narrowly for the *black lines* which were seen in the annular eclipse of 1836; as they would probably precede the *string of beads*. These lines however did not make their appearance; or, at least, they were not seen by me. But, the *beads* were distinctly visible; and on their *first* appearance I had noted down, on paper, the time of my chronometer, and was in the act of counting the seconds in order to ascertain the time of their duration, when I was astounded by a tremendous burst of applause from the streets below, and at the *same moment* was electrified at the sight of one of the most brilliant and splendid phenomena that can well be imagined. For, at that instant, the dark body of the moon was *suddenly* surrounded with a *corona*, or kind of bright *glory*, similar in shape and relative magnitude to that which painters draw round the heads of saints, and which by the French is designated an *auréole*.

Pavia contains many thousand inhabitants, the major part of whom were at this early hour, walking about the streets and squares, or looking out of windows, in order to witness this long talked of phenomenon: and when the total obscuration took place, which was *instantaneous*, there was an universal shout from every observer, which "made the welkin ring;" and, for the moment, withdrew my attention from the object with which I was immediately occupied. I had indeed anticipated the appearance of a luminous circle round the moon during the time of total obscurity: but I did not expect, from any of the accounts of preceding eclipses that I had read, to witness so magnificent an exhibition as that which took place. I had imagined (erroneously as it seems) that the *corona*, as to its brilliant or luminous appearance, would not be greater than that faint crepuscular light which sometimes takes place on a summer's evening, and that it would encircle the moon like a *ring*. I was therefore somewhat surprised and astonished at the splendid scene which now so suddenly burst upon my view. It rivetted my attention so effectually that I quite lost sight of the string of *beads*, which however were not completely closed when this phenomenon first appeared. I apprehend that only a few seconds of time (perhaps 3 or 4) were wanting to complete the perfect obscuration of the sun: but I cannot speak on this point with much certainty. I had previously noted down some of the principal objects to which I was desirous of directing my attention during the time of total obscuration, and which seem to have given rise to much discussion on former occasions. These, as far as the *corona* is concerned, had reference principally to its colour, its lustre or paleness, its magnitude and extent, its state of motion or repose, and its encircling the sun or the moon as its centre: then, as to the moon, whether any holes were discernible, or any coruscations of light on the dark side: next, as to the amount of darkness in the atmosphere, the change of colour in surrounding objects, and some other points not requisite here to enumerate further. The time however for making accurate observations of this kind is always so short in total eclipses (in the present case being less than 2½ minutes) that one individual can scarcely attend to all the objects that are requisite to be noticed; more especially if his attention is called away (as in this instance) by any new phenomenon which had not been previously observed, or even anticipated. It is therefore desirable, in any future occurrences of this nature, that a *division of labour* should be made between 2 or 3 observers at the same place: each attending solely to the part which he has selected for his particular object.

The breadth of the *corona*, measured from the circumference of the moon, appeared to me to be nearly equal to half the moon's diameter. It had the appearance of brilliant rays. The light was most dense (indeed, I may say quite dense) close to the border of the moon, and became gradually and uniformly more attenuate as its distance therefrom increased, assuming the form of diverging rays, in a rectilinear line, and at the extremity were more divided and of unequal length: so that in no part of the *corona* could I discover the regular and well defined shape of a *ring* at its *outer* margin. It appeared to me to have the sun for its centre, but I had no means of taking any accurate measures for determining this point. Its colour was quite white, not pearl colour, nor yellow, nor red; and the rays had a vivid and *flickering* appearance, somewhat like that which a gas-light illumination might be supposed to assume, if formed into a similar shape. I should think it not impossible to give a tolerable representation of this phenomenon by some artificial contrivance. I have seen something like it, in miniature, by the reflection of the sun's light from a piece of broken glass: and on a larger scale by viewing the sun through a grove of trees: but in both these cases it is necessary to obscure the central portion of the rays. The brilliancy of the *corona* was however quite as great as that which is produced by either of the methods here alluded to. I have annexed hereto a drawing of the *corona*, representing as nearly as I can preserve in my recollection, the appearance of its shape and extent, and the ramification of the rays, at the time of the middle of the total obscuration. I had no time or opportunity for ascertaining the deviation of the moon from the central position of the *corona*, at any other point of its progress.

Splendid and astonishing however as this remarkable phenomenon really was, and although it could not fail to call forth the admiration and applause of every beholder, yet I must confess that there was at the same time something in its singular and wonderful appearance that was appalling: and I can readily imagine that uncivilized nations may occasionally have become alarmed and terrified at such an object, more especially in times when the true cause of the occurrence may have been but faintly understood, and the phenomenon itself wholly unexpected. But the most remarkable circumstance attending this phenomenon (at least, that which most engaged my observation during the short interval of total obscuration, and drew my attention from other objects of interest) was the appearance of *three large protuberances* apparently emanating from the circumference of the moon, but evidently forming a portion of the *corona*. They had the appearance of mountains, of a prodigious elevation: their colour was red, tinged with lilac or purple; perhaps the colour of the peach blossom would more nearly represent it. They somewhat resembled the snowy tops of the Alpine mountains, when coloured by the rising or setting sun. They resembled the Alpine mountains also in another respect, inasmuch as their light was perfectly steady, and had none of that flickering or sparkling motion so visible in other parts of the *corona*. All the three projections were of the same roseate cast of colour, and *very distinct* from the brilliant vivid white light that formed the corona: but they differed from each other in magnitude. [Mr. Baily exhibited a drawing on which was represented the appearance of the shape, size, and position of these several protuberances.] The whole of these three protuberances were visible even to the last moment of total obscuration, at least, I never lost sight of them, when looking in that direction; and, when the first ray of light was admitted from the sun, they vanished with the *corona* altogether, and day-light was *instantaneously* restored. My attention was so constantly taken up by these remarkable and unexpected appearances, that I omitted to watch for the re-appearance of the *beads*, and therefore cannot add my testimony to the re-occurrence of that phenomenon.

The darkness, during the time of total obscuration, was not so great as I had anticipated. I had caused a lighted candle to be prepared, in order to be ready in case of need; but I eventually extinguished it: as I found I could read very small print, and note the time by my chronometer, without its assistance. Prior to the commencement of the eclipse I had observed a great number of swallows flying about; but towards the middle of the eclipse they had all vanished, and did not make their appearance again till a few minutes after the first ray of light emanated from the sun, when they were as active, and soon became as numerous, as ever. During the time of total obscuration, I examined carefully with the telescope the body of the moon, but could not discern any bright spot that might be mistaken for a hole; nor could I discover any coruscations issuing from the dark side of the moon. These, however, were only momentary observations. I was told that several stars were seen, but I could not spare the time to look about for them myself: every moment was occupied with more important matter. Having thus given a detail of all the principal circumstances that occurred, and precisely in the manner in which they presented themselves to my view, as far as my recollection (committed to paper, immediately after the event) will assist me, I had intended to have subjoined to this communication an account of the several phenomena that had been noted on former occasions of this kind, and to have compared the various descriptions with each other, in order to see how far any differences that were observed might be reconciled with present appearances. Or, in other words, to have presented a sort of historical view of the subject, somewhat similar to the plan which I adopted in my memoir relative to the annular eclipse in 1836. But, I fear that I may already have encroached too much on the time of the meeting: and I am moreover of opinion that a review of this kind can be taken with greater advantage at a more advanced period of time, when we may be in possession also of the several observations that have been made on the present eclipse, at different places on the Continent, and which might thus be introduced into the comparison. Should such a measure be thought desirable and useful to future observers, I may probably intrude again upon the time and attention of the Society.—*Athenæum.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*3d April*, 1843.

Mr. R. J. Bramey, Civil Assistant Surgeon at Sarun, for six months, under Medical Certificate, to proceed to Sea for the benefit of his health.

Mr. C. A. Lushington, Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of Sarun, to officiate as Register of Deeds under Act XXX. of 1838, during the absence of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Bramey.

*10th April*, 1843.

Mr. T. C. Hutchinson to officiate as Assistant Surgeon

at Darjeeling in the room of Mr. Assistant Surgeon S. M. Griffith.

Mr. E. H. Lushington, Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of 24-Pergunnahs, to exercise the special powers described in Section 2, Regulation III. of 1821.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. Pagan, of Midnapore, to be Register of Deeds under Act XXX. of 1838 in that District.

Mr. H. V. Bayley to officiate as Special Deputy Collector of Midnapore during the absence of Mr. A. Grote, or until further orders.

The following Gentlemen are nominated Members of Municipal Committees at Patna:

*For the Eastern Division of the town.*

Mr. J. Davies, Baboo Bolakee Lal, Baboo Toolseeram, Syed Uzhar Ullee, Sheikh Imdad Ally, and Mehdee Ullee Khan.

*For the Western Division of the town.*

Mr. J. Davies, Syed Altaf Hussein Khan, Rae Koosul Sing, Sheikh Fuzul Allee, Moulvie Ahmudoollah, and Rae Beharreeperahaud.

Brevet Captain C. G. Landon, commanding Khoordah and Balasore Paik Companies, from 16th February to the 30th instant, under Medical Certificate.

Baboo Govinchunder Kur, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector in Beerbhoom, for one month, under Medical Certificate.

Mr. George Plowden assumed charge of the office of Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue on the 1st instant.

Mr. W. J. H. Money received charge of the office of Magistrate of Moorshedabad from Mr. W. H. Elliott on the 27th ultimo.

Mr. A. G. Macdonald received charge of the Collectorate of Rungpore from Mr. A. Dick on the 1st instant.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon G. Saunders assumed charge of the Medical duties of Nowgong, in Assam, from Mr. Apothecary Simons on the 24th ultimo. The latter Officer has been directed to return to his own Station at Gowahatty.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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*8th April*, 1843.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to place the services of the Reverend J. Vaughan, Junior Chaplain of the Old or Mission Church, at the disposal of the Right Honourable the Governor General.

*12th April*, 1843.

Mr. G. A. Bushby, of the Civil Service, embarked for the Cape of Good Hope on board the Ship "Worcester," which Vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 4th instant.

Mr. E. S. Pearson has been permitted to return to the Presidency for the purpose of prosecuting his studies of the Oriental Languages at the College of Fort William.

Mr. T. Bruce to be Salt Agent at Pooree, (Southern Division, Cuttack,) to take effect from the 13th instant, the date of Mr. H. C. Hamilton's departure for Europe.

*5th April*, 1843.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Assistant Surgeon H. H. Bowling to be Post Master at Arrah, in succession to Mr. Assistant Surgeon S. H. Batson. This Appointment will have retrospective effect from the 1st February 1843, the date on which he assumed charge of the duties of the Post Office.

T. R. DAVIDSON, *Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India.*

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*Agra, 11th April*, 1843.

Ensign J. W. Hope, of the 26th Bombay Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Adjutant to the Bhopal Contingent until the arrival of Lieutenant J. Travers. This appointment is to have effect from the 25th ultimo.

J. THOMASON, *Secy. to Govt. of India,*
*with the Governor General.*

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*8th April*, 1843.

Captain George Mytton Hill, of the 17th Regiment N. I., Deputy Pay Master at Agra, to officiate as Post Master at that Station, during the absence of Captain the Hon. H. B. Dalzell, on Medical Certificate.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General N. W. P.,

R. N. C. HAMILTON, *Secy. to Govt. N. W. P.*

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## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Agra, 5th April*, 1843.

The services of Colonel Young being still necessary in Bundelkhund, the Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to exempt that Officer's Appointment as a Brigadier of the 2d Class, from the operation of the General Order by the Governor General, dated the 14th of February 1843.

*7th April*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to re-appoint Major General J. H. Littler, Colonel of the 36th Regiment Native Infantry, a Brigadier of the 2d Class on the Establishment, in succession to Major General E. H. Simpson, nominated to the General Staff of the Army.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Major General George Cooper (Colonel of the 34th Regiment Native Infantry, and temporarily employed on the Brigade Staff,) to be a Brigadier of the 2d Class on the Establishment, in succession to Major General W. Battine, C.B., who has obtained permission to proceed to Europe on Furlough.

*8th April*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to cancel that portion of the General Order, dated the 8th of October 1842, which authorized the Establishment of a Treasure Chest at Nusseerabad.

The Troops at Nusseerabad will be paid from the Civil Treasury at Ajmere, on Drafts drawn by the Deputy Paymaster at Agra.

Captain J. D. Shakespear was, at his own request, placed in Orders issued from the Political Department on the 8th instant, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from the date on which he may be relieved in his Appointment of 1st Assistant to the Envoy to the Court of His Majesty of Oude.

*10th April*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon G. J. Berwick, M. D., of the 38th Regiment N. I., to the Medical charge of the Hauppur Stud, on the removal by promotion of Assistant Surgeon W. Spencer.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to appoint Lieutenant and Brevet Captain George Arthur Brownlow, of the 3d Regiment of Light Cavalry, to be Major of Brigade, and to the charge of the Military Chest at Ferozepore, vice Scott proceeding with his Regiment to Scinde.

J. STUART, *Lt.-Col.*
*Secy. to Govt. of India, Mily. Dept., with the Govr. Genl.*

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GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 15th April*, 1843.

No. 85 of 1843.—Assistant Surgeon William Martin is placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal, with a view to his being appointed to perform the Medical duties at Sarun, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon R. J. Brassey, on Medical Certificate.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders, No. 26, dated the 3d February last, to Captain Curwen Gale, of the Invalid Establishment, to visit the Cape of Good Hope, for two years, on Medical Certificate, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

No. 86 of 1843.—The Pay, Batta, and other Allowances for April 1843, of the Troops at the Presidency and at the other Stations of the Army, will be issued on or after Wednesday, the 10th proximo.

W. M. N. STURT, *Major,*
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

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GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 26th March*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed.

The Benares station order of the 28th of January last, appointing Lieutenant A. G. Reid, interpreter and quarter master of the 47th regiment of native infantry, to act as station staff, during the absence of the assistant adjutant general, on duty with the Major General commanding the division.

The Cawnpore division order of the 8th instant, directing assistant surgeon C. Harland to receive medical charge of the 4th battalion, and also to afford medical aid to the 6th battalion of artillery.

The Benares division order of the 10th instant, directing Choonee Sing, native doctor, arrived at Secrole with the head quarters of the 5th battalion of artillery, to join and do duty in the hospital at that station.

The Dinapore division order of the 13th instant, appointing hospital apprentice J. Collins, (2d) attached to her majesty's 62d foot, to act as steward in the hospital of that corps, during the suspension of acting steward F. Buchanan.

The Benares station order of the 6th instant, appointing Lieutenant A. G. Reid, interpreter and quarter master of the 47th regiment of native infantry, to act as station staff, during the absence of the assistant adjutant general, on duty with the major general commanding the division.

The order issued on the 8th instant, by major-general C. W. Hamilton, commanding the Maywar field force, directing Mirza Baker Hussain native doctor, doing duty with the 7th regiment of native infantry, to accompany the 8th company 6th battalion of artillery to Cawnpore.

The Benares division order of the 12th instant, appointing apothecary C. Marshall, attached to the artillery at Benares, to do duty with the 5th battalion, from the 8th idem, the date of its arrival at Secrole.

The Meerut station order of the 15th instant, appointing assistant surgeon T. G. Scott, M. D. of her majesty's 13th light infantry, to the medical charge of the detachment of convalescents proceeding to Landour, under the command of Lieutenant and brevet Captain H. Mackenzie, of the 2d European regiment.

The Sirhind division order of the 17th instant, appointing Lieutenant and Adjutant E. Lugard, of Her Majesty's 31st Foot, to act as Deputy Judge Advocate at a General Court Martial ordered to assemble at Umballah.

1st Lieut. A. G. Goodwyn, of the corps of Engineers, is directed to repair without delay to Ferozepore, in progress to Sukkur.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Medical Department.—Surgeon H. F. Hough, officiating Inspector General of hospitals, from 13th March to 20th July, to remain at Saugor, on medical certificate.

Subordinate Medical Department.—Hospital Steward J. Gibson, from 15th April to 15th Dec., to visit Cawnpore, on private affairs.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 27th March*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The order issued on the 8th instant, by Major J. O. Clunie, commanding Her Majesty's 3d buffs, appointing hospital apprentice R. W. Cline to act as Assistant Apothecary with the regiment, from the 7th ultimo, in the room of Assistant Steward J. Vyall proceeding with a detachment of the corps to Allahabad by water.

The Barrackpore station order of the 9th instant, directing the hospital establishment of the volunteer regiment to be kept up, from the 1st instant, and gradually discharged as the number of sick under the medical charge of the staff Surgeon diminishes.

The Sirhind division order of the 18th instant, directing Lieutenant W. P. Waddy, of the artillery, to proceed to Ferozepore, in charge of four recruits for the 3d company 2d battalion, and 16 gunners and 8 gun lascars from the Head Quarters of that battalion, to complete the 3d company warned for service in Scinde, and to join and do duty with No. 1. light field battery.

The Kurnaul station order of the 16th instant, directing hospital apprentice E. G. Roderick attached to the 2d battalion of artillery, to accompany a detachment of artillery under orders to proceed to Meerut.

The Kurnaul station order of the 18th instant, directing hospital apprentice D. G. Kelly, attached to the 2d battalion of artillery, to accompany the artillery drafts proceeding to Ferozepore, under the command of Lieutenant Waddy.

The order directing 1st Lieutenant H. C. Vanrenen to do duty with the 4th company 6th battalion of artillery, is countermanded, and that officer will continue to serve with the 1st company 2d battalion, to which he stands posted.

The following orders are confirmed:

Dated the 27th February 1843 by Major General E. Bartley, commanding at Dum-Dum, appointing Sub Major F. Johnson, of the pension establishment, to act as bullock Sergeant, vice Thompson deceased.

Dated the 27th February 1843, by Brevet Major T. E. A. Napleton, commanding at Bhaugulpore, directing the Commissariat Agent to furnish a 2-bullock hackery for the conveyance to Purnea of spare ammunition proceeding with a treasure escort party of the Bhaugulpore hill rangers.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

3d Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery.—1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. Larkins, from 1st April to 30th September, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs.

8th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. Cautley, from 27th February to 18th November, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

2d Grenadiers.—Lieut.-Col. C. R. W. Lane, C. B., from 12th March to 12th Sept., to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

18th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. and Brevet Capt. W. Edwards, from 15th April to 30th September, to visit Futtehgurh, on private affairs.

23d Regiment Native Infantry.—Major J. Moule, from 10th February to 4th March, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 28th March*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Presidency division order of the 6th instant, appointing Sergeant Major Michael Rohan, of the late volunteer regiment, to act as Sergeant Major to the 1st regiment of native infantry, in the room of Sergeant Major Thomas Barnes, who has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate.

The Agra Garrison and station order of the 10th instant, appointing Sergeant W. O'Connor and Corporal T. Foy, of the 1st company 3d battalion of artillery, to act as laboratory men in the Magazine at that station.

The order issued on the 2d instant, by Brigadier D. Herriott, commanding the cavalry Brigade in Bundlecund, directing Major R. D. H. Macdonald, commanding the 8th light cavalry, to entertain a hand bheestie for the use of the horses of the detachment from that regiment proceeding to join the body guard.

The regimental order issued on the 10th instant, by Major R. Stewart, commanding the 61st regiment of native infantry, directing the Commissariat Agent to supply an extra 4 bullock hackery for the conveyance of the sick in hospital.

The Meerut station order of the 15th, directing a bheestie to be entertained from the 4th instant, for the use of the convalescents arrived from Cawnpore, under the command of Lieut. and Brevet Capt. H. Mackenzie, of the 2d European regiment.

Quarter Master Sergeant Michael Fitzpatrick, of the 71st regiment of native infantry, is appointed Sergeant Major to the corps, from the 12th instant, vice McKinnon deceased.

Sergeant Thomas O'Brien, of the 4th company 1st battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the 71st regiment of native infantry, vice Fitzpatrick.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

33d Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain G. Tabb, from 15th April to 15th October, to visit Mussoorie, on private affairs.

40th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. and Brevet Capt. H. A. Shuckburgh, from 30th March to 30th Oct., to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

41st Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain W. H. Halford, from 1st April to 1st Oct., to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

74th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain A. Charlton, from 15th February to 1st Nov., to visit Darjeeling, on medical certificate.

Engineers.—Lieutenant H. Yule, from 20th March to 20th June, to proceed towards Bombay, on private affairs, in anticipation of leave to Europe, for 6 months, without pay.

With reference to General Orders by the Right Honourable the Governor General, of the 16th June last, it is directed, that the native officers and men of the late mountain train, reported fit for the service, be distributed amongst the Companies of the 6th battalion of artillery, at the discretion of the Brigadier commandant.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

*64th Regt. of N. I.*—Lieut. H. B. Lumsden, of the 59th native infantry, now officiating as interpreter and quarter master to the 33d, to the same situation with the 64th regiment of native infantry.

Sheik Hussein Bux, Morly Ram and Sheik Hinghee, recently attached to corps in the service of the late Shah Shoojah, are admitted into the subordinate Medical Department, as Native Doctors, from the 1st instant, and directed to do duty under the orders of the superintending Surgeon of the Sirhind division.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 29th March*, 1843.

The following medical arrangements, made in Saugor division orders dated the 8th instant, consequent on the appointment of Superintending Surgeon H. F. Hough to officiate as Inspector General of hospitals, are confirmed:

1. Appointing Surgeon J. Barker, of the 50th regiment of native infantry, senior Surgeon in the division, to act as superintending Surgeon.

2. Directing Assistant Surgeon K. W. Kirk, M. D., of the artillery, to afford medical aid to the division and station staff, during the period Surgeon Barker may officiate as Superintending Surgeon, or until further orders.

3. Directing Assistant Surgeon J. Barker, of the 49th, to afford medical aid to the 50th regiment of native infantry, during the absence, on staff employ, of Surgeon Barker.

[illegible] J. L. Vaughan, of the [illegible] regiment of native infantry, having been declared by the examiners of the College of Fort William qualified to discharge the duties of interpreter to a native corps, is exempted from further examination.

Private Thomas Field, of the 1st European light infantry, is transferred to the 2d European regiment, in the room of private John Jones, transferred from the latter to the former corps.

The leave of absence, for six months, to visit Simlah, on private affairs, granted to Captain J. T. Gells, of the 60th regiment of native infantry, in General Orders of the 1st instant, is to commence from the 1st of April; and terminate on the 1st of Oct., instead of the dates therein specified.

The leave of absence, for four months, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to resign the service, which was granted to Ensign H. E. Smith, of the 69th regiment of native infantry, in General Orders of the 17th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 30th March, 1843.*

With reference to General Orders of the 6th ultimo, the Commander-in-Chief directs, that the G. Company of ordnance drivers shall proceed from Neemuch to Delhi, instead of to Agra, as originally ordered.

The Presidency division orders of the 10th instant, making the following medical arrangements, are confirmed temporarily:

1. Appointing Assistant Surgeon A. W. Crozier, lately attached to Her Majesty's 26th Foot and now of the 8th light cavalry, to the medical charge of the 49th regiment of native infantry at Dacca, vice Assistant Surgeon D. J. O'Callaghan appointed to the Civil Station of Pubna.

2. Appointing Assistant Surgeon J. R. Cosson, M. D., lately attached to Her Majesty's 26th Foot, and now of the 3d Brigade of horse artillery to the Medical charge of the 21st regt. of native infantry at Berhampore.

3. Directing Assistant Surgeon C. Archer, M. D., when relieved from the medical charge of the 21st regiment of native infantry, and Assistant Surgeon H. M. Macpherson attached to the Presidency General Hospital, to proceed to Dinapore, and do duty under the orders of the superintending Surgeon of that division.

4. Directing Assistant Surgeons T. A. Wethered, when relieved from the medical charge of the 49th regiment of native infantry, and C. L. Bux, as soon as his services with the sick of the volunteer regiment can be dispensed with, to proceed to Benares, and do duty under the orders of the superintending Surgeon of that division.

5. Directing Assistant Surgeon J. H. Littler, M. D., doing duty under the superintending Surgeon at Barrackpore, to proceed to Meerut, and do duty under the orders of the superintending Surgeon of that division.

6. Directing Sewaki Sing and Kurreem Bux, Native Doctors, late of the volunteer regiment, to do duty under the orders of the superintending Surgeon at Barrackpore, from the 1st instant.

The following orders are confirmed:

The detachment order issued on the 8th instant, by Captain W. Frith, commanding the depot companies of the 42d and 43d light infantry, proceeding to join their regiments, directing the commissariat to provide a 2 bullock hackery for the conveyance of the sick of the detachment.

The Cawnpore division order of the 9th instant, directing the commissariat to furnish a covered cart for the conveyance of the convalescents of Her Majesty's 3d buffs.

The Meerut station order of the 14th instant, directing the commissariat officer at the station to supply two hackeries of 2 bullocks each, for the conveyance of the sick of the detachment of the 13th light infantry proceeding to Agra, under the command of Captain W. S. Prole, of the 37th regiment of native infantry.

The Meerut station order of the 15th instant, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain H. Mackenzie, of the 2d European regiment, to command the detachment of convalescents proceeding to the depot at Landour.

The Ferozepore station order of the 14th instant, appointing Captain R. P. Pennefather, of the 3d regiment of light cavalry, to act as Major of Brigade, and to take charge of the treasure chest at the station, on the departure, with his regiment on service, of Captain J. Scott, of the 59th native infantry.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 31st March, 1843.*

The undermentioned orders issued to the forces in China, by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., &c., under the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, confirmed:

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| 1 Company Madras artillery.<br>Head Quarters 55th Foot, 5 companies.<br>Wing 18th Royal Irish, 4 companies.<br>2d Regiment Madras native infantry.<br>Detachment sappers and miners.<br>Detachment gun lascars. | Dated the 23d October 1842, appointing Major General J. H. Schoedde, of Her Majesty's 55th Foot, a Brigadier of the 2d class, from the 24th idem, and directing him to assume command of the troops detailed in the margin, composing the garrison of Chusan. |

Dated the 5th November 1842, appointing Brevet Lieut. Col. J. Knowles to the command of the royal artillery on the transport ship *Sophia*.

Dated the 7th November 1842, directing Surgeon J. P. Grant, garrison Surgeon at Chusan, to return to his duty with the 2d battalion Madras artillery.

Dated the 12th November 1842, appointing Lieutenant T. De Havilland, of Her Majesty's 55th Foot, Military Magistrate of Chusan, on a salary, including office allowance, of three hundred Rupees per mensem.

Dated the 12th November 1842, appointing Captain A. O'Leary, of Her Majesty's 55th Foot, Brigade Major at Chusan, in the room of Captain [illegible] Dunbarry, of the [illegible] proceeding with a wing of his corps to Hong Kong.

Dated the 12th November 1842, directing sub-assistant Commissary General Lieut. C. [illegible], attached to [illegible] Brigade, to remain in charge of the [illegible] Department at Chusan.

Dated the 12th Nov. 1842, appointing Lieut. J. [illegible] [illegible] as Executive Engineer and [illegible] at Chusan, on a salary of three hundred [illegible]

Dated the 12th Nov. 1842, directing the following appointments to be discontinued, from the 15th idem:

Of Captain E. Apthorp, 2d Madras native infantry, acting sub-assistant Commissary General.

Of Fort Adjutant at Chusan.

Of Deputy Provost Marshall to the force.

Dated the 12th Nov. 1842, appointing staff Surgeon W. M. Ford to the medical charge of the royal artillery on board the troop ship *Apollo*.

Dated the 14th Nov. 1842, appointing Lieut. A. Foulis, of the Madras artillery, to act as Brigade Major of artillery, vice Balfour.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.
*Head Quarters, Simlah, 1st April, 1843.*

*No.* 24.—1 Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, in the Regiments serving in India:

*9th Light Dragoons.*—Francis John McFarlane, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice McNevin, who retires. 6th January 1843.

*2d Foot.*—William Wynn Kirkby, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Burnside, appointed to the 61st foot. 20th January 1843.

*9th Foot.*—Gentleman Cadet George Frederick Arthur Walker, from the royal military college, to be ensign, without purchase vice Hinxman, appointed to the 13th Foot. 27th January 1843.

*10th Foot.*—Ensign Marshall Valentine Bull, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Adams, who retires. 20th January 1843.

John William Medhurst, gent, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Bull. 20th January 1843.

*13th Foot.*—Ensign Gerald Fitzgerald King, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Scott, deceased. 14th October 1842.

Ensign Charles Walpole Hinxman, from the 9th Foot, to be Ensign, vice King. 20th January 1843.

*17th Foot.*—Lieutenant-General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B., from the 76th Foot, to be Colonel, vice General Sir F. A. Wetherall, deceased. 2d January 1843.

*22d Foot.*—Lieutenant Thomas Leonard Leader, from the 70th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Alms, who exchanges. 6th January 1843.

*26th Foot.*—Lieutenant Henry Dalton Smart, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Russell, who retires. 20th January 1843.

Lieutenant Robert Butler Stavely, from the Ceylon rifle Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice William Russell, who retires. 13th January 1843.

*41st Foot.*—Lieutenant George Sheafe Montizambert, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Wetherall, deceased. 29th September 1842.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Cancels the appointment of Ensign Dennis, in the 40th Foot, vice Lindsay, deceased.* | Gentleman Cadet Widdrington Jackson, from the royal military college, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Dennis, promoted in the 2d West India Regiment. 6th January 1843. |

Lieutenant James Egan, to be Adjutant, vice Montizambert, promoted. 29th September 1842.

*55th Foot.*—Lieutenant Augustus Henry Chaproniere, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Campbell, deceased. 30th May 1842.

Ensign Henry John White Egan, to be Lieutenant, vice Chaproniere. 30th May 1842.

Gentleman Cadet James John Gordon, from the royal military college, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Egan, promoted. 27th January 1843.

*57th Foot.*—Staff Surgeon of the 2d class Robert Hope Alston Hunter, to be Surgeon, vice Alexander Braithwaite Morgan, who retires upon half-pay. 20th January 1843.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Cancels promotion of Ensign Weaver, to this vacancy.* | *86th Foot.*—Lieutenant Francis Boynton Cowper from the 3d West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Crowe appointed Adjutant to the 50th Foot. 6th January 1843. |

*Depot.*—Captain Henry Jackson, from the 62d Foot, to be staff Captain at Chatham, and attached to the provisional Battalion. 20th January 1843.

*Memorandum.*—The date of the Commission of Adjutant Macgregor, as Lieutenant in the 26th Foot, has been antedated, to the 1st May 1842.

The exchange between Lieutenant Greenwood, of the 31st Foot, and Lieutenant Money, of the 24th Foot, which took place on the 5th August 1842, has been cancelled.

2. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

*40th Foot.*—Lieutenant H. W. Dennis, from the 2d West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Adamson, promoted in the 21st fusiliers. 31st March 1843.

3. The following orders are confirmed:

By his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir T. McMahon, Bart. K. C. B., granting leave of absence to Captain Deere, 41st Foot, to remain at Belgaum after the embarkation of his corps for England, until the 31st May next.

By the officers commanding the Meerut station, dated the 18th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon Scot. M. D. 13th Light Infantry, to the medical charge of the detachment of convalescents proceeding to Landour, under the command of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Mackenzie, of the 2d European Regiment.

By the Officer commanding at Umballa, dated the 1st February 1843, appointing Lieutenant and Adjutant Lugard, 31st foot, to perform the duties of Station staff at that post.

With the sanction of Government—By Captain Van Straubenzee, 39th foot, dated the 2d February 1843, appointing the following Officers and non-Commissioned Officers, the former to the command of divisions, and the latter to act as pay Serjeants, to the detachments then under his command.

*To Command Divisions*—1 Cornet Antrobus, 9th lancers; 2 Captain Robinson, 9th foot; 3 Lieutenant Hood, 13th Light Infantry; 4 Ensign Newport, 39th foot.

*To act as Pay Serjeants*—Actg. Serjeants Griffiths, 9th lancers; [illegible], 9th foot; Butler, 13th light infantry; Williams, 39th foot.

4. With reference to the leave of absence on sick certificate granted to Captain White, 31st Regiment, in the General Order of the 28th January last, this officer has permission to reside at Simla.

5. Leave of absence—

*3d Light Dragoons*—Captain Havelock, to Simla, from the 1st April to the 1st October 1843.

*16th Lancers*—Lieutenant Pattinson, to Simla, ditto ditto.

*3d Buffs*—Major General Dennis, prolonged from the 16th April to the 15th October 1843, to Meerut, Kurnaul, and Mussoorie.

*13th Light Infantry*—Bt. Major Havelock, C. B. to Simla, from the 15th May to the 15th July 1843.

*39th Foot*—Lieutenant Walker, to Landour, from the 1st April to the 30th September 1843, on medical certificate.

*57th Foot*—Assistant Surgeon Clark, to remain at Ceylon, until the result of a recommendation for his appointment to the medical staff of that station be received from the director general.

By Order of his Excellency the Commander-in Chief,

H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—March 30. At Surah Factory, Zillah Tirhoot, Charles Swaine, Esq. to Mary Anne Lethbridge.—April 4. At Calcutta, Frederick Dalton Boulton, Esq. 17th Regt. B. N. I. to Miss Grace Carey Paine, only daughter of the late William Henry Paine, Esq.—17. At Calcutta, by the Rev. Mr. Fisher, Mr. R. T. Howe, to Miss A. Castello.—At Calcutta, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev H. Fisher, Mr. J. Poirel, of the Government Steamer Department, to Miss Sophia Bontein, daughter of Captain Js. Bontein, a ward of the Kidderpore School.

BIRTHS.—April 7. At Gya, the lady of the Honourable Edmund Drummond, of a daughter.—13. At Madras, the lady of A. F. Bruce, Esq. Civil Service, of a daughter.—15. At Calcutta, the lady of R. F. Michael, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—April 12. At Dinapore, Eliza, the beloved wife of Serjeant Major Byrne, 25th Regt. N. I. aged 25 years.—13. At Seebpore, Mrs. Eliza Annie Christiana, aged 21 years.—At Bauleah, in the 29th year of his age, Thomas Frederick Clark, Esq. second son of Thomas Clark, Esq. of Bogwangolah.—At Allipore, Mrs. Elizabeth Gess, aged 45 years.—15. In Fort William, Staff Serjeant John Price, late Superintendent of the Governor General's band, aged 62 years.—17. At Agra, Mr. Thomas Sheehy, in the 42d year of his age.—18. At Calcutta, Mr. Frederic Deefholts, of Chinsurah, aged 79 years, 9 months and 25 days.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

April 17. The American Ship *Jacob Perkins*, W. F. Parrott, from Boston 2d December, the Mauritius 13th March, Coveloag 6th, and Madras 12th April.—The English Barque *Margaret Hardy*, J. Martin, from Madras 12th April.—The English Barque *Erin*, J. B. Maine, from the Mauritius 7th March.—The English Schooner *Mary*, Norris, from Rangoon 26th March.

—— 18. The H. C. Steamer *Hooghly*, R. S. Ross, from Moulmein 10th, and Amherst 11th April.—The English Barque *Earl Durham*, P. Crouch, from Ennore 10th April.

—— 19. The English Schooner *Flora Macdonald*, Norris, from Rangoon 5th April.—The English Brig *Africa*, G. S. Baxter, from Madras 13th April.

—— 22. The *Zenobia*, Owen, from London 30th November, and the Cape of Good Hope 15th February.—The *Bland*, Callan, from Liverpool 20th November, Teneriffe 20th December, and the Cape of Good Hope 20th February.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Margaret Hardy from the Mauritius.*—John Bridges and Henry Slade, Esqrs. *From Colombo.*—Mrs. Keelher and two children, and Mr. Keelher, planter.

*Per Erin.*—Mr. J. N. Bullin.

*Per Jacob Perkins.*—Mr. H. G. Wilcot.

*Per Earl Durham from Madras.*—Lieutenants Kemp and Francis, 9th Lancers.

*Per Hooghly from Moulmein.*—Mrs. Dr. Langstaff, Mrs. Brayton, J. R. Gordon, Esq. and Mullie Hussein, Merchants; the Rev. R. Brayton, Missionary, Signior Boccacio, Roman Catholic Priest, and Mr. Mills.

*Per Zenobia.*—Mrs. Maddock and child, Mrs. Mackworth and child, Misses Thomas and Crawford, the Rev. Mr. Maddock, and the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Chaplains Bengal Establishment, Captain Hopper, 73d Regt. B. N. I., Lieut. Mackworth, H. M's. 29th Regt., Ensign White, H. M's. 3d Regt., Messrs. Lucas, Utterson, and Brodie, Cadets of Infantry, Messrs. Le Fevre, Crawford and Brear, Mr. Cooper, Pilot Service, Mr. Cole.

*Per Bland from Liverpool.*—Mrs. Woodburn, Miss Cust, Dr. D. Woodburn, Bengal Service, R. H. Murray, Esq., Mr. C. Thornhill and A. S. Arnold, Esq. Merchants, Mrs. Woods, and Mr. T. Kelly. *From the Cape.*—Mrs. Roxburgh, Miss Hill, and Captain J. D. Macnaghten, 5th Cavalry.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | SELL.] | | | [BUY. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Transfer 5 per Cent. Paper, .... | Prem. | 10 | 0 | a | 11 | 0 |
| Stock Paper { Transfer Loan of 1835-36 interest payable in Eng. } | „ | 10 | 0 | a | 11 | 9 |
| Bombay 5 per cent. .............. | „ | 1 | 0 | a | 1 | 8 |
| Second 5 do. .............. | „ | 0 | 12 | a | 1 | 4 |
| Old Sicca Rs. 4 per cent Loan Note. | Disct. | 8 | 0 | a | 9 | 0 |
| New „ 4 do.......... | „ | 7 | 0 | a | 7 | 8 |
| New Company's 5 per cent. .... | Prem. | 3 | 0 | a | 3 | 8 |

BANK SHARES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Bank .. | (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) | Prem. | 2980 | a | [illegible] |
| Union Bank .. | (Co.'s Rs. 1,000) | „ | 15 | a | 20 |
| Agra Bank* .. | (Co.'s Rs. 500) | „ | 175 | a | 180 |

* *Exclusive of interest from the 1st January, 1843, at the rate of last declared dividend as per Clause 24 of the Deed of Partnership.*

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### MEMORIALS OF AFFGHANISTAN.

BY J. H. STOCQUELER.

ON the 15th of April, 1843, will be published, in one volume, the whole of the dispatches, narratives, state papers, &c. connected with the expedition to, and occupation of, Affghanistan, between the 1st of October, 1838, and the 1st October, 1842. These documents, arranged in chronological order, will be connected by a brief and succinct narrative of the operations in Affghanistan and Scinde, commencing with the assembly of the Army of the Indus at Ferozepore, and terminating with the evacuation of the former state after the restoration of the prisoners.

The object of this work is to present, at one view, the whole of the occurrences which have distinguished a most eventful period of British Indian History, and thus to facilitate the references of the student, the politician, and the soldier.

The work will be illustrated with sketches of remarkable places, striking incidents, portraits, costumes, &c. &c.

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☞ Amongst the documents contained in this work will be found Lord Auckland's Proclamation, the despatches of Sir John Keane, General Wiltshire, General Sale, Sir Willoughby Cotton, General Pollock, General Nott, &c.; the narratives of Captain Outram's pursuit of Dost Mahomed; of Captain Gray's escape; of the destruction of the Goorkha battalion; of Captain Ferris's escape from Peshbolak; of the disaster which befell Skinner's horse in the Bolan Pass; of Major Brown's defence of Kahun; of the defence of Kyelat-i-Ghilzie; of the rise and progress of the insurrection at Cabul; of the retreat from Cabul to Jellalabad, &c.; Lord Ellenborough's Proclamation, &c. &c.

Applications for the work are to be addressed to the *Editor of the Englishman.*

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Gunpowder and Imperial, at 4-12.
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Handsomely painted silk covered Boxes containing Souchong and Orange Pekoe mixed at 22 Rs. per Box, or 5 Rs. per seer.

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*Calcutta, 1st November,* 1842.

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A similar edition of the above applicable to the Bengal and Behar Provinces, on the same terms, published every Friday morning. Post free.

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### TO OFFICERS AND MESSES OF REGIMENTS RETURNING FROM AFFGHANISTAN.

MESSRS. MACKENZIE, LYALL AND CO. have the pleasure to announce, that in anticipation of the successful termination of the War, and the certain return of the forces to India this year, they have made very extensive additions to their Stock of Beer, Wines, Spirits, and Supplies, generally, and are prepared to execute and dispatch the largest orders at an hour's notice; and from the arrangements they have entered into with the Boat Agents, they guarantee that their supplies shall reach the most distant station, in perfect order and in much shorter time than they have usually done hitherto.

BEER AND PORTER,

Of October's brewing from *Bass and Allsop*, in wood; also in quarts and pints, of all ages. London and country bottled Porter.

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Destournels, Gruaud la Rose, Haut Margaux, St. Julien, and other brands.

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Rich Old Port Wine, selected to particular order from first rate London houses.

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SPARKLING CHAMPAIGNE,
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SAUTERNE, BURGUNDY, and LISBON,
LIQUEURS and SYRUPS,
*Of all descriptions.*
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MILD FRENCH BRANDY, OLD ENGLISH BRANDY, HOLLAND'S GIN, GRAHAM'S GENEVA, OLD TOM, JAMAICA RUM, GLENLIVET and BRACKLA WHISKEY, CHERRY BRANDY, CURACOA, RASPBERRY and STRAWBERRY VINEGAR.

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HYSON, PEKOE, and POUCHONG TEAS,
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|---|---|---|
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| Brown ditto, .. .. | 24 | per ditto ditto. |
| Port Wine, .. .. .. | 22 | ditto ditto. |
| Bordeaux Claret, .. | 22 | ditto ditto. |
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KILMARNOCK,
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*Calcutta, 17th December,* 1842.

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### SHAW AND MAXWELL'S SUPERIOR WINE.

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| PALE AND BROWN SHERRY, | „ | 26 | „ |
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| MOSELLE NON PAREIL, .. | „ | 35 | „ |

EGLINTON, McCLURE AND CO.

*Calcutta, 17th December,* 1842.

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### TO THE MESSES OF H. M. AND THE H. COMPANY'S SERVICE.

MESSRS. GEORGE AND ROBERT BLACKBURN of Madeira, request the Messes of H. M. and the H. Company's Service, to transmit their orders for the supply of their Wines, through their Agents in Calcutta.

MESSRS. EGLINTON, McCLURE & Co.

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CONCENTRATED COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA.
CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF GINGER.
CONCENTRATED SYRUP OF SENNA.
HUNGARY WATER.
SUPERIOR DOUBLE DISTILLED LAVENDER WATER.

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*A Monthly Magazine, printed in English and Bengalee, in 16 octavo pages. Price 4 As. monthly.*

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Subscribers' names and all contributions will be thankfully received by MR. JOHN ROBINSON, at SERAMPORE.

# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

*PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.*

No. 435. Vol. IX.] SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, MAY 4th, 1843. {*Price 2 Co's. Rs. monthly, or 20 Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.*}

## OVERLAND MAILS.

THE Bombay Government intends to despatch the Suez Mail Steamers of the following months, on the dates specified, viz.

The Steamer of June on the 20th May.
" of July on the 19th June.
" of August on the 18th July.
" of September on the 20th August.

With reference to the above, notice is hereby given, that the latest safe date for the transmission of Letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for the Steamer, appointed to leave Bombay next month, will be Monday the 8th proximo.

WM. MOORE,
*Deputy Post Master.*

*Fort William, Genl. Post Office,*
*The 24th April, 1843.*

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The Editor of the *Friend of India* begs to acknowledge the following donations:—

From M. R. Gubbins, Esq. Co's. Rs. 100, to the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta; and Co's. Rs. 75, to the Sailor's Home, Calcutta.

SCINDE.—Since our last issue intelligence has been received of the capture of Meerpore and Omercote. Meerpore was occupied by Sir Charles Napier without opposition. As the Indus was rapidly rising at Hydrabad, he felt it his duty to fix his head quarters there, and to send a detachment against Omercote. It was said to be defended by a powerful garrison; and it was expected to require a long and arduous siege, which it appeared unadvisable to undertake at so advanced a period of the season, while the Indus was rising with universal force. He resolved therefore to defer the investment of the place, and had issued orders for the retirement of the troops when their commander was informed that it had been evacuated. Between his anxiety to gratify the desires of the General in Chief by the occupation of this important post, and his desire not to disobey positive orders, he knew not what course to adopt. In this dilemma, Lieut. Brown, of the Bengal Engineers, rode forty miles to Head Quarters and forty miles back again, in broad day, under a Scindian sun, in the month of April, to obtain the General's permission to take possession of the Fort. The permission was of course readily given. This extraordinary exertion of Lieut. Brown is mentioned in the despatch to the Governor General, in a manner best calculated to excite admiration—by a simple narrative of the fact. We have now therefore possession of every fortress in Scinde worth holding. It is to all appearance completely subjugated; the Ameers have been removed to Bombay, and the administration of the country, the collection of the revenue, and the charge of the Police, has been formally assumed by British officers.

Sir Charles Napier in issuing his instructions to the Magistrates and Collectors of Hydrabad, Kurachee and Sukker, directs that they shall not make any avoidable change in the ancient customs and laws of the country as we now find them; because "the conquest of the country is a sufficient convulsion for the people of that country." Slavery is among the most ancient customs and laws of Scinde, and the institution itself is so intimately interwoven with the habits and feelings of society that few circumstances are likely to create a greater convulsion than the sudden and peremptory abolition of it. Lord Ellenborough peremptorily decreed freedom to every slave in Scinde within a week after hearing that the country was ours, and made all Acts of Parliament which relate to Slavery current in that newly acquired province. It is impossible to reconcile this decree of the Governor General with the orders of the Governor of Scinde. They are diametrically opposed to each other, yet the Governor General has approved and confirmed the General's Orders. Are we to understand by this confirmation that Slavery is *not* abolished in Scinde, and that Lord Ellenborough has availed himself of the opening afforded by Sir Charles Napier's orders, to cast into abeyance, an order of his own, which, under the circumstances in which it was passed, will be pronounced by the most ardent abolitionist, not only injudicious but pernicious?

The Ameers of Scinde have arrived at Bombay and have been treated by the Governor with all that generous consideration which it was in his power to bestow on them. We copy from the *Times* an account of their demeanour and appearance. It is calculated to create painful interest. Though the Ameers have no claim to that greatness of character which is 'canonized by fall from power,' it is impossible to contemplate without pain, the situation of men who not three months since were independent princes ruling over a large country, and honoured even to adulation, and are now reduced to the humiliating condition of prisoners of war, shut out from every association which could impart pleasure, and left to ruminate on their fall without any hope of relief. Though in their Government they were despotic, and commerce decayed, and the land withered under their sway, yet so sudden and calamitous a change in their circumstances involuntarily fills the mind with melancholy emotions.

"'Tis but the same rehearsal of the past," says Byron, and here is an exemplification of his assertion. Lord Ellenborough came out to restore peace to India,—and we have had two bloody battles in a war of his own kindling. He importuned Generals Nott and Pollock to retreat, retreat, retreat, while the prisoners, men, women, and children, were yet in the hands of the enemy, and the stain on our banner was not obliterated,—and he has now been engaged in hastening reinforcements into a country with which we were at peace when he landed in India a twelvemonth ago. He censured Lord Auckland for engaging in a war which was a mistake and might be a crime,—he has now given his opponents occasion to say that he has himself plunged into a war which is a crime, and may be a mistake. He who considered Dost Mahomed as having become our prisoner by unjustifiable means, now holds the Ameers of Scinde as his own prisoners of war. The Governor General who declared he was content with the empire we were in possession of on the 1st of October, has added to it a large kingdom, fertile as Egypt and larger than Portugal. He who declared that the Indus was our boundary, has appointed British Officers to collect revenue and administer justice in a province beyond that river.

THE LANDHOLDER'S SOCIETY'S PETITION ON THE NEW SALE LAW.—We regret that we are unable to find room for the petition of the Landholder's Society for a modification of the New Sale Law; but the object it proposes is so simple, and the objections it advances to the existing system lie within so small a compass, that the following recapitulation of them may be sufficient. In the original draft of the Act it was provided, that all estates, of which the revenue had not been paid up on certain fixed days, (about four in the year) should be absolutely put up to auction and sold. It also directed that a notification of the Estates to be thus sold should be affixed in the Collector's office, at every Civil Court, and every thanna in the district, as well as on the estate advertized, not more than one month, and not less than fifteen days before the day of sale. In the Act which was eventually passed, this provision was omitted, and it was ordained that the estate should be peremptorily sold the day after the forfeiture had been incurred by the non-payment of the periodical instalment.

The Landholder's Society now prays that the provision which was originally made for giving adequate notice of the sale, may be restored; and they support the petition by the following observations. *First*, that the sale of the estate without notice is injurious to the defaulter, who receives the surplus proceeds of the sale after the public dues have been paid; in as much as the estate cannot be expected to sell for much when the fact of the sale is not known to those who have the means of paying an adequate price for it. *Secondly*. That it is injurious to mortgagees, who have advanced money on the security of the estate; and is calculated generally to discourage the devotion of capital, by way of loan, to agricultural operations. When the estate is thus sold, in a measure, under the rose, it is not likely to fetch a full price, and the mortgagee has little prospect of obtaining any thing like complete repayment of his loan. The publicity originally proposed would have had the effect of attracting purchasers and enhancing the value of the estate by competition, or it would have enabled the mortgagee to protect his own interests by himself bidding for the estate. *Thirdly*. The capitalist who is desirous of investing his money in landed property, has no opportunity of doing so under the present system at the periodical sales. He resides generally in Calcutta, or in the large towns in the interior, and it is impossible during the short interval which elapses between the forfeiture and sale of an estate, that he should be able to make arrangements for the purchase of it. It is impracticable for more reasons than one; but it is enough to state that it is physically impossible. The consequence is stated to be, that the estates fall into the hands of land speculators, or the Native officers of the Civil Court and of the Collectorate. *Fourthly*. The want of due publicity compromises the interests of co-parceners, who are now allowed to purchase an estate thus brought to the hammer in which they have a share. If they happen to be on the spot, well and good. If they are not within eight or ten hours hail of the Collector, they cannot presently

the estate by bidding for it. The last reason given by the Landholder's Society, that the situation of the holders of under-tenures is deteriorated by the present system, appears to us to be feeble. Their situation is equally unfortunate, whoever may purchase the estate. Their tenures are liable to be cancelled, and their rents to be enhanced whether the purchaser be a man of substance or a mere speculator; and experience proves that there is not much to choose between them, as it regards consideration for the ryots. The frequent sale of estates and the repeated change of masters is death to the happiness of the tenantry; and it is therefore advantageous to them that the estate should pass into the hands of a man who has the desire and the power of retaining it, rather than of one who buys it in order to sell it again at an advantage; otherwise, it must be indifferent to whom the power of the screw is transferred.

The arguments brought against the system may therefore be resolved into two; the first, that estates when sold without due publication, do not realize an adequate sum, whereby the interests of the unfortunate defaulter, and of the mortgagee are sacrificed; and secondly, that the want of publicity prevents the distant capitalist from investing his money in land, or the absent co-parcener from protecting his interest by purchasing the estate. The Society state that the value of estates has deteriorated under the operation of the new law. This statement, however, is altogether new, and quite opposed to the general impression of its results. We have always understood that since it came into operation, not only had the number of estates exposed to sale been diminished, but that the price bid for them exceeded the sums which had been realized for some years under the old system. The memorial declares that the value obtained in 1839-40 was 310 per cent. on the annual rent; that is, a little above *three* years' purchase; in 1840-41, 436 per cent., or about *four years and a half's* purchase; and in 1841-42, during the operation of the law, 264 per cent. or *two years and a half's* purchase. These statements may refer only to a single district laboring under peculiar disadvantages; or they may form the average of a general calculation which embraces every district. In this latter case they would certainly go far to shew that the law had failed to accomplish one of its chief objects, and ought to be modified. The Society have evidently had access to documents, from which these data have been drawn. We wish therefore they could at the same time have furnished us with a comparison of the number of estates brought to the hammer, through default, since the new law took effect, with the number usually put up to sale under the old system, as the feasibility of that public notice which they pray for, must depend in some measure on the number of notices to be thus issued. The more that number is multiplied, the greater is the chance that the sale will be vitiated by the non publication of some of them within the limited period. We believe there have been instances in which the sale of valuable estates—which require to be advertised—has been cancelled, and that recently, because the Judge did not bestir himself to affix the proclamation sent him in his Court in due time. According to a recent decision of the Board, the non publication of a single notice within the time, not only nullifies the sale, but renders it necessary that the process of proclamation should begin *de novo*. If therefore any one Thannadar or Moonsiff should fail, from whatever cause, through neglect or collusion, to affix the notice, so that fifteen clear days do not elapse between the publication and the sale, the sale must be postponed for three weeks or a month, and the estate must thus remain without a proprietor for nearly two months; for all the proprietary rights of the old landlord cease from the moment he is declared a defaulter. The inconvenience to which this would subject the purchaser must be taken into consideration in any modification of the law.

This new system of sales was not promulgated without fear and trembling. It was a bold attempt to inforce punctuality among the most dilatory people perhaps on earth, at the risk, if it failed, of having half the estates of the country thrown upon the hands of Government, and the collection of the revenue embarrassed to an incalculable degree. The experiment has succeeded almost miraculously; but while its success hung in suspense, it was not without reason that Government declined to encumber the experiment by making the publication of numerous notices indispensible to the validity of a sale. They might have proved to be so numerous as to render it impossible for the sales to proceed on the appointed day for want of due notice. The act might have broken down in the first quarter, to the great inconvenience of the public interests. There has now been more than a twelvemonth's experience of the operation of the law, and the object sought by the Society may be reconsidered with advantage. There may be objections of which we are not aware to the concession of this point; and it might endanger the principle of the new system; but in ignorance of any such arguments, we must give our vote for the restoration of the clause, and the due publication of notices previous to the sale. It is but reasonable that the defaulter should receive as high a price as can be obtained for an estate, the loss of which deprives him of the means of support. It is desirable that the mortgagee should not lose the amount he has advanced on an estate. It is important to the interests of society, not less than of Government, that capitalists should be enabled to invest their money in land. It is one of the strongest arguments in favour of a zemindarry over a ryotwarry settlement, that the wealth which is accumulated in traffic or by economy, can be invested in the purchase of land; and whatever encourages this investment, must, from that circumstance recommend itself to Government. If it be a fact that under the operation of this law estates have fallen to the value of only two years and a half's purchase, it is very desirable than an effort should be made to relieve our fiscal administration from such an opprobrium. And as the request is reasonable, and offered from no factious motives, the mere fact that the alteration would gratify a large body of wealthy and respectable natives, is a strong argument in its favour, even if so large a number of the European officers of Government had not declared themselves strongly in favour of it.

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Deputy Magistrates.—We have at length the pleasure of seeing the draft of an Act for strengthening the Police and Criminal branch of the Judicial Department by the appointment of Deputy Magistrates. It is now more than ten years since the glaring defects of our police system were forced on the notice of Government, and more than four years since the Committee appointed to search for the cause and cure of the disease sent in their report. During this period we have conquered, lost, won and abandoned Affghanistan; we have fortified and relinquished Herat; we have liberated Russian slaves at Khiva; dictated a peace to the Emperor of China under the walls of Nankin; and added Scinde, fertile as Egypt, to the British territories. We have struck all Asia with surprize by the extent and magnitude of our enterprizes. But we have not found either leisure or means for giving internal security to the people whose labour has furnished us, for the most part, with resources for these distant efforts. In this devotion of our national energies to foreign and dazzling expeditions, instead of to humbler and but more useful reforms at home, the Government of India has only followed the footsteps of the Government of England, which is extending its influence to every quarter of the globe, while half its population is sunk into such a state of brutal ignorance as to be unable to write their names. The excuse is, that Government has had no time for domestic reformations; but this is only to say, in other words, that it considers them less important than the objects for which it has found time. If the mental improvement of the people at home, or the protection of property in India had been deemed a matter of paramount concern, it would have required no very long search to find both time and money for it.

The present enactment is very simple. It empowers the local Government to appoint uncovenanted Deputy Magistrates, to perform either the Police or the Judicial functions of the Magistracy, leaving the distribution of their powers and the amount of their remuneration to the discretion of the local Authorities. This was evidently the first step in improvement. The country required an intermediate class of officers between the Daroga and the covenanted Magistrate. It required functionaries of this order, to a larger extent than the peculiar organization of the Civil service could furnish. To secure the services of such men, it was necessary to have recourse to the ability which the country itself presented. The best constructed system of reform must have been futile while Government was without the power of employing agents to work it. That power is now conferred on it by the Supreme Legislative authority in the country; and we shall now be happily enabled to hold the local Government "personally and individually responsible"—to use Mr. Cobden's phrase,—for the establishment of an efficient Police. Nothing is now wanting but the heart to devote to this important branch of public duty, a sum equal to a fourth of the annual profits of its opium speculations.

*It is to be hoped that the power thus conferred on the local Government, will not be allowed to lie dormant, but that every district will be supplied with three or four Deputy Magistrates, to be stationed in the centre of small circles, so that they may be enabled completely to command them, and to allow nothing of importance to transpire in them without their knowledge.* After having administered the Government of Bengal for more than seventy years, it is humiliating to think that we are nearly as ignorant of its internal condition, as on the day we took it into our own hands. Hitherto we have had no agency through which this valuable information could be collected. Our European functionaries have been for the most part stationary at particular places, the extent of their official duties has left them no leisure for acquiring a knowledge of the country

committed to their charge, while the migratory habits which Government has unwisely encouraged, left them little desire for collecting information relative to districts which they were likely so soon to quit. The establishment of Deputy Magistrates will give us a class of men of superior attainments, whose official duties will give them every facility for collecting statistical facts in the circle which they will be required to perambulate. It is much to be desired that the collection of such facts, as shall enable us to legislate with light and knowledge, and not in the dark, will be made a part of their official duty. A list of every village in their beat, of the number of houses and residents, the occupations of the people; their respective casts and classes; the register of deaths, the number of pucka houses, (to mark the progress of wealth;) of the Schools or Colleges it may contain; the number, character and allowances of the village watchman, together with many other details, which might be gradually collected, without interfering with their magisterial duties, ought to exist in the office of each Deputy Magistrate; and if he be a man of intelligent and active mind, he will feel a pleasure in prosecuting these researches. There can be no question that this information would serve in no small degree to facilitate his official labours.

There is one error in the draft Act which will doubtless be rectified when it comes again under the notice of the Legislative Council. It restricts the appointments to Natives of India. The new offices ought however to be placed on the same footing as the office of uncovenanted Judge, and thrown open to all classes, Europeans, East Indian and Native.

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FEMALE COOLIES.—A notification has just been issued by order of the Deputy Governor, which states his surprize that the number of females who have accompanied the Coolies recently sent to the Mauritius, does not exceed on an average fifteen per cent. and his determination to adopt more stringent orders for the selection of those coolies whose families are willing to go with them, if the disproportion is not rectified. It is worthy of observation, that while the general average of female emigrants is thus stated at fifteen per cent. we find, on reference to the valuable statement furnished by the *Star*, that the proportion shipped by each agent presents a very material diversity. The proportion of females to males shipped by

| | | per cent. |
|---|---|---|
| Messrs. | Jourdain, was, | 19 |
| „ | Smith, Ewing and Co. | 18 |
| M. | A. Gardyne, | 15 |
| Messrs. | Langlois, Amalric and Co. | 12 |
| „ | Saunders, May, Sarkies and Co. | 10½ |
| M. | Avirngnet, | 9½ |
| Messrs. | Gillanders and Co. | 8⅓ |
| „ | Adam, Scott and Co. | 3⅜ |

This difference may be the result of inattention, or of instructions from the island, but it is desirable that a more reasonable proportion should be enforced by public authority. It will be found advantageous to the Coolies themselves, by presenting some cheque on their immoral propensities; it will be still more important to the women and children who would otherwise be abandoned to destitution. It will also prove no less beneficial to the planters themselves, inasmuch as it will create inducements for the emigrants to remain after the period of their servitude has expired. We are happy to find that the subject has been taken up by the local Government in good earnest. Already have more than two thousand male labourers embarked without being accompanied by their families. Some of these may have been men without domestic ties, others may have been unmarried youths, but more than half of them consists of individuals who have left the country without making any provision for those whom they are bound to support, and have thus "abandoned their families to the parish." This evil which is perhaps inseparable from the system, should be reduced to the smallest possible amount.

The labourers who embarked for Demarara are returning in a body from thence, the period of their engagements having expired. They are represented as having saved on the average a hundred dollars a piece, and they might have saved more if they had been fairly dealt with by the planters. Their prospects in the island were very flattering, but they longed for home. "The poor Cooly sorrows," says a letter from Berbice, published in the *Anti Slavery Reporter*, "after his tawny kindred as much as do such of Europe's sons, whose length of residence here has not taught them to forget their homesteads." The proprietors of estates in that colony are blamed for their short-sighted policy in having neglected to ensure the emigration of the wives of the labourers and thereby insuring their continuance in a place "where their labour is rewarded a thousand fold beyond what it possibly can be in India." This circumstance may possibly induce the planters at the Mauritius to encourage rather than impede the efforts of Government to prevent the separation of the wife from the husband.

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THE RECENT CASE OF CONTUMACY.—The arrival of the mail last week prevented our alluding to a case recently brought forward in the *Englishman*, in which the wisdom and equity of our judicial institutions is deeply implicated. It appears that a dacoity was committed in the district of Rungpore, and an information lodged against one Chundun Taker as a party. The evidence to connect him with the robbery was that a gown suspected to be one of the stolen articles, was found in his house; but the gown could not be identified. As there appeared however to be sufficient cause of suspicion against him, the matter was referred to the Sudder Nizamut Court in Calcutta, who ordered a Proclamation to be issued for his apprehension. To this proclamation he did not appear. Some months after, he was apprehended, and tried under Regulation IX. of 1808, found guilty of contumacy in not having surrendered himself, and under the provisions of that law *was sentenced to imprisonment and transportation beyond seas for life.* He pleaded ignorance of the proclamation, and absence on pilgrimage, but the plea was over-ruled; the sentence was confirmed by the highest Native Court, and unless Government should interpose, he will soon fall a victim to a harsh and unjust sentence.

In this instance no blame attaches to the Zillah Judge or to the Nizamut Court; they were bound by their oaths to administer the law as they found it. It is the law itself which is in fault. It must not be forgotten, however, that the Regulation was passed, not with the view of establishing any principle of law, but to meet a particular exigency. Thirty-five years ago gang robbery had increased to an alarming extent in the lower provinces; the dacoits were in a state of complete organization, and had become so daring that neither life nor property was secure. In one instance they had assembled to the number, it was said, of seven hundred in a fortified position, which was captured only by the extraordinary intrepidity of the Magistrate. The police of the country was set completely at defiance, and in several districts the public authority was superseded. Lord Minto deemed it necessary to meet the emergency by a law of extraordinary severity; and he made the crime of not surrendering to a proclamation punishable by transportation for life. Armed with these new powers, the Magistrate took the field, and in a short time extirpated the gangs, and restored tranquillity. As far as our recollection assists us, it was Mr. John Eliot, one of the most vigorous magistrates of his day, to whom the campaign was entrusted. He was assisted,—though under what arrangement we cannot discover,—by the well known Dr. Leyden, between whom and the late Dr. Marshman, the most cordial intimacy subsisted. We have it traditionally that on this occasion, after having been engaged in scouring the district of Kishnaghur, he came to Serampore, with a huge sword girt to his tall and commanding figure. Exhausted with fatigue, he undid the sword, threw himself down on the couch, and recounted all the perils of the expedition, in which, on one occasion, he jumped from the top of the wall into an enclosure, filled with dacoits, whom he opposed singly until his followers joined him.

It was in reference to such a state of things that the law now under consideration was passed. It is a suspension, so to speak, of the Habeas Corpus Act. Severe and unjust though it be, it was mild in comparison with the Regulation passed thirty-five years before to meet a similar danger. On that occasion Mr. Hastings, with the view of extirpating gang robbery, ordered that the culprit should be executed, that the village in which he resided should be fined, and that his whole family should be sold into slavery. The provisions of these two laws may be taken as a fair index of the state of public feeling in our Government at successive periods. That which appeared reasonable and natural in 1773, was deemed harsh and unjustifiable in 1808; and a provision, which in the opinion of the Supreme Council, was eminently proper in 1808, is repudiated as unjust and barbarous in 1843. Milder and sounder principles have gradually obtained an ascendancy in the public councils during the last seventy years; and our legislation ought to bear the impress of this improvement. The law we suppose will be immediately modified. Even if it had not grown out of circumstances which have ceased to exist, there would be a sufficient argument for its legislative repeal in the fact, that we have outgrown the wisdom of the past age, and can no more reconcile our minds to the transportation of a man for life for not surrendering himself while as yet only a suspected character, than the framers of that law could think of selling the convicted felon's family into slavery.

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SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG THE TROOPS AT BARRACKPORE.—We have been favoured with a valuable pamphlet on this subject by Dr. Finch, the Surgeon of the 57th Regiment, now stationed at that cantonment, and proceed to present a brief analysis of its contents to our readers.

The extent to which disease prevails among the troops at Barrackpore, has long been a subject of anxiety to the public authorities, and great thanks are due to Dr. Finch for the exertions he has made to bring the subject forward in a practical shape. He has selected for exemplification the state of three Regiments, the 3d, the 57th and the 58th, and given us a comparative statement of the ratio of sickness and mortality in them during the three years previous to their arrival at Barrackpore, and the two years and four months of their residence there. In the 3d Regiment, the per centage of sickness during the years 1835, 1836 and 1837 in which they were stationed at Mynpooree, was respectively 44; 43 and 52. In the first year after it reached Barrackpore, the per centage rose to 64; in the second to 93, and in the first four months of the third year, to 28. The returns of the 57th Regiment present the same distressing results. It was stationed at Benares in 1835, -36, and 37, and the ratio of sick to the strength of the Regiment was respectively 46; 44 and 52 per cent. In 1838, when at Barrackpore, it rose to 62; in 1839 to 96, and in the first four months of 1840, had actually reached 52; that is, the number of sick during a third of the year was as great as at Benares during a twelve month. The reports from the 58th Regiment, are of the same character. Dr. Finch has been unable to obtain returns of the sickness in this corps while stationed in the Upper Provinces, and he has therefore taken three years of their residence at Jumalpore, a station in the humid climate and soil of Bengal. The ratio there was greater than among the troops stationed in the Western Provinces; but it bears no comparison to the ratio exhibited at Barrackpore. At Jumalpore the per centage of sickness was in three successive years, 52; 67; 55—*less in the third year than in the second.* The same corps at Barrackpore in 1838 presented a per centage of 70; in 1839 of 97; and in the first four months of 1840 of 33.

It appears therefore that the extent of sickness increases with the length of time the troops are stationed at Barrackpore.

But it is in the ratio of mortality that the returns are most appalling. The 3d Regiment lost in thirty-six months at Mynporee, 26 men; in twenty-eight months at Barrackpore, the casualties amounted to 107. The 57th Regiment lost 35 men in three years at Benares; it lost 139 in two years and four months at Barrackpore. The 58th Regiment lost at the Bengal station of Jumalpore, only 24 men in thirty-six months; and 131 in twenty-eight months at Barrackpore.

We gather from these and other data that the mortality among the sepoys at Barrackpore exceeds *four fold* that of the same regiments when stationed at other places; that the mortality increases according to the length of their detention at this cantonment, having been in the three corps, 48 in the first year, 180 in the second; and 140 in the first four months of the third year. We also learn that the casualties are greater among the young soldier than among those who have been inured to the hardships of a military life; and that of 241 casualties in a given time, 134 occurred among sepoys under 30 years of age.

This unhealthiness and mortality are traced by Dr. Finch to a combination of causes; and first to the climate of Bengal, so different from that of the Western Provinces. It is a fact, established by experience, that the climate is far more injurious to the emigrant from the West than to the Native. Every European who has a number of up-country servants in his employ, is reminded of this fact by the frequent changes among them, owing in a great measure to sickness. But this will not altogether account for the mortality. Jumalpore has nearly all the disadvantages of a Bengal climate. It has heat and moisture, and long continued rains against it; yet the 58th lost more than twice as many men in *four months* at Barrackpore than it did in *three years* at that station. We cannot altogether agree with Dr. Finch in attributing the sickness and mortality to the position of Barrackpore. In both seasons of the year, the wind comes from the north-east and south-west, over the broad expanse of a wholesome river. In the cold weather it is subject to fogs; but so is the rest of the country. The diet of the Sepoys has been charged with half their sickness. It is quite possible that the deteriorated *Atta* which they purchase for the sake of cheapness, may not agree with them, and that the sudden change from wheat to rice, may be detrimental; but we are told that at Jumalpore they all took to rice, because it was very cheap, and yet enjoyed uncommon health. The last campaign presented numerous instances in which sepoys were stinted in their meals for months; and were obliged to live on food to which that of Barrackpore would have been a luxury, but they were not disabled by sickness. The cheapness of fruit and the indiscretion with which it is devoured, may justly be reckoned among the causes of disease. Neither is the water they drink without its influence on their health. Instead of resorting to the Ganges, the water of which is sweet and may be defecated for a trifle, they have imbibed a superstitious prejudice against it, and take only the water to be found in the tanks, which, at some seasons of the year, is unwholesome. The Sepoys are also over fagged, and in this lies perhaps much of the secret of their bodily complaints. "The Station and Regimental duties bear heavily on the men at Barrackpore, many of whom do not sleep in their huts for many successive nights, and are scarcely able to bear this continued call on them." In addition to the Station and Regimental duties, the troops are required to garrison Fort William, and to furnish guards for the public offices and buildings in Calcutta, where they suffer materially in their health. No conveniences are allowed them, and every arrangement seems as though it was designed to abridge and not prolong existence.

Some of these causes of disease Government has already begun to remove, and if we are not mistaken, much is due in this respect to the representations of Dr. Finch himself. The troops at Barrackpore are to be relieved biennially; and a large shed is to be erected for the guard at the mint in Calcutta. Other causes may also be obviated. The foliage at Barrackpore may be curtailed; filthy drains may be purified; and the public ponds guarded from impurities; neither is there any objection to a vigorous Medical Police in the cantonment. But it is impossible to cast a glance at the huts,—the hovels, rather the kennels in which the men live, without feeling that if every other element of disease and death were removed, these wretched buildings, would be enough to ruin the health of an army. The crying evil of the climate of Bengal is dampness, yet here the floor of the huts is never dry for nearly five months in the year. At the season when the sun darts down its fiercest rays from above, as if from a [illegible]; the earth saturated with rain, furnishes from beneath its contribution of dampness to the elements of death. We do not say that if the sepoy's huts were raised beyond the influence of humidity, they would not die; but it is a matter of experience that Arracan was the grave of half the Regiments sent there, while the men continued to sleep on the floor, and that since they have been accommodated with elevated stages, such as the inhabitants of the province use, it has become almost a sanatarium.

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Delhi Relief Fund.—We were favoured some time back with a Brief Statement of the establishment, present condition and prospects of the Delhi Relief Society, which bears a strong resemblance in its constitution and object to the Calcutta District Charitable Society. The institution on its present footing originated in a Minute drawn up by the Officiating Magistrate of Delhi, on the 7th of July 1842. Its design is to promote a sufficient and well organized system of relief for the poor of Delhi and its environs, and of distressed travellers, with a view to repress vagrancy and the systematic practice of living on alms, on the part of able-bodied beggars; and to afford the Police an opportunity of removing beggars from the high roads by making provision for the relief of those who really need it. The Association has been formed through the efforts of the European gentlemen in the City, but they have spared no pains to interest the native gentry of Delhi in their plans, and to secure their active co-operation both in raising funds and providing for the judicious distribution of them. In these efforts they have been more successful than the Calcutta District Charitable Society. In Calcutta, the assistance of the Native community in the cause of benevolence, insignificant as it is, cannot be obtained without disheartening importunity; and it is withdrawn at the earliest opportunity. At Delhi, we find that the Committee of management originally formed, contained two European and eighteen Native gentlemen. Their attendance at the subsequent meetings of the Committee appears to have been very encouraging. Their contributions amount to 289 Rupees a month, while those of the European gentlemen at the station do not exceed 55 Rs. It is true, that the Europeans at Delhi bear no proportion to those in Calcutta, but we question whether the Native community in our metropolis is not possessed of greater wealth than the residents in the ancient capital; the alacrity with which they have come forward to support the institution is therefore deserving of more particular commendation. The Delhi Relief Society is, we think, the only association in India, in which all the proceedings are conducted and recorded in Oordoo.

The monthly receipts of the Society amount to about 275 and the disbursements to 245 Rs. The number of paupers who receive relief amounts to 136, at the rate of 1 Rs. 11 annas a month; but the scale of allowances is regulated by the price of grain; and at some periods it has been as low as a Rupee four annas a month. This is but a small allowance for the subsistence of an individual; but it is deemed sufficient by the native members, when the price of provisions is low. The present funds of the Society are however inadequate to the wants of the city; the registers of the thannahs shew that a number of cases of mendicity remain to be enquired into; and until ample provision is made for those who are really destitute, the police can

scarcely interfere with [illegible] the city of its beggars. The Committee have therefore resolved to redouble their efforts to obtain larger subscriptions; and some of its most influential Native members have agreed to take the lead in stimulating the middling classes of society to assist it by their contributions. It is earnestly to be hoped that their efforts may be successful, and that Delhi may furnish an example to other cities in the North West Provinces of the ease with which systematic relief can be given to paupers, and the excuse for street beggary removed.

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27.

— The *Star* announces the publication of the *Jurist*, a new periodical work, which if it can be kept up with spirit, will prove beneficial to the public interests. Unfortunately all periodical publications in the department of *law*, which have from time to time been announced in Calcutta, after having strutted their hour upon the stage, have dropped one after the other into oblivion. The subjects which this work is intended to embrace are. 1. Practical expositions of the law-merchant. 2. Lectures, in a colloquial form, upon English jurisprudence. 3. Reviews of Acts of the Legislative Council of India, and of Acts of the Imperial Parliament, affecting India. 4. Notices of decisions in the Supreme Courts of the three Presidencies, which are of interest to the Mercantile Native community.

— A notification appears in the papers from the friends of the late Sir William Macnaghten, requesting a meeting on Tuesday next, at the Town Hall, to consider the propriety of evincing by some lasting testimonial the respect due to the memory of that distinguished man.

— The Governor of Scinde has appointed Lieut. Rathbone to the office of Magistrate of Hydrabad and Collector of Lower Scinde on the left bank of the Indus; Capt. Preedy to the post of Magistrate of Karachee and Collector of Revenue in Lower Scinde on the right bank of that river; and Lieut. Pope to the charge of the Magistracy of Sukker and the collection of the revenues of Sukker and Roree and the adjacent districts. The Governor General has approved and confirmed these measures.

— The affairs of Kytul are settled; the old lady has fled and the country is in our possession. Not a shot was fired. On hearing of the insurrection, General Fast ordered 5500 men of all arms into the field. Such a demonstration on such an occasion; such an apparent raising the ocean to drown a fly, may seem ridiculous, but the object was evidently not so much to conquer Kytul, as to infuse a feeling of wholesome dread into the minds of that cluster of chieftains, who are ungrateful for our protection, and anxious to be relieved from it. When they see what a force may be assembled at a day's notice, their hearts will melt within them. The whole of this grand army was on its way to Kytul, when despatches arrived from Mr. Clerk to say that the business was over and that their services were no farther necessary.

— Dost Mahomed was announced some time ago as having arrived at Peshawur. The *Delhi Gazette* now states, that a letter has been dispatched from the Lahore Court to Akbar Khan at Jellalabad, advising him to receive his father with all due honour and submit to him in all things, *because* he had agreed to pay tribute to Shere Sing on condition of his relinquishing all claim on Cabul and Candahar. How long will the Dost pay the tribute?

FRIDAY, APRIL 28.

— An Agri-Horticultural Society was formed at Bhaugulpore, on the 11th of April, at a meeting of gentlemen convened at Cleveland House. It promises well. A large number of Europeans and an equal number of Natives have become monthly subscribers to the institution.

— Letters from Assam state, that a little after 8 on the evening of the 7th instant, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt, and a few minutes after a second shock more severe than the first. From the same source we learn that the manufacture of the first crop of tea for 1843 had commenced in the factories of the Assam Company, that the specimens were very fine, and that there was every prospect of a large and excellent crop.

— The papers this morning give details of the dastardly attack made by a number of Mahomedans, said to be connected with the Muddrissa or Moosulman College, on three constables who were sent to arrest a man of the name of Eastman. It is difficult from the accounts given to assign even a plausible reason for the outrage. It seems that they seized on the constables and beat them with clubs, so unmercifully, that those officers very narrowly escaped with their lives. It will be long before they are on their legs again. The case has been fully examined by Mr. Patton, the Chief Magistrate, and made over to the Sessions.

— The *Englishman* alluded some time since to the circumstance that the *Stephen Rowan Crawford* had not been heard of since July last. A letter appears in this day's *Englishman*, stating that a brother of one of the Native servants who went in the ship has received a letter from him stating that the ship struck on the Andaman islands, the inhabitants of which were cannibals, and that he was the only person saved.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29.

— Our contemporaries are discussing the effects of the new order in Council brought out by the last mail, which forbids English ships to proceed to any port in China, except the five ports mentioned in the treaty, under a penalty of 100£ or three month's imprisonment. This order, if strictly executed, cannot but affect the prospects of the Opium trade, as the gains of the smuggler are derived mainly from the facility with which he can run his small craft into the numerous minor ports which that long line of coast presents. Before the penalty is inflicted, however, it will be necessary to catch *the delinquents*, and *this cannot be done* without cruizers, and cruizers cannot be maintained on that coast without money. Is England or China to pay for this preventive service?—We are happy to see our brethren of the press adopting the opinion which we have long held; that the Government of India has no right to prohibit the cultivation or exportation of the drug; or to lend its assistance to other nations to prevent its entering their ports; but that Government ought not to be personally, still less, exclusively engaged in raising an article with the full knowledge that it is intended for a country where it is contraband. Government should give up the monopoly and impose a duty, no matter how heavy, at the point of export.

— In reference to the case of assault on the constables, we now learn that the thanadar of the division made no effort to rescue the unfortunate men; that he came up tardily, and acted inefficiently; and that instead of sending them forthwith to a Hospital he took them to his own *caserne*; under the pretence of taking down their depositions. It is to be hoped that if this fact be proved, the Magistrate will create a vacancy.

— The *Englishman* states, that a rumour has reached him of Lord Ellenborough's having actually forwarded the resignation of his office of Governor General; but the announcement is evidently premature.

— The *Agra Ukhbar Extra* gives us a copy of a despatch from Sir Charles Napier to Lord Ellenborough, announcing the occupation of Omercote without resistance. The river was rising rapidly at Hydrabad, and the Governor did not deem it prudent to go further than to Meerpore, half way between that place and Omercote. A large force was sent against it, and it was reported to be defended by a powerful garrison, on which Sir Charles ordered the troops to retire. Soon after it was understood to have been evacuated. The Commander was disgusted [illegible]; and Capt. Brown, of the Bengal [illegible], rode eighty miles under a Scindian sun to Meerpore and back for his Lordship's orders, which were to advance and occupy the fort. Every place of the smallest note in Scinde is now in our possession and the country is at our mercy—so was Affghanistan once.

MONDAY, MAY 1.

— Some ugly rumours were afloat last week relative to the immediate prospect of a renewal of the war in China; but the arrival of intelligence yesterday to the 9th of March has dissipated them. The Imperial Commissioner Elepoo is dead. He expired somewhat suddenly at the house of one of the Hong merchants, at a very advanced age. In consequence of his demise the commercial negotiations will be suspended, until another Commissioner with equal powers has been appointed from Pekin. It is expected that Keying, a near relative of the Emperor, will be selected for that office. Sir Henry Pottinger had intimated to him that should he be nominated, His Excellency would, after the arrival of Col. Malcolm, be prepared to proceed to the northward and give him a meeting at Ningpo or Shinghai. This movement is likely to facilitate the negotiations, as all the preliminary enquiries at Canton have been completed.

— The *Straits Messenger* states, that Government is understood to have decided on stationing a Regiment and four Companies immediately at Singapore, that reinforcements may be at hand in case of any emergency in China. The Queen's troops now in China will, it is understood, be shortly placed on the Colonial allowances of the Crown, which are far inferior to those which they have been latterly receiving. Will the troops in reserve at Singapore, at a Company's settlement, be placed on the same footing, or will they enjoy the advantage usually given to troops serving in the Straits? If so, will their allowances be reduced to the level of Crown pay when they are sent to China; or will they enjoy the higher allowances of the Company while their brethren in arms enjoy only the lower emoluments of the Queen's service?

— The last Bombay papers announce the arrival there, and the debarkation of six of the Ameers who have fallen from the dignity of sovereign princes to the humble condition of permanent prisoners of state. We have placed the passage among our selections.

— Khytul has fallen into our hands without a blow. On the approach of our troops the villages were deserted and Khytul abandoned. It is not said what has become of the widowed Ranee; but the head rebel Tej Sing fled with four hundred horse, two guns, and three hackery loads of treasure. He was pursued by a thousand of the Puttiala Raja's Horse and overtaken. The letters from that quarter, published in the papers, state that the whole of the Seikh Protected States are ready to rise and relieve themselves of the burden of our protection.

— The 9th Regiment, which Lord Ellenborough despatched to Scinde on hearing of the first victory, has arrived at Sukker. Colonel Pattle has been removed from the command of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, and a junior officer ordered to cross the desert with all speed to take the command of it. So extreme a measure towards an officer, who has twice shared in the honours of the field within the last two months, appears unjustifiable except on a charge of incapacity or insubordination, and these charges it is usual to substantiate by a Court martial.

— Mr. George Aubert, a young man engaged in mercantile pursuits, and held in high estimation, was struck dead by lighting on Saturday last, [illegible] miles from Chinsurah. The *Star* states that he was riding in company with Mr. D. Jenkins, who was only a few paces a head of him, and who on seeing the vivid flash, turned round to remark it to [illegible]

companion, when he saw him and the horse on which he rode, lying dead.

— Lord Ellenborough is endeavouring to assimilate the Secretariat here with the Secretariat in Downing Street, so far the name of the thing goes. In last Saturday's *Gazette*, Mr. Thomason is appointed Secretary in the Foreign Department, and Mr. Bushby in the Home Department; and Mr. Philip Melville, throws off the Indian title of Deputy Secretary, and puts on the European designation of Under Secretary. There are however some other changes necessary to make the similarity complete. The offices at home always enjoy the services of three or four gentlemen of the best education, abilities and training, who relieve the Secretary of three-fourths of his intellectual toil, and in fact, so completely manage the department that the change of the Chief Secretary is scarcely felt. Here the Secretary is himself the great over-worked fag, with one covenanted assistant, who is sent to collect revenue or settle estates five hundred miles off, as soon as he has acquired any official aptitude.

TUESDAY, MAY 2.

— Three Junior Civil Servants have been placed at the disposal of Sir Charles Napier to be employed in the administration of Scinde. The present establishment is manifestly insufficient to the duties of so large a country, in such novel circumstances. Upon Sir Charles Napier rests the whole weight of the Government. He has under him only four assistants; for the whole civil, magisterial, and fiscal management of the country. The Civilians are drawn from the ranks of the Bengal service, and their appointment may possibly give as much umbrage to the Bombay press as the appointment of Mr. Ross Bell once did. The prospects of office in Scinde will naturally be considered as appertaining to the Bombay service.

— The *Bhaskur* states, that the wife of a Koolin brahman has petitioned a Court of law to constrain her husband to make provision for her support. The matter has been referred to the Pundit who has given his decision in favour of the demand. We hope she will have the courage to go through with the matter. Half a dozen judgments of the Court ordering the husband to support his wife would soon put a stop to this species of polygamy.

— The *India* Steamer arrived yesterday from Suez, which she left on the 29th of March. The present voyage has been shorter than the last. The passengers she took out speak in high terms of the arrangements on board; and say she wants nothing more than another hundred horse power!

The following are the Passengers back:—

*From London.*—J. Walkingshaw, Esq. T. Grimshaw, Esq. N. B. Read, Esq. B. Wilson, Esq.—Styer, Esq. J. C. Stewart, Esq. Miss Lamb, Robert Lyall, Esq. F. Elwartly, Esq. J. Bosradail, Esq. Dr. A. Bell, A. M. McKenzie, Esq. A. Pearson, Esq. and R. Stewart, Esq.

*From Egypt.*—F. Masey, Esq.

*From Point de Galle.*—John Silver, and M. R. S. Sansiley, Esq.

*From Madras.*—A. Arbuthnot, Esq. Captain Minchin, 67th N. I., the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Jones, and A. Reid, Esq.

— The *Red Rover*, which has arrived from China, has brought few or no letters. She called at Madras on her way here, and was ordered by the Post Master, so says the *Hurkaru*, to land *all* her packets there. We shall thus have the pleasure of paying treble postage for the privilege of receiving our letters at a later period. We think however that there must have been some mistake in the order, or some misunderstanding of its purport.

— We see another Lottery advertised by Messrs. Lattey, Brothers and Co. for articles to the value of 15,000 Rupees. It is perhaps but fair that they should make hay while the sun shines, more especially as it is likely to set so soon. We hope the confirmation of Mr. Bird's order will arrive in time to enable him to give us a law putting down all lotteries. It is due however to Messrs. Lattey, Brothers and Co. on this occasion to state that this lottery does not originate in their own wishes. It has been forced on them by the solicitations of a number of their constituents.

— The *Hurkaru* states, that he learned a few days ago, that Lord Ellenborough would have been happy with a good pretext for dropping the gates; and that his Lordship wrote to a public functionary to hint that if the inhabitants would petition for the old gates, he should have no objection to leave them there. But the *Hurkaru* has so intense a dislike of the proclamation, that he is scarcely to be trusted for impartiality when writing on the subject.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3.

—The meeting which had been announced of the friends of the late Sir W. Macnaghten, to consider how honor might be done to his memory, was held yesterday afternoon, when it was resolved to erect a cenotaph in the new Cathedral of Calcutta. We have no space for more particular allusion to the subject, but shall return to it next week.

— The Madras papers received this morning announce the arrival of the *Hindoostan* early on the morning of the 22d. She left the Sandheads at 1 P. M. ont he 18th; lay to for one night near the Pulicat shoal, and reached Madras early on the morning of the 22d. Apparently she has been 88 hours from the Pilot to the Roads; which allowing for the time lost near the shoal and the strong southerly winds is more than a fair passage. It is said that the passengers are charmed with every thing on board, but the cabins, which are as hot as ovens. Could not Kuskus tattees be used to advantage? In the blistering months of April and May, they serve to mitigate the heat on the river steamers. Why should they not be found serviceable at sea?—A correspondent of the *Star* says, that "—— (the identity of the individual cannot be mistaken) said that his motive in applying that the *Hindoostan* might not be allowed to start on Good Friday, was not a religious but a worldly one—he had important business to transact." This, says the Editor, is precisely what we should have expected; and it is precisely what we should not have expected. John Wallis Alexander may be too strait laced for some; in the opinion of others he may be a bigot, a gloomy bigot; but we know him better than the *Star* does, and we will venture to say that he is neither hypocrite nor fool. He is not such a hypocrite as to assign religious scruples for embarking on a particular day when his reasons were secular and grovelling; and if he were a hypocrite, he is not the fool to vaunt it.

— The *India* Steamer has brought letters from the passengers on the *Tenasserim* Steamer, from Aden the 27th March. She expected to reach Suez on the 4th of April, which would be thirty days after leaving Calcutta. The coal shipped at Galle was so inferior that on one or two occasions the steam actually ran down; that obtained at Aden was of a very superior character. It is rumoured that the Court of Directors have intimated their displeasure at the employment of any of their steamers on the Red Sea route, and that the first experiment is likely to be the last. With so large a redundancy of steamers it is difficult to assign any reason for the Court's repugnance to the employment of one of them, *ad interim*, on this route, till the Peninsular Company has its complement of vessels complete.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lieut. Goodwyn, .. .. | to April, | 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| M. R. Gubbins, Esq. .. ... | to Dec. | 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| A. F. Bruce, Esq. ... .. | to Feb. | 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Baboo Sreenath Samadar, | to Sept. | 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| W. Muir, Esq. ... ... ... | to Dec. | 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Hon. Sir J. D. Norton, Kt. | to April, | 1843, | 26 | 0 |
| G. P. Powle, Esq. ... ... | to April, | 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| J. Lamb, Esq. ... ... ... | to May, | 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| J. W. Payter, Esq. ... ... | to Dec. | 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. Col. Blackall, .. ... | to Feb. | 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| W. Watson, Esq. ... ... | to Dec. | 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Captain C. Griffin, ... ... | to Dec. | 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| R. D'Courcy, Esq. ... ... | to Dec. | 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| H. C. Watt, Esq. .. ... | to April, | 1844, | 20 | 0 |

The Rev. W. W. Evans, as Secretary of the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta, begs to acknowledge the following sums.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S. Nicolson, Esq. M. D. ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| W. C. Blacquiere, Esq. .. ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| Rev. J. Parsons, *Monghyr*. ... ... ... | 15 | 0 |
| W. Nichol, Esq., .. ... ... .. ... ... | 16 | 0 |
| R. O'Dowda, Esq. .. ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| T. E. M. Turton, Esq. ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| E. U. Adam, Esq. ... ... ... .. .. | 10 | 0 |
| J. S. B. Scott, Esq. .. .. ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| J. B. Swinhoe, Esq. .. .. .. .. .. | 10 | 0 |
| T. Bracken, Esq. .. .. .. .. .. | 10 | 0 |
| Capt. H. Doveton, .. .. .. .. ... | 10 | 0 |
| Edward Hilder, Esq. .. .. ... .. | 10 | 0 |
| J. Hume, Esq. ... .. .. ... ... ... | 8 | 0 |
| H. C. Watts, Esq. ... .. ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |

*April* 26, 1843. W. W. EVANS.

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

### FORT WILLIAM,

*Secret Department, 26th April*, 1843.

NOTIFICATION

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Agra, the 10th April*, 1843.

Despatches, from which the following are extracts, were this day received by the Governor General, from His Excellency Major General Sir Charles Napier, K. C. B., by the route of Sukkur.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India,

J. THOMASON,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Govr. Genl.*

From Major General Sir C. J. NAPIER, K. C. B.,
*Commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan*,
To the Right Honourable LORD ELLENBOROUGH,
*Governor General of India*,
*&c. &c. &c.*

*Camp Hyderabad, 23d March*, 1843.

MY LORD,—Major Stack joined me last night with the 3d cavalry, the 8th N. I., and Major Leslie's troop of horse artillery. The enemy fired upon them as they passed Meeanee, but I had reinforced his party by the Poona horse at Muttaree, in case of accidents, and also sent out the Scinde horse to meet him at Meeanee, and in an hour after the enemy appeared I was there myself with a troop of the 9th light cavalry, the remainder of the last named regiment following me with some cannon. No serious attack took place, and the whole arrived in camp late at night. I have given them this day to rest, and to-morrow morning I mean to attack the enemy wherever I find him: he is either at Kotree, Dubba, or Jaum Ali Ka Tandah; all these are within 6 miles of Hyderabad, and he has already began attacking our camels.

I beg to say, that Major Stack's conduct on this march, has pleased me very much. All sorts of reports reached him of the great force of the enemy but he marched on boldly like a good soldier.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, *Major General.*

From Major M. STACK,
*3d Regiment Light Cavalry*,
To Major General Sir CHARLES J. NAPIER, K.C.B.
*Commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan.*

*Camp at Alcear, 27th March*, 1843.

Major Leslie's troop of H. A. 6 guns.

SIR,—I have the honour to report the arrival of the force under my command, as per margin, at Hyderabad on the night of the 22d instant, having been detained a few hours on the road from Muttaree by a skirmish with the enemy on that day, the particulars of which I have the honour to subjoin.

3d Regt. Lt. Cavalry. 207 Sabres, including drill and sick.

8th Regt. N.I. 818 of all ranks.

I marched from Muttaree at 11 A. M., and after passing the scene of action of the 17th ultimo, about 1 P. M., some horsemen appeared to my left front. Lieutenant McMurdo, who, (with the Poona horse under Lieutenant Tait,) had joined me on the morning of the 21st, proceeded to reconnoitre them with a few troopers of the advance guard, and I directed the Poona horse to remain on their present ground, to reinforce the rear guard and protect the baggage.

As I could perceive the number of the enemy increasing, and they were firing sharply on our advance party, I detached a troop of the 3d light cavalry under Lieutenant Moore to Lieutenant McMurdo's support, and sent Lieutenant Ash-

burner, Adjutant 3d light cavalry, to report to you the appearance of the enemy. Lieutenant Moore's troop made a spirited charge on the enemy's advance, but at too great a distance to reach them before they had secured themselves in the bed of the river.

Lieutenant McMurdo sent to report to me, that the enemy were advancing in force, on which I halted the column, with the right resting on the Phoolalie, and detached two guns under Captain Rowan, a squadron 3d light cavalry under Captain Malet, and the Grenadier company 8th regiment under Captain Morse to check their advance; at this time the enemy were crossing the bed of the Phoolalie in great numbers both horse and foot, about 3-4ths of a mile to our left rear in the direction of our baggage, which was in the rear of the column; large bodies were drawn up in front of a wood on the opposite side of the river; and heavy masses were seen with a glass to their left rear, and advancing towards the head of our column.

The guns took a position nearly opposite the point where the enemy were crossing the bed of the river, and opened upon them with such effect that they were instantly checked; a few more rounds telling on them severely, they retreated with precipitation, and recrossed the river much more rapidly than they had advanced; in their retreat they carried with them all those who were ranged in front of the wood. The large bodies in the distance also fell back, and in about half an hour after the opening of our guns there was not an enemy in sight.

Captain Jacob's horse having arrived from Hyderabad, about the time our fire ceased, I directed them to cover the rear of the columns, and recalled our detached parties to join the main body: by this time the baggage being well in advance I resumed the march, and arrived in camp without the slightest loss of any sort.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) M. STACK, *Major,*
*3d Regt. of Light Cavalry,*
*late Comdg. Troops en route*
*from Sukkur to Hyderabad.*

From Major General Sir C. J. NAPIER, K. C. B.,
*Commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan,*
To the Right Hon'ble LORD ELLENBOROUGH,
*Governor General of India,*
*&c. &c. &c.*

*Ahar ke Kanda, 20th March,* 1843, *5 o'clock* P. M.

MY LORD,—This town is 20 miles from the field of battle. We passed two prepared positions of great strength. I shall reach Meerpoor to-morrow. The Ameer, I understand, has fled to the desert in great terror, and all his family with him. The inhabitants receive us with great joy, and are very desirous to be assured that we mean to keep the country.

The poona horse has pursued the Ameer and are now near Meerpoor, 40 miles from the field.

Sobdar's servant (and the great mover of his rallied force) was *Hoche Mahomed Seedee;* he fell in the battle, and it was *his followers* that stood against the 22d regiment. Three other chiefs have fallen, Golam Ali Talpoor, Ali Khan Talpoor and Jaffa Khan Murry.

I have, &c.

(Sd.) C. J. NAPIER, *Major Genl.*

## FORT WILLIAM,

*Secret Department, 26th April,* 1843.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Agra, the 17th April,* 1843.

The Governor General, at the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of Scinde, is pleased to direct, that, in all the territories conquered from the Ameers of Scinde, no demand shall be made on the part of the British Government, on account of any arrears of revenue due to the Ameers on the 17th of February 1843; but that, from that date, all revenue heretofore payable to the Ameers, except under the head of Transit Duties, already abolished, shall be due and payable to the officers of the British Government.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India,

J. THOMASON,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India,*
*with the Governor General.*

## FORT WILLIAM,

*Secret Department, 26th April,* 1843.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF SCINDE.

*Head Quarters, Meerpore, the 2d April,* 1843.

1. Lieutenant Rathbourne is to proceed to Hyderabad, and to assume the duty of Magistrate of the town, together with that of collecting the revenue in Lower Scinde, on the left bank of the Indus.

2. Those revenues on the right bank are to be collected by Captain Preedy, who is also to assume the duties of Magistrate of Kurrachee.

3. The revenues of Sukkur and Roree, with the districts attached to those towns, is to be collected by Captain Pope, who is also to perform the duties of Magistrate of Sukkur. The Magistrate for Roree will be hereafter nominated.

4. Lieutenant Brown is appointed Commissioner for the Civil administration of the whole of the conquered territory, under the orders of the Governor.

5. To Lieutenant Brown, the three Collectors above mentioned, are to send in their reports monthly; stating the receipts and expenditure of their respective districts, from which the Commissioner is to make up a general report to the Governor.

6. The above officers are not to make any avoidable change in the ancient customs and laws of the country as we now find them. The conquest of a country is a sufficient convulsion for the people of that country, without adding to their disturbance by abrupt innovations on their habits, and the usual routine of their social life. The above mentioned officers are, therefore, requested to confine their exertions to the correction of those numerous evils which the late tyrannical government of the Belooch conquerors had inflicted upon this unhappy land. It will depend upon the Government of Scinde to make the people hail the coming of the British, as a memorable redemption from slavery and oppression; or look upon it with apathy, as a mere change of cruel masters.

7. The above nomination of officers is distinctly to be considered as a temporary measure, awaiting the decision of the Governor General.

By order,

(Signed) P. McPHERSON, *Major,*
*Military Secretary.*

Approved and confirmed by the Governor General,

J. THOMASON,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India,*
*with the Governor General.*

*Agra, the 17th April,* 1843.

## FORT WILLIAM,

*Secret Department, 20th April,* 1843.

NOTIFICATION.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Agra, the 20th April,* 1843.

A despatch, *from* which *the following* is an extract, was this day received by the Governor General from His Excellency Major General Sir Charles Napier, K. C. B.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India,

J. THOMASON,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India,*
*with the Governor General.*

From His Excellency
Major General Sir C. J. NAPIER, K. C. B.,
*Governor of Scinde,*
To the Right Hon'ble LORD ELLENBOROUGH,
*Governor General of India,*
*&c. &c. &c.*

*Meerpore, 8th April,* 1843.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to report to your Lordship, that yesterday the fortress of Oomercote, opened its gates to the British force sent against it, and is in our hands. I have ordered a small garrison to hold it till further orders.

Considerable difficulties have prevented our sooner getting hold of this most important place; but the zeal and ability of the officers employed, (Captain Whitlie, commanding in the first instance, and Major Woodburn afterwards,) overcame these difficulties. In justice to Lieutenant Brown, my Aid-de-Camp, I must say that this success has been chiefly owing to his exertions and zeal. Having myself remained in a central position, to receive the earliest reports of the progress made by the inundation caused by the river Indus, and to direct the movements of the troops, which a deficiency of water towards Oomercote obliged me to divide, I was unable to command in person the detachment which proceeded to Oomercote. Being at Jourbee, I received a despatch from Oomercote, saying, that it was defended by a powerful garrison; and at the same moment I received another from Hyderabad, to say, that the river was rising with unusual rapidity. It therefore became necessary to give up the idea of attacking Oomercote, and I ordered a retreat; returning myself to this town. Just as my orders to retreat reached the advancing force, (then within 20 miles of Oomercote,) another report reached the Commanding Officer that the fortress was abandoned! Between this report and my order for him to retreat, the Commanding Officer was embarrassed, upon which Lieutenant Brown mounted his horse, and, under the burning sun of this climate, rode 40 miles to Meerpoor, received my orders and instantly returned, taking the supporting troops on the road along with him, and Oomercote was taken!

Justice to this officer has made me enter into a detail otherwise unnecessary; but the man who rides 80 miles without stopping, and in broad day under a Scindian sun, deserves this compliment.

The importance of having Oomercote in our possession is so great, that it repays every inconvenience. Emaun Ghur does not exist; and I believe that no other rallying point remains in the desert for the defeated Ameer Shere Mahomed, who, as is generally supposed, will fly to the Punjab.

Thus, my Lord, I think I may venture to say, Scinde is now subdued. The Scindian population every where express their satisfaction at the change of masters.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, *Governor.*

BHAUGULPORE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a Meeting of the Residents of Bhaugulpore and its vicinity convened at Cleveland House on the 11th day of April, 1843.

E. V. IRWIN, Esq., in the chair.

The following propositions were put and carried nem con. 1st.—That an Agricultural and Horticultural Society be established forthwith.

2ndly.—That the objects of the Society be to encourage the gardens of the place and neighbourhood to cultivate superior kinds of vegetables, fruits and flowers to those now grown, to effect which seeds from England, France, Italy, the Cape and America be procured and distributed.

3rdly.—That each Member give a monthly subscription of one rupee and eight annas.

4thly.—That the funds be expended in the purchase of seeds, in giving money prizes to the gardeners and ryots, who bring to the show rooms the best specimens of fruits, vegetables, flowers, grain, cotton, tobacco, sugar cane and the like, such specimens being the bona fide produce of their gardens or estates.

5thly.—That the prizes vary from one to five rupees each.

6thly.—That the first show of fruits, flowers, vegetables and Agricultural produce take place on the 10th of May proximo.

That the second show take place on the 1st of Nov. 1843.

That the third show come off on the 24th of Dec. 1843.

That the fourth show take place on the 24th of Jan. 1844.

That the fifth show come off on the 24th of Feb. 1844.

7thly.—That these resolutions be circulated for the information of all European and Native gentlemen, zumeendars and ryots living within 40 miles of this place, and that non-resident subscribers be entitled to seeds and all advantages of the society.

8thly.—That the judges or umpires to decide on the best Agricultural and Horticultural produce consist of three gentlemen, and that two ladies and three gentlemen be solicited to decide on the best specimens of fruits and flowers.

9thly.—That a Secretary be appointed to keep the accounts, collect subscriptions, and carry on all correspondence connected with the society, and that intimation be given to the Parent Society in Calcutta expressive of our wish to become a branch society.

Major Napleton was duly elected Secretary.—*Englishman.*

ARRIVAL OF THE SCINDE AMEERS.

"H. M. Ship *Nimrod* anchored yesterday at about 1 o'clock. On leaving Bombay the vessel reached Kurrachee on the 10th March, left it on the 17th, and arrived off the Hujamree mouth on the 11th, from whence she started for Bombay on the 15th April, the *Cote* and *Semiramis* were left at the Hujamree mouth. The *Indus* is there lying off. Both of these vessels are about twelve miles away, the *Nimrod* has brought down the Ameers and followers. Every attention was paid to them by Captain Glasse, and his excellent body of officers even according to the acknowledgement of the Ameers all seemed to have been fully animated by the highest kindliness of feeling. The Ameers are five in number; and they are accompanied by six sons and nephews altogether, and a retinue of fifty-one followers, who have all expressed their utmost satisfaction for the very kind and considerate treatment which the officers of the *Nimrod* and even every sailor bestowed upon them."

Captain Glasse, who on this important occasion, had much to attend to, conveyed the Captives down the Indus to the Flotilla Steamer, [illegible]

had made every necessary and considerate arrangement for their comfort. The zenana will, it is thought, come by the *Semiramis*, which may be expected hourly.

The Ameers several times expressed their thanks, in the most liberal terms, for the kind treatment which they have enjoyed at the hands of Captain Glasse, and his gallant crew. The *Nimrod* made a quick passage, having left on the 16th April at four in the afternoon. Two boats, one belonging to the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, put off for the *Nimrod* about four o'clock, in order to bring the distinguished captives on shore. An officer's guard has been ordered to proceed to Malabar Hill, where it is reported that the Government Bungalow in that quarter, will be given for the reception of the prisoners. This is an amiable trait in the character of Sir G. Arthur, who at such a hot season, foregoes his own comforts for the good of others.

—The news brought by the *Nimrod* is, that Scinde is tranquil—two of the principal tribes had declared their complete submission to the British power—Sir Charles Napier is effectually Governor of that country, and awaited merely the departure of the Ameers and of their zenana to take possession of the Palace at Hyderabad, and to install the government. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and was so confident in the security of his rule, that he has, as report states, sent for Lady Napier.

The forces were about to be diminished, the Poona horse and some other troops being about to be removed elsewhere. Captain Willoughby of the Artillery, who came in charge of the Ameers, brought down the Head Quarters of his Company.

The news from Kurrachee is, that it continued to be surrounded by the Beloochees, who used every means to pillage the British there. The route to Tatta is said not to be yet open. H. M. 22d Regiment, which has reaped such laurels in Scinde, is described as about to proceed to Kurrachee. The great want there is of some Cavalry to scour the country.

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Landing of the Ameers.—At half past 5 o'clock the Apollo Bunder was thronged by various persons, who went thither to witness the land-landing of the Ameers. Boats of various kinds were seen around the *Nimrod* which was at anchor in the Middle Ground. Within a few minutes the small Steamer *Snake*, which was in readiness, was seen to approach the ship of war, and take two boats in tow—and in a short time they approached the Bunder. At length the boats came along side the Pier. Captain Oliver superintended the disembarkation, assisted by the officers of the different vessels of war in the harbour; the Chief Magistrate, P. W. Legeyt, *Esq.* and Captain Burrowes regulated the Police; Major Seaton acted as Town Major, and Captain Willoughby made the arrangements of the carriages. As soon as the first boat stopped, Mr. Secretary *Escombe* and some of these officers went down the steps and assisted the Chief Ameer to ascend them. Upon reaching the top, the old man, who is a most remarkable specimen of the proportions of Falstaff from the extraordinary extension of his girdle, looked for a moment around him. The gentlemen pointed out the carriage in which he was to be conveyed to his residence. Doctor Burnes, who was present, went forward to salute his old acquaintance;—the Ameer recognized him, and said that he had often thought of him since 1828.

"I remember him," said Doctor Burnes to his friend, "when he was a fine young man, of slight form and great activity;—but time has wrought great change."

The Ameer when handed to the open carriage, which was like the rest, a hack one hired for the occasion, paused; and whether from not being accustomed to such vehicles or not, he seemed unwilling to enter it, after some persuasion he took his seat, and his son and others joined him. One of them exhibited his agility in stepping [illegible] the front seat and clambering over to sit [illegible] the coachman. The carriage was then driven off, accompanied by some of the Cavalry that [illegible]ly escort the Governor.

The rest of the Ameers soon got into the other [illegible] and followed towards Malabar Hill, [illegible] they are to take up their residence for a [illegible]. The sole carriage was seen to take the direction of Fort George, where one of the family, who is accused of having procured by unfair [illegible] the death of Captain Ennis, was sent in order to undergo the punishment of a rigorous [illegible].

[illegible] was among the Ameers one who was obliged to be conveyed in a carpet litter from the boat: [illegible] laid on the ground on his carpet, and soon [illegible] crowd surrounded him. His attendants were [illegible], and, as he felt his position oppressive, [illegible] out to be allowed [illegible] the Police sepoys who were near soon drove off the crowd, and he seemed to be at ease, until at length a palanquin was brought up, into which he was assisted.

In the mean time the attendants landed a quantity of mattrasses and other baggages on the pier, a guard of the Marine Battalion was placed over it, and bullock carts were brought forward in which the whole was placed in order to be conveyed to its destination.

Every arrangement seemed to have been suited to the occasion. The appearance of the Ameers had nothing strongly expressive of dignity or of intellect. Their round caps and their dresses bore the marks of travellers, and they looked themselves as if resigned to the fate, which is usual to the State Prisoners in India, viz. that of passing life in indolence and luxury.

The *Semiramis* is expected to bring the zenana of the Ameers, it appears that of the 200 females composing that sisterhood of slaves, only 30 have volunteered to come to India, to join their former Lords and Masters; the others prefer remaining to enjoy the liberty which Lord Ellenborough's proclamation has ensured to them."—*The Bombay Gentleman's Gazette.*

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ARRIVAL OF THE AMEERS.

The fallen rulers of Scinde reached Bombay on Wednesday on board of H. M.'s sloop *Nimrod*. The winds were so light in shore that though the Sloop had been telegraphed early in the morning, the passengers were not landed till towards twilight. The Ameers expressed themselves gratified for the kindness shewn them by Captain Glasse, and his officers. Captain Oliver superintended their debarkation; Mr. Legeyt, Chief Magistrate of Police, Captain Burrows, Major B. Seaton, and other officers were in attendance at the Pier. Instead of sending the unhappy chiefs to Mahim Fort, Butcher's Island, or Fort George, all of which had been examined, Sir G. Arthur had made over for their use the bungalows occupied, at certain seasons of the year, by himself and his family at Malabar Point. Open carriages were in attendance, and an escort of Cavalry accompanied them to their place of residence. The Ameers being prisoners of State, are retained in strict seclusion; they are described as broken-hearted and miserable men,—maintaining much of the dignity of fallen greatness, and without any querulous or angry complainings at this unalleviable source of sorrow, refusing to be comforted,—the very pictures of unmingled grief and hopeless despondency. The generous consideration of Government in assigning them as cheerful a place of residence as could be provided, was not lost upon them, but seemed to afford them no consolation. Meer Nusseer at once recognised Dr. Burnes, and spoke of their former intercourse—when the first European officer who had ever been permitted to visit the court of Scinde considered it a high privilege to afford medical attendance to those who are now our prisoners: the Meer said he had constantly reflected since then on this intercourse, which, from the mention made of it to those who have since visited Hydrabad, must have been an endearing one. Poor Meer Roostum of Khyrpoor, so long our ally, the first Scindian chief who ventured to express his admiration of us, and to desire our friendship—by much the most intelligent and hardly dealt with of them all, recognised Captain Del' Hoste in a moment, and embraced him in a paroxysm of the deepest emotion. Captain Del' Hoste had fed with him, and had lived with him for months, and he now looked on him as the only friend he had in a land of strangers. One of the chiefs, supposed to have been connected with the murder of Captain Ennis, has been placed in close confinement; the others will enjoy as many comforts and as much freedom as is consistent with their safe custody, till the pleasure of the Governor General be known. It was well to remove them from Scinde: their presence in our camp cherished hopes, to attempt whose realization could only lead to further mischief.—*Bombay Times, April 22.*

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*To Correspondents.*

To *Cosmopolite*, we shall review the Report next week.

*An Impartial Writer*, cannot appear.

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## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

Dear Sir,—The interest you have always displayed in the welfare and improvement of India, is my apology for intruding these my humble endeavours in the same cause.

In your issue for March 23d, is an article on Railways in India, written evidently in [illegible]dation of their adoption; but as I believe that your correspondent's view of the subject is a fallacious one; and that it is the duty of every one, under such circumstances to contribute as much as lies in his power towards eliciting the truth; I contribute this my mite.

The article above alluded to, contains no estimate to guide to a correct opinion of the economy of the plan; and without one it is impossible to get any thing like an approximation to the truth: I have therefore endeavoured to supply the public with as correct a one as lies in my power.

To give the public the means of judging what degree of confidence may be placed in my opinions, I will adduce Robt. Stephenson's report in favour of my plans and estimates for a Railway of 250 miles extent, over a most mountainous country:—and the plans and estimates which I have lately made to the satisfaction of my employers, Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co. of a line of canal 111½ miles long, in this district. On this occasion it was left to me to decide whether a Railway or a Canal should be adopted. I decided on the latter, as my estimates, both of the first cost and of the current expenses, were very greatly in its favour. There was no engineering difficulty whatever on the line, for a Railway: indeed, I never saw, in any country a piece of ground so well adapted for the mere construction of a Railway, as the line I levelled.

I have had to correct several errors in your correspondent's calculations, some greatly to the advantage of his scheme, but even so, you will see by my estimates that it will not answer to carry goods by Railway, in this country; that is on such lines as that from Calcutta to Allahabad.

In para. 10, he puts down Reynolds's cast iron sleepers at Co.'s Rs. 2 each: this must be a mistake; two Rupee's worth of cast iron would make but a sorry sleeper for a yard of Railway. I have allowed about Co.'s Rs. 7; and he has allowed nothing for turn outs.

In para. 14, he assumes, in calculating the rate of freight on the H. Co.'s Steamers, 50 cub. feet to the ton, supposing it would be the same as is usual on the ships trading from this port: but this is a mistake: the allowance is 93⅓ c. ft. making the ton cost 5,6d p. mile, instead of 3d as he has it.

And in para. 16, he supposes that a 600 maund boat carries 600 maunds; whereas it only takes 250, making the actual cost of a ton a mile 0,583d instead of 0,252d.

An insuperable barrier, in practice, to the introduction of Railways into this country, for a long period to come, is their enormous cost. Where could Four Millions Sterling be raised for the construction of a Railway in India? even supposing the estimates were favourable. No such impediment exists in the case of the Canal: its first cost is within reach; £850,000 is no extraordinary sum to embark in such a speculation. It would not afford such a brilliant triumph to the engineer, but it would certainly succeed in a commercial point of view; which is the true test of utility. Canals maintain their superiority over Railways in point of economy, even in Europe, where they have to stand the competition of the latter, on an equal footing as regards the price of the labour bestowed upon them, while in this country the case is very different: the chief part of the Railway, in this country, would have to pay European prices, while the Canal would be done wholly at Indian prices: a difference of 4 to 1 in favour of the Canal.

In the annexed estimates, I have taken your correspondent's description of the country for good; and I have taken his estimate of the distance, viz. 600 miles for both the Railway and the Canal. The quantity of freight I have supposed each way 43,00,000 maunds: likewise taken from your correspondent's article.

Your most obedient,

*Calcutta, 3d April, 1843.* S. M. C. E.

We publish this letter not to disappoint our correspondent, but we reserve our remarks to the next week.—Ed.

# EUROPE.

## RELIGIOUS.

DR. VAUGHAN AND THE ATHENÆUM ON THE REFORMATION.—"But if Christianity has done much to foster the spirit which declares that every man should be a freeman, and that woman should be his companion, and not his slave; it has done much more, since the era of the Reformation, to strengthen all previous impulses of that nature, by calling upon men, without respect of persons, to become, in the main, their own teachers with regard to all matters of religious opinion and religious duty. * * It taught a people, who seemed *to have nothing to do in religion*, except to be observant of its forms, to feel as though they had everything to do in it, if their observance of forms was to be found of the slightest value. Men who had been taught to lean entirely on the priesthood of others, were admonished, that as they hoped to be saved, it would behove them to become their own priests. In this manner, it set forth a new doctrine in respect to human right and human duty, based on new views in regard to human capability. It raised man from a condition of mere passiveness in the hands of the accredited ministers of religion, and required him to act with the intelligence and seriousness proper *to a being conscious of his personal accountableness* to God. * * It was no mean thing that men should learn to regard themselves as competent to pursue *the course which had been thus marked out for them* in respect to religion, inasmuch as it would prepare them to look with a new intelligence on many other matters, which, in common with religion, had been long accounted as subjects greatly above their comprehension. If men, for example, were to conduct themselves after this manner with regard to religion, was it not reasonable that they should learn to conduct themselves in the same manner with regard to the questions of civil government? If the church could err—and err so fatally, might not the state also err, and no less fatally, and could it be improper that the right to judge concerning the more sacred *should be extended to the less? Religion and government* are the great questions of society, and the principle which conveys a right to take cognizance of these, conveys a right to take cognizance of everything else. It is the fact that the principle of the Reformation carried with it these seeds of general improvement, that has given to it so much importance in the view of all minds interested in the progress of man and society. It was a call to wakefulness on one great subject, and a call made with so much success, that it could not fail to induce a habit of wakefulness in respect to many other subjects."

These, it seems to us, are the characteristic merits *of the Reformation*, its claims to admiration and respect. The dispute was not properly a dispute about texts, a dispute concerning the rejection of this ceremony, or a repudiation of that tradition; it was a stand made in favour of religion against priestcraft, of the free service of God against the passive-obedience slavery of man,—of the spirit and essence of revelation against the quibbles and quiddities of a degenerated philosophy—or to sum up all, of civilization against barbarity and degradation. Such a view of the Reformation will alone do it justice; and by thus regarding it, can mankind best be secured against the subtle snares which on every side beset a less philosophic and comprehensive aspect of its differences with the old church.

We do not think that Dr. Vaughan has at all overstated this *part of his case; he has*, on the contrary, somewhat overlooked the influence which great cities exercise on the first spread of Christianity, and in rescuing its followers from persecution. He has not even felt sufficiently the bearings of commerce on the rise and progress of the reforming spirit; having with respect to it, fallen somewhat into the common error of mistaking cause for effect:—

"The effect of this new spirit upon commerce, and upon the kind of civilization which has its centre in great cities, has been very conspicuous. Just before the commencement of the reformation, the commercial power of Europe was in the hands of the Portuguese. During the progress of that struggle, Spain became the seat of commercial ascendancy. But no sooner do we see Protestantism acquire stability and power in Europe, than we see the civic industry, the manufacturing skill, the commercial enterprise, the colonial greatness, and the naval power of Europe go over, almost entirely, to the side of the professors of the new faith, and with that class of religionists have these things continued, in the main, to our own time. It was the [illegible] power of Protestantism which enabled the United Provinces to assert their independence in the face of the most deadly hostility on the part of Spain and her allies; and which enabled the same people to place an effectual check on the ambition of Louis XIV., even while the half of Europe was at his bidding. * * Portugal, Spain, and Italy, have continued their adhesion to the old faith, and to this day they are the victims of the old decrepitude. Russia upon the threshold of those countries have been making every sort of progress, with unprecedented [illegible] the last three centuries, and during that period those kingdoms have not been merely stationary, but in most respects retrograding. * * We do not hesitate, therefore, to allege, that the weakness of the social system in Europe is on the side of Catholicism, and that its strength is on the side of Protestantism."

Now all this is only partially true, either in fact or in theory. The spirit of the Romish Church during the Middle Ages, was simply aggrandizement of the Church and of Churchmen; and it lent itself to liberty or to tyranny, indifferently, as best served its own momentary purpose: to tyranny the most frequently, only as that most commonly amalgamated with its selfish designs. At the time of the *Reformation*, churchcraft was closely allied to statecraft; and the two combined were hostile to every social movement,—that of commerce among the rest. But where did the Reformation find the lever with which it worked? in the active and inquisitive mind of commercial communities. It was, indeed, State, rather than Church mismanagement, which warred against Portuguese and Spanish commerce; and if that proved itself the strongest, it was because commerce was already in chains. But in Italy, and in the Hans towns, where civil tyranny was cowed, commerce throve unmolested by Popery; and when the moment of religious deliverance arrived, *it was in such great foci of* commercial activity, that Protestantism found its readiest disciples, and its principal barriers against the invasions *of civil and of religious* persecution.

In our notice of Dr. Taylor's work on the manufacturing districts (*Athen.* No. 773), we referred to some striking instances of the strong and direct influence of great aggregates of men and of manufacturing industry on the developement of agriculture itself. But besides this market encouragement, the utility of the great town in diffusing knowledge is (as we have stated) not less important. Dr. Vaughan, *more suo*, puts these truths in a more didactic form:—

"The great agency in calling forth man's capabilities, whether for good or for evil, is that of his fellows. The picturesque, accordingly, may be with the country, but the intellectual, speaking generally, must be with the town. Agriculture may possess its science, and the farmer, as well as the landowner, may not be devoid of intelligence; but in such connexions, the science and intelligence, in common with the nourishment of the soil, must be derived, in the main, from the studies prosecuted in cities, and from the wealth realized in the traffic of cities. If pasturage is followed by tillage, and if tillage is made to partake of the nature of a study and a science, these signs of improvement are peculiar to lands in which cities make their appearance, and they become progressive only as cities become opulent and powerful. In this sense *we might venture to change the language of our poet* a little, and say, 'Man makes the country, where art makes the town!'—and in so saying we should make a much nearer approach toward the truth."

In a few short paragraphs on the influence of great cities on physical science, the author touches on one of De Tocqueville's notions respecting the democratic influence:—

"It may be that the United States will be appealed to, as affording striking evidence of the low mechanical routine to which all science is reduced, in proportion as the elements of society become more and more democratic. It should be a sufficient answer to such persons, to remind them that the republican institutions of Athens, so far from being incompatible with a high state of civic refinement, have contributed to render that city the model of all cities in respect to such cultivation. In the history of the United States, the useful has hitherto very naturally taken a marked precedence of the ornamental, partly from the youth of the States themselves, and partly from the fact that England is, in this respect, only as another province to North America, everything new in British discovery being at the service of the Anglo-American people so soon as it becomes known among ourselves. Down to this time, it has been enough that the people of the United States should apply the stores of knowledge placed continually at their disposal. Of America, we may say, her age of invention is to come. But come it will, though her danger, in common with all states in which the commercial spirit becomes predominant, will continue to be on the side of looking to science too much in its relation to mechanism and profit, and too little in relation to its less obvious and wider results. The great check upon this tendency will be found in the general intelligence of her people; in the necessary increase of wealth with certain classes among them; and in the national pride, which will always be much affected by the consciousness of this deficiency so long as it exists."

In allusion to the "tyrant majorities" of the American states, Dr. Vaughan makes some shrewd observations:—

"It is not to be denied that among ourselves much of this evil exists. [illegible] one knows that our great landholders make [illegible], for the most part, of coercing their tenants [illegible] of their particular opinions. Our [illegible], also, has its peculiar [illegible] in this shape, which [illegible] for the classes dependent upon it. By these things, in a great measure, our people are broken up into parties, and the man committed to one side has to lay his account with much social hostility from the other. Our laws do not punish independence in politics or in religion, but society does. We have not a tyrannical majority, but we have in the place of it, tyrannical classes, and tyrannical parties. In a multitude of instances we see that talent fails to be appreciated, character ceases to be safe, social standing is lost, wealth, employment, subsistence—all are hazarded when men dare to commit themselves to a decided course in regard to some of our great public questions. In both countries, it is from these indirect modes of oppression, more than from any positive law, that freedom opinion is invaded."

The summing up, too, is worth quoting:—

"But it must not be forgotten, that with all the faults of an ill-regulated citizenship, men would possess few opinions worth contending about, and still less freedom of opinion, were there no cities. Political science, taking in the great moral questions belonging to good government, finds its birthplace in cities, and in its birthplace only will it be found to make hopeful advances towards maturity. Its aim should be to discountenance tyranny in every form—the tyranny of opinion, no less than the tyranny of law, or of the sword. It aims at the good of all, and it should learn how to respect the opinions of all. It is not perfect, but it is a great good—incalculably great when compared with the ignorance, the barbarism, and the misery that would come into its place if it ceased to exist. We see its faults, but all faults are comparative, and in thus setting forth the defects and vices often attendant on some of the best forms of citizenship, we do not make choice of subjection to the much greater social evils which must belong to the condition of the people who do not build cities. Our aim is not to commend barbarism, but to improve civilization, and to that end we would deal with it faithfully.

The sophism in this, and all similar arguments, lies in contrasting the maximum of evil attributable, to one condition, with the *beau ideal* of its opposite, or at least with an assumed state of society, in some stage of that opposite's influence. In assigning the evil, the argument sinks the concomitant good; and in its constrast, it makes a like imperfect statement the other way. In praising despotism, men instance the long peace of Augustus, or the reigns of the Trajans, and carefully keep out of sight the Neros or the Heliogabali; just so in railing against tyrant majorities, they sink all notice of Star Chambers and Inquisitions.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—A General Court of the Governors of Christ's Hospital was held at their Hall on Monday, to take into consideration an address to Her Majesty, praying her to accept their humble but hearty thanks for her royal munificence, in the gift lately presented by her to that institution (1,000*l.*). The treasurer of the institution, who, in a very feeling address, moved the thanks of the meeting, mentioned a *most singular fact:—That since the institution was* founded by the youthful sovereign, Edward VI., no sovereign of this realm has ever bestowed one farthing upon this excellent institution. It remained for our present most gracious and youthful Queen to [illegible] by her munificent gift the benefactions of the youthful founder.—*Pat.*

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S PLAN OF CHURCH-EXTENSION.—The *Globe* of last Thursday says, "Sir Robert Peel has adopted, as the basis of his church-extension scheme, the principle which he denounced and opposed, when it was propounded by the Whig Government as a leading feature of a plan for abolishing church-rates."

And the *Morning Chronicle* of Saturday says, "Sir Robert Peel has explained away to nothing the promise of church-extension which he made last year."

Thus we are distinctly told by these two newspapers—by the one, that Sir Robert Peel is going to do nothing, and by the other, that he is going to do almost, or entirely, the same thing which the Whigs proposed, and which he [illegible] in 18[illegible].

Now, both these [illegible] [illegible]ly false. Sir Robert Peel is [illegible]

had made every necessary and considerate arrangement for their comfort. The zenana will, it is thought, come by the *Semiramis*, which may be expected hourly.

The Ameers several times expressed their thanks, in the most liberal terms, for the kind treatment which they have enjoyed at the hands of Captain Glasse, and his gallant crew. The *Nimrod* made a quick passage, having left on the 15th April at four in the afternoon. Two boats, one belonging to the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, put off for the *Nimrod* about four o'clock, in order to bring the distinguished captives on shore. An officer's guard has been ordered to proceed to Malabar Hill, where it is reported that the Government Bungalow in that quarter, will be given for the reception of the prisoners. This is an amiable trait in the character of Sir G. Arthur, who at such a hot season, foregoes his own comforts for the good of others.

—The news brought by the *Nimrod* is, that Scinde is tranquil—two of the principal tribes had declared their complete submission to the British power—Sir Charles Napier is effectually Governor of that country, and awaited merely the departure of the Ameers and of their zenana to take possession of the Palace at Hyderabad, and to instal the government. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and was so confident in the security of his rule, that he has, as report states, sent for Lady Napier.

The forces were about to be diminished, the Poona horse and some other troops being about to be removed elsewhere. Captain Willoughby of the Artillery, who came in charge of the Ameers, brought down the Head Quarters of his Company.

The news from Kurrachee is, that it continued to be surrounded by the Beloochees, who used every means to pillage the British there. The route to Tatta is said not to be yet open. H. M. 22d Regiment, which has reaped such laurels in Scinde, is described as about to proceed to Kurrachee. The great want there is of some Cavalry to scour the country.

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Landing of the Ameers.—At half past 5 o'clock the Apollo Bunder was thronged by various persons, who went thither to witness the landlanding of the Ameers. Boats of various kinds were seen around the *Nimrod* which was at anchor in the Middle Ground. Within a few minutes the small Steamer *Sesha*, which was in readiness, was seen to approach the ship of war, and take two boats in tow—and in a short time they approached the Bunder. At length the boats came along side the Pier. Captain Oliver superintended the disembarkation, assisted by the officers of the different vessels of war in the harbour; the Chief Magistrate, P. W. Legeyt, Esq. and Captain Burrowes regulated the Police; Major Seaton acted as Town Major, and Captain Willoughby made the arrangements of the carriages. As soon as the first boat stopped, Mr. Secretary Escombe and some of these officers went down the steps and assisted the Chief Ameer to ascend them. Upon reaching the top, the old man, who is a most remarkable specimen of the proportions of Falstaff from the extraordinary extension of his girdle, looked for a moment around him. The gentlemen pointed out the carriage in which he was to be conveyed to his residence. Doctor Burnes, who was present, went forward to salute his old acquaintance;—the Ameer recognized him, and said that he had often thought of him since 1828.

"I remember him," said Doctor Burnes to his friend, "when he was a fine young man, of slight form and great activity;—but time has wrought great change."

The Ameer when handed to the open carriage, which was like the rest, a hack one hired for the occasion, paused; and whether from not being accustomed to such vehicles or not, he seemed unwilling to enter it, after some persuasion he took his seat, and his son and others joined him. One of them exhibited his agility in stepping upon the front seat and clambering over to sit beside the coachman. The carriage was then driven off, accompanied by some of the Cavalry that usually escort the Governor.

The rest of the Ameers soon got into the other carriages and followed towards Malabar Hill, where they are to take up their residence for a time. One sole carriage was seen to take the direction of Fort George, where one of the family, who is accused of having procured by unfair means the death of Captain Ennis, was sent in order to undergo the punishment of a rigorous confinement.

There was among the Ameers one who was obliged to be conveyed in a carpet litter from the boat: he was laid on the ground on his carpet, and soon the crowd surrounded him. His attendants were at hand, and as he felt his position oppressive, he cried out to be allowed to breathe; the Police sepoys who were near soon drove off the crowd, and he seemed to be at ease, until at length a palanquin was brought up, into which he was assisted.

In the mean time the attendants landed a quantity of mattrasses and other baggages on the pier, a guard of the Marine Battalion was placed over it, and bullock carts were brought forward in which the whole was placed in order to be conveyed to its destination.

Every arrangement seemed to have been suited to the occasion. The appearance of the Ameers had nothing strongly expressive of dignity or of intellect. Their round caps and their dresses bore the marks of travellers, and they looked themselves as if resigned to the fate, which is usual to the State Prisoners in India, viz. that of passing life in indolence and luxury.

The *Semiramis* is expected to bring the zenana of the Ameers, it appears that of the 270 females composing that sisterhood of slaves, only 30 have volunteered to come to India, to join their former Lords and Masters; the others prefer remaining to enjoy the liberty which Lord Ellenborough's proclamation has ensured to them."—*The Bombay Gentleman's Gazette.*

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ARRIVAL OF THE AMEERS.

The fallen rulers of Scinde reached Bombay on Wednesday on board of H. M.'s sloop *Nimrod*. The winds were so light in shore that though the Sloop had been telegraphed early in the morning, the passengers were not landed till towards twilight. The Ameers expressed themselves gratified for the kindness shewn them by Captain Glasse, and his officers. Captain Oliver superintended their debarkation; Mr. Legeyt, Chief Magistrate of Police. Captain Burrows, Major D. Seaton, and other officers were in attendance at the Pier. Instead of sending the unhappy chiefs to Mahim Fort, Butcher's Island, or Fort George, all of which had been examined, Sir G. Arthur had made over for their use the bungalows occupied, at certain seasons of the year, by himself and his family at Malabar Point. Open carriages were in attendance, and an escort of Cavalry accompanied them to their place of residence. The Ameers being prisoners of State, are retained in strict seclusion; they are described as broken-hearted and miserable men,—maintaining much of the dignity of fallen greatness, and without any querulous or angry complainings at this unalleviable source of sorrow, refusing to be comforted,—the very pictures of unmingled grief and hopeless despondency. The generous consideration of Government in assigning them as cheerful a place of residence as could be provided, was not lost upon them, but seemed to afford them no consolation. Meer Nussoor at once recognised Dr. Burnes, and spoke of their former intercourse—when the first European officer who had ever been permitted to visit the court of Scinde considered it a high privilege to afford medical attendance to those who are now our prisoners: the Meer said he had constantly reflected since then on this intercourse, which, from the mention made of it to those who have since visited Hydrabad, must have been an endearing one. Poor Meer Roostum of Khyrpoor, so long our ally, the first Scindian chief who ventured to express his admiration of us, and to desire our friendship—by much the most intelligent and hardly dealt with of them all, recognised Captain Del' Hoste in a moment, and embraced him in a paroxysm of the deepest emotion. Captain Del' Hoste had fed with him, and had lived with him for months, and he now looked on him as the only friend he had in a land of strangers. One of the chiefs, supposed to have been connected with the murder of Captain Ennis, has been placed in close confinement; the others will enjoy as many comforts and as much freedom as is consistent with their safe custody, till the pleasure of the Governor General be known. It was well to remove them from Scinde: their presence in our camp cherished hopes, to attempt whose realization could only lead to further mischief.—*Bombay Times, April 22.*

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*To Correspondents.*

To *Cosmopolite*, we shall review the Report next week.

*An Impartial Writer*, cannot appear.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

Dear Sir,—The interest you have always displayed in the welfare and improvement of India, is my apology for intruding these my humble endeavours in the same cause.

In your issue for March 23d, is an article on Railways in India, written evidently in recommendation of their adoption; but as I believe that your correspondent's view of the subject is a fallacious one; and that it is the duty of every one, under such circumstances to contribute as much as lies in his power towards eliciting the truth; I contribute this my mite.

The article above alluded to, contains no estimate to guide to a correct opinion of the economy of the plan; and without one it is impossible to get any thing like an approximation to the truth: I have therefore endeavoured to supply the public with as correct a one as lies in my power.

To give the public the means of judging what degree of confidence may be placed in my opinions, I will adduce Robt. Stephenson's report in favour of my plans and estimates for a Railway of 250 miles extent, over a most mountainous country:—and the plans and estimates which I have lately made to the satisfaction of my employers, Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co. of a line of canal 111¼ miles long, in this district. On this occasion it was left to me to decide whether a Railway or a Canal should be adopted. I decided on the latter, as my estimates, both of the first cost and of the current expenses, were very greatly in its favour. There was no engineering difficulty whatever on the line, for a Railway: indeed, I never saw, in any country a piece of ground so well adapted for the mere construction of a Railway, as the line I levelled.

I have had to correct several errors in your correspondent's calculations, some greatly to the advantage of his scheme, but even so, you will see by my estimates that it will not answer to carry goods by Railway, in this country; that is on such lines as that from Calcutta to Allahabad.

In para. 10, he puts down Reynolds's cast iron sleepers at Co.'s Rs. 2 each: this must be a mistake; two Rupee's worth of cast iron would make but a sorry sleeper for a yard of Railway. I have allowed about Co.'s Rs. 7; and he has allowed nothing for turn outs.

In para. 14, he assumes, in calculating the rate of freight on the H. Co.'s Steamers, 50 cub. feet to the ton, supposing it would be the same as is usual on the ships trading from this port: but this is a mistake: the allowance is 93⅓ c. ft. making the ton cost 5,6d p. mile, instead of 3d as he has it.

And in para. 16, he supposes that a 600 maund boat carries 600 maunds; whereas it only takes 250, making the actual cost of a ton a mile 0,533d instead of 0,252d.

An insuperable barrier, in practice, to the introduction of Railways into this country, for a long period to come, is their enormous cost. Where could Four Millions Sterling be raised for the construction of a Railway in India? even supposing the estimates were favourable. No such impediment exists in the case of the Canal: its first cost is within reach; £850,000 is no extraordinary sum to embark in such a speculation. It would not afford such a brilliant triumph to the engineer, but it would certainly succeed in a commercial point of view; which is the true test of utility. Canals maintain their superiority over Railways in point of economy, even in Europe, where they have to stand the competition of the latter, on an equal footing as regards the price of the labour bestowed upon them, while in this country the case is very different: the chief part of the Railway, in this country, would have to pay European prices, while the Canal would be done wholly at Indian prices: a difference of 4 to 1 in favour of the Canal.

In the annexed estimates, I have taken your correspondent's description of the country for good; and I have taken his estimate of the distance, viz. 630 miles for both the Railway and the Canal. The quantity of freight I have supposed each way 43,00,000 maunds: likewise taken from your correspondent's article.

Your most obedient,

*Calcutta, 3d April*, 1843. S. M. *C. E.*

We publish this letter not to disappoint our correspondent, but we reserve our remarks to the next week.—*Ed.*

## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

DR. VAUGHAN AND THE ATHENÆUM ON THE REFORMATION.—"But if Christianity has done much to foster the spirit which declares that every man should be a freeman, and that woman should be his companion, and not his slave; it has done much more, since the era of the Reformation, to strengthen all previous impulses of that nature, by calling upon men, without respect of persons, to become, in the main, their own teachers with regard to all matters of religious opinion and religious duty. * * It taught a people, who seemed to have nothing to do in religion, except to be observant of its forms, to feel as though they had everything to do in it, if their observance of forms was to be found of the slightest value. Men who had been taught to lean entirely on the priesthood of others, were admonished, that as they hoped to be saved, it would behove them to become their own priests. In this manner, it set forth a new doctrine in respect to human right and human duty, based on new views in regard to human capability. It raised man from a condition of mere passiveness in the hands of the accredited ministers of religion, and required him to act with the intelligence and seriousness proper to a being conscious of his personal accountableness to God. * * It was no mean thing that men should learn to regard themselves as competent to pursue the course which had been thus marked out for them in respect to religion, inasmuch as it would prepare them to look with a new intelligence on many other matters, which, in common with religion, had been long accounted as subjects greatly above their comprehension. If men, for example, were to conduct themselves after this manner with regard to religion, was it not reasonable that they should learn to conduct themselves in the same manner with regard to the questions of civil government? If the church could err—and err so fatally, might not the state also err, and no less fatally, and could it be improper that the right to judge concerning the more sacred should be extended to the less? Religion and government are the great questions of society, and the principle which conveys a right to take cognizance of these, conveys a right to take cognizance of everything else. It is the fact that the principle of the Reformation carried with it these seeds of general improvement, that has given to it so much importance in the view of all minds interested in the progress of man and society. It was a call to wakefulness on one great subject, and a call made with so much success, that it could not fail to induce a habit of wakefulness in respect to many other subjects."

These, it seems to us, are the characteristic merits of the Reformation, its claims to admiration and respect. The dispute was not properly a dispute about texts, a dispute concerning the rejection of this ceremony, or a repudiation of that tradition; it was a stand made in favour of religion against priestcraft, of the free service of God against the passive-obedience slavery of man,—of the spirit and essence of revelation against the quibbles and quiddities of a degenerated philosophy—or to sum up all, of civilization against barbarity and degradation. Such a view of the Reformation will alone do it justice; and by thus regarding it, can mankind best be secured against the subtle snares which on every side beset a less philosophic and comprehensive aspect of its differences with the old church.

We do not think that Dr. Vaughan has at all overstated this part of his case; he has, on the contrary, somewhat overlooked the influence which great cities exercise on the first spread of Christianity, and in rescuing its followers from persecution. He has not even felt sufficiently the bearings of commerce on the rise and progress of the reforming spirit; having with respect to it, fallen somewhat into the common error of mistaking cause for effect:—

"The effect of this new spirit upon commerce, and upon the kind of civilization which has its centre in great cities, has been very conspicuous. Just before the commencement of the reformation, the commercial power of Europe was in the hands of the Portuguese. During the progress of that struggle, Spain became the seat of commercial ascendancy. But no sooner do we see Protestantism acquire stability and power in Europe, than we see the civic industry, the manufacturing skill, the commercial enterprise, the colonial greatness, and the naval power of Europe go over, almost entirely, to the side of the professors of the new faith, and with that class of religionists have these things continued, in the main, to our own time. It was the liberating power of Protestantism which enabled the United Provinces to assert their independence in the face of the most deadly hostility on the part of Spain and her allies; and which enabled the same people to place an effectual check on the ambition of Louis XIV., even while the half of Europe was at his bidding. * * Portugal, Spain, and Italy, have continued their adhesion to the old faith, and to this day they are the victims of the old decrepitude. Nations upon the threshold of those countries have been making every sort of progress, with unprecedented rapidity, during the last three centuries, and during that period those kingdoms have not been merely stationary, but in most respects retrograding. * * We do not hesitate, therefore, to allege, that the weakness of the social system in Europe is on the side of Catholicism, and that its strength is on the side of Protestantism."

Now all this is only partially true, either in fact or in theory. The spirit of the Romish Church during the Middle Ages, was simply aggrandizement of the Church and of Churchmen; and it lent itself to liberty or to tyranny, indifferently, as best served its own momentary purpose: to tyranny the most frequently, only as that most commonly amalgamated with its selfish designs. At the time of the Reformation, churchcraft was closely allied to statecraft; and the two combined were hostile to every social movement,—that of commerce among the rest. But where did the Reformation find the lever with which it worked? in the active and inquisitive mind of commercial communities. It was, indeed, State, rather than Church mismanagement, which warred against Portuguese and Spanish commerce; and if that proved itself the strongest, it was because commerce was already in chains. But in Italy, and in the Hans towns, where civil tyranny was cowed, commerce throve unmolested by Popery; and when the moment of religious deliverance arrived, it was in such great *foci* of commercial activity, that Protestantism found its readiest disciples, and its principal barriers against the invasions of civil and of religious persecution.

In our notice of Dr. Taylor's work on the manufacturing districts (*Athen.* No. 773), we referred to some striking instances of the strong and direct influence of great aggregates of men and of manufacturing industry on the developement of agriculture itself. But besides this market encouragement, the utility of the great town in diffusing knowledge is (as we have stated) not less important. Dr. Vaughan, *more suo*, puts these truths in a more didactic form:—

"The great agency in calling forth man's capabilities, whether for good or for evil, is that of his fellows. The picturesque, accordingly, may be with the country, but the intellectual, speaking generally, must be with the town. Agriculture may possess its science, and the farmer, as well as the landowner, may not be devoid of intelligence; but in such connexions, the science and intelligence, in common with the nourishment of the soil, must be derived, in the main, from the studies prosecuted in cities, and from the wealth realized in the traffic of cities. If pasturage is followed by tillage, and if tillage is made to partake of the nature of a study and a science, these signs of improvement are peculiar to lands in which cities make their appearance, and they become progressive only as cities become opulent and powerful. In this sense we might venture to change the language of our poet a little, and say, 'Man makes the country, where art makes the town!'—and in so saying we should make a much nearer approach toward the truth."

In a few short paragraphs on the influence of great cities on physical science, the author touches on one of De Tocqueville's notions respecting the democratic influence:—

"It may be that the United States will be appealed to, as affording striking evidence of the low mechanical routine to which all science is reduced, in proportion as the elements of society become more and more democratic. It should be a sufficient answer to such persons, to remind them that the republican institutions of Athens, so far from being incompatible with a high state of civic refinement, have contributed to render that city the model of all cities in respect to such cultivation. In the history of the United States, the useful has hitherto very naturally taken a marked precedence of the ornamental, partly from the youth of the States themselves, and partly from the fact that England is, in this respect, only as another province to North America, everything new in British discovery being at the service of the Anglo-American people so soon as it becomes known among ourselves. Down to this time, it has been enough that the people of the United States should apply the stores of knowledge placed continually at their disposal. Of America, we may say, her age of invention is to come. But come it will, though her danger, in common with all states in which the commercial spirit becomes predominant, will continue to be on the side of looking to science too much in its relation to mechanism and profit, and too little in relation to its less obvious and wider results. The great check upon this tendency will be found in the general intelligence of her people; in the necessary increase of wealth with certain classes among them; and in the national pride, which will always be much affected by the consciousness of this deficiency so long as it exists."

In allusion to the "tyrant majorities" of the American states, Dr. Vaughan makes some shrewd observations:—

"It is not to be denied that among ourselves much of this evil exists. Every one knows that our great landholders make no secret, for the most part, of coercing their tenants in favour of their particular opinions. Our monied aristocracy, also, has its penalties in this shape, which it inflicts on the classes dependent upon it. By these means, in a great measure, our people are broken up into parties, and the man committed to one side has to lay his account with much social hostility from the other. Our laws do not punish independence in politics or in religion, but society does. We have not a tyrannical majority, but we have in the place of it, tyrannical classes, and tyrannical parties. In a multitude of instances we see that talent fails to be appreciated, character ceases to be safe, social standing is lost, wealth, employment, subsistence—all are hazarded when men dare to commit themselves to a decided course in regard to some of our great public questions. In both countries, it is from these indirect modes of oppression, more than from any positive law, that freedom opinion is invaded."

The summing up, too, is worth quoting:—

"But it must not be forgotten, that with all the faults of an ill-regulated citizenship, men would possess few opinions worth contending about, and still less freedom of opinion, were there no cities. Political science, taking in the great moral questions belonging to good government, finds its birthplace in cities, and in its birthplace only will it be found to make hopeful advances towards maturity. Its aim should be to discountenance tyranny in every form—the tyranny of opinion, no less than the tyranny of law, or of the sword. It aims at the good of all, and it should learn how to respect the opinions of all. It is not perfect, but it is a great good—incalculably great when compared with the ignorance, the barbarism, and the misery that would come into its place if it ceased to exist. We see its faults, but all faults are comparative, and in thus setting forth the defects and vices often attendant on some of the best forms of citizenship, we do not make choice of subjection to the much greater social evils which must belong to the condition of the people who do not build cities. Our aim is not to commend barbarism, but to improve civilization, and to that end we would deal with it faithfully.

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And the *Morning Chronicle* of Saturday says, "Sir Robert Peel has explained away to nothing the promise of church-extension which he made last year."

Thus we are distinctly told by these two newspapers—by the one, that Sir Robert Peel is going to do nothing, and by the other, that he is going to do almost, or entirely, the same thing which the Whigs proposed, and which he himself withstood, in 1837.

Now, both these representations are most criminally false. Sir Robert Peel is about to offer to the

church a large measure of extension; and the principle of his measure differs most essentially from that which he opposed in 1837.

The subject of debate is that of the lands and other estates of the church. These, as it is now well ascertained, are exceedingly ill-administered; and under the existing law, cannot be made to yield their full value. By *an entirely different system*, which, however, can only be established by an Act of Parliament, these estates may be made to produce a very large annual income, over and above their present rental. Whether this may be 100,000*l*., or 200,000*l*., or 300,000*l*., we shall not now stop to inquire; only remarking, in reply to those who foolishly exclaim, that "Sir Robert Peel is going to do nothing for the church,"—that if the new measure gives the church an increased rental of only 100,000*l*. a year, and at the same time enables her to raise money thereon,—it will be equal to supplying her with a capital, immediately available, *of three millions sterling*.

So much for the *Chronicle's* assertion, that Sir Robert Peel "has explained away to *nothing* his promise of church extension." The *Globe*, however, is more moderate in its misrepresentation; only objecting that Sir Robert's plan is merely the Whig plan of 1837, to which he then gave his most decided opposition.

"*Half* the truth is a lie;" a maxim which was never more forcibly illustrated than in this instance. Sir Robert Peel, we may concede, is probably about to produce a plan, *one portion* of which resembles the Whig plan of 1837. But it resembles only *that part* of the scheme of 1837 to which Sir Robert *did not* object; while that feature of the 1837 project which was defeated by Conservative opposition, is now utterly abandoned.

The Whigs, in 1837, proposed to give this new value to church property by a new enactment; but they then proposed that from this new value of *her own estates*, the church should derive no benefit whatever. Gaining this new income, on the one hand, she was to yield to the Dissenters her church-rates on the other. The amount given up would have exceeded the amount gained, and thus the church would have been a loser by the whole transaction; while of church-*extension* not one syllable was heard. This was the proposition which Sir Robert Peel, and the whole Conservative party, withstood in 1837; a proposition differing from the present, as much as an offer to improve a man's estate for *his own* benefit would differ from an offer to improve it for the benefit of *others*.—*Record.*

MR. C. BULLER ON CHARITIES.—The total income of charities was about 1,200,000*l*., and he had heard from good authority, that if it were well managed that income might become 2,000,000*l*. But it was stated at 1,200,000*l*., and of that sum 312,000*l*. only was applied to education; namely, 151,000*l*. to classical schools, 141,000 to schools not classical, and 19,000*l* or 20,000*l*. to schools of a miscellaneous character. That was independent of the universities. He thought then it might occur to the Legislature, that in order to provide the great requisite of education for the people, the best way to procure the necessary means would be, without diverting the funds of those charities too much from the purposes to which their founders devoted them, to make some efforts to render that enormous amount available for the purposes of education. (Hear.) That might, perhaps, startle some honourable gentlemen. (Hear.) But another part of those charities had also been classified, and that was that species of charity which was distributed in small sums, putting out of the question clothing, not food, and medical relief. Now, he thought that if one could describe those charities by one short term, nothing could describe them better than the term "mischievous charities." (Hear.) It was not only useless, but the most detrimental way of giving money that could be devised. (Hear.) He would mention one instance. In the Report of the Charity Commissioners it was stated, that in 1828 they went to the parish of St. Luke and there they found that a sum of 200*l*. was distributed annually to the poor, and how? in the shape of eighteenpenny tickets on the day next before Christmas-day. The consequence was, that the whole of that money was spent in drinking close to the workhouse; so much so, that in the evidence it was stated, that on that day the gin-shop keepers in the neighbourhood hired an extra number of hands to supply their customers. ("Hear," and a laugh.)—*Pat.*

THE MINT.—By a Parliamentary paper issued on Monday morning, respecting the transactions of the Mint during the year ending December 31, 1842, it appears:—1. That 194,229*l*. 0s. 6d. were issued out of the Consolidated Fund for the purchase of bullion for coinage.—2. That the total amount of purchases of silver bullion and dollars was 191,924*l*. 18s. 2½d. the Mint value of which, at 66s. per lb Troy, was 208,746*l*. 2s. 11½d., showing a seignorage difference between market and Mint value of 18,664*l*. 2s. 3½d.—3. Old worn silver coin from the Bank of England, purchased for re-coinage, nominal value, 20,000*l*.; Mint value, 18,157*l*. 2s. 5d.; showing a loss on the purchase of 1,842*l*. 17s. 7d.—4. Copper bullion purchased, 499*l*. 12s. 2d.; Mint value at 224*l*. per ton, 1,189*l*. 3s.; seignorage, 689*l*. 10s. 10d.—5. The silver and copper coin delivered into the Mint-office amounted to 192,852*l*. of silver, and 1,344*l*. of copper.—6. Payments of silver and copper coin were 190,472*l*. 13s. 3d.—7. Payments made into the Exchequer out of cash received for silver and copper monies, 175,317*l*. 0s. 4d.—*Pat.*

THE SLAVE TRADE.—On Tuesday, in answer to a question from Lord Brougham, the Earl of Aberdeen entered into some important explanations relative to the instructions given to our cruisers on the African coast; and stated, that a new and explicit code, founded upon existing treaties and the law of nations, had been prepared, the publication of which would, he trusted, disabuse the French public of the unfounded prejudice they now entertained. The noble Lord proceeded to show that England had done much to put an end to the traffic in slaves. In Cuba, owing in a great degree to the exertions of the Governor-General Valdez, whose integrity and disinterested humanity merited the highest eulogy, the number of vessels employed in the trade had been diminished within the last four years from 71 to 3; while the number of slaves imported, which in 1839 was 25,000, was in 1842 only 3,150. The Earl of Clarendon bore personal testimony to the generous conduct of General Valdez.—*Pat. March* 2.

WRECKERS ALONG THE COAST.—The following is an extract of a letter received yesterday from New Romney, dated February 26:—"I observed by the French papers that the persons taken up for pillaging the wrecks of the Reliance and Conquerer have been tried and condemned to imprisonment. It would most signally be aiding the cause of humanity if the authorities on Romney Marshes would follow the example set them by their neighbours; for such wholesale plunder as has taken place here lately I never would have believed had it not come under my observation. I will endeavour (if that be possible) to give you an idea of it. The Francis (schooner), from London, bound to Ireland, came on shore about a mile and a half to the eastward of Dungeness Light, during a snow-storm on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock in the morning. It blew a tremendous gale from the eastward also. The coastguard, as usual, did all that men could do to save those on board, but, owing to the heavy sea breaking continually over the vessel, every soul perished. I believe they consisted of six persons, including the master. As you may suppose, the vessel herself very soon began to break up, and her cargo, consisting of tallow and dyewood, was consequently washed along the beach; hundreds of the inhabitants (most of whom are smugglers, or smuggler's descendants, from highest to lowest) from the different towns came flocking down to the beach, and, notwithstanding the efforts of the coast-guard and agents, managed to carry off property to a large amount. On the very day of the unfortunate disaster, and day after (Sunday), tallow was sold in Lydd by the cwt., almost openly, for 3½d. and 4d. per pound; nay, so bold and shameless had they become, that some of the more respectable thieves (or rather, I should have said, greater scoundrels) actually bought the tallow from the minor thieves and sent it to Rye and other places in waggons and carts. I have long had a desire to expose the infamous and nefarious system practised on this part of the coast towards the victims of the tempest, and I think I shall be able to open the eyes of the public to facts which will astonish them."—*Pat.*

FUNERAL OF THE LATE RICHARD CARLILE.—The remains of this notorious individual were deposited at the Kensal-green Cemetery on Monday. At two o'clock in the afternoon a vast number of persons were assembled in Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, to witness the departure of the funeral *cortege*. At three o'clock a hearse and five mourning coaches drove up to the house where the deceased was lying. The funeral procession moved on, and during its progress attracted considerable attention. On arriving at the grave, a considerable delay occurred from the clergyman having had to read the burial service over several bodies before the arrival of the deceased. When the officiating divine, the Rev. Josiah Twigger, arrived at the grave, accompanied by the clerk, one of the deceased's sons addressed the clergyman as follows:—"Sir, we want no service over the body of our late father; he passed his life in opposition to all priestcraft, and we protest against the service being read." The reverend divine replied, "Sir, I must do my duty." Another son of the deceased here stepped forward and said, "We have purchased this ground as the resting place of our deceased parent, and I object, with my brothers, to the reading of the funeral service." (Here loud cries of "Hear, hear," were given by the mob assembled round the grave.) The clergyman continued, "I must, and will do my duty; and at your peril abide the consequences that may occur from any opposition to the usual observance on such occasions." Another son, "Then, Sir, we will not hear it." Here the mob cried out, "Yes, yes, leave the grave; let all the friends of Mr. Carlile go away." At this moment the party assembled quitted the grave, the mourners retired into the coaches, and the clergyman proceeded in the most impressive manner to read the service, during which he was frequently interrupted by ribald jests from a few stragglers who had kept at a short distance from the spot. It is due to the sons of the deceased to state, that they gave their opposition in the most respectful tone possible, but their example was not imitated by many of the followers of the deceased. After the clergyman had retired, a rush was made to the grave, and a son of the deceased addressed the crowd as follows:—"I beg to state that I, with my family and friends, were opposed to the performance of this service; we did not require it, and have given every opposition in our power to its being done. I thank you all, in the name of my late father, for your attendance here on this occasion." Having said thus much he and the followers of the funeral departed.—*Times.*

ENGLISH JOURNALISM AT FRANKFORT.—An English newspaper is about to be established in Frankfort, similar to that edited by Galignani in Paris, and destined to communicate to Englishmen residing in and about the former town the principal contents of the English press as quickly as possible. An Englishman, who has resided at Frankfort for several years, is at the head of this new enterprise.—*Pat.*

MISREPRESENTATIONS REGARDING THE AFFGHAN WAR.—There would seem to be something portentous in the appearance of two Numbers of a Quarterly publication within a few weeks of each other,—the February Number of the *Edinburgh Review* treading on the heels of the January. With some curiosity we cut open the new Number, to discover on what urgent account it had forestalled its proper time of appearance; and, if we mistake not, we find the reason at full length in the concluding Article—as the spirit of a letter often lies in the postscript—"Ministerial Misrepresentations regarding the East." The Article comes but just in time to assist the discussions in the House of Commons, upon a subject which is in some danger of becoming stale in public estimation before it has been well opened, much less exhausted;—we mean the facts connected with the occupation of Affghanistan and the subsequent disasters. The recent debate on the vote of thanks to the Indian army scarcely touched upon this subject, which calls for a distinct and searching inquiry. The reviewer fairly announces his object to be that of a partisan, or, at least, an advocate, in undertaking to defend the administration of Lord AUCKLAND against the misrepresentations of party adversaries; but it must be acknowledged, that he has executed his task with the calmness of an historian, while the competent knowledge which he exhibits, gives to his statements, though *exparte*, considerable weight. The charges brought against the late Governor General are, we must think, very successfully repelled, so far as regards responsibility for that "series of omissions and blunders, unparalleled in our military annals," which led to the deplorable issue at Cabool; and some other "fallacies" are satisfactorily disposed of. One of Sir ROBERT PEEL'S main pretexts for the infliction of an Income-tax, namely, the charges which the disasters in Affghanistan would occasion upon the British Treasury, is shown to have had no foundation in fact, and to have been unworthy of the Minister who stooped to make use of such a fiction. "The real fact is," says the Reviewer, "that the war in Affghanistan has not cost, and is not likely to cost, the people of this country one farthing. The reinforcements so emphatically mentioned by Sir ROBERT PEEL, were sent out at the sole expense of the Company; and to meet the excess of expenditure occasioned by the war, the Company have raised a loan of 5,000,000*l*., which will be sufficient for the purpose." "Incredible as it must appear," says the writer, "to all who read the extracts from the Speeches of the Prime Minister, neither the opening and closing triumphs, nor the intermediate disasters of the Affghan war, have cost the people of Great Britain a single farthing." This, however, is not quite correct. The Reviewer is thinking only of the actual war expenditure; but he forgets that they have cost us peerages and pensions; and never was peerage much less deservedly obtained than by Lord KEANE. We would not grudge the bauble coronet; but, to have hereditary legislators fastened upon us, with their pensioned heirs, as the consequence of ennobling a lucky soldier, is a just subject of national complaint. We are happy, however, to be assured by the Reviewer, that the state of the finances and credit of the East India Company, and the improved state of things as regards the intrinsic resources of India,—leave no ground of fear,—"no fear that our Indian possessions will not advance in institutions and wealth in a rapidly accelerating ratio; above all, no fear that they will become a pecuniary burden to Great Britain;—that is, if the nobleman whom Sir ROBERT PEEL has selected as the fittest of his great party to administer these important affairs, will be satisfied with pursuing the wise course of domestic policy chalked out for him by those who originated, or maintained and improved, that order of things which he there found in existence."

Upon this point, the Reviewer, like every body else, has something more than misgivings. The "crude schemes of pseudo-reform" of the Governor-General, his financial quackeries and blunders, have made him almost as ridiculous, as his attempts to disparage the administration of his predecessor render him odious. "All India laughs at him;" but, it is remarked, "the laugh is spreading among the natives, and that will not be so pleasant, if it goes on." He has affronted and disgusted the Civil Service,—"a most powerful official oligarchy, by whose instrumentality, whether he like them or not, he must conduct the Government;" and this, not by unpopular yet honest measures of reform, but "by gratuitous, objectless slights and insults." "Unless rumour be falser than usual," adds the Writer, "Lord ELLENBOROUGH has equally alienated and disgusted the Court of Directors. But his Proclamations, and, above all, his General Order on the restoration of the Sandal-wood Gates to the Hindoo temple of Somnauth, seem to have brought public opinion as to his dangerous interferences and general unfitness, to absolute unanimity. Nor will the approval—the *deplorable approval*—of the greatest military authority alive, save them from undoubting derision and contempt *now, and throughout* all posterity." That approval, indeed, has been expressed only in reference to that part of the Governor-General's conduct which related to the orders issued to the Commanders, and the provision made for the advance of the troops. No one disputes his Lordship's claim to the merit of having availed himself of all the military preparations made by his predecessor, and acted as a good Commissary General, which was all that was left him to do, after he had given permission to the two Generals to advance. But of the wisdom of his conduct in other respects, the public will form their own opinion; and will no more accept the Duke of WELLINGTON's affirmation as evidence of the noble Lord's political competency, then the voucher of Lord BROUGHAM for his eminent piety. Nor, having commenced his administration with arraigning, before the world, the policy of the late Governor General, can Lord ELLENBOROUGH complain of being judged with the same judgment, and meted with his own measure. "Use the memory of thy predecessor fairly and tenderly," is the sage advice of Lord BACON; "for, if thou dost not, it is a debt which will sure be paid when thou art gone."—*Pat.*

THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—ROME, FEB. 7.—It is certain that His Holiness persists in protesting against all the innovations made in the church by the Emperor Nicholas, and that he rejects all offers of arrangement which exclude the re-establishment of the church of Poland in the ancient *status quo.*—*Ibid.*

PORTUGAL.—We have received Lisbon news to the 21st inst., brought by the Iberia steamer. Lord Howard de Walden had, it would appear, received instructions from England to break off the negotiations for the tariff convention: the British Government not being disposed to accept the last Portuguese proposals, nor to lose further time in the matter. The Portuguese appear to have anticipated this result; and, while keeping up high duties to protect their manufactures, the Fishery Company are striving to pacify and bolster up the Douro interests by grants of public money.—*Ibid.*

THE CAPE COLONY.—We have received Cape Papers to the 24th of December, which furnish occasion for recalling public attention to the affairs of that important but neglected Colony.

Of the lack of wisdom on the part of the Government, or of public spirit on that of the good people of Cape Town, or of both united, a very prodigious illustration is afforded by the fact, that the prosperity of Cape Town, and its retaining the honour of a metropolis, are placed in jeopardy for want of a road across the Downs. This is at present the all-engrossing subject. The discovery, that the farmers in the interior are seeking for other ports more to the eastward, to avoid the necessity of transporting their produce across "a gulf of sand," which renders it necessary to employ eighteen oxen to draw 2,000lbs. of wool,—has at length alarmed and roused the inhabitants, who have petitioned to be allowed to raise money for the first outlay, by a rate levied on fixed property, and to collect tolls for its future maintenance. Various plans have been heretofore proposed for carrying this object into effect,—by Government or by joint-stock companies; but they have all fallen to the ground. When the "compensation money" was beginning to flow into the Colony to an amount far beyond the necessities of business, and the question that perplexed the brains of capitalists was, what should be done with the superabundance of money, when interest fell to less than three per cent., and a large amount of money was locked up in the Government coffers,—it was proposed to form a grand Joint-Stock Company, with a capital of a million, to be called the "Cape of Good Hope Joint Stock Land Road, and Emigration Company." Instead of this, we are told, the money was "laid out in ribbons and silks," and served only to excite a spirit of luxury and extravagance. We suspect that, if the application of the compensation money could be traced to its results, it would, in nearly every instance, be found to have been as fruitless of any benefit to the West India Colonies, as to the Cape, so far as regards the permanent interests of the Colonists.

At the Cape, however, matters have now come to "the turning point," not only of Road or no Road, but of Town or no Town. "Cape Town," remarks the *South African Advertiser*, "exists but as the port of the country, which it is fast ceasing to be,—or as Head Quarters, which, if its comparative commercial importance declines, it will also soon cease to be. There is but one remedy; a Road to serve as a bridge across the Cape sands, and branches from it to the productive districts." The main line of the proposed road is "from Salt-river House to Tygerberg, where it is to divide, one branch running to the Eerste River, and another turning to the left towards the Paarl; it is also proposed to carry other branches to Koeberg and Stellenbosch. The Cape Town traders have, indeed, need to bestir themselves and shake off their Batavian sluggishness. The improvement of their port is not less necessary than that of the means of transit by land; and *they must look for a growing rivalry on* the part of the eastern districts.

The accounts from the Frontier are most distressing. The continued drought in Cafferland had led to a serious loss of cattle; and, the principal sustenance of the natives being milk, numbers had died from famine. The Government had issued instructions to the resident political agents to furnish the sufferers with food at the public expense; and private liberality was also contributing to alleviate the distress.

But the most important intelligence relates to the insurgent spirit of the Boers beyond the Orange River, whose proceedings had occasioned the Lieutenant-Governor suddenly to march in that direction with a large force of horse and foot, and artillery. Reinforcements were to follow. There can now be no mistake as to the only course left to the Cape Government. The accounts from Natal represent the Boers as openly declaring their determination, as soon as the *six months'* truce concluded with Captain Cloete should be at an end, to drive the English out of their territories. The *Frontier Times* states, that "they have also declared that, if the Government interfere between them and the natives, or in any way, they will *invade the Colony*. They are parcelling out the lands they have seized, and are issuing title deeds. Pretorius is now Field-Commandant of the country south of the Draakberg; and a Dutchman of the name of Cloete has been raised to the same bad eminence, and probably by equal merit, amongst the Orange River Boers. They have declared *all* that country their own, without any reservation; and the native tribes or chiefs are in future to hold their own territories as vassals of the Dutch Republic. The leader of one party of Boers, whose name we refrain for the present to mention, has, it is said, requested assistance from the Government; stating that, unless it be speedily sent him, he will be compelled against his will to become a traitor. In the meantime, we hear that the Boers within the Colony are leaving, and still preparing to expatriate themselves in great numbers."

The immediate cause of the present movement, the *South African Advertiser* says, are "certain overt acts on the part of the Boers in Adam Kok's District of the Griqua country, and open preparations for an attack on Philipolis; and the discovery of certain proceedings on this side the river, by which the peace of the country and the safety of the inhabitants have been seriously threatened. Rumour and probability connect these proceedings with corresponding movement on the part of the Boers at Natal. They have, from end to end of that territory, resolved on savage independence; and Government has at last begun to act as open rebellion and hopeless hostility—hostility that concessions only inflame, like oil poured on fire—imperatively require.

"The Griquas, not only those under Kok, but those under Waterboer also; the numerous bodies of Bushmen who look up to Waterboer as the friend and ally of the Colony, and as their protector; and numerous native chiefs and tribes among whom Christianity and civilization were making rapid progress; as well as the security of this Colony and the honour of the British name, depend now on the conduct of Col. Hare. *Simultaneous action* on Natal, Colesberg, Moshesh's country, and Philipolis, will quench this rebellion, not, probably, without blood, but chiefly in the blood of the guilty. Government has in hand, or *within its reach*, force sufficient for such action. This all the world knows and sees, and therefore will ascribe, and most justly, any thing approaching to failure, either to military incapacity, cowardice, (we use right words,) or treason at Head-Quarters."

The occupation of Port Natal will now be forced upon the British Government. It has been too long delayed, but is now imperatively demanded, for the security of the Frontier, and the protection of the native tribes. We shall await with some anxiety the next despatches. The latest intelligence will be found in another column.—*Pat.*

ABYSSINIA.—The *Allgemeine Zeitung* gives, in a late number, some interesting information from the interior of Africa. Balgat Areja, it seems, had made himself master, in December last, of Tigrai, where he had put an end to the plundering practices of a number of petty chiefs, who had known how to turn the disorders of the times to their advantage. Among other notorious characters, a certain Gobra Mariam, who, under the reign of Ubie, had allowed himself many excesses against the European residents, and particularly against the English missionaries, is represented "to have received the reward of his crimes." His hands and feet were cut off, and he survived this mutilation only a few hours.

Balgat Areja, mentioned above, is a descendant of the celebrated Ras Valeda Selasse, and was intrusted with the government of a large portion of Tigrai by Ubie, when the latter set out on his hostile expedition against the Ras. The descent of the governor, and a strict exercise of justice, which served at the same time to rid him of a number of his most dangerous rivals, made him extremely popular, so that he found it an easy matter to extend his authority over the whole of Tigrai.

The Coptic Abuna, the head of the Abyssinian Church, after a short residence in the country, has completely changed his system of conduct towards the Europeans. The pride and animosity with which he at first treated them has been succeeded by the most marked civility and condescension. He accompanied the Belgian consul, M. Blondel, a considerable distance, when the latter set off from Gondar, a thing unheard of in the country where the Abuna is looked on as the representative of Christ on earth. He allows the Europeans to sit by his side, a favour not enjoyed even by the Emperor of Gondar. A wish is, however, expressed, that the Abuna would moderate his too impetuous behaviour, which may else draw down upon him an untimely end, the customary fate, by-the-bye, of nearly all his predecessors, of whom very few have come to a natural death.

Speaking of the European travellers in Abyssinia, the writer says—"Nearly half of them have now returned to Egypt; M. Blondel, by the way of Sennaar; the French travellers Galinier and Ferret, and the Englishman Bell, over Massana. Among those who have remained, none enjoys more popularity than Wilhelm Schimper. All the accounts that reach us agree in stating that this indefatigable German naturalist is rendering the most important services to science and humanity. He has discovered a system of determining the altitude of a place by its botanical character. In the south of Abyssinia, *i. e.* in the kingdom of Shoa, the English mission is diligently at work. Two Bavarians are attached to it, a physician and a painter. The missionaries Krapf and Isenberg, together with a third, lately left this on their way thither. The return of Mr. Krapf from Shoa, through the country of Galla, belongs, in a geographical point of view, to the most interesting excursions undertaken of late years, his route having lain, for the greater part, through districts not supposed to have before been traversed by Europeans. He was robbed on his way, stripped to his shirt, and escaped death only by a secret flight undertaken barefooted, and almost in a state of nudity. His narrative when published will, no doubt, meet with great favour from the public, on account of the information he was enabled to obtain through his ultimate knowledge of the native languages, his correct judgment, and his freedom from prejudice."

The same letter says, that M. Fresnel, distinguished by his discovery of the New Himyarian language, and by several works of high merit in illustration of Arabic literature, had, a few days previously, left Cairo for Jedda, having been appointed French Consular agent at the latter place.—*Pat.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*3d April*, 1843.

Honourable F. Drummond to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of Purneah, and to exercise the special powers described in Regulations III. of 1821 and VIII. of 1831.

*17th April*, 1843.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. S. Esdaile, of Hooghly, to be Register of Deeds under Act XXX. of 18[illegible].

Baboo Nobinchunder Mookerjee to be Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Burdwan.

Baboo Issenchunder Nye to be ditto ditto at Baraset.

Baboo Samachurn Ghose to be ditto ditto at Jessore.

Baboo Permanund Set to be ditto ditto at Maldah.

Baboo Doorganarain Roy, Principal Sudder Ameen of West Burdwan, for six months, under Medical Certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 16th January last.

Mr. J. F. G. Cooke, Civil and Sessions Judge of Dacca, for ten days, during the month of May, on private affairs.

Moulvie Gholam Ushgur, Sudder Ameen of Purneah, for one month, from the 20th ultimo, under Medical Certificate.

Syed Sudderudd[illegible] Hussein, Principal Sudder Ameen of Rungpore, for fifteen days, under Medical Certificate.

*16th April*, 1843.

Mr. G. F. Cockburn, Officiating Magistrate of Jessore, for one month, under Section XI. of the Rules of 29th January 1840, making over charge of his office to Mr. F. J. Morris, the Collector, who will, in addition to his own duties, officiate as Magistrate, until further orders.

Mr. F. B. Kemp made over charge of the Collectorate of Dinagepore to Mr. C. Steer on the 8th instant.

Mr. W. H. Martin made over charge of the office of Sessions Judge for the trial of Thugs to Mr. H. P. Russell, the Judge of Moorshedabad, on the 8th idem.

Mr. Jas. Alexander made over charge of the Tipperah Magistrate's office to Mr. H. D. H. Fergusson on the 31st ultimo.

Mr. R. H. Russell made over charge of the office of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Maldah to Mr. F. B. Kemp on the 8th instant.

Mr. M. A. G. Shawe, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Jessore, reported his arrival at Kooloa on the 12th idem.

The leave of absence granted on the 20th ultimo to Mr. G. Martin, Magistrate of Purneah, has been cancelled at his own request.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*12th April*, 1843.

Mr J. R. Hutchinson, of the Civil Service, is reported qualified for the Public Service by proficiency in two of the Native Languages.

T. R. DAVIDSON, *Offg. Secy. to Govt. of Bengal.*

*Agra, 13th April*, 1843.

The appointment of Brevet Major W. Riddell, 60th Regiment N. I. to the charge of the duties of the Department for the Suppression of Thuggee at Goruckpore, announced in Orders of the 4th instant, No. 30, is cancelled.

*15th April*, 1843.

Lieutenant J. G. B. Griffin, 25th M. N. I., is permanently appointed to the Infantry branch of His Highness the Nizam's Army, in the room of Lieut. Strachey deceased.

*17th April*, 1843.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted in Orders of 10th November 1841, No. 26, to Captain A. C. Rainey, late Assistant Political Agent at Subathoo, is hereby cancelled.

*15th April*, 1843.

The services of Mr. H. P. A. B. Riddell are placed at the disposal of His Excellency Major General Sir Charles Napier, K. C. B. Governor of Scinde, for Civil employ in that country.

*18th April*, 1843

The services of Mr. A. H. Cocks, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency Major General Sir C. Napier, K. C. B. Governor of Scinde, for Civil employ in that country.

J. THOMASON, *Secy. to Govt. of India,*
*with the Governor General.*

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Agra, 14th April*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to grant leave of absence, for four months, to Captain T. P. Walsh, of the 52d Madras Native Infantry, from the 1st proximo, to enable him to rejoin his Regiment at Bangalore.

*18th April*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to grant six months leave of absence, to commence from the 1st proximo, to Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. R. Edwards, of the 2d Regiment of Madras Light Cavalry, to enable him to visit Agra and Delhi, and to rejoin his Regiment at Bellary.

J. STUART, *Lt.-Col.*
*Secy. to Govt. of India, Mily. Dept., with the Govr. Genl.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 21st April*, 1843.

No. 87 of 1843.—The undermentioned Officers of the Infantry, are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their names:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 48th Regt. N. I., | Lt. | Alex. Fraser, .. | 7th April, 1843. |
| 2d ditto, .... | „ | Robt D. Kay, | 16th April, 1843. |
| 49th ditto, .... | „ | G. Biddulph, | |
| 20th ditto, .... | „ | James Tobin Bush, .... | |
| 16th ditto, .... | „ | John Hamilton Burnett, .. | |
| 71st ditto, .... | „ | Hugh Atkins Reid, .... | |
| 22d ditto, .... | „ | Jas. Grant, .. | |
| 29th ditto, .... | „ | Chas. Arthur Morris, .. | |
| 73d ditto, .... | „ | Walter Coningsby Erskine, .... | |

Captain Thomas Wallace, of the 3d Regiment N. I. has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Bombay, 15th January 1843.

Assistant Surgeon Richard John Brassey, of the Medical Department, attached to the Civil Station of Sarun, is permitted to proceed to the Straits and Eastern Seas, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for six months.

The following Promotions are made by His Honour in Council in the Ordnance Commissariat Department:

Deputy Assistant Commissary Wm. Gibson to be Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, ............
Conductor Barnaby Murphy to be Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, ............
} From the 11th February, 1843, in succession to Lt. Archibald Cameron, on the Invalid Establishment, Asst. Commissary of Ordnance, deceased.

Assistant Steward Peter McDonald, who was supposed to have perished in Affghanistan, is to be borne on the List of Warrant Medical Officers as a Supernumerary in that rank, until a vacancy occurs for bringing him on the Establishment, with his Original Standing.

*Fort William, 25th April*, 1843.

No. 89 of 1843.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, from the date assigned to them in General Orders, No. 80, of the 3d ultimo:

*Infantry.* *Date of arrival at Fort William.*
Mr. Charles Pierrepont Lucas, } 22d April, 1843.
„ Edward Vernon Utterson, }

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Edward Keele Hopper, of the 73d Regiment N. I., has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors: Date of arrival at Fort William, 22d April 1843.

W. M. N. STURT, *Major,*
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 31st March*, 1843.

The order issued by Major General J. H. Schoedde, commanding the troops at Chusan, dated the 18th November 1842, appointing Surgeon A. Shanks, M. D. of Her Majesty's 55th foot to afford professional aid to the Major General and staff, and to the commissariat followers in the garrison, is, with the sanction of the right honourable the Governor General, confirmed.

The following orders are confirmed:

The garrison order issued by Major General W. Nott, commanding at Candahar, dated the 15th of June 1842, appointing Assistant Surgeon C. McKinnon, M. D., to the medical charge of the 3d and 4th Companies of the 2d Battalion of Artillery, in the room of Assistant Surgeon Gerrard.

The order issued by Brigadier D. Harriott, commanding the Cavalry attached to the Bundlecund force, dated the 6th instant, directing Lieutenant T. T. Tucker, of the 8th Light Cavalry, doing duty with a detachment of the 8th Irregular Cavalry, to rejoin his own Regiment.

The Bareilly station order dated the 8th instant, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain F. Maitland, of the 5th, and acting Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry to officiate as station staff, during the absence, on duty, of Brigade Major H. Hay.

The Delhi garrison order of the 11th instant, directing Hussain Buksh, native doctor, lately attached to Broadfoot's sappers, to accompany the volunteers for the Nerbuddah Police Battalions as far as Saugor, and to return from that station.

The suspension from rank, pay and allowances of Mr. Andrew Fisher, of the 35th Regiment Light Infantry, by sentence of a General Court Martial, published in General Orders by his excellency the Commander-in-Chief, of the 6th of January last, will terminate on the 9th proximo, on which date he will rejoin his corps, and resume his duties as Captain.

Staff Sergeant William Smith, of the 2d Company 1st Battalion of Artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the 49th Regiment of Native Infantry at Dacca, vice Warren transferred to the pension establishment.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

8th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. H. Tweedale, from 15th March to 10th November, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

8th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Veterinary Surgeon R. Willis, from 15th March to 15th November, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

13th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant G. F. Bruere from 26th March to 15th September, to visit Meerut and Simla, on private affairs.

17th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain J. C. Plowden, from 12th February to 23d March, to remain at Kurnaul, on medical certificate, and to enable him to join the 1st Light Infantry Battalion.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Agra garrison and station order of the 14th instant, directing the following subordinate medical servants, lately attached to the Camp of the Right Honourable the Governor General, to join and do duty with the corps specified opposite their names:

Supernumerary apothecary G. Oliver, with the 3d Battalion of Artillery, as Steward.

Assistant Apothecary J. Goodall, with Her Majesty's 39th Regiment of foot.

Dowlut Ram, native doctor, with the Right Honourable the Governor General's body guard.

The order issued on the 17th instant, by Major H. R. Osborn, commanding the 54th regiment, directing Lieutenant R. C. Lawrence, of the 73d, late adjutant, 4th Infantry Levy, (now the 54th Native Infantry) to continue to act as adjutant to the corps, from the 20th ultimo.

The Hazareebaugh station order dated the 3d instant, directing the Commissariat Agent to furnish a 2-bullock hackery for the conveyance of a tent, a classie to accompany it, and a set of doolie bearers, the executive engineer supplying a doolie, for a detachment of Her Majesty's 50th foot, proceeding to Cawnpore under the command of Lieutenant Lister.

*26th L. I. 60th and 64th N. I.* The Kurnaul station order of the 14th instant, appointing Captain W. Heggan, of the 63d Regiment of Native Infantry, to command three companies of the corps noted in the margin, proceeding towards Loodianah and Ferozepore.

The leave of absence, to visit Simla and Mussoorie, on medical certificate, granted to Captain G. Turner, of the 39th Regiment Light Infantry, in General Orders of the 3d instant, is to commence on the 16th of March, instead of on the date therein specified.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

33d Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign A. L. McMullin, from 1st May to 31st July, to visit Calcutta, and appear before the examiners of the College of Fort William.

55th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Ewart, Interpreter and Quarter Master, from 16th March to 1st April, to remain at Ferozepore, on medical certificate.

69th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain R. Wroughton, from 1st March to 1st December, to visit Almorah, on medical certificate.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon A. C. Gordon, from 23d April 1841 to 1st December 1841, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

Subordinate Medical Department.—Assistant apothecary C. Baker, from 18th March to 18th June, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs.

The following orders, issued by the officer commanding at Ferozepore, are confirmed:

Dated the 11th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon D. McRae, late attached to Christie's horse, to receive medical charge of the 3d Company 2d Battalion of Artillery, from Assistant Surgeon G. F. Thomson, M. D., and to proceed with it to Sukkur.

Dated the 14th instant, appointing Khooda, dresser, to act as native doctor in the Hospital of the 55th Regiment of Native Infantry.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Dinapore division order of the 19th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon H. W. Rumley to proceed to Chuprah, and perform the medical duties at that station, during the indisposition of Assistant Surgeon R. J. Brassey, making over medical charge of the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry to Assistant Surgeon S. H. Batson, and of the 2d Company 5th Battalion of Artillery to Assistant Surgeon H. B. Hinton.

The Dinapore division order of the 20th instant, directing Pursaud Sing, native doctor, lately attached to the Nepaul Residency, to do duty in the Hospital of the 36th Regiment of Native Infantry.

The Dinapore division order of the 21st instant directing Hospital Apprentice Richard White, lately appointed to the subordinate medical department, to join and do duty in the hospital of Her Majesty's 62d foot.

The Sirhind division order of the 24th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon W. E. Pollard, Acting Assistant apothecary J. Collins (1st) and hospital apprentice Job Winn, attached to the depot of the 1st European light infantry, to continue to do duty with that Regiment.

Imam Khan, temporarily entertained as a native doctor, and lately doing duty in the hospital of the 1st depot Battalion at Benares, being found unfit for the situation, is to be discharged the service, on the receipt of this order at Benares.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

37th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign J. G. Batten, from 15th January to 15th May, to remain at Almorah, on private affairs.

44th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant W. L. Hasell, 2d in command, 2d Oude local infantry, from 20th March to 20th June, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to sea, on medical certificate.

49th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign W. F. Sandys, from 20th April to 20th July, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

64th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain G. P. Thomas, from 12th April to 12th October, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

68th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant M. Staples, doing duty with Arracan Local Battalion, from 4th March to 4th June, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 1st April*, 1843.

The following orders, issued on the 19th of December last, by his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir H. Gough, G. C. B., commanding the troops in China, are confirmed under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India:

1. Directing the following troops to be stationed at Hong Kong:

A company of the Royal Artillery.
A wing of Her Majesty's 55th foot.
Her Majesty's 98th foot.
Detachment of sappers and miners.

2. Appointing Lieutenant Colonel C. Campbell, of Her Majesty's 98th foot, to the command of the station of Hong Kong.

3. Authorizing Major General Lord Saltoun, K. C. B., to appoint an officer to perform the duties of station staff at Hong Kong.

4. Appointing Major J. H. Grant, of Her Majesty's 9th lancers, to be Assistant Adjutant General, and Captain C. A. Edwards of Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish, to be Assistant Quarter Master General.

5. Authorizing additional office allowances being passed to the above officers; viz.

To the Assistant Adjutant General, 180 Rupees per mensem.

To the Assistant Quarter Master General, 120 Rupees per mensem.

6. Directing the undermentioned officers, of the General Staff, to remain in China:

Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Wilson, C. B., of the 65th Bengal Native Infantry, pay-master of the force.
Superintending Surgeon J. Thomson.
Major H. Moore, C. B., of the 34th Regiment of Native Infantry, Deputy Judge Advocate General.
Assistant Surgeon W. Grahame, medical store-keeper.

7. Directing the following staff appointments to be discontinued:

Field and Assistant field engineer.
Assistant Adjutant General, Madras troops
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.
Brigadier of the 2d Class, and Brigade Major, 3d Brigade.
Brigadier and Brigade Major of Artillery.
Pay Master, Madras troops.
Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, held by Brevet Captain Gregg, Her Majesty's 26th Cameronians.

8. Appointing Lieutenant J. MacVicar, of the 41st Madras Native Infantry, to act as staff officer to the Madras troops in China, and receive charge of the pay department from Captain MacDonald, and of the staff records from Captain Shirreff.

The order issued on the 21st of December last, by Major General Lord Saltoun, K. C. B., commanding the land forces in China, appointing Lieutenant Haythorne, of Her Majesty's 98th foot, to act as station staff at Hong Kong, is confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.

Lieutenant B. M. Lovedey, of the 15th Regiment of Native Infantry, is appointed Aide-de-camp to Major General E. H. Simpson, nominated to the command of the Benares division.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Etawah station order of the 12th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon R. H. L. Bird, of the 16th Grenadiers, to afford medical aid to the civil establishments at the station.

The Berhampore station orders of the 13th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant J. Marquis, of the 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, to the charge of the depot of Her Majesty's 55th foot, proceeding to the presidency by water: directing Assistant Surgeon C. Archer, M. D., to accompany and afford medical aid to the depot, and appointing Assistant Surgeon A Kean, M. D., to the medical charge of the troops at the station.

The Cawnpore Division order of the 16th ultimo, appointing Assistant apothecary J. Gorman, (1st) acting steward to Her Majesty's 9th lancers, to act as apothecary to the 4th Battalion of Artillery.

The Benares division order of the 18th ultimo, directing Nunloo, native doctor, lately attached to the 1st depot Battalion to do duty in the hospital of the 45th Regiment of Native Infantry, from the 1st idem.

The Meerut station order of the 20th ultimo, directing hospital apprentice E. G. Roderick, arrived from Kurnaul with a party of artillery men, to return to that station.

The Meerut station order of the 23d ultimo, directing assistant apothecary T. Brass to do duty in the hospital of the 2d European Regiment, and Assistant Steward G. S. Mathews in that of the 2d Company 2d Battalion of Artillery.

The Sirhind division order of the 26th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon W. Keates, of the 7th light cavalry, to proceed towards Sukkur; and posting Ram Rutton Loll, native doctor, to the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following removals and postings of Lieutenant Colonels:

Lieutenant Colonel T. Palmer, from the 18th to the 72d Regiment of Native Infantry, vice Lieutenant Colonel A. Roberts, C. B. from the latter to the former corps.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

10th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Captain M. H. Halles, from 15th April to 15th October, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah on private affairs.

10th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Captain R. Macdonell, from 4th April to 4th October, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

16th Regiment Grenadiers.—Brevet Major D. F. Evans, from 15th May to 15th November, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah, on private affairs.

31st Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain W. Saurin, from 1st May to 31st October, to visit Mussoorie and Simla, on private affairs.

37th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign E. C. Scott, from 25th April to 25th Oct. to visit Mussoorie, on private affairs.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*

*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 5th April,* 1843.

No. 28.—1. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

*3d foot.*—Lieutenant James William Richardson, from the 39th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Hope, who exchanges. 4th April 1843.

Lieutenant Robert Douglas, from the 62d foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Flood, who exchanges. 4th April 1843.

*39th foot.*—Lieutenant James Reid Hope, from the 3d foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Richardson, who exchanges. 4th April 1843.

*62d foot.*—Lieutenant Nicholas Henry Flood, from the 3d foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Douglas, who exchanges. 4th April 1843.

2. The following orders are confirmed:

By his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir H. Gough, G. C. B. under the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India:

*Dated 23d October,* 1842.—Appointing Major General Schoedde, 55th foot, a brigadier of the 2d class, from the 24th idem, and directing him to assume command of the troops composing the garrison of Chusan.

*Dated 5th November,* 1842.—Appointing Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Knowles, to the command of the Royal Artillery on the transport ship "Sophia."

*Dated 12th November,* 1842.—Appointing Lieutenant De Havilland, 55th foot, Military Magistrate of Chusan, on a salary, including office allowance, of three hundred Rupees per mensem.

*Dated 12th November,* 1842.—Appointing Capt. O'Leary, 55th foot, Major of Brigade at Chusan, in the room of Captain Daubeney of the same Regiment, proceeding with a wing of his corps to Hong Kong.

*Dated 12th November,* 1842.—Directing the following appointments to be discontinued, from the 15th idem:

Of fort adjutant at Chusan.

Of deputy provost marshall to the force.

*Dated 12th November,* 1842.—Appointing staff Surgeon Ford, to the medical charge of the Royal Artillery, on board the troop ship "Apollo."

By Major General Cartwright, commanding the presidency division, dated the 21st ultimo, directing, with the sanction of the Honourable the Deputy Governor, private Landrigan, 49th foot, at present undergoing imprisonment in Fort William, by sentence of a General Court Martial, to be left under charge of the Major of Brigade, H. M. forces, on the embarkation of the Regiment for England.

By Major General Gray, C. B. commanding the Cawnpore division, dated the 26th ultimo, appointing Captain Knowles, 60th foot, to the command of the detachments of H. M. troops arrived at Cawnpore, in progress to the upper provinces, vice Captain Jones, 3d Light Dragoons, permitted to join his corps, in consequence of ill health.

By Major General Wodehouse, commanding the Meerut station, dated the 27th ultimo, directing the detachment of the 3d Dragoons arrived at Cawnpore, to proceed to Kurnaul, under the command of Lieutenant Need, 16th lancers, to join the Head Quarters of the corps.

With the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India—by Major General Schoedde, commanding the troops at Chusan, dated the 15th November 1842, appointing Surgeon Shanks, M. D., of the 55th foot, to afford professional aid to the Major General and staff, and to the commissariat followers in the garrison.

3. Leave of absence is granted—

*10th Foot.*—Captain Stock, (recently exchanged from the 31st foot) from the 27th March to the 31st August 1843, for the purpose of joining his Regiment.

By Order of his Excellency the Commander-in Chief,

H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*

*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 3d April,* 1843.

The order issued on the 9th ultimo, by Captain C. J. Oldfield, commanding the 2d regiment of Oude local infantry, appointing Lieutenant and Adjutant W. J. H. Charteris to act as 2d in command, from the 7th idem, during the absence, on leave, of Lieut. W. L. Hasell, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The Presidency division order of the 18th ultimo, directing Ensign C. T. Whiteford, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 28th regiment of native infantry at Sylhet, is confirmed.

The leave of absence, for six months, to visit Simlah, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. A. W. Hawkins, of the 5th Troop 1st Brigade of horse artillery, in General Orders of the 16th of February last, is cancelled at the request of of that officer.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

*33d Regt. of N. I.*—Lieut. J. S. Banks to be interpreter and quarter master.

Muggun, lascar, attached to the 61st regiment of native infantry, is transferred to the regiment of Kelat-i-Ghilzie, for the purpose of being appointed tindal in the latter corps.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

*Medical Department.*—Assistant Surgeon M. Lovell, 3d irregular cavalry, from 15th April to 15th Nov., to visit Simlah, on medical certificate.

*Medical Department.*—Assistant Surgeon F. Anderson, M. D. 35th regiment light infantry, from 26th November, 1842 to 1st Nov. in extension to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 4th April,* 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Agra garrison and station order of the 18th ultimo, directing Native Doctor Kissen Sing, lately attached to the escort with the Somnauth gates, to do duty with the 2d regiment grenadiers.

The Agra garrison and station order of the 20th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon M. A. B. Gerrard to the medical charge of the left wing of the 70th regiment of native infantry, and Assistant Surgeon J. McRae, of the 2d troop 3d Brigade of horse artillery, to that of the 1st regiment of light cavalry.

The Neemuch station order of the 21st ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon A. Keir, M. D., to relieve Surgeon W. Dollard from the duties of the medical depot.

Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. D. Downes, of the 30th regiment of native infantry, is appointed to act as 2d in command to the 2d regiment of Oude local infantry, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant W. L. Hasell or until further orders.

Kawul Doss, tindal, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, appointed permanent head tindal of the Head Quarters' Camp establishment of tent lascars, from the 1st instant, on the pay of sixteen (16) Rupees monthly.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Loodianah station order of the 18th ultimo, directing the Commissariat Agent to furnish a 4 bullock hackery for the conveyance of the sick and wounded men of the 6th regiment of native Infantry, and 26th light infantry, proceeding to Kurnaul to appear before the annual invaliding committee.

The Bareilly station order of the 20th ultimo, directing Sergeant Major H. Ashton and quarter master Sergeant J. Baptiste to proceed and join their appointments in the battalion of Military Police in Bundlecund, and authorizing a tent, with carriage for its conveyance, and a lascar to be supplied to them, during their progress to Banda.

The Benares division order of the 24th ultimo, directing the drill instructors of the 9th and 5th light cavalry, depot, to rejoin their own regiments, under the senior non-commissioned officers present; authorising the detention of the 5th light cavalry, for the purpose of drill instruction of the horses sent at the same time to the depot.

The leave of absence, for six months, to remain at Delhi, and visit Mussoorie, on private affairs, granted to Lieutenant C. E. Burton, of the 40th regiment of native infantry, in General Orders of the 9th ultimo, is, at the request of that officer, cancelled from the 22d of the same month.

Ensign George Arden Crommelin is, at his own request, removed from the 22d regiment of native infantry, and posted to the 35th light infantry, as the junior of his rank.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*73d Regt. N. I.*—Colonel S. Swinhoe, from 24th March to 20th November to visit Simlah, on medical certificate.

This cancels the leave, on private affairs, granted in General Orders of the 28th of Feb. last.

*Medical Department.*—Assistant Surgeon G. B. Seely, Arracan local battalion, from 8th March, to 8th May, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 5th April,* 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Cawnpore division order of the 23d ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon A. Beale, recently returned from Bundlecund with the 3d company 4th battalion of artillery, to the medical charge of the 54th regiment of native infantry.

The Meerut station order of the 27th ultimo, directing acting Assistant Apothecary John Archer to accompany the detachment of Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons, proceeding under the command of Lieutenant A. Need, of Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, to Kurnaul, and on his arrival at that station, to report himself to the superintending Surgeon of the Sirhind division.

In continuation of General Orders by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, of the 16th of June last, the undermentioned men of the 2d or Anderson's horse, are directed to join the 4th regiment of Irregular cavalry:

Meerah Buksh, Moyeran alias Khoda Buksh, Budal Khan, and Mahomed Ukram, Sowars.

The Barrackpore station order of the 9th of Feb. last, directing all reports of the station to be made to Lieutenant Col. G. W. A. Lloyd, C. B. of the late volunteer regiment, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The regimental order issued on the 12th ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel G. R. Bell, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. F. Whitelocke to act as Adjutant to five companies of the 13th native infantry, proceeding towards Simareeah, under the command of Major S. L. Thornton, during their separation from regimental Head Quarters, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

7th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Captain W. Master, from 25th April to 25th October, to visit Simlah, on private affairs.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant H. R. Drew, from 1st February to 31st March, to visit, Pooree, on medical certificate.

39th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain A. G. Miller, from 21st March to 31st August, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope and Australia, on medical certificate.

65th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign F. J. Nelson from 1st April to 30th Sept., to visit Burrisaul, on private affairs.

72d Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Interpreter and Quarter Master J. S. Davidson, from 20th April to 20th Oct., to visit Simlah, on private affairs.

Invalid establishment.—Captain C. Fowle, from 15th March to 18th March, in extension, to remain at the Presidency till the sailing of the vessel on which he has embarked for Europe.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 6th April,* 1843.

The Sirhind division order of the 30th ultimo, making the following medical arrangements, is confirmed:

1. Directing Assistant Surgeon C. Forbes to proceed to Ferozepore, in medical charge of the 1st company 2d battalion of artillery under orders for Scinde, and Assistant Apothecary W. J. Thompson and apprentice E. G. Rodrick to accompany the same, the former to join the company on its march, with as little delay as possible.

2. Directing Assistant Steward Peter McDonald recently returned from Candahar, to accompany the detachment from Kurnaul, until relieved by Assistant Apothecary Thompson.

3. Directing hospital apprentice Thompson Sharpe, recently appointed to the subordinate Medical Department, to do duty in the artillery hospital at Loodianah.

4. Appointing Surgeon A. W. Steart, of the 72d regiment of native infantry, to the medical charge of the Paneeput Jail hospital, vice Assistant Surgeon C. Forbes proceeding to Ferozepore with the 1st company 2d battalion of artillery.

The following orders are confirmed:

The order issued on the 7th of February last, by Brigadier F. Young, commanding the Bundlecund field force, appointing Lieutenant J. E. Gastrell, interpreter and quarter master of the 13th regiment of native infantry, to act as Brigade quarter master to the force, vice Lieutenant interpreter and quarter master C. D. Robertson, of the 11th regiment of native infantry.

The Bandah station order issued on the 9th ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel G. R. Pemberton, directing the Commissariat Agent to entertain a 2 bullock hackery for the conveyance of six disabled men of the 13th regiment of native infantry, proceeding to rejoin their corps at Nowgong.

The Kurnaul station order of the 11th of February last, directing the commissariat to furnish two 4 bullock hackeries for the conveyance from Kurnaul to Cawnpore of the regimental records of the 54th native infantry, is with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The detachment order issued on the 27th of February last, by Lieutenant Colonel N. Wallace, commanding the Bengal column, directing certain bilders, entertained for the use of the siege train, to receive pay at the usual Scinde rate; viz. 1 Sirdar, at 12 Rupees per mensem and 12 bildars, at 10 Rupees per mensem each, is confirmed under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

*26th Regiment of Light Infantry.*—Lieutenant James Duncan to act as interpreter and quarter master, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant Duffin, or until further orders.

*54th Regt. of N. I.*—Lieut. R. W. C. Doolan, of the 12th regiment of native infantry, to act as interpreter and quarter master.

*60th Regt. of N. I.*—Lieut. W. R. Cunningham, of the 6th regiment of native infantry, to act as interpreter and quarter Master.

*62d Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant F. F. C. Hayes to act as interpreter and quarter master, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant Brewster, or until further orders.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 7th April,* 1843.

The Delhi garrison order of the 24th ultimo, directing the commissariat to furnish two 4 bullock hackeries for the conveyance of the sick of the 4th company 6th battalion of artillery, under orders to march towards Sukkur, is confirmed.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Hussingabad station order of the 16th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon J. Hilliard, of the 57th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the civil authorities, Jail, and native artillery, vice Assistant Surgeon J. Grant, M. D., of the 42d Madras native infantry.

The Cawnpore division order of the 25th ultimo, directing acting Apothecary A. Creswick to proceed to the upper provinces with the detachment of troops of Her Majesty's and the Company's service, under command of Captain Knowles, of the 60th Foot, in the same capacity and as acting steward.

The Cawnpore division order of the 27th ultimo, directing acting Apothecary W. Craig to do duty in the hospital of

Her Majesty's 3d buffs, on its arrival at Jellalabad ; and Assistant Steward J. Keun to act as steward in the hospital of the 3d Brigade of horse artillery.

The Benares division order of the 30th ultimo, directing apprentice W. F. Powsess to act as Assistant Steward in the hospital of Her Majesty's 29th Foot, vice Murphy permitted to proceed and join his appointment in the company's dispensary at Calcutta.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :

42d Regiment Light Infantry.—Lieutenant A. H. Ross to be Adjutant, vice Hay transferred to the 54th native infantry.

Fife Major Robert Mist, of the 1st battalion of artillery, who was, in General Orders of the 29th of Sept. last, ordered to be sent home, recommended for pension, is directed to proceed to Chunar, where he will do duty with the invalids, until further orders.

*Head Quarters. Simlah, 8th April*, 1843.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments.

Kemaon Local Battalion.—Captain J. Drummond, of the 19th regiment of native infantry, and 2d in command, to act as commandant, during the absence of Captain J. Welchman, on service with his regiment.

Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. E. T. Erskine, of the 63d regiment of native infantry, to act as 2d in command, vice Drummond.

Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Captain F Winter, of the 56th regiment of native infantry, to act as 2d in command to the Joudpore legion, during the absence, on leave, of Brevet Capt. J. Stubbs or until further orders.

Sub-Conductor John Ballantine, and acting Sub-Conductor Charles Sheridan, at present attached to the Agra Magazine, are appointed to the arsenal of Fort William, and directed to proceed and join.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

24th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain J. Griffin, from 1st March to 1st May, to remain at Ferozepore, on special duty.

69th Regiment native infantry.—Ensign W. T. Baker, from 19th May to 19th August, to enable him to join his regiment.

Subordinate Medical Department.—Assistant Apothecary A. Gleig, from 16th March to 18th September, to remain at Calcutta, on medical certificate.

The following orders are confirmed :

The Bandah station order of the 11th ultimo, directing the Commissariat Agent to furnish a 2 bullock hackery for the conveyance to Saugor of a Naick of the 67th regiment of native infantry, ordered to appear before the annual invaliding Committee at that station.

The regimental order issued on the 18th ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel D. G. Scott, commanding the 11th native infantry, appointing Lieut. J. W. L. Bird to act as Adjutant to the right wing of the corps, during its separation from regimental Head Quarters.

The regimental order issued on the 25th ultimo, by Captain James Mackenzie, commanding the 6th irregular cavalry, appointing Lieutenant and Adjutant J. G. Homes to act as 2d in command to the corps, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain R. Hill.

The leave of absence, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs, granted to Major G. A. Mee, of the 58th regiment of native infantry, in General Orders of the 10th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

Gunner R. Hayton, at present employed in the Model Department at Dum-Dum, is reappointed Overseer in the Cossipore foundery, with effect from the date on which Sergeant J. Taylor returned to his duties as head Mechanic in the Model Department.

The appointment of Corporal J. McArthur to be head Overseer in the Cossipore foundery, is to cease from the date of the above arrangements.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 10th April*, 1843.

The order issued on the 15th ultimo, by Lieut. W. P. Waddy, commanding a detachment of artillery in progress to Ferozepore, appointing Gunner John Dunlop, of the 4th Company 2d Battalion, to act as Sergeant, and Gunner Josiah Batman, of the 1st company of the same battalion, to act as Corporal, is confirmed.

The order by Lieutenant F. Knowles, commanding a detachment of Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons, directing a Bheestie and Sweeper to be entertained for the party, from the 11th of December 1842, to the 9th of January 1843, is confirmed.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 11th April*, 1843.

The following Ferozepore station orders are confirmed :

*Dated 16th March* 1843.—Appointing Assistant Surgeon C. Douglas, M. D. of the 3d regiment of light cavalry, to the medical charge of the staff, in the room of Surgeon J. Menzies, of the 59th regiment of native infantry, proceeding with his corps on service.

*Dated 24th March* 1843.—Directing the commissariat to furnish dry batta to Sergeant William Travers, of the Commissariat Department, late Shah Shoojah's force, from the 1st idem.

*Dated 31st March* 1843.—Directing Sub-Conductor R. Dwyer, attached to the Ferozepore Magazine, to accompany the siege train ordered to Rore Bukkur.

The regimental order issued on the 4th ultimo, by Major J. Jervis, commanding the 5th native infantry, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Fulton to act as Adjutant to the corps, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The regimental order issued on the 26th ultimo, by Major R. Steward, commanding the 61st native infantry, directing the Commissariat Agent to furnish an additional hackery of 4 bullocks for the conveyance of the sick of the corps, is confirmed.

Trumpeter Michael Walsh, of the pension establishment, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Chunar, instead of at Cawnpore.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :

69th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain G. Cox, from 15th December 1842 to 15th April, in extension, to remain at Bombay, and to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

The Presidency division order of the 27th ultimo, making the following medical arrangements, is confirmed :

Directing Assistant Apothecary Hugh Callaghan, attached to the 1st battalion of artillery at Dum-Dum, to join and to do duty with the depot of Her Majesty's 55th foot at Chinsurah.

Appointing Assistant Surgeon C. L. Cox, lately attached to the volunteer regiment, to the medical charge of the 21st regiment native infantry at Berhampore, and directing him to join without delay, vice Comon appointed to the 3d Brigade of horse artillery.

Appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. Littler, M. D. to the medical charge of the 49th regiment of native infantry at Dacca, and directing him to join without delay, vice Cromer appointed to the 8th light cavalry.

Appointing Assistant Surgeon T. A. Wethered to the medical charge of the 46th regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore, vice Finch appointed a Presidency Surgeon.

Appointing Assistant Surgeon C. Archer, M. D., to the medical charge of the Arracan local battalion, during the absence, on medical certificate, of Assistant Surgeon G. B. Seely, or until further orders, and directing him to proceed and join by the Company's ship "Amherst."

Cancelling the division orders of the 10th, confirmed in General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief of the 30th ultimo, relating to the above medical officers.

The following orders are confirmed :

The Presidency division order of the 27th ultimo, directing Native Doctor Shaick Noor Mohamud to join and do duty with the 23d regiment of native infantry at Jumaulpore.

The Presidency division order of the 29th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon W. Crozier to the medical charge of the depot of Her Majesty's 55th regiment of Foot at Chinsurah.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 12th April*, 1843.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that the designations of drum-major and fife-major shall be changed to 1st bugle-major and 2d bugle-major in regiments of the line, which have been made light infantry, but the rates of pay of those grades are to undergo no alteration.

The following orders are confirmed :

The Sirhind division order of the 6th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon G. F. Thomson, M D. doing duty at Ferozepore, to proceed towards Sukker, for service in Scinde.

The Sirhind division order of the 7th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon D. McRae, of the 1st brigade of horse artillery, to proceed in medical charge of the 4th troop to Loodianah, and to return to his duty at Kurnaul from that station.

The Kurnaul station order of the 7th instant, appointing Surgeon A. W. Steart, of the 72d regiment of native infantry, to the medical charge of the staff, vice Assistant Surgeon C. Forbes, proceeding towards Scinde with the 1st company 2d battalion of artillery.

The district order issued on the 11th ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel R. Delamain, commanding in Arracan, directing Assistant Surgeon A. J. Kemp, M. D. to afford medical aid to the Arracan local Battalion, consequent on the departure of Assistant Surgeon G. B. Seely to Bengal, on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon C. Archer, M D. is appointed to the medical charge of the Arracan local battalion, vice Seely, who, on the expiration of his present leave of absence, will do duty under the Superintending Surgeon at Barrackpore.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery—1st Lieutenant V. Eyre, from 2d May to 2?d June, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs.

Engineers.—Lieutenant A. Cunningham, from 1st April to 1st October, to visit Agra and Umballa, on private affairs.

26th Regiment Light Infantry.—Lieutenant and brevet Captain F. R. Evans, from 1st June to 1st November, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

34th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain H. H. Arnaud, from 1st May to 1st November, to visit Nyna Tal and Almorah, on private affairs.

34th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant T. H. K. Dewaal, from 1st May to 10th October, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 13th April*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed :

The Cawnpore division order of the 30th ultimo, directing acting apothecary A. Creswick to remain at Cawnpore, and do duty in the Hospital of Her Majesty's 50th Regiment of foot ; and Hospital apprentices W. R. Hart and G. Hart to proceed with the detachment of Her Majesty's and the East India Company's service, under the command of Captain W. Knowles, of Her Majesty's 50th foot, the former as acting assistant apothecary and assistant steward.

The Saugor division order of the 30th ultimo, directing Surgeon O. Munger, M. D., lately doing duty with a detachment of drafts for Her Majesty's 21st fusiliers, to proceed to Seonee, and relieve Assistant Surgeon Cheyne, M. D, of the Madras establishment, from the medical charge of the Civil and Military establishments at that post.

The Dinapore division order of the 31st ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon S. H. Batson to assume medical charge of the 38th making over medical charge of the 65th Regiment of Native Infantry to Assistant Surgeon H. B. Hinton, and continuing to afford medical aid to the 25th native infantry.

The following orders are, with the sanction of Government, confirmed as temporary arrangements :

The Barrackpore station order dated the 15th of February last, directing the Commissariat Department to furnish a shop cooly, a Hindoo cook, a Mussulman bheestie and two sweepers, for the use of the sick of the volunteer regiment, from the 14th idem.

The Dacca station order of the 15th of February last, directing the commissariat to entertain a mate bearer for the use of the hospital of the 49th Regiment of Native Infantry, with effect from the 20th of October 1842, to the 5th of January 1843.

The Delhi garrison order of the 30th ultimo, appointing conductor T. B. Ryley to act as permanent conductor in the Delhi magazine, in the room of conductor J. Smith, who has applied for permission to resign that appointment, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant and brevet Captain V. F. T. Turner, from 7th April to 7th October, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major Genl.*
*Adjt. Genl. of the Army.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—April 5. At Meerut, Mr. F. W. Allen, to Mrs. H. Trotter.—19. At Calcutta, Captain John Greenwell Harrison Porter, to Miss Emma Callington Head.—27. At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. H. S. Fisher, Charles Crossley Seymour, Esq. to Miss Eleanor Sandys Wood.

*Europe.*—At Lichfield Cathedral, on the 13th of February, by the Bride's uncle, the Venerable Archdeacon Hodson, Alfred, eldest son of Alfred Batson, Esq. of Bedford Place, London and Ramsbury, Wilts, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Captain W. G. Stephen, B. Engineers.

BIRTHS.—March 4. The lady of George Parbury, Esq. Russell Square, London, of a son.—April 5. At Meerut, the lady of Captain T. Plumbe, 27th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.—9. At Subathoo, the lady of Major Birrell, 1st European Light Infantry, of a daughter.—At Bombay, the lady of John Gordon, Esq. Civil Service, of a son.—16. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. R. Boezalt, of a son.—17. At Allahabad, Mrs. W. D. Salt, of a daughter.—21. At Kidderpore, Mrs. W. J. Cooper, of a son.—23. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. T. Green, of a son.

DEATHS.—Feb. 15. At Scarbro, Yorkshire, after a protracted illness, Mr. Richard Boaz, aged 56 years.—April 3. At Dindigul, at the residence of William Elliot, Esq. M. C. S. John Hamilton, second son of the late Captain George Elliot, 5th Madras Cavalry, aged 6 years and 1 month.—5. At Cannanore, Lieut. David Inglis Money, 5th Regt. M. N. I.—6. At Saugor, Eliza Marion, the beloved infant daughter of Captain Charles Griffin, of the 51st Regt. N. I. aged 4 months and 13 days.—9. At Ootacamund, Neilgherry Hills, Captain George Greig Mackenzie, 50th Regt. N. I. aged 38 years.—14. At Lucknow, Caroline, only daughter of Sergeant Major J. Engelstone, 12th Regt. N. I. aged 12 years and 5 months.—17. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Lautour, aged 37 years, 11 months and 5 days.—18. At Howrah, Miss Claudine Hudson, the third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Hudson.—19. At Calcutta, Mrs. Constantia Robinson, aged 42 years and 7 months. At Calcutta, James, the infant son of Officiating Surgeon J. B. Clapperton, aged 2 years and 9 months.—At Muzzufferpore, J. M. Landells, Esq. Surgeon, formerly of Trafalgar Square, London.—At Allahabad, the daughter of Mrs. W. D. Salt, aged 2 days.—21. At Calcutta, Jacob, the beloved son of Mr. J. J. Jones, aged 4 years, 5 months and 16 days.—At Calcutta, Ebenezer, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Carrau, aged 11 months and 25 days. —At Calcutta, George Wilding Chisholm, Esq. aged 65 years and 7 months.—At Seebpore, Frederick Henry, the infant child of Mrs. R. W. Chew, aged 18 days.—22. In Tirhoot, Alexander Mitchell, Esq. Indigo Planter, aged 37 years.—23. At Calcutta, Mr. John Gilbert Ricketts, Reporter of the *Englishman* Newspaper, aged 29 years, 6 months and 9 days.—At Calcutta, Eliza Bobenau, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Martin, aged 2 years, 3 months and 5 days.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

April 23. The English Barque *Mary Sophia*, G. Thompson, from Point de Galle (no date.)

—— 25. The English Ship *Oxford*, Thomas Marshall, from Port Louis 17th March, and Madras 18th April.—The H. C's. Steamer *Enterprize*, J. M. Dicey, from Moulmein 19th April.—The English Brig *Anne*, C. S. Crick, from Singapore 19th March, and Acheen 3d April.—The English Barque *George*, R. Fenwick, from Leith 2d November.

—— 26. The English Ship *Stalkart*, A. H. Dixon, from the Mauritius 29th March, and Madras 21st April.

—— 27. The English Ship *Chartley Castle*, J. Parker, from Ennore 21st April, and the English Barque *Chance*, J. Cood, from Madras (no date) and Ennore 21st April.

—— 28. The English Barque *Mars*, P. Le Gallais, from Madras (no date,) and Ennore 21st April.

—— 29. The English Barque *Red Rover*, McMurdo, from China 15th, and Singapore 27th March, and Madras 23d April.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Steamer Enterprize from Moulmein.*—The Hon. Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. W. P. Palmer, Miss Pattle, the Hon. E. A. Blundell, Esq. Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, A. J. Kair, Miss Cameron, Master Cameron, two Masters Palmer, and one European Servant.

*Per Anne from Singapore.*—Messrs. W. P. Henry and Charles Henry, Merchants.

*Per Chartley Castle, from Madras.*—Captain McKenzie, maritime service. *From the Mauritius.*—Monsieur C. B. Chapelon, merchant.

*Per Chance.*—Mr. H. P. Bretone.

*Per Mars.*—Mr. Thomas Kueeton.

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ON the 15th of April, 1843, will be published, in one volume, the whole of the dispatches, narratives, state papers, &c. connected with the expedition to, and occupation of, Affghanistan, between the 1st of October, 1838, and the 1st October, 1842. These documents, arranged in chronological order, will be connected by a brief and succinct narrative of the operations in Affghanistan and Scinde, commencing with the assembly of the Army of the Indus at Ferozepore, and terminating with the evacuation of the former state after the restoration of the prisoners.

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A PROPOSAL having been set on foot to erect a Monument IN BOMBAY to the Memory of the Officers of Her Majesty's and the Honourable Company's services, who fell in Scinde and Affghanistan during the late Campaigns—a General Meeting of the Subscribers assembled in the Town Hall on the 25th ult.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta in the Chair,—when the following measures were resolved to be adopted:—

1.—To open the Subscription to the Public.

2.—To extend the memorial to ALL those, OFFICERS and MEN, who perished in Scinde and Affghanistan during the late Campaigns.

3.—To erect, as a GENERAL Monument, a Church on Colabah, in which should be placed a particular Monument, or Monuments, to perpetuate the names and services of every individual.

It is hoped that the character and beneficial objects of the Monument which is contemplated, will command it to the warm approbation of the Public; combining, as it does, permanence and protection to a most appropriate memorial, and commemorating, in a sacred building, the names of those, who, many of them, were deprived of the rites of Christian burial.

The Committee hope to erect monumental tablets for each regiment engaged, to bear the name of every commissioned officer, with the number of non-commissioned officers and privates, who perished in Scinde and Affghanistan; thus affording a lasting memorial of every individual sufferer: but, in cases where the friends of the deceased may desire to give a more particular token of their regard, it will be in their power to place any special monument they please.

A register of the names of every non-commissioned officer and private will be engrossed on vellum, and kept in the vestry of the church as a solemn record of the parties, to be open at all times to the inspection of the Public.

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Subscriptions are requested to be paid to the Bank of Bengal, to the account of the Affghan and Scinde Monument on Colabah.

GEORGE PIGOTT,
*Secretary.*

Colabah, April 5, 1843.

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## THE BENGALEE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE BENGALEE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE is published under the authority of Govt. every Tuesday morning, and contains, in the English and Bengalee language, the Drafts of Acts; the Acts when passed; the constructions of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut; the Circular Orders of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, of the Sudder Board, of the Special Commissioners, and of the Superintendent of Police; the Civil Appointments made by the Governor or Deputy Governor of Bengal, and the Appointment of Moonsiffs by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut as well as all Government Notifications of whatever kind.

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# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

*PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.*

No. 436. Vol. IX.] SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, MAY 11th. 1843. {*Price 2 Co's. Rs. monthly, or 20 Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.*




THE AFFGHAN CAMPAIGN OF 1842.

THE BLUE BOOK, of which we have received a copy, consists of five hundred and forty-seven public documents, and includes both the military despatches of our officers, and the instructions which were issued by the Executive Government. We are thus enabled to trace with a degree of confidence the impression created on the public Authorities by the successive developement of events, and the measures which were pursued by them during this critical period of our Indian History. The Book also affords us an opportunity of correcting some of the erroneous opinions which were current at the time and which were adopted, more or less, by the conductors of the press. In the notices we now offer, it will be our aim to discuss the subject with strict impartiality and without any reference to the representations we ourselves may have given on imperfect information. We must however premise, that many documents of no small importance to a right understanding of the subject have been omitted or withheld, and that we are still left in some instances to our own conjectures; but whether the suppressed documents would have been more favourable to Lord Auckland or to Lord Ellenborough, it is not for us to say.

The first intelligence of the insurrection reached Mr. Clerk on the 16th of November, and he ordered the three Regiments, which had been warned for service in Affghanistan, the 53d, the 60th, and the 64th to cross the Sutledge and proceed with all haste to Peshawur. Adverting to the request made by Capt. Mackeson that "the Brigade which had been warned for the Cabul Relief" should be urgently despatched, he did *not* request that it should be accompanied by cavalry or artillery; and he left it to the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief, then in the Western Provinces, to whom an express was sent on the 17th November, to decide on this important point. The orders issued by Sir Jasper Nicolls on the matter thus referred to him, are not published in the Blue Book, but the first Brigade marched without either cavalry or artillery. To the three Regiments enumerated above was added the 30th Native Infantry; and the four corps were concentrated at Peshawur by the end of December.

Information of the out-break reached the Governor General in Calcutta about the end of November. The first despatch which alludes to it, is dated the 2d December; and the only measure which it authorized in the emergency which had arisen was the concentration of an effective brigade at Peshawur; the commander of which was directed not to advance to Cabul, except "in view to an object of pressing and vital importance to the safety of the troops at that place." The next day, the 3d of December, intelligence from Cabul of the 9th of November, of a more disastrous character reached Calcutta on which Lord Auckland informed the Commander-in-Chief that it had not altered the views contained in the letter of the preceding day: that nothing more was to be effected than to complete one effective brigade at Peshawur, "so as to give succour to our troops in the event of their retiring." At the same time the Governor General stated that "in the extreme event of the Military possession of Cabul and the surrounding territory having been lost, it was not his intention to direct new and extensive operations for the re-establishment of our supremacy throughout Affghanistan." It thus appears that within one week after the Supreme Council had been informed of the insurrection, it was resolved to relinquish our connection with the countries beyond the Indus, and to retire "deliberately and under such arrangements as should leave some political influence in the country," but still to retire from it; and the commanding officers were directed to shape their proceedings with a view to carry these intentions into effect. Whatever merit or demerit therefore may be attached to the determination to abandon our supremacy in Affghanistan, belongs primarily to Lord Auckland's administration. It was evidently in reference to these despatches that Sir Robert Peel asked Lord John Russell, "Who contemplated the abandonment of Affghanistan? I could tell him."

In the letter of the 3d Dec. the Governor General declared himself opposed to the despatch of a second Brigade. But on the 5th, he wrote to the Commander-in-Chief to approve of the despatch of two Brigades, and to request that the command of the army of relief might be entrusted to General Lumley. On the same day a despatch was sent to Sir W. Macnaghten, which he never received, which alludes to the provision made by Government "for the contingency of our political influence in that quarter being for a time entirely subverted;" but the nature of this provision—the abandonment of Affghanistan—was not mentioned. At the same time the Envoy was informed of the efforts which have been made to send troops to Peshawur, and he was told that they would move according to the directions which he and General Elphinstone might issue. On the 26th November, Capt. Mackeson, in a letter from Peshawur, informed Mr. Maddock that intelligence had been received from Cabul of the 14th. and Jellalabad of the 21st, and that our troops were in a most critical position. From his letter Government appears for the first time to have been informed that the insurrection was universal; that "from whatever beginning it arose, it had become general throughout the country; and that the population had not stopped to enquire in favour of whom they were rising; it was sufficient that the object in view was to rid themselves of the Kafer yoke—to expel the Feringees from Affghanistan."

We have remarked that the first Brigade was sent on without the equipment of artillery. This fatal omission Mr. Clerk attempted subsequently to supply. On the 4th of December, that is seventeen days after the first Regiment had moved across the Sutledge, he wrote to Capt. Alexander, commanding the 3d Troop 2d Brigade of Horse Artillery, then on its way to Ferozepore, requiring him on this emergent occasion, to anticipate the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, and cross the Sutledge immediately. On the 7th, Mr. Clerk received orders from his Excellency prohibiting the dispatch of that troop of Horse Artillery, and he therefore cancelled the instructions which he had sent to Capt. Alexander. From the Blue Book it would appear that Mr. Clerk bore this bitter disappointment with exemplary resignation.

The despatch from the Governor General of the 2d December already alluded to, reached the Commander-in-Chief on the 12th. In it Lord Auckland had desired that the first brigade should be *made complete* with a due proportion of artillery and cavalry. Sir Jasper, in his reply to this letter states, that the orders of the Governor General for the concentration of an *effective* brigade at Peshawur had been anticipated—but that neither artillery nor cavalry had been sent, because there was no probability of the want of the former; and it did not appear prudent to send on the 10th Cavalry. On the 20th the Governor General replied to this letter thanking His Excellency for the *prompt* and *able* manner in which the orders of Government had been executed; but regretting that more cavalry had not been sent—the number sent with the four Regiments was 100. It will be remembered that the Governor General on the 3d of December had written to the Commander-in-Chief to forbid the dispatch of a second Brigade. Sir Jasper's letter on the 13th, in acknowledging the receipt of it says, the injunction not to detach a second brigade, shall "be ever borne carefully in view.—I shall with great reluctance order the advance of H. M. 9th and the 26th N. I. ... but very strong doubts are entertained here whether the four native corps (already sent) can protect a considerable convoy through the Khyber." This letter from the Head of the army appears inexplicable, except upon the supposition that he disliked the war in Affghanistan, was anxious that the reverses we had experienced should induce Government to give up its hold on the country, and was altogether lukewarm about the dispatch of reinforcements. Such a supposition however we are not at liberty to entertain. As the object in sending forward the first four Regiments was to effect the relief of the beleaguered garrisons of Jellalabad and Cabul, if the Commander-in-Chief thought that they would be unable to accomplish this object, by protecting a large convoy through the Khyber, it might have been supposed that reinforcements would have been pushed on, not only without reluctance, but with cheerfulness.

At length, on the 4th of January, six weeks after the insurrection was known, the Queen's 9th and the Company's 26th, together with a Regiment of Cavalry, and Artillery were sent across the Sutledge—but the guns were sent without ammunition. Thus we find that the first four Regiments of relief were sent without guns—the last three with guns, and without ammunition. The Blue Book contains ample explanations of these deplorable omissions; but they

were not the less culpable because an excuse was found for them. There is every reason to believe that if the first Brigade had started with a full equipment of Artillery and Cavalry, it would have reached Peshawur in the last week of December. Captain Mackeson affirms that the Khybur, though obstructed, was not at that time closed, as it subsequently was when our affairs appeared desperate; that a few douceurs would have opened a path for the troops; which might have been at Gundamuk by the 10th of January. The approach of such a force under the command of Sir Robert Sale could scarcely have failed to exercise a beneficial influence on the negotiations at Cabul; but even if it had not been in time to prevent the fatal retreat, it might have been instrumental in saving the lives of all those who perished at Jugdulluk and Gundamuk on the 12th and 13th January, among whom were included no less than forty-two officers. It is animating to speculate on the auspicious turn which affairs might have taken, if General Napier had commanded at Cabul; or, after the insurrection had become general, if Mr. George Clerk had been left to apply the resources of the state, unfettered, to the crisis which had arisen. In that case we should probably have had no Blue Book at all. We think the future historian of the campaign is likely to comment with little delicacy of language on the hesitation and reluctance with which these reinforcements were sent on. Neither will the narrow and inadequate view which was unhappily taken of the emergency at Head Quarters escape his observation; for when Brigadier Wild wrote on the 30th December from Peshawur, deeply regretting that no Artillery had been allowed to accompany his force, and stating that if a troop of Horse Artillery had been present, he might have advanced immediately, the reply was that Jellalabad was considered to be in a state of security! and that affairs at Cabul had much improved by a supply of provisions having been obtained, and that there was no pressing necessity for an advance attended with heavy risk! To dwell so emphatically as the letters in the Blue Book do, on the heavy risk of succouring British troops when exposed to almost certain destruction, is quite new in our military annals. But what will the future historian say to the extraordinary fact that the troops which left the banks of the Sutledge on the 17th November, did not reach Jellalabad before the 17th of April, *five* months after they had started?

On the 21st of January, Lord Auckland received information from Mr. Clerk that Sir W. Macnaghten had been assassinated by Akbar Khan; and a letter was addressed on the same day to the Commander-in-Chief by the Supreme Council, directing that a third Brigade should be held in readiness to move across the Punjab, and that it should comprise one European Regiment, a troop of Horse Artillery, and as large a body of Cavalry as could be spared. Within ten days after, intelligence reached Calcutta of the annihilation of the Cabul Army; and Government appears to have come immediately to the determination of withdrawing the troops from Jellalabad, and concentrating them at Peshawur. It was expected that General Pollock, with the 7000 men under his command, would be able to force the Khybur, and raise the siege of Jellalabad. The only immediate object left for General Pollock to accomplish, after the destruction of the Cabul force, was the salvation of that garrison. When this had been accomplished, it remained for Government to determine what ulterior measures should be adopted to recover our prisoners, and to vindicate our national honour. Lord Auckland expected to be relieved from his office within a month, and he appears to have deemed it prudent to leave the selection of those measures to his successor. It is true that the retirement from Jellalabad to Peshawur after General Sale's relief, which had been previously left optional with General Pollock, was now made peremptory; but this appears to have been dictated chiefly by military considerations, as Peshawur was supposed to be a much safer station for the troops; and it was manifestly Lord Auckland's intention to hold a strong position at that place, and to collect all the means and appliances necessary for another campaign, if such a step should have recommended itself to his successor. We can find no indication of his Lordship's determination to retire altogether—*re infectâ*—from the country. He speaks distinctly of preparing for any ulterior movement which might be thought proper by the Government *here*, or in England. Had the retirement on Peshawur been intended as a retirement within the Indus, Lord Auckland would scarcely have allowed the strong Brigade then marching across the Punjab, to have pursued its way. In the same letter to the Court of Directors, dated 19th February, in which these orders to General Pollock are recapitulated, Lord Auckland informs them that on the 10th of that month, he had issued instructions to General Nott in reference to his continuance at, or his withdrawal from Candahar, to act solely as might, to the best of his judgment, secure the paramount object of the safety of his troops, and uphold at the same time the honour of the British arms. These directions correspond with the Notification issued by the Governor General on hearing of the annihilation of the Cabul force—that "the most active measures had been adopted, and would be stedfastly prosecuted for expediting powerful reinforcements to the Affghan *frontier*, and for assisting such operations as may be required in that quarter for the maintenance of the honour, and interests of the British Government." The letter to Sir Jasper Nicolls of the 31st January after the disaster was known in Calcutta bears this construction. It says, "General Pollock will have a force of 12,000, a force which when assembled in concentrated strength, with due equipments and provisions, will be adequate to subdue all opposition to the movements it may be directed to undertake....If General Pollock, arriving with only General McCaskill's brigade, can safely maintain the position at Jellalabad, he will continue to do so; ... but rather than run any extreme risk in that position, the Governor General would wish the General to arrange for withdrawal from it and the assemblage of all his forces at or near Peshawur." We have the same sentiments expressed again on the 10th February: "General Pollock should confine himself to withdrawing the Jellalabad Garrison to Peshawur and *there* for the present holding together all the troops in a secure position." In the last letter written during Lord Auckland's administration, the same intention appears to be predominant, that of withdrawing the garrison of Jellalabad to Peshawur, and there waiting the progress of events. At the same time the General was informed that the Governor General did not contemplate any great effort, in the present season, for the re-occupation of Affghanistan. The only passage which appears to disturb this impression of the views of Lord Auckland, is contained in a letter to Mr. Clerk of the 10th February and which runs thus: "If, at the same time, it should be your deliberate opinion that the important and vital interests of the British Government in India, and the well being of the British and Seikh states urgently require that the measure of withdrawing our troops from Peshawur, or at least farther eastward than some point on the left bank of the Indus should be *suspended*,"—which seems to intimate that some orders for retiring from Peshawur had been issued. But this view of the case has not only no support from any other portion of the documents; but is diametrically opposed to the tenor of all the other despatches. At the same time it is evident that Lord Auckland's first impulse on receiving news of the insurrection was to abandon Affghanistan; and that as our disasters multiplied his unwillingness to re-enter the country increased. We are ready to admit that we were not previously aware of the extent to which his anxiety for the withdrawal of our troops had been carried.

Having thus extracted from the Blue Book those passages which represent Lord Auckland's views of the measures proper for the existing crisis, we turn to those of his successor. But before we enter upon Lord Ellenborough's administration, we must acquit ourselves of an act of justice towards a public servant, who, belonging as he does to the same branch of the service with Clive, strongly recals to our remembrance the political genius of that eminent statesman. We allude of course to Mr. George Clerk. On hearing of the tragedy of Cabul, he proceeded in person to the Commander-in-Chief's Camp, and urged on him [No. 147] the necessity of holding our ground at Jellalabad against any Affghan power or force, with the view of retrieving our position at Cabul, by advancing upon it at the fit season, simultaneously from Candahar and Jellalabad. He advised that after having thus regained our position and the influence which such proof of power must give, not only in Affghanistan, but amongst all the neighbouring states, we should then withdraw with dignity and undiminished honour." His Excellency admitted the undeniable force of these arguments, but added "I am greatly inclined to doubt that we have at present either army or funds sufficient to renew this contest. Money may perhaps be obtainable but soldiers are not, without leaving India bare." Yet, after six months of indecision, the Government of India, followed precisely the path chalked out by Mr. Clerk, and retired from Affghanistan with dignity and with augmented honour; and—strange to say,—troops were found for this expedition, without leaving India bare. As soon as there was a heart to renew the contest, and re-establish our honour, it was discovered that there were quite troops enough for the undertaking.

The sentiments of Lord Ellenborough during the past year in reference to the war, belong to three distinct periods, and however his Lordship may suppose that they never underwent any alteration, yet, to every other individual it must be evident that his measures at each of these successive periods exhibited, not a circumstantial variety but a substantial change, of views. The three periods may be dated respectively from the 15th of March, the 19th of April, and the 4th of July. On the 15th of March Lord Ellenborough, in conjunction with the members of Council, thought it convenient to explain to

Commander-in-Chief the deliberate views which were entertained respecting the measures to be pursued in Affghanistan, under the new administration which had then commenced. His Lordship fully adopted the views of his predecessor with regard to the continued *possession* of Affghanistan, which he felt would be a source of weakness rather than of strength; but in reference to the recovery of our prisoners and our reputation the despatch contains these remarkable expressions: "Whatever course we may hereafter take, must rest solely on military considerations, and have, in the first instance, regard to the safety of the detached bodies of our troops at Jellalabad, at Ghuzni, at Kelat-i-Ghilzee, and Candahar, to the security of our troops now in the field from all unnecessary risk, and finally to the re-establishment of our military reputation by the infliction of some signal and decisive blow upon the Affghans, which may make it appear to them, to our own subjects, and to our allies, that we have the power of inflicting punishment on those who commit atrocities, and violate their faith, and that we withdraw ultimately from Affghanistan, not from any deficiency of means to maintain our position, but because we are satisfied that the King we have set up, has not, as we were erroneously led to imagine, the support of the nation over which he has been placed." There has been no little discussion regarding the paternity of this advice, and some have gone so far as to attribute it to the Duke of Wellington, but a comparison of dates will shew the impossibility of this conjecture. At the time it was written no letters had been received in India from London of a later date than the first week of January, at which time the Duke could scarcely have heard of the murder of Sir Alexander Burnes. The letter evidently embodies the sentiments of the Council, and the style affords the strongest evidence that it was composed by Mr. Maddock.

The Commander-in-Chief on receiving the letter of the 15th of March, immediately pointed out to the Governor General that General Pollock might be bewildered by the conflicting opinions of the Supreme Council, in as much as he had been instructed on the 15th of February "to direct all his measures and efforts to the withdrawal of Sir R. Sale's force from Jellalabad to Peshawur, with the least possible delay," whereas in the letter of the 15th of March he was urged "to strike some signal and decisive blow upon the Affghans, with a view to the re-establishment of our military reputation;" adding that by the ninth paragraph he would consider himself at liberty to choose the place and time at which such effort was to be made, even to an advance on Cabul. He enquired of Lord Ellenborough which course the General was to follow. His Lordship lost not a day in replying, "that the instructions contained in the letter from him in Council of the 15th March, necessarily superseded the previous instructions of the 15th February in every instance in which they might clash." Nothing therefore can be more evident than that up to the 12th April, the day on which this reply was written, Lord Ellenborough continued of opinion that the re-establishment of our military reputation in Affghanistan was an object of paramount importance.

But within a week a change came over Lord Ellenborough's feelings. He had now proceeded up the country. He had heard successively of the repulse of Col. Wild, and of the fall of Ghuzni, and though on the 19th of April, the commencement of the second period, his Lordship had received intelligence that General Pollock had forced the Khyber Pass, he had at the same time been informed of the check which General England had experienced at Hykulzie, and of his having subsequently fallen back on Quetta and fortified that post, under the impression that it was impossible for him to reach Candahar. The Governor General was evidently filled with deep consternation by this intelligence, and began to despair of eventual success. He wrote three successive letters to the Commander-in-Chief on the same day, the 19th April; the first to inform him that the fall of Ghuzni had removed the chief object of General Nott's continued occupation of Candahar, and that the repulse which Brigadier England had experienced at Hykulzie, had induced him to order General Nott to abandon Candahar, and retire to the Indus, at the earliest practicable moment. The second letter threw out a hint that General Pollock having forced the Khyber, and probably relieved Sir Robert Sale, might also be ordered to fall back on Peshawur. In the third letter he expresses a doubt whether it would be justifiable again to push on General Pollock's force for no other object than that of avenging our losses, and of re-establishing in all its original brilliancy our military character. Sir Jasper was at the same time requested to give directions to General Pollock suitable to the new views which the Governor General had adopted; and Mr. Maddock was directed to write to General Nott ordering him to withdraw the garrison from Kelat-i-Ghilzie, to abandon Candahar and move down to the Indus. To this order General Nott replied on the 21st of May in terms of which the meaning could not be mistaken: "I shall make all necessary arrangements for carrying into effect the orders I have received.... I know that it is my duty and their duty—that of the Political Agents—implicitly and zealously to carry into effect every order received, without enquiring into the reasons for the measures adopted, whatever our own opinions or wishes may be." The order to retire from Candahar, which was made peremptory, necessarily decided the question whether General Pollock should advance or not; because he could not have advanced on Cabul without General Nott's aid. We may therefore consider the 19th of April as the day on which his Lordship relinquished the idea of re-establishing in all its brilliancy our military character in Affghanistan, and resolved that both armies should retire within our own territories. This determination was adopted at a time when there was little hope of the liberation of our prisoners, and before Lord Ellenborough had heard of General Sale's victory at Jellalabad. On the 21st of April his Lordship received intelligence of that victory and issued the Notification which electrified India. On the 22d of April he wrote to the Court of Directors to announce the triumph of Jellalabad—and also sent copies of the instructions which he had issued to Generals Nott and Pollock to retire to India at the earliest practicable period.

The three letters of the 19th appear to have reached the Commander-in-Chief on the 27th of April, and his Excellency stated in reply that he had not ventured to give any instructions to General Pollock; but that the orders of the 15th of March "must now guide him;"—though they had been so completely superseded by the contrary orders of the 19th of April: The reason given for this rather anomalous proceeding was, that General Pollock was "a clear headed good officer." But His Excellency thought better of the matter two days after, and resolved to embody the views of the Governor General in a letter from himself, in which he told the General that as Shah Soojah was dead, Ghuzni lost, and General Nott had been ordered to retire to the Indus, he was also to retire to Peshawur. He was directed not to wait for the prisoners, unless a negotiation for their release had been brought to such a point that its happy accomplishment might be risked by withdrawing—in other words, that if there was no treaty for their deliverance on the eve of being completed, they were to be left to their fate. "The hostages at Cabul," says His Excellency, "cannot, I think, be saved by any treaty or agreement made under existing circumstances at Jellalabad"—so you are not to loiter for them. The Governor General, on receiving the Commander-in-Chief's first letter, in which he had declined issuing any instructions to General Pollock, but preferred leaving that clear headed officer to interpret Lord Ellenborough's wishes of the 19th of April by his orders of the 15th of March, very wisely sat down to pen his own orders to General Pollock; and he informed him that the death of Shah Soojah, and the success which had attended our arms at Jellalabad and in the Khyber, rendered it more easy to withdraw the troops. "The first object of the Governor General's anxiety has ever been to withdraw, with honour, into positions of security the several corps of the army which he found scattered and surrounded in Affghanistan; and that object might now be accomplished as respected General Pollock's army."

When General Nott obtained intelligence of the determination made by Lord Auckland to withdraw General Pollock's force from Jellalabad to Peshawur, he wrote to Mr. Maddock on the 24th March deprecating this movement in the most emphatic language. His letter, No. 291, is one of the finest in the whole collection. Its style differs so essentially from the short and abrupt style of his subsequent dispatches, as to create a feeling of surprize that the same individual should adopt so different a mode of writing at different periods. Soon after the dispatch of this letter, General Nott heard that General England had been repulsed at Hykulzie, that he had retreated to Quetta, and had begun to fortify that position, apparently without the smallest intention of moving on to Candahar; and he wrote him that memorable letter of the 18th of April, which is unquestionably the most valuable of the collection, because upon it and on its results, turned the whole of our succeeding efforts, which have been crowned with such extraordinary success. We give it almost entire:

"I think it absolutely necessary that a strong brigade of 2,500 men should be immediately pushed from Quetta to Candahar, with the supplies noted in the foregoing paragraph. I, therefore, have to acquaint you, that I will direct a brigade of three regiments of infantry, a troop of horse artillery, with a body of cavalry, to march from Candahar on the morning of the 25th instant. This force will certainly be at Chummun, at the northern foot of the Kojuck, on the morning of the 1st of May, and possibly on the 30th of this month. I shall, therefore, fully rely on your marching a brigade from Quetta, so that it may reach the southern side of the pass on the above-mentioned date. I believe there can be no difficulty whatever in accomplishing this, nor of crossing the Kojuck without loss, provided the heights are properly crowned on either side. I have crossed it three times in command of troops, and

I know that what I now state is correct. There can be no danger in passing through Pisheen, provided a careful and well-ordered march is preserved, and patroles and flanking-parties of horse are thrown well out. The people of this country cannot withstand our troops in the open field. I am well aware that war cannot be made without loss, but I yet hope that British troops can oppose Asiatic armies without defeat; and I feel and know that British officers should never despair of punishing the atrocious and treacherous conduct of a brutal enemy. You say that you are "not aware if you know the localities of Quetta:" I know them well and I hope I shall be excused when I express my surprise that the authorities of Quetta should for a moment have thought of throwing up breastworks, and intrenching that straggling and wretched cantonment, when the town and citadel is so well calculated for every purpose which can render a post at all desirable in Shawl, and I am quite certain may be well defended by 500 men. Did I command at Quetta, I would relinquish the cantonment; it is useless. Quetta is not a place for a large body of troops. I feel obliged to you for pointing out the many difficulties attending our position, but you are well aware that it is our first and only duty to overcome difficulties, when the national honour and our military reputation are so deeply concerned. Nothing can be accomplished without effort and perseverance. In reply to the last paragraph of your letter of the 10th instant, I have only to observe, that I have not yet contemplated falling back; without money I can neither pay the long arrears due to the troops, nor procure carriage for field operations. I deeply regret this state of things, which ought to have been attended to months ago; had this been done, I should now have been on my march to Ghuznee. I shall fully rely on your brigade being at the Kojuck on the 1st of May or before. This letter I request may be forwarded to Major Outram."

Well might the brave Major Outram on the perusal of this letter write to the Governor General's Private Secretary to say that it was "the most refreshing draft he had quaffed since our reverses commenced, as giving the best possible assurance that General Nott was equal to the powers vested in him." Had General England not advanced to Candahar, Lord Ellenborough could not have moved on to Cabul; and had not General Nott, in the exercise of that supreme political power with which he had been invested, peremptorily *ordered* that officer to bring up his troops and his convoy to the Kojuck pass on a particular day, it is possible that General England might have continued in his entrenchments at Quetta till the whole of General Nott's force had fallen back on it. This letter is therefore the most important, as it is also the most animating which was written after our disasters had commenced. When it was laid before the Governor General, however, Mr. Maddock was directed to write to the General to say that his Lordship's views were unaltered, that he must retire upon the Indus, but that he might wait till October, as it seemed impossible for him to retire earlier. General Pollock having also represented the impossibility of his withdrawing at that time to Peshawur, was permitted to defer his retrograde movement till October. On the 14th May, the Governor General wrote to the Commander-in-Chief to say, that neither Generals Nott and Pollock could retire from Affghanistan before October; and that he had hitherto succeeded in "preserving absolute secrecy with respect to his intentions of withdrawal; that he had done so by unusual means, but that it appeared to him essential to the public interests that entire secrecy on this point should be observed." But the Governor General was deceived as to his success in preserving absolute secrecy. An officer on Sir Jasper Nicolls's staff sent intelligence of the order to withdraw to Jellalabad; the officers betted at their mess, before the native servants, as to the probable date of the retrograde movement, and within a month it was known all over India, and commented on with appropriate indignation.

We have previously remarked that Lord Auckland's orders to retire, which were sent to General Pollock, restricted his withdrawal to Peshawur, where it was intended to concentrate a large force, to be prepared for those ulterior movements which his successor, or the Ministry at home might direct. Lord Ellenborough's orders to retire are couched in general terms. The Generals are directed to place themselves in safe and easy communication with India. This might create a doubt whether his Lordship really intended to retire *within our own territories*, which must of course have been tantamount to the absolute abandonment of Affghanistan. But this doubt is removed, by the orders issued in one letter to General Nott to retire to *Sukkur* on the Indus, while those given to General Pollock are thus explained in the 69th paragraph of the very long letter which Lord Ellenborough wrote on the 8th of June to the Secret Committee at home: "On the 23d ultimo, the requisite instructions were issued for a despatch of ten lakhs of treasure to Major General Pollock to enable him to meet any difficulties in procuring carriage and supplies, in the present disorganized state of the Seikh army, in his rear; and in addressing the Commander-in-Chief on the subject I reiterated my earnest desire for the speedy return of General Pollock's army *to the Sutledge*. It appears that the withdrawal from Affghanistan, the intelligence of which the Governor General had endeavored hermetically to seal was intended to bring back the army at once to our own territories; and that the ten lakhs sent on were intended to purchase cattle for this retrograde movement to the Sutlege. The Commander-in-Chief's letter to General Pollock of the 28th May is also written under the impression that the troops were absolutely to retire to India; it alludes to the arrangements which had been made to render them more comfortable *after* they had crossed the Indus; and states that elephants and bearers would be assembled at Ferozepore.

On the 1st of June, Mr. Maddock wrote to General Pollock to express Lord Ellenborough's regret on learning that he could not retire immediately after having forced the Khyber, as it would have had the appearance of a military operation successfully accomplished and even triumphantly achieved, while the retirement of the army after six months of inaction would have a different and less advantageous character; but as he was compelled to remain till October, it was hoped he would be enabled to draw the enemy into a position in which he might strike a decisive blow. The General was also told that he has no political duties; that his business was in fact to do as much damage to the enemy as possible, and to come away as quickly as he could. That no doubt might be left on the mind that the Governor General's object was to withdraw General Pollock's army at the earliest practicable moment to India, Mr. Maddock on the 4th of June wrote to Mr. Clerk, not only to collect cattle for the army, but to prepare boats of sufficient number and ample size for passing the rivers of the Punjab; and to make arrangements for provisioning the army in its progress through that country.

But all these views of retirement were suddenly changed on the memorable 4th of July, the commencement of the third period. General Pollock had been allowed for the convenience of his troops, to advance a portion of them a march or two towards Cabul. On the 4th of July Mr. Maddock was instructed to write to General Nott, to explain to him the reason of this movement in advance lest he should be misled into the belief that it indicated any change in the main object of the instructions previously given him to retire. The Secretary was also instructed at the same time to write to General Pollock, to say that "no change had from the first taken place in the Governor General's views of the expediency of withdrawing his army at the earliest period consistent with the health and efficiency of the troops, that is, as now understood, in the beginning of October." *The same post* conveyed to both Generals orders diametrically opposed to the instructions contained in Mr. Maddock's letters. On that very day Lord Ellenborough himself wrote a letter to General Nott, to say that he had now for the first time reason to suppose that the General had the means of moving a large proportion of his army, and that the improved position of that army with sufficient means of carriage to move in Affghanistan induced his Lordship to leave to his option the line by which he should withdraw his troops. The letter proceeded to state that, in the direction of Quetta and Sukkur there would be no enemy to oppose him; but that in the other route there would be found difficulty, danger, and—glory. It contained these remarkable expressions, which shew how complete was the change which had come over the mind of Lord Ellenborough: "I do not undervalue the aid which our Government in India would receive from the successful execution by your army of a march through Ghuzni and Cabul, over the scenes of our late disasters. I know all the effect which it would have upon the minds of our soldiers, of our allies, of our enemies in Asia, and of our countrymen, and of all foreign nations in Europe. It is an object of just ambition, which no one more than myself would rejoice to see effected; but I see that failure in the attempt is certain and irretrievable ruin; and I would endeavour to inspire you with the necessary caution, and make you feel that great as are the objects to be attained by success, the risk is great also." His Lordship however does not seem to have entertained the smallest doubt of the course which General Nott would pursue, the moment his hands were loosed; and he proceeds to make arrangements under the impression that the General would inevitably choose to 'withdraw by way of Ghuzni and Cabul.' Indeed from the moment the *option* to advance was given to General Nott, the Governor General evidently considered that advance as certain as though it had been peremptorily put in orders: and he proceeded to say, "You will bring away with you from the tomb of Mahomed of Ghuzni, his club which hangs over it, and you will bring away the gates of his tomb, which are the gates of the temple of Somnath. These will be the just trophies of your successful march. —You will not fail to disguise your intention of moving, and to acquaint General Pollock with your plans, as soon as you have formed them." "This letter," says the Governor General, "remains *absolutely secret*;"—and Mr. Maddock himself, it seems, was allowed to

know nothing of its having been despatched till this new order was echoed back from Candahar and Jellalabad. On the 23d of July the Governor General wrote to General Pollock to say that he expected General Nott would be in possession of the letter of the 4th on that day; and that it was expected that he would feel himself sufficiently strong, and be sufficiently provided with carriage, to be able to march on Ghuzni and Cabul. His Lordship went on to say, "the object of the combined march of your army and General Nott's upon Cabul will be to exhibit our strength where we suffered defeat; to inflict just but not vindictive retribution upon the Affghans, and to recover the guns and colours as well as the prisoners lost by our army."

It appears, therefore, that this new resolution to march on Ghuzni and Cabul with a view to retrieve our honour to recover our guns and colours, and to release our prisoners was taken on the 4th of July. Lord Ellenborough, it is true, continued to affirm that no change had come over his views; and that he was only carrying out his original intentions. But if his Lordship succeeded in blinding his own eyes to the truth—of which we have some doubt,—he certainly blinded those of no one else. No man was so stupid as not to perceive the difference between General Nott's retiring upon Sukkur, in which direction there was no enemy, and his advancing to the reconquest of Ghuzni and Cabul. Every one else could feel that General Nott's inglorious retreat to the Indus was not the same thing as his triumphant advance to the Capital. Lord Ellenborough might consider that advancing was synonimous with retiring, but it only required a reference to the Dictionary to shew that his Lordship was in the wrong. After all, it was a clumsy contrivance for getting out of the scrape into which the Governor General had fallen by the panic order of the 19th April; and it would certainly have been more beneficial to his reputation, to have avowed at once that circumstances had induced him to change his plans; and that instead of retreating without honour, he intended to restore our reputation in Central Asia before we withdraw from Affghanistan.

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I know that what I now state is correct. There can be no danger in passing through Pisheen, provided a careful and well-ordered march is preserved, and patroles and flanking-parties of horse are thrown well out. The people of this country cannot withstand our troops in the open field. I am well aware that war cannot be made without loss, but I yet hope that British troops can oppose Asiatic armies without defeat; and I feel and know that British officers should never despair of punishing the atrocious and treacherous conduct of a brutal enemy. You say that you are "not aware if you know the localities of Quetta:" I know them well and I hope I shall be excused when I express my surprise that the authorities of Quetta should for a moment have thought of throwing up breastworks, and intrenching that straggling and wretched cantonment, when the town and citadel is so well calculated for every purpose which can render a post at all desirable in Shawl, and I am quite certain may be well defended by 500 men. Did I command at Quetta, I would relinquish the cantonment; it is useless. Quetta is not a place for a large body of troops. I feel obliged to you for pointing out the many difficulties attending our position, but you are well aware that it is our first and only duty to overcome difficulties, when the national honour and our military reputation are so deeply concerned. Nothing can be accomplished without effort and perseverance. In reply to the last paragraph of your letter of the 10th instant, I have only to observe, that I have not yet contemplated falling back; without money I can neither pay the long arrears due to the troops, nor procure carriage for field operations. I deeply regret this state of things, which ought to have been attended to months ago; had this been done, I should now have been on my march to Ghuznee. I shall fully rely on your brigade being at the Kojuck on the 1st of May or before. This letter I request may be forwarded to Major Outram."

Well might the brave Major Outram on the perusal of this letter write to the Governor General's Private Secretary to say that it was "the most refreshing draft he had quaffed since our reverses commenced, as giving the best possible assurance that General Nott was equal to the powers vested in him." Had General England not advanced to Candahar, Lord Ellenborough could not have moved on to Cabul; and had not General Nott, in the exercise of that supreme political power with which he had been invested, peremptorily *ordered* that officer to bring up his troops and his convoy to the Kojuck pass on a particular day, it is possible that General England might have continued in his entrenchments at Quetta till the whole of General Nott's force had fallen back on it. This letter is therefore the most important, as it is also the most animating which was written after our disasters had commenced. When it was laid before the Governor General, however, Mr. Maddock was directed to write to the General to say that his Lordship's views were unaltered, that he must retire upon the Indus, but that he might wait till October, as it seemed impossible for him to retire earlier. General Pollock having also represented the impossibility of his withdrawing at that time to Peshawur, was permitted to defer his retrograde movement till October. On the 14th May, the Governor General wrote to the Commander-in-Chief to say, that neither Generals Nott and Pollock could retire from Affghanistan before October; and that he had hitherto succeeded in "preserving absolute secrecy with respect to his intentions of withdrawal; that he had done so by unusual means, but that it appeared to him essential to the public interests that entire secrecy on this point should be observed." But the Governor General was deceived as to his success in preserving absolute secrecy. An officer on Sir Jasper Nicolls's staff sent intelligence of the order to withdraw to Jellalabad; the officers betted at their mess, before the native servants, as to the probable date of the retrograde movement, and within a month it was known all over India, and commented on with appropriate indignation.

We have previously remarked that Lord Auckland's orders to retire, which were sent to General Pollock, restricted his withdrawal to Peshawur, where it was intended to concentrate a large force, to be prepared for those ulterior movements which his successor, or the Ministry at home might direct. Lord Ellenborough's orders to retire are couched in general terms. The Generals are directed to place themselves in safe and easy communication with India. This might create a doubt whether his Lordship really intended to retire *within our own territories*, which must of course have been tantamount to the absolute abandonment of Affghanistan. But this doubt is removed, by the orders issued in one letter to General Nott to retire to *Sukkur* on the Indus, while those given to General Pollock are thus explained in the 69th paragraph of the very long letter which Lord Ellenborough wrote on the 8th of June to the Secret Committee at home: "On the 23d ultimo, the requisite instructions were issued for a despatch of ten lakhs of treasure to Major General Pollock to enable him to meet any difficulties in procuring carriage and supplies, in the present disorganized state of the Seikh army, in his rear; and in addressing the Commander-in-Chief on the subject I reiterated my earnest desire for the speedy return of General Pollock's army *to the Sutledge*. It appears that the withdrawal from Affghanistan, the intelligence of which the Governor General had endeavored hermetically to seal was intended to bring back the army at once to our own territories; and that the ten lakhs sent on were intended to purchase cattle for this retrograde movement to the Sutlege. The Commander-in-Chief's letter to General Pollock of the 28th May is also written under the impression that the troops were absolutely to retire to India; it alludes to the arrangements which had been made to render them more comfortable *after* they had crossed the Indus; and states that elephants and bearers would be assembled at Ferozepore.

On the 1st of June, Mr. Maddock wrote to General Pollock to express Lord Ellenborough's regret on learning that he could not retire immediately after having forced the Khyber, as it would have had the appearance of a military operation successfully accomplished and even triumphantly achieved, while the retirement of the army after six months of inaction would have a different and less advantageous character; but as he was compelled to remain till October, it was hoped he would be enabled to draw the enemy into a position in which he might strike a decisive blow. The General was also told that he has no political duties; that his business was in fact to do as much damage to the enemy as possible, and to come away as quickly as he could. That no doubt might be left on the mind that the Governor General's object was to withdraw General Pollock's army at the earliest practicable moment to India, Mr. Maddock on the 4th of June wrote to Mr. Clerk, not only to collect cattle for the army, but to prepare boats of sufficient number and ample size for passing the rivers of the Punjab; and to make arrangements for provisioning the army in its progress through that country.

But all these views of retirement were suddenly changed on the memorable 4th of July, the commencement of the third period. General Pollock had been allowed for the convenience of his troops, to advance a portion of them a march or two towards Cabul. On the 4th of July Mr. Maddock was instructed to write to General Nott, to explain to him the reason of this movement in advance lest he should be misled into the belief that it indicated any change in the main object of the instructions previously given him to retire. The Secretary was also instructed at the same time to write to General Pollock, to say that "no change had from the first taken place in the Governor General's views of the expediency of withdrawing his army at the earliest period consistent with the health and efficiency of the troops, that is, as now understood, in the beginning of October." *The same post* conveyed to both Generals orders diametrically opposed to the instructions contained in Mr. Maddock's letters. On that very day Lord Ellenborough himself wrote a letter to General Nott, to say that he had now for the first time reason to suppose that the General had the means of moving a large proportion of his army, and that the improved position of that army with sufficient means of carriage to move in Affghanistan induced his Lordship to leave to his option the line by which he should withdraw his troops. The letter proceeded to state that, in the direction of Quetta and Sukkur there would be no enemy to oppose him; but that in the other route there would be found difficulty, danger, and—glory. It contained these remarkable expressions, which shew how complete was the change which had come over the mind of Lord Ellenborough: "I do not undervalue the aid which our Government in India would receive from the successful execution by your army of a march through Ghuzni and Cabul, over the scenes of our late disasters. I know all the effect which it would have upon the minds of our soldiers, of our allies, of our enemies in Asia, and of our countrymen, and of all foreign nations in Europe. It is an object of just ambition, which no one more than myself would rejoice to see effected; but I see that failure in the attempt is certain and irretrievable ruin; and I would endeavour to inspire you with the necessary caution, and make you feel that great as are the objects to be attained by success, the risk is great also." His Lordship however does not seem to have entertained the smallest doubt of the course which General Nott would pursue, the moment his hands were loosed; and he proceeds to make arrangements under the impression that the General would inevitably choose to 'withdraw by way of Ghuzni and Cabul.' Indeed from the moment the *option* to advance was given to General Nott, the Governor General evidently considered that advance as certain as though it had been peremptorily put in orders; and he proceeded to say, "You will bring away with you from the tomb of Mahomed of Ghuzni, his club which hangs over it, and you will bring away the gates of his tomb, which are the gates of the temple of Somnath. These will be the just trophies of your successful march. —You will not fail to disguise your intention of moving, and to acquaint General Pollock with your plans, as soon as you have formed them." "This letter," says the Governor General, "remains *absolutely secret*;"—and Mr. Maddock himself, it seems, was allowed to

know nothing of its having been despatched till this new order was echoed back from Candahar and Jellalabad. On the 23d of July the Governor General wrote to General Pollock to say that he expected General Nott would be in possession of the letter of the 4th on that day; and that it was expected that he would feel himself sufficiently strong, and be sufficiently provided with carriage, to be able to march on Ghuzni and Cabul. His Lordship went on to say, "the object of the combined march of your army and General Nott's upon Cabul will be to exhibit our strength where we suffered defeat; to inflict just but not vindictive retribution upon the Affghans, and to recover the guns and colours as well as the prisoners lost by our army."

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as it went, was confined to a small portion of his official career. It displays an over caution, on an occasion on which, if at any time, the warmest enthusiasm would have justifiable. If it had been intended to convene a meeting only of Sir William's personal friends, to mark their attachment to his memory by the erection of a suitable monument, the proceedings as reported would have been quite in character; but as it was a meeting not only of his own friends but also of the community in general, and was intended to commemorate both his private worth and his public exertions, it would have been more suitable to the occasion to have dwelt with zeal and energy on his claims to a public memorial, founded on the evidence of his official services which had been rewarded by one of the highest offices in the gift of the public Authorities.

It has been suggested that any such allusion to that part of his public career, in which he stood forward more prominently before the world both in India and Europe, would have destroyed the unanimity so desirable on every such occasion, in as much as he was indentified with the Affghan war, of the justice of which some who were present entertained great doubts. But it would not have been difficult to have separated his individual merits when placed in a situation of high trust from the political question of the war, as to have dwelt on the talent he exhibited amidst unexampled difficulties, without falling into any approbation of the policy by which Lord Auckland's administration has been rendered memorable. The clouds which hung over his character while we were but partially informed of the course of events at Cabul, have been gradually dispelled; and though he may have been to blame for having allowed himself to be lulled into security while Affghan treachery was preparing for our destruction, yet every successive account we receive, from eye witnesses, places his conduct after the crisis had arrived in the most favourable light. Indeed there is every reason to believe that if he had enjoyed the post of General instead of that of Envoy at Cabul, the final catastrophe might have been averted.

CANAL VERSUS THE RAILWAY.—We had the pleasure last week of publishing a letter relative to the construction of a Canal, instead of a Railway to Allahabad; and we regret that owing to an unfortunate mistake in the office, the estimate which should have accompanied it, was omitted. We discovered the omission after the sheet had gone to press, too late to remedy it. We have now the pleasure of annexing the calculations to this article. They will enable our scientific friends to reperuse, and with greater advantage, the letter which we published last week and to test the calculations of the writer. He has already been employed by the house of Carr, Tagore and Co. in surveying the line of country from the Colliery to the Hooghly, in order to ascertain the feasibility of uniting them by means of a canal. His survey has been conducted with great scientific accuracy; and his map of the country to be traversed will be found of eminent service even though the scheme itself should not be carried into execution. It may reasonably be questioned how far the expense of a canal to the Burdwan coal mines could be prudently incurred in our present ignorance of the mineral resources of this extensive country. The chief utility of such a canal in such a locality would be the cheap and easy transportation of coal to the metropolis. But it may happen that, after the canal shall have been completed, coal of a superior quality will be discovered in other districts, in positions so favourable for transport to Calcutta as materially to diminish the importance of the Burdwan collieries.

A Canal to Allahabad however will be liable to no such fluctuation of value. It will connect towns and marts, which have every prospect of enjoying a long lease of existence. The commercial interests to which it would become subservient have at present every appearance of being permanent. There can be no question, that for the transit of merchandize a canal would be cheaper than a rail, and on that consideration more feasible; but speed of transmission must be taken into the account in every undertaking which claims patronage in the present age; and here the canal would labor under a great disadvantage. Nor must it be forgotten that no enterprize, whether it be the canal projected by our correspondent, or the rail roads of the Engineer officer can be carried into effect without the co operation of Government. Funds might doubtless be raised in England to the extent of Eighty-three lakhs of Rupees for a canal, but capitalists have no confidence in private individuals here though united as a corporation, and will not entrust their funds to them. It is said that the credit of Calcutta has sunk so low that even the merchants of New South Wales affect to mistrust us. Unless therefore such an enterprize was placed under the safeguard of the public authorities, it would not meet with adequate support. But if Government were to undertake the patronage, and aid in the accomplishment of any such undertaking, it would naturally select one which would be equally advantageous in a political and a military as in a commercial point of view, and would give the preference to the railway, notwithstanding the expense. After half a dozen years of peace, the finances of India would easily bear the annual demand for a rail road; and it would have the superior recommendation of conveying passengers as well as goods, and both with the greatest rapidity; it would enable Government on an emergency to push forward a whole brigade of troops, and to transport military stores with ease and speed, and thus to crush opposition in the bud. The advantage of a railway over a canal, to the public interests would be greater than the advantage of a canal over a railway in point of economy.

We hope the papers with which our correspondent has favoured us will draw forth such observations from our scientific readers as may serve to keep up the discussion, and advance the cause of public improvement.

## COMPARATIVE ESTIMATE.

### CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD RAILWAY.

| *Block.* | *Co's. Rs.* |
|---|---|
| Permanent way, at Co's. Rs. 3,500 per mile, .. .. .. .. | 21,00,000 |
| Superstructure, at Co's. Rs. 57,000 per mile, .. .. ... .. | 3,42,00,000 |
| 7 Work shops, .. .. .. | 7,00,000 |
| 30 Stations, at Co's. Rs. 8,000 each, | 2,40,000 |
| 18 Locomotives, at Co's. Rs. 16,000 each, ... ... ... ... | 2,88,000 |
| 15 Carriages, at Co's. Rs. 4,000 each, | 60,000 |
| 50 Cars, at Co's. Rs. 1,600 each, .. | 80,000 |
| Telegraphs and Contingencies, .. | 3,32,000 |
| Co's. Rs. | 3,80,00,000 |

*Annual Current Expenses.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest on 3,8 Crores at 8°/ₒ .. | 30,40,000 |
| Sinking fund on Co's. Rs. 4,60,000 at 20°/ₒ ... ... ... ... | 92,000 |
| Ditto on 3,754 Crores at 2½°/ₒ .. | 9,38,500 |
| Fuel, .. .. .. .. ... | 12,96,000 |
| Establishment, at Co's. Rs. 50,000 per mensem, ... ... ... | 6,00,000 |
| Stores, at Co's. Rs. 20,000 per mensem, | 2,40,000 |
| Contingencies, .. .. .. .. | 1,93,500 |
| Co's. Rs. | 64,00,000 |

### CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD CANAL.

*Block.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Canal, at Co's. Rs. 9,000 per mile, .. | 54,00,000 |
| 200 Iron boats of 80 tons burden, Co's. Rs. 13,000 each, ... ... | 26,00,000 |
| 2,400 Horses, at Co's. Rs. 100 each, .. | 2,40,000 |
| 61 Stables with 50 stalls, each Co's. Rs. 500, ... ... ... .. | 30,500 |
| Contingencies, ... ... ... | 49,500 |
| Co's. Rs. | 83,20,000 |

*Annual Current Expenses.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest on Co's. Rs. 83,20,000 at 8°/ₒ | 6,65,600 |
| Sinking fund on Co's. Rs. 80,50,000 at 2½°/ₒ ... ... .. ... | 2,01,250 |
| Ditto on Co's. Rs. 2,70,500 at 33⅓°/ₒ | 90,170 |
| Establishment, at Co's. Rs. 17,600 per mensem, .. ... ... .. | 2,11,200 |
| Keep, &c. of horses, at Co's. Rs. 16 per mensem each, ... .. ... | 4,60,800 |
| Repairs at Co's. Rs. 5,000 per mensem, | 60,000 |
| Contingencies, .. ... ... ... | 30,980 |
| Co's. Rs. | 17,20,000 |

*Freight on a maund of Goods from Calcutta to Allahabad.*

| | Rs. | As. | P. | Equal to | Per ton |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| By Canal, .. .. .. | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0.21626d | per mile. |
| ,, Country Boats, .. | 0 | 8 | 7¾ | 0.592 | Do. |
| ,, Railway, .. .. | 0 | 11 | 9⅔ | 0.80813 | Do. |
| ,, Hackery, .. .. | 1 | 10 | 8 | 1.821 | Do. |
| ,, Government Steamers, | 5 | 2 | 0 | 5.6 | Do. |
| Can be done by the Steamers at .. .. .. | 1 | 11 | 4 | 1.866 | Do. |

S. M. *Civil Engineer.*

THE NEW CHURCH AT COLABA.—The reader scarcely needs to be informed that a proposal was made some time ago at Bombay to erect a Monument to the memory of the brave men who fell in Affghanistan. It was originally intended to carry this design into effect by building a cenotaph, or a mausoleum, or monumental column; but a number of the friends of religion, were enabled at one of the meetings to overrule this design, and to substitute for it the erection of a Church at Colaba. The Bishop of Calcutta happening to be at Bombay at the time, gave his verdict for the Church, and subscribed 1000 Rupees towards it. The authors of the original movement however resolved to adhere to their first intentions, and have been endeavouring to obtain subscriptions for a cenotaph. We have received a copy of the prospectus for the Church, which will be found among our advertisements and have been solicited to advocate its claims to public support. We feel some degree of delicacy on the subject, and would rather decline any interference in a discussion which does not belong to us, and in which we can do no good. A cenotaph to commemorate departed excellence is certainly more in unison with the feelings and practise of this age, and will probably obtain more support from military men. At the same time the erection of a Church at a place where it is needed, is an object that must commend itself to every right mind. If on such an occasion, one may be supposed to enjoy two votes, we would rather split them between the Church and the Cenotaph, than give a plumper to the Church.

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, MAY 4.

— There was a meeting of the Landholder's Society held on Monday evening, the 1st May. The utmost activity still continues to pervade the Society. There are no less than seven subjects now upon the tapis. Relative to the Draft of an Act for the employment of Assistant Magistrates, it was resolved to forward a letter to Government expressing the satisfaction and gratitude with which the Draft had been listened to by the Committee, and praying that after the words, Natives of India, should be inserted the words, and *all other persons*.

— Some anonymous correspondent of the *Englishman* in the number of this morning in puffing the nunnery in Calcutta, states that a very great number of Protestant parents have, at the hazard of their children's religion, sent their girls to it. We always understood the Catholic priesthood to assert that the subject of religion was not mooted at the Loretto House, and that Protestant children might be sent there with perfect impunity. We now learn from one who seems to be in the secret, that Protestant children do hazard their faith by being sent there.

— Yesterday's *Calcutta Gazette* announces that Dr. Mouat has been appointed Secretary to the Council of Education. He already sustains the office of Secretary and Treasurer of the Medical College, and Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica. He must therefore have his hands tolerably full; and though we believe he will do all he can in this new department of labour, and can do more than many other men, yet the appointment of any individual with other heavy engagements as Secretary in the department of Education shews the very light estimation in which it is held. Government would not thus dispose of the office of Secretary to the Revenue or the Salt and Opium Board.

— Mr. Dampier, the Superintendent of Police, has written to Mr. Patton, the Magistrate of Calcutta, to advise that parties proceeding in charge of goods by land by the trunk road should be instructed to halt by night at places where there are police posts, as the police with the *churundars*, or men in charge, would be able to resist attacks on the property made by parties from Shahabad, who are always on the watch for opportunities of plunder.

— Last night's *Calcutta Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. Frederick James Halliday, as Secretary to the Government of Bengal. But as he was appointed to this office so far back as the 28th May, 1838, and has never been removed from it, it seems difficult to account for a second appointment to the same office. The oracle of the *Gazette* goes no farther, and leaves us to solve the enigma, as best we may. The *Hurkaru* however lets in a little light on the subject by giving us to understand that the *Gazette* in saying that Mr. Halliday was to be Secretary to the Government of Bengal, meant that he was *not* to be Secretary to the Government of India.

FRIDAY, MAY 5.

— We have papers from China to the 25th of March; their contents are not of particular interest. Col. Malcolm had arrived in the *Vixen*, with the ratification of the Treaty by Her Majesty. The Plenipotentiary having declared his intention of going to the Northward to expedite the settlement of the commercial treaty, a Mandarin of rank waited on him to represent that this would probably retard matters, and to entreat him to remain at Hong Kong, as the new Commissioner, Keying, might shortly be expected at Canton, immediately after which the ratifications will be mutually exchanged. To this request Sir Henry Pottinger has acceded. The Chinese Government had resolved to fit out several cruizers with the view of putting down the pirates; but they have civilly declined the co-operation of the British authorities.

— The *Delhi Gazette* states, that the Governor General has conceded to the King of Delhi the point of Nuzurana, or the presenting of a present, or Nuzur annually to him on the part of the British Government. Our contemporary affirms that it is to be paid in addition to the usual allowances, and that the King is offended with this arrangement and resolves to appeal from it; but what cause of offence there can be in making these *additional* presents, we are at a loss to conceive.

— A representation has evidently been made to the Court of Lahore to prevent any of the Ameers of Scinde taking refuge in its dominions, as we now learn that very stringent orders have been given to the Governor of Mooltan, to give them no asylum.

— The *Hindoostan* Steamer reached Madras in less than four days, that is in 88 hours, against a strong current and wind. One of the passengers has written a letter to the *Englishman*, describing the situation of the passengers on board as every thing that could be desired—only the cabins are wretchedly small, and altogether suffocating. Every one seems to keep out of them as much and as long as he can, and many wisely prefer sleeping on the deck to entering the oven. This is the first voyage of the *Hindoostan* in the month of April, and experience teaches that the arrangements which are admirably adapted for a cold climate will not do for India in the hot weather. The writer we allude to, says that it seems no longer a matter of doubt that the Steamer cannot get to sea under three days from leaving Mr. Engledue's house. Surely this might be rectified. It would be strange if the vessel was within eighteen hours as long going from Garden Reach to the Sand Heads as from the Sand Heads to Madras.

— The Medal which the Court of Directors have bestowed on Dwarkenath Tagore, has arrived in India; and will be presented to him by the Deputy Governor on Wednesday next, when the company of ladies and gentlemen is solicited. We hope the Chukerbuttee faction and the Tagore family who turned Dwarkenath out of society will be there to witness the ceremony.

— The fort of Khytul has been a scene of confusion and plunder since it fell into our hands. The Sappers and Miners have been diligently employed in knocking down places suspected of containing treasure and stores. By the 19th, treasure had been found to the extent of three lakhs and a half; but private plunder had been carried to a great extent notwithstanding the efforts of the public Authorities.

SATURDAY, MAY 6.

— The *Madras Athenæum* publishes a letter from Bellary, which gives a fearful account of the mortality in H. M's. 63d. The Regiment has lost *fifty* men, *five* women and *four* children. Nineteen men died in one day.

— The *Agra Ukhbar* states that ground has been marked out for the offices of the Sudder Court and Sudder Board, at that station, to which they will probably be removed from Allahabad in the next cold season.

— The intelligence from Scinde received through the Bombay papers is that the Queen's 22d had been removed from Hydrabad to Kerachee; that the country was quiet and tranquil; the two victories having extinguished opposition. The troops who occupied Hydrabad were still employed in searching for concealed treasure, considerable quantities of which turned up every day, but none had been sent on to Bombay. The doors of the Zenana were thrown open by order of Lord Ellenborough and the inmates were told that they were at liberty to retire wherever they would. Only thirty out of a hundred chose to cast in their lot with their former masters and determined to follow them to Bombay. The rest availed themselves of the freedom they had obtained.

— The fallen Ameers of Scinde have been received in Durbar by the Governor of Bombay, who has treated them with the greatest kindness and consideration. His attention and kindness appear to be duly appreciated by them. Their future destination is at yet unknown; they will not however be allowed to return to Scinde, or be placed in a situation so near to it as to afford any facilities for intrigue. While at the seat of Government every thing calculated to alleviate their sorrows will be allowed them.

— Mr. Cochrane, formerly of the Calcutta bar, who afterwards proceeded to Bombay and practised there with much success, is about to return to Calcutta. In an appeal case lately heard before the Privy Council, he appeared for one of the parties and was highly complimented by Lord Brougham for the extraordinary ability of his argument. Should Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Dickens return to the bar of Calcutta, its profits will be divided among a greater number of barristers than at any period since its establishment.

MONDAY, MAY 8.

— At the last meeting of the Asiatic Society a little box containing a portion of the dust of the sandal wood gates was presented and examined by the members. We believe the impression was general that the gates were really of sandal wood. The exhibition of the little box occasioned no small amusement. A copy of the inscription as well as a drawing of the gates, and the report of the Engineer officers, was by some accident not presented at the same time with the dust.

— The *Madras Athenæum*, brought up by the *India* states that intelligence to the 6th of March had been received through that steamer, and that McNaghten had been acquitted on the ground of insanity. He is indebted in a great measure for his acquittal to the exertions of Mr. Cochrane, formerly of the Calcutta bar, and who is about shortly to return to it.

— The Bombay papers just received state that the place selected by the Governor of Bombay for the residence of the Ameers of Scinde, is the most eligible situation that could have been chosen. It is the old palace formerly given by Sir John Malcolm to the now defunct or obscured East India Amelioration Society.

— By the intelligence from Sukker which is given in the last number of the *Delhi Gazette* we learn that Scinde can scarcely as yet be said to be tranquillized. There does not appear to be any regular post by land between Hydrabad and Sukker, which is owing probably to the road being infected by the Belochees who have always shewn a great partiality for our mails. The mails are brought up at long intervals by the Steamers. Capt. Tucker and Col. Pattle were proceeding to Ferozepore on sick certificate.

— The draft of a new Act has just appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette*, which directs that the Judges, European and Native shall record their decrees in their own vernacular tongue, after which they are to be translated into the language in use in the Court. This Act, will at once get rid of the very objectionable practice which was said to prevail in some Courts, and may yet linger in them, of decreeing or dismissing a cause, and then leaving the Shristadar to draw up to discover the reasons and draw up the decree.

— At the last meeting of the Bengal British India Society:—"One of the members of the Committee read the rules which have been prepared to guide the future operations of the Society. After the rules had been read, Mr. Speede proposed that since they were consistent with the original principles on which the Society was based, they should be at once adopted. This was not, however concurred in by the majority present, and Mr. Michael Crow in particular, who proposed an amendment, that the consideration of the rules should be postponed, which being put to the vote was carried."

TUESDAY, MAY 9.

— The non arrival of the Bishop of Calcutta begins to be a source of uneasiness. His Lordship left Bombay nearly five weeks ago, and the vessel was fully due on the 22d of last month. The present season has been remarkable for its storms, but they may not have extended to the Bay.

— The last number of the *Christian Observer* states, that the amount of offerings made to the Somnath Gates on their way to Agra, amounted to 3600 Rupees and that this sum had been carried to the credit of the public funds.

— The *Atalanta* Steamer, which was to leave Bombay on the 1st of the present month, has 30 grown up passengers, 8 children and 4 servants. If Bombay can furnish a constant supply of passengers for the monthly steamers, it would be strange if, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, the Straits and China should not be able to contribute a full complement of passengers month by month for the vessels of Peninsular and Oriental Company.

— The *Star*, in continuation of the returns of Coolies shipped to the Mauritius, has published a list of those who have embarked in the month of April. They amount to 509 men, 60 women, and 13 children. The proportion of women is still within 12 per cent.; but it is added in the column of remarks that these vessels had cleared out before Mr. Davidson's letter relative to the disproportion was received. We are sorry that the names of the agents have been omitted; we believe it is accidental; but it would be well to supply the omission in future.

— The *Sesostris* Steamer has arrived at Bombay from Kerachee with the wounded, sixty in number. The larger proportion of them are doing well, though their wounds were in many instances severe; one man had his liver shot through, another his lungs, another his gullet. Two had died on their voyage. The Steamer which conveyed the wounded from Hydrabad to Kerachee, was fired upon by the Belochees from behind light breast works.

— The *Bombay Times*, from whose columns this information is derived, says, that the three officers who galloped along the whole front of the enemies' line in the last battle, with the view of ascertaining its strength and drawing on themselves the fire of the guns and matchlocks, were Major Waddington and Lieuts. Brown and Hill.

— The *Pluto* and *Nemesis*, war steamers, now on their way to Bombay to strengthen the steam flotilla on the Indus, are to proceed through the Pamban passage. They will thus save two if not three days, which would otherwise have been lost in rounding Ceylon.

— We regret to learn from the *Agra Ukhbar*, that Col. Sutherland has sustained some severe injury in his head either from a fall off his horse or a *coup de soleil*.

— The Court of Requests has just ruled that its attornies are entitled to a fee of *Eight* Rupees for every attendance on a client.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10.

— The Gold Medal sent out by the Court of Directors for Dwarkenath Tagore is publicly to be presented to him this morning at Government House by the Deputy Governor. We expect there will be a good gathering of Europeans and Natives on the occasion. The *Hurkaru* of this morning endeavours to shew that the measure did not spring from their own "free will and mere motion," and that they never thought of it till after Dwarkenath had received marks of distinguished honour from the nobility and the Court. There is some truth in what our contemporary says; but he is rather too severe on the Directors. He seems to forget that in shewing that a good example is not lost on them, they have exhibited a degree of merit second only to that of having set a good example themselves.

— The mortality in H. M. 63d by cholera towards the close of their march to Bellary as announced in the Madras papers received this morning is most distressing. In a very few days two of the officers, one lady, 100 rank and file, and 200 camp followers, besides women and children, have been carried to the grave.

— There was a paragraph in yesterday's *Englishman*, stating that Mr. Lang, the barrister, was to succeed Mr. O'Hanlon on the Magisterial Bench. The *Star* contradicts the report. The new Magistrate, if a barrister, must give up both chamber and forensic practise; and this it seems no gentleman is willing to do. We wish Government would manifest the same anxiety to have the whole man for the Education Secretary, which they do to have the whole man and nothing less for a Magistrate.

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | Co's. Rs. | As |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. H. Thomas, Esq. | ... to April, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| P. E. Thomson, Esq. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Messrs. Grindlay, Christian, Matthews, and Co. ... ... ... | ... to July, 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| F. Currie, Esq. ... | ... to March, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Major J. Coulade, | ... to Sept. 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| " | to Oct. 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| H. M. Tweddell, Esq. | ... to April, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| The Saugor Artillery Club, | to May, 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| R. Watson, Esq. ... ... | | 28 | 0 |
| Capt. D. Ewart, ... | ... to April, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. Lysaght, ... ... | ... to March, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| J. P. Gubbins, Esq. | ... to March, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| W. Monckton, Esq. | ... to Feb. 1844, | 10 | 0 |
| Z. Macaulay, Esq. ... | ... to April, 1844, | 20 | 0 |

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## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

### THE MEETING IN HONOUR OF THE LATE SIR W. H. MACNAGHTEN.

The meeting last evening in honour of the late Sir W. H. Macnaghten, was one of the most respectably attended there has been for a long time. A number of gentlemen belonging to the Civil and Military Services were present on the occasion, together with several others. Among the rest we observed, R. H. Rattray, G. H. Barlow, F. J. Halliday, J. F. M. Reid, H. Moore, R. Mytton, J. H. Patton, C. R. Prinsep, L. L. Clarke, W. H. Smoult, R. O'Dowda, W. C. Blacquiere, P. O'Hanlon, Esquires; Col. Forbes, Major Irvine, Captain Lawrence, Dr. R. M. M. Thomson, Baboos Dwarkanath Tagore, Prosonocoomar Tagore, &c. &c. The Rev. Mr. Fisher, senior, was called to the chair, who opened the meeting with a very few words, when

MR. RATTRAY rose to propose the first resolution, in doing which he addressed the meeting as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,— I will not weaken the impression of the moment by my feeble eulogy of a character, the merits of which you all know, and by your presence now acknowledge. I may be permitted, however, to state, that I was for some years officially connected with Sir William Macnaghten, when, as its Register, he was attached to the Court to which I still belong; and that, even then, in a situation of much labor and responsibility, though little calculated to attract public attention, and still less to elicit public honours, he established for himself a high reputation, and found time to frame those volumes on the laws and usages of the country, which will long remain what they have long continued to be, the safe guides of our judicial functionaries. While there, as elsewhere, his talents and acquirements were, by all, recognised and admired; and his kind and gentlemanly bearing was cordially responded to. Those talents and those acquirements removed him to a higher grade of service; and the more extended display of them, there, eventually raised him to that eminence, which had he never attained, we had not been assembled here to mourn and honour him.

I beg to submit for your consideration, and, if approved, for your adoption, what I deem to be a suitable leading resolution on this most interesting occasion. Without some knowledge of the probable means, which affection, good will and liberality may place at our disposal, it would seem difficult to determine the nature of the tribute most fitting to be offered to the memory of our departed friend; but whatever those means may become, I would suggest that, with reference to the tragic close of his earthly career, a cenotaph in the chief ecclesiastical edifice of our city, were the most appropriate memorial of his worth and of our appreciation of it. It may be in the form of a simple tablet or an imposing monument, as the result of our wishes may warrant: for either we shall have choice of site in the new Cathedral; and I nothing doubt that we shall be enabled to render the record of our feelings towards our lamented friend worthy of him and of the structure that shall enshrine it. I propose then gentlemen, as our first resolution, that a cenotaph be erected to the memory of Sir William Hay Macnaghten, in the new Cathedral of Calcutta; bearing an inscription expressive of that esteem and respect which it is the object of this meeting to manifest.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Barlow, of the Civil Service, and unanimously carried.

Mr. Halliday then moved, and Mr. Torrens seconded, and it was also unanimously carried,

"That as many friends of the deceased, both in this country and in England, will be desirous of uniting in the tribute, a committee be appointed to adopt such measures as may be necessary for collecting subscriptions, and for preparing a suitable inscription, to be transmitted to a committee of subscribers in England, together with the amount to be realized in this country, with a request that they will give the necessary directions for the execution of the monument in communication with the family of the deceased."

And that the following gentlemen be requested to form the committee in Calcutta, with power to add to their number:—

MR. RATTRAY, MR. GREENLAW,
MR. BARLOW, MAJOR IRVINE,
MR. TORRENS,

And the following to act as the committee in England:—

MR. J. W. HOGG, CAPT. LAWRENCE.
MAJOR GEN. MORISON, C. B.

Mr. Clarke here came forward to propose that Mr. Rattray should be asked to prepare the inscription, as he, Mr. Clarke, was assured, there was not another who could better do it than Mr. Rattray.

This was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Rattray returned thanks for the honour, and promised to do his best to deserve the confidence placed in him.

The meeting broke up with the usual vote of thanks to the Chair.—*Hurk. May* 3.

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## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—It is rumoured that Mr. Natt, the late Vicar of St. Sepulchre's, has left to the Church Missionary Society by his will, an immediate legacy of 6,000*l.*; besides a reversionary one of smaller amount. We may add, that the Corporation of London did themselves honour by voting, on Thursday last, the sum of Five Hundred pounds to this Society.—*Record.*

The Bishop of Antigua, in a sermon preached last week, at St. Clement's Danes, on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, stated that it was the intention of the Society to send missionaries to China without delay, and at no distant period a bishop.—*Ibid.*

THE PROPAGATION SOCIETY.—We give from a Cheltenham paper the following:—

"COPY OF A LETTER

"Addressed by the Rev. W. M. Kinsey, B. D., Secretary to the Cheltenham District Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to the Secretary of the Parent Committee, 79, Pall mall, London.

"'Monday, February 6, 1843.
"'3, Wellington-street, Cheltenham.

"'Sir.—In consequence of the disclaimer of his words, (uttered at our District Propagation of the Gospel Meeting here, on the 10th of November last,) now insisted upon by Mr. Campbell, and of the silence of the Parent Committee as to our Reclamations, I beg of you to state, at the next Monthly Meeting of the Board, that, consistently with the declarations made in one of my letters to Mr. Campbell, I have this day resigned the Secretaryship of the District Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to which I was appointed in the year 1833, now, of course, ten years since.

"'I remain, Sir,
"'Your obedient servant,
"'W. M. KINSEY.

"'To the Secretary, &c. &c.
"'79, Pall-mall, London.'"

But we hear that Mr. Kinsey's is not the only, nor yet the most important, resignation that will follow from the Campbell and Close correspondence.—*Ibid.*

We have heard, and we trust that the report

may prove well-founded, that the Lord Mayor has presented the living of St. James's, Duke's-place, to the Rev. Dr. M'Caul. The income of the benefice is very trifling; but the suitability of Dr. M'Caul for that peculiar post will be evident, when we state that the great majority of the inhabitants are Jews.—*Record.*

THE CAMDEN SOCIETY AND PUSEYISM.—We have, more than once, in the course of the last six months, adverted to the apparently unaccountable fact, that the Bishops of Chester and Winchester permitted their names to remain on the list of patrons of the *Cambridge Camden Society*, even after Dr. Blomfield had felt it necessary to withdraw his. We now learn, with much satisfaction, that we have, through want of information, done injustice to both those Right Reverend Prelates. We have consulted the last Report of the Society, and we there observe, that, quietly, and without any remark on the part of the Committee, the names of these two bishops are omitted. We may safely conclude that it was at their own desire. We have only now to express our regret, that their Lordships of Worcester and Hereford should still appear among the patrons.

Connected with this subject, we may advert to a warm controversy which has recently been carried on in Belfast, occasioned by the introduction of a similar Society into the diocese of Down and Connor. The Protestants of Ireland are not so easily deluded by fine names as their brethren of England. They quickly detected the tone and accent of the Vatican, and addressed a strong remonstrance to Dr. Mant, their bishop. His Lordship, however, dislikes being *instructed* in his duties, and, chiefly on this ground, refuses to concede. Bishop Mant, however, High Churchman as he unquestionably is, speaks in very plain language of the perils of the day. He tells the remonstrants—

"The dissemination of the *false* doctrines to which you advert, as upheld and promulgated in the *Tracts for the Times*, reasonably excites apprehension and alarm in the intelligent and conscientious members of our reformed Church. Since her purification, three centuries ago, her welfare has been more or less impeded by the pertinacious hostility and artifices of Popery under a variety of aspects. Against the Romish corruptions, I have again and again raised my voice—from my Cathedral seat, as well as in the pulpit and by the press—in charges to my clergy, as well as in sermons and in other publications. Against that *Modified form of Popery* to which you advert, I have not been wanting in bearing my testimony."

We thank the Bishop for this plain-speaking. In future we trust we shall not be called "calumniators," when we adopt the language of the High-Church Bishop of Down and Connor, and term the Tractarian theology, A MODIFIED FORM OF POPERY.—*Record.*

TEMPLE CHURCH.—Some excitement has occurred in consequence of the Master of the Temple having suppressed a portion of the choral services lately adopted in the above Church. The fact seems to be, that the benchers, by the extension of the choir, and the multiplication of voluntaries and other musical devices calculated to please the senses, rather than glorify God, were in danger of converting the Temple Church into a Sunday opera-house, and the Master of the Temple has therefore judged it needful to interpose his authority in order to prevent such a consummation.—*Ibid.*

MRS. WOOD, THE VOCALIST.—To dispose of all scepticism as to the conversion of this lady to the Roman Catholic religion, we are enabled to state, through the kindness of a Protestant gentleman of this city, a friend of ours, Mr. Robert Brennan (who will excuse our giving his name)—that he, after using his utmost endeavours to dissuade Mrs. Wood from the step she was about to take, accompanied that lady, on Saturday last, from the residence of Mr. Wood to the convent at York, where she now is—that Mr. Wood, on their separation, made for her an ample provision, should she either take the veil, or return to live in the world. The separation of Mr. and Mrs. Wood was urged on the ground of the impossibility of her being received into the Catholic church without resolving on such separation, as that church does not recognise the doctrine of divorce, and Mrs. Wood felt there could not be any compromise in matters that regarded eternity. The parting of Mrs. Wood from Mr. Wood and their infant son was truly affecting, and proved the intensity of their attachment—the sacrifice they made, and the triumph of religion over this world. It appears the decision of Mrs. Wood was no sudden ebullition. On the contrary, she had been for several months in communication with the zealous and truly pious Roman Catholic clergyman of Wakefield, the Rev. Mr. Morris, whom she had selected as her instructor in the tenets of that church into which she was publicly received on Sunday, the 5th of February, in the chapel of Wakefield, where she made her first communion.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

"TWO GREAT RELIGIOUS SCANDALS."—Such is the title of an article in last week's Number of the *Semeur*, referring to two "outrages" upon the Christian Religion recently committed; the one by a British Protestant holding a high official station, the other by the Priests of Rome.

The Proclamation of Lord ELLENBOROUGH directing the restoration of the Gates of the Temple of Somnauth, is pointed at in the first instance; and its ridiculous as well as scandalous character is fairly exposed. Yet, it is added, "it must be admitted that the Governor-General is not the only offender. For how many years has the English Government, paying no attention to the numberless remonstrances of the religious men in the country, flattered, honoured, patronized Idolatrous worship in its Indian possessions! The car of JUGGERNAUTH, which was drawn under an escort of British troops, ought to render it indulgent in respect to the gates of Ghuznee. It is well known that the officers of the English army in India have in vain protested, more than once, against being compelled to pay military honours to the priests of Idols and to the Idols themselves."

There is but too much truth in this statement though it will avail nothing in extenuation of Lord ELLENBOROUGH's conduct. But now for the other offence against Religion, of which our Contemporary speaks in the following terms:—

"But here is another scandalous offence, which certainly does not in any respect come behind that which we have just exposed. Conversions and cures by means of *the Medal*' (of the Virgin) "are not enough: the success of these jugglerieѕ renders parties more enterprising. They are no longer content with little miracles, but must have great ones; and it will be seen whether there is wanting audacity to affirm them.

"China, so long shut up, at length opens her portals. Unexpected events have put an end to the isolation which she had maintained in regard to the rest of the world. That country, which has had its martyrs, will perhaps soon have its apostles. It is no longer the hour for prayer only, but the hour for action. But affairs are not carried on quite so simply at Rome, when the conversion of three hundred millions of souls is in question. Here is what is set forth in the clerical papers:—'According to news which has come from a certain source, from the Apostolic Vicariate of China, a great multitude of Christians and of heathens belonging to that nation, have seen appear in the air, and on a day calm and clear, *the image of Jesus Christ.*'

"This apparition, destined to serve, next to the *Cross of Migné*, as a *pendant* to the Cross of CONSTANTINE, is affirmed to have taken place, we are told, in letters written from Rome by persons of the greatest weight: the conclusion is, that the Emperor of CHINA is about to embrace the Catholic faith; and it is added, that the Propaganda has ordered the departure of *forty Missionaries for the Celestial Empire.*

"If, in England, indignation has been awakened by the Proclamation of Lord ELLENBOROUGH as an outrage upon the religion of JESUS CHRIST, will not some little indignation be kindled in France by this mummery with which they have dared mix up the LORD himself? We are aware that, among us, indifference has reached that point at which people pass over in silence what would once have shocked them; but if not from religion, if not from philosophy, let us at least, from a proper national pride, rise against impostures which they dare throw to France as good enough for her. There is a great deal of contempt implied in these lying fictions; and we can hardly believe that France will endure to be treated with contempt, although it were even by her priests."—*Pat.*

RELIGION IN FRANCE.—The policy of the day leans entirely towards Catholicism. I am not speaking of our clergy, but of our statesmen. They have agreed that France and Catholicism were bound together by history; and as England leant for support towards the Anglican Church, and Russia made use of the power of the Greek Church, so it became France to avail itself of Catholicism. A bishop and some Catholic missionaries are about to depart for the Marquesas. Our prisons are to be opened to the free access of the religious orders; indeed some have already admitted them. These and other indications show on which side the wind blows. If Protestantism means to resist, it must organize itself, or it will infallibly be annihilated. Now a *great* deal is said about a national Church in France, but the fact is, there is but the shadow of one. A stipend to the minister is granted by the State, but nothing beyond. For this money we sacrifice, in the first place, the nomination of our professors to the theological schools; secondly, the appointment of our consistories the members being chosen, not according to the extent of their piety, but their wealth; in the third place, we sacrifice a part of our freedom of action, since no minister can preach the Gospel except where and when it pleases these consistories. But there is no discipline, no confession of faith, no synods; and, lastly, no means whatever of defending our legitimate rights, unless it be to complain in the daily papers, and thus frighten the Government, which now and then has succeeded. At this moment, in fact, protests are arriving from all parts against the judgment pronounced by the Court of Nantes, tending to restrict still further our religious liberty, and of which I formerly spoke. I know from good authority that the Government is alarmed at the excitement it has caused, and wishes to allay it. The trial is to come on again by appeal before the Court of Versailles on the 23d of this month, and I will inform you of the result.—*Correspondent of the Record.*

MIRACLES AND MESMERISM.—SIR,—Seeing in a recent Number of the *Patriot* an account of another "Estatica," viz. the one at Youghal, in Ireland, the thought occurred to me that I could possibly make a remark or two on the subject, not altogether undeserving of attention.

For some time I had been familiar with accounts of extraordinary phenomena elicited by animal magnetism; but though the evidence appeared to a great extent satisfactory, the statements being well authenticated, yet, as I had no means of personal investigation, I did not consider myself competent to form a decided opinion. Subsequently, however, an opportunity occurred of becoming acquainted with what is as yet known of the subject; and the result was, that I could not but believe in the truth of what is commonly called mesmerism. It would be intruding too much on your space for me to refer particularly to what I have witnessed, or produced. Sooner or later, all will believe; it is only a question of time: and I have said thus much merely to introduce what follows.

Not having seen this nun at Youghal, or the two cases reported by Lord Shrewsbury as miraculous, I will not affirm anything concerning them. But this I will say, that it would be quite practicable, ay, and no very difficult thing either, to produce by mesmerism the most perfect parallel. There is no necessity that the patient should be a party to the procedure; she might be kept in utter ignorance, and remain unconscious of everything done to her: so that she should herself fully believe whatever was affirmed. There are many operators who would not hesitate, if facilities were afforded them, to promise Lord Shrewsbury an "Estatica" in his own mansion, and an "Addolorata" to boot.

One would, of course, require, in such a case, to select a very favourable subject; but I should think that the pick of a convent would do admirably well. Many individuals exhibit in the mesmeric sleep extraordinary rigidity of muscle; indeed, catalepsy is a rather common thing; but catalepsy completely controllable by the operator. And as to the "*stigmata*," you might produce what wounds you pleased on a patient in the second stage—that of perfect sleep—without the slightest consciousness of pain at the moment, or remembrance of any on waking. There are several patients here, whom I should not hesitate to subject to any surgical operation that was necessary; fully convinced that they would know no more about it than might be told them.

This must suffice. I dare not, of course, say that these "miracles" of the Romish Church *are* produced by mesmerism; but I do most unhesitatingly affirm that just such effects *could be* produced by it. On this point I have not the smallest doubt whatever. Let this statement be taken for what it is worth; it appears to me not unworthy of consideration, in a day when many appear so abundantly prepared to be the easy dupes of a false and pernicious system. As I suppose this communication would be valueless if made anonymously, I shall not scruple to add my name, believing that, in doing this, I am in some degree serving the cause of truth. I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

H. H. DOBREY.

Maidstone, Feb. 16, 1843.

[It appears that many even of the Irish Roman Catholics take our Correspondent's view of the matter. The Roman Catholic Editor of the *Waterford Chronicle* has brought upon himself the weight of priestly displeasure, by calling in question the reality of the pretended miracle. A priest, who subscribes himself "Car Aubert, Pr. O. M. Tm. D. D., lately Professor of Divinity at Marseilles," has addressed a letter to the sceptical Editor, in which, amongst many other things, he says, "I protest against your article on account of its many falsities. For you attribute to one of these two pious girls what concerns the other—you confound evidently one with the other, although some striking differences exist between them both, without, however, any shadow of contradiction. It is equally false that the blood does not flow from the punctures of the crown of thorns, but after she has applied the nails to her head. It is also false that there are three girls besides in the same extraordinary state. It is, moreover, false, that the inmates of the house may be excited by their example to do the same, as they are forbidden to hold any communication with them. Several times have I seen the punctures of the crown of thorns, the stigmata of the hands and feet, and the blood flowing from them in a manner which could happen neither by nature nor by art."

Our Contemporary thus defends himself;—"The 'extraordinary facts of Youghal' should never have been promulgated and spread abroad as they have been by persons connected with the College, until the Church had stamped them with the signet of its authority as miraculous or otherwise; but Father Folly is not the Church, nor is the learned professor, who lately taught divinity at Marseilles College, (and

learned some very bad logic there,) the rock upon which it is built. Why was not the learned Bishop of the diocese, the Very Rev. Doctor Crotty, the Bishops of Cork and Waterford, with the leading men amongst the most pious and intelligent of their clergy, brought upon the spot, assembled in council upon this occasion, before the Youghal College, was held up as the alma mater of a MIRACULOUS MESMERISM, hitherto unheard of in the 'Island of Saints.' 'The Church of Rome does not bind us to believe in any miracles but those that are retailed in Scripture,' and therefore, we humbly hope that we are still within the pale of Catholicity, notwithstanding the charitable excommunication which the learned Doctor of Marseilles has fulminated against us. We believe in the miracles attested by such eminent persons as St. Athanasius, St. Basil, St. Gregory Nanzianzene, St. Jerome, St. Ambrose, and St. Austin. But we must have some more convincing proof than anything which the learned D. D. of Marseilles 'has witnessed with his eyes,' before we believe in the 'THAUMATURGEE' of Youghal College. With regard to the allegation of our having 'given blind credit to an ill-informed correspondent' we beg to say that we have heard the 'extraordinary facts of Youghal' denounced as a fraudulent imposition by priests and laymen, as eminent for truth, learning, piety, intelligence, Catholic faith, and sound common sense, as any priest or professor that ever preached divinity in Marseilles, or miracles in Youghal."—ED.]—*Pat.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF LORD ABERCROMBY.—The death of this amiable and lamented nobleman took place on Wednesday last, the 15th instant, at his Lordship's seat, Airthrey Castle, near Stirling. He was in his seventy-third year, and had been for some time in a declining state, although he retained his usual spirits. His Lordship was the eldest son of the gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby, whose military achievements are associated with the annals of his country, and under whose command not only Moore, Picton, Hill, Murray, Hopetoun, Lynedoch, and other great Peninsular Generals, but even Wellington himself, first attained distinction. On his lamented death from the fatal wound received on the field of Alexandria, where the revolutionary army of France sustained its first great defeat, his widow was raised to the peerage, with remainder to the heirs male of her lamented husband. On her death in 1821, she was succeeded by her eldest son, the late Lord, whose death has just occurred. In early life he was, like his father, a supporter of the policy of Mr. Pitt, under whose Administration he was for a short time in the diplomatic service. While a commoner, he repeatedly represented the counties of Clackmannan, in which his family property was situated. On the death of his uncle, General Sir Robert Abercromby, he succeeded to the estate of Airthrey, and, succeeding the late Duke of Montrose, became Lord-Lieutenant of Stirlingshire. His next brother, the late Sir John Abercromby, was a distinguished General, who commanded the expedition which conquered the Mauritius, but died at Marseilles in 1817. His third brother is Lord Dunfermline, the late Speaker of the House of Commons, and whom the Duke of Wellington, during his Administration, made Lord Chief Baron of Scotland, notwithstanding his Whig politics, an appointment which was probably intended to mark the Duke's recollection of the great service of his old commander in the retreat in Flanders, when "*Colonel Wellesley*," under Sir Ralph's immediate orders, held at bay and repulsed the advancing columns of the pursuing army.

Lord Abercromby married a daughter of the late Lord Melville, and left one son and two daughters. His eldest daughter married the Hon. Fox Maule. His only son, now Lord Abercromby, is Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Clackmannan, and was for several Parliaments returned either for that county or for Stirlingshire. He was obliged to retire last year in consequence of indisposition affecting his eyesight. The late Lord was very popular in his manners and benevolent in his disposition. He had long retired from the active duties of public life, but he was a fine specimen of a country gentleman of the olden times, and living at his beautiful seat near Stirling, he was esteemed and respected by his neighbours, whether in the higher or humbler walks of society. To the poor he was ever a kind and condescending friend; to his tenantry a generous and indulgent landlord; while his intelligent and manly character made his society agreeable to his numerous friends, whom he delighted to see around him in his hospitable mansion.—*Record.*

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—The annual general court of the proprietors of the above College was held yesterday in the theatre of the institution, in Gower-street. The attendance was numerous.

Mr. C. ATKINSON, the secretary, read the report. It stated that in the session of 1841-2 the pupils in the college and the junior classes numbered 886. Of which [illegible] were students in medicine, 155 in the arts, and [illegible] were pupils in the junior school. The amount of receipts from students and pupils was 12,756l. 4s. 6d., of which sum 9,081l. 18s. having been paid to the professors and masters, 3,675l. 2s. 10d. fell to the share of the college. The year's income from other sources was 4,039l. 11s. 4d., and the disbursements for the establishment department, including payment for several permanent additions to the property of the college, interest upon mortgage, &c., amounted to 4,000l. 17s. 11d., thus showing that the expenses were covered by the receipts. Of the sum above mentioned of 12,756l. 4s. 6d. received for education, 5,570l. 10s. was derived from classes of the medical faculty, and 2,570l. 14s. 6d. from those of the arts and law. To the library a set of works, 100 in number, printed at the Government press at Cairo, had been presented by Lord Brougham, who had received them from the Pasha of Egypt. The junior school produced during the year 4,615l., a sum less by 282l. than the year before. The collection made at the public dinner in June last was 1,120l. Since the last meeting a very fine collection of geological specimens had been offered to the college for the use of students by Mr. Greenough, but on account of the expense of providing rooms for its reception, and keeping it in proper order—an expense the Council did not at present feel themselves justified in incurring—they had been compelled, though reluctantly, to decline the present.—*Pat.*

MORTALITY AMONG DOCTORS.—Dr. Graves, a Dublin physician, in seconding a resolution of the "Medical Benevolent Fund Society of Ireland" lately, gave the following account of the mortality of the healing profession in that country:—"Compared with the other professions, physicians are very short lived. Even lawyers enjoy greater longevity. But in Ireland the mortality amongst medical men is infinitely greater than in England, for in this country typhus fever alone cuts off more than one-fourth."—*Examiner.*

LONG LEASES.—At one of the audits of Sir E. Blount, Bart. of Mawley Hall, Shropshire, an interesting statement was made. Several tenants were contesting the point as to which of their families could boast of having rented for the longest period on the estate, when a farmer named Allen satisfactorily proved that himself and ancestors had either been in the employ or rented under the Blount family for a period of nearly 780 years! that, in fact, his ancestors had immigrated from Normandy with that family at the time of the Conquest, and from father to son each succeeding generation had been retained on the estate. —*Worcester Journal.*

MINISTERIAL DEFENCES.—The *Standard* gravely recommends persons obnoxious to the Anti-Corn-law League to go about armed to protect themselves against assassination. What images does this suggestion conjure up—Sir Robert Peel going down to the House like Robinson Crusoe, with a gun on each shoulder, a sword at one side, and a hatchet at the other; Lord Stanley armed with a Congreve rocket; Sir James Graham with his bomb; Mr. Goulburn braying in a mortar; Sir E. Knatchbull, the original Rebecca, whose war is with gates, with a petard; Lord Lyndhurst mounted on a field-piece.—*Examiner.*

— Mr. Turnbull has been appointed to the office of Commissioner of the Mixed Commission Court, established in Jamaica, for the suppression of the slave trade.—*Anti-Slavery Reporter.*

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—The bill brought into Parliament by the Government, for the more convenient holding of Coroners' Inquests, enacts, "That it shall be lawful for any coroner, within his jurisdiction, to hold inquest on the body of any person upon whose death an inquest ought to be holden, in any place where such body shall be lying dead, notwithstanding that the cause of death did not arise within the jurisdiction of such coroner; and in the case of any body found dead and floating in the sea, or any creek, river, or navigable canal, the inquest shall be holden by the coroner having jurisdiction in the place where it shall be first brought to land."—*Examiner.*

EXPORTATION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.—From official returns, it appears that the quantity of silver in coin and bars, shipped from Dover to Calais during the last month, was 397,705 ounces; of gold, 3,870 ounces. Large and increasing exportations of sovereigns have been made to New York during the last six weeks. Upwards of 843,000 ounces of silver coin have been shipped for Hong Kong since April, 1842.—*Ibid.*

STATE OF COMMERCE.—Some light is thrown upon the condition of the country by a return on "Trade and Navigation," just presented to Parliament.

It appears there have been imported oxen and bulls, 3,175, upon which there has been received 3,317l. duty; cows 1,046, upon which there has been received 813l.; calves 76, upon which the duty has been 38l.; sheep and lambs 648, paying 100l.; swine and hogs 415, paying 98l. Such has been the inundation of foreign live cattle under the Tariff, which was to render the cheapness of animal food a compensation for the Income Tax.

We also find that in 1842 the quantity of butter imported was 277,426 cwt., while in 1843 it had diminished to 175,843 cwt. In the importation of cheese the diminution is in the same proportion; the quantities imported being, in 1842, 270,219 cwt.; in 1843, 178,693. The quantities of wheat entered for home consumption in 1842 and 1843 are nearly the same. But while in 1842 the duty paid upon 2,300,898 quarters of wheat was 389,805l.; in 1843, the duty paid upon 2,667,944 quarters was 1,112,453l. A nearly similar variation is observable in other species of grain.

In sugar, there has been a material decrease. The quantity entered for home consumption, in 1842, was 4,065,085 cwt.; in 1843, it had fallen to 3,870,465 cwt.: causing a deficiency to the revenue upon this article of between two and three hundred thousand pounds

The most important part of this return is the following table of the relative amount of exports of British and Irish produce and manufacture, in the years 1842 and 1843:—

| Articles. | Declared value of the Exportations in the year ended 5th of January. 1842. £ | 1843. £ |
|---|---|---|
| Coals and Culm ... .. | 675,287 | 733,574 |
| Cotton Manufactures .. | 16,232,510 | 13,910,044 |
| „ Yarn .. .. .. | 7,266,968 | 7,752,676 |
| Earthenware .. .. .. | 600,759 | 554,221 |
| Glass .. .. .. .. | 421,936 | 310,061 |
| Hardwares and Cutlery .. | 1,623,961 | 1,392,889 |
| Linen Manufactures .. | 3,347,555 | 2,360,152 |
| „ Yarn .. .. .. | 972,466 | 1,023,978 |
| Metals, viz. Iron and steel .. .. | 2,877,278 | 2,453,892 |
| Metals, viz. Copper and brass .. | 1,523,744 | 1,821,754 |
| Metals, viz. Lead .. .. .. .. | 242,334 | 357,377 |
| Metals, viz. Tin, in bars, &c. .. | 86,574 | 199,911 |
| Metals, viz. Tin plates .. .. .. | 368,700 | 348,236 |
| Salt .. .. .. .. ... | 175,015 | 2[illegible]6,639 |
| Silk Manufactures ... ... | 788,894 | 599,644 |
| Sugar, refined ... ... ... | 548,336 | 439,335 |
| Wool, sheep's or lambs' ... | 555,620 | 510,965 |
| Woollen Yarn ... ... ... | 552,148 | 573,521 |
| Woollen Manufactures .. | 5,748,673 | 5,199,243 |
| Tot. of the foregoing articles | £44,609,358 | 40,738,151 |

The depressing effect upon the shipping interest of this state of trade, is also illustrated in this return. It appears that in 1842 the number of ships entered inwards was 21,358, and the amount of tonnage 3,982,129; while in 1843 the number of ships was 19,675, and the tonnage 3,655,606.—*Morning paper.*

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—We learn from Havre good accounts of the French cotton markets; the holders, alarmed at the panic, have withdrawn their stock, and none but the most needy will sell at the present depreciaton; and as there was a good attendance of buyers, an improvement of one to two francs had taken place. This is far from being the case at Liverpool, the accounts from which represent the cotton market heavy. It has remained in a dull state for four or five days, and prices are ⅛d. lower for the week. At Manchester, on Tuesday, there was another dull, lifeless, and declining market for all kinds of cloth, but the exact amount of depreciation it is hard to describe. Confidence in the hope of a better state of things seems to have quite gone, and the market closes unusually heavy. Twist is saleable to some export houses, at a trifling decline, but there is not as yet any general purchasing by the shippers, and till that fairly commences steady prices are not to be expected. A quiet market at Rochdale, a thin attendance of flannel buyers, and a very limited quantity of goods disposed of at low and unremunerative prices. The depressed state of trade, since the new year came in, has been a complete check to the contemplated rise in the price of wool.

The revival of trade in Paisley has been this week certified by Sir James Graham. We are glad to see additional assurances in the *Advertiser*. The principal houses are continuing to increase their hands to a small extent in the primary branches; while the manufacturers of tartan and quaker shawls have increased their workers in a greater proportion. Some instances have occurred of manufacturers applying to weavers for their services, instead of waiting to be applied to, which augurs favourably. We are glad to learn, too, that some houses have found the sales somewhat more encouraging than they have been for several weeks past. Tea is this week a conspicuous item in the London reports of trade. On Tuesday it consisted of 90,000 packages. There was a numerous attendance of buyers, but prices were about as low as they were before the sale, and ¼d. per pound lower than the last public sale. Merchants are not disposed to accept low prices, therefore a great portion of those put up are bought in. The produce market continues flat.—*Examiner*, 13*th Feb.*

COMMERCE AND TRADE.—The *Liverpool Albion* has some remarks on the present condition of the cotton trade. It seems that at no period have prices reached so low a figure within 1d. per lb. as at the present. Heretofore, cotton has always been considered a speculation, when fair quality could be ob-

tained at 6d. the lb. The price now is 4½d. The estimate crops in the United States still range from 2,000,000 bales to 2,200,000.; 1,070,000 of which have already been received into the ports; and yet, notwithstanding this heavy receipt, the stock in Liverpool only shows an increase of 20,000 bales (292,000 against 272,000 in 1842) over last year, with every mill at work, and an increased consumption of near 3,000 bales per week. The general state of the country may not, perhaps, warrant speculation, but we cannot see any good reason to justify a further depression in price. Low as prices are in the United States, arising out of the wants of the planters, cotton is now losing on an average 1 cent. per lb., fully 16 per cent. on cost. Since the above was written there has been a vast improvement in point of business in the Liverpool market. Speculators have been active, and the sales have been very extensive—ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 bales at an improvement of $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ above last week's rates. The Manchester market continues to exhibit those marks of increased demand which were manifested during the preceding week, and which have already done much to remove despondency. The demand for goods has been considerable for some days past, and a fair amount of business has been done, but without any sensible advance of price in any article; and, generally, at a mere shade above the lowest rates of last year. In yarn, also, especially in the description suitable to the present season, a tolerable amount of business has been done. At Rochdale, however, they report an extremely bad market, and scarcely any business has been done in flannels at any price. In wool nothing at all has been doing, and the dealers are eager to sell at reduced rates. In Paisley work continues gradually to get more abundant. Between the webs that have been obtained from Glasgow manufacturers, and the improvement in the *bona fide* trade of the town, with very few exceptions, all the weavers who have looms and the necessary mountings are enabled to obtain work freely. We regret to hear that the stagnation in trade continues to act most injuriously on the revenue. It was fully expected that at the opening of the new year there would have been some improvement; but we are again doomed to be disappointed, and are now informed that the revenue from the Customs in the forthcoming quarter will be, if possible, worse than the last.

At Leeds, business does not at all improve in the cloth markets: last Tuesday's market was the worst ever witnessed. In the warehouses business is extremely dull, and at no former period has there been less preparation of goods for the spring demand.—Huddersfield market shows no change for the better. Wools are dull of sale, but no downward tendency in prices. At Bradford, in plain goods a steady business is doing, and late prices maintained. During this week there has been a little more inquiry for yarns, chiefly by the shipping houses. The staple trades of Nottingham keep gradually sinking. A general gloom pervades all persons engaged in trade or manufactures. The worsted spinning mills in Leicester are generally going, but there is a visible dulness, and all interests seem much depressed.—*Examiner, Feb.* 25.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The following advertisement taken from the *Tablet*, may perhaps suit the taste of some of our Puseyite opponents, who are so busy in exaggerating what cannot wholly be controlled, we mean the occasional indiscretion of our advertising friends. "Wanted, a Catholic youth, who can take care of, and safely drive, a pair of horses. Apply, &c." Sydney Smith, in his early articles in the *Edinburgh Review*, used to make himself very merry with the advertisement of the late Mr. Justice Dornford, of Deptford, who was said to have advertised in the *Evangelical Magazine*, for "*a serious porter*," who could carry so many hundred weight, we forget the quantity, but it was so great as to induce the facetious divine to say, that it was sufficient to make any man *serious*.—*Record.*

GAMBLING.—In a trial in the Court of Common Pleas last week, when a Captain Cauty sued Sir Robert Gill for money lost in play. The defendant's plea was that the money was won unfairly. Among other witnesses, Lord Huntingtower was called, and gave the following evidence for the defendant. Sergeant Bompas.—"Had you any conversation with the plaintiff on the subject of cards and dice?" Lord Huntingtower—"Yes. In the spring of 1841 the plaintiff was with me at Penton; and he asked me if I had ever seen any feint cards, and if I knew what despatches were? I said I did not. He then asked if I was in want of money? I said I was. He said if I would allow him, he would bring a 'flat' to my house at Penton, and would show me in the cards what to a moral certainty would win money of him, and proposed to go halves." Mr. Cockburn—"When the plaintiff made you a proposal so dishonourable, did you not, as a man of honour, order him to leave your house?" Lord Huntingtower—"No." Mr. Cockburn—"Did you continue your intimacy with him, and did he afterwards fit you out a yacht?" Lord Huntingtower—"Yes." The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.—*Ibid.*

BENEFITS OF LORD BROUGHAM'S CHARITY ESTATES ACT.—A considerable quantity of meadow land, at Norwood, held under Croydon College, was, prior to the passing of the Act, let at 5s. an acre; it is now let to the Duke of Portland at 7*l.* an acre.—*Pat.*

THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATION SCHEME.—Sir James Graham's intended Bill is, *for the present*, to be ostensibly confined to two classes of children—*Pauper Children* and *Factory Children;* although others are to be permitted to attend.

For the Instruction of *Pauper* Children, the following scheme is proposed:—

1. That parishes be united for the formation of district schools, to be established in the Metropolis and in the manufacturing districts.

2. That such schools shall receive all children under sixteen years of age chargeable to the parish or union of the district; and that the attendance of others be permitted.

3. That such schools shall be *built* out of the poor-rates, and be *maintained* from that source.

4. That a Chaplain be appointed to each school, with consent of the Bishop, who shall *regulate* and *superintend* the religious instruction.

Licensed Ministers are to be allowed to attend and give instruction to children whose parents or guardians object, on religious grounds, to the Liturgy and Catechism of the Church of England.

5. All rules and regulations for instruction and training to be made with consent of the Committee of Council on Education.

6. The schools to be visited by the Government Inspector; and on the representation of the Committee of Council, teachers declared incompetent to be dismissed.

In reference to *Factory schools*, it is proposed—

1. That one-third of the expense of *building* shall be raised by voluntary subscription; a second-third is to be granted out of the public fund; and the remainder is to be *loaned* by the Government and repaid out of the poor's-rates. But no grant or loan is to be made, unless the Justices of the division shall declare such a school to be necessary.

2. That each child shall pay 3d. a-week, the same to be stopped out of its wages by the master. The remaining cost of the school to be paid out of the poor's-rates.

3. *Districts* for these schools are to be formed by the Committee of Council on Education.

4. These schools are to be governed by Trusts, consisting of seven individuals, *viz.* the clergyman of the district; two churchwardens, to be chosen by this clerical trustee; and the remaining four are to be appointed by the magistrates in special session. The *trustees* are to appoint the master, *subject to the approval of the clerical trustee.*

No child is to be instructed in the Catechism and Liturgy of the Church of England, whose parents object to it on religious grounds.

The children of Church of England parents are to be instructed in the Catechism daily, but separate from the other children; or, *if not* separated, the instruction is to be limited to two hours on certain days in the week.

The schools are to be inspected daily by the clerical trustees.

Divine worship is to be conducted in the school by the clerical trustee, or by any one whom he may appoint, on Sunday, Christmas-day, Good Friday, and on the usual fasts and festivals which may be school holidays. On the production of proper certificates, no child to be required to attend such service whose parents or guardian may object.—*Ibid.*

FRANCE.—The Paris journals of Sunday are much excited by the close division in the bureau on the preceding day, in consequence of which the Minister had but five commissioners and the Opposition four. In the commission of the Address the Ministry had eight and the Opposition one. The coalition; is, in fact, determined on making a serious trial of its strength; and the *Débats* admits that a small knot of Conservatives voted against M. Guizot. Nevertheless, it calculates that the coalesced Opposition mustered but 193 votes, the Ministry 217. We have learned, from good judges in this matter, that there are 210 Opposition votes in the French Chamber, were they all mustered: but the Ministers have from 10 to 20 more.—*Pat.* 23*d Feb.*

FRANCE.—The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce had published the returns of the import and export of corn into and from France during the year 1842, from which it appears that the wheat imported amounted to 412,171 metric quintals; other grain, to 153,087; and flour, to 4,756. The exports were, wheat, 371,423 metric quintals; other grain, 232,867; flour, 88,211. There remained in the entrepots, on the 1st of January last, wheat, 73,702 metric quintals; other grain, 24,839; and flour, 19,534.—*Record.*

FRANCE AND THE MARQUESAS.—About 3,000 men assembled last week in Paris, about the Hotel of the Marine, in the hope of obtaining employment in the new colony of the Marquesas. The answer returned to their application is said to have been, nothing had been decided.—*Examiner.*

SWITZERLAND.—There has been an attempt at revolution in Geneva. The ultra-Liberals of that town are sorely discontented that the reform of the constitution and electoral law, effected last year, has not produced all the results hoped for. They find the Grand Council elected since the reform, just as Tory as the old one, and as obstinate to defend abuses. A municipal law was in discussion; the people took great interest in it, and were annoyed to find that the Conservatives were able to carry their articles against the Radicals. On the 13th, accordingly, the crowd around the place of assembly cried, to arms, whilst the Government summoned the National Guard by the sound of the church bell. The insurgents took post in the suburbs of St. Gervais. By this means they got possession of the two gates, Conavin and Rive. But they were driven from about the Hotel de Ville, and in an attack on the powder magazine, about a dozen citizens were wounded or killed. Amongst the latter are Major Fournier and Councillor Fech.

The Grand Council persevered in voting one of the obnoxious laws, that respecting the Council of State; the insurgents sent a deputation, asking that it should be annulled; the Grand Council and the Government would grant no more than an amnesty for the past. By the last accounts the *émeute* had subsided.

The *Courrier de Geneve* of the 18th inst. publishes the list of the persons killed and wounded on the 13th and 14th. Only four had been killed, and the wounded did not exceed 30. The city was then tranquil.—*Pat.*

ROME AND RUSSIA.—The *Augsburg Gazette* announces that the Russian Government had appointed M. Vescovali its agent to the Court of Rome, to arrange the existing differences between the two Courts.—*Ibid.*

THE REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY.—The English Government has been desirous for some time of establishing diplomatic and commercial relations with this country, which, since the death of Dr. Francia, has become a Republic, governed by five Consuls. These efforts appeared to be crowned with success, as several British merchants who have entered the country have been well received, as well as Mr. Gordon, who entered it as an envoy from the British Government. We learn, however, that a sudden and serious difficulty has sprung up recently, and that Mr. Gordon has been ordered to leave the country. The cause of this difference we have been unable to learn.—*Liverpool Times.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

*29th April*, 1843.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Mr. J. Thomason to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and to be in charge of all the Civil Departments of the Supreme Government with the Governor General.

Mr. G. A. Bushby to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. T. R. Davidson to officiate as Home and Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, until further orders.

Mr. P. Melvill to officiate, until further orders, as Under Secretary in the Home and Foreign Offices.

*19th April*, 1843.

Mr. J. R. Hutchinson, of the Civil Service, who was reported qualified for the Public Service by proficiency in two of the Native Languages, viz. Persian and Hindee, is permitted, at his own request, to remain attached to the College of Fort William, for the purpose of prosecuting his study in a third language, Hindoostanee.

The Reverend A. Garstin, Chaplain of Assam, has obtained leave of absence for one month, under Section XI. of the Absentee Rules of the 29th January 1840, to enable him to join his appointment.

*26th April*, 1843.

Mr. W. H. Elliott, of the Civil Service, embarked for England on board the Steamer "Hindostan," which Vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 18th instant.

T. R. DAVIDSON, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*12th April*, 1843.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to appoint F. Mouat, Esq. M. D. to be Secretary to the Council of Education. The Appointment to take effect from the 1st proximo.

H. V. BAYLEY, *Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*1st May*, 1843.

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal has this day been pleased to make the following Appointment:

Mr. Frederick James Halliday to be Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*Agra, 25th April*, 1843.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant J. E. Verner, Commanding the Cavalry branch of the Bundlecund Legion, is extended to the 10th instant, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Brevet Captain D. Wilkie, 4th Regiment N. I., to be 2nd in Command of the Malwa Bheel Corps, and to assume charge of the districts of Jubwa and Burwani, under the Indore Residency.

J. THOMASON, *Secy. to the Govt. of India,*
*with the Govr. Genl.*

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*31st March*, 1843.

Mr. Henry Smith Boulderson to be a Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, to have effect from the 22nd instant.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to notify the following appointments of Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors.

1ST GRADE.

*Date of Appointment, as Deputy Collector.*

1834.
30th June, Rao Maruck Chund to be Dy. Coll. of Benares.
27th Nov. Mirza Kullub Hosein Khan do. do. of Etawah.
1835.
22nd April, Futteh Oollah Khan do. do. of Goorgaon.
8th ditto, Mr. T. Tonnochy do. do. of Bolundshehur.
1836.
2nd March, Sheikh Kadir Bux do. do. of Saugor Territory.
1837.
28th June, Ram Surrun Doss do. do. of Delhee.
29th ditto, Mr. W. B. Wright do. do. of Banda.
1838.
28th Oct. Mahomed Mohibooddeen do. do. of Muttra.
1839.
22nd Augt. Mr. T. Caird do. do. of Allahabad.
1837.
26th July, Sirdar Khan do. do. of Allahabad.
1838.
6th Feby. Khaja Ameen Oolla do. do. of Azimghur.
18th Oct. Mr. J. Walker do. do. of Mirzapoor.

Deputy Collectors of 1st Grade will rank immediately after Principal Sudder Ameens.

1835. 2ND GRADE.
15th Dec. Willayut Hoosein Khan Dy. Coll. of Moradabad.
1836.
4th April, Nawab Abdoollah Khan do. do. of Bareilly.
17th Oct. Syud Nasir Ally Khan do. do. of Cawnpore.
1837.
11th Dec. Mirza Aka Nawab Khan do. do. of Goruckpore.
1838.
22nd Feby. Mr. W. H. DeGruyther do. do. of Furruckabad.
30th July, Sheikh Wahid Ooll Zuman do. do. of Hameerpore.
28th Sept. Mr. R. Orr do. do. of Moradabad.
28th ditto, Mr. J. G. Bruce do. do. of Cawnpore.
21st Oct. Mr. R. L. C. McCutchan do. do. of Bareilly.
13th Nov. Mr. P. B. Reid do. do. of Agra.
1839.
9th Feby. Jummaloodden do. do. of Mynpoory.
30th Augt. Mr. H. R. Wilson do. do. of Budaon.

Deputy Collectors of 2nd Grade will rank immediately after Sudder Ameens.

1837. 3RD GRADE.
23rd Oct. Mr. N. A. Willard Dy. Coll. of Ghazeepore.
1838.
11th May, Mahomed Daood do. do. of Bijnour.
26th Oct. Nuseeer oollah Khan do. do. Mozuffernugger.
28th ditto, Ubdul Ruhman Khan do. do. of Futtehpoor.
1839.
28th Oct. Umud Allee do. do. of Agra.
7th Nov. Mr. W. Johnson do. do. of Meerut.
13th Dec. Mahomed Hosein Khan do. do. of Bhuttee.
13th ditto, Mr. J. G. Bachman do. do. of Goruckpore.
1840.
24th Feby. Mr. T. D. Reid do. do. of Muttra.
30th April, Mr. T. Thriepland do. do. of Jounpore.
22d ditto, Mr. T. W. Collins do. do. of Delhee.
1841.
20th March, Mahomed Imdad Allee do. do. Meerut.
20th ditto, Kalee Raee do. do. of Furruckabad.
26th ditto, Shah Baz Beg do. do. of Hurrianah.
23rd April, Mr. J. H. W. Reid do. do. of Seharunpoor.
14th May, Doorgapershaud do. do. of Allygurh.
2d June, Rae Salikram do. do. of Ghazeepoor.
19th ditto, Meer Salamut Allee do. do. of Hoshungabad.
10th July, Mr. W. E. Phillips do. do. of Paneeput.
23rd Sept. Fidda Allee do. do. of Shajehanpore
23rd ditto, Mr. G. Wyatt do. do. of Benares.
8th Oct. Mr. T. Blackall do. do. of Hameerpore.
18th ditto, Mr. J. G. Ross do. do. of Paneeput.
20th ditto, Umbah Dutt do. do. of Kumaon.

Deputy Collectors of the 3rd Grade will rank with Moonsiffs of the 1st class according to the dates of their respective appointments.

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*3d April*, 1843.

Mr. J. D. Inglis is appointed as an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Rohilcund Division.

Allee Wurdee Khan, Native Adjutant of the late Juzailchee Regiment, brother of the late Hyder Allee Khan, Commander of Juzails, killed at Tazeen, is appointed Native Adjutant of the Bundlekund Police Battalions.

Reverend C. Garbett, Chaplain of Lucknow, for two months, on private affairs.

*4th April*, 1843.

Mr. George Henry Minto Alexander, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rohtuck, for one month, on his private affairs.

Syud Mahomed Tuckee, Moonsiff of Kyd Gunge, in Allahabad, to be Moonsiff of the 1st grade, vice Pundit Kishen Dyal Misser, Moonsiff in Zillah Allahabad, deceased.

Mahomud Hukeemooddeen, Principal Sudder Ameen of Cawnpore, for fifteen days.

*5th April*, 1843.

Mr. John Stanley Clarke, Magistrate and Collector of Furruckabad, from 16th February to 15th November next, on medical certificate, to proceed to the Hills.

The Right Honourable the Governor General, in the N. W. Provinces, has been pleased to invest the Judges of Delhee, Moradabad, Rohilcund Additional, Bareilly, Agra, Furruckabad, Mynpoorie, Cawnpore, Futtehpore, Bundlecund, Allahabad, Goruckpore, Azimgurh, Juanpore, Mirzapore, Benares and Ghazeepore with the powers of Special Commissioner under Regulation III. of 1828, in their respective jurisdictions.

*7th April*, 1843.

Captain William Henry Roland, Officiating Principal Assistant at Hoshungabad, for six months, on medical certificate, with permission to proceed to Calcutta, preparatory to applying for leave to return to England.

Reasool Hosein, Sudder Ameen of Saugor, and Atta Oollah Khan, Sudder Ameen of Dummow, to be Principal Sudder Ameens in the Saugor Division.

Meer Salamut Allee, Deputy Collector of Nursingpore, to be a Sudder Ameen in the Saugor Division.

*8th April*, 1843.

Mr. H. P. A. B. Riddell is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor of Scinde, for Civil service in that province.

The leave of absence, on private affairs, for three months, granted in Orders of 22nd ultimo, to Mr. Edward Wilmot, Magistrate and Collector of Ghazeepoor, and the appointment, on the same date, of Mr. Christopher Weston Fagan, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Ghazeepore, are cancelled.

Moulvee Gholam Ghous Khan, alias Mohummud Mohsun, to be Sudder Ameen of Pillibheet.

Captain George Mytton Hill, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, Deputy Pay Master at Agra, to officiate as Post Master at that Station, during the absence of Captain the Honourable H. B. Dalzell, on medical certificate.

*10th April*, 1843.

Major R. Thorpe, of Invalids, to be Post Master at Subathoo.

*Agra, 11th April*, 1843.

Rev. G. A. T. Saules, B. A., to be Assistant Chaplain at Meerut.

Rev. J. Coley, M. A., to be Chaplain of Cawnpore.

Rev. R. B. Maltby to be Chaplain of Neemuch, but to remain at Cawnpore until the Rev. Mr. Coley's arrival.

*12th April*, 1843.

Brevet Captain J. C. Havlock, Adjutant of the 39th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Post Master at Nowgong.

Mr. W. S. Donnithorne, Officiating Collector of Customs of Allahabad, for six months, on private affairs. Mr. Caird, the Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, to officiate until further orders.

*13th April*, 1843.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. M. H. Court, in Orders of 30th ultimo, is to commence from the date on which he quits his station, and to continue to the 10th of September next.

*15th April*, 1843.

The leave of absence granted by the Commissioner of the Rohilcund Division to Mr. R. B. Morgan, Magistrate and Collector of Budaon, on his private affairs, from the 13th to the 27th February last, is confirmed.

Mr. Edward Francis Tyler to officiate as Magistrate of Muttra, and to conduct the current duties of the Collector's sudder office until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon Mark A. B. Gerrard, 2d Regiment Grenadiers, to officiate as Post Master of Futtehpore, until further orders.

R. N. C. HAMILTON, *Secy. to the Govt. N. W. P.*

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## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Agra, 18th April*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to cancel the transfer to the 5th Regiment of Light Cavalry, of Cornet A. W. M. Wylly, of the 8th Light Cavalry, announced in General Orders of the 14th of December last, and to report him in his former standing to the 8th Regiment of Light Cavalry.

Consequently on the above arrangement, Cornets Francis Elliot Vibart and Henry James Stannus, will stand as 1st and 2d Cornets, respectively, in the 5th Light Cavalry.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to direct that, from the 31st proximo, until further orders, the whole of the Troops serving in Bundelkhund, shall be included in the Cawnpore Circle of Payment.

The Pay of the Troops, as well as of Establishments and Departments, will be drawn from the Banda or other Civil Treasury, on Bills to be furnished by the Deputy Pay Master at Cawnpore, and arrangements will be made for effecting Family or other Remittances similar to those which prevail at other Stations, where there is neither a Paymaster nor a Treasury.

*19th April*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to grant to Lieutenant R. A. Bruere, of the 33rd Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, one year's leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, from the 1st proximo, to visit the Hills, for the recovery of his health.

*21st April*, 1843.

The Governor General has the highest satisfaction in communicating to the army, the unanimous thanks of both Houses of Parliament which were voted on the 20th of February, to the several Generals, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Private soldiers, European and native, who served in the late campaign in Affghanistan.

The Governor General particularly desires, that the several Commandants of corps will, in communicating the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, take especial care to make known to the several Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Private soldiers, European and native, that no higher honour can be bestowed upon any subject of the British Government than that of receiving thanks which so given imply the grateful acknowledgment of their distinguished services by the whole people of England.

*Die Lunæ, 20° Februarii*, 1843.

Resolved, *nemine dissentiente*, That the thanks of this House be given to Major General Sir George Pollock, G. C. B.; to Major General Sir William Nott, G. C. B.; to Major General Sir John McCaskill, K. C. B.; to Major General Sir Robert Henry Sale, G. C. B.; to Major General Richard England, and the other Officers of the army, both European and native, for the intrepidity, skill, and perseverance displayed by them in the military operations in Affghanistan, and for their indefatigable zeal and exertions throughout the late campaign.

Resolved, *nemine dissentiente*, That this House doth highly approve and acknowledge the valour and patient perseverance displayed by the Non-Commissioned Officers and Private soldiers, both European and native, employed in Affghanistan: and that the same be signified to them by the Commanders of the several corps who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour.

Ordered, that the said resolutions be transmitted by the Lord Chancellor to the Governor General of India; and that his Lordship be requested to communicate the same to the several Officers referred to therein.

(Signed) JOHN WILLIAM BIRCH,
*Dep. Cler. Parliamentor.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Lunæ, 20° die Februarii*, 1843.

Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, That the thanks of this House be given to Major General Sir George Pollock, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath: to Major General Sir William Nott, G. C. B.; to Major General Sir John McCaskill, K. C. B.; to Major General Sir Robert Henry Sale, G. C. B.: to Major General Richard England, and the other Officers of the army, both European and native, for the interpidity, skill, and preseverance displayed by them in the military operations in Affghanistan, and for their indefatigable zeal and exertions throughout the late campaign.

Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, That this House doth highly approve and acknowledge the valour and patient perseverance displayed by the Non-Commissioned Officers and Private soldiers, both European and native, employed in Affghanistan, and that the same be signified to them by the Commanders of the several corps who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour.

(Signed) J. H. LEY,
*Cl. Dom. Com.*

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*22d April*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to make the following Appointments:

Captain F. Coventry, of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, and Lieutenant F. M. H. Burlton, of the 52d Regiment N. I., to be Sub-Assistants in the Stud Department.

J. STUART, *Lt.-Col.*
*Secy. to Govt. of India, Mily. Dept., with the Govr. Genl.*

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GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 28th April*, 1843.

No. 90 of 1843.—The following paragraphs of a Military Letter No. 10, from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, dated 1st March 1843, are published for general information:

Para. 1. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty, viz.

Captain John Fordyce,........................ Overland.
Lieut. A. G. C. Sutherland.
Lieut. John Clarke,........................ Overland.

2. We have granted additional leave as follows; viz.

Lieut. Col. H. L. White, .. Six Months.
Captain Edd. Madden,...... Till October next.
Lieut. W. K. Haslewood, } Six Months.
Asst. Surgeon James Goss, } Six Months.

3. The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to avail themselves in full of the Furloughs granted to them by your Government; viz.

Captain J. C. Salkeld.
" J. A. Barstow.
Lieut. J. Scott Phillips.
" T. C. Richardson.
Asst. Surgn. P. F. H. Baddeley.
" T. W. Burt, M. D.

4. We have permitted Lieutenant Colonel Robert Low to retire from the Service. This vacancy has effect from the 1st July 1842.

5. We have granted a similar permission to Surgeon John McGaveston. This vacancy has effect from the 9th February 1843.

No. 91 of 1843.—Mr. Francis Walker Brodie is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, from the date assigned to him in General Orders No. 50, dated the 3d ultimo—Date of arrival at Fort William, 22d April 1843.

Assistant Surgeon David Woodburn, M. D., of the Medical Department, has returned to his duty on this Establishment without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors—Date of arrival at Fort William, 24th April 1843.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough:

Captain and Bt. Lieut. Colonel Sir Edward Alexander Campbell, Kt. and C. B., of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry. ...... } On Medical Certificate.

Captain John Townsend Somerville, of the 31st Regiment N. I., is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company, on the Pension of a Major, from the 1st proximo.

Serjeant William Johnston, of the 1st Company 1st Battalion of Artillery, is appointed an Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works, and placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer, North Western Provinces, for employment in the Agra Division. The Serjeant is transferred to the Town Major's list.

No. 92 of 1843.—The following paragraph of a Military Letter, No. 9, from the Honourable the Court of Directors, to the Governor of Bengal, dated 22d February 1843, is published for general information:

"With reference to our despatch of the 1st February 1843, No. 4, in which you were apprized that Lieutenant Robert Patton, of your Establishment, had been permitted to return to his duty by the Overland route, We have now to acquaint you that, that Officer having been required to proceed on duty with the Detachment of Recruits embarked for your Presidency on the Ship "Marquis of Bute," has proceeded on that Ship accordingly, and that, as usual in similar cases, he will be considered as having returned to his duty at the period the passengers of the mail of the present month (February) shall arrive at Calcutta: by which opportunity he had made his arrangements to return, but was prevented from doing so on account of the duty in question."

No. 93 of 1843.—Assistant Surgeon A. Reid, of the late Peshawar Agency, was, in the Secret Department, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief from the 7th ultimo.

Lieutenant G. Pengree, of the Invalid Establishment.

was nominated by the Governor General in Orders of the 18th November last, to the duty of Superintending the making and repairing of Roads at Simla, and in the neighbouring hills.

Lieutenant J. D. Lander, of the 47th Regiment N. I., Adjutant of the Cavalry branch of the Bundlecund Legion, and acting 2d in Command, obtained in the Political Department, under date the 9th ultimo, six months' leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, to commence from the 1st instant.

The resignation of Cornet A. W. M. Wylly, of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, of his appointment as Acting Adjutant Cavalry Division, Bundlekund Legion, was accepted in the Political Department, under date the 9th ultimo.

Lieutenant F. F. C. Hayes, of the 62d Regiment N. I., was appointed on the same date to officiate during the absence of Lieutenant Lander.

Lieutenant R. A. Herbert, of the 46th Regiment N. I., was appointed on the same date to be Quarter Master and Legion Staff at Jhansi, vice Lieutenant F. P. Wardroper, who has proceeded to Europe on Furlough.

Brevet Captain W. C. Hollings, of the 47th Regiment N. I., Assistant to the General Superintendent of the Operations for the suppression of Thuggie at Baulea, was, in the Judicial Department, under date the 4th ultimo, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant J. Travers, of the 2d Regiment N. I., (Grenadiers) was appointed in the Political Department, under date the 15th ultimo, to be Adjutant of the Bhopal Contingent, vice Lieutenant J. D. Fergusson.

Assistant Surgeon S. M. Griffith was appointed in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 22d ultimo, to officiate in Medical charge of the Civil station of Tirhoot, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Mackinnon, or until further orders.

Lieutenant R. H. Sale, of the 9th Regiment N. I., Adjutant of the Infantry Regiment, Bundlekund Legion, obtained in the Political Department, under date the 22d ultimo, leave of absence, on private affairs, from 2d instant to 2d October next.

Lieutenant C. J. Bean, of the 61st Regiment N. I., was on the same date appointed to act for Lieutenant Sale during his absence.

Brevet Captain J. Stubbs, of the 49th Regiment N. I., 2d in Command of the Joudpore Legion, obtained in the Political Department, under date the 22d ultimo, leave of absence, for four months, on urgent private affairs, commencing from the 15th instant.

Lieutenant R. W. C. Doolan, of the 12th Regiment N. I., Principal Assistant at Saugor, obtained in the Judicial and Revenue Department, N. W. P., under date the 22d ultimo, leave of absence for six months, on Medical Certificate, with permission to visit Calcutta, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe.

Captain George Powell Thomas, of the 64th Regiment N. I., was placed, in the Political Department, under date the 31st ultimo, at the disposal of the Envoy at Lahore, for service at Bhowalpore.

Assistant Surgeon T. C. Hutchinson was appointed in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 10th instant, to officiate in Medical charge of Darjeeling, in the room of Assistant Surgeon S. M. Griffith.

Brevet Captain C. G. Landon, of the 8th Regiment N. I., Commanding the Khoordah and Balasore Paik Companies, obtained leave of absence in the Judicial and Revenue Department, from the 16th February to the 30th instant, on Medical Certificate.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted in Orders issued from the Political Department, under date the 10th November 1841, to Captain A. C. Rainey, of the 25th Regiment N. I., late Assistant Political Agent at Subathoo, has been cancelled in that Department.

W. M. N. STURT, *Major*,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

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BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
*Head Quarters, Simlah, 13th April*, 1843.

The Head Quarters and wing of the 13th Regiment of native infantry, now under the command of Lieutenant Colonel G. B. Bell, will proceed to Allahabad, there to be stationed, instead of, to Benares, as indicated in General Orders of the 24th December last.

Major-General J. H. Littler, who was nominated a Brigadier in General Orders by the Right Honourable the Governor General, of the 7th instant, is appointed to the command of the station of Agra.

The following orders are confirmed:

The order issued on the 8th ultimo, by Major C. Griffiths, commanding the 37th regiment of native infantry, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Y. Lamb to act as interpreter and Quarter Master.

Major J. O. Clarkson's order dated the 30th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant J. I. Mainwaring to act as Adjutant to the 42d Regiment Light Infantry.

The Dinapore station order of the 31st ultimo, directing the commissariat to furnish two hackeries for the conveyance of the sick and arms, &c. of the 10th Companies of the 23d and 49th Regiments, proceeding to join the Head Quarters of their respective corps.

The Mynpoorie station order of the 18th ultimo, directing the commissariat to furnish a 4-bullock hackery for the conveyance of the sick and wounded men of the 42d Regiment Light Infantry, proceeding to Cawnpore for the purpose of appearing before the invaliding committee.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following removals of field officers:

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Pattle, from the 9th to the 3d Regiment of Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Carmichael, C. B., (on furlough) from the 3d to the 4th Regiment of Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Worrall, from the 4th to the 9th Regiment of Light Cavalry, and which he will proceed to join in Scinde with all practicable expedition.

Captain C. S. Maling, of the 68th Regiment of Native Infantry, is appointed to do duty at the Landour depot, during the present season.

Assistant-Surgeon C. Harland, of the 4th Battalion of Artillery, and native doctors Ghansey Khan and Meer Golaum Shaw, at present doing duty within the Cawnpore division, are directed to proceed forthwith to Saugor, and place themselves under the orders of the superintending Surgeon at that place.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 15th April*, 1843.

The Dinapore division order of the 3d ultimo, appointing Captain F. C. Milner, of the 36th Regiment of native infantry, to officiate as executive officer of the Dinapore division of public works, until the arrival of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Ommanney, or until further orders, in the room of Lieutenant Duncan, who has proceeded to join his appointment to the 1st or Dum-Dum division, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The Ferozepore station orders of the 1st and 3d instant, directing the undermentioned medical arrangements, are confirmed:

*Dated the 1st instant.*—Appointing Assistant-Surgeon Stewart, of the Bombay establishment, to the medical charge of the four ressallahs re-formed from Captain Christie's horse, about to march to Scinde.

Appointing Assistant-Surgeon Gillanders to the medical charge of the detachment of the 3d Company 2d Battalion of Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Waddy, on its arrival at Ferozepore, and directing him to proceed with it to Roree Bukkur.

*Dated the 3d instant.*—Directing native doctor Shaick Hussein Bux, late of the 1st infantry regiment of the Shah's force, to proceed to Scinde with the four ressallahs re-formed from Christie's horse, in the room of native doctor Moheeb Alli reported sick.

Directing Assistant Surgeon C. Douglas, M. D. of the 3d Light Cavalry, to afford medical aid to the recruits, &c. of the 9th and 55th regiments of native infantry, left at Ferozepore on the march of those corps towards Scinde.

The following orders, issued by the officer commanding at Muttra, are confirmed:

Dated the 29th ultimo, appointing veterinary Surgeon J. Ford, of the 1st regiment of Light Cavalry, to the charge of the horses of the 2d troop 3d brigade of horse artillery.

Dated the 9th ultimo, directing the commissariat to furnish a Bhylee for the conveyance to Agra of a man of the 2d troop 3d brigade of horse artillery, ordered to that station to appear before the annual invaliding committee.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major Genl.*
*Adjt. Genl. of the Army.*

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GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.
*Head Quarters, Simlah, 17th April*, 1843.

No. 26.—1. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

*95th Foot.*—Ensign Lawrence Shadwell, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cobly, who retires. 13th April 1843.

2. In all applications for the discharge of soldiers from the service, their intended place of residence, whether in Great Britain or in India, to be stated, as directed in the war office memorandum pointing out the course of proceeding in each case of discharge, under date 30th July 1830.

3. The leave of absence granted to 2d Lieut. Dilkes, 21st fusiliers, (appointed from the 3d buffs) in the General Order of the 9th December 1842, is cancelled, this office having proceeded, on duty, with the detachments under the command of Major Pattoun, 21st fusiliers, which marched from Fort William on the 5th December 1842.

4. The following orders are confirmed:

By His Excellency Lieut. General the most noble the Marquis of Tweeddale, K. T., granting leave of absence to Lieut. Monk, 84th Foot, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation, at the recommendation of a board of medical officers.

By His Excellency Lieut. General Sir T. McMahon, Bart. K. C. B., granting leave of absence to the following officers:

*22d Foot.*—Lieut.-Colonel Pennefather, for 2 years, to England, from the date of embarkation at the recommendation of boards of medical officers and Surgeon Campbell for 15 months, to England, ditto ditto.

Under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India—by his Excellency Lieut. General Sir H. Gough, G. C. B., dated the 19th December 1842:

1st. Appointing Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, 98th Foot, to the command of the station of Hong-Kong.

2d. Appointing Captain Edwards, 18th royal Irish, to be Assistant Quarter Master General.

3d. Directing the following staff appointments to be discontinued.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

Brigadier of the 2d class.

Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, held by Brevet Captain Gregg, 26th Cameronians.

Under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India—by Major General the Right Honourable Lord Saltoun, K. C. B. and G. C. H. dated the 21st December 1842, appointing Lieutenant Haythorne, 98th foot, to act as station staff at Hong Kong.

By Major General the Right Honourable Lord Saltoun, K. C. B. and G. C. H. dated the 2d, 9th, and 17th February 1843, granting leave of absence to the following officers:

18th *Royal Irish.*—Lieut. Cockburn,—and *55th Foot*—Ensign Campbell, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation at Hong-Kong, at the recommendation of boards of medical officers.

Ditto ditto.—Lieut.-Colonel Fawcett, C. B., to Bombay, for 4 months from the date of embarkation.

Dated the 1st February 1843, appointing Assistant Surgeon Allman, 79th highlanders, (doing duty with a detachment of the 55th Foot) to proceed to Kulangsu, in medical charge of a detachment of the 18th royal Irish.

By Major General Cartwright, commanding the presidency division:

*Dated 31st March* 1843.—Granting leave of absence to the following officers:

*9th Foot.*—Assistant Surgeon Harthill,—and 21st ditto.—Pay master Jean, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation, at the recommendation of boards of medical officers.

*Dated 5th April* 1843.—Prolonging the leave of absence granted to Lieutenants Elmhirst, Lister, and Walshe, of the 9th Foot, from the 6th April 1843, to the date of their embarkation for England.

By the officer commanding the Kurnaul station, dated the 18th January 1843, directing Lieut. Bennett, 13th light infantry to proceed to Mobarukpore, in command of a detachment of regiment, arrived from Cawnpore, under the command of Brevet Captain Hadfield, 3d Light dragoons.

By Lieut.-Colonel Scott, C. B., of the 9th lancers, dated the 14th December 1842, appointing Lieutenant Williams to the command of the sick, women, children, &c. of the corps directed to proceed, by water, from Allahabad to Cawnpore, in the general orders of the 7th and 30th December 1842.

5. Leave of Absence—

*16th Lancers*—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel MacDowell, to Mussoorie, from the 20th April to the 20th October 1843.

Ditto ditto.—Major Smyth, from the 27th March to the 26th of June 1843, to enable him to join his regiment.

*4th Foot.*—Lieutenants Campbell and Bartley, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation.

*9th* Ditto.—Lieut.-Colonel Taylor, K. H. and C. B., to Kurnaul and thence to Calcutta, from the 10th April to the 9th October 1843; and to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation,

*13th* Ditto.—Captain Jennings, to Simlah, from the 3d April to the 31st May 1843.

*28th* Ditto.—Lieutenant Thompson, prolonged for two months from the 15th May 1843, to enable him to join his regiment.

*39th* Ditto.—Captain Tinley, to Simlah, from the 31st October 1843.

*55th* Ditto.—Lieut.-Colonel Fawcett, C. B., to England, for 18 months from the date of his embarkation at Bombay.

By Order of his Excellency the Commander-in Chief,

H. G. SMITH, *Major General*,
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 15th April*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Benares division order of the 4th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon G. Turner, lately officiating as Garrison Assistant Surgeon at Buxar, to afford medical aid to the 5th battalion of artillery.

The Futtehgurh station order of the 4th instant, appointing Ensign H. P. Lloyd, acting Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 43d light infantry, to act as station staff.

The Cawnpore division orders of the 7th instant, appointing Assistant Apothecary J. Gorman (1st) to act as Steward in the hospital of Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, during the indisposition of hospital Steward G. Dalby; and directing Assistant Steward E. Moore to do duty under the orders of the officer in medical charge of the staff at Cawnpore.

Assistant Surgeon J. Steed, M. D. (Surgeon to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief) will afford medical aid to the sick and to the details of Nusseree battalion left in cantonments, on the departure of the Head Quarters of the corps towards Umballah.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 17th April*, 1843.

The Meerut division order of the 10th ultimo, directing sepoys Amad-Allie and Ahmud Khan, of the late 6th regiment Shah Shoojah's force, who were, by General Orders of the 12th October last, directed to join the 1st, and were subsequently attached to the 3d infantry levy, to join and do duty with the 27th regiment of native infantry, is confirmed.

Major F. S. Sotheby, C. B. at present commanding the artillery at Ferozepore, is appointed to the command of the Loodianah division of artillery, vice Roberts proceeding to Scinde.

The following removals and postings will take place in the regiment of artillery:

1st Lieutenant H. Hammond, from the 5th to the 7th company 6th battalion.

1st Lieutenant G. E. Voyle (new promotion) to the 1st company 2d battalion.

1st Lieutenant W. P. Waddy (new promotion) to the 3d company 2d battalion.

1st Lieutenant D. Metcalfe (new promotion) to the 3d company 4th battalion.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 18th April*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The orders issued on the 31st of January last, by Major General Lord Saltoun, K. C. B., commanding the land forces in China, appointing Assistant Apothecary G. Bra[illegible]son, of the Bombay establishment, doing duty with Her Majesty's 98th regiment, to officiate as Steward in the hospital of that corps; and Assistant Apothecary T. Snook, of the Bengal establishment, doing duty with the medical depot, to officiate as hospital Steward to Her Majesty's 18th royal Irish, and to accompany the detachment of that corps proceeding to Kulangsoo.

The Dinapore division orders of the 8th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. Freeman, of the 65th regiment of native infantry, to perform the medical duties at Tirhoot, during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon K. Mackinnon, M. D. making over charge of the 65th native infantry to Assistant Surgeon H. W. Rumley, and of the staff to surgeon C. S. Carling, of the 32d regiment of native infantry.

The Cawnpore division order of the 3d instant, placing the services of Assistant Surgeon H. W. Tytler, unposted, and Tajoodeen Hossein, Native Doctor, doing duty with the 70th regiment of native infantry, at the disposal of the Major General commanding the Saugor division, and directing them to proceed, the former to Kalinger, and the latter to Nowgong, in Bundlecund.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

25th Regiment Native Infantry.—Capt. W. Hore, from 25th April to 25th October, to visit Darjeeling, on private affairs.

32d Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain A. Lewis, from 4th April to 4th December, to visit Darjeeling, on medical certificate.

32d Regt. N. I.—Captain A. R. J. Swinton, from 15th April to 15th October, to visit Calcutta, and its vicinity, on private affairs

6?d Regt. N. I.—Capt. R. Houghton, from 15th April to 31st July, in extension, to remain at Simlah, on private affairs.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Fort William,

on Monday the 27th day of March 1843, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain James Sissmore, of the 23d regiment native infantry, lately attached to the volunteer regiment, was arraigned on the following charges :—

*Charges.*—" 1st. For disgraceful conduct, in having, on Board the transport ship Maria, in Chusan harbour, on the evening of the 15th day of June 1842, been drunk and grossly abused the first and second officers of the said ship, and challenged them to fight him.

" 2d. For having, on Board the said ship, in Chusan harbour, on the evening of the 17th day of June 1842, broken his arrest four several times.

" 3d. For having, on the same evening, on Board the said ship, when repeatedly remonstrated with for breaking his arrest, by his superior officer Captain Platt, of the 23d regiment native infantry, attached to the volunteer regiment, and commanding the troops on Board the Maria, publicly defied his authority, and mutinously refused to obey his orders."

*Finding.*—" The Court are of opinion, that Lieutenant and Brevet Captain James Sissmore, of the 23d regiment native infantry lately attached to the volunteer regiment is

" On the 1st charge, guilty of ' disgraceful conduct, in having, on Board the transport ship Maria, in Chusan harbour, on the 15th day of June 1842, been drunk,' but acquit him of the remainder of the charge.

" On the 2d charge, that the said Lieutenant and Brevet Captain James Sissmore is guilty.

" On the 3d charge, that the said Lieutenant and Brevet Captain James Sissmore is guilty.

*Sentence.*—" The Court sentence the prisoner Lieutenant and Brevet Captain James Sissmore, of the 23d regiment native infantry, lately attached to the volunteer regiment, to be cashiered."

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General,*
*and Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.*

The Major General commanding the presidency division, will be pleased to report the day on which this confirmed sentence may be made known to Brevet Captain Sissmore, and to cause his name to be struck off the rolls of the 23d native infantry, from the same date.

The Cawnpore station order of the 4th of January last, directing the officer in charge of the Sudder Bazar and cantonment police to adopt measures to remove dead bodies from the ghauts is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The Ferozepore station order of the 16th ultimo, directing all reports of the station to be made to Lieutenant Colonel J. Tulloch, C. B., of the 60th regiment of native infantry, consequent on the departure of Lieutenant Colonel M. C. Paul, with his regiment on field service, is confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.

The Ferozepore station order of the 29th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant A. Robinson, of the 19th regiment of native infantry, to the charge of the recruits of the 9th and 55th regiments, and of those of the 10th native infantry, on their arrival, is confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :

*2d European Regiment.*—Lieutenant A. H. Corfield to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, in the room of Lieutenant M. E. Sherwill proceeded on furlough to Europe.

Lieutenant A. H. Ross, of the 42d light infantry, is permitted to remain at Ferozepore on duty, from the 1st ultimo, till the 30th instant, and the leave of absence for six months, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs, which was granted to him in General Orders of the 6th ultimo, is to commence on the 30th instant, instead of the date there specified.

Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers, lately attached to Shah Shoojah's force, and now at Ferozepore, are transferred to the Town Major's list, and placed at the disposal of the Political Department, for the purpose of being employed with the Malwa contingent, as follows :

Sergeant William Roberts, of the 4th company 2d battalion of artillery as artillery Sergeant.

Sergeant Peter Warren, of the 1st European light infantry as Sergeant Major.

Sergeant William Travers, of the 1st European light infantry, as Quarter Master Sergeant.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

1st Company 5th Battalion Artillery.—2d Lieutenant E. O. Bradford, from 19th April to 19th October to visit Muttra, on private affairs.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.—Captain P. O'Hanlon, from 1st May to 1st November to visit Simlah, on private affairs.

2d Regiment Grenadiers.—Lieutenant H. Mainwaring, from 7th May to 7th October, to visit Mirzapore, on private affairs.

17th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant H. Watson, from 15th April to 15th Oct., to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

10th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. A. C. Boswell, from 15th April to 10th Nov., to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

Ensign Frederick William Augustus Hamilton is, at his own request, removed from the 12th, and posted to the 69th regiment of native infantry, as the junior of his rank.

Sergeant Major William Matthews and Quarter Master Sergeant Terrence Dunn, late of the 1st regiment of native infantry, Shah Shoojah's force, are appointed, in their present rank, the former to the 52d regiment of native infantry, vice Norrish, pensioned, and the latter to the 2d regiment grenadiers, vice Templeton pensioned.

Sergeants Thomas Johnson and Eugene Hayes, lately attached to the commissariat department of Shah Shoojah's force, are directed to join, the former the artillery at Kurnaul, and the latter the 1st European light infantry.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 19th April*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed :

The regimental order issued on the 7th of February last, by Major J. O. Clunie, commanding Her Majesty's 3d buffs, directing the Quarter Master to entertain three hackeries of 4 bullocks each, for the conveyance of the spare arms and accoutrements of the corps.

The Kurnaul station order of the 27th ultimo, directing Lieutenant G. R. Ford, of the 72d, to relieve Lieutenant P. W. Luard, of the 55th, from the charge of the depot company of the 6th regiment of native infantry, proceeding to Loodianah, the latter officer to proceed forthwith and join his regiment.

The Presidency division order of the 31st ultimo, directing the undermentioned Ensigns, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the corps specified opposite to their names :

Ensign J. Laing, 43d regiment light infantry at Futtehgurh.

Ensign C. Carter, 34th regiment light infantry at Agra.

Ensign E. J. Hardcastle, 6th regiment of native infantry at Loodianah.

Lieutenant T. Watson, of the 33d regiment of native infantry, is appointed to act as Adjutant to the 1st irregular cavalry, during the absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adjutant J. Skinner, or until further orders.

Surgeon William Spencer, new promotion, who was placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in General Orders by the Honourable the President in Council of the 31st ultimo, is posted to the 38th regiment light infantry at Meerut.

Assistant Surgeon George Rae, now at Ferozepore, is appointed to the medical charge of the 3d irregular cavalry, during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon M. Lovell, or until further orders.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 20th April*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed :

The Presidency division order of the 1st instant, directing 2d Lieutenant W. D. A. R. Short, of the corps of Engineers, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the sappers and miners at Delhi.

The regimental order issued on the 1st instant, by Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Smith, commanding the 63d native infantry, directing the Commissariat Agent to supply two 3 bullocks hackeries, for the conveyance of the arms and accoutrements of the men of the corps on furlough.

The artillery detachment order issued on the 4th instant, by Captain J. L. Mowatt, directing the Commissariat Agent to furnish two covered hackeries of 3 bullocks each, for the conveyance of the sick.

The Ferozepore station order of the 10th instant, directing the commissariat to supply fifty coolies, to assist in embarking the ordnance and stores under despatch to Sukkur.

Lieutenant D. C. T. Beatson, of the 14th native infantry, is appointed to officiate as interpreter and quarter master to the regiment, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain F. Mackeson, C. B. or until further orders.

Ensign George Byres Mainwaring is, at his own request, removed from the 2d, and posted to the 16th regiment grenadiers, as the junior of his rank.

Sergeant William Scotland, of the corps of sappers and miners, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and, under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, appointed an Assistant overseer in the Department of public works, and placed under the orders of the superintending Engineer, North Western Provinces.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :

8th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant A. B Fenwick, from 22d March to 22d July, to visit Agra and Meerut, on private affairs, and to join his regiment.

With reference to the foregoing General Orders by the Honourable the President in Council, No. 76, of the 7th instant, requiring measures to be adopted for maintaining complete the corps of native infantry now in progress to Scinde, the Commander-in-Chief directs, that the officer commanding at Seetapore shall recruit for the 9th regiment, the officer commanding at Sultanpore, Oude, for the 10th regt., and the Adjutant of the 43d light infantry for the 56th regiment of native infantry.

Descriptive rolls of recruits entertained are to be sent weekly to the Adjutant General of the army.

Sergeant Major Robert Couch, at present doing duty with the 27th regiment of native infantry, is appointed Sergeant Major to the recruit depot formed at Ferozepore.

The following orders are confirmed :

The Meerut station order of the 10th instant, directing the Commissariat to furnish a 2 bullock hackery for the conveyance, on their return to Bareilly, of sick men of the 33d regiment of native infantry, who had appeared before the annual invaliding committee.

The Meerut station order of the 11th instant, directing apothecary A. Ramsay, Assistant Apothecaries A. Pollard and J. M. Major, and apprentice J. Felton, of the Bombay establishment, to proceed and join Her Majesty's 18th Foot, to which they stand posted, and steward E. J. Kinlock, to return to the Bombay presidency; and appointing acting Assistant Apothecary J. Prince as acting apothecary, apprentice W. Barker as acting Assistant Apothecary, and apprentices A. W. Senior and C. Earle to the hospital of Her Majesty's 40th Foot, and apprentice W. Reynolds and J. McEvoy (3d) to the depot hospital at Landour.

The Agra garrison and station order of the 29th ultimo, directing native doctor Chundee Deen Sookul to do duty in the hospital of the Regiment of Kelat-i-Ghilzie.

The presidency division order of the 2d instant, granting six months' leave of absence, on medical certificate, to apothecary M. Hackerdon, lately attached to Her Majesty's 48th Regiment of Foot, to enable him to proceed on the river towards Chunar.

The presidency division order of the 5th instant, directing native doctor Shaick Torab Allie to do duty with the 7th Battalion of Artillery at Dum-Dum, vice Shaick Loll Mahomed proceeding on leave of absence.

The Ferozepore station orders of the 9th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon G. Rae to receive charge of the medical stores from Assistant Surgeon G. F. Thomson, M. D., and authorizing the entertainment of the undermentioned establishment of artificers, from the 12th idem, for the purpose of being sent to Scinde with the siege train :

1 Mistry smith ; 3 file-men ; 2 fire-men ; 2 hammer-men : 3 bellows-men ; 1 mistry carpenter ; 2 workmen carpenters ; 1 sirdar and 10 workmen, magazine men.

With the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to authorize a Hindoo Bheestie and Hindoo Cook being entertained for the use of the station hospital at Ferozepore, as a temporary arrangement

Gama Beg, Sowar, late of the 2d Regiment of Cavalry, Shah Shooja's force, is, with the concurrence of the Right Honourable the Governor General, admitted, from the 16th ultimo, to the 2d degree of wound pension, sanctioned by Government General Orders of the 13th August 1839, on account of wounds received whilst on service.

The undermentioned warrant officer has leave of absence :

Subordinate Medical Department.—Hospital steward A. Beatson, from 1st May to 1st September, to visit Neemuch, on private affairs.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—April 26. At Calcutta, Mr. G. A. Simpson, to Miss Emelia Smith.—27. At Calcutta, William Frost Nuthall, Esq. 18th Regt. Bengal N. I. to Ellen, second daughter of the late James Wood, Esq.—30. At Berhampore, Mr. Lewis Pereira, to Miss Louise Lechaw.—May 1. In the Fort Church, Fort William, Calcutta, Captain J. R. Lumley, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, and son of Major General J. R. Lumley, Adjutant General of the Army, to Clara Letitia, eighth and youngest daughter of the late Major General W. C. Faithful, C. B. of the Bengal Army.

BIRTHS.—April 14. At Madras, Mrs. T. D. W. Clark, of a son.—17. At Muttra, the lady of Captain George Cox, 60th Regt. N. I. of twin daughters.—18. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Joseph Jones, of a son.—19. At Allahabad, Mrs. W. Purves, of a daughter.—21. At Simla, the lady of Captain R. Y. B. Bush, 65th Regt. N. I. of a son.—23. At Cawnpore, the lady of Captain Alfred Huish, Horse Artillery, of a daughter.—27. At Chuprah, the lady of G. D. Wilkins, Esq. C. S. of a son.—30. At Dacca, the lady of A. H. Arathoon, Esq. of a son.—May 1. At Lucknow, the wife of John Spencer Login, Esq. M. D. Presidency Surgeon of a son.—2. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. W. Nisbitt, of a daughter.—3. At Dum-Dum, the wife of Staff Serjeant Waters, of the Artillery Regimental Band, of a daughter.—4. At Calcutta, the wife of W. J. Moore, Esq. of a son.

DEATHS.—Dec. 4. In the Punjab, Captain William White, formerly of the 11th, and subsequently of the 3d Light Dragoons.—March 21. At Singapore, Hugh Andrew Atholl Edwards, Esq. late Editor of the *Straits Messenger*, aged 34 years.—April 6. At Meerut, Mr. R. Reid, late Commissariat Agent.—21. At Calcutta, James Henry Johnson, Esq. Indigo Planter, late of Pubna, aged 43 years.—23. On board the Barque *Isabella*, off Moyapore, Mr. James Anderson, of the firm of Anderson, Wallace and Co. aged 54 years.—27. At Calcutta, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Falkener, aged 1 month.—28. At Calcutta, at the house of Mr. H. B. Gardener, D. Drummond, Esq. formerly Proprietor of the Dhurrumtollah Academy, aged 56 years.—29. At Chinsurah, G. C. Aubert, Esq. Merchant, aged 25 years.—At Calcutta, Mr. William Leach, of the Leper Asylum, aged 39 years and 5 months.—At Dum-Dum, Gunner Henry McClusky, 4th Company 1st Battalion Artillery.—30. At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Barrington, wife of Captain William Barrington, aged 52 years, 1 month and 4 days.—May 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. Grace Jones, the lady of the Rev. D. Jones, of Tallygunge, aged 30 years, 9 months and 16 days.—At Calcutta, Mr. James Freeman, of the firm of Tredway, Stuart and Co. aged 32 years.—2. At Calcutta, Mrs. Matilda E. Roberts, wife of Captain J. P. Roberts, of the H. C's. Steamer *Megna*.—3. At Calcutta, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. W. H. Gilbert, aged 28 years and 11 months.—At Calcutta, Miss Caroline Snadden, aged 29 years and 4 months.—At Sea, on the 30th Sept. last, on board the *Jessie Logan*, on her passage from Calcutta, to England, Thomas Maitland Travers, Esq. Lieut. 51st Regt. B. N. I.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

May 1. The French Ship *Elizabeth*, Barthelmy, from Rangoon 8th April.

—— 3. The H. C. S. *Amherst*, J. Patterson, from Chittagong 28th April.—The English Barque *Rob Roy*, R. Boyd, from China 20th March and Singapore 11th April.

—— 4. The Arab Brig *Sereculow*, Nacoda, from Rangoon 1st April.

—— 5. The English Barque *Indian Queen*, Clark, from Coringa 21st April, and Vizagapatam 3d May.—The American Ship *Cato*, Hallet, from Boston 7th October, and the Cape of Good Hope 21st February.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Indian Queen from Vizagapatam.*—R. Wiltshire, Esq. merchant.

*Per Cato from Boston.*—Messrs. J. S. Parker, F. Gordon Dexter, and J. W. Leuzie.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Justina for London.*—Mrs. Jean and two Miss Jeans, Mrs. Harvey and child, Captain P. Jean, H. M's. 31st Regt., Captain Somervill and Mrs. Somervill, Major O. Gurth, Captain Harvey, country service, and Serjeant Rest and wife.

*Per Lord Hungerford for London.*—Mrs. P. Taylor, Mrs. Spence, Miss Taylor, three Misses Spence, two Masters Taylor, Dr. Hutchinson, and Lieutenant Haswell.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | SELL.] | | | [BUY. | |
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J. R. ENGLEDUE,

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# ADVERTISEMENTS.

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2.—To extend the memorial to ALL those, OFFICERS and MEN, who perished in Scinde and Affghanistan during the late Campaigns.
3.—To erect, as a GENERAL Monument, a Church on Colabah, in which should be placed a particular Monument, or Monuments, to perpetuate the names and services of every individual.

It is hoped that the character and beneficial objects of the Monument which is contemplated, will commend it to the warm approbation of the Public; combining, as it does, permanence and protection to a most appropriate memorial, and commemorating, in a sacred building, the names of those, who, many of them, were deprived of the rites of Christian burial.

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GEORGE PIGOTT,
*Secretary.*

Colabah, April 5, 1843.

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# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

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From No. 1312, Co's. Rs. 20, to Serampore College, and Co's. Rs. 30, to the Serampore Ladies' Benevolent Society.

Dwarkenath Tagore.—A very numerous and highly respectable company of Europeans and Natives assembled at Government House on Wednesday week to witness the presentation of the gold medal which the Court of Directors have sent out for Dwarkenath Tagore. The Deputy Governor's address, and Dwarkenath's reply,—both of which will be found among our extracts—were very appropriate. His Honour dwelt with much felicity on the proof thus afforded by the Court of Directors of their anxiety to encourage and reward the meritorious exertions of Natives in the cause of public benevolence, and we are confident his observations will carry much weight with the sound and enlightened portion of the Native community, and serve to counteract those wild denunciations of the British Government in the East, which have lately been the order of the day.

The attempts which have been made to weaken the force of the testimony which Dwarkenath Tagore bore to the excellence of the British Government in this country, appears to be singularly out of place. It proceeds on the erroneous idea that he has thereby deserted the cause of his countrymen, as though Native patriotism consisted only in abuse of the British Government. The excuse made for him is, that he meant nothing. His patriotism is thus complimented at the expense of his sincerity. But whatever opinion may be entertained of the phraseology of his reply to the Directors, it is certain that he did not give utterance to sentiments to which he was a stranger. That feeling of attachment to the British Government, which runs through his letter, was evidently the honest conviction of his own mind, formed upon a careful examination of the principles which that Government had adopted, and a comparison of them with those of the administration which preceded it. In these feelings of gratitude to England for her Indian administration, the most enlightened Natives of the country were accustomed fully to participate down to a very recent period; and we have no reason for suspecting that their opinions have undergone any change. The assertion that the Mahomedan Government was vastly superior to that of the British, as well as the furious declamations against our administration, are only of yesterday, and may be traced to causes which are not likely to be permanent. Indeed, if general report be true, the records of some of the Magistrate's Courts in the interior would account satisfactorily for some portion of the fury of this attack. Be that as it may, the circumstance we are recording is calculated to allay the feeling of acerbity which it has been attempted to infuse into the native community, and to draw closer the bonds of attachment between the Natives of India and the governing country; and we think Mr. Bird has acted judiciously in enhancing the value of the Court's testimonial by the official splendor with which the presentation of it was accompanied.

The Deputy Magistrates.—The *Hurkaru* says in his issue of Monday last, "It is a mistake to suppose, as the *Friend of India* and after him the Landholders' Society have done that the Draft of the Act for creating the office of Deputy Magistrate 'restricts the appointment to Natives of India.' True it is that the words of the Draft—'the office of Deputy Magistrate shall be open to Natives of India of any class or religious persuasion,' seem to favour the supposition, but it should be remembered, that precisely the same words were used on the creation of the office of Principal Sudder Ameen, and yet it was never thought that those words were designed to exclude all but natives from *that* appointment." We beg to submit to our contemporary, that he has inadvertently fallen into a grievous error of fact; and that his reasoning is therefore unsound. This is not his fault, for at the period when the Regulation of 1831 was passed, twelve years ago, he was neither connected with the Press, nor in a position to know the bearings of that enactment.

We can assure him that the words used on the creation of the office of Principal Sudder Ameen, were not only considered as having been designed to give the exclusive enjoyment of that office to Natives, but that they were actually intended to restrict the appointment to this class. The Preamble to that Regulation states, that it was desirable on general grounds to employ *respectable Natives* in more important trusts connected with the administration of the country. The intention of Government to confine the offices to Natives, was farther made evident by the fact that the nominees were required, previously to entering on the execution of their duties, to subscribe the solemn delaration, which the Native officers of the Court alone were required to make. If it had been intended to open the office to Christians, the Act would have directed that they should take the oath appointed for the Christian officers of Government. It was understood at the time that the new judicial offices were to be conferred exclusively on Natives; and that one or two gentlemen, not Natives, who had been employed as Sudder Ameens before the enactment, would be displaced, as a matter of course. Government was therefore constrained to provide against their removal, by a special enactment Reg. VII. 1832, Sect. 18, which runs thus, "Nothing in Sect. 13, Reg. V. 1831, shall be held to preclude the Governor General in Council from continuing in the office of Sudder Ameen, subsequently to the introduction of Reg. V. 1831, into the district, any individual, *not a Native of India*, who was holding the appointment at the time of the introduction of the Regulation, and all official acts performed by such individuals, before or after the promulgation of this Regulation, are declared valid, and shall be held to be good and binding." We apprehend that these three facts, viz. the phraseology of the preamble; the declaration which was to be made instead of the oath; and the specific provision for Europeans who might have continued to perform the duties of Sudder Ameen after the Act of 1831 was passed, afford unequivocal proof that Lord William's original idea was to give these offices to Natives and Natives alone; and that the expression "the office shall be open to Natives of India of any class or religious persuasion," was intended to convey those views to the public. We can strengthen this opinion by asserting that for the first year or two after the Regulation was passed, many applications were rejected on the ground that the candidates were not strictly Natives of the country. The rule was gradually relaxed. An opening was first made to admit of East Indians, and it was subsequently enlarged to admit all classes, without reference to their place of birth or descent.

We are perfectly satisfied that it was the intention of Government to admit to the proposed office of Deputy Magistrate, *all* men not in the Covenanted service, Hindoo, or Mahomedan, or Jew, or Christian, or Bouddist, and all men wherever born, whether in the British dominions or out of them, whether 'raised' in any of the four quarters of the old globe, or reared in the lap of the youngest daughter of the civilized world, whether owning allegiance to the Queen of England or to any of her allies—she has no enemies. The Act was intended to be most catholic in its application; and therefore did we suggest the propriety of omitting a term, which was originally used—so to speak—with a sectarian limitation, and to substitute for it one more suitable to the enlarged liberality of the present administration.

The Sudder Court at Bombay.—The *Bombay Times*, in several articles, has lately exposed to public animadversion a very extraordinary decision of the Sudder Court at that Presidency, which is calculated in no small degree to bring our judicial institutions into contempt.

The facts as stated are these. A Mussulman male and a Brahmun female were committed for trial to the Session Court of Ahmedabad on two charges; that of stealing property from the husband of the latter, and of adultery. The man was acquitted, and the woman convicted, of the theft. They were then tried on the charge of adultery and were both found guilty. This last offence being one against the religious obligations of the parties, the expounders of Hindoo and Mahomedan law were called on to declare the punishment ordained in their books. The Hindoo pundit declared that the Hindoo female should have her ears and nose cut off. The Mahomedan Cazee decided that the male should be stoned to death. The Sessions Judge, however, unwilling to mutilate the woman, or to stone the man, sentenced the former to imprisonment for four, and the latter, for three years, and forwarded his proceedings to the Sudder Court. Three Judges of that Court sat in deliberation on the sentences and pronounced them inadequate. They were sent back to the Sessions Judge for revision, and he augmented the punishment in no small degree, by sentencing the woman to imprisonment for fourteen years, and the man to imprisonment with hard labour for life. But the Sudder was not satisfied. It wanted blood; and so, taking the matter into its own hand, it ordered the man to be condemned at once to death, leaving the woman's sentence to be revised when the other had been executed.

It seems extraordinary that any tribunal in India, should expose itself to public indignation in this age of civilization, by ordering a man convicted of adultery to be deprived of life. It appears unaccountable that at a time when we are exulting over the abolition of the punishment of death in our own land, that punishment should be extended to crimes in India, to which it had never been awarded during our administration. Did it never occur to the Judges of that tribunal, that if their decision was not supported by the three other Courts of similar rank in India, they would be placed in a most unenviable predicament; and that if the rule they have now made were to become law, and death were to follow every conviction of adultery in India, the land would be deluged with blood? It has been affirmed in extenuation of their decision that adultery is a criminal offence in India, though only a civil transgression in England. This is as it should be. It is one of the most disgraceful anomalies in our laws, that this crime, which inflicts a degree of misery on families, infinitely greater than that occasioned by the most daring burglary, should be visited with punishment so utterly inadequate to its enormity; and which, in the case of wealthy individuals, is no punishment at all. It is advantageous to the interests of society that adultery should be repressed by being classed among criminal offences, and that the offender should be exposed to a penal sentence and not to civil damages. But is this any reason for visiting it with a sanguinary punishment which shocks the feelings equally of the Native and the European community? Government ought to have some regard to its own reputation for *justice*, even if it be indifferent to its character for humanity. And what will the Natives think of the justice or impartiality of our jurisprudence when they find that a Mahomedan who robs another of his wife is to be hung, while the European adulterer is let off with a trifling fine?

Passing from this individual case to the general system of our criminal jurisprudence in India, it may be asked what opinion the civilized world is likely to form of our Indian administration, when it is proclaimed that after the theory of punishments has been discussed for half a century by the ablest juris-consults in Europe, and fixed upon sound and rational principles, we should still resort to codes which direct the ears and noses of females to be cut off, and males to be stoned to death? It cannot be too often borne in mind that in the management of this empire, our conduct is not as heretofore submitted solely to the scrutiny of a close corporation in London; we are acting, in the eyes of all Europe. Thanks to Steam communication, our proceedings are examined and their character determined by half the journals of the European world even before the report of them reaches Leadenhall Street. And what judgment will Europe pass on our administration, if with all the light and knowledge of the nineteenth century, we continue unnecessarily and wantonly to incorporate in our system, the legislation of a barbarous age and a barbarous people? It is manifest that we are not bound by any pledge to administer the Hindoo and Mahomedan criminal law; for in this, as in other instances, it has been set aside. Why then should we have recourse to it at all? Simply because of the culpable supineness of the public Authorities at home. It is now nearly ten years since a Law Commission was appointed by Act of Parliament to digest a New Code of jurisprudence for all India. The earliest attention of that body was directed to the compilation of a Code of Criminal Law, which was completed nearly six years ago. Nothing has been since heard of it. It is buried in the archives of the Company, without hope of resurrection. The *Edinburgh Review* justly says, "The labours of this Commission have hitherto met with little encouragement from those whose duty it is to examine and give practical effect to its results." Yet that Criminal Code cost India *Seven lakhs of Rupees*, 70,000*l.* The country has a right to demand some return for this money. If the Code was defective, it should have been amended; if altogether worthless, something better should have been substituted for it during the six years in which that Commission has since continued to sit. To have thus thrown away the result of the labours of three years is a dereliction of public duty. The responsibility lies with the Directors at home, whose business it was to have given a practical effect to the labours of the Commission. Yet, after an expenditure of twenty lakhs of Rupees, two hundred thousand pounds sterling, our Courts are still obliged to resort for sentences in Criminal cases to Codes which it is a disgrace to acknowledge.

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EXTENSION OF THE POWERS OF NATIVE JUDGES.—Government has just advanced another step in carrying out the views of Lord William Bentinck, promulgated twelve years ago, regarding the employment of Native agency in the department of Civil Justice. The caution with which the powers of Native Judges have been gradually enlarged, is deserving of much praise. In the infancy of the new system, when the Agents selected were necessarily men of inferior attainments and character, it was deemed prudent to impose various restrictions, to prevent the abuse of the power entrusted to them. At the same time the local Government has been diligently exerting itself to raise the character and the qualifications of the Native Judicial Service; and as these efforts appeared to be crowned with success, their jurisdiction has been successively enlarged and the importance of their offices greatly increased. We have now to notice another extension of their authority, in the new prerogatives conferred on them by Act VI. of the present year, of which we propose to offer our readers a very brief analysis and explanation.

The *First* Section directs that the Principal Sudder Ameens shall be guided in the decision of all suits by the rules established for the conduct of business in the Zillah Courts. When the office was first created, it was provided that these judges should follow the rules passed for the trial of suits by Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs. But it was discovered that the course of justice was impeded by fettering judges entrusted with the decision of causes to the extent of 5000 Rupees, with restrictions which were applicable to suits of the value of 300 or 1000 Rs. The Principal Sudder Ameens were at the very outset entrusted with a jurisdiction equivalent to that which had previously belonged to the Zillah Judges, and it would have been more appropriate to have made all the rules regarding the trial of suits when instituted before the European judge, applicable to the trial of the same suits when transferred to a Native Judge. The limitation of powers arose doubtless from the novelty of the change, and the want of established character in the Native Judges who were appointed to this high office. These objections having now ceased, the authority of the Principal Sudder Ameens is very properly made coextensive with that which was formerly exercised by the Zillah Judges.

The *Second* Section supplies an omission, which ought in all reason to have been supplied six years ago. In 1837 Principal Sudder Ameens were entrusted with the cognizance of suits of any amount in excess of 5000 Rs. and it was ordered, that in suits under that amount an appeal from their decree should lie to the Zillah Judge; in suits above that sum, to the Sudder Court. By an over anxiety to prevent injustice, every interlocutory order passed during the examination, of a cause, may by law become the subject of an appeal. An opponent has thus an opportunity of impeding the progress of a suit at every stage. To these 'everlasting appeals' there are many reasonable objections, and the system admits, we think, of salutary revision; but it is the law of the land, and we shall not now stop to discuss the propriety of it. The law of 1837 which enlarged the jurisdiction of the Principal Sudder Ameens, and lodged the appeal from their *decrees* in suits above 5000 Rupees in the Sudder, was silent about an appeal on interlocutory orders, and these have been made to the Zillah Judges. This anomaly is now rectified. The appeal from such orders is in future to lie to the Sudder, to whom the appeal on the decree is committed.

Sections *Three* and *Four* greatly extend the powers of the Moonsiffs and Sudder Ameens, and afford greater facilities for the administration of Justice in their Courts. Under the former arrangement, if the Native Judge received information during the progress of a suit, that the defendant intended to abscond, or to make away with his property, he was not at liberty to demand security from him, for the eventual performance of the decree, or in case of his refusing to furnish it, to attach his property, without obtaining the sanction of the Judge. The defendant was not of course ignorant of any such application; and was enabled therefore to defeat the ends of justice, by absconding or disposing of his property before the Judge's reply could arrive; and he was a great simpleton if he did not avail himself of the opportunity which the law so generously afforded him. The new law vests the subordinate Judges with power to demand security, or to sequester property in all such cases, without any reference to the Judge. We are aware that the native community doesnot regard without a feeling of dismay the enlarged authority thus conferred on Native Judges, and which gives them the power of inflicting the most serious injury on a defendant by collusion with a plaintiff. That this power will in some instances be thus abused, there can be no doubt, but an appeal will lie to the Judge, and he may always repair the injustice. On the whole, the inconveniences which this increase of power may occasion, are likely to be fewer than those which it will remove; and this is a sufficient justification of the new law.

The two lower grades of Judges were also restricted under the old law from realizing, without reference to the Judge, any fines they might find it necessary to impose. By the new Act these fines may be enforced without such reference: but an appeal against the order will always lie to the Judge, who may modify or remit the fine:—a provision the more necessary as a Moonsiff is now empowered to fine a man to the extent of double his own salary; and of two-thirds the amount of the suit pending in his Court.

The *Fifth* Section refers to the execution of decrees. Reg. V. of 1831, Sect. 22, ordered that

the decrees of the Principal Sudder Ameens should be executed by them. Perhaps this enactment was intended to apply only to the decrees passed by them in *original* suits, though it appears to have been construed as applying to decisions passed by them in appeal cases. This point was afterwards explained by a Circular Order, which ordained that if the decree was a mere confirmation of that of the lower Court without summoning the respondent, it should be executed by that Court. If it was passed upon a full investigation of the merits of the case, it should be executed by the Court of Appeal. The present enactment sweeps away that distinction, and provides that all decrees passed in appeal shall be executed by the Court in which the suit was originally instituted. But the Circular Order which is thus superseded, may possibly continue for months or years unrepealed, and unnecessarily embarrass the minds of the Native pleaders and Judges. We would therefore venture to recommend that the Sudder Court should issue a Circular Order on the publication of every new Act, pointing out the previous Orders which may have been superseded by it, and modifying those which require modification. This course, by removing all doubts regarding the Orders which are still to be considered in force, would tend greatly to facilitate the administration of Justice.

The *sixth, seventh* and *eighth* Sections give the Moonsiff's jurisdiction in every description of suits, and over every class of persons, provided the amount at issue be not above 300 Rs. and the cause of action has arisen within the limits of their own local jurisdiction. All Europeans are thus subjected to the Courts of the Moonsiff. The Black Act of 1836 is now consummated. That Regulation still left Europeans exempt from the jurisdiction of the Moonsiff, the lowest grade of Judges; the present Act abolishes all privileges, levels all distinctions, and, whether for good or whether for ill, gives an impartial uniformity to our jurisprudence which has hitherto been wanting. The Moonsiff may admit and try a suit against a European; he may call on him for security, if he is represented as being likely to remove from the jurisdiction, and, if it be not given, he may sequester his property; he may fine him to the extent of 200 Rupees for obstructing justice; and levy the fine upon his own order—but the Moonsiff, to whom such large powers and prerogatives are confided, is not to be trusted with the privilege of franking a single public requisition or order he may have occasion to transmit by post to another Court. An order of the Sudder Court published in last Tuesday's *Bengalee Government Gazette*, directs that he shall send every such requisition or order under an open envelop to the Judge, who will seal and frank the cover, and send it to the Post Office. So strange a compound of confidence and mistrust does our system of local jurisprudence in India present.

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A MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION.—A correspondent has submitted to our arbitration a question of official etiquette, upon which we have not as yet been able to make up our mind. We invoke the generous aid of all and singular our readers and correspondents, who are able to shed any light upon this most important question, which threatens to interrupt the harmony of our judicial arrangements in the department of Civil justice.

A discussion has arisen, it appears, between a Moonsiff and a Civil Judge in some district subordinate to the Government of Bengal, whether a Moonsiff, in Christian habits both of mind and body, is entitled to be called *Sahib*. The Moonsiff claims the title; the Civil Judge refuses it; and this knotty point, instead of being submitted to the Deputy Governor of Bengal and the Upper Secretary and the Under Secretaries, is brought to the tribunal of the Press.

We are not aware that the foresight of Government has made any adequate provision against such a contingency. The Circular Order of the 6th July 1838, directs that the Moonsiff, if a Christian, shall be addressed as "Sir," and that his title shall be "Mr.;" but whether "Mr." be synonimous with Saheb, is not defined. The question therefore remains to be settled; and it can be settled only by the authority of Government, the fountain of honour.

Lest our correspondent however should imagine that in thus referring him to Mr. Bird, we are anxious to shuffle off a difficult question, we will give him the benefit, whatever it be, of our researches. It appears to be an indisputable fact, that from our first advent in India, the term Sahib has been applied to every individual of any respectability who wore a hat; we mean a round hat with a brim to it. It is questionable whether that peculiar kind of cock boat which some Armenians mount upon their heads, and which has induced the Chinese to call them "the three cornered hat devils," would entitle a man in India to the term Sahib, though it may be conceded to him, by courtesy. But the terms *topee walah*, or one who wears a hat, and *Sahib*, have for the better part of a century, been synonimous. Mr. Foster, in his translation of the Regulations for 1793, uses the word *Belayutee topee wala*, to designate a European, evidently intending thereby to convey the idea that there may be *topee walas*, or Sahibs, who were not European. And this supposition is supported by the general voice and usage of society. We believe that no native would apply the term Sahib to any man without a hat and shoes; but in no instance would he refuse this title to one who carried on his person so unequivocal an emblem of gentility. If therefore the prescriptive usages of society are to govern the decision of the Deputy Governor, when the subject is brought before him, we think the claim of the Moonsiff to the designation will be at once recognized.

To be serious however. It is far more foolish in the Judge to dispute the claim than in the Moonsiff to advance it. Every one in the district would as a matter of course give the Moonsiff the title of Sahib,—except perhaps, the Judge; and he would scarcely withhold it, except under the influence of a testy humour. The Moonsiff has therefore just reason to remonstrate against a procedure which is intended to inflict an extra-judicial stigma upon him, and is calculated to degrade him in the estimation of the suitors and officers of his own Court. The proceeding on the part of the Judge exhibits so entire a sacrifice of official dignity to personal resentment, and betrays such extreme littleness of mind as to make it very questionable whether he is fit to preside over the judicial arrangements of a large district. If the Moonsiff has committed any official delinquency, it ought to be reproved officially, and not by refusing him the title of Sahib, which can serve no other purpose than to display the Judge's antipathy to the individual. The injury he thereby inflicts on his own character will be found to be ten times greater than any he can inflict on the poor dependent Moonsiff.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CONVENT IN CALCUTTA.—An anonymous correspondent of the *Englishman*, last week mentioned in a letter to the Editor that Protestants had sent their children for education to the Catholic Convent in Calcutta, at the *hazard of their religion*. We offered a passing remark on this apparent acknowledgment, by one who appeared to be in the secret, that the religious belief of Protestant children was not altogether safe, when they were entrusted to Catholic tutors at the Nunnery. The writer has endeavoured, in a letter which will be found in a subsequent column, to qualify his representation, which was likely to startle some of the unsuspecting Protestant parents who have availed themselves of the Convent for education. He says that we have misunderstood his language; that he did not intend to affirm that there was any real hazard in sending children to the Nunnery, but simply that Protestants thought so, and chose notwithstanding to run the hazard. The reader will be pleased to bear this explanation in mind.

The *Catholic Herald* of Saturday last has an article on the same subject, and as many of our readers may not have had an opportunity of forming an opinion of the tone and spirit of this organ of the Catholic community in India, we have republished it entire for their information.

There is much in that communication altogether irrelevant to the matter in hand, which is simply whether Protestant children sent to the Nunnery for education are likely to leave it with their Protestant feelings unimpaired. The writer says, that in "several instances the parents and guardians of Protestant children, when placing their proteges at Loretto House, openly declared, that they had not the least objection that their wards should attend Catholic worship and instruction." We are sorry to hear that any Protestant parents or guardians are to be found who are so indifferent on a subject of such transcendant importance. We think they might with advantage take a lesson from the Catholics, who guard their children and wards, with the most rigid jealousy, from all associations likely to weaken their attachment to the Roman Catholic religion. But there are doubtless other Protestants who take a more conscientious view of their responsibilities, and who have confided their children to the Convent in the hope that their Protestant principles would not be shaken, and that they would leave the institution as free from any bias to Catholicism as they entered it. It appears sufficiently evident from the *Catholic Herald* that their expectations will not be realized. The writer defies us to prove a single case where either a command or a wish was intimated to a Protestant child to induce that child to attend Catholic worship. Although we had heard from various quarters, on the report of children who had been removed from the Nunnery, that very strong encouragement had been offered to them, to conform to Catholic usages, we never affirmed that their religious principles had been tampered with, and we are not therefore obliged to enter on the proof. From the very confident tone of the *Catholic Herald* it would appear that there was little foundation for these assertions, and that it must have been the children themselves, who were mistaken in their apprehensions. The object of our brief notice was solely to remark, on what appeared to us good evidence, that Protestant children, when entrusted to the Nunnery, run the hazard of losing their Protestant attachments, and contracting a partiality for the

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Catholic religion, which would end sooner or later in their embracing it. The correspondent of the *Catholic Herald* places this point, we think, beyond all doubt. We are told that the holy example, the endearing conduct of the Loretto Ladies must teach their pupils to reverence a religion which cherishes the virtues they daily witness, and must banish for ever from their minds, the low vulgar prejudices which have taken shelter in Serampore;—that is, the low vulgar prejudices in favour of that Christian truth and liberty which the Reformation secured to us. From whatever cause, therefore, whether from the kindness of the Ladies, or the effect of Roman Catholic ceremonials on the young imagination, children *must*, it appears, leave the Convent without any low and vulgar prejudices in favour of—Protestantism.

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THE DUST OF THE SOMNATH GATES.—The celebrated Proclamation relative to the Somnath Gates which has been the theme of discussion in every journal in England, and even in Parliament itself, and has afforded such a fund of ridicule to Punch and the caricaturists, was gradually dying out of recollection in this country, when public attention was again called to it, by the presentation of a box of its saw dust to the Asiatic Society at the last meeting. What was thought and said and done on that occasion, the imagination of the reader will readily suggest to him. As impartial journalists, however, it becomes us to remark that the production of the box, without its accompaniments, gave the whole transaction an air of ridicule, which did not originally belong really to it. It is generally understood that a drawing of the Gates, with a copy of the inscription, and of the report of the Engineer officers who examined them, was to have been presented at the same time with the dust. Independently of the celebrity which the gates have obtained from a recent event, there is an antiquarian interest associated with them which rendered the gift of the drawing to that learned body by no means inappropriate. We have heard that the inscription furnishes considerable evidence of the identity of these gates with those which may be supposed to have adorned the temple of Somnath. The dust would have afforded an opportunity for ascertaining whether they were made of sandal wood. Nothing however was laid on the table of the Society, but a few pinches of dust put up in a kind of apothecary's box, and thus it appears that ridicule is destined to attend the unfortunate gates to the end of the Chapter.

The original design of bringing back the gates as a trophy of victory, which is mentioned in the very first letter written by the Governor General to General Nott, when he ordered the advance to Ghuzni and Cabul, was exceedingly suitable to the occasion, and calculated to produce a strong and beneficial effect on the Native mind. It had been echoed from one end of India to the other, from the Himalayu to Cape Comorin; and from the mountains of Assam to the Delta of the Indus, that the 'invincible nation' had at length encountered its match in the defiles of Affghanistan; that Ghuzni, the capture of which completed the humiliation of the Crescent, had been wrested from us; that our Envoys had been assassinated and our armies annihilated by the descendants of those who had in former ages rendered their names terrible by conquests and cruelties in India. Our disasters at Cabul became the topic of conversation among the bearded Seikh chieftains at Ladak, and the Polygars of Cape Comorin, among the Ameers of Scinde, and at the Court of Tharawaddy. In these circumstances, perhaps nothing was so likely to produce a reaction in the native mind and to assure the princes and chiefs of India, as well as those beyond its limits, that victory had returned to our standard, as the announcement that the Gates of Somnath which stood in Mahomed's tomb at Ghuzni, had been brought to India as a trophy of victory. Though the original abstraction of the gates was but little known in the community at large, the princes and chiefs, whom it was our object to convince of our triumphs, had more or less some faint perceptions on the subject; and the public notification that they were coming back to India, in the train of our returning armies would have been taken as an undoubted proof of the reality of our triumphs. The idea was originally not only good, but happy; but it was altogether spoiled, by that most unfortunate proclamation which in an evil hour the Governor General was induced to pen. The whole transaction immediately assumed an air of ridicule; and the stigma of folly was deeply fixed on the administration, which it will require years of good Government to obliterate.

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INTRODUCTION OF ESCULENT ROOTS INTO INDIA.—We publish below a communication which reached us some time ago, sent by a Missionary in Africa to his friend in this country. The information it contains may be turned to good account by the Agricultural Societies in India. The existence of no fewer than thirty-two valuable esculent roots, in the deserts of Africa, which afford excellent food, and require little rain, and no culture, is an important fact. If they will grow in such untoward circumstances in Africa, they would flourish under more favourable circumstances in various parts of India. There is no more certain mode of improving the condition of the people than by multiplying the means of sustenance through the introduction of roots and plants from foreign parts. The gift of the potatoe has been a greater blessing to the lower classes of society, than that of the Permanent Settlement has been to the landed aristocracy. We are not aware of the precise year in which it was introduced, but forty years ago it was so rare, that the parent of a child who was sent to one of the first seminaries then in India stipulated that he should have potatoes three times a week in the season. The cultivation has been indefinitely extended since that time, and in the month of January, potatoes are sold in the gross at twelve annas the maund, or three pounds for a penny; and an invaluable article of food is thus given to the very poorest, during three or four months in the year.

There can be no doubt that many of the roots mentioned by the African Missionary would be found to grow well even in the soil of Bengal, during the cold season. But they would above all prove an invaluable acquisition to the newly acquired province of Scinde, especially in those parts of it which are covered with the sands of the desert. If we could thus augment the means of sustenance in that arid country, we should be indeed conferring the most solid benefit upon its inhabitants. The subject is worthy the attention of the Agricultural Societies of Bengal and Bombay. Some of their members have resorted to the Cape for the benefit of their health, and there would be little difficulty in putting them in the way of procuring and dispatching, after the most approved fashion, a number of these esculent roots to India.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

MY DEAR SIR,—The following extract is from a letter which I received the other day from a friend in Central Africa. As I am ignorant whether there be such a society as my correspondent mentions or not, I have thought the surest way of obtaining the attention of those interested in this matter would be through the medium of your columns. He writes, "I saw somewhere a notice from an Indian paper, respecting the formation of a society, if I mistake not under the patronage of Lord Auckland, for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the natives of India by introducing esculent roots, &c. from other countries. It struck me that the roots and fruits which abound in our deserts beyond this would be excellent for India. We have on the desert, where there is not a drop of water for a great part of the year, no fewer than 32 roots and 43 fruits. Some of them are excellent and form the chief food of the Bushmen and other natives of the desert. They grow on the sand without any cultivation, and if cultivated, they very probably would be improved. One root is excellent, when young, resembling a young turnip, and it produces a bean about the size of a marble which when roasted is very pleasant. You see only a slender creeping plant above the sand with a few pods containing the beans, but if you dig down a good way you may get a root as large as your thigh—and this too in the most desert places. There are several pleasant fruits too, which might be much improved by cultivation even now the flavour is excellent."

My friend is stationed at Kuruman (or Lattakoo) to the north of which these roots and fruits are principally found; respecting a gentleman through whom I had sent him a letter he says, "I wish he would come up this way," and adds, "this is an excellent climate and I believe it would do any of your Indian invalids good. If I knew any one coming I would tell him where he would be most civilly treated and where he most probably would recover his health soonest."

I am, yours truly,

B. W.

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We have availed ourselves with much pleasure of a Report of the Proceedings at Bombay on laying the foundation of the Grant Medical College, to reprint almost entire, the admirable sketch of the character of the late Sir Robert Grant, given by the Bishop of Calcutta in his address. It will amply repay perusal. The interest which it is calculated to revive, is increased by the recollection that this lamented statesman and philanthropist received the first rudiments of his education in the city of Calcutta, under the Rev. David Brown.

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We have received several letters from correspondents, requesting a notice of Lieut. Eyre's book. We should have attended to their wishes earlier, if we could have procured a copy of the work for ourselves; but every copy of the first importation was sold in a day or two, and we were obliged to wait for the second supply. We are now in possession of a copy we can use editorially; and shall begin with the review of it next week.

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We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following pamphlets, of which we shall lose no time in giving an analysis.

The Benevolent Institution Report.
Report of the Mirzapore Mission.
Report of the Parental Academic Institution.
Report of the Committee of the Association for the promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland.

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, MAY 11.

— Intelligence was brought to Bombay by the H. C. Sloop of war *Coote*, which anchored at Bombay on the 30th of April, that Sir Charles Napier was at Hydrabad in excellent health, regulating the administration. His Excellency is persuaded of the complete establishment of British authority in Scinde, but has not a sufficient force to garrison the towns. The Belochees from the mountains west of the Indus may be expected to come down and make another effort for the reconquest of the country; and against such a contingency it is necessary to provide. The search for prize articles still continued and was daily rewarded by new discoveries. In one fire place in the zenana, gold and coins to the value of three lakhs of Rupees had been discovered; one pair of ear-rings alone was valued at 3000 Rupees. Capt. Napier, the Governor's nephew, had come to Bombay on the *Coote*, and it was said would go to the Muhabuleshur Hills to prevail on Lady Napier not to proceed to Hydrabad, advice which, after the Cabul catastrophe, it would be unwise to disregard. One of the Ameers brought round is a very intelligent youth, Hossein Aly Khan. During his stay on board the vessel, he exhibited great intelligence and expressed a strong desire to travel, and to see Calcutta and London, and pay his respects to Queen Victoria.

— Yesterday evening's *Calcutta Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. A. Turnbull and Mr. C. Beadon, as Under Secretaries to the Government of Bengal. It is not to be inferred however from this appointment, that they are to remain in the office till they are old enough in the service to succeed to the Secretaryship. It is said to be Lord Ellenborough's determination that after three or four years continuance in this post, they shall take their turn of duty in the Mofussil, where alone that local experience can be acquired which will completely fit a man for the office of Secretary.

— One of our North Western contemporaries states, that Lord Ellenborough has resolved that in future the Joint Magistrates shall reside at some place in the interior of the district and not at the station of the Magistrate; a measure worthy of much commendation. It is only by a judicious distribution of officers of secondary rank in the district, that abuses will be corrected and the administration purified.

— The *Hurkaru* states, that the Court of Directors have refused their sanction to the abolition of the Upper Orphan School. It must therefore, we suppose, be maintained upon its present most extravagant footing; extravagant, we mean when the expenditure is divided among the number of lads who receive education there.

FRIDAY, MAY 12.

— It is amusing to read the advertising columns of our Bombay contemporaries. The Calcutta Lottery has ceased to exist, and unless the Court of Directors should order it to be revived, we shall not be again visited with this moral plague. Yet the *Bombay Courier* has no less than three advertisements of Lotteries upon its Tickets, which occupy 3½ columns. Considering the large number of advertisements of the Lotteries which used to appear in the Journals at this Presidency, the support given to the suppresion of Lotteries by the Editors, is an instance of disinterestedness which should not pass without record.

— The Bombay papers of the 2d May supply some further particulars regarding Scinde. The Prize Agents continue their labours with great success. "The Zenanas have been most prolific, yielding bags of Rupees, gold and silver legged bedsteads, bars of gold, valuable armouries, gold saddles with silver stirrups, and bridles to match inlaid with pearls and precious stones."—The Military Commission which sat on the murderer of Capt. Ennis, has found him guilty and he was executed on a gibbet outside of Hydrabad on the morning of the 24th.—A great deficiency of carriage and especially of camels was beginning to be felt, as well as of fresh provisions, the Belochees having carried off their goats and cows; butter and even milk was become a luxury.

— The *Delhi Gazette* gives us letters from Khytul, now at our disposal, which state that Majors Lawrence and Mill with unremitting exertions had secured about 50,000 Rupees in horses, shawls, guns, &c. and about five lakhs of Rupees in cash. It also states, that if the light brigade consisting of Sissmore's troop, a squadron of dragoons, the 3d Irregular Cavalry, and the 26th Native Infantry had been pushed on by forced marches, more than *fifty lakhs* of Rupees might have been secured. That sum is now irrevocably lost, having passed in the first moments of confusion, into the hands of the people of the town and of the neighbouring districts.

— It has been pointed out to us that the assertion made in our paper of last week that "the Court of Requests had just ruled that its Attornies were entitled to a fee of 8 Rs. for every attendance," was incorrect. Fees to attornies are not sanctioned in the Court of Requests. It appears that Mr. R. F. Smith, a pleader in the Suburb Court, had engaged to do some work for one Mr. Habberley, for which he claimed the exhorbitant sum of 32 Rupees, which was cut down by the Court to 8 Rs.

SATURDAY, MAY 13.

— We are exceedingly happy to notice among the arrivals from sea yesterday that of the *Julia*, with the Bishop on board. That vessel had been overdue more than a *fortnight*, and apprehensions were entertained for her safety, which have now been happily dissipated. It appears that the protracted arrival of the vessel was owing to a visit paid by his Lordship to Goa, where he was received with the most cordial hospitality and bought golden opinions of the community by his great affability.

— A letter received by the *Hurkaru* from Loodiana, states that Mr. Clarke was about to proceed to Lahore with a couple of guns, an Infantry Regiment, and a Squadron of Horse, for the purpose of being present at Pertaub Singh's wedding.

— Intelligence from Bombay to the 3d arrived yesterday. The Head Quarters of the Queen's gallant 22d landed on the 2d. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief accompanied with a large concourse of European ladies and gentlemen as well as of natives, received them, with every mark of honour at the Apollo Pier. All the troops in the Garrison were drawn up in review order and saluted this distinguished corps. On the landing of the first division, a Royal Salute was fired.

— The *Agra Ukhbar* says, that it is reported and generally believed, that the Governor General contemplates a tour of some magnitude at the commencement of the cold season. He is to proceed first to Scinde, then to Bombay, thence to Madras, Calcutta, and back to Agra. Our contemporary says that some have surmized that the tour has been devised with a view to the restoration of the Somnath Gates; but he regards it as mere gossip; and well he might. His Lordship has had enough of the Gates; they will not stir an inch to the restored temple of Somnath.

MONDAY, MAY 15.

— The *Englishman* of this morning states, that Mr. Moore, the Deputy Post Master, has been appointed Post Master General;—another birth lost to the service, for it has always been filled by a Covenanted Servant. The Post Master Generalship, at the best of times, has been a post of little honour, as it has been usual to give it away to those of whom nothing could be made, to men who were reckoned among the Company's hard bargains. Latterly it has been turned into a kind of penal appointment, the Norfold Island of the Service. Every man who was in disgrace with the public Authorities, was put to preside over the Post Office, to keep him from starving. During all these choppings and changes, the department has been steadily advancing to its present high state of efficiency, through the unwearied labours of Mr. Moore; and it will be gratifying to find that the Deputy Governor has acknowledged his public services by bestowing on him this appropriate reward.

— The *Englishman* of this morning states, that the Lord Chancellor has finally decided that Mr. Mitford's bequest shall go, as he designed it, to the improvement of the city of Dacca. No ancient city in India stands more in need of the means of improvement than Dacca, which may be truly said like Venice to be 'dying daily.' The argument of Lord Lyndhurst, as quoted by our contemporary, is very remarkable. It was urged that the fund might be applied to the erection of a monument for the worshipping of idols; to which the Lord Chancellor replies, that it was directed to be applied to the *benefit* of the inhabitants; that such an application could not be for their benefit, and that it might be restrained by the Supreme Court.

— Some of our Madras contemporaries are grumbling because Dr. Lane, who has been appointed Private Secretary to the Governor, holds two Medical appointments already, being Surgeon to the Nabob's Durbar, and Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary. His Medical Offices give him 1400 Rs. a month; the Private Secretaryship 729, total 2129 Rupees; which is nearly 500 Rs. more than a Superintending Surgeon receives after some quarter of a century of medical toil and travel.

— The *Delhi Gazette* publishes a very melancholy account of the death of Mr. Reid, a young man of considerable talent and activity, to whose exertions Government owed the means of sending our their armies into Affghanistan. Through his various contracts he amassed in a short time a snug fortune of two or three lakhs of Rupees; but his attachment to the women of the country evidently proved his ruin.—He was found dead, and his property was claimed by an Affghan female who vowed that he had turned Mahomedan and had married her. The extract will tell the rest. How many of our countrymen with the finest prospects before them, have thus fallen victims to their own passions in the very prime of life!

— Eastman has been fully committed for the murder of Peterson. He is to be tried at the June Sessions of the Supreme Court.

TUESDAY, MAY 16.

— The supply of Ice in the Ice House has suddenly disappeared, and here we are in the middle of May positively without ice, and without hope of any for a whole month, possibly for two months. The fault lies with the American shippers who have sent out an inferior article. If this delinquency should be repeated, we shall begin to look to the eastern coast of China for the article. The last accounts from Hong Kong stated that it had been imported from Chusan in large quantities.

— The *Hurkaru* of this morning alludes to a report which has been some time in circulation, that the Governor General intended to issue some new and more stringent orders relative to the attendance of Civilians at their offices, who are to be cut by the hour for absence. We shall not comment on them till they are before the public. They will probably end in nothing. The hardworking Civilian will, as usual, work double tides, from conscientious motives or the impulse of nature, while the drones will still continue to go to Cutcherry at one, to decree and dismiss, and retire at four. We have much curiosity to see how our clever Governor General will contrive to prevent that neglect of official duties which every one knows to prevail in some four or five districts, and or how he will be able to discover that the Civilian has been out shooting when he reports himself employed in Miscellaneous duties.

— The *Bombay Times* received this morning states in its Commercial column that the Americans, who will this year have a crop of cotton sufficiently to clothe the whole world; and a few people more, intend to ship 100,000 bales to China,

and thereby to spread dismay and possibly ruin among the cotton speculators of India. The Cotton, we are informed, is actually selling at New Orleans for less than the cost of freight to England.

— The *Bombay Times* of the 6th came in yesterday. It holds out a hope of receiving the April mail by the 12th of this month, in which case we may expect it here by Saturday next. In May, 1840, the *Victoria* Steamer brought the mails to Bombay on the 6th, but the Bombay Steamers have gradually fallen off in point of speed, and threaten to grow worse as they grow older.

— The Commander-in-Chief at Bombay has been under the necessity of severely reprimanding the Commanding Officer and the members of the successive Canteen Committees of H. M. 17th Regiment for their neglect of the financial economy of the corps. The Quarter Master Sasson's accounts exhibit a defalcation of not less than 47,000 Rupees. He seems to have carried on his systematic villany for a long period. The accounts appeared fair and square on paper, and were passed at once. No one ever took the pains to enquire whether the money given to the Quarter Master was ever paid by him to the various tradesmen in England or India to whom it was due. The consequence is, that they have been one and all defrauded, and the name of this gallant corps has been subject to the direst disgrace. All this has arisen from the blind confidence reposed in the honesty of the Quarter Master and from the absence of all wholesome mistrust. It is to be hoped that this reproof will serve as a warning to other Regiments, and put Commanding officers on their guard, many of the most valiant of whom are much better fitted to lead their corps into action, than to check the Quarter Master's accounts.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17.

— The *Star* mentions with much satisfaction that the Governor General has been pleased to take special notice of the Zemindars and others who have of late years been public benefactors by the erection of hospices for travellers, the sinking of wells, or the planting of trees, and has caused them to be addressed separately in terms of commendation.

— The *Star* of this morning in a comment on the article which appeared yesterday in the *Hurkaru*, relative to the proposed rule for cutting the Civil Servants by the hour for absence, says, "We believe that the idlest of the Civil Servants are those at the Presidency, and there is this for their excuse that they *are* there." He might have said, and those who "toil terribly," to use a favourite expression of Sir Walter Raleigh, are also to be found there. The *Star* is hardly fair in this use of the superlative degree of comparison. We think we can match half a dozen of the gentlemen in the Mofussil, for the *dolce far niente* against any thing that the Metropolis can produce.

— The Madras papers state, that the *Lady Sale* had taken her passage with 150 Coolies, and the *Kingston* was about to do so, with 250 more, for the Mauritius. The Coolies, finding there was a demand for their labor have raised their prices; and it has been necessary to give them bounty money to the extent of 15 Rupees a head; they grumbled also that after having taken the bounty, they were not left at liberty to abscond. Latterly they have raised their demand to 20 Rupees. The last letters from the Mauritius represent them as being almost in a state of insurrection; and if all the accounts which are published be authentic, it would seem that the masters need as much protection from their fraud and violence, as they were supposed to do from the tyranny of the master.

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | *Co's. Rs.* | *As* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Col. D. McLeod, ... | .. to March, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| John Mackay, Esq. | ... to April, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Geo. Field, Esq. ... | ... to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Baboo Kaleekissen Bose, | to April, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| The Hon. T. Church, | ... to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. J. Caldwell, ... | ... ditto, | 10 | 0 |
| R. C. Lepage, Esq. | ... to Nov. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| J. A. Dunbar, Esq. | ... to Dec. 1842, | 28 | 0 |
| Messrs. McVicar, Burn and Co. .. ... | ... to April, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Major Urquhart, ... | ... to June, 1845, | 50 | 0 |
| J. R. Lewin, Esq. ... | ... to May, 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| J. McCallum, Esq. | ... to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| O. W. Malet, Esq. | ... ditto, | 30 | 0 |
| W. Jackson, Esq. .. | ... to March, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| T. Bruce, Esq. .. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| J. C. Sarkies, Esq. | ... to Feb. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| F. Courjon, Esq. ... | ... to Dec. 1842, | 24 | 0 |
| Rev. W. H. Perkins, | ... to May, 1843, | 10 | 0 |

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## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

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DWARKENATH TAGORE.

The meeting at Government House yesterday morning to witness the presentation of the gold medal to Dwarkanauth Tagore was a very large one. The following is the address made on the occasion by the Hon. Mr. Bird, and we cannot but cordially approve the excellent advice he gives the Native community, for the especial benefit of those gentlemen who have affected to consider themselves ill-used.

DWARKANAUTH TAGORE,

On your departure from England to return to your Native Country, the Hon'ble the Court of Directors of the East India Company requested your acceptance of a Gold Medal as a Testimonial of their esteem, and of, the approbation with which they regard the public benefits you have conferred on British India by the encouragement of Native Education, by the introduction of the arts and sciences, and by the generous support which you have given to the Charitable Institutions of Calcutta, whether established for the relief of the Native or of the British Community. The Court at the same time expressed their expectation that the whole course which you had pursued would have the effect of contributing to the accomplishment of the object which it had ever been their anxious desire to promote, namely, the identification of the feelings and interests of the Native and European population committed to their Government, and to the consolidation of the bonds which unite India with Great Britain.

That Medal has now been received, with directions to take an early opportunity of presenting you with the same, in the name and on the behalf of the Court, and it has appeared to us that we could not better carry their directions into effect than by presenting you with it in the presence of the Ladies and Gentlemen here assembled, who are the representatives of that European and Native population, the identification of whose feelings and interests is thus sought to be promoted.

But before I present to you this Testimonial, I wish to dwell for a few moments on the lesson to be learnt from it. It shews that there is every disposition in the highest quarters to reward merit in the Natives of India, and that there is nothing in an Indian Sun to prevent the growth of those qualifications, and the exercise of those virtues which lead to such rewards. But these distinctions are only obtainable after a long course of industry and perseverance. No one knows better than the distinguished individual now before me, how long he had to labour in obscurity and neglect. What prejudices he had to overcome, what difficulties to encounter before, he attained that high place in public opinion, which has brought him to the proud position in which he at present stands. Let me therefore exhort my Native friends who are looking for high situations to profit by his example, to display in the first instance the same zeal, ability, energy, and perseverance in the discharge of their public duties, to satisfy the public mind that they possess the same high qualifications as the testimonial is intended to recognise, and then they may rest assured that they will not fail in obtaining such advancement and such rewards as may be justly due to their merits and services.

(The Medal was then presented after which the President of the Council concluded in the following words:—)

Having now discharged the duty intrusted to me, there remains only to assure you of the satisfaction which it has afforded me, and that I join with the Honourable Court in the hope that your future career may be marked by happiness and prosperity. I hope also that you may long live to be an example to your fellow Countrymen, and that they, influenced by that example may more and more be convinced of what you have so frankly and honorably declared, namely, that the happiness of India is best secured by her connexion with great Britain, and that the Government under which you live has nothing more at heart than the improvement and welfare of the vast and populous empire which Providence has committed to its charge.

To the above address Dwarkanath replied as follows:—

HONOURABLE SIR,—If any circumstances could enhance the value of that flattering testimonial which you have conferred upon me in the name of the Honourable the Court of Directors, they are those in which I this day find myself.

It is most grateful to my feelings, Sir, to receive this gift at the hands of a distinguished servant of the East India Company, for whose public virtues and private excellencies, I, in common with all who know you, entertain the highest admiration.

It is gratifying, too, to have this honour bestowed in the place of my birth, and amongst so many of my fellow-citizens, and no less gratifying to receive it accompanied by the sentiments you have just expressed.

But I must be permitted to mention another circumstance which will I am confident give pleasure to all who hear me. During my visit to England, and while in the habit of daily intercourse with those who from their lofty stations control to so great a degree the destinies of this my native land, it was my privilege to listen to the most emphatic assurances of the heartfelt desire of her Majesty's Minister at the head of Indian affairs, and of the Court of Directors, to promote those measures which are most calculated to advance the intellectual, the moral, and the social welfare and happiness of Her Majesty's subjects, the natives of British India. If I had before reason to be thankful for the union that existed between India and Great Britain, I could not but feel my gratitude greatly increased, by such repeated evidence of a deep and growing anxiety to make that union subservient to the highest and best interests of my fellow countrymen. The proofs of the sincerity of these declarations, as well as of the earnest wish of the local government to carry out such noble intentions are every day furnished in the measures adopted for the improvement of the laws and institutions of this country, and their impartial and equitable administration of public affairs.

When apprized of the intention of the Honourable Court to bestow upon me the medal with which you have now invested me, I could not bring myself to believe that any thing in my conduct had rendered me pre-eminently worthy of such a distinction, and I was therefore led to regard the vote which had been passed, less as a compliment to myself, than as a pledge conveyed through me to the Natives of India, that their happiness and elevation are objects dear to their rulers, and that the humblest efforts to serve the country to which they belong, will neither pass unnoticed nor unrewarded.

Sir, having attempted to express my gratitude in a letter already in the hands of the Honourable Court, it is only necessary on this occasion to say that I shall with steadiness and renewed ardour pursue, with those around me, that course which has obtained for me so flattering a token of approbation; were any motive wanting to ensure my fidelity to the cause of my country, or my loyal attachment to the Government under which we live, this medal would supply it. While I live, it will constantly remind me of my duty, and when I die, I trust it will be to my posterity a stimulus to pursue the path which I have chosen, in the confident assurance that a life of devotion to useful purposes is the best way to secure the confidence of our fellow citizens, the good opinion of the Government and the favor of the Sovereign.

Suffer me, Sir, to offer my warmest thanks for the manner in which you have fulfilled the wishes of the Honourable Court, and to express my earnest hope, that prosperity and happiness may attend you, both in the administration of affairs of this important dependency, and in all the relations of domestic life.

In conclusion I beg you to convey to the Honourable Court an expression of my humble but lasting gratitude for the testimonial you have conferred upon me by their authority. Many of my countrymen may have higher claims, but no one amongst them could more highly appreciate the honor for which I now return my most heartfelt acknowledgments.

The incriptions on the Medal are, on the one side—

TO
DWARKANAUTH TAGORE
FROM
THE COURT OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
EAST INDIA COMPANY,
1842.

And on the other,—

Presented
AS A TESTIMONIAL
OF THEIR ESTEEM

AND OF THE APPROBATION WITH WHICH THEY REGARD THE BENEFITS CONFERRED BY HIM UPON BRITISH INDIA.

Round this face of the Medal is inscribed—Hindu College, District Charitable Committee, Medical College, and Other Public Institutions, Calcutta.—*Cal. Star, May* 11.

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THE FRIEND OF INDIA AND LORETTO HOUSE.

The Serampore Gazette, in one of those sly unobtrusive mischievous paragraphs, which it delights to insert whenever it can, unperceived, as it were, take a fling at Catholicity, informs its readers, in its issue of the eleventh Instant, on the authority of an anonymous Correspondent in the *Englishman*, who seems, say the Ana-baptist Editor, to be in the secret, that Protestant children do hazard their faith by being sent to Loretto House. And this notwithstanding, that the pious Editor understood, that the Catholic Priesthood asserted, that the subject of religion was not mooted at Loretto House, and that Protestant parents might send their children there with impunity. You that have tears at command, do shed a few to console a Champion of orthodoxy, a man of this world and the next, a printer, a preacher, a manufacturer on the cheapest terms of rags into beautiful glazed paper for Bibles, as well as into Cartridge paper for the special accommodation of the Affghans and Chinese. If you only knew, how copiously tears distilled from this child of affliction, when he first learned that the system of education at the Maruniere being condemned by the successor of St. Peter, excluded every Catholic, who valued his faith more than a mess of Pottage, from an Institution founded and endowed by a Catholic gentleman.—If you would only call to mind how this *General Philanthropist* wept, when the Catholic Paupers were cast off from relief by the liberal district Charitable Society, and when above all the very name of "Catholic bequest or Legacy" the name always before given to the Legacy for the poor, left by Mrs. English a Catholic Lady was expunged for ever, if you would only remember the generous, the liberal, the comprehensive sympathy of your Serampore Brother on all these trying occasions, you could not refuse him the tribute of a tear, now that he mourns over the ark of the Lord held captive by the Philistines of Loretto. But let the good man be consoled by the assurance, one that will fill his heart with an exuberance of joy, that in several instances, the Parents and Guardians of Protestant Children, when placing their proteges at Loretto House openly declared, that they had not the least objection, that their Wards should attend Catholic worship and instruction. In other instances, where the same permission was not given, we defy our contemporary to prove a single case, where either a command or a wish was intimated to a Protestant child, to induce that child to attend Catholic worship. No, the enlightened Directors of Loretto House are content, to let the amiable and edifying conduct and conversation of the Nuns make its due impression on the minds of the pupils there; they feel convinced that without the least violation of the religious liberty which is guaranteed to every Protestant child, the holy example, the endearing conduct of the Loretto ladies must teach their pupils to reverence a religion which cherishes the virtues they daily witness, and must banish forever from their minds, the low vulgar prejudices which happily for society are now taking shelter in such places as Serampore, the refuge of broken down Insolvents in property and reputation.—*From a Correspondent of the Bengal Catholic Herald.*

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MR. MITFORD'S LEGACY.

A case was decided lately by the Lord Chancellor of some interest to Indian readers. Mr. Mitford, who had been long a Bengal civilian, left by his will the whole residue of his personal estate to the Governor of Bengal, to apply it to charitable, beneficial, and public works in Dacca, for the exclusive benefit of the native inhabitants, as they and the government might think most conducive to that end. The property being large, his relations disputed the validity of this bequest, and their counsel stoutly contended that it was void, in arguments which lasted many days. As might be expected, every imaginable objection that ingenuity could suggest was urged against the unfortunate gift; the statutes of mortmain, the uncertainty of the purpose, the impossibility of the Court of Chancery itself to look after the infant bequest, the doctrine of superstitious uses were all thundered against it, but in vain; the gift being held good by the Chancellor. Of none of these arguments, however, have we any thing to say, save one, that we shall notice for the deep interest with which it must be regarded by the present Governor General, at whom one would almost think, it had been specially pointed. It was strongly urged, that this bequest might be applied to idolatrous purposes, to the erection of a monument for the worshipping of idols, and other objectionable appropriations of the fund. Lord Lyndhurst's answer was striking, and deserves peculiarly the attention of his brother Baron and Minister: "The gift is for the benefit of the native inhabitants. This Court would not consider such an application of the funds as being for their benefit; nor would any other Court administered upon equitable principles consider that an application of the fund for the purpose of encouraging idolatry could be for their advantage. Therefore, the Supreme Court of Calcutta, exercising an equitable jurisdiction, would control, regulate, and restrain any such application. And as the Governor General is subject to that jurisdiction, except when acting entirely in his public capacity as Governor General in Council, he will, if he misapplies this fund, in the way suggested, be amenable to that Court." Upon this understanding the fund is to be paid over to the Governor General.—*Englishman, May* 15.

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DEATH OF MR. REID.

"As it is possible you may get some incorrect reports of some late transactions here, I send a full account on which you may depend.

About three weeks since there died suddenly at Meerut, a Mr. Reid. The history of this man is singular and interesting. Of an enterprising and active mind he made himself highly useful to Government in the Commissariat Department, and realized honorably, in a short space of time, a large fortune by the Commission on grain, &c. purchased for the use of the army in Affghanistan. The laurels on the brows of Lord Keane and Sir R. Sale were mainly won for them by Mr. Reid, whose individual skill procured supplies when all other agents failed. It is said he died worth three lakhs of Rupees and his age did not exceed 32. On his return from Kurnaul, at the beginning of April, where he had successfully proved his claim for a sum of 18,000 Rs. from Government, he was suddenly taken ill and died. No medical assistance was applied for, and an inquest was held on the body. At the inquest the members were not aware that any large sum of money was possessed by the deceased. An European pensioner present seemed to account quite satisfactorily for every thing, and he was buried in the church yard. A few days after, on the investigation of the effect by the Judge, a claim was set up by an Affghan woman, who had lived with him, for the property for herself and female infant, on the ground that he was a Mussulman and had been married to her in the Mahomedan fashion, a Serjeant swore that in laying out the body, he observed that Mr Reid had been circumcised. The Judge appears to have adjudged the property to the woman and her child in consequence. Various reports were soon spread that large bribes had been offered, and that Mr. Reid was not a Mussulman as had been represented. At length the Chaplain determined to investigate the case. If the Judge were right in considering the man a Mussulman, it was clear a gross fraud had been practised by his friends in bringing him for Christian burial, and the church yard was no proper resting place for his bones. On the other hand, if he had not been circumcised and had not apostatized, those who proved him to the Judge's satisfaction, a Mussulman, must have been guilty of knavery, and not much wonder, seeing three lakhs of rupees hung on the decision, one lakh would purchase witnesses for anything. With the sanction of the authorities of the station the body was exhumed on Friday the 28th (April) at gun-fire; two medical officers were present, and as far as we have as yet learned, the decided opinion is, that there is not the slightest reason to believe that Mr. Reid had ever submitted to circumcision, and the report of his having apostatized to the Mussulman faith is a slander. Several officers who knew the deceased in Affghanistan, and had heard of his liaisons with Affghan and Kashmerian women, never heard a rumour of his having obtained possession of them by becoming a Mussulman. The party in the interest of the Affghan woman who calls herself his wife, were in dismay when they heard the resolution of the Chaplain to have the case duly investigated. As a public servant of Government, Mr. Reid was highly esteemed; he accompanied Sir Robert Sale from Cabul to Jellalabad, and formed part of the Illustrious Garrison."*—*Delhi Gazette.*

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SIR ROBERT GRANT.

Sir Robert Grant was endowed by Providence with an extraordinary combination of natural talents; he possessed a masculine understanding, an acute discernment of character, the soundest judgment, a warm heart, and a fervid and commanding eloquence—all elevated and sanctified, as he entered into life, by the highest Christian principles.

He received in early youth an education of the most finished kind at one of our English Universities, Cambridge, and where he, together with his elder brother carried off the highest University honors* with the applause of all his contemporaries.

He came out to India at a mature period of life, after having been trained and schooled as it were for his honourable office during the long period of forty years under his admirable Father, whom he aided in many of the great questions relating to the East, taking a part in the discussions in the Court of Proprietors, and publishing two considerable volumes in 1813 on subjects connected with the renewal of the Charter, which testified his powers of mind, his elegance and force of composition, and the vast fund of information on which he could draw even at that period.

He had the further advantage of coming out to India an accomplished Statesman, having been for many years a distinguished Member of the Commons House of Parliament, and standing side by side with his honoured Father and Brother on various great occasions. He knew every thing that India needed. He was Chairman of one of the Committees appointed to report to the House preparatory to the Charter Act of 1833. He had thus been accustomed to take a Statesman-like view of all questions affecting her national happiness.

When he arrived in this country in 1835 or rather returned to it—(for he had gone home for education at the age of nine) he felt a kind of hereditary attachment to the people he was about to govern—the interval of 47 years had been in fact spent in preparation—all his sympathies and associations of thought had been directed by his venerated Father to the love of India. He needed not, therefore, as most other Governors, to learn slowly his line of duties; he brought out all that knowledge with him, and used it at once to the highest purposes. Not that he presumed on that speculative and home knowledge, or neglected the further sources of information on the spot which could alone render it wise and practicable. On the contrary, a more modest, unassuming, kind hearted Ruler never sat on the seat of authority; one who sought with more eagerness for information from every quarter, and who treated all around him with the deference which is due from a Governor to persons of consideration around him. No one was ever more free from conceit, rashness, self-will, pertness, or a desire to act independently of those who were appointed to aid him.

But he knew India, and threw himself body and soul into its interests; India was his passion; all the stores of information and all the wisdom acquired by experience under such a Father were poured out for the benefit of the people entrusted to his care. The time of his Government is not so much to be reckoned by the few months which Providence allotted him, as by the multiplied designs and measures which filled that narrow space, for he crowded and jammed, as it were, a whole life into the three years of his Government.

At the period of his arrival in Bombay he had, like other Governors, some peculiar advantages and some disadvantages.

The grand advantage was the peace which prevailed in India. There were no wars, no insurrections, no marching of the troops, no exhaustion of the time and spirits and strength of public men in immediate and arduous and unlooked for emergencies. He had all the leisure for internal improvements, and all the command of the leisure of the Military and Civil Services, with some of that comparative affluence also of the Treasury, which peace allows, and which war, in addition to all its other miseries, breaks up. This was an immeasurable blessing. War stops every thing, except what is subservient to its own necessary but ghastly progress.

He had also the advantage of the experience, talents and excellent judgment of his friend, the Honorable Mr. Farish, a Member of his Council and his successor, on his sudden and premature demise, by whom all his designs were most ably and cordially seconded.

It was a disadvantage to him on the other hand, to be the first Governor of Bombay, after the New Charter of 1833, and to have to accustom himself and those around him, to increased restrictions which were then imposed, in the first roughness, so to speak, of their working.

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* It may be remembered that a servant of Mr. Reid first brought the intelligence of the murder of the Envoy from Cabul to Jellalabad.—E. D. G.

* The two Brothers, were Third and Fourth Wranglers and First and Second Medallists.

Nor could it fail to be a disadvantage also, that he had been so mixed up all his life with Indian authorities and Indian questions at home, that it was impossible but that some effects of prejudice and party spirit should pursue him to India. He knew too much.

Possibly some of his best schemes and projects for the highest benefit of Hindoostan may have failed to carry the Honorable Court with them from this cause.

On one occasion I understand he burst into an agony of tears at the arrival of a dispatch which violated, as he thought, the faith to which his Government was pledged; and for the moment determined to throw up his post in despair.

Still amidst all encouragements and discouragements he discharged his main duties with unusual vigour and success.

He seized with a statesman's eye the real matters of primary importance. He had the highest conception of the capabilities of this magnificent appendage of the British Crown.

He considered its vast resources to have been scarcely opened; and he was full of zeal to raise its position amongst the nations of the world. To this end he fixed his aim on some of the main springs of national greatness—the excitement of a spirit of enterprise in commercial pursuits—the improvement and discovery of agricultural staple productions—the facilities of external and internal communication—and the progress of national Education including Medicine, and a preparation for estimating the evidences and excellency of Christianity.

To promote *a spirit of Commercial Enterprize*, he formed a Chamber of Commerce in 1836, the year after his arrival; he hastened to remove imposts which were proved to him to be vexatious, he revised and lightened the pressure of various taxes, and he modified and re-arranged some of the rents of the Deccan which he found to be unequally imposed.

To improve and call into existence those *agricultural productions* which are the true riches of a country and tend most directly to encourage and reward a spirit of industry and good order in the native population—he laboured to introduce and cherish the cultivation of Cotton, Sugar, Silk, Indigo, and actually projected a scheme of the brightest promise and with the wisest provisions, connected with these and similar objects.

Together with this, he gave his best attention to the *facilitating communication* with England and internally. He was the ardent friend of Steam, and promoted the construction of roads, tanks, drains, sea-walls, bridges, &c. to improve the internal communication, without which Commerce and Agricultural productions would, he knew, be attempted to little effect.

Once more, *education with a bearing on the only true religion, Christianity*, occupied his care from the first moment of his landing. His ardent desire was to raise the prostrate nations of India to the knowledge, the skill in medicine and the arts, the internal jurisprudence, the habits and comforts of domestic life, and the tone of civilization which prevailed in the more favoured nations of Europe. He longed to communicate to India all the blessings, intellectual, social, and religious, flowing from the beneficent revelation of Divine Mercy in the Gospel.

The diffusion of the Evidences and Claims of that Gospel he considered the ultimate scope of education. He attached a transcendent importance to Christianity as the most stupendous benefit ever vouchsafed by Almighty God to a lost world, and the Evidences of which needed only to be candidly weighed to gain universal acquiescence. He fully believed that the propagation of the Gospel in every safe and discreet method was the design of Providence in entrusting India almost by miracle to the sceptre of the greatest, the freest, the most powerful, and most enlightened of the Western nations. To deprive a hundred and fifty millions of people of the means of knowing the grand bequest designed for them by the Father of the Universe, by barring out the access to its documents, its history, its truth, its character, he accounted a cowardice and a crime of no common atrocity.

I remember he said to me in 1835 (when I spent more than a fortnight on my visitation under his roof) that no one could divine what would be the state of the country fifty years from that time; that we were educating India for Empire, as, said he, I told a Director twenty years since; and that we seemed drawn on by a train of events, without the intention, and contrary to the intention of the British Government, and the highest Indian Authorities both at home and in this country, to wider and wider dominions, that we might be the instruments in the hand of Providence of illuminating the Eastern world.

At the same time, Sir Robert was most wise and cautious in his particular measures; and he once expressed to me a strong objection to the teaching of our Holy Religion by means of Heathen Masters, who by their ignorance, their deceit and their hatred to Christianity would be sure to connect the most false notions of it in the mind of the young Heathens and Mussulmans.

The foundation of the personal excellencies of our lamented Friend's character, by which all these measures were planned and carried out, was sterling conscientiousness and integrity, sustained by religious principle. If ever there was a downright honorable, honest, upright person, it was Sir Robert Grant—This gave purity and elevation to all his public conduct. There was a devotion to India and unconcern for his own immediate interests, an independence as to secondary pursuits, a contempt and abhorrence of jobs or what seemed like jobs, whether little or great, an anxiety to discover and bring to light modest merit, a determination to examine every case even in its minutest ramifications; in a word, that conspicuous integrity and straightforwardness which constitute the primary excellencies of a public person, and which when joined to talent and experience like those of my late friend, go to form the great Governor.

And such he would have been in a far higher degree than he was, if he had nor attempted too much—Here he failed from mere nobleness of heart. He did not sufficiently employ the eyes and hands of others—no human strength could suffice for carrying on a great Government in such a climate as India, for any length of time, on the plan which he proposed to himself.

It was not that he was not *diligent*—he was incessant in his application; when I lived under his roof, he would not spare the time even to breakfast with his family. It was not that he did not exercise *an independent judgment*—for he formed his own unbiassed opinion after he had weighed those of others—It was not that he did not decide on undertaking improvements—for he seized with a statesman's eye, as I have mentioned, all such proposals. Nor was it that he wanted *boldness*; for he acted on his own responsibility to the utmost verge of what he judged right. But he carried his conscientiousness and acuteness in discerning opposing reasons to an extent which was in fact impracticable, and which ultimately lessened the amount of the good he actually effected. He delayed cases too much in order to make time to weigh every possible circumstance that could sway his judgment, and to discover the means of least hurting the feelings of those whose requests he was compelled to decline. He read and re-read every thing for himself. He wrote too frequently his own letters, and dispatches, and minutes. He did not do common things in a common way. He had no idea of reserving the full exertion of his powers, for occasions worthy of them. Every thing was to be of the very best, and thus he sunk in the prime of his usefulness, surrounded with the love and confidence which his eminent qualities generated, but lost prematurely to his country and to India by overworking both mind and body. But after all, what a splendid eulogium is it on a public person, that his only faults lay on the side of a scrupulousness of doing wrong, and a study of performing every thing in the best possible manner.

Of his most exemplary private character and his religious views and feelings I need not speak. He was a Christian Governor. He understood and honoured the religion he professed. He knew what was meant by a heartfelt and vital Christianity in contradistinction from one of form and profession. His piety rested on true repentance for sin, faith in the atoning sacrifice of Christ, the sanctifying influence of the Holy Spirit, love to God and man, the study of the Holy Scriptures, habits of prayer and attendance on all the appointed means of grace, every good word and work.

The love which he thus felt for Christianity he testified by the observance of family devotions, by his presence twice on the Lord's Day at Church, by his lively interest in Christian Missions, (on one occasion he invited all the Missionaries of the different Societies to meet me at his table when I was residing with him in 1835)—and his anxiety that the Ministers and Members of our Holy Religion should set a conspicuous example in the sight of the Heathen.

Never shall I forget in this view the affectionate and respectful, but faithful, advice he gave me concerning my Sermons and proceedings at Bombay—pointing out their defects and counselling me how best to remove them. The last Sunday of my Visitation he sent me a note to meet him in the garden soon after Service, and then besought me to be bold and decisive in my concluding discourse of that morning.

This was in the true spirit of Christian friendship and endeared him to my inmost soul. Indeed, sincere piety was the spring of these and all other his virtues as a husband, a father, a friend, and the Head of a Government. It was, also, the source of his watchfulness over himself, his courtesy to others, the purity and instructiveness of his conversation, and the dignity, kindliness and magnanimity of his whole character.

Accordingly when death suddenly threatened him in the midst of his usefulness (he had only been three years and four months in India—and I remember now with a melancholy pleasure how fondly he talked of coming round to see me at Calcutta, with Lord Glenelg whom he meant to invite to accompany him, when his five years were up and he was ready to return home) as death approached, I say, and broke up all his designs and projects, at a moment when his family and himself least expected it, he yet knew where to turn for hope. His prayers for mercy were most humble and sincere; his examination of his own heart penetrating; the prostration of his soul before God under a sense of unworthiness unreserved; his renunciation of his own righteousness before the bar of God and his humble reliance on the alone merits of his Saviour most entire; whilst his love to hear the Holy Scriptures read to him, so long as reason remained, proved to his broken hearted sorrowing Lady and to all around him whence he drew his consolation in the last struggle.

The burst of grief throughout this Presidency, and indeed the whole of Hindostan at the tidings of his death is such as was perhaps scarcely ever equalled. Few, very few Governors have fallen in India itself; and the purity of his administration, the splendor of his talents, the vast amount of good he had achieved, the excellency of his private character, the sincerity and dignity of his piety, the very overstrained efforts under which he sank, broke upon every mind. And seldom, as I understand, has a public Meeting after the death of a distinguished person been attended with so crowded and mournful and laudatory in any part of India, as that which was assembled in the Town Hall at Bombay where the Resolutions were passed on which you are now acting for taking measures for honoring his memory. The enumerations of the various services he had rendered and the plans he had designed for the benefit of the Natives, indeed, appears to me, on re-perusal, more like the description of a romance than the details of matters of actual occurrence.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—Within these few days a very idle question has been brought on the tapis—and as the contest about it is becoming as warm as that with the Beloochees, you will kindly excuse my giving you the trouble to make peace between the parties, although my fears are, the Moonsiff being quite indignant, that any thing short of a Circular cannot effect the reconciliation. A Moonsiff and the Judge to whom he is subordinate are quarrelling about the use of the word Saheb after the name of the former in the heading of his proceedings thus:—ba ijlas Mr. ——— Moonsiff Saheb. No doubt litigations on such a subject betrays shallow mindedness in both parties; but as it is contested and angrily too, would you kindly give your opinion. The Moonsiff has based his claim to the use of the word Saheb, because all who are clad in an English dress—profess the Christian religion—or rather in his own words is a feringee, are called by the Natives Saheb whether, he be noble or plebeian. The Judge disputes the point and questions the propriety of the Moonsiff using it, saying it is applicable only to the covenanted branch of the service and this branch alone is to be distinguished by the word Saheb. It is presumed therefore because a Moonsiff is a man of colour he is not a Saheb, or because he is not on terms of familiarity with the Judge, he is not a Saheb. But what does this word Saheb mean? And how came it into use? Have we any Regulation, Circular or Constructions for the use of it, or is it applied by prescriptive usage originating with the Natives themselves? Shakespeare and Thompson define it in their Lexicons, "A Lord, Master, Companion," and to the point, "in composition, possessor possessed of, endoweth with—for instance Sahibi ikhtear—possessor of power, Sahibi jumal, beautiful." Now from this it is very clear that both the Judge and his Moonsiff may use the term Saheb after their names and before the de-

signation of their offices with the greatest of precision, Saheb Judge—holder of the office of Judge. Saheb Moonsiff holder of the situation of Moonsiff. In fact when we reflect for one moment that the colloquial assigns the term to an European waiting servant, it appears to me, after all, the subject debated will end in results which cannot add to the dignity of either of the contending parties.

But while on this subject, permit me to enquire whether the form of address circulated by Government for the Uncovenanted Service, is to be used when the Covenanted functionary is addressing the Uncovenanted branch of the service, or is it to be used *also* by one uncovenanted servant to another in the Uncovenanted service?

Yours truly.

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*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

Sir,—In the last Number of the *Friend of India*, in the Weekly Epitome, you noticed my communication in the *Englishman* regarding the Loretto *House*. The interpretation you put on the word 'hazard' is far from what I intended it to convey. If I mistake not, I learnt from the pages of your paper the very affectionate answer the Reverend Bishop made to the petition signed by a very numerous body of Protestants about the establishment of a school on the principle as the Nunnery. In that answer I believe the worthy prelate said, that children are very partial to imitation; and from their infancy being brought up in an institution where papal ceremonies are performed with all the solemnity possible, there is a likelihood of their following it. You will admit that there is a *hazard* in that. With regard to any interference in their religion, about which you insinuate, I beg most honorably to exonerate the Sisterhood from any such blame.

The only thing I regret for Protestants in that Institution is the absence of any instruction whatsoever in their religion; it is as Dr. Duff has emphatically expressed it, "an Education without a religion."

The few private schools which exist only admit a limited number of pupils and our official duties so engross our time and attention, that the Education of our children if left to us, must be entirely neglected.

We want a public school where the rudiments of a good education will be given, and I would recommend a missionary and his wife to establish one in a central situation, and if they do not receive enough of encouragement, you will then have reason to censure the Protestant.

One word more and I will be done. Would it not be more consonant with common sense if Missionaries evinced a more sedulous care for their own flock than for heathens? It would be much the better if they were to "look to home" first; and then the work among pagans would be laudable: to attend to the latter at the expence of the former is indeed very ridiculous.

I am, &c.

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## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

Spread of Puseyism.—When we noticed, some months since, the conversion to Roman Catholicism of a youth in Shrewsbury School, the Head Master, Dr. Kennedy, somewhat vehemently defended himself, and the other masters, from the charge of Tractarianism. We now find that Mr. Newman's paper boasts, that "the Masters of Westminster, Harrow, Eton, and Shrewsbury, are in the right way;" *i. e.* in Mr. Newman's way.—*Oxford Chronicle.*

The Bishopric of Jerusalem at a Stand.—On the 14th ult., Izzet, Pasha of Jerusalem, forwarded a message by one of his Effendis to M. Nicolayson, the Chaplain of Bishop Alexander, enjoining him, as he had no authority for building a Protestant Church at Jerusalem, to cause the works to be suspended. M. Nicolayson having vainly remonstrated with the Pasha, it was resolved that the Bishop should repair to Beyrout, to take the advice of the British and Prussian Consuls-General; and his Lordship accordingly started from Jerusalem on the 20th for Jaffa, where he embarked for Beyrout. On the 23d, he reached this last city, and laid the case before those two functionaries, who thought proper to refer it to their respective Ambassadors at Constantinople. Assad Pasha, to whom they applied in the mean time for an explanation of the motives of this prohibition, pleaded total ignorance of the affair.

"The intrigues of the Greeks and Latins at Jerusalem," observes the Correspondent of the *Chronicle* at Constantinople, "have, at length, produced the results long since foretold in the *Chronicle*. The Protestant church, the walls of which were rapidly progressing, but for the building of which no permission has ever been obtained from the Porte, has been forbidden to advance. Remonstrances, so it is affirmed, have been made by the Bishop to the British Ambassador, and his Excellency will, doubtless, have given the subject all due consideration. But he is aware that the question was sifted and debated by Lord Ponsonby, with all the zeal and anxiety that the case merited; but, in this instance, his Lordship's arguments and personal influence failed to make any impression upon the Porte. The Oolemahs entrenched themselves behind the law; and, as there was no point in our conventions by which these laws could be triumphantly combated, the subject was reluctantly abandoned to the force of events It is probable that Sir Stratford Canning, having this example before him, and not having the personal influence of his predecessor, will be less likely to attempt to obtain by reasoning what Lord Ponsonby could not secure as a concession. The conduct of the Ottoman Government is here again most unwise. It is enough, that its political acts should produce enmities; but it is most impolitic to excite religious antipathies; and if the impediments to the building of the Protestant Church be persisted in, *it is evident that it will excite a general feeling of hostility throughout England and Protestant Germany*. Besides, this proceeding is most impolitic in another sense. Asia, as well as European Turkey, is overrun with political propagandists of the Church of Rome Their object is to gain proselytes, for the sole purpose of sowing dissensions and establishing a subversive power against the dominant race. This is the case in Syria, in the districts of Mossoul and Diarbekir, and in various parts of Roumelia. By attempting to crush the establishment of a Protestant Church, the Porte deprives itself of a counteracting medium, and thence of a safeguard. But the fault does not rest so much with the Porte as with the agents and clergy of the Latin and Greek churches, whose jealousies have not lain dormant, as generally supposed."

Between Greek and Latin, there is not a pin to choose, and we care not which triumphs, if either must: only the Greeks, or those who, being Anglicans, fight under the Greek banner, will well have deserved their defeat, if they suffer one, for violating the *principle* of Establishments under the name of an Establishment,—for attempting to "cast out devils by Beelzebub, the prince of devils." The Latins went out as Missionaries, on a level with the Voluntary Missionaries of various Protestant bodies, and of them, even the Sublime Porte cannot and does not complain; but our Government, in sending out a Bishop in a Queen's ship, and identifying him with itself by means of other privileges and distinctions, has obviously committed a grievous trespass upon the territory of a foreign power, which that power has a right to resist; especially as, in doing so, it is but doing what the English Government itself would do, if the Ottoman Court were to send out a grand *mufti* to England, with orders to build a mosque on the most eligible site in London. The *Chronicle*'s Correspondent is quite mistaken in supposing that the spirited conduct of the Pasha of Jerusalem will excite a general feeling of hostility throughout England and Protestant Germany. Protestant Germany will secretly exult at the frustration of his Prussian Majesty's overweening zeal; and England, her clergy only excepted, will care nothing at all about it.—*Pat.*

Presents of Books to the Different Police Stations.—The formation of proper libraries at the different Metropolitan police stations was publicly suggested some time since, and the London City Mission, promptly acting upon the suggestion, have just presented, we are informed, about 50 volumes to each police station, for the use of the men attached to it. The works consist of the Scriptures, and sermons and other religious books. They can be either read at the station-houses, or taken home by the constables under certain restrictions.—*Ibid.*

*Lady Rachel Russell, in her Letters, mentions* that Dr. Beveridge objected to read a brief in Canterbury cathedral for the benefit of the distressed Protestant refugees, because it was contrary to the rubrics. "Doctor, Doctor," replied Archbishop Tillotson, "charity is above rubrics." The good Archbishop alluded probably to the text, "Have ye never read what David did when he was a hungred?"—*Record.*

Appointment of Dr. Vaughan as President of the Lancashire Independent College.—We have the pleasure of announcing, that the Rev. Dr. Vaughan has signified his acceptance of the post of President and Professor of Theology in the new Lancashire Independent College, to which with just discrimination, he has been unanimously invited by the Committee of that Institution. It may be supposed, that his resignation of his pastoral charge cannot have been received without great reluctance and regret by the Church at Kensington; but, how painful soever it may be to lose the ministerial services of such a man, we cannot doubt that, on cool reflection, they will be satisfied that, in taking the course on which he has resolved, their learned Pastor is pursuing the path which Divine Providence has manifestly opened before him, and that it would be taking a narrow, not to say a selfish, view of the interests of the Church of Christ, to wish to detain him from a sphere of labour so important and so well suited to his talents and acquirements. It will be comparatively easy to find a successor to Dr. Vaughan, at Kensington, who shall be as well, and perhaps in some respects even better, qualified for the duties of the pastoral office; but it is not so easy to find men duly qualified for situations like that which he is about to occupy. This, indeed, is an appointment on which we may congratulate all parties. We congratulate the Doctor himself on his having been divinely guided, as we believe, to the formation of an engagement in which, while it is congenial to his tastes and pursuits, he will have opportunities of rendering greater services to his own denomination, and to the cause of truth, than, with all his ability as an author and a minister, he possibly could in any narrower or less scholastic sphere. We congratulate his whole Denomination, including, as we are sure we may, his late flock, on the great advantage to its interests, which must accrue from so ripe a scholar and so well-disciplined a mind being placed at the head of the last, but by no means the least, of its Theological Institutions. And, finally, we congratulate the town of Manchester itself on the accession to its learned circles of the acute, philosophical, and liberal Author of "The Age of Great Cities."—*Pat.*

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### MISCELLANEOUS.

Puseyite Politics.—A London weekly paper has recently been purchased by one of the most extravagant of Mr. Newman's clerical followers, the sixth number of which has appeared. The Newman paper contains an article which argues, that the Prayer Book, as it now stands, is not binding upon the Church! Why? Because some portions of it have not received the consent of *conscriptions!* As an example, it is said, "all about King William III. is interpolated;" and this great prince is compared to "Judas Iscariot." Not quite so fast, Mr. Newman, if you please. The people will not have the Prayer Book altered to favour "Popery and arbitrary government," and insult the Queen by denying her title to the throne.—*Pat.*

The Duke of Wellington and the Tractarians.—The following is from a weekly paper which draws its inspiration direct from Littlemore:—"Our readers will learn with surprise that the University of Oxford has contented itself with sending a single petition against the union of the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor; and still more, that the Upper House of Parliament is the one that has not been addressed! It appears that the Board of Heads of Houses, with whom rests the initiative in regard to all measures to be submitted to Convocation, having received an intimation from his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Chancellor of the University, that he does not approve of opposition to the recommendation of the ecclesiastical commission, have entered into a kind of compromise only to petition the Commons in this matter. One conclusion is forced upon us by this occurrence, that the University will do well on another occasion to select a Chancellor who does not occupy a high place in the political world; such a connexion presents temptations on both sides. Meanwhile, let the clergy in their respective neighbourhoods redouble their exertions; it cannot be but that Sir R. Peel will yield to the voice of the Church, if it is shown to be unanimous."—*Ibid.*

Strange Generosity.—There is now to be seen at the shop of Mr. Rait, goldsmith, Buchanan-street, Glasgow, a beautiful and richly chased tea and coffee service of plate, together with a magnificent silver candelabrum, presented with equal generosity and delicacy of feeling to Mr. Alison, sheriff of the county, by an unknown individual in one of the commercial cities of England. The following inscription is engraven on the tribute:—"To Archibald Alison, Esq., Author of the *History of Europe during the French Revolution*. In testimony of the sense entertained of the benefits he has conferred upon his country. From an Unknown Donor."—*Ibid.*

Rumoured Judicial Changes.—The retirement of Lords Lyndhurst and Abinger, is again the subject of various rumours. Among the Bar, it is said, that, as soon as Mr. T. Duncombe's motion has been disposed of, the Chief Baron will resign, it being manifest that he is no great favourite with the profession, and equally manifest from his being often surprised by sleep in the middle of a trial, that he is physically incapable of the efficient discharge of judi-

cial duties. The learned Lord will, it is expected, be succeeded by Sir F. Pollock: in which case Sir W. Follett will become Attorney-General, and Mr. Thesiger, Solicitor-General. There is less certainty about the retirement of the Lord Chancellor and the changes which will ensue upon that event. On one side, it is stated, that, when the Great Seal is resigned by Lord Lyndhurst, it will be given to Sir W. Follett; an arrangement which has, indeed, been deemed inevitable. But, on the other side, it is said, that Mr Pemberton is to be the new Chancellor. This report appears to originate with the *Exeter Times*, where the probabilities of the case are not unlikely to be correctly estimated. But it may possibly be a mere guess, founded upon the steps about to be taken for procuring a seat in Parliament for the Attorney-General for Ireland, who, it seems, can find no asylum in his own country. The rumour is, that Miss Lawrence's pocket borough is to become a refuge for the destitute on this as on many a former occasion; but, whether by the retirement of Sir G. Cockburn, who, though convalescent, will not for a long time be fit for public duties, or by that of Mr. Pemberton, preparatory to his elevation to the Chancellorship, remains uncertain. Of course, there can be no competition with Sir W. Follett in point of political claims; but, in the first place, Sir Robert Peel cannot well spare so able a Lieutenant in the Lower House; and, in the second, if special qualifications are to be considered in the appointment of Lord Lyndhurst's successor, as seems to be the inclination of all parties both in and out of the profession, why, then, the personal claims of the Conservative pet must give way to the undoubted superiority of the learned Member for Ripon, as an accomplished equity lawyer.—*Pat.*

THE HISTORY OF THE MYSTERY.—In the event of Lord Abinger's retirement from the Bench, which is daily expected, it is supposed that Lord Brougham will renew his application to Lord Lyndhurst for the vacant Chiefship—of course, on the score of saving the country the salary.—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE WILBERFORCES.—We hear that the living of East Farleigh, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, is presented, or is about to be presented, to the Rev. Henry Wilberforce, curate of Walmer. This living was given about ten years since, by Lord Brougham, to the Rev. Robert Wilberforce, out of regard to his father. It was exchanged with the Rev. Charles Lutwidge, about three years since, for the living of Burton Agnes, in Yorkshire, which Mr. Robert Wilberforce now holds. Mr. Lutwidge has recently died at Hastings, and now Farleigh is again given to a Wilberforce, the youngest of all the brothers. It is, we believe, of the value of above 900*l.* per annum.—*Ibid.*

REFUSAL OF FUNERAL RITES TO PAGANINI.—The celebrated Paganini has not yet been laid in consecrated ground, in consequence of the opposition of the Bishop of Nice. This prelate refuses the last prayers of the church to the celebrated violinist, and the inhabitants of Nice, proud of their talented townsman, have brought the affair before the Court of Rome. 500,000 francs are devoted to the expenses of this appeal. Meanwhile a house has been given up to the remains of Paganini, which repose on a state bed. The body has been embalmed, so as to be in a state to await the issue of the appeal.—*Pat.*

ANALYSIS OF THE FOURTH REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.—The Fourth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, has just been laid before Parliament; and its contents will supply the best answer to the flippant and ignorant remarks which are still occasionally heard from interested parties in depreciation of the importance of the new system of Civil Registration. The medical Statistics comprised in this Report are invaluable, as throwing much light upon the Causes of Death, the State of Public Health, the Rate of Mortality, and the laws which regulate the increase of the Population. The incidental information furnished with respect to the condition of the lower classes, is also of great importance. We shall lay before our readers a few of the facts which have been brought to light by means of a careful and laborious collation of the Registrar's returns.

First, with regard to Marriages. It appears that, during the last year, there have been fewer marriages than in 1839-1840 by nearly 2,000; that is, relatively to the female population, the proportion has been nearly 3 *per cent.* less than in the preceding year. This decrease is observable in all the divisions of the Kingdom except the South-eastern counties, but chiefly in Yorkshire and the North-western division, particularly as compared with 1838-9. In that year, in Lancashire and Cheshire, 1,737 women were married out of 100,000; in the last year, only 1,663 out of the same population. The proportion of females married appears to be highest in the Metropolis; but this arises in part from the influx of persons from the country. The proportion is considerably higher in the Northern, than in the Southern Counties; but that of *Early Marriages*,—that is the proportion of persons married under 21 years of age,—is greater in the agricultural counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Essex, Northampton, and Hertford, than in any other part of the kingdom; it is, however, the lowest in Devonshire and Shropshire, and in the Metropolitan district. In Bedfordshire, 25 in 100 women marry under age; in Devonshire, Shropshire, and Hereford, only 9 in 100.

Further, the Marriage Registers have afforded a test of the State of Education, so far as regards writing. From the average of three years it appears, that 33 men in 100, and 49 women in 100, signed with marks; "*it is therefore probable that only* 67 *men and* 51 *women in* 100 *can write their own names.*" There is a slight increase in the total number of *men* who wrote their names. But the proportion varies remarkably in different divisions. "The differences of intellect, habits, and occupations," it is observed, "can scarcely account for the remarkable fact, that 84 in 100 men can write in Cumberland, 81 in the East Riding of York, and only 54 in 100 in Cambridgeshire, and 43 in 100 in Bedfordshire." According to this test, the state of Education appears to be lowest or most inadequate, in the following counties:—

| | Proportion *per cent.* who signed with marks. Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Bedfordshire | 58 | 62 |
| Monmouthshire | 52 | 64 |
| Herts | 51 | 56 |
| Essex | 47 | 54 |
| Suffolk | 47 | 52 |
| Cambridgeshire | 46 | 56 |
| Huntingdonshire | 46 | 47 |
| Worcestershire | 46 | 60 |
| Norfolk | 44 | 50 |
| Wilts | 44 | 54 |
| Stafford | 44 | 60 |

In the Metropolitan districts, the mean proportion is 32 males, 31 to 35 females. In Cumberland, 16 males, 36 females.

Of 122,482 Marriages in England, in the year ending, June 30, 1841, 8,034 were celebrated "not according to the rites of the Established Church," being not quite 1 in 14; of which 5,816 were in registered places of worship, 2,036 in Superintendent-registrars'-offices, 66 between Quakers, and 116 between Jews. The total number of buildings registered in England for the solemnization of marriage, now amounts to 1,730; in Wales, 192; total, 1,922; namely:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Presbyterian | 178 |
| Independent | 793 |
| Baptist | 461 |
| Methodist (Armenian) | 135 |
| Calvinistic Methodists | 42 |
| Roman Catholic | 263 |
| Foreign Churches | 4 |
| Miscellaneous | 41 |
| | 1,922 |

At the close of 1839, the number of buildings registered was, in England, 1443; in Wales, 135: total 1578. The total number of Marriages solemnized in such buildings was only 4,654; in superintendent registrars' offices, 1564; between Quakers, 73; between Jews, 160. Total 6.451. The slow but steady increase indicates that the New Marriage Act is gradually coming into general operation, but that the Dissenters of England have hitherto very partially availed themselves of the privileges which it confers. Out of nearly 4,000 Independent and Baptist churches, it appears that only 1.259 (1,098 in England, and 161 in Wales), have yet been registered for the solemnization of Marriage. The Wesleyan Methodists have been, for obvious reasons, less eager to have their places registered; whereas the Roman Catholics have 263 registered chapels out of 474, being considerably more than half.

Under these circumstances, it is evident that the number of Marriages solemnized "not according to the rites of the Established Church," cannot afford criterion of the proportionate numbers of the several denominations. No Roman Catholics, it may be presumed, are now married by clergymen of the Church of England; but a large proportion of Dissenters and Methodists are, partly from necessity of circumstances, and from that defect in the law which provides no penalty for neglect of duty on the part of the Registrar,—partly from the force of custom, indifference, or preference, married at the parish church. There is a wicked Spanish proverb relating to the disposition of spaniels, which is too applicable to some Dissenters; but Puseyism has helped on, and will help on, Dissent.

Before we leave this part of the Report, we cannot refrain from drawing the attention of our readers to the fact, that in the agricultural counties, (in which, as regards the present generation, Education is at the lowest point,) the improvidence which leads to early marriages appears to be most prevalent; and these are the counties in which the Established Church enjoys an undisputed dominancy, and possesses the largest portion of territorial wealth with the scantiest population. In these counties, popular ignorance is found of the darkest shade, and ecclesiastical bigotry discovers its worst features of malignity. Those counties which have most uneducated men, have also most churches. Suffolk, which has justly been termed *par excellence* "the Parson's County," and Essex, which may almost vie with it, rank after Bedfordshire and Monmouthshire as the most uneducated counties.

With regard to the diminution in the number of Marriages during the past year, we can scarcely err in ascribing it, in some degree, to the depressed state of trade and manufactures, and the consequent suffering of the working classes. But a collateral result of this distress, we fear, has been, an increase in the number of illegitimate births. All the Births, the Report states, are not registered, the omissions amounting to several thousands; and the Registrar-General is of opinion, that the registration of births will not be complete, "until it is enacted by law, that the father or mother, or some other qualified informant, shall give notice within a fixed period to the registrar of a birth having taken place." The Report abstains from adverting to the pains taken by many of the clergy to dissuade the lower classes from registering the births of their children, by representing it as optional and needless; but it is obvious that numerous omissions must be ascribed to this cause. The Births are stated to have decreased by 47 in the 100,000 in the last year; and the decrease occurred in all the divisions except the Northern, South-Eastern, and Metropolitan. Yet, the total number of births was 3,046 more than in the year preceding, being 504,543.

The increase in the number of Registered Deaths indicates but too accurately the increased rate of mortality which the destitution of the working classes would prepare us to expect. The number registered (355,622) has exceeded the deaths in the three previous years by 5,521, 24,615, and 19,666, respectively. Taking into account the increase of the population, the mortality of last year slightly exceeded that of the preceding year, but was nearly 6 per cent. above that of 1838-39. The mortality has varied in different parts of the country to an extent ranging from 1,799 to 2,677 annual deaths out of 100,000 living. The mortality was above the average of England (2,114) in the North-Western, Metropolitan, York, and North Midland divisions, and below the average of England in the seven remaining divisions. The mortality was nearly half as high again in the North-Western as in the South-Western division: had it been every where as high as in the former, instead of 355,622 deaths, 449.360 would have occurred last year; and had the mortality of the whole population been as low as in the South-Western counties, the deaths would have been only 302,000. The increase in the mortality appears to have fallen upon the young and the aged, as the mortality of persons between the ages of twenty and sixty has fluctuated very little in the four years.

Such are some of the important deductions from the Returns imbodied in this valuable Report. The Appendix contains, among a mass of tabular and other documents, three Papers submitted to the Registrar-General by William Farr, Esq.: one upon the laws by which the increase of the population is regulated; the second, on the registration and classification of the causes of death; and the third, on the state of the public health in the year 1840.—*Pat.*

BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro papers, up to the 25th of December, contain no political news of interest. It is broadly asserted that, though Mr. Ellis has received marked distinctions from the hands of the Emperor, his mission for a concession of the traffic in slaves will fail. The slave trade is represented as proceeding most actively, and there appears to be but small chance of effectually suppressing it by the presence of our cruisers on the coast.—*Ibid.*

MORTALITY.—The Quarterly Table of Mortality, in 114 of the principal districts (including nearly all the large towns) of England and Wales has just been published; whence it appears that the average total number of deaths in the four autumns from 1838 to 1841 (inclusive) was 42 003: the total number for the last autumn was 39,368: the quarterly average for the past year, 43,554. These numbers are inclusive of metropolitan mortality, which for the corresponding periods averaged respectively 11,861, 11,631, and 11,318. The population in the metropolitan districts was at the last census 1,870,727; in the entire of the districts included in these returns, 6,534.535. Some things in these statements are startling. Thus, while the mortality of the metropolitan districts is in round numbers 12,000 during the winter quarter, the mortality for the same period in Birmingham was in round numbers 1,000, with a population of only 138,000.—*Examiner.*

— At Liverpool on Thursday arrived a new steamer, the Hibernia, intended for the British and North American Royal Mail Company. This new ship, from the rate of speed she has attained in her voyage round from the Clyde, may be pronounced the fastest ocean going steamer.—*Ibid.*

— Specie to a very large amount is now exporting from Liverpool to the United States. The British and North American Royal mail steamer Co-

*Caledonia*, which sailed on the 4th ult., carried out above 100,000 sovereigns, and the *Acadia* had on freight not less than 300,000.

—It is affirmed that in the course of this year large reinforcements of troops will be sent to the Dutch possessions in the East Indies; and that 500 men will be sent in the course of next month.—*Examiner.*

A Liege journal states, that the brother of a shepherd of that place, who died lately at Dork, in Transylvania, has received notice of his being heir to a fortune of 1,500,000f., which his brother has bequeathed to him, but which, in the event of no claim being made by the heir, is to go to the poor of Dork. The shepherd, who is sixty-seven years of age, has refused to touch the legacy, assigning as a reason that he could not be happy with a fortune acquired by a man who, by his misconduct before he left France, had abridged the days of his parents. The cousins of the old man, however, who are less scrupulous, are said to have commenced proceedings against him as a lunatic, so as to be enabled to claim as his representatives.—*Record.*

COPENHAGEN, JAN. 28.—Lieutenant Lutken, of the navy, is gone express to England, to convey his Royal Highness Prince Albert the insignia of the order of the Elephant.—*Ibid.*

BERLIN, JAN. 25.—Our citizens are very glad to learn that the *Leipsic Allgemeine Zeitung* will be again allowed to circulate here by Easter. *It is* probable that the editor will be more cautious in future, and it is said that satisfactory promises to this effect have been made.—*Ibid.*

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE BILL.—Most important alterations are proposed in the Law of Evidence Improvement Bill that has just been introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Chief Justice Denman, and which is to be considered in a Committee of that House to-night (Thursday). The preamble states, that "whereas the inquiry after truth in Courts of Justice is often obstructed by incapacities created by the present law, and it is desirable that full information, as to the facts at issue, both in criminal and civil cases, should be laid before the persons who are appointed to decide upon them, and that such persons should exercise their judgment on the credit of the witnesses adduced, and on the truth of their testimony, Be it enacted," &c. The first clause then provides that *witnesses are not to be excluded* from giving evidence *by incapacity from crime or interest.* But this Act is not to repeal any provision in 7 William IV., and 1 Victoria, c. 26; and it is further provided, that in Courts of Equity, *defendant may be examined on behalf of the plaintiff, or any co-defendant*, and that his interest in the cause shall not be an exception to his testimony. The second clause provides that in legal proceeding it shall not be necessary to state that jurors had made affirmation; and the third and last clause merely enacts that the Act is not to extend to Scotland. —*Pat.*

VOTE OF THANKS TO LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—The reason of Ministers for fixing this motion so early in the session, one which may prove damaging to themselves, is their anxiety to recall the noble Baron, and they say that this vote of thanks will be "letting him down easy." Originally Lord Ellenborough was sent out to India that he might be out of the way—now they find that he is only the more in it, and they are anxious to rid themselves of him in the best way they can. It is said that the Marquis of Tweeddale—now Governor of Bombay—will be the new Governor-General; this is an appointment not at all unlikely, and one which, from family reasons, arising out of Whig and Tory alliances, would probably not be much cavilled at.—*Hants Indep.*

THE DEFENCE OF LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—Mr. Vernon Smith having touched on the subject of Lord Ellenborough's proceedings as to the gates of Somnauth, in a very clever speech on a motion for papers, Mr. Bingham Baring entered into a defence of the Governor General, in which he laboured with more zeal than success, and with less scruples than either, to prove that the conduct of Lord Ellenborough had been in every respect in question faultless.

Sir Robert Peel made a speech one-half the one way, one-half the other. The first half was devoted to the defence of Lord Ellenborough, the latter half to a confession of misconduct on his part.

Sir Robert has proceeded in the vindication of his Governor General precisely as Gay recommends people to treat a cucumber, that is, first to dress it with great care, and, when that is done, to throw it away.

In the outset Sir Robert Peel denied the charge of impiety and favouring idolatry, and in candour we must admit that he did succeed in showing that the Governor General had held an even hand between idolatry and Christianity; that, as the homely proverb expresses it, he did not make fish of one and flesh of the other.

Sir Robert pleaded, as a set-off against the proclamation about the honours to the furniture of idolatry, the Circular to the Clergy—

"Entreating them to offer up in their churches, at such convenient time as they might appoint, their humble thanksgiving to Almighty God, to whose paternal goodness and mercy the restoration of the blessing of peace alone was attributable. (Cheers.)"

It is very fortunate that the Governor General, in that Circular to the Clergy, did not desire thanks to be given for the restoration of the gates of the idol, as well as for the blessing of peace, especially as in his proclamation he had treated the recovery of those gates as worth the price of a war, inasmuch as it was boastfully declared the main object and result of it.

If, as Sir Robert Peel would have us, we are to compare the Proclamation and the Circular, the compliment to idolatry and the homage to Christianity, we must confess that there appears much more unction in the former.

But Sir Robert asserts that the gates were to be considered as a military trophy only, and not as any religious symbol. Why, a thing is only a trophy with relation to what have been its uses. A pair of gates carried off from a temple could only be a trophy as the sign of the triumph over, and insult to, a hated creed. The restoration turns the triumph and insult the other way, with the addition of the barbarism of the desecration of a tomb.

If the Duke of Wellington had sent the mitre of the Primate of France to England, it could not have been accepted as a trophy, except as a sign of insult to the Catholic Church.

Both Mr. Bingham Baring and Sir Robert Peel have contended that the Mahometans of India will not feel affronted by the desecration of Muhmoud's tomb, as they delight in the humiliation of their old enemies and vanquishers, the Affghans.

It might as well be argued that any outrageous insult to the Catholic religion, when our army was in France, could not have been unacceptable to the Irish soldiery in her Majesty's service, because they fought the French with as hearty good-will as their Protestant brethren. But what would have been the feelings of the British Catholics if any utensil or vessel devoted to the uses of the Catholic worship had been made a trophy, and paraded as a trophy? They would not have seen in it a trophy in the glory of which they had an equal share; they would have seen in it only a wanton and barbarous insult to their religion, and would have felt that their share in the trophy was only that of disgrace and humiliation. If, then, a trophy can only be such with relation to what have been its uses, whence it has derived its sacredness, value, or importance, it matters not, as far as the question of sentiment is concerned, whether it has changed masters for the first time or not, and in its restoration it carries with it all the offence to religion on the one side that it did in its original capture to the other.

After Sir Robert Peel had disputed the justice of the censures passed on his Governor General,—after he had laboured to show that none of the objections alleged applied to his conduct,—after he had soaped, and rubbed, and scrubbed his blackamore, and taken all pains to make him as white as an angel, out comes the admission with respect to the proclamation—

"He must say, however, with reference to it, that he could not hold one language in that house with regard to it, and another language out of doors (Hear, hear, hear.) He at once admitted that it had attracted the attention of the Government, and it had been thought necessary to make such representations to India with respect to it as were thought necessary. (Hear, hear.) He could not write to the Governor General of India on this subject, and at once publish his opinion, if it carried a free expression of opinion with reference to this subject as a matter of religious *dissension*, without being aware that it must be attended with very great danger. (Hear, hear.) Indeed, he might add, that in this point of view it was a subject almost too delicate to allude to as a matter of discussion. (Hear, hear.)"

A subject *too delicate, indeed! too indelicate* he means, the gates of Somnauth having been the gates of the temple of the filthiest obscenity that ever polluted the earth. They had five hundred wives of flesh and blood, being in fact the portals of the priests' harem. They are now in a widowed state, but Lord Ellenborough was not aware of that misfortune.

But, seriously, if Sir Robert Peel saw reason to blame the proclamation in his despatches to the author, why does he now defend it against every objection raised against it? What palpable dishonesty is this; and, after such an example, what is there which these Tory Ministers will not defend in their places in Parliament, even though they may have censured it in their private communications from their official chambers

But after all, says Sir Robert, you are blaming one act of the Governor General,—a remark which provokes the retort of Talleyrand to the same defence; but when is this one act to have an end? It is a piece in one act,—burlesques are never in more than one act,—an extravaganza, like *Tom Thumb* or *Bombastes Furioso*; but the one act is intolerably long, and the public begin to cry, Off, off; manager, manager, —an apology, an apology.

Certainly, when Lord Ellenborough sees the turn of Sir Robert Peel's vindication of him, provoking, nay challenging, inquiry into his doings beyond the Somnauth proclamation, he must say, with the character in the *School for Scandal*, that he feels lost, indeed, when *Candour* undertakes his defence.

We have defended a part, and an important part, of Lord Ellenborough's administration, the evacuation of Affghanistan (not the barbarities attending it); we had, and we have no disposition to take an unfavourable view of his government, but his enormous and dangerous follies have made the only passage in his policy which we approved (questionable as that was in manner and spirit, though right in the main) appear now but as a lucid interval in a career of madness.

The folly is contagious, and has given rise to the greatest puerility that the House of Commons has perhaps ever been the scene of (manifold and monstrous as its absurdities have been)—the grave controversy about the character of Sultan Mahmoud, who has rested in his tomb for eight centuries!

In order to defend Lord Ellenborough, Sir Robert Peel said some very severe things on the doings of this man of yesterday, Sultan Mahmoud of the eleventh century, the worst of which was that the wealth of India had tempted him to invade it. Our possession of the country is of course referable to a very different motive. Lord Ellenborough shows that we went there only to protect and honour its idolatries.—*Examiner.*

THE VOTE OF THANKS TO LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—Time was when the word of English gentlemen was as good as their bond; time *is* when the political life and creed of too many of them are little better than a juggle and a falsehood. The "smart man" school and the school of sophistry and mental reservation are on the ascendant. Our Tory country gentlemen surrendered their consciences last year to Sir Robert Peel, they sold them for a mess of pottage; and he now, therefore, has them on the hip, and will drag them through the dirt gladly and mercilessly, for he bitterly hates them at the bottom of that place where men's hearts usually are. Last session it was their principles and their pledges that he made them sacrifice, this year it is their common sense. He is going to compel them to join him in a vote of thanks to Lord Ellenborough! To Lord Ellenborough?—and for what? We cannot speak accurately as to all this noble Lord's sayings and doings in India until all and *more than all* the papers about to be furnished by Government are before us; but this we know, that Lord Ellenborough is charged, upon most strong presumptive evidence, with having quailed before the Affghans over whom he now vaunts, *by ordering the retreat of our armies just when they* were ready to advance, and which order was fortunately neutralized by the spirit of our generals and by some counter orders from home,—with having disregarded the fate of Lady Sale and our prisoners, by commanding the evacuation of Affghanistan before he knew of their recovery, and which recovery was due only to military enterprise favoured by accident,—with disgracing our civilization, by sanctioning the needless destruction of tombs, bazaars, and of towns and villages, with the slaughter of their inhabitants; and one of his own proclamations proves how he fanned this vengeful spirit, for, with the malice of a barbarian superseding the humane dignity of a British Governor, he boasts aloud of leaving the Affghans to the punishment of their own anarchy. And what further illustration can blue books give of folly, ignorance, irreverence, and danger-working mischief, of all the qualities that render a man unfit for authority and command, than the Bedlamite proclamation regarding the obscene temple of Somnauth? Restoring gates which probably were never taken away—which undoubtedly are not the same gates—to a temple whose rites are obscenities too horrid to name, and which happily now is in ruins, and overshadowed by a Mahomedan mosque. All this is well known in India; and yet Lord Ellenborough is sending some of his own personal staff, a detachment of his body guard, and a body of troops to escort for some eight hundred miles, through foreign states, these false and degrading trophies to a degraded temple. The Governor General of India is thus making himself and his country a laughing stock to the acute Hindoos, an insult to the Mahommedans, and a scandal to Christianity. Not content with doing this shame, he publishes it to all India and the world in a proclamation whose tawdry tinsel and arrogance have not been equalled since the days of Nebuchadnezzar, with whom the noble Lord seems to have much in common. This is the man, and these deeds, some incontestably his, and all presumptively so, for whom and for which Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington are going to ask the thanks of the British Parliament. And will they be given? Ay, indeed; honourable Tory gentlemen and Tory lords, who in the bosom of their own families repudiate alike Lord Ellenborough and his proceedings, will not the less, *for the sake of their party*, prostitute the honoured thanks of their country to him in public; and India may meanwhile take the chance of his further freaks and abominations. And this, then, is the course of the Tory party—of the Conservative, moral, religious par-

ty. Where are those whom we have heard making a clamour of "mint, anise, and cumin," but who now will omit the weightier matters of the law, judgment, and faith. To some we willingly render justice. Lord Ashley and Sir Robert Inglis have shown signs of a sense of right warring within them against a sanction, a thanking, of wrong. But how far will this work? —how strong or how persuasive will be the lash of the whipper-in, or the sliding reasons of the Minister? Time will show. Meanwhile the Conservative party is on its trial. The hurry and the novelty of the first session is past, and the country is watching to see how men professing a respect for decency, a regard for the due government of our colonies, and a reverence for the Christian religion, will uphold and defend such proceedings as Lord Ellenborough's.—*Examiner.*

SIR R. PEEL.—The inhabitants of the town of Greenock, we understand, have prepared an Address to Sir R. Peel, congratulating him on his late escape from assassination, when it was the fate of the unfortunate Mr. Drummond to be murdered by M'Naughten. The document has already been numerously signed by gentlemen belonging to all political parties.—*Glasgow Courier.*

VALUABLE RELIC.—A valuable good ring, supposed to have belonged to Queen Mary, has lately fallen into the hands of a travelling Jew, named Solomans, residing in Barnardcastle, who appears to have received it, with four pence "to boot," in exchange for some trifling article, from an old housekeeper, who had found it some time ago, and, ignorant of its value, parted with it as above stated. The Jew perceiving some Latin inscription in the inside of the ring, took it to one of the clergymen of the town, to learn the meaning of it, who told him he had reason to believe it was the ring spoken of in history as presented by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Essex, and which had been lost. The Reverend gentleman undertook to forward it to the Antiquarian Society of London, who returned it with an intimation that it was not the ring supposed, but they believed it had belonged to Queen Mary, and that the value was somewhere about 250 guineas. It is rumoured that Solomans has since parted with it to the above Society for 350 guineas, but we cannot vouch for the fact.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

CANADA.—We have private accounts from Canada by the last packet, which give the most unfavourable reports of the health of Sir Charles Bagot. He had had a relapse, and it was extremely doubtful whether he would live to reach England. The colonists were only doubtful as to the intention of the Home Government to follow up the reforms, and the constitutional conduct of Sir Charles Bagot. The Ministerial party were quietly resting till this important information should be conveyed to them. Some were occupied in arranging the details of proposals to be submitted for the consideration of the new Governor. In the meantime the meetings to address Sir Charles Bagot, condoling with him on account of his unfortunate illness, but approving, in the highest terms, of his recent changes, were taking place throughout Canada, the upper as well as the lower divisions. At the Montreal meeting, presided over by the Hon. D. Viger, the resolutions were moved and seconded equally by the French and British merchants, and the utmost cordiality prevailed amongst them. Mercantile affairs were not looking well, though not so bad as had been anticipated.—*Pat. Feb.* 27.

GUIZOT'S FETE.—The *Moniteur* states, that the great *fetê* given on Wednesday by M. Guizot was one of the most brilliant remembered in Paris. The numerous assembly which crowded the saloons bore unanimous testimony to the good taste and splendour of the *fetê*, and to the grace with which the honours were done. A portion of the court was filled with exotics, and presented a grove of the most agreeable aspect. "Should M. Guizot fall," observes the *Commerce*, "he wishes to be buried under flowers."

In the absence of other news, this *fête* was the subject of general conversation in Paris on Thursday. By some it was described as an entertainment in every respect *a l'Anglaise*, on account of the number of English present, and also because of the profusion and consumption of viands, champagne, &c. The friends of M. Guizot, with a view no doubt to afford an idea of the favour he enjoyed at court, said that this was one of a series of *fêtes* which the King had requested him to give in his name, and at his own expense, his Majesty being unable to receive as usual at this season of festivity on account of a Court mourning.—*Pat.*

TURKISH BARBARITY.—Upon Saturday (says the Constantinople correspondent of the *Chronicle*) an event occurred which, under ordinary circumstances, would have passed unnoticed. This was the death of Saliha Sultana, sister to the Sultan, and wife of Halil Pasha. It was stated in a former letter, that the barbarous seraglio law, which dooms to death all male issue of the Imperial collateral branches, and which Sultan Mahmoud, in a moment of bitter agony, at the death of his favourite daughter, Bishr on Mah, who being pregnant swallowed drugs in order to anticipate the terrible mandate, was recently revived, and that the infant son of Saliha Sultana, after being allowed to live forty-eight hours, was strangled almost in the mother's arms. This barbarous act produced the most violent effects upon the poor mother, who had flattered herself that her child's life would be saved. Hysterics, fever, and delirium ensued, and, after lingering about two months, she expired on Saturday. The premature death of this princess will, it is to be hoped, produce due effect upon the mind of the Sultan, whose benevolence and kind disposition are universally acknowledged. These events can be no longer kept secret. To the many causes of antipathy and animosity against the Turkish empire, will be added these well-founded accusations. Acts like these, contrary in spirit and letter to the Koran and sacred writings, can find no precedent, no excuse, either in the religion or laws of the country. They had their rise in the barbarous policy of Sultan Suleiman in the sixteenth century. They were the work of a despot in a semi-barbarous age. The progress of civilization in Turkey, and the spirit of the times, forbid a continuation of these horrors. Doubtless, Abdoul Medjid, who has not yet assumed a title as an appendage to his name, will hasten to abolish this atrocious system of child murder, and thus justly earn the designation of the "merciful," a more noble title than that of his father, the "victorious." The young Sultana's remains were intered with great pomp on Saturday, in the splendid mausoleum of the late Sultan her father, near the "burned column."—*Pat.*

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# GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*26th April*, 1843.

Mr. H. V. Hathorn, Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, for seven days, under Medical Certificate, from the 22d instant.

Mr. F. Stainforth to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs during the absence of Mr. Hathorn.

Mr. L. J. H. Grey to be Magistrate of Moorshedabad, to take effect from the 18th instant, the date of Mr. W. H. Elliott's departure to Europe on Furlough.

Mr. A. G. Macdonald to be Magistrate of Rungpore from the same date.

Mr. G. F. Cockburn to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 2d grade at Jessore.

Moulvie Lootf Hussein to be 2d Principal Sudder Ameen of Jessore, vice Baboo Ramcoomar Chowdry deceased.

Moulvie Abdoollah to be Sudder Ameen of Dacca.

Mr. J. N. Thomas to be ditto ditto of Jessore.

Mr. W. J. H. Money made over charge of the Magistracy of Moorshedabad to Mr. R. H. Russell on the 12th idem.

The appointment of Mr. A. R. Young, under date the 3d instant, to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 2d grade at Balasore, has been cancelled at his request.

*3d May*, 1843.

Mr. H. V. Hathorn, Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, for three weeks, under Medical Certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 26th ultimo.

Mr. T. W. Wilson, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Mymensing, for four months, on private affairs.

Moulvie Ibrahim Ally, Sudder Ameen and Moonsiff of Gya, for fourteen days.

Mr. R. H. Russell to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate of Moorshedabad.

Mr. T. Hastings to officiate as Civil Assistant Surgeon at Mymensing, vice Mr. Wilson.

Mr. J. Laughton, ................<br>
Mr. J. Pagan, ......................<br>
Baboo Anundchunder Mittre, ........<br>
Baboo Jadoobinder Bannerjee, ......<br>
Syed Gholam Mynoodeen, ..........<br>
} To be Members of the Municipal Committee at Midnapore.

Dr. D. Begg to be a Member of the Ferry Fund Committee at Tirhoot, vice Dr. Mackinnon on leave.

Mr. J. Gibson to be a ditto of the ditto ditto at Maldah in the room of Mustapha Khan.

*10th May*, 1843.

Mr. C. W. Fuller, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Nuddea, to be Register of Deeds of that District under Act XXX. of 1838.

Mr. A. Turnbull, } to be Under Secretaries to the<br>
Mr. C. Beadon, } Government of Bengal.

Mr. Turnbull will make over charge of his office to the Officiating Collector Mr. Crawford, who will officiate as Magistrate as well as Collector of Burdwan until the arrival of Mr. Beaufort.

Mr. G. G. Mackintosh to be Magistrate of Burdwan, continuing to officiate, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack.

Mr. L. Beaufort to officiate as Magistrate of Burdwan.

Mr. T. C. Loch to be Magistrate of Rajeshye.

Mr. H. M. Reid to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 2d grade at Purneah.

Mr. H. D. H. Fergusson to be ditto ditto at Tipperah.

Mr. J. W. Allen, for six weeks, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Furlough. Mr. J. G. Campbell will officiate as Collector, and Mr. R. Cooper as Magistrate of Dacca, during the absence of Mr. Allen, or until further orders.

Mr. D. J. O'Callaghan, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Pubna, reported his having assumed charge of the Medical duties of that Station on the 17th ultimo.

Baboo Oomakaunt Sein received charge of the office of Commissioner in the Soonderbuns from Mr. M. A. G. Shawe on the same date.

Mr. H. V. Bayley received charge of the offices of Special Deputy Collector and Superintendent of Settlements at Midnapore from Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors Roy Radhanath Gangoly and Roy Anundchunder Mittre on the 24th ultimo.

Mr. O. W. Malet received charge of the Special Deputy Collectorate of Cuttack from Uncovenanted Deputy Collector Rampersaud Roy on the 1st instant.

Mr. F. Stainforth received charge of the office of Civil and Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs from Mr. H. V. Hathorn on the 29th ultimo.

Captain J. T. Gordon made over charge of the District of Nowgong in Assam to Lieutenant A. A. Sturt on the 22d idem.

Mr. F. J. Morris received charge of the Jessore Magistrate's Office from Mr. G. F. Cockburn on the 24th idem.

The remaining portion of the leave granted to Baboo Lokenath Bose, Sudder Ameen of the 24-Pergunnahs, on the 20th March last, has been cancelled from the 15th ultimo, the date on which he resumed charge of his office.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,<br>
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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*19th April*, 1843.

Mr. Fergusson is appointed a Member of the Local Committee of Education at Comillah.

Mr. G. F. Edmonstone is appointed Member, and to act as Secretary to the Local Committee of Education at Allahabad.

H. V. BAYLEY, *Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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*26th April*, 1843

The Reverend Henry Thomas and Edward Knight Maddock, reported their arrival as Assistant Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment, on board the Ship "Zenobia," which vessel reached Kedgeree on the 21st instant.

Mr. Philip Henry Egerton, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors, a Member of the Honourable Company's Civil Service, on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival at Agra on the 22d February 1843.

T. R. DAVIDSON, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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*26th April*, 1843.

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal, in concurrence with the Honourable the President in Council, is pleased to resolve that the following Rule be adopted in modification of Clauses 4 and 5 of the "Rules regarding the Superintendence of Stamp Revenue and the powers of the Board and Revenue Commissioners," prescribed in the Resolution of the Government, dated the 4th August, 1829:

RULE.

The authority vested in Commissioners of Revenue by the 4th and 5th Clauses of the "Rules regarding the Superintendence of the Stamp Revenue and the powers of the Board and Revenue Commissioners," prescribed in the Resolution of the Government, dated the 4th August, 1829, is hereby transferred to the Superintendent of Stamps, to which Officer references by Collectors or other Functionaries in charge of this branch of the Revenue, regarding the affixing of Stamps to unstamped or inadequately stamped Documents shall be made. Collectors or other Functionaries aforesaid, on the presentation of such Documents to be stamped, are required to levy the penalty to which they consider them liable, in addition to the value of the Stamp, or the difference of value when the Document bears a Stamp of inadequate amount. The Documents are then to be transmitted to the Superintendent of Stamps, who, if he concurs in the award of the Collector or other Officer by whom the Documents have been transmitted, will cause them to be properly stamped and returned immediately to that Officer. If the Superintendent shall see cause to differ from the Collector in opinion in regard to the amount of the Stamp to be charged or the penalty to be awarded, he shall without delay refer the proceeding of the Collector, and the reasons for his difference of opinion with that Officer, to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, whose decision shall be final. In cases which come by this Rule under the cognizance of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, where the decision of the Collector shall be modified or reversed by that authority, the Collector will refund any surcharge or levy any additional penalty, according to the award recorded by the Board. The Board shall nevertheless continue in the exercise of the power with which it is vested by Clause 5 of the Rules that are hereby modified, to remit penalties in excess of the Government Duty, whenever under the circumstances established before that authority, a party subjected to a penalty shall appear to be a fit object for the mitigation thereof.

By order of the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal,

T. R. DAVIDSON, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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*Agra, 27th April*, 1843.

Lieutenant R. P. Podmore, of the 44th Regt. M. N. I., is placed at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad, for employment in the Nizam's Army.

*27th March*, 1843.

Captain W. A. Ludlow, 12th Regiment N. I., is directed to proceed to Goruckpore, and assume charge of the duties belonging to the Thuggee and Dacoitee Department in that District.

J. THOMASON, *Secy. to the Govt. of India,*<br>
*with the Govr. Genl.*

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FORT WILLIAM,<br>
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, 10TH MAY, 1843.<br>
NOTIFICATION.

BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Agra, 29th April*, 1843.

The Governor General orders the publication of the following despatch from Major General Sir Charles Napier, K. C. B.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.

J. THOMASON, *Secy. to Govt. of India,*<br>
*with the Governor General.*

From His Excellency Major General Sir C. J. NAPIER, K. C. B.,<br>
*Governor of Scinde,*

To the Right Honourable LORD ELLENBOROUGH,<br>
*Governor General of India,*<br>
*&c. &c. &c.*

*Camp near Hyderabad, 8th April*, 1843.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to enclose to your Lord-

ship the official report of the capture of Oomercote, by the troops under the orders of Major Woodburn.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, *Governor.*

From Major A. WOODBURN,
*25th Regt., Comdg. Field Detachment,*
To the Assistant Adjutant General,
Scinde Field Force.

*Camp near Oomercote, 5th April*, 1843.

SIR,—I do myself the honour to report, for the information of Major General Sir Charles Napier, K. C. B., Commanding in Scinde, that agreeably to the instructions conveyed to me by Captain Brown, A. D. C., and which I received at Jourbee at 2 o'clock P. M., on the 2d instant, I marched with the 25th regiment the same afternoon, to join the detachment under Captain Whitlie, then halted at Gooroor, and which place (distant 18 miles) was reached at 11 P. M.

On joining I assumed command of the detachment. After a halt of three hours the whole moved off, and shortly after sunrise encamped at Syud-ke-Thukur, 12 miles from Gooroor. At this place I found considerable difficulty in obtaining any correct information as to whether the fort of Oomercote was occupied by a garrison of the enemy; but from what I could collect from different quarters, I was inclined to suppose it was not held by one of any strength. We marched from Syud-ke-Thukur shortly after midnight, on the morning of the 4th, and found the road an excellent one throughout to this place, and the distance 21 miles: there was Jungle the whole way, occasionally in thick patches, but generally composed of scattered bushes. As Oomercote was approached, the jungle became thicker and higher, so that (the country being a level plain) we did not fairly get in sight of the fort until within about 800 yards of the N. W. bastion. At first no one was seen on the walls, but on nearing it, which I did with a party of horsemen to reconnoitre, some armed men shewed themselves on the bastions. On observing this I directed Captain Jacob to go round to the eastern face of the fort with his regiment of Scinde horse, for the purpose of preventing the escape of the garrison, if they wished to do so to induce them to shew their strength if they were inclined to defend themselves. In the mean time the heads of the Hindoo population of the town of Oomercote came out and expressed their pleasure at the arrival of British troops and made their submission. By them I was informed that, the greatest part of the garrison having fled some days before, there were few men now in the fort, and they did not mean to resist, but would evacuate it on a guarantee being given that their lives would be spared. I desired Lieutenant Fitzgerald, of the Scinde horse, to go and inform them their lives should be spared, on condition that they came out and laid down their arms. While he was doing so, I directed Captain Whitlie to bring up his guns and place them in position, as I concluded the sight of them would hasten the determinations of the garrison. The infantry was also brought forward and halted under cover of some trees. By the time these arrangements were made the garrison opened the gates, and, coming out, laid down their arms and gave up the keys, giving thus into our possession a most important and strong fortress, having eleven guns mounted, and its defences in excellent order, without the effusion of a single drop of blood. Lieutenant Noyle immediately took possession with his company of the 21st regiment.

I have ordered Captain Jacob to leave behind a squadron of the Scinde horse under a European officer, who, with the above company, are to garrison the place. In leaving a company of infantry, in addition to the squadron, I have made the garrison stronger than I find was intended by the Major General in his instructions to my predecessor in command.

Captain Whitlie assured me a squadron alone was directed to be left. I beg however to submit for the Major General's consideration, that foraging parties will, from all I can hear, be obliged to go often to the distance of many miles and will require to be in strength, as there are now many parties of the followers of the Ameer Shere Mahomed, scattered about the country, as well as others of different tribes hostile to us, who are always to be met with where forage is most plentiful. To make these foraging parties sufficiently strong, might, were a squadron left alone, often leave too small a garrison in the fort; and on this account I have been induced to add the infantry, so as to admit of all the cavalry being absent at one time when such is required.

The town under the walls, and on the east side of the fort, contains about 1,000 houses with a well supplied bazar. The inhabitants are Rajpoots, banians and other Hindoos, all calling themselves Marwarrees, and they profess to be friendly to us, and to detest their former rulers the Ameers of Scinde. These professions appear to me to be sincere. At all events they placed great confidence in us, as on the approach of our troops, they did not remove either their families or property out of the town. and the men and children mixed themselves up among our people, before we got possession of the fort in a most friendly and confident way. I mention this not only to shew their present feeling towards us, but also, if I may be allowed to make the suggestion, how beneficial it will be to any garrison placed at Oomercote, if means are adopted to encourage its continuance, as much not only of the comfort, but also the very safety of the garrison may depend on their remaining bound to us by such a strong tie. There is every appearance of the garrison getting provisions. I left all I had to spare, after setting aside a sufficiency for the use of the detachment on its march to Hyderabad. The supply so left, will afford rations to 300 native soldiers for sixty days.

I have ordered a Hospital Assistant provided with a supply of medicine to be left with the garrison.

Enclosed I beg to forward a return made by Captain Whitlie, of the guns and ammunition found in the fortress; and in a day or two I expect to send a survey and report of the fort, now being prepared by Captain Henderson, of the Madras Engineers.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. WOODBURN, *Major,*
*25th Regt. Comdg. Field Detachment.*

P. S. I observe I have omitted to mention, that the heat of the weather has been very great, and the marches long and fatiguing ones, and from these causes, as well as a scarcity of good water, the troops have had much to bear up against. I am happy, however, to say, all has been done cheerfully, and at the end of each march there has been hardly a man out of his place.

(Signed) A. WOODBURN.

*RETURN of Ordnance taken in the Fort of Oomercote.*

| Number. | Nature of Ordnance. | Length of Piece. Feet. | Length of Piece. Inches. | Diam. of Bore. Inches. | Diam. of Bore. Tenths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Iron, | 3 | 7 | 2 | 6 |
| 2 | Iron, | 9 | 0 | 4 | 5 |
| 3 | Iron, | 6 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 4 | Brass, | 7 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | Iron, | 8 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| 6 | Iron, | | | Broken, | |
| 7 | Iron, | 7 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| 8 | Iron, | 6 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| 9 | Brass, | 7 | 8 | 4 | 8 |
| 10 | Iron, | 5 | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| 11 | Iron, | 7 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| 12 | Iron, | 8 | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| 13 | Iron, | 8 | 6 | 4 | 4 |

No weight marked on the guns.

A large quantity of Powder, and a number of Shot and Shells were also found.

(Signed) W. J. WHITLIE, *Captain,*
*Comdg. 2d Company 2d Battalion Artillery.*

# MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Agra, 27th April*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to grant a further extension of leave of absence to Lieutenant N. B. Chamberlain, doing duty with His Lordship's Body Guard, from 3d of May till 20th November next, to remain in the Hills, on Medical Certificate.

*Agra, 29th April*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to appoint 2d Lieutenant R. Maclagan, of Engineers, to officiate as Assistant to the Superintendent of the Delhi Canals during the absence of Lieutenant H. Yule, or until further orders.

J. STUART, *Lt.-Col.,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.,*
*with the Govr. Genl.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 5th May*, 1843.

No. 94 of 1843.—With reference to General Orders No. 34, of the 17th February last, announcing the return to his duty of *Lieutenant J. D.* Moffat, of the 11th Regiment Light Cavalry, the following para. of a Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, to the Governor of Bengal, No. 67, dated 28th September 1842, is published *for general information:*

"We have to apprize you, that we have been under the necessity of appointing Brevet Major Thomas Gidley, of the Bombay Establishment, to command the Detachment of Recruits proceeding to your Presidency on the Ship "John Bibby," and also of requiring Lieutenant J. D. Moffat, of the Bengal Cavalry, who had previously taken his passage, and intended to return in the Steamer "Hindoostan," to do duty with this Detachment. As usual in similar cases, Major Gidley will be entitled to receive his Indian Allowances from the date of his reaching Calcutta, with a free passage to Bombay, and Lieutenant Moffat will be considered to have returned to his duty at the date of the arrival at Calcutta of the Steamer "Hindoostan," or the Ship "John Bibby," whichever shall first happen."

No. 95 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alteration of Rank:

*Infantry.*

Major John Ralph Ouseley to be Lieutenant Colonel, ..

*60th Regiment N. I.*

Captain and Brevet Major Thos Edwd. Augustus Napleton to be Major, ........

Lieut. and Bt. Capt. Chas. Robt. Gwatkin to be Captain of a Company, ..........

Ensign John Chas. Hay to be Lieutenant, ............

} In succession to Lieutenant Colonel Robert *Low* retired, with rank from the 8th February, 1843, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel William Broome Salmon deceased.

*Medical Department.*

Assistant Surgeon Thos. Wm. Burt to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon John McGaveston retired, with rank from the 1st March 1843, vice Surgeon James Ronald retired.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

| Corps, &c. | Rank and Names. | To rank from. | In whose Room. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Infantry, ...... | Lieut. Col. E. Gwatkin, ........ | | |
| 13th Regt. N. I., | Major R. Gardner (retired), ...... | 1st July, 1842, | Lieut. Col. R. Low retired. |
| Ditto, .......... | Captain C. Commeline, .......... | | |
| Ditto, .......... | Lieut. T. F. Wilson, .......... | | |
| Infantry, ...... | Lieut. Col. J. Parsons, .......... | | |
| 50th Regt. N. I., | Major H. J. White,.............. | 7th July, 1842, | Lieut. Col. J. Anderson promoted. |
| Ditto, .......... | Captain J. H. Hampton, ...... . | | |
| Ditto, .......... | Lieut. J. R. McMullin, .......... | | |
| Ditto, .......... | *Lieut.* B. E. Bacon,............ | 16th July, 1842, | For the augmentation. |
| Infantry, ...... | Lieut. Col. G. Young, ......... | | |
| 66th Regt. N. I., | Major C. Thoresby,.............. | 26th Aug., 1842, | Lieut. Col. P. M. Hay promoted. |
| Ditto, .......... | Captain W. Alston,.............. | | |
| Ditto, .......... | *Lieut.* P. J. Comyn,............ | | |
| Ditto, .......... | Lieut. P. A Roberton,............ | 5th Sept., 1842, | Lieut. S. Nation dismissed. |
| Ditto, .......... | Lieut. R. C. Barclay,............ | 5th Sept., 1842, | Lieut. H. Stein dismissed. |
| Infantry, ...... | Lieut. Col. T. Dickinson, ........ | | |
| 55th Regt. N. I., | Major J. H. Simmonds,.......... | 2d Octr., 1842, | Lieut. Col. F. Young promoted. |
| Ditto, .......... | Captain C. Graham, .......... | | |
| Ditto, .......... | Lieut. T. M. Cameron, .......... | | |
| Infantry, ...... | Lieut. Col. H. C. M. Cox,........ | | |
| 59th Regt. N. I., | Major C. E. Davis (retired),...... | 22d Oct., 1842. | Lieut. Col. W. R. C. Costley promoted. |
| Ditto, .......... | Captain W. Carnegy (invalided),.. | | |
| Ditto, .......... | Lieut. L. G. DaCosta, .......... | | |
| Infantry, ...... | Lieut. Col. C. Coventry,.......... | | |
| 32d Regt. N. I., | Major C. Haldane, .............. | | |
| Ditto, .......... | Captain J. F. Middleton, ........ | 19th Decr., 1842, | Lieut. Col. R. Rich promoted. |
| Ditto, .......... | Lieut. the Hon'ble E. P. R. H. Hastings,.............. | | |
| Infantry, ...... | Lieut. Col. J. Hoggan, .......... | | |
| 53d Regt. N. I., | Major W. E. B. Leadbeater, .... | 22d Decr., 1842, | Lieut. Col. H. D. Cone removed from the Service. |
| Ditto, .......... | Captain E. Talbot, ............ | | |
| Ditto, .......... | *Lieut.* A. H. Gerrard, .......... | | |
| Infantry,........ | Lieut. Col. C. Hamilton, ........ | | |
| 22d Regt. N. I., | Major T. E. Sampson, .......... | 19th Jany., 1843, | Lieut. Col. R. B. Jenkins promoted. |
| Ditto, .......... | Captain J. Baldock,.............. | | |
| Ditto, .......... | Lieut. W. D. Morgan, .......... | | |
| Md. Dept., .... | Surgeon W. K. McL. Rose, ...... | 9th Feby., 1843, | Surgn. J. McGaveston retired. |
| Ditto, .......... | Surgeon A. Beattie, ............ | 16th Feby., 1843, | Surgn. J. S. Sullivan deceased. |
| Ditto, .......... | Surgeon T. C. Elliot,............ | 28th Feby., 1843, | Surgn. T. Forrest retired. |
| Ditto, .......... | Surgeon W. Spencer, ............ | 1st March, 1843, | Surgn. G. Playfair retired. |

No. 96 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

*Infantry.*

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Dick to be Colonel, ............

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George Huish to be Lieutenant Colonel, ............

*26th Regiment N. I.*

Captain John Beresford Daniel Gahan to be Major, ............

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Francis Roberts Evans to be Captain of a Company, .... ....

Ensign François Mackenzie to be Lieutenant, ...............

} From the 8th February 1843, in succession to Lieutenant General (Colonel) St. George Ashe deceased.

*51st Regiment N. I.*

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Charles Cheape to be Captain of a Company, ....................

Ensign John Smith to be Lieut.

} From the 1st May 1843, in succession to Capt. John Townsend Somerville retired.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors as Cadets of Artillery and Infantry and Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment. The Cadets are promoted to the rank of 2d Lieutenant and Ensign, from the date assigned to them in General Orders, No. 50 of 3d March last:

| *Artillery.* | *Date of arrival at Fort William.* |
|---|---|
| Mr. Alfred Pearse, ................ | 1st May 1843. |

*Infantry.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Robert Stewart, .................. | 1st May 1843. |
| " Frederick Charles Massey, ...... | 2d May 1843. |
| " Robert Michael Smith Annesley, | |
| " Alexander Mackay Mackenzie, .. | |

*Medical Department.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Adam Bell, M. D., .................. | 2d May 1843. |

Mr. John Silver is admitted to the Service in conformity with his appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment. Date of arrival at Fort William, 2d May 1843.

The undermentioned Officers are respectively permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on Medical Certificate, for two years.

Lieutenant William Lowther Hasell, of the 44th Regiment N. I., 2d in command of the 2d Oude Local Infantry.

Surgeon James Hutchinson, Secretary to the Medical Board.

No. 97 of 1843.—Lieutenant John Claudius Hardisty, of the 62d Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on Medical Certificate.

Captain the Honourable Harry Burrard Dalzell, of the Regiment of Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, Agra, has leave of absence from the 1st April last to the 31st December next, to visit Simla, on Medical Certificate.

Lieutenant G. A. F. Hervey, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, has leave of absence from the 25th April last to the 25th October next, to visit Madras, on private affairs.

No. 98 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

*9th Regiment Light Cavalry.*

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Samuel Smith to be Captain of a Troop, Cornet William Adam Anstruther Thomson to be Lieutenant, .......................... From the 24th March 1843, in succession to Capt. Charles Garret, killed in action.

*60th Regiment N. I.*

Ensign William Clarke Green to be Lieutenant, from the 18th April 1843, vice Lieutenant James Montgomery deceased.

Lieutenant Richard Salisbury Simpson, of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, is promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the 1st May 1843.

Conductor Henry Taaffe, of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, having been declared unfit for further service, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment, on the Pension of his rank.

W. M. N. STURT, *Major,*
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mil'y. Dept.*

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BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 20th April*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Cawnpore division order of the 6th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. Harrison, M. D., attached to the 37th regiment of native infantry, to officiate as Garrison Assistant Surgeon at Allahabad, vice Beattie promoted.

The Meerut station order of the 6th instant, appointing Veterinary Surgeon W. P. Parrett, of the 3d brigade of horse artillery, to the charge of the horses of the 1st troop 1st and 4th troop 3d brigade, with effect from the 23d February last.

The Meerut station order of the 8th instant, directing the Commissariat to furnish two 4-bullock hackeries for the conveyance, on their return to Delhi, of sick men of the 13th regiment of native infantry, who had appeared before the annual invaliding committee.

The Kurnaul station order of the 19th October 1842, directing Assistant Surgeon C. Douglas, M. D. to assume medical charge of the 3d regiment of light cavalry, on the appointment of Surgeon B. W. Macleod, M. D., as Superintending Surgeon to the army of reserve.

The Chittagong station order of the 5th February last, directing Assistant Surgeon J. Duncan, M. D., to afford medical aid to three companies of the 66th regiment of native infantry on duty at that place.

The order issued on the 27th ultimo, by Captain E. Marriott, directing Assistant Surgeon C. J. Davidson, in charge of the Civil and Military establishments at Baitool, to afford medical aid to the detachment of the 57th native infantry, which arrived at that place from Hussingabad under his command.

Drummers J. Davis and J. Webb are transferred from the 35th light infantry to the 27th regiment of native infantry, and directed to be sent to join.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 21st April*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The order issued on the 6th instant, by Major E. Huthwaite, commanding the Meywar division of artillery, appointing farrier Sergeant Owen Sullivan, of the 4th troop 2d brigade of horse artillery, to act as bullock Sergeant to the artillery division.

The presidency division order of the 9th instant, directing Ensign T. C. Merrick, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 32d regiment of native infantry at Dinapore.

The Neemuch station order of the 7th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon R. W. Faithfull, of the 4th troop 2d brigade of horse artillery, to receive medical charge of the 7th company 6th battalion of artillery, from Surgeon W. Dollard, of the 7th regiment of native infantry, from the 6th idem.

The Saugor division order of the 8th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon H. W. Tytler to the medical charge of the right wing 11th regiment of native infantry, and directing him to join it at Kallinger.

The regimental order issued on the 10th instant, by Captain J. Woodburn, commanding the 9th native infantry, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. J. Martin to act as Adjutant to the right wing proceeding on duty to the Fort of Bukkur.

The regimental order issued on the 11th instant, by Major H. R. Osborn, commanding the 54th native infantry, appointing Lieut. and Brevet Capt. P. Hay to act as Adjutant to the regiment.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following removals and postings of Lieutenant Colonels:

Lieut. Col. C. R. W. Lane, C. B., (proceeding on furlough) from the 2d grenadiers to the 20th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel R. Home, from the 20th to the 22d regiment native infantry.

Lieut. Col. G. Tomkyns, (on staff employ) from the 22d to the 58th regiment of native infantry.

Lieut. Col. C Hamilton (new promotion) to the 2d regiment grenadier.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

54th Regt. of N. I.—Lieut. and Brevet Captain P. Hay to be Adjutant.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

Division Staff—Captain R. D. Kay, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, from 18th Feb. to 10th April, to enable him to join his appointment at Dinapore.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 22d April*, 1843.

Officers commanding native corps for which percussion arms have been authorized, will each indent on the Assistant Adjutant General of the army at the presidency, for twelve copies of the book of instruction for the manual and platoon exercises, recently ordered for corps supplied with percussion musquets.

The following orders, issued by Major General Lord Saltoun, K. C. B. and G. C. H. commanding the land forces in China, are, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, confirmed:

*Dated 22d December* 1842.—Authorizing the issue of 2 lbs of fire wood per man per diem to the native troops.

Authorizing the issue of 66 blankets to the native details under the orders of the Executive Engineer at Hong-Kong.

*Dated the 6th January* 1843.—Authorizing the issue of 72 blankets to the native details employed in the Ordnance Commissariat Department.

The following orders are, with the sanction of Government, confirmed:

The Mynpoorie station order of the 2d ultimo, directing the Commissariat Agent to entertain four bearers for the use of the station hospital.

The Barrackpore station order of the 5th ultimo, directing all reports of the station to be made to Lieutenant Colonel W. Burroughs, of the 29th regiment of native infantry.

Ensign Benjamin Howis is, at his own request, removed from the 47th native infantry, and posted to the 2d European regiment, as the junior of his rank.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

14th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. and Brevet Capt. F. Mackeson, C. B., Interpreter and Quarter Master, from 6th June to 6th Dec., in extension, to remain at Loodianah and at Simlah, on private affairs.

44th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain R. H. Mockler, from 12th April to 1st June, to visit Meerut, for the purpose of appearing before the standing medical committee.

Invalid Establishment.—Capt. F. Moore, from 2d May to 2d Nov., in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 24th April*, 1843.

The order by Major General Lord Saltoun, K. C. B. and G. C. H., commanding the land forces in China, dated the 20th of January last, appointing Lieutenant Anderson, of the Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant J. Montresor, of Her Majesty's 98th regiment, to act as Assistants to Lieutenant Ouchterlony, Executive Engineer, on a salary of 150 Rupees each per mensem, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Surgeon D. Woodburn is removed from the 4th to the 63d regiment of native infantry.

Surgeon J. M. Brander, M. D., new promotion, is posted to the 4th regiment of native infantry.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major Genl.*
*Adjt. Genl. of the Army.*

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GENERAL ORDERS TO THE QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 27th April*, 1843.

No. 27.—1. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment and promotions, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

*15th Hussars.*—Lieutenant George Horne, to be Adjutant, vice Cocks, who resigns that appointment. 20th April 1843.

Cornet Charles Bill, to be Lieutenant, vice Horne appointed Adjutant. 20th April 1843.

*9th Foot.*—Lieutenant William Wellington Powell, to be Captain by purchase, vice Robinson, who retires. 18th April 1843.

Ensign Thomas Edward Bowerbank Dent, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Powell. 18th April 1843.

2. With reference to the General Order of the 24th June 1842, No. 39, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief announces to the army in India, that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to command, that Mr. John Augustus Macdonald, late of the Queen's Royal Regiment, should be restored to the functions of his Commission of Lieutenant in Her Majesty's service, and appointed to another regiment.

3. The following orders are confirmed.

By His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir T. McMahon, Bart. K. C. B. granting leave of absence to Lieutenant Harding, 22d Foot, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation, at the recommendation of a Board of medical officers.

Under the Authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General—By Major General the Right Honourable Lord Saltoun, K. C. B. and G. C. H., dated the 20th January last, appointing Lieutenant Anderson, of the Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant Montresor, 98th Foot, to act as Assistants to Lieutenant Ouchterlony, Executive Engineer, on a salary of 150 Rupees each, per mensem, as a temporary arrangement.

By Major General Cartwright, commanding the Presidency division, dated the 16th instant, granting leave of absence to Lieut. Lambert, 62d Foot, to England, for 2 years, from the date of embarkation, at the recommendation of a Board of Medical Officers.

By Major General Grey, C. B., commanding the Cawnpore division, dated the 6th instant, directing the men of the 44th Foot, at Allahabad, to be sent to the Presidency, by water, under the command of Capt. Evans, of that regiment.

4. Leave of absence—

*9th Foot.*—Captain Campbell, to Simlah, from the 20th April to the 19th Dec. 1843, on medical certificate.

*21st Fusiliers.*—Captain Adamson, prolonged from the 1st May to the 31st July 1843, to enable him to join his regiment.

*62d Foot.*—Capt. Graves prolonged from the 1st to the 8th April 1843, to enable him to join his regiment.

*94th Foot.*—Lieut. Meik, to Calcutta, from the 15th May to the 15th Nov. 1843.

By Order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

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BY THE COMMANDER IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 25th April*, 1843.

Captain J. D. Shakespear, who was placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in General Orders by the Right Honourable the Governor General, of the 8th instant, is directed to join the Head Quarters of the 4th battalion of artillery at Cawnpore.

Acting Assistant Apothecary J. McCormick, lately attached to Her Majesty's 49th Foot, is appointed to the Hospital of Her Majesty's 29th regiment at Ghazeepore, and directed to be sent by water to join.

Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General, Corporal William Craig, of the corps of sappers and miners, and 2d Assistant in the magnetic observatory at Simlah, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and placed at the disposal of the superintending Engineer, north western provinces.

Under the Authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General, Corporal William Wareing, of the corps of sappers and miners, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and placed at the disposal of Major J. T. Boileau, superintendent of the Simlah magnetic observatory, in succession to Craig.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

Invalid establishment.—Captain J. Knyvett, from 25th Nov. 1842, to 25th Nov. 1843, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

The following Kurnaul station orders are confirmed:

*Dated 14th April*, 1843.—Appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Anderson, Adjutant and Quarter Master of the artillery division, to act as station staff, during the absence, on duty, of Captain F. W. Anson, Assistant Adjutant General.

*Dated 15th April*, 1843.—Directing the Commissariat Department to furnish two puckallies and two bheesties for the use depot of Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons.

*Dated 18th April*, 1843.—Directing the Commissariat Department to furnish one bheestie and one sweeper, from the 15th instant, for the use of the families of the 1st company 2d battalion of artillery proceeded on service.

*Dated 20th April*, 1843.—Requiring the Commissariat to supply four bheesties, instead of the two puckallies authorized in the station order of the 15th instant.

The following Meerut station orders are confirmed:

*Dated 10th April*, 1843.—Directing the sick of the 10th regiment of light cavalry to be made over to the officer in medical charge of the 35th light infantry; and the Veterinary Surgeon of the Horse Artillery to afford professional aid to the horses of the 10th light cavalry left at the station.

*Dated 17th April*, 1843.—Authorizing the Executive Engineer to entertain two puckallies for the use of 150 horses left at the station by the 10th regiment of light cavalry.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

31st Regt. N. I.—Ensign J. A. Conroy, from 1st Jan. to 11th March, to enable him to join his regiment at Cawnpore.

54th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. J. C. Haughton, from 1st April to 30th April, in extension, to remain at the Presidency.

64th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. C. Corsar, from 1st April to 1st Nov., in extension, to visit Simlah, on medical certificate.

65th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. H. L. Robertson, Acting Interpreter and Quarter Master 25th native infantry, from 15th May to 1st October, to visit Calcutta, on private affairs.

73d Regt. N. I.—Lieut. and Brevet Captain W. Richardson, Acting 2d in command, 7th Irregular Cavalry from 23d April to 23d October, to visit Dinapore, on private affairs, and to enable him to join his corps.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

*25th Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant J. L. Vaughan, of the 21st regiment of native infantry, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Robertson.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 26th April*, 1843.

The Rajpootanah district order of the 11th of January last, appointing Captain P. Innes, of the 14th Regiment of Native Infantry, to the charge of the Commissariat Department and Sudder Bazar at Nusseerabad, on the departure towards Bombay, on leave of absence, of Captain D. T. Pollock, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Saugor division order of the 10th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon J. Hilliard, on being relieved from duty with the 57th Regiment of native infantry, to proceed to Simereeah, and assume medical charge of the left wing 13th native infantry.

The Allahabad garrison and cantonment order of the 11th instant, directing Assistant Steward and Acting Assistant Apothecary J. Vyall to proceed to the Presidency with the detachment of Her Majesty's 44th Foot, under the command of Captain Evans; and appointing Apprentice R. W. Cline to act as Assistant Apothecary in the Hospital of Her Majesty's 3d Buffs.

The Meerut station order of the 18th instant, directing hospital Assistant B. Thompson, and hospital Apprentice W. McDougall, of the Bombay establishment, who arrived with a detachment of Her Majesty's 40th Foot from Sukkar, to proceed and join Her Majesty's 28th regiment of foot, to which they stand posted.

As a special case, and with the concurrence of the Right Honourable the Governor General, Ensign Robert M. Nott, of the 64th native infantry, is appointed to do duty with the 1st regiment of Oude local infantry, until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

2d Company 4th Battalion Artillery.—2d Lieutenant H. D'O. Baillie, from 19th April to 1st November, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

2d Company 6th Battalion Artillery.—2d Lieutenant S. Stallard, from 15th April to 15th October, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

2d European Regiment.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain H. Mackenzie, from 30th April to 31st October, to remain in the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs.

2d European Regiment.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. H. W. Mayow, from 5th May to 5th November to visit Simlah on private affairs.

7th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign G. Brown, from 1st April to 30th November, to reside within the Meerut division, on medical certificate.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 26th April*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Kurnaul station order of the 10th instant, directing Lieutenant-Colonel G. Brooke, commanding the 2d battalion of artillery, to take command of a detachment of artillery proceeding in the district.

The order issued on the 13th instant, by Lieutenant-Colonel G. Brooke, appointing Lieutenant H. Apperley, of the 2d troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, to act as Adjutant to the artillery under his command.

The order issued on the 13th instant, by Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Mosely, C. B., appointing Lieutenant T. Rattray to act as Adjutant to the four companies of the 64th regiment of native infantry proceeding on command.

The Meerut division order of the 16th instant, appointing Captain E. A. Cumberlege, of the 73d regiment of native infantry, to act as Deputy Judge Advocate as a native general court martial ordered to be assembled at Delhi.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

*3d Irregular Cavalry.*—Lieutenant and Adjutant G. M. Prendergast to act as 2d in command, during the absence, on leave of Lieutenant Liptrott.

Lieutenant R. C. Lawrence, of the 73d regiment of native infantry, to act as Adjutant, during the period Lieutenant Prendergast may be employed as 2d in command, or until further orders.

*Recruit Depot Ferozepore.*—Lieutenant A. Robinson, of the 19th regiment of native infantry, to be Adjutant.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 3d instant, to Assistant Surgeon F. Anderson, M. D., of the 35th regiment light infantry, is to be held to have commenced from the 15th ultimo, instead of from the date therein specified.

*Erratum.*—In General Orders of the 31st ultimo, confirming the acting appointment of a native doctor to the hospital of the 55th regiment of native infantry, for "Khoda, Dresser," read "Bhodee, Dresser."

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 27th April*, 1843.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Delhi, on Friday the 21st day of April 1843, Sungun Tewarry, Jemadar, of the 63d regiment native infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:—

*Charge.*—"For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer, in the following instances:

"1st instance in having at Kurnaul, on the 3d March 1843, refused to quit the quarters of his commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Smith, commanding the 63d regiment native infantry, although repeatedly ordered so to do by that officer.

"2d instance in having, on the same occasion, drawn his sword, and placed its point at his stomach, saying to Lieut. Col. Smith, 'I will take my life, and my death will be on your head,' or words to that effect.

"3d instance, in having, at Kurnaul, on the 25th March 1843, refused to be released from arrest, unless his sword were returned to him by the Major General commanding the Sirhind division in person."

*Finding.*—"The Court, after mature deliberation, find the prisoner Sungun Tewarry, Jemadar, of the 63d regiment of native infantry, guilty of all the three instances of the charge exhibited against him.

*Sentence.*—"The Court sentence the prisoner Sungun Tewarry, Jemadar, of the 63d regiment of native infantry, to suspension from rank, pay and allowances, for the period of 2 (two) calendar months."

Confirmed.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General*,
*and Commander-in-Chief in India.*

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 28th April*, 1843.

The order issued on the 28th of February last, by Captain P. Mainwaring, commanding the 2d Assam Sebundy corps, appointing Lieutenant E. A. Rowlatt to act as Adjutant to the battalion, from the 6th idem, vice Lockett deceased, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, confirmed.

The leave of absence, for six months, to visit Simlah and Mussoorie, on private affairs, granted to Lieutenant and Brevet Captain F. Samler, of the 10th regiment of native infantry, in General Orders of the 11th ultimo, is cancelled at the request of that officer.

The leave of absence, for six months, to visit Paneeput and Mussoorie on private affairs, granted to Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master D. E. Brewster, of the 62d regiment of native infantry in General Orders of the 11th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

Gunner J. Britton, who was appointed an Assistant Overseer in the department of public works, in Government General Orders of the 16th February 1842, is remanded to the artillery, and is to be sent to join the Head Quarters of the regiment at Dum-Dum.

Native Doctor Sheik Hinghen, at present doing duty under the orders of the superintending surgeon of the Sirhind division, is appointed to the 9th regiment of native infantry, vice Shaik Wahid Ally deceased, and is to be sent to join that corps in Scinde by the first favourable opportunity.

With the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the transfer to the Nusseree battalion, of the undermentioned men, of the 4th regiment of the late Shah's infantry:—Puddum Sing, Nuthoo Sing, Kodabuccas, Dhurm Sing, Hunnoomaun, Jeet Sing, Seelack Bhirjee and Kammoo Khan sepoys.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence.

Invalid Establishment.—Captain C. Gale, from 7th March to 7th March 1844, to visit Darjeeling on medical certificate.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General*,
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—April 20. At Allyghur, George Paton, Esq. M. D. Civil Surgeon, to Mary Lestock, only daughter of the late Lestock Francis Davis, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.—27. At Simlah, by the Rev. J. Haberlin, D. D. J. Beaufoy Grisenthwaite, Esq. to Miss Frances C. Bovais, only surviving daughter of the late J. Percival Crawley, Esq.—At Kurnaul, Lieut. F. Scrivenor, 63d Regt. N. I. to Elizabeth Charlotte Rhoder, youngest daughter of Major General Fast, commanding the Sirhind Division.—May 8. At Calcutta, Henry Guy, Esq. to Nancy, youngest daughter of the late Captain Hazleby.

BIRTHS.—April 7. At Seeb-Saugor, Upper Assam, the lady of John Thornton, Esq. of a son.—18. At Futtehghur, Mrs. Edmond Jennings, of a son.—25. In Fort St. George, Madras, the lady of Captain Cuthbert Barlow, paymaster, 57th Regt. of a son.—29. At Deyra Dhoon, Mrs. Henry Keelan, of a son.—May 1. At Kurnaul, Mrs. Eddy, widow of the late Henry Charles Eddy, Esq. M. D. of a son.—5. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Francis George, of a son.—6. At Ballygunge, the wife of Mr. T. Jones, of a son.—7. At Calcutta, the lady of R. Thomas, Esq. of a son.—8. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Boyle, of a daughter.—At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Watkinson Roberts, of a son.—9. At Garden Reach, the lady of George Adams, Esq. C. S. of a daughter.—At Bhaugulpore, at the house of her father, Mrs. Henry Page, of a daughter.—10. At Burdwan, Mrs. W. Hodges, of a son.—At Garden Reach, the lady of Henry White Lake, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—April 20. At Almorah, James, the beloved son of Serjeant Gray, aged 8 years, 8 months and 20 days.—21. At Allahabad, J. G. T. Pownes, aged 16 years, step son of W. Berrill, Garrison Serjeant Major.—22. At Bareilly, Katherine Robertson, the beloved child of Captain Glasfurd, Engineers, aged 1 year and 4 months.—30. At Hingolee, Maria, the wife of Captain T. V. Lysaght, of the 1st Bengal European Regiment, and Staff Officer at Hingolee.—May 4. At Calcutta, Jane Mary, daughter of W. E. Jenkins, Esq. aged 4 years and 3 months.—At Monghyr, Mr. John Thompson, Conductor of Ordnance, aged 63 years.—5. At Calcutta, Miss Cecelia Elizabeth Jadowin, aged 15 years and 6 months.—6. At Calcutta, Mr. W. G. Boezalt, aged 28 years, 5 months and 25 days.—At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Drury Pinto, relict of the late Mr. Francis Pinto, aged 96 years.—At Serampore, Mr. Etienne White, river merchant, late of Simla.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

May 10. The English Ship *John McVicar*, N. McLeod, from Macao 27th March, and Singapore 13th April.—The English Barque *Delhi*, H. Byron, from the Cape of Good Hope 27th February.—The English Brig *Athens*, H. Bacon, from Liverpool 30th September, Marseilles (no date) and Port Louis 30th March.

—— 12. The English Ship *Bilston*, N. Harmer, from Liverpool 13th December.—The English Ship *Julia*, T. W. Tingate, from Bombay 3d, and Goa 15th April.—The English Barque *Isis*, J. Graham, from Penang 10th April.

—— 13. The English Barque *Woodstock*, W. R. Nicholson, from Liverpool 21st November.—The English Barque *Gentoo*, W. Cubitt, from Liverpool 17th December.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Athens from Port Louis.*—Dr. Lambon.

*Per Julia.*—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Suite, the Rev. J. H. Pratt, and Dr. Goodeve.

*Per Bilston.*—Mr. James Law, Merchant.

RIVER STEAMERS.

The *Kaleegunga*, Cargo Boat, in tow of the Iron Steamer *Thames*, left Calcutta for Allahabad on the 8th instant, with the following passengers:—

*For Allahabad.*—Lieut. Francis and one female (deck passenger.)

*For Dinapore.*—Mrs. Boyne (deck passenger.)

*For Rajshahye.*—Lieut. Saunders.

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J. R. ENGLEDUE,
*Superintendent and Agent.*

2, Strand, 24th April, 1843.

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## OVERLAND MAILS.

THE Bombay Government intends to despatch the Suez Mail Steamers of the following months, on the dates below specified, viz.

The Steamer of July on the 19th June.
" August on the 15th July.
" September on the 26th August.

Notice is accordingly hereby given, that the latest safe date for the transmission of Letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for the Steamer appointed to leave Bombay on the 19th of June, will be Wednesday, the 7th proximo.

WM. MOORE,
*Deputy Post Master.*

*General Post Office,*
*The 11th May, 1843.*

THE APRIL MAIL from London of the 6th of that month reached Calcutta on Monday morning, and has been pronounced barren. Yet it announces a second fire at Liverpool, in which property to the extent of more than 50,000£ has been destroyed; and a destructive earthquake in the West Indies, which has spread desolation among some of the islands, subverting houses and manufactories, and depriving the planters of the hopes of the season, which were peculiarly flattering. It announces that the Brazilian Government has refused to accede to the terms of the Commercial treaty proposed by Sir Robert Peel, and has threatened to close against us a market of five millions sterling a year, unless its coffee and sugar are admitted into England upon the same terms with the produce of our own colonies. It tells us that the French Government has taken possession of the Otaheite Islands; an event which will we fear put an end to one of the most successful of Protestant Missions. It reports a very warlike speech of the President of the United States, in which the right of 'search', as it is called,—or rather the right to ascertain whether a vessel on the African coast, hoisting American colours, be not in reality an English vessel, violating English laws,—is alluded to in terms bordering on arrogance. The Mail announces that the aerial steam ship is ready, and it gives us a drawing of it, and what is more to the purpose, explains the principles on which it is to be set and kept in motion, thereby diminishing to no inconsiderable extent the scepticism with which it was viewed. The Mail announces also that Her Majesty's accouchement was expected about the middle of April, and that the king of Hanover intended to visit England, and remain there six weeks,—doubtless with the view of examining the singular phenomenon of a Conservative Ministry acting on liberal principles. Then the Mail announces that the Income tax, from which Sir Robert Peel expected to obtain about three millions and a half a year, is likely to yield double that sum. It also announces that the ecclesiastical Court has deprived the Right Honourable John Wilson Croker, of the legacy of two lakhs and a half of Rupees which that hoary voluptuary, the Marquis of Hertford, had bequeathed him. It announces the death of the greatest of modern "men of letters," the biographer of Nelson, Dr. Southey, and the refusal of the butt of sack and the Laureatship by Wordsworth, on the plea of age—We hope it will not be given away before our friend D. L. R., reaches England—It informs us that the most stupendous work in this age of wonders, the Thames Tunnel, has been completed, and that it was open to foot passengers for the first time on the 25th of March. It states that the affairs of the Kirk have reached *the* crisis, and that 474 Ministers are prepared to quit the establishment, and throw themselves on the voluntary contributions of the people. It tells it how the Ministry having, as it is said, received *three* millions sterling from the Chinese Government as a compensation for the Opium which Lin destroyed, intend to give the merchants less than one million, or at the rate of 45 Pounds Sterling a chest, and to keep the other two millions to pay the expenses of the war, which compelled the Chinese to make good the loss. Surely a mail with intelligence so interesting to all classes, and so varied, cannot be called barren.

The Comet has been seen in Europe and in America, and has excited, as might have been expected, the astonishment of the astronomical world. It was observed in America on the 5th March; in Paris and in England on the 16th, Thursday. It was seen in this neighbourhood for the first time on Monday, the 6th of March; the *London Mail* says it was seen also at Nice Mauritius, in the southern hemisphere on the 16th, but this must be a misprint, no intelligence from the Mauritius of the 16th March could have reached England on the 6th of April, except by the Aerial Steam Carriage, which had not started when the Mail left London.

The American Government is about, they say, to send an Embassy to Pekin to conclude a Commercial treaty with the Imperial Cabinet, and Mr. Everett is spoken of as the Envoy. Congress has voted 40,000 dollars for this object. We hope the Envoy will meet with success. A second treaty with the European family will contribute to draw China into closer connection with the civilized world, and render a return to its own exclusive policy more difficult. There can be little doubt that the *Grande Nation* will not allow itself long to remain behind its neighbours; an embassy on a grand and imposing scale, with a long cortege of savans, will doubtless be voted by acclamation in the Chambers to protect French interests in the Empire of China. Neither is it to be expected that Russia will lose the opportunity of obtaining a firmer footing in Pekin. The unhappy Son of Heaven, besieged successively by four sets of the outside barbarians, will find himself, 'intensely' perplexed how to act, and will more than ever rue the day when Lin, by confiscating the opium, opened the country to strangers.

But the most interesting intelligence brought by this Mail, is that of the debates in both Houses of Parliament regarding the Somnath Gate Proclamation. The Opposition was of course beaten; and a majority both of the Lords and Commons have affirmed by their votes that there is nothing whatever worthy of censure in them. Not with more utter surprize did the poor barber behold Don Fernando, and the other inmates of the Hotel, maintain with all gravity that his bason was in very truth Mambrino's helmet, than the public of India will learn on the authority of Parliament that the Proclamation is perfectly right and proper, only a little oriental in its style. The defence of the Proclamation is more extraordinary than the document itself; which can be easily accounted for. With all Lord Ellenborough's rapidity and clearness of conception, and all his cleverness,—and few of his bitterest enemies deny him these qualifications,—he seems to want that calm equanimity, which is so essential to greatness. The report of General England's repulse in April last, confounded him, and in a moment of panic he ordered the army to withdraw; the success of the campaign on the other hand elated him beyond the bounds of reason. He was resolved to make the most of his victories; and he has made so much of them, as to expose himself to the present and future ridicule of mankind. The possession of the Gates destroyed the equilibrium of his mind. He thought of, talked of, dreamt of, nothing else. He fondled the toy with the raptures of a child. That he never intended to encourage idolatry or to insult Christianity by the Proclamation is beyond doubt, for when he had given it the third touch, he flattered himself that even Sir Harry Inglis could find no flaw in it. He thought only of producing a mighty and sublime effect throughout India, and he has given us another exemplification of the *truth, that between the sublime and the ridiculous there is but a step.* If his Lordship had adhered to his original idea of exhibiting the gates only as a military trophy, and put forth a dignified proclamation, pointing to these trophies as the evidence of our triumph on the scene of our disasters, and established them at Benares, where the representative of almost every chief in India is to be found, he would have deserved the approbation of society. But the inflated Proclamation, written in a moment of unnatural ecstacy, marred the whole proceeding. That such a Proclamation should be not only excused, but in some measure defended by the Senators of Great Britain, the Conscript Fathers of the Commonwealth, in their calm and sedate moments—shows with how little wisdom the world is governed.

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THE VERNACULAR DECREE AND ORDER ACT.—The draft of an Act has just been published relative to the language and time in which all decrees and orders of the Courts shall be written. It provides that the essential portion of every decree, the points at issue, the order passed, and the reasons for passing it, shall be written by the English Judges in the English language, and by the Native Judges in their own vernacular tongue, and signed at the time of passing the decree. This document is immediately to be translated into the language of the Court, and the translation is to form a part of the decree. Of course where the vernacular tongue of the Judge and the language current in his Court happen to be the same, no translation will be requisite. The *same* rule is to be followed *regarding the orders* which may be passed, on Summary or Special appeals, and on applications *for a Review of* judgement.

This *Act* bears on the face *of it* the stamp of improvement. It is intended to correct irregularities which have disfigured our judicial institu-

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

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— The intelligence from Bombay regarding Scinde is any thing but agreeable. It is true that Sir Charles Napier is himself a host, and commands troops accustomed to victory, but he has no hold in the country except on the ground on which he is encamped. He is perfectly isolated at Hydrabad. The country above and below it is in the hands of an invisible but ubiquitous foe. He can communicate with Kurachee only by water; and his connection with Sukkur is as much interrupted as though the Khoord Cabul or Khybar intervened. The Ameer, who was supposed to have fled to Bekaneer, is said to be within five marches of his camp with a large party of Beloches, who are loth to relinquish their hold on the valley of the Indus. H. M's. 28th has been ordered up from Kurachee, and Sir Charles intends, it is said, to march in search of the enemy on its arrival. The Jam, or chief in the vicinity of Kurachee, who has been the cause of so much annoyance, is reported to have made his submission.

— The *Star* has information that Dost Mahomed had actually reached Cabul, though in very ill health. The Newaub Zeman Khan had fled with his family to Koodboom. The Kohistanees had risen in favour of Zeman Khan, and Ameenoolla was in rebellion in the Loghur district. Akbar Khan was at Jellalabad with Shumsooddeen, but they did not well agree. One of the Dost's first acts was to imprison Nazir Wahab. He has returned to a ruined country governed by refractory chiefs. All the bonds of society have been torn asunder, and require to be reconstructed. It would not be a matter of surprize if his aged frame should sink under the prospect of his difficulties.

— Capt. Charles Guthrie, of the Invalids, who held a staff appointment at Dinapore, has died on his way to the Presidency for surgical aid. His leg required to be amputated; and it is said that there either was no Surgeon at the station competent to perform the operation, or that there were no instruments. The *Englishman* has taken up the subject, and the medical men at the station cannot let it drop; it too nearly affects their honour: they will explain wherein lay the difficulty which sent the Captain four hundred miles to Calcutta for so simple a surgical operation.

— Baboo Ashootosh Deb, one of the most opulent merchants in Calcutta, having added greatly to the immense wealth his father left him, is going on pilgrimage to Juggernath, with a long train of attendants, perhaps not fewer than five hundred.

— A question has been raised, whether a Student of the Medical College who has received a certificate of qualifications, can charge a fee or not for medical attendance. The case has been brought before the Court of Requests, but the consideration of it has been, it is said, postponed pending a reference to Counsel.

— At the last meeting of Magistrates, Baboo Dishonath Mooteeloll made this honest confession regarding the efforts to establish a Municipal Committee. In rather a lugubrious strain he intimated, that it would be useless to hold more meetings, unless Europeans and other classes of tax-payers were called in to co-operate with the Committee; as at the meetings hitherto held, only a small number of *bonâ fide* rate-payers have attended, but the meeting has been principally crowded by boys and young men, and the business much obstructed by a parcel of Hindoo College boys, who have done nothing but thump the table! As the intimation was given orally, the Justices requested the Baboo to commit what he had said to writing, and to send it up in the form of a report.

MONDAY, MAY 22.

— The *Hurkaru* of this morning denies that it was originally intended to confer the office of Uncovenanted Judge on natives alone, and endeavours to refute this idea by the fact, that within a few months after the Regulation was passed, several gentlemen, not Natives, were appointed to this situation. We were engaged in re-examining the subject, when the Express came in, and put an end to our labours. It is rather a personal than a public question; but we do not like to be driven out of the field, and shall return to it at a convenient season.

— The *Delhi Gazette* states, that Mr. G. Clerk is about to proceed to the Hills, for six months, on account of his health, and that Col. Richmond, of the 33d Native Infantry, will act for him. We hope this temporary relaxation from his arduous and incessant labours, will result in the complete restoration of Mr. Clerk's health, for the services of no member of Government could be less spared at the present moment than those of the Envoy to the Court at Lahore.

— The death of Lieut. Col. Skinner, of H. M. 31st Regiment, is also reported in the *Delhi Gazette*. He died of a disease contracted in the last Affghan campaign. His death is regretted by all as a public and a private loss. He was the brother of the gallant Capt. Skinner, who fell in the disastrous retreat from Cabul, and by whose death the public service was deprived of one of its greatest ornaments.

— There is in this morning's *Englishman* an admirable letter by N. A. C. on the defects and abuses of the Police. Will he excuse the freedom of our asking him, to explain in a brief note in that paper, where the sentences in the second column beginning with "On these persons" and ending with the "risk of detection," and which are marked as a quotation, are to be found. Let him give in few words the chief duties to which the attention of the Deputy Magistrates should be directed. If this idea could be effectually carried out into practise, the judicial duties of the Magistracy would be wonderfully contracted.

— A letter in the *Englishman*, from the Kish-

naghur districts says that notwithstanding the splendid, the unexampled weather, we have had not a week without a shower,—there cannot be more than a middling crop of indigo. When will planters be satisfied with their prospects?

— Scinde is to have a Printing Press. The *Gentleman's Gazette* says, " Instead of a grand zenana the Capital of the Ex-Ameers is about to have a Printing Press for the Europeans and one for the sons of Asia. The Lithograph Press appears to be destined to be the civilizer of the Mahomedans." Why does not the *Gentleman's Gazette* proceed to the Capital of the Ex-Ameers, and give Scinde the benefit also of a public journal?

TUESDAY, MAY 23.

— The Opium sale yesterday exhibited a very extraordinary spectacle in the eagerness with which the drug was bought up by speculators at prices which the late accounts from China will by no means warrant. The average of the Behar Opium was 1516 Rs. of the Benares 1800 Rs; the entire proceeds of the sale, more than *twenty-eight* lakhs of Rupees. This sale took place within an hour after intelligence had been received of the effort made in Parliament to close the Company's monopoly.

— A French Frigate, with presents on board for Tharawaddy, arrived some little time ago at Rangoon, the ultimate object being a commercial treaty, which that monarch will probably be less disposed to grant the French than the English. A French merchant vessel had arrived there some time before, the commander of which experienced some ill treatment. The Captain of the Frigate on hearing of it, retained the presents and set sail for Bourbon, from which he *may* return with reinforcements and blow the town to pieces.

— The announcement in the *Englishman* that Messrs. Mackay and Co. had bought the *India*, is contradicted. They are building a Steamer of their own to run between China, the Straits and Calcutta. The Express has brought intelligence that the keel of the vessel has been laid down, that the stern is up, and the forebody in frame. She will be of 750 tons burden and 150 horse power, and will carry sixteen passengers, besides 120 tons of cargo and coal. She will probably be 10 days in going to Singapore and 20 to China.

— The *Englishman* hints that it has been rumoured that there is some little backwardness on the part of Tudor, the Ice King, to keep up a constant supply of that article. If so, we must look to Chinsurah, or perhaps get up a little wholesome competition.

— The *Madras United Service Gazette* says, that the *Tenasserim* was expected there about the 15th instant. She would probably have brought up Sir Hugh Gough, who will supersede Sir Jasper Nicolls, if he had not been ill.

— The *Pluto* and the *Nemesis* Steamers have passed through the Paumbum Channel. This is the first instance of a Steamer's having used this channel since it was deepened. They both got through with perfect ease and without the smallest accident.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24.

— The Agri-Horticultural Society of Allahabad is about to be dissolved in consequence of the removal of the Sudder Court and Sudder Board to Allahabad.

— A female beggar in Calcutta, who has contrived to amass 200 Rs. by her mendicity and mendacity, has been relieved of the sum by some rogues.

— The Madras papers state, that a Magistrate who has been considered for many years among the most able and impartial on the Bench, is to be dismissed from Office.

— At the half yearly Meeting of the Bonded Warehouse Association on Monday last, a dividend at the rate of *Ten* Rupees per share was declared, which is at the rate of *Four* per cent. per annum; a sum not likely to raise the price of shares in the market.

— Can any of our readers inform us why the flag should *not* be hoisted at Barrackpore in honour of the birth-day of the Queen?

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | *Co's. Rs.* | *As.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baboo Unnodaprisad Banerjee, ... ... ... ... | ... to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| W. C. Stopford, Esq. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| T. Smith, Esq. ... ... ... | ditto, | 15 | 0 |
| Rev. J. M. Jamieson, ... | ditto, | 10 | 0 |
| A. Macqueen, Esq. ... | ... to Dec. 1843, | 18 | 0 |
| L. DaCosta, Esq. ... | ... to April, 1843, | 26 | 0 |
| J. W. Templer, Esq. | ... to June, 1844, | 20 | 0 |

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The Rev. W. W. Evans, Secretary to the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta, begs to acknowledge the following sums.

| | *Co's. Rs.* | *As.* |
|---|---|---|
| M. R. Gubbins, Esq. .. .. .. ... ... | 100 | 0 |
| B. L. per G. C. Hay, Esq. .. .. ... | 30 | 0 |
| S. G. W. ... .. .. .. ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| H. S. ... ... ... ... .. ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| W. C. Braddon, Esq. ... ... ... ... | 16 | 0 |
| W. H. Bolst, Esq. ... .. ... ... ... | 16 | 0 |
| E. P. Griffiths, Esq. ... .. .. ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| J. Woodley, Esq. *quarterly*, .. ... ... | 4 | 0 |
| Capt. G. T. Marshall, .. ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| Rev. W. W. Evans, ... .. .. ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| J. S. Torrens, Esq. ... .. ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| J. M. Mackey, Esq. ... ... .. ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| Wale Byrne, Esq. .. ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. King, for *Feb.* ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 |
| Capt. T. E. Rogers, ... ... .. ... ... | 25 | 0 |
| Capt. Clapperton, ... ... .. ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| Alex. Fraser, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| Dan. McDonald, Esq. ... .. ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Page, ... ... .. ... ... .. ... | 10 | 0 |
| M. C. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16 | 0 |
| W. S. Dallas, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
17TH MAY, 1843.

The Hon'ble the President in Council, with the concurrence of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, has revised the Rules published on 29th January 1840, for the grant of leave of absence, and for regulating deductions from Salaries, and Deputation Allowances. The following Rules will have effect from this date for regulating Deputation Allowances, and the terms on which leave of absence will be given to places situated within the limits of the respective Presidencies, to which the Applicants are attached.

Sec. VI. (Amended.) Civil Servants absent from their Stations under Medical Certificate, within the limits of their respective Presidencies, shall be entitled to the Salaries of their Offices for the period of two years, subject to a deduction of ⅓d for the whole term of such absence, save and excepted that for the first year, if the Salary be not more than 500 Rupees per mensem, no deduction shall be made, and if it be only so much more than 500 Rupees that the prescribed deduction of ⅓d would reduce the allowance below that sum, only the excess beyond Rs. 500 shall be deducted, but for the second year, the full deduction shall be in force. An absent Servant, whether Civil or Military, shall in no case retain any Civil Office or employment, nor be permitted to draw any portion of official Salary for longer period than two years, but a Civil Servant who may, on account of sickness duly certified, obtain an extension of leave beyond two years shall, if his period of actual residence be less than 12 years, be allowed to draw the second rate of subsistence allowance, and if the period of such actual residence be 12 years, the highest rate of subsistence allowance, but if he continue absent in disobedience of an order to return, or without sufficient cause shewn, that allowance also shall be forfeited. *The period of absence* shall be computed from the date of his quitting his Station to the date of his return thereto.

Sec. XI. (Amended.) The Government of each Presidency may grant to Civil or Military Servants holding Civil appointments leave of absence for one month in each year without deduction from the Salaries and Emoluments drawn by such Servants. Such leave however will only be granted when the Government is satisfied that no inconvenience or expense will arise from the departure of the Officer seeking it. No second leave can be granted under this rule until the completion of eleven months from the expiration of the last leave.

Sec. XII. (Amended.) The Government of each Presidency may, on sufficient cause being shewn, grant to a Civil or Military Officer holding a Civil Office special leave of absence on private affairs. Provided however that if any Officer to whom such leave shall be granted shall be absent from his Station for any period exceeding that to which under the last rule he may be entitled without deduction, the Absentee if a Civil Servant shall for the period in excess draw no more than one-half of his Salary and Allowances, and if a Military Officer only so much of the Salary and Allowances of any Civil Office to which he may stand appointed as added to the Military Pay and Allowances which he may be entitled to draw shall equal one-half of his entire Military and Civil emoluments. After an absence of three months (exclusive of any period which may be granted under Sec. XI.) any Office held by the Absentee shall become vacant.

Sec. XIII. is rescinded.

Sec. XVIII. (Amended.) The sum of Company's Rupees 52,200 per annum, having been fixed under the orders of the Court of Directors as the Maximum Salary of Civil Office for the Offices of Government under the situation of Member of Council—Civil and Military Servants holding Office in the Political Department, who may draw larger Allowances than this annual sum as a consolidated personal and sumptuary allowance in consideration of the necessary expences of their position, will in all cases of absence be treated in respect to deductions as drawing only the Allowance thus limited, and the excess above the monthly salary yielded by that annual sum, shall remain as a local addition to the usual Deputation Allowance to be drawn by the Officer performing the duties to meet the necessary expences of his position.

*Note.—This rule will equally apply in case of a Political Resident taking a leave of one month for which in other cases he would suffer no deduction.—The excess above the maximum monthly salary will in that case be enjoyed by the person in charge.*

Section XIX. (Amended.) Deputation Allowances shall be granted to Civil Servants temporarily performing the duties of an Office according to the following rates, and subject to the limitations and conditions hereinafter laid down.

*Note.—Military persons acting for other Military persons holding Civil Office, will, as in the case of staff, draw half the difference between the incumbent's Military Allowances and the consolidated Civil Salary as at present, that is, will draw the amount retrenched from the Absentee, but when acting for a Civil Servant they will draw at the rates and under the same rules as Civil Servants.*

*To Civil Servants not holding any substantive Appointment.*

At the rate of 25 per Cent. on the Monthly Salary of the appointment officiated in, such Deputation Allowance being in addition to the Subsistence Allowance of their respective ranks.

*To Civil Servants holding an Office of inferior emolument when Officiating for a Superior.*

At the rate of 10 per Cent. upon the monthly Salary of the appointment officiated in, in all cases in which the Salary of such appointment shall not exceed Co.'s Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and in respect to all appointments of which the Salary shall be more than Co.'s Rs. 2,000 per mensem, at the rate of 10 per Cent. upon Co.'s Rs. 2,000, and of 5 per Cent. on the amount in which the monthly Salary may exceed Co.'s Rs. 2,000; provided however that no lower rate of Deputation Allowance shall be given than 100 Rs. per mensem.

The Deputation Allowance shall in all cases be in addition to the Salary of the substantive appointment held by the Officer on deputation.

A Civil Servant acting for another shall have no claim to Commission or Fees, where any such sources of emolument exist. These shall be regarded as forming part of the income of the Officer to be relieved, subject to the prescribed deductions.

Sec. XXI. (Amended.) No Subordinate Officer acting for his Principal or for any other person holding a superior appointment in the same Office or Establishment, at the same Station, shall be entitled to any Deputation Allowance until af-

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— The *Calcutta Gazette* has just published two Acts, the object of which is to assimulate the judicial system at the Madras Presidency, as far as possible, with that which prevails here.

SATURDAY, MAY 20.

— The intelligence from Bombay regarding Scinde is any thing but agreeable. It is true that Sir Charles Napier is himself a host, and commands troops accustomed to victory, but he has no hold in the country except on the ground on which he is encamped. He is perfectly isolated at Hydrabad. The country above and below it is in the hands of an invisible but ubiquitous foe. He can communicate with Kerachee only by water; and his connection with Sukkur is as much interrupted as though the Khoord Cabul or Khyber intervened. The Ameer, who was supposed to have fled to Bekaneer, is said to be within five marches of his camp with a large party of Belochees, who are loth to relinquish their hold on the valley of the Indus. H. M's. 28th has been ordered up from Kerachee, and Sir Charles intends, it is said, to march in search of the enemy on its arrival. The Jam, or chief in the vicinity of Kerachee, who has been the cause of so much annoyance, is reported to have made his submission.

— The *Star* has information that Dost Mahomed had actually reached Cabul, though in very ill health. The Newaub Zeman Khan had fled with his family to Koolloom. The Kohistanees had risen in favour of Zeman Khan, and Ameenoolla was in rebellion in the Loghur district. Akbar Khan was at Jellalabad with Shumsooddeen, but they did not well agree. One of the Dost's first acts was to imprison Nazir Wahab. He has returned to a ruined country governed by refractory chiefs. All the bonds of society have been torn asunder, and require to be reconstructed. It would not be a matter of surprize if his aged frame should sink under the prospect of his difficulties.

— Capt. Charles Guthrie, of the Invalids, who held a staff appointment at Dinapore, has died on his way to the Presidency for surgical aid. His leg required to be amputated; and it is said that there either was no Surgeon at the station competent to perform the operation, or that there were no instruments. The *Englishman* has taken up the subject, and the medical men at the station cannot let it drop; it too nearly affects their honour: they will explain wherein lay the difficulty which sent the Captain four hundred miles to Calcutta for so simple a surgical operation.

— Baboo Ashootosh Deb, one of the most opulent merchants in Calcutta, having added greatly to the immense wealth his father left him, is going on pilgrimage to Juggernath, with a long train of attendants, perhaps not fewer than five hundred.

— A question has been raised, whether a Student of the Medical College who has received a certificate of qualifications, can charge a fee or not for medical attendance. The case has been brought before the Court of Requests, but the consideration of it has been, it is said, postponed pending a reference to Counsel.

— At the last meeting of Magistrates, Baboo Bishonath Mooteeloll made this honest confession regarding the efforts to establish a Municipal Committee. In rather a lugubrious strain he intimated, that it would be useless to hold more meetings, unless Europeans and other classes of rate-payers were called in to co-operate with the Committee; as at the meetings hitherto held, only a small number of *bonâ fide* rate-payers have attended, but the meeting has been principally crowded by boys and young men, and the business much obstructed by a parcel of Hindoo College boys, who have done nothing but thump the table! As the intimation was given orally, the Justices requested the Baboo to commit what he had said to writing, and to send it up in the form of a report.

MONDAY, MAY 22.

— The *Hurkaru* of this morning denies that it was originally intended to confer the office of Uncovenanted Judge on natives alone, and endeavours to refute this idea by the fact, that within a few months after the Regulation was passed, several gentlemen, not Natives, were appointed to this situation. We were engaged in re-examining the subject, when the Express came in, and put an end to our labours. It is rather a personal than a public question; but we do not like to be driven out of the field, and shall return to it at a convenient season.

— The *Delhi Gazette* states, that Mr. G. Clerk is about to proceed to the Hills, for six months, on account of his health, and that Col. Richmond, of the 33d Native Infantry, will act for him. We hope this temporary relaxation from his arduous and incessant labours, will result in the complete restoration of Mr. Clerk's health, for the services of no member of Government could be less spared at the present moment than those of the Envoy to the Court at Lahore.

— The death of Lieut. Col. Skinner, of H. M. 31st Regiment, is also reported in the *Delhi Gazette*. He died of a disease contracted in the [illegible] Affghan campaign. His death is regretted [illegible] as a public and a private loss. He was the brother of the gallant Capt. Skinner, who fell in the disastrous retreat from Cabul, and by whose death the public service was deprived of one of its greatest ornaments.

— There is in this morning's *Englishman* an admirable letter by N. A. C. on the defects and abuses of the Police. Will he excuse the freedom of our asking him, to explain in a brief note in that paper, where the sentences in the fourth column beginning with "On these persons" and ending with the "risk of detection," and which are marked as a quotation, are to be found. [illegible] give in few words the chief duties to which the attention of the Deputy Magistrates should be directed. If this idea could be effectually carried out into practise, the judicial duties of the Magistracy would be wonderfully contracted.

— A letter in the *Englishman*, from the Kis-

[Jes]naghur districts says that notwithstanding the splendid, the unexampled weather, we have had not a week without a shower,—there cannot be more than a middling crop of indigo. When will planters be satisfied with their prospects?

— Scinde is to have a Printing Press. The *Gentleman's Gazette* says, "Instead of a grand zenana the Capital of the Ex-Ameers is about to have a Printing Press for the Europeans and one for the sons of Asia. The Lithograph Press appears to be destined to be the civilizer of the Mahomedans." Why does not the *Gentleman's Gazette* proceed to the Capital of the Ex-Ameers, and give Scinde the benefit also of a public journal?

TUESDAY, MAY 23.

— The Opium sale yesterday exhibited a very extraordinary spectacle in the eagerness with which the drug was bought up by speculators at prices which the late accounts from China will by no means warrant. The average of the Behar opium was 1516 Rs. of the Benares 1369 Rs; the entire proceeds of the sale, more than *twenty-eight* Lakhs of Rupees. This sale took place within an hour after intelligence had been received of the effort made in Parliament to close the Company's monopoly.

— A French Frigate, with presents on board for Tharawaddy, arrived some little time ago at Rangoon, the ultimate object being a commercial treaty, which that monarch will probably be less disposed to grant the French than the English. A French merchant vessel had arrived there some time before, the commander of which experienced some ill treatment. The Captain of the Frigate on hearing of it, retained the presents and set sail for Bourbon, from which he *may* return with reinforcements and blow the town to pieces.

– The announcement in the *Englishman* that Messrs. Mackay and Co. had bought the *India*, is contradicted. They are building a Steamer of their own to run between China, the Straits and Calcutta. The *Express* has brought intelligence that the keel of the vessel has been laid down, that the stern is up, and the forebody in frame. She will be of 580 tons burden and 180 horse power, and will carry sixteen passengers, besides 120 tons of cargo and coal. She will probably be 10 days in going to Singapore and 20 to China.

— The *Englishman* hints that it has been rumoured that there is some little backwardness on the part of Tuder, the Ice King, to keep up a constant supply of that article. If so, we must look to Caesar, or perhaps get up a little wholesome competition.

— The *Madras United Service Gazette* says, that the *Tenasserim* was expected there about the 15th instant. She would probably have brought up Sir Hugh Gough, who will supersede Sir Jasper Nicolls, if he had not been ill.

— The *Pluto* and the *Nemesis* Steamers have steamed through the Paumbum Channel. This is the first instance of a Steamer's having used this channel since it was deepened. They both got through with perfect ease and without the smallest accident.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24.

— The Agri-Horticultural Society of Allahabad is about to be *dissolved* in consequence of the removal of the Sudder Court and Sudder Board to Allahabad.

— A female beggar in Calcutta, who has contrived to *amass* 200 Rs. by her mendicity and mendacity, has been relieved of the sum by some rogues.

— The Madras papers state, that a Magistrate who has been considered for many years among the most able and impartial on the Bench, is to be dismissed from Office.

— At the half yearly Meeting of the Bonded Warehouse Association on Monday last, a dividend at the rate of *Ten* Rupees per share was declared, which is at the rate of *Four* per cent. per annum: a sum not likely to raise the price of shares in the market.

— Can any of our readers inform us why the flag should *not* be hoisted at Barrackpore in honour of the birth-day of the Queen?

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*We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—*

| | | *Co's. Rs.* | *As.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baboo Unnodaprisad Banerjee, ... ... ... ... ... | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| W. C. Stopford, Esq. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| T. Smith, Esq. ... ... ... | ditto, | 15 | 0 |
| Rev. J. M. Jamieson, ... | ditto, | 10 | 0 |
| A. Macqueen, Esq. ... | ... to Dec. 1843, | 18 | 0 |
| L. DaCosta, Esq. ... | ... to April, 1843, | 26 | 0 |
| J. W. Templer, Esq. | ... to June, 1844, | 20 | 0 |

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## BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The Rev. W. W. Evans, Secretary to the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta, begs to acknowledge the following sums.

| | *Co's. Rs.* | *As.* |
|---|---|---|
| M. R. Gubbins, Esq. ... | 100 | 0 |
| B. L. per G. C. Hay, Esq. ... | 30 | 0 |
| S. G. W. ... | 5 | 0 |
| H. S. ... | 5 | 0 |
| W. C. Braddon, Esq. ... | 16 | 0 |
| W. H. Bolst, Esq. ... | 16 | 0 |
| E. P. Griffiths, Esq. ... | 10 | 0 |
| J. Woodley, Esq. *quarterly*, ... | 4 | 0 |
| Capt. G. T. Marshall, ... | 10 | 0 |
| Rev. W. W. Evans, ... | 10 | 0 |
| J. S. Torrens, Esq. ... | 10 | 0 |
| J. M. Mackey, Esq. ... | 10 | 0 |
| Wale Byrne, Esq. ... | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. King, for *Feb.* ... | 2 | 0 |
| Capt. T. E. Rogers, ... | 25 | 0 |
| Capt. Cl[illegible]ton, ... | 10 | 0 |
| Alex. France, Esq. ... | 10 | 0 |
| Dan. McDonald, Esq. ... | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Page, ... | 10 | 0 |
| M. C. ... | 16 | 0 |
| W. S. Dallas, Esq. ... | 5 | 0 |

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## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
17TH MAY, 1843.

The Hon'ble the President in Council, with the concurrence of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, has revised the Rules published on 29th January 1840, for the grant of leave of absence, and for regulating deductions from Salaries, and Deputation Allowances. The following Rules will have effect from this date for regulating Deputation Allowances, and the terms on which leave of absence will be given to places situated within the limits of the respective Presidencies, to which the Applicants are attached.

Sec. VI. (Amended.) Civil Servants absent from their Stations under Medical Certificate, within the limits of their respective Presidencies, shall be entitled to the Salaries of their Offices for the period of two years, subject to a deduction of ½d for the whole term of such absence, save and excepted that for the first year, if the Salary be not more than 500 Rupees per mensem, no deduction shall be made, and if it be only so much more than 500 Rupees that the prescribed deduction of ½d would reduce the allowance below that sum, only the excess beyond Rs. 500 shall be deducted, but for the second year, the full deduction shall be in force. An absent Servant, whether Civil or Military, shall in no case retain any Civil Office or employment, nor be permitted to draw any portion of official Salary for longer period than two years, but a Civil Servant who may, on account of sickness duly certified, obtain an extension of leave beyond two years shall, if his period of actual residence be less than 12 years, be allowed to draw the second rate of subsistence allowance, and if the period of such actual residence be 12 years, the highest rate of subsistence allowance, but if he continue absent in disobedience of an order to return, or without sufficient cause shewn, that allowance also shall be forfeited. The period of absence shall be computed from the date of his quitting his Station to the date of his return thereto.

Sec. XI. (Amended.) The Government of each Presidency may grant to Civil or Military Servants holding Civil appointments leave of absence for one month in each year without deduction from the Salaries and Emoluments drawn by such Servants. Such leave however will only be granted when the Government is satisfied that no inconvenience or expense will arise from the departure of the Officer seeking it. No second leave can be granted under this rule until the completion of eleven months from the expiration of the last leave.

Sec. XII. (Amended.) The Government of each Presidency may, on sufficient cause being shewn, grant to a Civil or Military Officer holding a Civil Office special leave of absence on private affairs. Provided however that if any Officer to whom such leave shall be granted shall be absent from his Station for any period exceeding that to which under the last rule he may be entitled without deduction, the Absentee if a Civil Servant shall for the period in excess draw no more than one-half of his Salary and Allowances, and if a Military Officer only so much of the Salary and Allowances of any Civil Office to which he may stand appointed as added to the Military Pay and Allowances which he may be entitled to draw shall equal one-half of his entire Military and Civil emoluments. After an absence of three months (exclusive of any period which may be granted under Sec. XI.) any Office held by the Absentee shall become vacant.

Sec. XIII. is rescinded.

Sec. XVIII. (Amended.) The sum of Company's Rupees 52,200 per annum, having been fixed under the orders of the Court of Directors as the Maximum Salary of Civil Office for the Offices of Government under the situation of Member of Council—Civil and Military Servants holding Office in the Political Department, who may draw larger Allowances than this annual sum as a consolidated personal and sumptuary allowance in consideration of the necessary expences of their position, will in all cases of absence be treated in respect to deductions as drawing only the Allowance thus limited, and the excess above the monthly salary yielded by that annual sum, shall remain as a local addition to the usual Deputation Allowance to be drawn by the Officer performing the duties to meet the necessary expences of his position.

*Note.—This rule will equally apply in case of a Political Resident taking a leave of one month for which in other cases he would suffer no deduction.—The excess above the maximum monthly salary will in that case be enjoyed by the person in charge.*

Section XIX. (Amended.) Deputation Allowances shall be granted to Civil Servants temporarily performing the duties of an Office according to the following rates, and subject to the limitations and conditions hereinafter laid down.

*Note.—Military persons acting for other Military persons holding Civil Offices, will, as at the rate of staff, draw half the difference between the incumbent's Military Allowances and the consolidated Civil Salary as at present, that is, will draw the amount retrenched from the Absentee, but when acting for a Civil Servant they will draw at the rates and under the same rules as Civil Servants.*

*To Civil Servants not holding any substantive Appointment.*

At the rate of 25 per Cent. on the Monthly Salary of the appointment officiated in, such Deputation Allowance being in addition to the Subsistence Allowance of their respective ranks.

*To Civil Servants holding an Office of inferior emolument when Officiating for a Superior.*

At the rate of 10 per Cent. upon the monthly Salary of the appointment officiated in, in all cases in which the Salary of such appointment shall not exceed Co.'s Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and in respect to all appointments of which the Salary shall be more than Co.'s Rs. 2,000 per mensem, at the rate of 10 per Cent. upon Co.'s Rs. 2,000, and of 5 per Cent. on the amount in which the monthly Salary may exceed Co.'s Rs. 2,000; provided however that no lower rate of Deputation Allowance shall be given than 100 Rs. per mensem.

The Deputation Allowance shall in all cases be in addition to the Salary of the substantive appointment held by the Officer on deputation.

A Civil Servant acting for another shall have no claim to Commission or Fees, where any such sources of emolument exist. These shall be regarded as forming part of the income of the Officer to be relieved, subject to the prescribed deduction.

Sec. XXI. (Amended.) No Subordinate Officer acting for his Principal or for any other person holding a superior appointment in the same Office or Establishment, at the same Station, shall be entitled to any Deputation Allowance until af-

ter the expiration of one month, and then the Allowance is not to be drawn in arrear. But a Servant previously out of employment, or who may be deputed to act from a different Station, shall be entitled to Deputation Allowance from the date at which he may enter upon the discharge of the duties to which he has been temporarily appointed.

Sec. XXII. (Amended.) Civil Servants, if deputed to act at a distance from the stations where they are employed, or Military Officers holding Civil Office who may be so deputed, or who may be ordered by Government on Special duty, shall be permitted to draw travelling allowance at the rate sanctioned in the case of a first appointment.

Sec. XXIV. (Amended.) The Government of each Presidency may grant to Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains special leave of absence on private affairs, but if such absence shall exceed the period to which the Absentees may be entitled under the following Rule, they shall for the period in excess be subjected to the deduction of one-half of their Allowances, and after an absence of four months all Allowances shall be discontinued.

Sec. XXV. (Amended.) Leave of absence for one month in each year, under the principle sanctioned in Sec. XI. may be granted to Chaplains or Assistant Chaplains by the Bishop of the Diocese, or when the Diocese may be vacant (but not otherwise) by the Archdeacon or other Ecclesiastical functionary performing the duties of an Archdeacon or Commissary; and such leave being consistent with the rule will be recognized by the Civil Auditor after it has been published in the *Government Gazette* of the Presidency with the authority of Government. Information of every leave so granted by the Bishop or other Ecclesiastical Officer above mentioned, shall be immediately transmitted to the proper Secretary to Government for the purpose of Notification in the *Gazette*.

Section XXVI. is rescinded.

Section XXVIII. (Amended.) The Mint Master, the Assay Master and Deputy or Assistant Assay Master of any Mint in India may obtain leave of absence under Sick Certificate, or on private affairs, subject to the conditions in the Rules forming Chapters I. to V. The Absentee if in the enjoyment of any Military pay or allowance shall, during his absence, be subject to the deductions prescribed in the case of Military Officers holding Civil employments. If not a Military Officer the Absentee shall be subject to the same deductions as a Civil servant under similar circumstances, but no Officer of the Mint or Assay Department can be permitted to draw any portion of Salary for a longer period than two years, if absent under Sick Certificate, nor for a longer period than four months if absent on private affairs.

The Rules published on the 29th of January 1840, not affected by the above alterations, remain in force.

Published by order of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council.

J. A. DORIN, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*Protector's Office,*
*Port Louis, March 31, 1843.*

SIR,—Since I wrote to you by the *Oxford* on the 11th instant, the *Gilbert Henderson* and the *Frank Barry* have arrived, and I regret to say that an irregularity, which may be productive of very serious consequences to the Captain, has been discovered in the former ship.

At the inspection of the immigrants by the *Gilbert Henderson* I found that thirteen men and one woman, a list of whose names is enclosed, were not borne on the counterpart list signed by you, but each of them was provided with Mr. Fraser's certificate. The Captain being requested by me to explain the cause of this omission, he stated that when you signed the counterpart list for 1[illegible] immigrants before the ship cleared out, he believed that number to be on board in accordance with his license and with the certificate. On proceeding a certain distance down the river he mustered the emigrants, and [illegible] were missing.

An immediate communication of this was made by the Captain to the [illegible] of Agency at Calcutta, and the 13 men and a woman, already alluded to, were sent on board, most probably without your knowledge, and assuredly without your sanction on the list, [illegible] names were presented to me in a se[illegible] signed by the Captain only. [illegible] of the 13 deserters were obliterated [illegible] mark in the regular counterpart list.

All these circumstances having been reported by me to the Governor of this Colony. His Excellency has been pleased to direct the Captain of the *Gilbert Henderson* to be prosecuted for a breach of Clause 10 of the Indian Act No. 15 of 1842, and Clause 4 of the Local Act, No. 11 of 1842.

I have the satisfaction to state that the immigrants continue to arrive in excellent condition, and amongst the eleven ships already here only ten deaths occurred on the passage.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
C. ANDERSON, *Acting Protector.*

*The Emigration Agent Calcutta.*

We think the Mauritius Government has done well in taking up this violation of the law, even though it may see reason to relax the penalties, which if inflicted to the highest figure would amount to Rs. 7000!—*Cal. Star, May 19.*

A SORT OF INTRODUCTION.

On the 2[illegible]th ultimo, in conformity with the notice which we had previously given, we closed the publication of the *United Service Gazette*, upon which occasion we announced to our numerous subscribers our intention, on this day, of introducing a weekly paper of certain size and dimensions; at the same time giving an outline of the policy which its pages would advocate: we now redeem the pledge and present to our readers the first number of the *World*; not that we have the least idea of beginning our campaigns afresh, in the field of Editorial generalship, in as much as that we merely transfer our talent and services from one paper to another; concentrating our forces so as to bring into existence, and maintain in healthy uniformity, a world emanating with renewed and more robust energy and power from the [illegible] ashes of its [illegible]. Our infant world has [illegible] contemporary of the daily [illegible] press, in the exuberance of that [illegible], which its pages so conspicuously portray, was pleased to announce to its readers that our labours had become defunct, no doubt from the sinister and narrow minded idea, that such an announcement from a paper of so contracted a circulation as the [illegible] Gazette, would tend to seduce the more unwary of our subscribers to the meagre columns of its own; but we are proud to say that those Gentlemen who have honoured us with their support, are possessed of too much good sense to be led away by so paltry and specious a stratagem as that to which we allude. We can assure our disappointed contemporary, (and we do it without any disposition to boasting) that our long and increased list of subscribers has flattered us with the assurance, that they will rally round that constitution, whose genial and fostering care, has raised our country and its dependencies to the pinnacle of glory and prosperity which it now enjoys, and thus convince the World, that its resources will gradually increase in proportion as it maintains its consistency.—*The World.*

## LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

*Times Office, May 13, 6 P. M.*

The H. C. Steamer *Cleopatra*, Lieut. H. C. Boulderson, Commanding, came into harbour this evening at 5 o'clock, bringing with her the *London Mail* of the 6th April, and the following passengers:—

F. Broughton, Esq., J. Schulhof, Esq., Mr. Brakenbury, Mr. Guillarmod, Mrs. Stevens, 2 Misses Stuart, Mr. Reviere, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Cockburn, Captain Davies, Mr. Gray, Mr. Twemlow, J. S. Law, Esq. Lieutenant Lovell, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Cochrane, Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. James, Miss Brown, Miss Hudson, Count and Mdme. Relli Menton, Mrs. Major Reed, Captain and Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Christie, Mr. Keunde, 2d class, Francis Menzies do., Mr. Davidson, do., Mr. and Mrs. Wright, do., Mr. Davis, do., Mr. White, do.

The *Cleopatra* left Suez on the 25th ult., arrived at Aden on the 4th and left on the 5th inst. She parted company with the Steamer *[illegible]* on the 20th April, which vessel had not arrived at Aden up to the time the *Cleopatra* left.—*Bombay Times Extra.*

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, MARCH 21.

Notice is hereby given, that [illegible] Highness Prince Albert will, [illegible] her Majesty, hold Levees, at [illegible] Palace, [illegible] her Majesty, on Wednesday the 2[illegible] instant; and on Wednesday the 2[illegible] of April next; [illegible] at two o'clock.

It is her Majesty's pleasure that presentations to his Royal Highness at these Levees shall be considered equivalent to presentations to the Queen.

Addresses to the Queen may either be forwarded to her Majesty through the Secretary of State for the Home Department, or may be reserved until her Majesty shall hold a Levee.

The contemplated matrimonial alliance between His Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke Frederick of Mecklenburg Strelitz and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge is not expected to be solemnized until the middle of May.

The marriage of the Prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha with the Princess Clementine of France will be solemnised on the 20th of April. The Prince and Princess propose to pass the summer at Coburg, and the winter at Paris.

His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg has arrived in this country.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey have received the gratifying intelligence of the accouchement of the lovely young Princess Nicholas Esterhazy. Her Highness was confined on the 21st March, of a son and heir, and, when the accounts left Vienna, both the Princess and infant were doing quite well.

A report is current in distinguished circles that Miss Coutts Burdett is at length about to bestow her hand in marriage, and that Lord W[illegible], the eldest son of the Marquis of Winchester, is mentioned as the favoured suitor. Lord Charles Wellesley will, it is said, shortly lead to the altar Lady Mary [illegible], the accomplished daughter of the Marquis of Salisbury.

The subscription for the Collegiate Institution of Liverpool already amounts to 23,[illegible]l.; and it is expected that 8,000l. more will be obtained in 5[illegible] subscriptions throughout England, to be called the M'Neile Testimonial for the Endowment of Scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge, and for nominations for the different schools.—Mr. John Dillon, formerly an officer in the Coast-Guard service, has been held to bail for writing threatening letters to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and an insane person named James Stevenson, a native of Scotland, has been brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with using threatening language respecting her Majesty and Sir R. Peel.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.—We are sorry to say that another dreadful fire took place early on Tuesday morning, by which the boiler-workshops and a great part of the foundry of Messrs. Fawcett and Preston, in York-street, and two warehouses (one bonded and the other free) were destroyed. The fire broke out at one o'clock in the paint-room belonging to the foundry, and though Mr. Whitty and the fire police were immediately on the spot, it was impossible to do anything effectual for a long time, owing to the usual deplorable want of water. At last a supply was procured, but not until the flames had got such a head as to render it impossible to extinguish them, until they had destroyed the greater part of the foundry and an adjoining warehouse, together with another on the opposite side of Lydia Ann-street. We believe that no lives are lost. The loss is very great, and much of it cannot be estimated in money. One of the most painful circumstances connected with this sad calamity is, that it will deprive from [illegible] to [illegible] workmen of employment, and thus add to the already frightful amount of distress existing in the town. Owing to the pressure of the times, the number of men employed in this great establishment had been reduced from nearly 7[illegible] to [illegible], and of these a very large proportion, if not the whole, will be unable to obtain employment until the workshops are rebuilt. Beyond all doubt the fire might have been extinguished with great ease shortly after it commenced, had [illegible] been done, if it had been [illegible] even a moderate supply of water, but not a drop could be procured when that brought in the water-carts attached to the engines was consumed.—The trial of M'Naughten for the murder of Mr. Drummond closed in the Central Criminal Court at a late hour on the 4th March; [illegible] Justice Tindal, with the concurrence of Justices Williams and Coleridge, having stopped the case for the defence, and recommended the jury to acquit the prisoner on the ground of insanity; a verdict which was returned accordingly.

FROM 23RD TO 18TH MARCH.—The Bishop of London has received 5,000l. from a [illegible] donor, to be expended in building a church in London, as an offering to Almighty God for His [illegible] and the good of his church.—Th[illegible] [illegible] been [illegible].—The loss caused by the late fire at Liverpool [illegible] much underrated [illegible] instead of amounting to [illegible] 70,000l., it will [illegible]. Of this aggregate loss, Messrs. Fawcett & Co's. forms an item of not less than 1[illegible]l.

The Times says—As a paragraph has been going the round of the papers announcing the intended resignation of the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer (Lord Abinger), we have been requested to give such reports the most unqualified contradiction, as his lordship neither does now nor ever has contemplated resigning.—In the Prerogative Court, Sir H. J. Fust has decided against the validity of the codicils of the late Marquis of Hertford's will, bequeathing his house in the Regent's Park, the pictures, and some stocks, to the Countess de Zichy Ferraris; and [illegible] dollars, in United States Bank stock, to Mr. Wilson Croker.

The ceremony of throwing open the Thames Tunnel for foot passengers took place on the 25th. The grand rendezvous was the Rotherhithe shaft on the Surrey side of the river, where two marquees had been erected, one for the accommodation of the directors and proprietors with their friends, and the other for the reception of visitors. At 4 o'clock the sound of a gun announced that the ceremony had begun; and the procession started from the greater marquee down the staircase in the following order:—First came a very effective band, belonging, we believe, to the Fusilier Guards, headed by a policeman wearing a Waterloo medal, who seemed highly delighted because they played "See the conquering hero comes." Then followed the standard-bearer, and persons carrying various flags and banners, the clerk, the solicitor, the acting engineer, the surveyor, the chief engineer, the chairman of the board of directors, the directors, the treasurer, the auditors, the proprietors, and, lastly, the visitors, an immense number of persons, including ladies. The route taken was along the western archway of the tunnel, and on arriving at the shaft at Wapping, that was ascended and paraded, and then the procession returned by the eastern archway to Rotherhithe.

IRELAND.—It is announced that the Queen has fixed the month of August for the royal visit to Ireland.

It is generally believed that early in the month, should the weather prove favourable, the Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by the Countess De Grey, will proceed on a tour of visits to the south of Ireland, honouring the mansions of several of the nobility and gentry by their presence in the course of their progress. It is said that advantage will be taken of their Excellencies' absence to effect extensive alterations in Dublin Castle, in anticipation of the expected Royal visit to Ireland. Preparations are being made at the seat of the Earl of Donoughmore, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Tipperary, for the reception of the vice-regal party.

A return has been made to Parliament of the number of gallons of spirits which have been taken out for home consumption in Ireland, during the years 1841-2-3, in order to show the falling off that has taken place in consequence of the labours of Father Mathew. In 1841, the total number of gallons was 7,401,051; in 1842, 6,494,443; and in 1843, 5,290,650; showing a decrease, in three years, of 2,110,401 gallons, and a decrease in the Excise duties on Irish spirits of 243,213*l*.—Mr. Dickey, the Presbyterian clergyman who was shot in his pulpit, is gradually recovering from the effects of his wounds, and the Rev. Mr. Carey, a degraded Presbyterian clergyman, has been arrested on suspicion of being the individual who fired at Mr. Dickey.

The Marquis of Breadalbane has been elected Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen. Of the four nations, viz. Mar, Angus, Moray, and Buchan, the Marquis had a majority of votes in the first three. We understand that the election turned upon the Church question, and that the enmity to non-intrusion principles of those who were opposed to the noble Marquis was sufficiently bitter. The other nominees were Sir J. Macgregor, Lord March, and the Marquis of Waterford.

Great preparations are making in Scotland for the new secession of Non-intrusionists from the Established Church. Members of the body are perambulating the country, giving lectures and canvassing for support for the "Free Presbyterian Church." The project, in which Dr. Chalmers takes the lead and an active part, is to create a general fund by subscriptions, which is to be distributed in allowances for the support of the several churches and their ministers; an arrangement intended to protect the poorer congregations from the hostility of the upper classes. Dr. Chalmers announced at a lecture in Glasgow, that in his capacity of Convener of the Financial Committee, he should, at the first General Assembly, support the *equal* distribution of the funds. He mentioned sacrifices which people have already made—

The minister of the High Church in Edinburgh, occupying at present a house of 75*l*. per annum, forsakes it and goes to one of 35*l*. per annum; and while the minister makes this descent, the congregation are endeavouring to raise a sum sufficient to support ten country congregations at 200*l*. per annum each. A lady who has an annuity of 270*l* a-year intends to give up house, and board with one of the ejected ministers, in order that he may derive the benefit of her income. Two ladies of noble family also intend to give up their mansions and to board in Edinburgh, in order that they may have the more means to support the Free Presbyterian Church.

The number of ministers now adhering to the resolutions of the Convocation are—to the first series, 520; to the second, 474.

In the event of the threatened secession taking place in the establishment, a question is likely to be raised as to the appropriation of those chapels of ease which were erected by private subscription. By the constitution granted by the General Assembly to each, it was stipulated that they should be in connexion with the "Established Church of Scotland;" but that constitution now falls to the ground, inasmuch as it was derived from an illegally constituted body—viz., the General Assembly, partly composed of *quoad sacra* ministers. Hence the original erectors of these chapels maintain that the right of unqualified management has again reverted to them, as proprietors; and that they may give or withhold from the seceding clergymen, according as a majority of the proprietors may determine. Of course, this state of things will only apply to such chapels of ease as received constitutions subsequent to the admission of *quoad sacra* ministers, as constituent members of church courts.

We regret to announce the death of Dr. Southey, on the 21st of March last, at Keswick. For the last three years he had been in a state of mental darkness, and a twelvemonth ago he was not able to recognise those who had been his companions from his youth. Excess of mental labour in every department of literature—poetry, history, biography, criticism, and philosophy, continued from year to year, without cessation—bowed his strong spirit at last, and obscured the genius which had so long cast a glory upon the literature of the age. In early life, when his powerful and brilliant imagination was trying its wing for the daring flights that it afterwards took, he formed the most exalted notions of the perfectibility of man, indulged in the most generous aspirations for the welfare and improvement of the human race, and seriously thought, with other kindred spirits, of founding a colony in the backwoods of America, where guilt and sorrow should be unknown, and perfect equality, freedom, and happiness should reign for ever. A better knowledge of the world soon dissipated these Utopian reveries; but his ardent imagination, that could confine itself to no middle course, went to the other extreme, and Robert Southey soon became as violent in his Toryism as he had been in his Liberalism.

As a poet, with an exuberance of imagination seldom equalled, and a mastery of versification never surpassed; and as a prose writer, at once elegant and forcible, his name will endure as long as the language in which he wrote. The "wild and wondrous tale" of "Thalaba," and the almost equally wondrous "*Curse of Kehama*," are the poetical pieces on which his fame will principally rest. As a prose writer he was perfect model of style—easy but not feeble—stately but not cumbrous, and learned but not pedantic. Besides innumerable articles in the *Quarterly Review*, to which he was a principal contributor, we believe, for nearly thirty years, his chief prose works are, a "Life of Nelson," "The Book of the Church," "A History of the Peninsular War," "Letters from Spain and Portugal," "Essays on the Progress and Prospects of Society," "A History of Brazil," "Lives of the British Admirals," &c. He also wrote biographies of Kirk White and Chatterton, and edited their works, besides editing collections, both of the principal and minor English poets.

He was appointed poet-laureate in 1812. He was twice married—first in very early life, and again but a few years before the mournful overclouding of his intellect to Miss Caroline Bowles.

In all the relations of life Dr. Southey was universally allowed, by those who knew him best, to be truly exemplary. By his own family he was adored; and we have always understood that the burden of maintaining the family of a man of genius, whose irregular habits ill qualified him for the discharge of the ordinary duties of life, chiefly devolved on Dr. Southey.

*Dr. Southey has left personal property* amounting to about 12,000*l*. By his will, he has bequeathed to his wife all the personal property possessed by her previously to their marriage, together with the interest of the sum of 2,000*l*. during her life. The residue of his property, including the above 2,000*l*. he has bequeathed to his four children, Charles Cuthbert Southey, Edith Mary Warter, Bertha Hill, and Katharine Southey, equally.

William Brooke O'Shaughnessy, Esq. M.D., Asst.-Surg., Bengal Establishment, has been admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society.

A number of water colour drawings of remarkable characters among the princes and people of India, made by the Hon. Miss E. Eden, are exhibited by Messrs. Dickenson of Bond-st.; who are about to publish a selection from them. The collection is highly curious and attractive; conveying lively ideas of the physiognomies and costumes of the various tribes inhabiting our Indian empire; including persons of all ranks, from the Rajah down to the Fakeer. Miss Eden exhibits, extraordinary talent in portraiture; her sketches are not less admirable for painter like feeling and fine taste in colour, than for the felicity with which traits of individual character are depicted. The portraits of Dost Mahommed and his family, Runjeet Singh, Shere Sing, and other persons of distinction, are so expressive and animated as to carry conviction of the truth of the resemblances. Not only the looks but the attitudes are characteristic: for instance, "the old Lion of Lahore" is represented seated in his chair with one leg up, the foot of which is bare, it being a habit of his to kick off one slipper: and Shere Sing sits as cross-legged as a man can do on a chair resting his feet on a foot-stool. The variety and sumptuous richness of the costumes are quite extraordinary: strange and fantastic as are some of the dresses, they are all picturesque, and many of them elegant: the wildest and most ferocious ruffians, and even the Fakeers themselves, present a striking appearance, owing to the style of their dress; a Zemindar or farmer is clad in embroidered silks of different colours, and might pass for a prince. The contrast between the rich and flowing draperies of the natives, and the stiff close-fitting dress of Europeans, is most conspicuous in the sketch of the Durbar of the Governor-General: in which the native attendants make a better figure than the highest English officials. The gay hues of the housings of the elephants, camels, and horses, add greatly to the imposing grandeur of the riders: the bridles and trappings of Runjeet Singh's horse are studded with emeralds of extraordinary size; ropes of these precious stones encircle the horse's neck, and one of the largest known, ornaments the pommel of the saddle: the value of the horse and its equipments is estimated at 350,000*l*.! Miss Eden was permitted by Runjeet to make a sketch of the famous diamond called "the Mountain of Light," the largest in the world; and an enormous piece of pure carbon it is, almost as big as an egg. The sketches to be published will be lithographed in the tinted manner, by Mr. L. Dickenson.

THE COMET.—It has been discovered that "an enormous comet," as Sir J. Herschell calls it, in a letter to the *Times*, dated Collingwood, March 19th, has been passing through our system.

"Its tail," says Sir John, "for such I cannot doubt it to be, was conspicuously visible, both last night and the night before, as a vivid luminous streak, commencing close beneath the stars Columba and Lambda Leporis, and thence stretching obliquely westwards and downwards, between Lambda and Delta Eridani, till lost in the vapours of the horizon. The direction of it, prolonged on a celestial globe, passes precisely through the place of the Sun in the Ecliptic at the present time: a circumstance which appears conclusive as to its cometic nature.

"As the portion of the tail actually visible on Friday evening was fully 30 degrees in length, and the head must have been beneath the horizon, which would add at least 25 degrees to the length, it is evident that, if really a comet, it is one of first-rate magnitude; and if it be not one, it is some phenomenon beyond the Earth's atmosphere, of a nature even yet more remarkable.

"Eight p. m., 19th March.—The tail of the comet, for such it must now assuredly be, is again visible, though much obscured by haze, and holding very nearly the same position."

In another letter to the *Times*, dated 24th March, Sir *J. Herschell* says—

"I obtained a very good view of the head of the comet this evening, as near as I could identify the stars in the strong twilight from the roof of my house, near one of the stars of (rho) Eridani. Its appearance was that of a star of about the fifth magnitude, but dim, and having no sharp nucleus. I could only use a very low magnifier, so that the tail appeared to rise at once from the nucleus, without interval or any appearance of division into two streams. It is a much less conspicuous object than might have been expected from so superb a train; but there will be no difficulty whatever in observing it with fixed instruments."

The first person in England by whom the comet was seen, appears to have been Mr. Shorts, of Christ Church, who discovered it on the evening of the 16th. It was observed during the homeward-bound passage of the *Tay* West India steamer, on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 14th, 15th, and 17th March. The nucleus of this comet was seen at Nice, Mauritius, on 16th March, by Mr. Cooper of Sligo.

The paris *Univers* of the 17th reports the comet as seen on the previous evening: its tail, which proceeded from the constellation Orion, extending over a space of 60 degrees. M. Arago has substantially confirmed this account; he estimates the length of the comet at 41½ to 43 degrees.

This comet, the sudden appearance of which in our hemisphere has excited so much interest, has as suddenly appeared in the western hemisphere. Its tail was observed on the 5th March, and excited as much interest in America as in Europe, and the nucleus was seen about the same time at Dominica, Barbadoes, and Antigua.

The West Indies have suffered from an awful convulsion of nature, having been visited by an earthquake on the 8th Feb., the desolating effects of which will, in some places, continue to be felt for years. Antigua was sorely stricken, and though comparatively few lives appear to have been lost, the destruction of property was very great. The earth heaved and undulated like the waves of the sea; rocks were riven in pieces; houses and buildings of every kind were rocked to and fro like cradles, and men reeled and staggered in the streets and fields as if intoxicated, or standing upon the deck of a rolling vessel. The scene in the town of St. John's baffles all description; houses levelled with the ground, clouds of dust ascending from them and thickening the atmosphere, the crash of falling walls, the smashing of floors and furniture; men, women, and children rushing from the houses screaming and shrieking: and the groans of the dying commingled with the low rumbling noise of the earthquake itself, altogether presented a scene of terror and alarm which language fails to pourtray. There never was a finer crop; the sugar-making season had just commenced, the canes were either cut or about being cut, and prepared for the crushing-mill; but they may now lie and rot, for the mills are dismantled, the steam-engines disabled, and the boiling-houses either levelled with the ground or unfitted for use. Every church and chapel either laid prostrate or so damaged that it is dangerous to approach or enter them, except the Moravian chapel, which was a wooden one. The old fine cathedral, which had stood the brunt of time for 150 years, has had the roof so twisted upon the walls, and is otherwise so injured, that it threatens to fall. The tower, court-house, public arsenal, police office, lunatic asylum, gaol, barracks, custom house, and indeed every public building in the island, except the government house, has sustained serious damage.

At St. Christopher's in the town of Basseterre, the earthquake produced the most disastrous results. Three women were washing clothes in a stream, surrounded on either side by a high ridge of rocks; the rocks were split asunder, and, tumbling down upon them, crushed them almost to pieces. The walls of the church were cracked, and the gaol so shattered that the prisoners had to be removed. The estates in the country had also suffered severely, especially in the north-east, or windward quarter. The loss of property was estimated to be above 100,000*l.* sterling.

At Nevis, the shock was felt at the same minute as in St. Kitt's and St. Thomas's. The force of the shock here seemed to have been expended in a direction from south-west to north-east, and was supposed to have destroyed property to the amount of from 40,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* sterling, but fortunately no lives were lost.

At St. Thomas's, the shock was felt at 10, 30 A. M., and lasted full three minutes. The vibration was not perpendicular, but horizontal, then a perfect calm; all business suspended, and the frightened inhabitants hastened to return thanks to Divine Providence at their respective places of worship for their escape from destruction. The ships at anchor in the harbour felt the shock very plainly, and those who were below at the time came on deck to see what was the cause. A French brig coming to St. Thomas's, off Tortola, felt the shock so severely that they thought the vessel had struck on a rock.

FRANCE.—The earthquake which visited he British colonies has nearly desolated the French West India islands. In Guadaloupe the town of Pointe-a-Pitre is entirely destroyed, and what was spared by the earthquake has since perished by fire, which burst out a few minutes after the houses fell. The towns of Moule, St. Frances, St. Anne, Port Louis, Bertrand, and St. Rose, have been overturned, and the number of persons who perished at Guadaloupe has been ascertained to amount to between 5,000 and 6,000. The injury done at Martinique was comparatively trifling. The *Moniteur* officially confirms the report that Admiral Dupetit-Thouars had taken possession of Otaheite and the surrounding group of islands, in the name of the French king. We may possibly soon hear of the Sandwich Islands having also acknowledged the supremacy of France, for the *Quotidienne* mentions the arrival at Paris of an Envoy from them, of the name of Thomas Haalilio, on the subject of reparations required of his royal master, by the commander of the French ship of war L'Embuscade. The *Commerce* announces, that orders had been given to the engineers charged with the direction of the works of the fortifications of Paris, to redouble activity in forwarding the construction of the 15 detached forts. M. Guizot's majorities appear to be on the increase; the Secret Service Money bill was carried by 135 to 37.

We are authorised to state that the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's vessel *Bentinck*, will not be detained in consequence of the fire which occurred on the premises of Messrs. Fawcett and Preston, at Liverpool, where her machinery was being prepared, but that she will leave Southampton for India, as originally intended, on the 24th Aug. next.

His Excellency Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart. and suite left Liverpool in the steam-ship *Columbia*, for Boston, *en route* to Kingston, Canada on 4th March.

The Somnath despatch, to which we alluded in our last, though a sensible and very moderate document, has been returned from the Board of Control so mutilated that the Court of Directors have refused to adopt it in its present form, and remitted it to Cannon Row with a very firm but temperate remonstrance on the subject. As neither party are likely to give way, Lord Ellenborough may possibly be altogether spared the mortification of this unpleasant despatch.

Petitions have been presented to both Houses of Parliament from the Hull auxiliary branch to the London Missionary Society, calling upon the legislature to take measures to counteract the hurtful tendency of Lord Ellenborough's idolatrous proclamation respecting the gates of Somnath on the cause of missions and of Christianity in general.

The *Observateur de Boulogne* contains a letter from Montreuil-sur-Mer, asserting why assistance was not rendered to the *Conqueror* when she struck, by the boatmen of the coast, arose from the fact of their being prohibited from putting their boats to sea by the Custom-house officers, who, drawn up in a line on the beach, threatened to fire on any one who attempted to disobey their orders. When this cruel interference took place the tide was out, and there would have been comparatively little difficulty in reaching the shipwrecked vessel. The letter adds, that it is of importance to know why such an order should have been given to the Custom-house officers, as, but for the obstruction offered by them, the number of the saved might have exceeded that when the *Reliance* was lost.

GAZETTES.—WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 20.

4th Dr. Gds.—Lieut. M. Clerk, Capt. p. vice Harper; Cor. H. J. B. Tower, Lieut. p. vice Clerk; Cor. J. Mullen, from 7th Dr. Gds., Cor., vice Tower; Cor. J. Mullen, Adj. vice Jacob, who res. Adj. only.

7th Dr. Gds.—Lieut. J. Campbell, Capt. p., vice Sandilands; Cor. A. Robertson, Lieut. p., vice Segrave; Cor. A. S. Butler, Lieut. p., vice Campbell; Regim. Serj.-Major J. Mullen, from 4th Dr. Gds., Cor.; Serj. Major H. M'Gill, Quart-mast. vice H. Higgins, who ret. on h.-p.

4th Foot.—Ens. G. Chetwode, Lieut. p., vice Raxton; J. Hallowes, Ens. p., vice Chetwode.

67th—Lieut. H. J. V. Kemble, Capt. p., vice Mackenzie; Ens. R. M. Humfrey, Lieut. p., vice Kemble; M. A. Montgomery, Ens. p., vice Humfrey.

69th—Ens. W. G. Sutton, Adj., vice Fenwick, who res. Adj. only.

Unat.—Lieut W. Baze, from 2nd. Capt. without p.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 17.

2nd Life Gds.—Hon. J. H. D. Astley, Cor. and Sub-Lieut. p., vice W. H. Holmes.

3rd Dr. Gds.—Lieut. E. Dyson, Capt. p., vice Hopton; Cor. P. Broughton, Lieut. p., vice Dyson; Ens. G. C. Fitzgerald, from 74th, Cor. p, vice Broughton.

7th Dr. Gds.—P. Bunbury, Cor. p., vice Robertson; D. Robertson, Cor. p., vice Mullen, ap. to 4th Dr. Gds.; Staff-Surg. Sec. Class J. S. Graves, Surg. v. M. Cathcart, who ret. on h. p.

28th Foot.—Capt. J. P. Mayers, from 58th, Capt. vice Smart, ap. to 76th.

55th—Lieut. T. de Haviland, Capt. p., vice Horner; Ens. J. Lloyd, Lieut. p., vice de Haviland; G. Magill, Ens. p., vice Lloyd.

58th—Capt. W. W. J. Cockcraft, from 76th, Capt. vice Mayers, ap. 28th.

62nd—M. J. Gregorson, Ens. vice Batt, ap. to 98th.

74th—W. Bruce, Ens. p., vice FitzGerald, ap. to 3d Dr. Gds.

76th—Capt. H. D. Smart, from 28th, Capt. vice Cockcraft, ap. to 58th.

92nd—Ens. C. Gordon, Lieut. p., vice Junor: W. Æ. Moncreiffe, Ens. p., vice C. Gordon.

98th—Major H. Eyre, Lieut. Col.; Brvt. Lieut. Col. P. Tripp, Major, vice Eyre; Lieut. T. C. Ormsby, Capt. vice Tripp. To be Lieutenants—Ens. H. Dallas, L. Shadwell, R. J. V. Surdale, O. J. C. Bridgeman, E. Grantham, and A F. Steele. To be Ensigns—Ens. M. Batt, from 62nd, vice Bridgeman; M. Dillon, vice Grantham; H. W. Stroud, vice Steele.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 24.

Horse Gds.—Lieut. Lord A. P. B. St. Maur, Capt. p., vice Tyrrell; Cor. H. S Baillie, Lieut. p., vice S. Maur; Hon. A. Grant, Cor. p., vice Baillie.

2nd Dr. Gds.—Surg. W. Steele, from 16th, Surg. vice Dawn, dec.; Assis. Surg. T. H. Wheeler, from 67th. Assis. Surg. vice Hom, prom. on Staff.

5th Dr. Gds.—Assis. Surg. D. Affleck, from 7th Assis. Surg. vice Power, who ex.

7th Dr. Gds.—Assis. Surg. W. J. Power, from 5 Assis. Surg. vice Affleck, who ex.; J. B. Mi[illegible] Vet. Surg. vice J. Schroeder, who ret. on h.-p.

16th Lt. Drs.—G. A. Foster, Cor. p., vice Gough, prom. in 7th Foot.

1st Gren. Gds.—Lieut. and Capt. J. A. Lambert, Adj. vice Hon. A. Gordon, who res. Adj. only.

7th Foot.—Cor. G. S. Gough, from 16th Lt. Dr. Lieut. p., vice Walker.

10th—Brvt. Lieut. Col. J. Luard, from 21st, Lieut. Col. vice Power, dec. To be Majors—Capts. W. M. Wetenhall, vice Broom, dec.; C. L. Strickland, vice Galloway, dec. To be Captains—Lieuts. G. Wright, vice Wetenhall; E. Shanly, vice Strickland. To be Lieutenants—Ens. J. Taylor, vice Wright; J. Be[illegible]she, from 63d, vice Fitzgerald, dec. To be Ensign—T. Chandler, vice Taylor.

13th—Capt. H. N. Vigors, Major, vice Taylor, dec.; Lieut. R. G. Burslem, Capt. vice Vigors; Ens. W. F. Stehelin. Lieut. vice Burslem.

14th—J. Horne, Ens p., vice Hall; J. D Sainbourne, Ens. vice Horne, ap. to 71st.

16th—Capt. E. Jodrell, from 18th, Capt. vice Bruce, who ex.; Surg. T. Young, from h.-p., Surg. vice Steele, ap. to 2nd Dr. Gds.

18th—Capt. J. Bruce, from 16th, Capt. vice Jodrell, who ex. To be Lieuts.—Ens. J. Elliot, vice Cochrane, dec.; M. J. Hayman, vice Edwards, dec.; H. A. Ward, vice Elliot, whose prom. on the 24th Oct., is canc.

21st—Brvt. Major W. J. Sutherland, Major, vice Luard, prom. in 10th; Lieut. J. Adamson, from [illegible] Capt. vice Sutherland.

63d—C. H. Bell, Ens. vice Parke, who res.

71st—Ens Sir T. Erskine, Bart., Lieut. vice Wettingham, dec.; Ens. J. Horne, from 14th. Ens vice Sir T. Erskine.

81st—To be Ensigns—C E. Goodwin, vice Fleming, res.; H. T. Siborn, vice Poitier, prom. in 2nd W. I. Regt.

84th—Lieut. T Bridge, Capt. vice Dixon, dec.; Ens. R. Fielden, Lieut. vice Bridge; Ens. T. H[illegible] from 41st Foot, Ens. vice Feilden.

97th—Lieut. G. Griffin, from 32nd, Paymaster, vice O'Neill, ap. to a Company in 97th.

98th—Staff Assis. Surg. W. W. Weld, Assis. Surg. vice Wheeler, whose ap. is canc.

2nd W. I. Regt.—Ens. E. Poitier, from 81st, Lt. vice Dennie, ap. to 28th.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assis. Surg. A. G. Home, from 2d Dr. Gds., Staff Surg. Sec. Class, vice Graves, ap. to 7th Dr. Gds; W. M'Carthy, Assis. Surg. to Forces, vice Weld, ap. to 98th.

GARRISONS.—Lieut. W. Mason, Royal Newfoundland Companies, Fort Major at St. John's, Newfoundland, vice Wieburg, res.

COMMISSARIAT—Com. Clerk E. Thomson, to be Dep. As Com. Gen.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.—MARCH 24.

Royal Engineers—First Lieut. T. R. Mould. Sec. Capt., vice Wentworth, seconded. Sec. Lieut. C. J. Gibb, First Lieut., vice Mould, prom.

MEMORANDUM.—Lieut. Col. J. N. Wells, has been placed on Ret. f.-p. List.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 31.

2nd Dr. Gds.—Capt. F. Meynell, from 4th Dr. Gds., Capt. vice Leigh, who ex.

4th Dr. Gds.—Capt. E. Leigh, from 2nd Dr. Gds., Capt. vice Meynell, who ex.

6th Dr. Gds. Cor. F. Hankey, Lieut. p., vice Cockasedge; F. Polhill, Cor. p., vice Hankey.

17th Lt. Dr.—Cor. H. C. Taylor, Lieut. p., vice Hammond; E. C. A. Haworth, Cor. p., vice Taylor.

1st Gren. Gds.—Lieut. G. S. Gough, from 7th Ens. and Lieut. vice Chichester, who ex.

Fusil. Gds.—Lieut. and Capt. Hon. J. C. P. Murray, Adj. vice Seymour, who res. Adj.

7th Foot.—Lieut. Hon. A. W. Chichester from 1st Gren. Gds. Lieut. vice Gough, who ex.

10th—Lieut. H. E. Longden, Capt. p., vice White; Ens. W. H. Emerson, Lieut. p., vice Longden; J. Curry, Ens. p., vice Emerson; Lieut. Hon. P. F. Lysight, Adj. vice Longden.

13th—J. D. Longden, Ens. vice Stehefin prom.

18th—H. James, Ens. p., vice Fane, ap. to 53rd; R. T. Irwin, Ens. vice Hayman, prom.; C. F. Kelly, Ens. vice Ward, prom.; Assis.-Surg. A. Ferguson, from 23rd, Assis.-Surg. vice Baker, dec.

23rd—Lieut. H. G. Anderdon, Capt. p., vice Col-

leton; Sec.-Lieut. C. W. Calvert, First-Lieut. p., vice Anderson; R. Bruce, Sec.-Lieut., p., vice Calvert; F. P. Lonsworth, Assis.-Surg. vice Ferguson, ap. to 18th.

40th—W. H. Hill, Ens. vice Lindsay, dec.

42nd—Lieut. A. C. Campbell, Adj. vice Macdonald, who res. Adj.

53rd—Maj. H. S. Phillips, Lieut.-Col p., vice Hill; Capt. E. Bond, Maj. p. vice Phillips; Lieut. C. Lampriere, Capt. p., vice Bond; Ens. J. Shiffner, Lieut. p., vice Lempriere; Ens. Hon. F. W. H. Fane, from 18th, Ens. vice Shiffner.

60th—Sec.-Lieut G. Clapcott, First-Lieut. p., vice Tresilion; R. J. Fielden, Sec.-Lieut. p., vice Clapcott.

62nd—A. S. Craig, Ens. vice Bendyshe, prom. in 10th.

85th—Capt. D. Barton, h.-p. 68th, Capt. vice J. K. Pipon, who ex.; Lieut. J. W. Grey, Capt. p., vice Barton; Ens. E. L. Parratt, Lieut. p, vice Grey; Cadet C. Warburton. Ens p, vice Parratt.

98th—Lieut. J. M. Jeffery, Capt. p., vice Russell; Ens. T. C. Dunbar, Lieut. p., vice Jeffery; O. Labouche, Ens. p., vice Dunbar.

STAFF.—Lieut. J. O. Burridge, from 16th Lt. Dr. to be Adj. of a Recruiting District, vice Hasson, dec.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE. 4TH TO 6TH APRIL.—Intelligence from India to 1st March reached London, by telegraph through France, in anticipation of the regular Mail, on the afternoon of the 4th inst. The detailed accounts of Sir C. Napier's engagement are looked for with much anxiety.

It is understood that Lord Ellenborough's policy with respect to Scinde, will immediately be made a subject of Parliamentary discussion.

The Queen continues in excellent health; her Majesty's confinement will probably take place in about a week.

The King of Hanover is expected to arrive on a visit to this country in the middle of May; orders having been received to prepare his apartments in the Ambassadors' Court for his reception by that period. The king is expected to remain six weeks in town. The government of the kingdom during his Majesty's absence will be delegated to the Council of State, of which Major-Gen. Prince Barnard of Solms Braunfels is president.

The long expected "Journal of Events in Affghanistan," kept by Lady Sale, has at length arrived, and has been intrusted for publication to Mr. Murray of Albemarle-street.

It has been settled that the Pacha is to take under his immediate management the transit of passengers and goods through Egypt, for which purpose he has purchased Messrs. Hill & Co.'s entire interest, boats, carriages, horses, &c. for 12,000*l.*; allowing them for the next three years 20*s.* a-head on every first class passenger, and 10*s* a-head for all children and servants using the desert stations. Messrs. Waghorn and Co's business in London and Egypt will go on as usual.

There is little doubt that Mr. Ellis's mission to Rio has failed, his proposal for a fresh treaty having been rejected by the Brazilian ministers, the terms not being such as they are willing to accept; but they have offered to treat if the English Government will reduce the duties on Brazilian sugar and coffee to the same rates as those on sugar and coffee the produce of the British colonies.

We understand that the arrangement of the cabins on board the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's ship *Bentinck* at present fitting out at Liverpool for India, will be an improvement on those of the *Hindostan*, in so far as the space, which on board the latter vessel is made to accommodate one hundred and thirty passengers, will in the former be fitted up for under one hundred; the room so gained being added to the size of the cabins.

We see by the Washington papers, that Congress has passed an Act, appropriating 40,000 dollars to defray the expense of an embassy to Pekin, for the purpose of making a commercial treaty; and Mr. Nathan Dunn, the wealthy merchant, and very talented proprietor of the interesting "Chinese Collection," is proposed as the most suitable person to receive the important appointment, from his long residence of eleven years in Canton, his thorough knowledge of the Chinese character, and of the trade of that immense empire, as well as for his high integrity and moral worth. It is well known that Mr. Dunn scrupulously refrained from participating in the opium trade. Other accounts state, that Mr. Everett is appointed to proceed on a mission from America to the Celestial empire.

From the papers laid before Parliament we collect, that though twelve millions of dollars, or 3,000,000*l.* was demanded and received from the Chinese, on account of the captured opium, the British government, who agree to pay compensation, are willing to appropriate for that purpose only 2,000,000*l.* or less than one-half what the merchants paid for the same property, when purchasing it from the Indian government. That is to say, they will pay 40*l.* a chest for property which, freight and charges included, cost 96*l.* when delivered up, and which, one month after the surrender, was worth, according to the official statement of the Superintendent of Trade to the Foreign Office, at the lowest figure, 120*l.* per chest. It would appear that the Treasury have taken as the scale for compensation the damages given in the supreme Court at Calcutta, in the case of De Souza—namely, 40*l.* per chest. This was a proper verdict; for in that case the constituent had commanded a forced sale, and therefore could have no more than the worth of his goods; and the Court gave him the highest value which the opium scrip bore at the time in the money market; but it is obviously absurd *to make the result of a forced* sale of 65 chests the basis upon which to go in estimating the value of 20,283 chests.

On the 4th Lord Ashley proposed in the House of Commons the abolition of the opium monopoly, but did not go so far as to propose that the cultivation of the poppy should be prohibited in the British provinces of India, though his own opinion was that such a prohibition would be most beneficial. The motion was seconded by Mr. Brotherton, and supported by Sir G. Staunton, Capt. Layard, Lord Sandon, and Sir R. Inglis; and opposed by Mr. B. Baring, Lord Jocelyn, Mr. Hogg, Mr. Lindsay, and Mr. Acland. Sir R. Peel suggested it to the House to consider whether, if negociations were then pending between England and China for the adjustment of this difficult and delicate question, a resolution of the House affirming an absolute opinion against the continuance of the trade might not defeat that treaty? The monopoly had been attacked; but the highest authorities were in its favour: for instance, those of Lord Cornwallis, Mr. Mill, and others, who had enjoyed opportunities of knowing the subject locally and accurately. He was not asking the House to decide that night between monopoly and free trade in opium; but he did ask them to vote for the previous question, that they might avoid deciding hastily upon a matter requiring the fullest information and the maturest deliberation. He entreated the House to consider the deficient state of the Indian revenue, and the hard pressure of taxation upon the Indian people, which, if the revenue were renounced, must be yet further increased.—Lord Ashley said, that after the declaration of Sir R. Peel, respecting the probable inconvenience which the diplomacy of the Crown might sustain from a vote of the House of Commons, he would not press his resolution to a division.

The revenue accounts for the quarter up to 5th April have been published. On all the other branches of revenue, the Post-office expected, there is still a falling off. In the Customs there is a decrease in the quarter of 275,510*l*, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1842. On the year there is a decrease of 1,076,836. In the Excise the falling off in the quarter is inconsiderable. The decrease in the quarter is 1,788*l.* On the year the decrease is 1,039,093*l.* In the Stamps the decrease in the quarter is 6,361*l*, in the year 146,790*l.* In the Taxes, in the quarter, 8,055*l.*, in the year 146,082*l.* In the Post office there is an increase in the quarter of 2,000*l.*, and in the year of 103,000*l.*

The Property Tax appears in this quarter at 1,885,232*l.*, and if we estimate the year from the quarter, the produce for the year will be upwards of seven and a half millions.

Sir R. Peel calculated its produce at 3,771*l.*, which was much too low an estimate, for there has been a great increase of the national wealth since the abolition of the former tax.

Various conjectures are afloat as to the intentions of Government, now that the Property Tax has turned out so much more productive than was anticipated. Some think that the Assessed Taxes are to be repealed; others think that Sir Robert will add to the rate of the Income Tax, in order to repeal several duties which press severely on industry.

*To Correspondents.*

We do not exactly see upon what principle *A Friend*, wishes us to insert a letter about the intended return of Mr. C. M. to India.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

DEAR SIR,—I recollect having perused in your paper of the 4th instant, an article relative to the appointment of Deputy Magistrates. Can you kindly inform me, when it is likely that this long looked for appointment will take effect?

I trust the Government will not overlook the applications, which are on record since the year 1838, both at the Offices of the Secretary to Government and the Superintendent of Police; some of them accompanied by several strong testimonials of the character and qualification of the applicants, whose services. I have not the least doubt, would be appreciated by the Government, as much as they have been, and are still, by those under whom they are serving.

Yours obediently,

*20th May*, 1843. W.

### SIR W. MACNAGHTEN.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

DEAR SIR,—I am induced to hope, that if you will reconsider the remarks you have made on the Meeting of the Friends of the late Sir W. Macnaghten, you will be led to view that Meeting as having been strictly a private one.

It is manifest, that there must be some specific difference between a public and a private Meeting.

The mere circumstance that it was held in the Town Hall, will not constitute this difference, for many private Meetings are held there from motives of convenience.

The distinction would seem to lie in the mode in which it is convened, and in the character of the Chairman.

A public Meeting is convened by the Sheriff upon a public requisition, and he takes the Chair *virtute officii.* A private Meeting is invited by any body of unofficial men who elect their own Chairman.

If this reasoning be correct, the Meeting held by Sir W. Macnaghten's friends, must be considered in every circumstance private.

But, independent of the broad line which may be drawn as above, I am enabled to add that the late Meeting was in its inception and design, strictly intended to be a Meeting of the friends of the deceased for the sole object, as expressed in the invitation to them to assemble,

"Of taking into consideration the best mode of "evincing by some lasting Testimonial, their feelings of respect for his memory."

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully.

W. H. SMOULT,

*Calcutta, May 19th*, 1843. *Hon. Secy.*

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—May I beg of you, or some of your correspondents, answers to the following questions.

1. "Are Judges or Magistrates empowered to reject English Petitions from Europeans, which merely involve the setting of the Judge right on a subject which his decision, justified the conclusion, that he did not understand, he having passed a judgment that was quite irrevelant to the prayer of the Petition?"

2. "Is the use of the Persian language really prohibited? and is there any punishment to be awarded the functuagy in whose Court the Persian language is still in full force?"

3d. "Does the Session Judge possess Authority to direct the *Principal Sudder Ameen*, to proceed to give possession of a bigah of land to the Zemindar, where there is *no opposition offered, but* on the contrary, where the *Ryot himself* petitions, that the Zemindar may resume his land, the Ryut not desiring to retain possession of the same any longer."

On obtaining answers to these questions, I shall avail myself of assistance in forwarding documents in support of these questions.

*Behar, 9th May*, 1843. OMEDWAR.

## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—*To the Editor of the Record.*—SIR,—At this momentous period in the history of our Protestant Church, when, if her lay-members do not support her in the integrity of her pure faith and apostolical practice, there can be but little human hope of her maintenance, I think it will not appear to you to savour of presumption, if I state why I, in common with other Churchmen, have withdrawn my subscription to this Society.

1. We consider the followers of Newmanism to be Dissenters from the United Church of England and Ireland as by law established; and chiefly, because Newmanism, in contradiction to the 6th Article of that Church, makes tradition the joint rule of faith with holy Scripture.—(Tract lxxviii., p. 2.) And because it holds that the power of making the body and blood of Christ is vested in the successors of the apostles.—*Froude*, vol. i. p. 326.

2. We likewise esteem any Church or sect, holding the points of praying for the dead, (*Tract.*, vol. iii., p. 22,) of the intercession of the Virgin Mary, (*Tract* lxxv. p. 80,) of justification preceding faith, (*Newman*, p. 21,) and of deeming the mass to be the sacred and most gracious monument of the apostles, (*Newman to Faussett*, pp. 46, 47,) as an offset of the Church of Rome, and being adherent to "a modified system of Popery," (Bishop Mant,) as *in* Dissent from the Anglican Church as by law established.

3. We, under a conviction, that the *litteræ scriptæ* of Newmanism leave no opening for error in our construction of its language in the preceding respects hold that any Society, whose regents do *not* take pains to inquire whether its missionaries be or be not Dissenters of this class, are the countenancers and favourers of Dissent; or else unfaithful to their trust, as being careless to maintain the doctrines and practices of the Anglican Church, as by law established.

4. We also know, and this from the personal witnessing of a Christian brother, high in the confidence of the Bishop of Calcutta, that the tenets and practices of this new form of Dissent, are taught and commended by the Principal of Bishop's College and his coadjutors.

5. We withdraw, for this reason among others, that we cannot conscientiously continue to support the regents of the Society in upholding an Institution, like Bishop's College, in which tenets and practices have for some time been professed and inculcated, which we hold, in the first place, to be "heretical," inasmuch as they are opposed to holy Scripture, and "schismatical," inasmuch as they regard the doctrines and rites of the Church of England and Ireland as by law established.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

—*Record.* A CHURCHMAN.

INFLUENCE OF RELIGIOUS SERVICES ON THE DISORDERED MIND.—In the twenty-fourth Annual Report of the West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum, just published, and from which we have given some statistical extracts in another page of our present paper, the following interesting paragraph occurs:—"Independently of any religious consolation that may be derived by the patients, the chapel is one of the best schools in which they acquire self-control. The tranquillity and good order, the exercise of the mental faculties required in following the responses, and other parts of the service, has a salutary influence on the minds of the patients, and the best effects are produced, not only on them, but also on the attendants, by the general assembly of the household to begin the day by mutual acknowledgement of the mercy of God, and united supplication for his blessing on all. With all due respect for the light which science has thrown on the nature and treatment of insanity, and with all value for these therapeutic agents which are often indispensible, mental renovation may be said to be more dependent on moral and religious culture than on any other means employed."—*Pat.*

THE ESTATICA AT YOUGHAL.—Under this head the *Cork Examiner* treats the public to a letter from a Roman Catholic priest named Foley, addressed to another clergyman of the same persuasion, detailing a series of miracles now in full work at a convent in Youghal, which threaten, if not to eclipse at least to equal, the Alpine wonders witnessed by Lord Shrewsbury. Of course, it was not to be supposed but that many persons were rather incredulous with respect to the alleged miracle of the Munster Addolorata, which, according to Father Foley, "are now shining brighter than ever in Youghal." A few passages from the narrative of this somewhat credulous gentleman may be perused with amusement:—"But among the many wonders I have seen at the castle, this seems not to be the least; it is that this dear virtuous girl, who is a near relation of my own, and who is now so much calumniated, predicted the night before-hand that a certain class of persons would come to visit her on the following morning, and that they would, &c. The five of us who had heard the prediction were much surprised to see it on the next morning verified to the letter. Something similar had happened to the afflicted idolorata of Caldaro, when she said, 'There is now a physician on his way to see me, who will annoy me very much.' These gentlemen whom you have mentioned to me seemed displeased, as they had not witnessed the wonders they wished to see, as if the Almighty should bow to us, and gratify our curiosity by exhibiting things so plainly to our view as not to leave a shadow of doubt upon our minds. They went off, I am told, discontented, and thought themselves authorised to pronounce without scruple that all the work was pure imposition. What will they think when they hear that many witnesses are ready to prove upon oath, that upon that very same day, after these curious persons had gone off, there was blood visibly seen upon this women's head, upon her hands, upon her feet, and upon her side? I know a man can be found who will say, perhaps, she had a nail or a needle with which she could perforate her hands, feet, and side. I leave the judgment of that man to the judgment of an enlightened public, and to the awful judgment of an angry God. To resume, in a word or two, the question is this: Father Foley, though a pious priest, as they say, is one of the greatest dupes that ever stood on ground. He has been selected by the bishop of the diocese to direct a pious community of nuns in Youghal. Many, and very many persons, have always thought him to be an enlightened director of souls, yet with all his science and sanctity he is now the fool of fools, he is credulous beyond conception. For months, nay, for almost years, he has had two persons in his establishment who are practising under his eyes the greatest villanies that were ever practised by a woman, and yet he cannot detect them. The author of such opinions must add too, yes! he is deceived by a woman, a near relative of his own, an always pious girl, whom he saw elevated over ground in prayer, whom he often saw in ecstasy; from whose hands he often saw the blood flowing at the hour of holy communion, and from whose lips he has learned many things regarding the passion of Christ, and the suffering of his blessed mother, things which are not to be told now, but which will be related in their proper time. I have, dear Rev. Sir, written to the Bishop of this diocese, and invited his Lordship to come and see what I have witnessed. I have written to the Court of Rome, and given a fair statement of the estatica of Youghal." The *Examiner*, after guarding itself from pronouncing any opinion upon this strange affair, states that "the magistrates at Youghal have interfered so far as to send two policemen to the house where the females subject to so extraordinary a visitation are residing, but they were hindered making their domiciliary visit by Mr. R. A. Fitzgerald, justice of the peace, who told them there was nothing in the affair that called for their presence, or would warrant such a proceeding. We may remark (continues the *Examiner*), in the present stage of this singular affair, that the Catholic clergy of Youghal have not come to a final judgment upon the point whether the appearances on the bodies of the females subjected to such periodical visitations are natural or supernatural, and their caution and reservedness upon a point so important are wise and judicious. We shall call attention in a future post to the whole matter."—*Pat.*

NEWS FROM AMERICA.—A Dissenting minister in England having a desire to know the opinion of the American Churches relative to the prophecies, proposed a number of questions to a relation of his, a bookseller, and a member of a Christian Church; the following was one: "Are the American writers on prophecy advocates for the *literal* interpretation of Scripture, or do they reckon *a day for a year?*" To which he received the following reply, in a letter dated Roxbury, December the 15th, 1842:—"The great champion on this subject is a Mr. Miller; he and his followers preach and believe the total destruction of the world in the year 1843: some of them say in April next." It is estimated that there are from seven hundred to a thousand Ministers, and five hundred thousand to seven hundred and fifty thousand persons, of different denominations, who have declared themselves believers in the destruction of the world next year; and if it does not take place *then* (1843), *then* they say the Bible will be proved to be false." This figurative system of interpreting prophetic numbers has led thousands astray in Germany, France, and England, as well as in America, during the last two centuries, among whom we may reckon the following eminent writers: Fox, the martyrologist; Junius, Walter Bute, Dr. H. More, Brigham, Alstedius Mede, Macknight, Parker, Eph. Heut, Hartlib, J. Cotton, Dr. Thomas Goodwin, E. R. Leonorius, W. Alleine, Jos. Hussey, Beverley, P. Jurieu, Mitchell, Whiston, Daubbuz, Bicheno, B. D. Bogie, E. Cooper, Frere, Mann, Sharpe, Etterick, and many others; to whom may be added, W. Cunninghame, Esq., who believed, from his estimate of the prophetic numbers, that the second advent of the Lord would take place before the 3rd of April, 1840. (See his "Scientific Chronology of the year 1839.") The present year will test the calculations of some other highly respectable authors, Mr. Habershon and the Rev. E. Bickersteth; both of whom state, that according to their reckoning of the sacred numbers, the Turkish empire will fall, and the Jews be restored in the year 1843. But none of the above have gone to the awful excess of the Americans. It would be well if the students of prophecy would remember, that though the most important approaching events are plainly revealed, yet the *times* are wisely concealed. He whose word is not to be disputed, said to his inquisitive disciples, "It is not for you to know the *times* or the seasons, which the Father has put in his own power."—*Ibid.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

LORD ASHLEY AND NATURAL EDUCATION.—We confess a natural reluctance to seek after new terms of praise, when all the common forms of approbation and admiration have been exhausted by the daily press, the writers of which, in the matter of Lord Ashley's Motion of Tuesday, have had more than twenty-four hours' start of us. But we would both express, and call forth, a feeling of thankfulness to Almighty God, for the united qualities of wisdom and prudence, and industry and zeal, which he has bestowed on that young nobleman, and for the growing honour and influence with which He is evidently favouring his efforts. The success of Tuesday evening resembles one of Mr. Wilberforce's triumphs; and being granted to his Lordship at a comparatively early period of his public career, it promises not only good in itself, but also increased power of doing good in other matters

Of his Lordship personally, we think it better to copy a few lines from the leading Whig journal—the *Morning Chronicle*—than to labour merely to put the same, or less worthy thoughts, into inferior language. Of course one important part of the value of this tribute arises from the fact, that it emanates from a journal which is diametrically opposed to his Lordship on every imaginable question in politics and religion.

"It would be doing an injustice to our own sense of the great merit of Lord Ashley's speech, were we to permit even this occasion to pass without recording our approbation of the admirable spirit which pervaded it. Men of all parties agree that to no single individual do the humble classes of this country owe a deeper debt of gratitude than to Lord Ashley. He is emphatically the advocate of the poor and the helpless; and it is impossible to overrate the services he has conferred upon his suffering fellow-creatures by the deep and persevering earnestness with which he has kept their cause before the public, until he has induced all to participate in his own generous and Christian sympathy. As no man has done more to expose the causes which have been tending so rapidly to brutalise the populations in our manufacturing and mining districts, so no man could have more appropriately suggested the proper remedy for these evils—a general and well-digested system of national education. Nothing could be more gratifying than the temper not only with which the subject was introduced by Lord Ashley, Sir James Graham, and Lord John Russell, but also with which it was received by the House of Commons. The very full attendance of the Opposition was not more creditable to the Liberal party than the approving cheers with which they received Sir James Graham's deprecation of treating it as a party subject."

We must not, however, quit the subject without stating what the immediate fruits of Lord Ashley's Motion are likely to be. The Government, through Sir James Graham, announced its readiness at once to propose two measures, which, though they will not do *all* that may be desired, will nevertheless greatly tend to diminish the mass of ignorance, vice, and wretchedness, which Lord Ashley so vividly described.

The first is to provide at once for all the children of the pauperized poor. For these, public schools are to be established, apart from any workhouse, in districts of ten or fifteen miles circuit. The second measure is to make the existing laws operative (which they have never yet been) in the matter of the instruction of children employed in factories. Both these Bills are to be introduced without delay; and are to become laws in the present session. Even were *this* the whole result, the gain would be enormous; but the entire admission of the whole case by the Government, promises a further and a finishing measure on some future occasion. Nothing has occurred, since the accession of Sir Robert Peel to power, so distinctly fraught with promise of great benefit to the nation, as was the debate of Tuesday evening.—*Record.*

LORD ASHLEY'S SPEECH ON THE MORAL AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—Lord Ashley rose to move, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to take into her instant and serious consideration the best means of diffusing the benefits and blessings of a moral and religious education amongst the working classes of her people." In bringing before the House a question of such prodigious moment, involving vast considerations of the highest importance, the person who undertook so weighty a task might well solicit the indulgence of the House. If there was likely to exist any difference of opinion upon the subject, he might perhaps have refrained from undertaking the charge, but late events had sufficiently proved that the moral condition of the working classes in this country was exceedingly unsound, and that, therefore, no time was to be lost, and no effort left unmade, to do something additional for the improvement of their moral and religious welfare. He would not, as a preliminary to his observations, enter into the question of who was responsible for the present deplorable condition of the people; but, seeing the degradation to which they were reduced, it was the duty of that House to examine into the circumstances, and to say whether it was safe as regarded the interests of society, whether it was consistent with morality, or whether it was becoming the dignity of a Christian nation,—whether such a state of things should be permitted to continue; and if not, whether the House ought not to try and apply an immediate remedy to the evil. (Cheers.) He conceived that the present time was highly favourable to the opinion which he was about to propound. The public mind was just now almost

equally distinct from the two extremes of opinion to which it had formerly tended with respect to this subject. One of these opinions maintained the doctrine that education would prove a panacea for all the difficuities by which we were surrounded; the other opinion was, that education would do nothing, or rather that it would increase and aggravate the evils. To suppose that education would do everything was highly absurd (hear, hear), but to suppose that it would do nothing was still more so. (Cheers.) In every age, those nations which exhibited sobriety, intelligence, and steadiness amongst the great body of the people enjoyed in proportion external glory and internal happiness. (Hear.) Without multiplying examples, he would quote the opinions of two men, to whose testimony he conceived the House would afford full credit. John Locke said:—"I think I may say that of all the men we meet with, nine parts in ten are what they are, good or evil, useful or not, by their education. It is that which makes the great difference in mankind;" whilst the language of Solomon was, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Had any one shown any other means by which to attain so desirable an end? If, in small states, and under despotic Governments, education was so desirable, it was still more so in largely populated countries enjoying free institutions. (Cheers.) It was our lot to have a vast and increasing population; our institutions were more liberal than those of most other nations, and we should make provisions to meet the growing spirit of democracy which the circumstances of the age tended so strongly to foster. Under these circumstances, the public safety required that year after year fresh efforts should be made to enlighten the public mind, by means of a sound moral and religious education, so as that the working classes might acquire that sober self-control which would enable them to govern and repress the promptings of their passions. (Cheers.) It was only to the Gospel that they could safely look for the lessons and the practice of true morality. (Hear, hear.) For the maintenance of true Christianity it was necessary that it should be co-existent with free institutions in Church and State (hear, hear), and the sense of public and private duty, as well as the cautious self-control which Christianity inculcated, was unknown to the democracies of former times. (Hear, hear.) In making the present Motion he did not mean to deny the meritorious efforts which had been used by the National Society for the furtherance of education; nor would he disparage or detract from the exertions made by the various Dissenting bodies; but, in spite of all that had been done, there still remained open a vast uncultivated moral waste—a terrible wilderness of spiritual devastation. (Cheers.) In 1801 the population of England and Wales was 8,872,980, whilst in 1841 the returns gave 15,906,829, showing an increase of more than 7,000,000 in less than half a century. Taking one-fifth of the present population, which by the way was understating, as the number supposed to be capable of some education, we should have 3,181,365. Deducting one-third from those as persons presumed to be educated at private expense, there would still remain 2,120,910. Making a further deduction for children supposed to be in union houses of 50,000, and also deducting ten per cent. for absence and casualties, which would be 212,091, there would still remain 1,858,819 to be provided for at the public expense. (Hear, hear.) Now, it appeared from tables made out by the Rev. Mr. Burgess, of Chelsea, that the total number of daily scholars in connexion with the Established Church was 749,626, and from the same table it appeared that the total number of daily scholars in connexion with the Dessenting bodies was 95,000. The total number then of daily scholars in England and Wales was 844,626, leaving without any daily instruction 1,014,193 persons capable of some education. Now, if the House would look forward to the next ten years, the probability was that the population in England and Wales would be increased by 2,500,000, and thus an inconceivable multitude would be added to the number of those persons capable of instruction, but receiving none. (Hear, hear.) The number of commitments in 1841, of persons of all ages, was 27,760, and of these eleven and a half per cent. on the whole amount were under sixteen years of age. He did not quote these commitments as showing accurately the moral condition of the country. He felt that such a test would be a very fallacious one, as he could not say whether the commitments were increasing, stationary, or diminishing. If there were a diminution of commitments, it would be difficult to say whether the fact was owing to an increase of moral feeling on the part of the population, or whether it was to be attributed to the activity of the police in the prevention of crime. It would be perilous to rely upon any such test, and he should not, therefore, go into a comparison of the committals of one given year with another. If an increase of crime were shown by these means his case would be more strongly made out, and if no increase were shown it would prove no more than that there was an increase of external morality. He would now take a few of the larger towns, and see the local nature of the evil as well as the extent to which it had reached, so as that the House might be better able to apply some remedy. He had lately seen the Report of the Inspector of Factories, and also that of the Children's Employment Commissioners, and he must here record his sincere and heartfelt thanks for the fidelity and unprecedented zeal with which those gentlemen had addressed themselves to their task. The Noble Lord then drew the attention of the House to the present state of crime and ignorance, and of moral and intellectual degradation, in Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and other populous districts, among the lower classes, especially the younger portion of them. He read from authentic documents an appalling account of the gross ignorance and immorality that pervaded these places. Some of these we may quote as specimens. He read the evidence of an elderly woman, sixty years of age, as it would be desirable the House should know the feelings and opinions of that class of persons:—Charlotte Kirkman, aged sixty, said, "I think morals are getting much worse, which I attribute, in a great measure, to the beer-shops. . . There were no such girls in my time as there are now. When I was four or five and twenty my mother would have knocked me down if I had spoken improperly to her." "The evidence (says the Sub Commissioner), with very few exceptions, attests a melancholy amount of immorality among the children of the working classes in Sheffield, and especially among young persons. Within a year of the time of my visit the town was preserved from an organized scheme to fire and plunder it merely by the information of one man, and the consequent readiness of the troops. A large body of men and boys marched on it in the dead of night, and a very large quantity of crows'-feet, to lame horses, pikes, and combustibles, was found on them, at their houses, and left on the road. Several were pledged to fire their own houses. I name this as a further illustration of the perilous ignorance and vice prevailing among that young class, between boys and full-grown men, who were known to be among the chief actors in these scenes." It was due to that excellent body of men, the clergy of Leeds and its neighbourhood, after rending such a deplorable account of crime, to read a passage from the Report of the Assistant-Commissioner, Mr. Symons, who says, "If vice increases in Sheffield, the blame assuredly rests not on the clergy. Few towns are blessed with so pious or active a ministry. It is not for want of exertion on their parts if the church and chapels are unfilled and the schools scantily attended; and this remark applies also to part of the Wesleyan and some other religious denominations." (Cheers.) He would now call the attention of the House to the state of Wolverhampton as reported by Mr. Horne, one of the Sub-Commissioners. Mr. Horne went on to state,—"Among all the children and young persons I examined, I found, with very few exceptions, that their minds were as stunted as their bodies—their moral feelings stagnant. The children and young persons possessed but little sense of moral duty towards their parents and have little affection for them. You will find boys who have never heard of such a place as London, and of Willenhall (only three miles distant), who have never heard of the name of the Queen, or of such names as Wellington, Nelson, Buonaparte, and King George. But (adds the Commissioner), while of Scripture names I could not in general obtain any rational account, many of the most sacred names never having been heard, there was a general knowledge of the lives of Dick Turpin and Jack Sheppard, not to mention the preposterous epidemic of a hybrid negro song. The master of the British School says, 'I have resided as a teacher for the last six years, during which I have observed that the character and habits of the numerous labouring poor are of the lowest order.' The Master of the National School says, 'besotted to the last degree.' The Report in Willenhall said, 'A lower condition of morals cannot I think, be found.'" After describing at length such instances of irreligion in various other parts of the kingdom, the Noble Lord proceeded to say there was evidence which established the fact that not less than 25.000,000*l.* sterling are annually expended in ardent spirit; and it was proved by medical men that a large proportion—perhaps half—of all the cases of insanity are produced by the intemperance thus widely prevalent. He was aware that what he asked would occasion some expense; but if we would not consent to tax ourselves for the prevention of crime, we must be taxed more heavily still for the punishment of it. The expense of one convict for one year would educate more than 100 children. He attributed much of the existing evil to the truck system, to the payment of wages at public-houses, and to the miserable condition of the people's habitations. The Noble Lord thus concluded the painful review he had been obliged to make. He had not presumed to present to the House any scheme, because he had ever thought that so great and weighty a question demanded all the collective wisdom and deliberation which it was in the power of the Legislature to bring to bear upon it. Our penal code was insufficient to put a stop to crime. Many were dismissed because they could not be punished, and became worse. Punishment itself then lost one-half of its terrors, because it could no longer appeal to any sense of shame. Society had a right, no doubt, to have those miscreants punished who made a trade of crime; but they could never subdue the disciples of such men unless by an influence of another order, and that influence they must draw from the great depository of truth. The criminal tables and statistics furnished no estimate whatever of the extent of crime in the nation. Were it the total amount of crime, however we might lament it, we might almost disregard its consequences. But the injury at present inflicted on the nation by the real amount of crime was far great and more deep, and no one who had heard these statements, and believed them, could hope for any other result, if allowed to continue, than, before twenty years should have elapsed, a general convulsion and dispersion of the whole system of society. He believed that the minds of men just as much as their bodies were liable to be affected by a moral epidemic; and so long as the present state of things was allowed to go on, to no purpose would they labour to restore the finances of the country, to extend its commerce, or to explore the hidden resources of other nations. They would only be groping at noon-day as though it were night, forgetful of the word of God—that there is no strength, nor happiness, nor comfort, nor peace, but in the wise and virtuous habits of the people. Was the condition of the females of the country of no importance? and yet hear the language of an eye-witness, and of one long and intimately conversant with the subject. He says,—"They are becoming similar to the female followers of an army, wearing the garb of women, but actuated by the worst passions of men; in every riot or outbreak in the manufacturing districts the women are the leaders and exciters of the young men to violence. The language they indulge in is of the most horrid description—in short, while they are demoralizing themselves they demoralize all that come within their reach." Attempts might be made to administer consolation by saying, that a mob of Englishmen would never be found disgracing itself by acts of atrocity. But the hundredth part of the reign of terror, one single repetition of the scenes of 1780, which occurred a few years ago at Bristol, or more recently at Nottingham, would suffice to overturn that idea. If we would retrace our steps, and apply ourselves earnestly to the task, there lay before us the prospects of virtue and of peace. Examine all nations, and it would be found that the educated man was the best and safest in every country. (Hear, hear.) Were he to quote the testimony of distinguished naval and military officers, they would be found to agree in saying that no discipline was equal to that of education. They had already heard the opinions of the Judges expressed at the late Commission, and in particular the charge of that eminent lawyer and good man, Chief Justice Tindal. (Hear.) He had read correspondence from clergymen in the disturbed districts, and the effect of it was, that a very few of their congregations, and none belonging to their schools, were found among the insurgents against the peace of the country; for such persons knew that, however grievous their wrongs, they owed obedience to the law, not on a calculation of forces, but for conscience' sake. (Hear, hear.) He could not overlook this great and strong consideration, that the moral condition of England seemed destined by Providence to lead to the moral condition of the world. Year after year they were sending out to various parts of the globe thousands of the inhabitants of this country; and the Anglo-Saxon race would hereafter cover half of the habitable world. Consider, then, what a mighty means of working out the happiness of the inhabitants of the globe would be provided, if these thousands of our countrymen were to carry out with them, and plant in distant regions, our laws, our morality, and our religion. (Hear.) These were the grounds of his appeal to the House; such was the plan he ventured to propose, and the arguments by which he supported it. The country required such a measure, and, though many disappointments and failures might be encountered, it would nevertheless bear an abundant harvest. "We call the working population," continued the Noble Lord, "improvident and immoral, and so they often are; but that improvidence and immorality are the results in a great measure of our neglect, and in not a little of our example. (Hear, hear.) We owe them, too, the debt of kindlier language and more frequent intercourse. This is no fanciful obligation. (Hear, hear.) The people of this country are more alive than any other to an honest zeal for their welfare and sympathy for their condition; and, though that sympathy may often fall on unimpressible hearts, it never fails to find some that it comforts and many that it softens. (Hear, hear.) Only let us now declare that we will enter on a better course; that we will seek their temporal through their eternal interests; and half our task will be accomplished. There are many hearts to be softened—many minds to be instructed—many souls to be saved.—*O patria! O Divum domus!* If we engage in such a task the blessing of God will rest on our labours, and the oldest among us perhaps may live to rejoice, for himself and children, at the opening dawn of the immortal, because the moral glory of the British empire." (Cheers.)—*Record.*

**STATISTICS OF THE PERIODICAL PRESS IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL.**—We extract the following from the *Journal Des Débats.*—In 1812, Paris reckoned only 45 journals, or periodical writings: in 1826 she had 179; at the commencement of 1830 they amounted to 309: and in the month of August last there were 493. Of these, 35 are daily papers, 95 weekly, 218 monthly; 5 appear once in three months, 8 three times a week, 31 twice, 8 three times a month, 4 six times a week, 2 every second day, 3 every fifth day, and 2 every ten days; 1 every six months, and the rest at irregular intervals. In price, they vary from 120 francs to 2 francs 50 centimes per annum; and as regards their specialty, may, leaving politics out of the question, be classed as follow;—15 are religious publications (six of them Protestant and one Jewish), 29 are devoted to jurisprudence, to medicine 27, natural sciences 14, fashions 22, naval matters 4, theatricals 10, philosophy 4, morals 5, administrative affairs 19, education 28, literature 37, Free-Masonry 1, advertisements 28, agriculture, horticulture, &c., 18: the book trade 10, mathematics 4, industry 4, commerce 33, music 14, &c.—*Athenæum.*

**PARISIAN DIAMONDS.**—Those beautiful imitations of the "priceless gem," which have lately attracted so much attention, are made by a chemist in Paris, and are only the oxide of tin. It is to be regretted that the brilliancy which has rendered this imitation so famous cannot be depended upon, as, after exposure for some time, they become as dull as common glass. —*Mining Journal.*

**AMBER.**—A discovery is said to have been made, in the neighbourhood of Zehdenik, near Potsdam, on the Havel, of a rich mine of yellow amber, of hardness equal to rock crystal.—*Athenæum.*

**CHODRUC-DUCLOS.**—The death of this man, so well known to all frequenters of the Palais Royal, has been announced in the daily papers; but the following, from the Paris *Encyclopediana*, may amuse:—"Paris has just lost one of its wonders, the Palais Royal one of its ornaments, little children their bug-a-boo, and provincials an object of great curiosity. Chodruc-Duclos is no more. Had he, or had he not, a fortune of 50,000 fr. a-year? I have heard that he had it, and that he kept it concealed in an old stocking. I never believed it; but he who told me so, would have been very sorry to hear it was not true, because it would have made Chodruc-Duclos a much less original character. I respect this opinion: but, in the meantime, will give mine. Chodruc-Duclos, whose origin I know not, was born in Bordeaux, and attracted attention there as a *fashionable* during the reign of Napoleon. He dined with M. de Martignac, supped with M. de Peyronnet, and fought every one who looked askance at him. The Restoration surprised him in the midst of these agreeable pastimes. He was at the theatre of Bordeaux, in 1814, the night that M. de Martignac caused a wretched vaudeville to be played in honour of Wellington and King George. His friends led the royalist reaction, and he led the malcontents. All were recompensed save Chodruc-Duclos. There is a moment in revolutions, when the lowest citizen can pretend to anything, and become at once the greatest of men. Clever are those who know how to seize the moment, and become colonels, prefects, generals, counsellors of state, &c. Chodruc-Duclos aimed at being a colonel of gendarmes: he was offered the rank of *chef d'escadron*; he refused; the moment passed, and he was without a place: and, at last, he was offered the appointment of simple *gendarme*. He again refused, expecting an opportunity which his friends told him was near at hand. Several years thus passed. In 1820 the liberal conspiracy was tried by the Chamber of Peers. M. de Peyronnet, *procureur-général* at Bourges, was chosen to carry on the accusation. This was a new vista open to M. de Peyronnet and his friends. Chodruc-Duclos hastened to Paris. M. de Peyronnet shewed great zeal in this trial; nevertheless he did not meet with all the success he desired. The Chamber of Peers did not listen to him with great favour. Several lawyers, moral accomplices of the accused, took him up at every word, and sometimes with the approbation of the court. The witnesses themselves parried his attacks; and Colonel Fabvier being called before the court in that quality, gave a severe lesson to De Peyronnet. Chodruc Duclos, who then had a new coat, challenged the Colonel immediately after the sitting of the court; they fought, and the Colonel was slightly wounded. He thought he had again deserved all that he had coveted six years before. I remember seeing him at the Café Valois, surrounded, complimented, and treated by the fanatics of that defunct royalist establishment. But he had no other recompense for his devotion. His friends were too much taken up with themselves to think of him. M. de Peyronnet became *Garde des Sceaux* a year after the duel. Then the poor maniac, disappointed in his hopes, resolved to fall into misery, in order to shame those who abandoned him. Of all his clothes he kept but a blue coat, which all Paris has seen changing by degrees to violet, thence to rusty grey, and from that to a dirty black. In 1830 he still wore the remains of this coat, which was kept together by means of twine. Since then he has been a little better dressed, but I would not recommend any one to his tailor. Was Chodruc-Duclos possessed of wit? I know not. All I can say is, that his wit had followed his fortune, and that his *bons mots* were no better than his clothes. He spoke little: the reason of this might have been, that those who gave him alms withdrew as fast as possible from the poor devil who asked them. The Palais-Royal was to him a vast cobweb, of which he knew all the lines, circles, and tangents. He saw from one end of it to the other those he wished to render his tributaries, and he calculated the circuit and the turns he should make in order to fall upon them of a sudden. His word was—'Send me a little money, I want to take a *bouillon!*' It has already been related, that during the Three Days of July, seeing a man loading his gun, he took it from him, fired at a Swiss guard, and shot him. Then turning to the man, he returned him the gun, saying—'That's the way to make use of the musket; I return it to you, being not precisely a liberal myself;'—or, in the original language,—'Voila là maniere de s'en servir: je vous le rends, parceque ce n'est pas mon opinion.' This anecdote, true or not, depicts well enough the position and character of this well-bred Lazzarone, indifferent to all that then excited the crowd, but still excelling in those feats of arms that had once distinguished him."—*Athenæum.*

**EMBANKMENT OF THE NILE.**—"I hasten to transmit to you the details which I have had the opportunity of collecting respecting this important undertaking, which the Viceroy is about to carry into effect. * * 1st. The establishment of a gigantic bridge, of eighty-three arches, to cross the Nile near the head of the Delta, whose point will serve as the spur and central support. Each side of this bridge barrier being perpendicular to the branch of the river whose waters it has to sustain, their junction on the Delta will form an angle of 160 degrees. The Pont-Neuf, in Paris, which crosses the Seine, resting on the point of the island, may convey, on a small scale, an exact idea of the damming of the Nile.—2nd. To the right and left of this spur will be a huge double sluice, for the navigation of the two branches of the river.—3rd. The eighty-three arches of the bridge will be closed by gates, giving the means of raising or lowering the level of the river, according to the several necessities of irrigation or of navigation. They will serve, too, as sluices for clearing out the Nile and the canals situated below the dam.—4th. The head of the spur will be truncated, to allow the passage of an irrigating and navigable canal, whose numerous branches, with their several sluices, will be distributed throughout all parts of the Delta. A swivel bridge, crossing the canal near its source, will occupy the junction-point of the two oblique lines formed by the *ensemble* of the works.—5th. Above this barrier will be likewise dug on each side of the Nile, a canal for the agricultural wants of the lands lying east and west of the river.—6th. Up stream, the banks of the Nile will be raised by long causeways, which will keep the river at a constant level of eight mètres above low water.—7th. The spur, as well as the corresponding portions of the right and left banks, will be fortified with strong masonry. For all the submarine works, concrete (*beton*) will be used: and the rest will be built of hewn stones, bricks, and granite. All these materials are found in the neighbourhood. The quarries of Mokatan, whose produce is now so easily got at by means of the railroad established at Tourah, will supply the stone. Gouriès, whose clay soil is situated but a few miles below the point of the Delta, will supply the clay needed for the manufacture of the *pouzzolane*, which enters into the composition of the concrete. As for lime, it abounds in Egypt. Most persons know that artificial *pouzzolane* is obtained with these baked bricks pulverized. This pouzzolane, analogous to the volcanic product of that name, needs only mixing with a third of lime, to compose a mortar, whose combination with two parts of pounded granite constitutes concrete. Before the discovery of this Egyptian *pouzzolane*, which costs five francs per cubic mètre, it had to be brought from Italy, at a cost of about forty-five francs. M. Mougel, engineer to the Viceroy, has already used Egyptian *pouzzolane*, with great success, in the works constructed by him in the Port of Alexandria. He it is who is the author of this embankment project; the plans and preparatory works for which are all finished. The expense of these works has been estimated at from seven to ten millions of francs. The materials once collected, five thousand workmen will in three years complete this colossal undertaking, which will have the majestic character of the works of ancient Egypt. The country will thus enjoy a regular irrigation, and the navigation of the river be open all the year: great tracts of land, hitherto waste, will be brought into cultivation; and from that day Egypt will no more have to fear years of scarcity, from the lateness or deficiency of her inundation; whilst the current becoming more active in the numerous canals of the Delta and bordering provinces, will promote the increased salubrity of the whole country. One or two auxiliary dams established in Upper Egypt, will hereafter make that province a sharer in these benefits; rendering useless the incredible number of *sakias* which [illegible] the banks of the river. According to calculation, the system of irrigation now in use in Egypt, though very limited, employs annually 200,000 oxen and 100,000 men.—*Dr. Labat, Journal des Débats.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*3d May*, 1843.

Baboo Nubbochunder Chatterjee, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833 in Tipperah, from the 11th March to 6th April 1843, in further extension of the leave granted to him on the 27th February last.

Mr. T. Leckie, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Bhaugulpore, to be Register of Deeds under Act XXX. of 1838 in that District.

Mr. J. P. Kelly to be attached as Civil Assistant Surgeon at Maunbhoom, until further orders.

Mr. J. Grant resumed charge of the office of Civil and Sessions Judge of Dinagepore, from Moulvie Mahomed Khoorshed, the Principal Sudder Ameen of the District, on the 5th instant.

Mr. C. Beadon assumed charge of the office of Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal on the 11th [illegible]

The appointment of Mr. W. Martin on the 26th ultimo, to officiate as Civil Assistant Surgeon at Sarun, has been cancelled at his own request.

Mr. F. Reid, Mr. E. V. Irwin, Mr. E. Latour, and Major Napleton, Commanding the Hill Rangers, are appointed Members of the Local Committee of Education at Bhaugulpore.

Major G. Broadfoot, C. B., assumed charge of the Office of Commissioner in the Tenasserim Provinces on the 18th ultimo.

*10th May*, 1843.

Mr. J. F. Hyde, Superintendent of Stationery, has obtained leave of absence for six months, on private affairs.

Mr. John Burkinyoung will officiate as superintendent of stationery during Mr. Hyde's absence.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*17th May*, 1843.

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to make the following Appointments:

The Revd. H. R. Shepherd to be Junior Presidency Chaplain and to be allowed until the 1st August next to join his appointment.

The Revd. J. T. Jones to be Chaplain at Dacca, and to do duty at the Cathedral until the arrival of Mr. [illegible]

The Revd. H. S. Fisher to officiate at St. James' Church.

The Revd. H. Thomas to officiate at the Old or Mission Church, until the arrival of the Revd. C. J. Quartley.

C. BEADON, *Under Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*26th April*, 1843.

The Honourable the President in Council having had under consideration the question of selling outright such of the lands as remain the property of Government in the Straits Settlements, is pleased to resolve, that in future all lands the property of Government beyond the precincts of proposed limits of the Towns of Singapore and Penang, and in Province Wellesley, required for Agricultural purposes, shall be sold in full property without any [illegible] quit rent at the general rates of 10 and 5 Rupees per Acre, except such lands as on account of advantages of soil or locality may, in the opinion of the local Officers, [illegible] to realize a higher price than 10 Rs., or from sterility or other causes, may not be worth the payment of [illegible] per Acre. In these special cases, the Government of India is pleased to determine, that the lands shall be put up to Public Auction and disposed of to the highest bidder, provided that in no instance shall lands be sold at a [illegible] rate than 5 Rupees per Acre, and no spot of ground, however small, shall be disposed of for less than that sum.

Purchasers will be bound by the Conditions of Sale to clear and bring under tillage at least one-fourth of the purchased land within five years from the date of purchase, and in the event of failure, and inability of the party to account to the satisfaction of the local Government for the default, the purchase shall be null and void, and the consideration paid shall be forfeited.

The Governor, or Chief Local Authority of the [illegible] Settlements, is hereby authorized [illegible] sume the lands on the part of Government [illegible] them to other individuals who may offer to take [illegible] fair valuation, subject to the Conditions prescribed.

By Order of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council.

T. R. DAVIDSON, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*Agra, 2d May*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to cancel the General Order, dated 5th April, placing the services of Captain J. D. Shakespear, 1st Assistant to the Envoy to the Court of the King of Oude, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

*3d May*, 1843.

Captain J. Abbott, in charge of the District of Nimar, rejoined his appointment from leave of absence on the [illegible] April, ultimo.

*5th May*, 1843.

Lieutenant J. G. Gaitskell, 2d in Command of the Mhairwar Bheel Corps, has obtained an extension of leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, to 10th November next.

*6th May*, 1843.

Lieutenant Edmund Plowden, 2d in Command of the 3d Irregular Cavalry, has obtained six months leave of absence, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

*9th May*, 1843.

Lieutenant J. Travers assumed charge of his appointment as Adjutant of the Bhopal Contingent on the 22d April, ultimo.

J. THOMASON, *Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Governor General.*

### ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*21st April*, 1843.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence on private affairs, granted in Orders of 16th February last, to Mr. J. Wood, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Cawnpore, is cancelled from the date on which he resumed his duties.

*22d April*, 1843.

Mr. Colin Mackenzie to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bareilly.

Mr. George Henry Minto Alexander to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hameerpore, stationed at Calpee.

Mr. E. T. Colvin to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rohtuck.

The above appointments to have effect from the date on which Mr. E. H. C. Monckton proceeds on furlough.

Mr. A. A. Roberts to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Delhi.

Mr. Arthur Raikes to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Banda.

Mr. Arthur Herbert Cocks is placed at the disposal of the Government of India for Civil employment in Scinde.

Mr. William Henry Woodcock to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Goruckpore, until further orders.

Mr. R. J. Tayler to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Banda.

Mr. Charles Fergusson Thompson to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Mirzapore.

Mr. Simon Fraser to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Mynpoory.

*24th April*, 1843.

Assistant Surgeon Mark A. B. Gerrard, 2nd Regiment Grenadiers, to be Civil Assistant Surgeon of Futtehpore.

Mr. Edward Henry Cradock Monckton, for two months, to the Presidency, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Mr. Robert Brooke Morgan, Magistrate and Collector of Budaon, for 12 months, on medical certificate, to visit the Hills.

Mr. Fleetwood Williams to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore.

Mr. G. A. Wright, Deputy Collector of Customs in Bundlecund, for one month, on urgent private affairs, from the 21st instant.

*25th April*, 1843.

Assistant Surgeon Mark A. B. Gerrard, 2nd Regiment Grenadiers, to officiate as Post Master Futtehpore, until further orders.

*26th April*, 1843.

Mr. Henry Godfrey Astell to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bijnour.

Mr. John Adam Loch to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Budaon, and to exercise the powers of a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of that District.

Mr. Alexander Shakespear to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Moozuffernuggur, and to exercise the powers of a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of that District.

*27th April*, 1843.

Rev. C. J. Quartley has been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Rev. G. A. F. Saulez to be Chaplain of Allahabad, vice Rev. C. J. Quartley.

Rev. J. Vaughan to be Chaplain of Subathoo.

*28th April*, 1843.

Mr. G. N. B. Berford to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Bijnour, and to exercise the powers of a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of that District, until the arrival of Mr. Henry Godfrey Astell.

Mr. Christopher Western Fagan to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bareilly, until further orders.

Mr. R. Alexander reported his departure from Bombay to Europe on board the Steamer *Victoria*, on the 2d ultimo.

*29th April*, 1843.

Sheikh Wuheedoozuman Khan, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, for 12 days.

*1st May*, 1843.

The following Officers are posted to the several Districts, and from the several dates specified below:

Lieut. Sir Richmond Shakespear, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, at Saugor, from 28th March 1843.

Lieut. J. Dupre Fergusson, Deputy Commissioner of the 2d Class, at Dumoh, from 15th March 1843.

Major James Macadam, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, at Jubbulpore, from 29th March 1843.

Captain Clement Read Browne, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, at Seonee, from the 7th April 1843.

R. N. C. HAMILTON, *Secy. to Govt. N. W. P.*

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

Notice is hereby given, that the Right Reverend Daniel, Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan, will hold an Ordination at the Cathedral, on Thursday, the 25th day of May, instant, being Ascension Day.

Divine Service will commence at Ten o'clock. The Sermon will be preached by the Bishop.

W. H. ABBOTT,

*Calcutta, May 12, 1843.* *Regr. and Secy.*

## MILITARY.

### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Agra, 2d May*, 1843.

In continuation of General Orders of the 4th of October 1842, fixing the Establishment of the Extra or Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment of Native Infantry, then brought on the strength of the Bengal Army, the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, for the purpose of removing existing mis-apprehension, is pleased to notify, that with the exception of the Allowances for the Command of Companies, and for the repairs of Arms and Accoutrements, the Pay and Allowances of every description of the Officers and Men of that Corps were intended, and are to be precisely the same as those received by the corresponding ranks in Regiments of the Line.

An Allowance for the repairs of Arms and Accoutrements, at the rate of 25 Rupees a Company, will be drawn by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment.

The Officer holding the situation of 2d in Command, will draw a Consolidated Salary of Rupees 500 per mensem.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has much pleasure in publishing for the information of the Army, the subjoined extract from a Despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, No. 5, dated 1st March, 1843:—

"The Court adverting to the collection of papers which was laid before them by the Chairman on the 15th ultimo, relative to the successful termination of the late military operations in Affghanistan, it was on several motions

"Resolved unanimously,—That the thanks of this Court be given to Major General Sir George Pollock, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath; to Major General Sir William Nott, G. C. B.; to Major General Sir John McCaskill, K. C. B.; to Major General Sir Robert Henry Sale, G. C. B.; to Major General Richard England, and the other Officers of the army, both European and native, for the intrepidity, skill, and perseverance, displayed by them in the military operations in Affghanistan, and for their indefatigable zeal and exertions throughout the late campaign.

"Resolved unanimously,—That this Court doth highly approve and acknowledge the valour, and patient perseverance displayed by the Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers, both European and native, employed in Affghanistan, and that the same be signified to them by the Commanders of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour."

*Agra, 6th May*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General of India is pleased to appoint Captain John Peter Wade, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Fort Adjutant at Allahabad, vice Hickman permitted to resign the situation.

J. STUART, *Lt.-Col.*,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*,
*with the Govr. Genl.*

### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 12th May*, 1843.

No. 100 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alteration of Rank:

*Regiment of Artillery.*

2d Lieutenant James Money to be 1st Lieutenant, vice 1st Lieutenant Charles Alexander Green killed by the Enemy, with rank from the 20th February 1843, vice 1st Lieutenant Fredk. Alexander Miles promoted.

*23d Regiment N. I.*

Ensign James Snow Davies to be Lieutenant, from the 2d May 1843, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Jas. Sleamore, Cashiered by the Sentence of a General Court Martial.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

*Regiment of Artillery.*

| | *To rank from.* | *In whose room.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Lt. F. W. Swinhoe, .. | 13th January 1842, | 1st Lt. C. A. Green killed. |
| " M. J. Villars, .. .. | 29th ditto, | " G. T. Graham promoted. |
| " R. C. H. B. Fagan, | 24th February " | " F. K. Duncan ditto. |
| " C. A. Wheelwright, | 13th May " | " E. D'A. Todd ditto. |
| " G. F. Vogle, .. .. | 24th August " | " J. H. Daniell ditto. |
| " W. P. Waddy, .. | 3rd November " | " A. Christie killed. |
| " D. Metcalfe, .. | 2nd January 1843, | " E. Buckle promoted. |

The undermentioned Officers of the Infantry are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their names:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 66th Regt. N. I., | Lt. Henry Lancelot Bigge, | 10th May 1843. |
| ditto, .... | Lt. John MacDonald, .... | |
| 46th ditto, .... | Lieut. Jeremiah Edward Grounds, .. .. .. .. | |
| 10th ditto, .... | Lt. Johnson Phillott, .... | 11th do. |

The undermentioned Officers are respectively permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough for one year, without Pay, on account of private affairs:

Captain William Wise, of the 29th Regiment N. I.

Lieut. Francis Drake, of the 61st Regiment N. I.

Captain Alexander Watt, of the 27th Regiment N. I., Assistant Commissary General, has leave of absence from the 30th April to the 1st November next, to visit Simla and Mussoorie, on Medical Certificate.

The Furlough to Europe, on Medical Certificate, granted to Captain John Dunkin Macnaghten, of the 5th Regiment Light Cavalry, in General Orders No. 196, of the 30th July 1842, is commuted to leave to the Cape of Good Hope, on the same account, from the 4th August last, the date of his sailing for Europe to the 4th instant, the date of his return to Bengal.

No. 101 of 1843.—The undermentioned Men of H. M.'s Service are permitted to reside in India as Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, and draw their Pay at the Stations specified opposite to their respective names, according to the 55th Article of the Pension Warrant of the 14th November 1829, pending a reference to the Horse Guards as to the amount of their Pensions:

| *Regiments.* | *Rank and Names.* | *Stations.* |
|---|---|---|
| 26th Foot, | Private Michael Callaghan, .. | Calcutta. |
| 55th " | Serjeant John Anderson, .... | Ditto. |
| " | Private John Simmonds, .... | Ditto. |
| " | " William Dalling, .... | Ditto. |
| " | " Thomas Donoughy, .. | Ditto. |
| " | " Francis Sullivan, .... | Ditto. |
| " | " John Lavery, ...... | Ditto. |
| " | " Henry Potts, ...... | Ditto. |
| " | " William Wood, ...... | Ditto. |
| " | " James Brown, ...... | Ditto. |
| " | Serjeant John Kirke, ...... | Madras. |
| " | Private Samuel Barnes, .... | Ditto. |
| " | " George Townsend, .. | Chinsurah. |
| " | " James Bowen, ...... | Madras. |
| " | " James Demerum, .... | Ditto. |
| " | " Joseph Hodges, .... | Ditto. |
| " | " Arthur Devaney, .... | Ditto. |
| " | " James Sullivan, .... | Ditto. |
| " | " Samuel Robinson, .... | Ditto. |
| " | " John Armitage, ...... | Ditto. |
| " | " John Wild, ........ | Ditto. |
| " | " Richard Stone, ...... | Ditto. |
| " | " William Deacon, .... | Chinsurah. |
| " | Corporal William Praguilly, | Ditto. |
| " | " John Lee, .......... | Madras. |

No. 102 of 1843.—The arrangement published in General Orders, No. 85, dated the 15th April last, placing the services of Assistant Surgeon William Martin, at the disposal of the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal, with a view to his being appointed to the Medical duties at Sarun, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Brassey, on Medical Certificate, is cancelled.

Mr. J. C. Robertson is appointed an Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works, and placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer, Lower Provinces, for employment on the Benares Road.

Serjeant William Stewart, attached to the Department of the Garrison Engineer of Fort William, is admitted to the benefits of the Pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Orders dated 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Honourable the Court of Directors, with permission to receive his stipend in Calcutta.

No. 103 of 1843.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel F. S. Hawkins, C. B., of the 38th Regiment N. I., having satisfactorily adjusted all his Commissariat Accounts connected with the China Expedition, his services being no longer required by Government, are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

W. M. N. STURT, *Major*,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

### BY THE COMMANDER IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 28th April*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The order issued on the 10th instant, by Brigadier F. Young, commanding at Nowgong, directing Surgeon J. Greig, of the 59th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the 6th company 6th battalion of artillery, and Assistant Surgeon W. W. Wells, of the 74th regiment of native infantry, to receive medical charge of the 8th regiment of light cavalry and detachment of the 8th irregular cavalry, from Surgeon G. G. Brown, M. D., permitted to rejoin the 4th battalion of artillery.

The regimental order issued on the 13th instant, by Lieutenant C. G. Becher, in command of the 8th Irregular cavalry, appointing Lieut. and Adjutant S. Richards to act as 2d in command, performing at the same time the duties of Adjutant to the corps.

The Cawnpore division orders of the 18th and 19th instant, the former placing the services of Assistant Surgeon C. Harland at the disposal of the Major General Commanding the Saugor division, for employment with the troops in Bundlecund, and the latter directing him to afford medical aid to the 1st company 6th battalion of artillery under orders of march towards Saugor.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

8th Regt. of N. I.—Lieut. and Brevet Capt. J. Fulton to be Adjutant.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

2d Battalion Artillery.—Major H. Delafosse, C. B., from 25th April to 25th Nov., to visit Simlah and its vicinity, on medical certificate.

5th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Captain A. Tucker, from 5th April to 25th November, to visit Simlah, on medical certificate.

31st Regt. N. I.—Captain R. Pearan, from 1st Nov. 1842 to 1st April, to remain at Landour, on medical certificate.

51st Regt. N. I.—Lieut. and Brevet Capt. P. S. Chinn, from 1st May to 25th Nov., to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

82d Regt. N. I.—Lieut. J. W. H. Pownall, from 1st May to 1st Nov., to visit Darjeeling and its vicinity, on private affairs.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 29th April*, 1843.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Meerut, on Monday, the 17th day of April 1843, Jodah Sing, of the grenadier company, and Khoda Buccus, of the 4th company, both Sepoys of the 27th regiment of native infantry, were arraigned on the following charges:

*Charge*—" 1st For having deserted from their regiment, when it was on service in Affghanistan, and besieged in the fortress of Ghuznee, and having gone over to the enemy: Jodah Sing, on or about the 9th Jan. 1842, Khoda Buccus, on or about the 13th of January 1842.

" 2d. For having, subsequently, about the month of Oct. 1842, at Cabul, under false pretences, obtained permission to do duty with other regiments on service in Affghanistan: Jodah Sing with the 16th grenadier regiment of native infantry, Khoda Buccus with the 60th regiment native infantry."

*Finding.*—" The Court, on the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Jodah Sing, Sepoy, of the

grenadier company 27th regiment of native infantry, is guilty of both the charges preferred against him.

"With regard to Khoda Buccus, Sepoy, of the 4th company 27th regiment of native infantry, the Court are of opinion that he, the prisoner, is guilty of both the charges, with the exception of the words 'and having gone over to the enemy,' of which they do acquit him.

*Sentence.*—"The Court sentence the prisoner Jodah Sing, Sepoy, of the grenadier company 27th regiment of native infantry, to suffer imprisonment, with hard labour, for a period of two (2) years, and Khoda Buccus, Sepoy, of the 4th company 27th regiment of native infantry, to suffer imprisonment, with hard labour, for a period of one (1) year.

(Signed) "SHAICK SOOBRATTY,
*Subadar and President.*"

Confirmed.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General,*
*and Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.*

*28th April*, 1843.

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The Commander-in-Chief does not concur with the Court as to their finding upon the 2d charge, nor does it appear certain from the evidence, that the prisoner Jodah Sing went over to the enemy, that is, that he deserted from his regiment for the purpose of joining the Affghans.

Giving this prisoner the benefit of the doubt, His Excellency remits one year of the imprisonment with labour, and desires, that the two prisoners, Jodah Sing and Khoda Buccus, may be made over to the civil authority at Meerut, in order that they may severally undergo a year's imprisonment, with hard labour, in the jail of that station.

The following orders are confirmed:

The detachment order issued on the 8th ultimo, by Captain H. Lloyd, commanding the troops at Titalyah, authorizing the hire of a hackery for the conveyance of the sick of a detachment of the 32d regiment of native infantry, on its departure to join the Head Quarters of the corps at Dinapore.

The regimental order issued on the 9th instant, by Captain J. D. Wilson, commanding the 10th native infantry, directing the Commissariat agent to supply a 3 bullock hackery for the conveyance of the sick of the corps.

The presidency division order of the 12th instant, directing Ensigns E. D. Hale and H. J. Gregg, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 45th regiment of native infantry at Secrole, Benares.

The Benares division order of the 19th instant, directing Native Doctor Jehangear Buksh, lately attached to the cavalry depot, to do duty with the 5th light cavalry, from the date of arrival of the regiment at Sultanpore.

With the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, Sergeant Malcolm McNee, of the 1st troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, is transferred to the town Major's list, and appointed a supernumerary Sergeant in the laboratory school at Dum-Dum.

Rumjaun having been examined by the standing medical committee at Cawnpore, and pronounced qualified for the situation of Native Doctor, is admitted into the service as such, and directed to do duty under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon of the division.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

3d Regt. L. C.—Veterinary Surgeon John Purves, from 20th April to 20th Nov., to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 1st May*, 1843.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Cawnpore, on Thursday the 20th day of April 1843, Gunner James Hanlan, No. 2,912, of the 4th company 4th battalion of artillery, was arraigned on the following charges:—

*Charges.*—"1st. For having, on the afternoon of the 19th of March 1843, at Cawnpore, when on duty at the quarter guard of the 4th battalion of artillery, quitted his guard without leave, and remained absent about three hours.

"2d. For having, on the evening of the same day, made his escape from the battalion quarter guard, in which he had been confined for the offence stated in the first charge.

"3d. For having at the same time, proceeded to the barrack of his company, and there mutinously attempted to stab, with a bayonet, his superior officer, Corporal Thomas Murray, of the same company, being in the execution of his office.

"4th. For having, on the same evening, after having been again confined, repeatedly threatened to take the life of the aforesaid Corporal Thomas Murray."

*Finding.*—"The Court, from the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Gunner James Hanlan, No. 2,912, of the 4th company 4th battalion of artillery, is guilty of all the charges preferred against him, with the exception of the word 'repeatedly' in the 4th charge, of which they do acquit him.

*Sentence.*—"The Court sentence the prisoner Gunner James Hanlan, No. 2,912, of the 4th company 4th battalion of artillery, to imprisonment in the fortress of Allahabad for one year, and to be kept in solitary confinement for a lunar month of 28 (twenty-eight) days, in the seventh, ninth and eleventh months respectively of such imprisonment.

(Signed) "A CAMPBELL, *Col. and*
*Lieut. Col., 9th Lancers, President.*"

*Cawnpore, 20th April*, 1843.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General,*
*and Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.*

*29th April*, 1843.

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The following orders are, with the sanction of Government, confirmed:

The order issued on the 21st of Jan. last, by Major General Lord Saltoun, K. C. B. and K. C. H., commanding the land forces in China, appointing Lance Corporal J. Taylor, of Her Majesty's 98th foot, to do duty under the orders of the Sub-Assistant Commissary General at Lymoon, on a salary of ten (10) Rupees per mensem.

The Meerut station order of the 11th of March last, directing the Executive Engineer to supply certain articles of furniture for the use of the hospital of Her Majesty's 40th Foot.

The Meerut station order of the 29th of March last, directing the Executive Engineer to fit up that part of the rocket troop Magazine allotted to the 2d company 2d battalion of artillery with shelves and teapoys, for the ammunition and stores of the battery, and to furnish jhamps and feeding troughs for the bullock sheds.

The Ferozepore station order of the 20th of March last, requiring the Commissariat to supply a 4 bullock hackery for the conveyance of the Quarter Master's stores of Lieut. Tyler's detachment of Her Majesty's 40th foot, and to comply with that officer's indents for carriage and doolie bearers for the use of the detachment.

The battalion order issued on the 23d of Feb. last, by Captain P. Mainwaring, commanding the 2d Assam Sebundy corps, authorizing the entertainment of a brahmin cook for the use of the hospital of that corps.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Saugor division order of the 15th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon M. Richardson, M. D., of the 2d irregular cavalry, to relieve Assistant Surgeon C. Griffiths from the medical charge of the 24th regiment of native infantry and the detail of native artillery.

The order issued on the 17th ultimo, by Major General J. W. Fast, directing Assistant Surgeon M. Lovell, of the 3d irregular cavalry, to afford medical aid to the 72d regt. of native infantry and detachments of the 26th light infantry, 73d regiment of native infantry and Hurrianah light infantry battalion, from the 15th idem; and appointing Assistant Surgeon J. McRae, of the horse artillery, to the medical charge of the European and native artillery in camp.

The Sirhind division order of the 22d ultimo, directing Surgeon A. W. Steart, of the 72d, to proceed with the 15th native infantry, and join the Head Quarters of his regiment at Khytul; and appointing Surgeon T. E. Dempster, of the 1st brigade of horse artillery, to afford medical aid to the detachment of the 72d regiment of native infantry, during Surgeon Steart's absence.

Unposted Cornet L. G. Moore is directed to join and do duty with the 11th regiment of light cavalry at Cawnpore, instead of with the 8th regiment in Bundlecund, as directed in General Orders of the 11th of Feb. last.

Supernumerary Apothecary J. Jarves, and Steward G. Dalby, at present doing duty in the Cawnpore division, are posted, the former as Apothecary, and the latter as Steward, to Her Majesty's 40th foot.

Acting Steward D. Wedgberry, and Assistant Apothecary J. Gormand, (1st) are appointed, the former to act as Apothecary, and the latter to act as Steward in the hospital of Her Majesty's 9th lancers.

Assistant Steward J. Kean is appointed to act as Assistant Apothecary with the same corps.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 2d May*, 1843.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

39th Regt. of N. I.—Lieut. R. H. D. Tulloh to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Voyle, who has proceeded on furlough.

1st Lieut. W. Timbrell, at present doing duty with the 1st troop 2d Brigade, is directed to proceed forthwith and join the 4th troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, to which he belongs, at Khytul.

Havildar Shewburuck Sing, of the 1st Assam Sebundy corps, and late a patient in the lunatic asylum at Patna, having been reported by a medical committee unfit for further duty, is discharged the service, and, with the sanction of Government, a donation of six months' pay and allowances is to be passed to him.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 3d May*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed.

The order issued on the 1st of November last, by Lieutenant Colonel N. Wallace, commanding a detachment, directing Assistant Surgeon W. Stuart, of the Bombay establishment, to receive medical charge of the late Shah's 5th infantry regiment.

The Cawnpore division order of the 25th of March last, directing Assistant Surgeon R. H. Oakley to afford medical aid to the detachments of Her Majesty's 9th foot, under the command of Captain Jones, and artillery, under the command of Lieut. H. R. Courtenay.

The Hussingabad station order of the 13th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon W. Martin, of the 57th regiment of native infantry, to relieve Assistant Surgeon J. Hilliard from the medical charge of the detail of artillery, the ressallah of the 2d irregular cavalry, as also the jail and civil establishments at the station.

The leave of absence, for 3 months, on private affairs, granted to Lieut. Interpreter and Quarter Master C. W. Duffin, of the 26th light infantry, in General Orders of the 7th Jan. last, is commuted to leave, for the same period, to remain at Meerut on duty.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

21st Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant H. Milne, from 10th July to 10th October, to enable him to rejoin his corps at Berhampore.

44th Regiment N. I.—Captain R. H. Mockler, from 25th April to 15th November, to visit Mussoorie, on private affairs.

48th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant E. B. Litchford, from 1st May to 30th June, to visit Delhi, on private affairs.

73d Regt. N. I.—Lieut. and Brevet Captain W. K. Andrews, from 15th May to 15th November, to visit Simlah, on private affairs.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 5th May*, 1843.

1. Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, in the regiments serving in India:

*9th Light Dragoons.*—Lieutenant James Nixon Macartney, to be Captain, without purchase, vice French, deceased. 13th November 1842.

Cornet William Francis Anderton, to be Lieutenant, vice Macartney. 13th November 1842.

Ensign Lucius John French, from the 31st Foot, to be Cornet, vice Anderton. 24th February 1843.

*14th Light Dragoons.*—Major Charles P. Ainslie, from the 1st Dragoons, to be Major, vice Stephens, who exchanges. 3d February 1843.

*13th Foot.*—Ensign John Head, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Frere, deceased. 19th November 1842.

*17th Foot.*—Major John Gordon, from the 38th Foot, to be Major, vice Deedes, who exchanges. 24th February 1843.

*18th Foot.*—Gentleman Cadet the honourable Francis William Henry Fane, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Humphrey, deceased. 24th February 1843.

*22d Foot.*—Ensign William Richard Goddard, from the 40th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Hockings, who exchanges. 3d February 1843.

William Henry Budd, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Perceval, who retires. 10th February 1843.

Quarter Master William Young, from the 41st Regiment, to be Quarter Master, vice Harker, who exchanges. 24th February 1843.

*Cancels his Promotion, vice Parker.* *28th Foot.*—Lieutenant Frederick Browne Russell, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Sawbridge, deceased. 13th September 1843.

Ensign Samuel Rawson, to be Lieutenant, vice Russell. 13th September 1842.

*Cancels his Appointment in the Foot.* Lieutenant Henry William Dennie, from the 2d West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Rawson, whose promotion on 14th October 1842, has been cancelled. 24th February 1843.

*29th Foot.*—Lieutenant John Frederick Galiffe, from the 75th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Bourke, who exchanges. 3d February 1843.

*31st Foot.*—Gentleman Cadet John Brenchley, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice French, appointed to the 9th Light Dragoons. 24th February 1843.

*39th Foot.* Gentleman Cadet Melville Browne, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Stuart, promoted in the 86th Foot. 24th February 1843.

Quarter Master Jones Duke, from the 34th Foot, to be Quarter Master, vice O'Brien, who exchanges. 10th February 1843.

*40th Foot.*—Ensign Frederick Montagu Hockings, from the 22d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Goddard, who exchanges. 3d February 1843.

*50th Foot.*—Arthur Edward Frere, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Kelly, deceased. 24th February 1843.

*57th Foot.*—Lieutenant Frederick Hall Jackson, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Morphett, who retires. 24th February 1843.

*62d Foot.*—Captain Donald G. Angus Darroch, from the 1st Foot, to be Captain, vice Jackson, appointed Staff Captain at Chatham. 3d February 1843.

*86th Foot.*—*To be Captains, without purchase.*—Lieutenant Horatio Fenwick, vice Bennett, deceased. 17th August 1842.

Lieutenant Giles Keane, vice Phibbs, deceased. 23d October 1842.

Lieutenant Hugh Thomas Bowen, vice Dickenson, deceased. 12th February 1843.

*To be Lieutenants, without purchase.*—Ensign Edmund Robert Stuart, from the 39th Foot, vice Fenwick. 22d February 1843.

Ensign William Henry Weaver, vice Keane. 23d February 1843.

Ensign D. Morrow, vice Bowen. 24th February 1843.

*To be Ensigns, without purchase.*—Gentleman Cadet Marcus Wylly De la Poer Beresford, from the Royal Military College, vice Weaver. 24th February 1843.

Edward Baker Weaver, gent., vice Morrow. 25th February 1843.

*98th Foot.*—Assistant Surgeon Thomas Honer Wheeler, from the 67th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Adolphus, appointed to the 4th Dragoon Guards. 3d February 1843.

MEMORANDUM.

The Christian names of Cornet White, of the 3d Light Dragoons, are Henry Wallis.

The Christian names of Ensign Timbrell, of the 31st Foot, are Sidney James.

In commemoration of the distinguished services and of the gallantry displayed by Her Majesty's troops which have been recently employed on the coasts and in the rivers of China, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the undermentioned corps, viz.:

18th (Royal Irish) Regiment of Foot; 26th (the Cameronian) Regiment of Foot; 49th (the Princess Charlotte of Wales' or the Hertfordshire) Regt. of Foot; 55th (the Westmoreland) Regiment of Foot, and 98th Regiment of Foot, to bear on their colours and appointments the word "*China*," and the device of "*the dragoon*."

2. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion:

*31st Foot.*—Lieutenant T. C. Kelly, to be Captain, by Brevet, in the East Indies only. 3d April 1843.

3. The order issued on the 21st of January last, by Major General Lord Saltoun, K. C. B. and K. C. H., commanding the land forces in China, appointing Lance Corporal J. Taylor, of Her Majesty's 98th foot, to do duty under the orders of the Sub-Assistant Commissary General at Lymoon, on a salary of ten (10) Rupees per mensem, is confirmed with the sanction of government.

4. Lieutenant Pattinson, 16th lancers, is permitted to proceed to the hills north of Deyrah, instead of Simlah, on the leave of absence granted him in the General Order of the 1st April 1843.

5. The leave of absence granted to Captain Steheline, 13th light infantry, in the General Order of the 30th October 1840, is cancelled from the 7th January 1841, the date on which this officer was appointed to do duty at the Landour depot.

6. Ensign White, 3d buffs, recently arrived from England, is directed to proceed by water, to Allahabad, for the purpose of joining his regiment.

7. Leave of absence is granted—

*3d Light Dragoons.*—Lieutenant Bowles, to the hills north of Deyrah, from the date of departure from Kurnaul, to the 31st October 1843.

*3d Buffs.*—Lieutenant Douglas, from the 4th April to the 26th May, to enable him to join his regiment.

*26th Foot.*—Lieutenant Coventry, to Calcutta, for 2 months from the date of departure from Ghazeepore, and thence to England for 18 months, from the date of embarkation.

*31st Foot.*—Lieutenant Brooke, to Simlah, from the 1st May to the 31st October 1843, on medical certificate.

*31st Foot.*—Pay Master Matthews, to Simlah, from 25th April to the 30th June 1843.

*39th Foot.*—Captain Bulkeley is appointed to act as Pay Master, during the absence and on the responsibility of Pay Master Matthews.

*39th Foot.*—Ensign Bray, to Mussoorie, from the 15th May to the 31st October 1843.

*40th Foot.*—Lieutenant Doman, to Deyrah, from the 6th May to the 6th October 1843.

*50th Foot.*—Captain Knowles, to Landour, on being relieved from the command of detachments proceeding to join their regiment, to the 31st October 1843.

*62d Foot.*—Major Astier, from the 1st May to the 31st October 1843; and Assistant Surgeon Banon, from the 1st May to the 31st July 1843, to Hazareebaugh, on medical certificate.

By Order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—April 25. At Sirdhana, Mr. R. Alexander, of the Delhi press, to Miss Mary Anne Thomas, eldest daughter of Captain J. Thomas, late in the service of her highness the Begum Sombre.—May 13. At Calcutta, J. S. Swiney, Esq. to Emelia Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Mr. Charles Doucett.—15. At Barrackpore, Lieut. Henry Shaw Stewart, 29th Regt. N. I. to Sophia, fourth daughter of Major R. J. Debnam, late of H. M's. 13th Light Infantry.—18. At Calcutta, Henry Reinfry, Esq. Solicitor, to Jamesina, eldest daughter of Captain A. B. Clapperton.

BIRTHS.—April 24. At Jubbulpore, the lady of Lieut. James Tobin Bush, 24th Regt. N. I. of a son.—26. At Jhansi, Mrs. Edward Greenway, of a son.—26. At Ferozepore, Mrs. D. Macleod, of a daughter.—May 1. At Allahabad, the lady of Frederick Currie, Esq. C. S. of a daughter.—4. At Meerut, the lady of Richard Hurford, H. M's. 16th Lancers, of a son.—5. At Chittagong, the lady of Captain Hugh Troup, 66th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.—At Mooradabad, the lady of J. C. Wilson, Esq. B. C. S. of a son.—7. At Muttra, the lady of Assistant Surgeon James McRae, Horse Artillery, of a son.—9. At Chittagong, the lady of Dr. J. Duncan, Civil Assistant Surgeon, of a son.—10. At Dinapore, the lady of J. H. Court, Esq. C. S. of a son.—16. In Fort William, the lady of Allan Webb, Esq. 6th Garrison Assistant Surgeon, of a son.—At Calcutta, Mrs. Charles Pereira, of a daughter.—18. At Calcutta, Mrs. F. Weston Jones, of twin boys.

DEATHS.—March 15. At Singapore, Mr. John Becher, Senior.—25. At Rangoon, of apoplexy, Captain William Henry Biden, in his 52d year.—April 23. At Ramree, Arracan, Mrs. Sarah D. Comstock, wife of the Rev. G. S. Comstock, American Baptist Missionary.—May 4. At Delhi, Sophia, the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Munro, aged 7 years.—5. At Etawah, William Benjamin Smith, aged 42 years, 10 months and 6 days.—6. At Cuttack, Mrs. Sebastiana Ewers, widow of the late Captain John Henry Ewers, formerly of the H. C's. Pilot Service, and late of the *Young Rover*, aged 34 years and 1 month.—At Cawnpore, Annie, Louisa, the beloved daughter of Captain Cumberland, 11th Regt. N. I., aged 6 months and 12 days.—10. At Calcutta, William Henry Stacy, Esq. aged 37 years.—11. At Noakhalee, Mrs. G. Adie, aged 18 years.—13. At Calcutta, Mr. Peter Surry Myers, up-country merchant, aged 39 years, and on the same day, one of his daughters Amelia Georgiana, aged 2 years 9 months and 17 days.—15. At Calcutta, Mrs. Maria Williams, the beloved wife of Mr. Hiram Williams, aged 37 years.—16. At Calcutta, Mr. James Meredith Lauchlin, aged 39 years.

*Europe.*—March 12. At Boxmoor, Mrs. A. Hobson, only surviving sister of late Rev. Dr. Carey, of Fort William College, Calcutta.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

May 15. The English Barque *Sophia Fraser*, William, from Singapore 16th April.—The English Ship *Neptune*, Campbell, from Liverpool 4th December.

—— 16. The English Barque *Robert Stride*, G. McBlain, from Glasgow and Colombo (no date,) Madras 2d and Ennore 9th May.—The English Barque *Grindlay*, W. Grindlay, from the Mauritius 20th March and Madras 10th May.

—— 17. The Portuguese Ship *Flor D'Armizade*, J. L. Lobo, from Portugal 2d November and Madras 9th May.

—— 18. The English Ship *Samdanny*, Nacoda, from Cochin (no date), and Allepee 15th April.

—— 20. The English Brig *Thomas Metcalfe*, R. Yorsten, from Madras 13th May.

RIVER STEAMERS.

The *Jumna* Steamer, having the *Sourma* accommodation boat in tow, returned to Calcutta from Allahabad on the 16th instant. The following is a list of passengers on the flat:

*From Allahabad.*—Lieut. Mercer, H. M's. 3d Buffs.

*From Mirzapore.*—Mrs. Worsley and child, and Mrs. Parker and two children.

*From Dinapore.*—Dr. Banon, H. M's. 62d Regt.

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The Steamer of July on the 19th June.
" August on the 18th July.
" September on the 26th August.

Notice is accordingly hereby given, that the latest safe date for the transmission of Letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for the Steamer appointed to leave Bombay on the 19th of June, will be Wednesday, the 7th proximo.

WM. MOORE,
*Deputy Post Master.*

*General Post Office, The 11th May, 1843.*

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Editor of the Friend of India begs to acknowledge the following donation :

From G. F. Brown, Esq. Co's. Rs. 50, to Serampore College.

The Propagation Society and Puseyism.—By the last Mail the *Star* received from a correspondent in London, part of a correspondence, relative to a recent secession from the Propagation Society, which supports Bishop's College. Our contemporary has only obtained one portion of the story and it has led him to entertain a suspicion of bigotry against the seceders. We are happy in being able to furnish him with the other limb of it, the perusal of which will, we trust, satisfy him that the seceders have right, reason, and consistency on their side.

Some time back, a meeting of the Auxiliary Propagation Society was held at Cheltenham, when it was stated on the authority of letters from Calcutta, that Tractarianism "prevailed to a frightful extent, among the agents and missionaries of the Society in Calcutta, the practical effect of which was to cut off from the Church of Christ all the faithful protestant labourers in the vineyard, and to introduce disunion and heart-burning among all the protestant bodies." The Revd. Mr. Campbell, the Secretary of the Society, who was present, on being questioned as to the practise of the Board relative to candidates for the Missionary office who had imbibed Puseyite principles, asserted in the most explicit terms that the Board took double pains to exclude such persons from the service of the Society. The declaration was considered perfectly satisfactory by those who had made the enquiry, and some of the Tractarian subscribers intimated their intention to withdraw from the Society.

The subject was subsequently brought under the view of the Board in London, by the Hon. and Revd. Mr. Perceval, one of the individuals with whom the Tractarian movement originated, and who continued for a long time to be one of its most ardent and influential supporters. The Archbishop of Canterbury was in the Chair. At that meeting, the Reverend gentleman was repeatedly assured, that the Board, so far from making the adoption of these peculiar sentiments a ground of rejection, did not so much as make it a matter of enquiry. The subscribers to the Cheltenham Auxiliary Society immediately addressed the Parent Society, pointing out the great discrepancy between the statements of their Secretary, and the sentiments delivered at the Board in the presence of the Primate; and at the close of their letter earnestly entreated that their consciences might be relieved by an assurance from the authorities of the Society, that care was taken by the Candidate's Committee that no persons holding such opinions should be employed by the Society. The reply, which was signed by Mr. Campbell himself, refused any such assurance, and stated that the "Society recognized no theological tests of fitness for its service other than those which are provided in the Liturgy and Articles." The conduct of the Society in this matter is thus described by the *Times*, which, as an unflinching advocate and abettor of the Tractarian movement, stands second only to the British Critic, now edited by Mr. Newman.

"It is certain that to get the money of those who differ from Mr. Close, a tone of statement quite opposite to Mr. Campbell's, indeed distinctly contradictory of it, is adopted in public and in private by the Society's agents. Letters have appeared in our own journal to the effect that Mr. Campbell's assertions were unfounded, and that counter assertions have been made at Committee Meetings of the Society, in the presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, which have passed without protest: The upshot of all seems to be, that while the gentlemen of Cheltenham are requested to subscribe upon the hypothesis that what Mr. Campbell said was true, the gentlemen of Oxford are requested to subscribe upon the hypothesis that what Mr. Campbell said was false. What may be thought of such a principle among archbishops and bishops we shall not presume to conjecture: in the mercantile world it would not be considered honest."

The Revd. Mr. Close, the Revd. Mr. Bickersteth, the Revd. Mr. Pratt, and others consider that the Venerable Society, by refusing to make those extreme opinions which have been promulgated in the Tracts for the Times, and which are openly professed and acted on by its agents and Missionaries abroad, a subject of enquiry, does *ipso facto* record its judgment and proclaim to the world that they are not inconsistent with the Articles and Liturgy of the Church of England. They have accordingly relinquished their connection with the Society.

It may at first appear somewhat singular, that so firm an adherent of the Church of England as the Revd. Mr. Close, should consider it necessary to separate from a Society, simply because it recognizes no theological tests of fitness for Missionary labours other than those which are provided in the Articles and Liturgy of the Church. But the circumstances of the times impose the necessity of a more explicit avowal of sentiments than is contained in these general expressions. It has been Mr. Newman's object to affix a Tractarian interpretation to the Articles, utterly at variance with the doctrines which distinguish Protestantism from Popery. That School of Divines which is "fast precipitating the Church of England into the bosom of Rome," has no scruple in adopting the same language which has now been used by the Propagation Society. Those who are advocating the invocation of saints, and who maintain the existence of a Purgatory, affect to recognize no theological test other than that which is furnished by the Articles and Liturgy of the Church of England. Those articles have therefore ceased to be any test of an adherence to the peculiar doctrines of the Reformation. If a public Society, when asked for an exposition of its opinion on questions of vital importance on which a division has arisen in the Church, refuses any other reply than that it adheres to the Articles and Liturgy, to which different parties affix opposite interpretations, its reply cannot but be considered equivocal, if not evasive. The refusal of an explanation which every man who repudiates the doctrines advanced by the Oxford School, would cheerfully and explicitly afford, is at once decisive of the bias of the leading members in that Society, and fully justifies the course pursued by Mr. Close and others.

Conquest of Tahiti by the French.—The last Mail brings the melancholy intelligence that the French Government has taken possession of the island of Tahiti. The French journals generally represent the cession as entirely voluntary on the part of the Queen and the chiefs, and exult with the most glowing satisfaction at the annexation of this island and those in its neighbourhood. to the French crown. But there is such incontrovertible evidence that the cession was obtained by violence, that it can be viewed in no other light than as one of the most glaring acts of injustice ever inflicted by a civilized government upon a simple and unoffending people.

The following statement is from a British Resident on the island, who was on the spot when the transaction occurred. On the 1st of September last, the French Frigate of sixty guns, *la Reine Blanche*, commanded by Admiral du Petit Thouars, arrived at Papetee. For several days the most peaceful intercourse existed between the inhabitants and the French. On the 5th, however, messengers were sent to the Queen at Eimeo, requesting her and her chiefs to come to Papetee, that the Admiral might pay his respects to them. On the 8th the principal chiefs arrived and dined with the Admiral on board. The same evening the British Vice Consul and the American Consul received an official letter from the Admiral, stating that differences existed between the Tahitian and French Governments which might lead to hostilities; and the British and American subjects were warned to secure their property. During that night there was a meeting of the four chiefs with the Admiral, when a document was drawn up and signed by the former, stating that as they were unable to govern the kingdom, in the present circumstances, so as to harmonize with foreign governments, they placed themselves under the protection of France, on certain conditions. The chief of these were, that the internal Government should continue with the Queen and Chiefs; that the Queen should make laws to bind her subjects; that the lands should remain in the hands of the present possessors; that every man should be at liberty to profess the religion which accorded with his own desire; that the places of worship belonging to the English missionaries should remain unmolested; and that the missionaries should continue to perform their duties unmolested, but that *the affairs concerning foreign governments, and also concerning foreign residents were to be left with the French Government and the officers appointed by it.* The Queen's consent, however, was still wanting to this extraordinary

document. The Admiral demanded her signature, or the payment of 10,000 dollars, for alleged injuries, within twenty-four hours; threatening in case of a refusal to plant his flag, fire his guns, and take possession of the island. She was then on the eve of her confinement. She hesitated to seal her own doom, and postponed the signature till within an hour of the time for the bombardment, when she reluctantly put her hand to an instrument which made her the vassal of France. A supreme Council of three Frenchmen was appointed, from whose decision there was to be no appeal but to the king of the French. The Missionaries loudly remonstrated against this arbitrary proceeding;—and a proclamation was issued decreeing that "any person who should either in word or in deed prejudice the Taheitan people against the French Government should be banished." Thus end the civil and the religious liberties of the island of Tahiti.

The pretext for this arbitrary proceeding is, the injuries which were said to have been inflicted on the French. Of these injuries there is no proof. If there were any injuries to complain of, they were committed by, and not upon, the French. As to the voluntary cession of the island,—the earnest solicitation, as the French journals term it, to be admitted to the enjoyment of French protection, it was quite as voluntary as the threat of a bombardment within four and twenty hours if it was rejected, could make it. The helpless natives had not the slightest chance of resisting the French; the first broad side would have levelled the town and scattered the inhabitants. The treaty was literally extorted at the cannon's mouth. The reason of the surrender is stated by the chiefs to be that they were unable to govern their country, under present circumstances, so as to harmonize with foreign governments. But they have been able perfectly to harmonize for many years with the Governments of Great Britain and America, with whom they have come most frequently into contact, and no discord has arisen except with reference to France, and this is altogether of her own creating.

The political importance of this distant possession to France is utterly insignificant. She has little trade in the Pacific, and no interests to protect in that ocean. But the religious results of this perfidious act cannot fail to be most disastrous. The Jesuit's College at Valparaiso will immediately take advantage of it. Roman Catholic Missionaries will be poured into Tahiti, and the Protestant Missions, on which such labour and expense have been bestowed for fifty years, will be rapidly extinguished. These Popish Missions will of course be sent out under the patronage of the French Government, and identified with it. Any exertion on the part of the Protestant Missionaries to protect their converts from Roman Catholic influence, will be construed by those who wield the power of the sword as an attempt to prejudice the Taheitan people against the French Government, and will lead to their instant banishment. The French authorities who found so little difficulty in discovering a pretext for the seizure of the island, will experience still less in finding one for the expulsion of the Missionaries.

Some of the French Journalists openly affirm that this measure has not been adopted without the cognizance of the British Government. Indeed, it is asserted in the *Semeur* that the assent of the British Government was given to the occupation of Polynesia by the French Government in March 1842. This appears all but incredible. It may be merely an inference drawn from the absence of any vigorous remonstrance with the French Government. Such a remonstrance, for an object of no political moment, may have been deemed impolitic, in the present combustible state of the French. Or it may have been made without being communicated to the Editors of the public journals. At any rate, the reason given by that journal for the apathy of the British Government can scarcely be supposed to apply to Sir Robert Peel, however closely it may be in union with the feelings of Sir Robert Harry Inglis.

"The English Government cannot attach any political importance to the possession of Tahiti by either this power or that; and in relation to religion, *they are not Anglican Missionaries, but Dissenters*, who have converted Polynesia; there are, therefore, neither lords nor bishops to conciliate; and how keenly soever the intervention of France on behalf of the priests must be felt by the friends to Missions in England, *dismayed at seeing compromised in a day a work to which they have devoted half a century*, the jealousy of the high Puseyite clergy will be but feebly excited, if it should be at all; nor is there to be feared in the ranks of the nobility, that irritation which a similar outrage committed on Anglican Missionaries would not have failed to produce."

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EYRE'S JOURNAL OF AN AFFGHAN PRISONER.—We plead the hacknied excuse "of circumstances beyond our control," for this late notice of Lieut. Eyre's Narrative of military operations at Cabul in the winter of 1841. If the subject had been one of only transient importance we should rather have submitted to the discredit of having overlooked it altogether, than have ventured into the field so long after it has been occupied by our contemporaries. But there is a deep and permanent interest connected with the melancholy events of that period which time will not diminish.

Lieut. Eyre throws but little light on the cause of an insurrection which terminated in so fearful a catastrophe. The warning which he describes Major Pottinger as having given to the Envoy related only to the unsettled state of Kohistan. The idea of a general conspiracy to expel us from the country, the secret of which, though entrusted to hundreds and thousands, was kept with the most scrupulous fidelity, by a people habitually perfidious, is not supported by any evidence as yet before us. It is deemed altogether impossible by the writer in the Edinburgh Review, whose reasoning upon this subject appear to be very conclusive. The fact that the insurrection in Cabul under Ameenoollah and Abdoollah Khan, broke out precisely at the same time with the rising in Kohistan, however, goes far to prove that there was a clear understanding between some of the chiefs who took so prominent a share in subsequent transactions, that an attack should be simultaneously made on our positions, in the *hope*, that success might attend the effort to expel us from the country.

That the English were regarded by the great body of the people, and more especially by the chiefs, with feelings of the deepest repugnance, will admit of no doubt. It would be difficult, it is true, to bring forward an instance of any country subjugated by the sword, in which the inhabitants had suffered less from the conquerors, than Affghanistan did from our occupation of it. No conquest in the East has ever perhaps been accompanied by fewer violations of the dictates of justice or mercy. To the industrious peasant we had given a degree of freedom and protection previously unknown to him. We had inundated the country with our wealth. We had established a far milder system of administration than the country, with its turbulent and refractory chiefs, had ever enjoyed, or was even prepared for. The same principles which form the points of distinction between our administration in India and that of the Native princes, had been introduced into Affghanistan. —But, we were strangers and infidels, and that in a country where the people have all that tenacity of habits which belongs to mountaineers. We were hated as infidels, and every Mollah in the country was occupied as a missionary, preaching up the virtues of opposition to us. Our presence as conquerors was as distasteful to the people in general as the presence of victorious strangers would have been two centuries ago among the Highlands of Scotland. To the chiefs whose importance had been reduced, and must have become gradually extinct, in proportion as we succeeded in establishing a regular Government, we were particularly obnoxious. The military strength of the Government had formerly consisted of those chiefs and the retainers whom they could respectively enlist under their banners. While they gave their support to the crown, they themselves derived both profit and dignity from the connection. They stood in somewhat the same relation to the King, as the Feudal nobility did to the Plantagenets. It was the aim of the British administration, by the organization of local corps, disciplined by European officers, to dispense with the aid of this uncertain and dangerous militia, and to render the government independent of the Chiefs. Every feeling of pride and self-interest in their minds was enlisted against us. And those feelings of hostility were sharpened by the hauteur of our national character, and by the licentious habits of some who invaded the domestic privacy of respectable families, and wounded the tenderest sensibilities of the Affghan. From these various causes the people had been gradually prepared to take advantage of any outbreak which held out a hope of relieving the country from our hated presence.

The first appearance of disaffection was exhibited in the rebellion of the eastern Ghilzie chiefs, some of whom took an active part in the general insurrection which subsequently burst forth. Early in October they suddenly left Cabul, and, planting themselves with a few followers in the defiles of the Khoord Cabul, plundered a caravan, and cut off all communication between Cabul and India. The ostensible reason of this outbreak, was the reduction which had recently been made in their allowances. Lieut. Eyre lays the blame of this reduction at the door of Lord Auckland, but the writer in the Edinburgh Review, who has evidently had access to the most authentic sources of information, distinctly denies the fact, and asserts that his Lordship was entirely ignorant of the reduction, till after its effects were visible in the stoppage of the passes. It was part of that system of economy which arose from the necessities of Shah Soojah, after he had been told that he must not expect to rely on the resources of the British Government. It was an arrangement determined upon by the Shah and the Envoy. The chiefs were, it appears, called before his Majesty; and the necessity of the reduction was frankly explained to them. They admitted the justice of the measure, and expressed their cheerful acquiescence in it—and immediately took to the

road, and commenced a system of extortion and plunder. A considerable force was sent under Sir Robert Sale to clear the passes, and it was constrained to fight every inch of its way to Tezeen, where Capt. Macgregor proceeded into the hills and concluded a treaty with the chiefs, the terms of which were far too lenient. Indeed the wisdom of concluding any treaty whatsoever with so treacherous a foe is much to be questioned. The moderation of the negotiator was as usual regarded as a token of fear, and served only to encourage the rebels in their opposition to our authority. With men who had thus basely attacked our troops night and day for more than ten days, without any excuse except their dislike of the established Government of the country, it was impolitic to hold any amicable conference. The first measure these chiefs adopted after they had signed the treaty in good faith, was to violate it. They made every effort to increase their retainers; they occupied every salient point in the passes; they crowned the inaccessible heights and poured a murderous fire from their long rifles on our columns as they toiled through the defiles; and the injury inflicted on Sir Robert Sale's force after the hollow and deceitful truce, was far greater than any which it had suffered before. He made his way however bravely to Gundamuck, by a series of conflicts conducted under the most appalling circumstances, and in the most disadvantageous positions. If the military skill, the courage, and the perseverance displayed by that noble band of soldiers in their march from Cabul to Gundamuck does not occupy that prominent place in the military annals of this period to which it is entitled, it is only because it has been eclipsed by the more glorious defence of Jellalabad by the same brigade.

The insurrection of Cabul broke out on the morning of the 2d of November. Nothing has appeared as yet to identify it with the opposition offered to Sir Robert Sale by the eastern Ghilzies, though the circumstance of its having occurred as soon as it was known in Cabul that the General had cleared the passes and was in a position from whence he could afford no succour to the troops in Cabul, may give some colour to such a supposition. The immediate cause of the outbreak in the Capital, as stated by Sir William Macnaghten, in a memorandum in the possession of his widow, was a seditious letter addressed by Abdoolla Khan to several chiefs of influence at Cabul stating that it was the design of the Envoy to seize and send them to London. The principal rebels met on the night of the 1st of November, and working on the inflammable feelings of the people of Cabul, they pretended that the king had issued an order to put all infidels to death. They had previously forged an order for our destruction by washing out the contents of a genuine paper with the exception of the seal, and substituting their own wicked inventions. It appears that a respectable Affghan, Taj Mahomed, on that same night gave information of the conspiracy to Sir A. Burnes, and put him on his guard against treachery, but his assertions were received with incredulity, and he retired in disgust. The next morning three hundred men attacked Sir Alexander Burnes and murdered him, together with his brother and Lieut. William Broadfoot, plundered Captain Johnson's treasury and set fire to the houses of the British residents in the city. Lieut. Eyre describes the insurrection as having been at first only an insignificant ebullition of discontent on the part of a few desparate and restless men, which Military energy and promptitude might have crushed in the bud. It is of no avail now to say that Sir A. Burnes ought not to have exposed himself to destruction by continuing to reside in the city after the feelings of hostility on the part of the chiefs, had for nearly a month assumed so decisive an appearance. His residence within the city after such warning is but one of the many errors which marked our proceedings at that critical period. But what shall we say to the sluggishness, the culpable indecision which was exhibited on that fatal day, the 2d of November, on which the doom of our army may be said to have been virtually sealed? The insurrection was trifled with till it became unmanageable. Thus it was also in the recent riot of Bristol, and the more ancient riots of London in the time of Lord George Gordon, in which the same inactivity produced corresponding effects. An exhibition of salutary energy on the first ebullition of popular rage would have prevented the conflagration of those cities; and the adoption of the most energetic measures immediately after intelligence had reached the cantonments that Sir Alexander and his associates had been murdered, and the treasury plundered, and as soon as the smoke of blazing houses was seen, would have overawed the insurgents and possibly prevented the final catastrophe. But Sir William Macnaghten made light of the outbreak, and still continued to rely with confidence on the friendly dispositions of the people, and General Elphinstone, with all his personal bravery, wavered. General Shelton was sent with a few troops to the Bala Hissar, to watch the progress of events and to act on his own judgement; and he did nothing but watch till it was too late to act. A few of Shah Soojah's body guard, and some of Campbell's Hindoostanees, comprized the whole number of troops sent to put down the insurrection. They were beaten back, and two hundred of the King's guards slaughtered and two of the guns destroyed. "The day was suffered to pass, says Lieut. Eyre, without anything being done, demonstrative of British energy and power." The golden moments for action were lost. The insurgents had murdered our countrymen, plundered their property and burned their houses with perfect impunity within a mile of our cantonments and under the very walls of the Bala Hissar. It was manifest to the insurgents, that this small ebullition of popular rage had paralyzed our public functionaries. All those whose friendship for us was based on a belief of our power, first hesitated, and then turned against us. The first day was the crisis which determined the events of the campaign. The ground we lost on that day of inaction, was never recovered.

*(To be continued.)*

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THE BLUE BOOK.—A correspondent of the *Hurkaru*, *A Voice from the North West*, has made some observations on our review of the Blue Book, which seem to require notice. He says that we are at last obliged to confess that *Lord Auckland was the first to give that order* which directed the British troops to withdraw immediately, after relieving the beleagured garrisons from Affghanistan. We object to the use of the words "at last obliged to confess," as being altogether uncalled for and unfair. We have never manifested the least reluctance to acknowledge that Lord Auckland issued the first order to retire; and for the best of all good reasons, because this order was unknown to us, as we believe it was to our contemporaries, till the appearance of the Blue Book. We were fully aware that Lord Auckland had determined, whenever our troops should be withdrawn from Affghanistan, not to send them again across the Indus. The *Hurkaru*, we think, on more than one occasion, questioned the correctness of this assertion, because, *he had nothing for it but our word*. It was partly to shew our contemporary that we had not been speaking at random, that we quoted those passages from the Blue Book, which bore out the statement we had made; viz. that if the victories achieved by Generals Nott and Pollock had been gained while Lord Auckland was at the head of the Government, he would have gladly availed himself of the opportunity of retiring honourably from Affghanistan. The *Correspondent* is moreover incorrect in saying that Lord Auckland was the first to give *the order* which drew forth so much disapprobation from us. His Lordship's orders, as far as we are admitted behind the scenes by the Book in question, appear to have sanctioned nothing beyond a retrogade movement on Peshawur, where a powerful army was to be assembled, with a view to the redemption of our honour in Affghanistan. Lord Ellenborough's order embraced the immediate and final abandonment of the country, while our national reputation was unvindicated, and the captives were yet in the hands of the enemy. The first order was apparently dictated by prudence; the last by a panic.

The *Correspondent* seems to think General Pollock has not received the due mead of praise fo the part he bore in evading or resisting the orders to retire, and that too much of the merit of the campaign is apparently ascribed to General Nott. This is not altogether the case; though it is manifest that the documents published in the Blue Book give more of the merit of this successful movement to the Candahar than to the Jellalabad General. The impression of the public coincides with that of the *Correspondent* on the fact, that a very spirited remonstrance was sent by General Pollock against the order he had received to abandon the country. That letter, which many of our friends were the first to look for in the Book, is not to be found in it. It may have been omitted by accident; it may possibly have been suppressed intentionally; but we should be very reluctant to admit the idea that while the Ministry published General Nott's energetic remonstrance against Lord Auckland's order to retire, they knowingly withheld from public view General Pollock's equally firm protest against Lord Ellenborough's order to quit the country. There are evidences of impartiality, we had almost said of generous consideration, in the selection of these documents, which forbid us to entertain such a thought. But from whatever cause the omission arose, it is much to be regretted, because it deprives the gallant General of the credit due to his moral courage.

*A Voice from the North West* is perfectly correct in saying, that if General Pollock had obeyed the orders he received and retired to Peshawur, we should in all probability never have *advanced to Cabul; and instead of the triumphs* which we now view with feelings of just pride, our national character would have been covered with the deepest humiliation. Still, the spirited letter of General Nott to Brigadier England, ordering him positively to leave Quetta, where he intended apparently to remain acting on the defensive, and which constrained him to move up to Candahar, was *the event* on which the subsequent advance of the troops to Cabul turned. General Nott had just been invested with

the uncontrolled responsibility of all affairs political as well as military, and the first use he made of these enlarged powers, was to order up Brigadier England with his convoy. Had that convoy not reached Candahar, General Nott could not have moved on Cabul, and the Governor General would never have ordered him to move. It was the knowledge that General Nott was thus fully equipped for any enterprize by the arrival of these reinforcements, that furnished one of the chief inducements to Lord Ellenborough to "retire by way of Cabul." Perhaps we ought rather to say, that when His Lordship was roused to attempt the recovery of our prisoners and our honor, by the force of public opinion at home and in India, it was the junction of the two Generals at Candahar, which furnished him with a pretext for renewing the war, as well as with the means of securing our ultimate triumph. Among the concurring causes of this triumphant movement, the reinforcement of General Nott's army was the most powerful, and deserves therefore to be distinguished from all the other events of the year.

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Reconstruction of the Secretariat.—Lord Ellenborough has just remodelled the Secretariat of the Supreme Government and that of the province of Bengal. The perplexing divisions of the old regime have been swept away, and the various designations of Secret and Political and Ecclesiastical and Separate departments abolished, and we have one Home and one Foreign Secretary with a complement of assistants, under the title of Under Secretaries. The appointment is limited to men of junior standing in the service who are not entitled to a salary of more than 1000 Rupees a month. As soon as their claim to higher allowances has been matured, their noviciate will cease, and they will be remanded to the interior of the country to act as Magistrates and Collectors. There will thus be a constant succession of men training up for the appointment; and the country will always possess the half wrought materials for manufacturing a good Secretary whenever that office may become vacant. In some respects it will be advantageous to the administration to have the field of selection so much enlarged. But there is one individual whose convenience seems to have been altogether overlooked in this arrangement; we allude to the Secretary himself. His own personal labours have been necessarily increased by the accumulation of so many departments on his unfortunate shoulders; and those labours are rendered the more severe by the absence of any one fitted by official aptitude and experience to share them. To these labours will now be added that of training up the Under Secretaries, with the dismal prospect that as soon as they are qualified to render him efficient assistance, they will be removed from the office and planted elsewhere, and that he will be required to undertake the same course of tuition with a new batch of scholars. Thus the office becomes a kind of Academy for the education of candidates for the Secretariat, and the Secretary himself is transformed into a Schoolmaster.

The separation of the office of Secretary to the Government of Bengal from that of Secretary to the Government of India is a measure of such obvious propriety that the only wonder is how the two offices ever came to be united. The business of the Bengal division which contains a population of forty millions of people, and which comprizes the departments of Judicial, Fiscal and Criminal jurisprudence, of the Customs, Salt and Opium, the Ecclesiastical, and Marine department and that of Internal and External Steam navigation, the Post office, the Abkaree, and Education, was quite enough for the brains of one man, and it was only a matter of justice to relieve him from all connection with the Government of India. The absurdity of a man's writing letters to himself and having the honour to be his own most obedient humble servant, will now cease. But the Governor General, or the President in Council, and the Governor of Bengal, will continue to be one and the same person, and we shall still be amused occasionally with the assurance, that Lord Ellenborough, the Governor of Bengal, had been very repugnant to such and such a measure, but that his objections had been overcome by the powerful and close reasoning of Lord Ellenborough, the Governor General in Council.

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The Calcutta Bible Society's Spelling Law.—It will be remembered that some months since, an elaborate paper was issued by the Committee of the Calcutta Bible Society, on the proper spelling of the sacred name of Jesus, in the Oordoo translation of the Scriptures; and that the Committee, having satisfied themselves on the point, resolved that no translation or edition of the sacred volume should have their support, in which their spelling was not adopted. Without questioning the soundness of the Committee's etymological argument, we felt it to be our duty, at the time, to protest against the adoption of so unimportant a matter as a party shibboleth, still farther to divide the too feeble body of Translators of the word of God, and against the use of so imperative a domination over the judgement and conscience of the translators,—to whom Bible Societies are debtors for all their opportunity of communicating the Scriptures to Heathen lands. A member of the Committee, defended that body, in our columns, on the ground that, by their official responsibility, they were under obligation to expend the money of their constituents only on versions of the Scriptures, which were, to the best of their judgement, in every respect, faithful transcripts of the original: and he required of us to expound the principles on which the responsibility of Bible Societies and liberty of conscience in Translators should be reconciled—or the rules according to which they ought mutually to yield. We admitted the importance of the theme, and promised to give it our best consideration. We have not however had leisure to fulfil the promise. And the difficulties of the question have not diminished, from the reflection we have been able occasionally to bestow upon it. It is evident, that a separate responsibility and right of judgement may be claimed for both Societies and Translators, and that in co-operation these must be reconciled. In many cases, collision might be removed by friendly discussion. In others, difficulties might be got over by the adoption of a middle course, unobjectionable to either party. But, after all, points will occur on which irreconcileable differences arise: and what is to be done with *them*? It is easy to say, that the less competent judge ought to yield to the more competent: but who shall judge of the comparative competence of the opposite parties? Frequently the judgement of the solitary translator, imbued by long study and practice with the principles of scripture interpretation and translation, and perfectly at home in the language he has to use, may be worth more than that of a whole Committee, even with a score of ministers of the gospel, possessing the average measure of professional accomplishments. We have known the Committee of the Calcutta Auxiliary Society referred to, as judges on the merits of translations, into languages of which no one member knew a single word: and other Committees may be in a like condition. In such a case, their judgement upon numerous points can be of no value at all. Indeed, in the majority of instances, where Bible Societies in Europe or America give support to translations into new languages, they can have no security that they are doing well, but in the character of the Translator whom they assist. In other cases, as at Calcutta, we fear that difficulties will in actual practice be got over, on the coarse and vulgar principle of the weaker party going to the wall: and to lay down precise rules by which they *ought* to be got over, must be impossible, as long as the conditions in Committees and Translators are so variable.

Nevertheless, in this, as in most other things, evils have a self rectifying power: and we may yet see an approximation to what is right, without being able to lay down precise rules for the purpose. When Bible Society Committees find, that they have alienated from them so many valuable translators, that they can no longer get a creditable version to print—or when their arbitrary proceedings have awakened so much sympathy for the translators on whom they would put their yoke, as to turn public disgust against themselves, and their treasury consequently becomes empty—they will feel that the exercise of even their great power must be tempered with consideration and forbearance. The Calcutta Committee have had considerable pre-eminence in working out this salutary result. They took an early part in the agitation which has deprived all the Bible Societies throughout the world, of further co-operation from the translators of the Baptist Denomination. And now their spelling mania has separated from them—has arrayed against them, the whole body of Protestant Missionaries in Upper India, amounting to twenty-seven individuals, of the Presbyterian, the Episcopalian and Independent Denominations. The Baptists, of course, were lost before. Amongst our selections will be found the Circular in which the views of these Missionaries are communicated to the various Bible Societies of Christendom. It is a counter blast to the Calcutta circular, of the strength of which our readers will form their own judgement. For ourselves, we retain the opinion, that the subject is of exceedingly small intrinsic importance: and the blame is therefore the greater, of those who chose it for a condition of union, or rather an element of division. Their conduct bears too great a resemblance to that of the oppressors of the Puritans, in testing orthodoxy by the cut of a cap or a scarf. Since this discussion began, we have observed that a recent traveller in Russia says, that a sect has arisen in that country, whose single, essential peculiarity is a particular mode of spelling this same name of Jesus. Have some of their members come amongst us—or is it only their spirit that has reached Calcutta?

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The Benevolent Institution.—We have been favoured with the Twenty-fourth Report of this valuable Institution, which after the lapse of thirty-four years still continues to enjoy the unabated confidence of the public. Of the various institutions established in the metropolis for the diffusion of knowledge during the present century, this Seminary stands first in point of time, and, considering the number of vic-

tions which it has been instrumental in rescuing from the dominion of vice and ignorance, it may justly be considered as second to none in importance. To trace its origin, would carry us back to that happy period when sectarian distinctions were scarcely known, and Churchmen and Dissenters cordially co-operated in the promotion of objects of public utility; when the Senior Chaplain at the Presidency, and the Serampore Missionaries united their efforts for the establishment of an Institution which should pick up from the streets of Calcutta and impart instruction to the numerous children, bearing the Christian name, whose ignorance and immorality only served to reflect dishonour on it. The benevolence of the design and the zeal of those who originated it, immediately secured for it a large measure of public support, which has continued with little abatement, though with occasional fluctuation to the present time. The magnificent subscriptions of 2, 3, 4 and 500 Rs. which were poured into it, when the claims on public liberality were few, and the merchants of Calcutta were princes, and the shears had not been applied to the allowances of the public servants, cannot be expected at this time of day, but the numerical list of Subscribers amounting as they do to *two hundred and thirty*, sufficiently proves that the Institution is as great a favourite with the public as it has ever been.

The Report informs us that in the Boys' Department there are *Three hundred and three* children, divided into seven classes: in that of the Girls, *One hundred and twenty-five*, making in all *Four hundred and twenty-eight*. This is probably the number on the Register; but if we make the usual deduction of one fourth for absentees we shall still have an average attendance of *Three Hundred and Twenty-one*. The entire expense of the Two Schools does not exceed 500 Rupees a month, or less than *two* Rupees a month for each child. We question whether it be possible to impart efficient instruction to children, many of whom are in European habits, for a less sum; and it is evident that the expenditure is kept within these moderate limits only by a constant and conscientious economy. We are sure that we need not say a word to any of our subscribers to induce them to continue their support to this valuable seminary; but there may be some among them possessed of a small unappropriated floating balance, which they are anxious to lay out to the best advantage for others; to them we would not hesitate to refer the claims of an Institution which has been distinguished for more than a quarter of a century for doing *much good with small means*.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE FINE ARTS IN SCOTLAND.—A friend has sent us a copy of the Report of the Committee of Management of this National Association, with a request that we would assist him in bringing it to the notice of his own countrymen in India, many of whom are probably ignorant of its existence. The Association was formed several years back with the view of promoting the Fine Arts in Scotland, and of preserving in the country the productions of native genius, which for want of suitable encouragement, were dispersed abroad. The plan of the Association is extremely simple. Every subscriber of one Guinea, is a member of the Society for one year, and is entitled to one chance; of two Guineas to two chances, and so on. The whole amount of Annual Subscriptions, is devoted, after the payment of necessary expenses to the purchase of a selection from the works of Scottish Artists exhibited at the annual exhibitions, with this exception that the Committee of Management is empowered to engrave for distribution among the members such works of Art as may appear worthy of the distinction. The Committee consists of fifteen gentlemen who are not Artists, ten of whom go out annually. Upon the close of the Exhibitions, the different works purchased for the association become, by lots publicly drawn, the property of individual members.

The support which the Association has experienced during the last three years, has been highly encouraging. In the year 1839-40, the subscriptions were £6396; in 1840-41, £6767; and in the year 1841-42, they were £6590. The number of actual subscribers amounts to not fewer than 6277; of these one contributor has 6 shares; 8 have 5 shares; 14 have 3 shares; 184 have 2 shares, and 5821 have one share each of a Guinea. The number of works of Art purchased in the year embraced by the Report was 147, at a cost of £4581.

The Association appears thus to have been the instrument of giving a great impulse to the progress of the Fine Arts in Scotland. Before its establishment, not £1000 was distributed among native artists in six years. The sum at present thus employed in encouraging native talent is £6000 a year. But the beneficial influence of the Society has not been confined to North Britain. The English and the Irish have caught the infection; and there is now a sum of not less than Thirty Thousand Pounds Sterling contributed annually in the United Kingdom by means of the Association and kindred institutions to the promotion of taste and the encouragement of its professors.

AERIAL STEAM SHIP.—We have been requested to state that the drawing of the Aerial Steam Ship has been lithographed at the Englishman office, where copies, either plain or coloured, may be obtained. Though some affect to believe it will never bring our mails, yet is an object of considerable interest and the credulous and incredulous may both unite in supplying themselves with copies of it.

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, MAY 25.

— The papers of this morning are so closely occupied with the European news brought by the Mail, as to afford little support to our weekly summary of Indian news. Indeed, beyond the assurance that Lord Ellenborough has positively made up his mind to proceed to the Hills, there is scarcely an item of intelligence.

— The private lotteries which have sprung up on the discontinuance of the State Lottery, have been the subject of animadversion in the papers within the last week. An anonymous correspondent, *Verbum sat*, has stated the singular fact that in a lottery consisting of 1500 tickets there are frequently not more than 40 or 50 sold, the value of which serves to cover the expense of the lottery and affords a little surplus; the projectors trust for their remuneration to the chance of some of the larger prizes turning up in their favour. In a lottery now drawing by Methold and Co. two writers in the papers have distinctly called on them to give up the names of the individuals to whose ticket the large prize of 44,000 Rs. fell. They have chosen to consider the enquiry as an attack, and have demanded the name of the writer. It has been surrendered; yet they continue to withhold the name of the fortunate holder, and the natural inference is that it fell to their own lot.

— The *Precursor*, says the *Englishman*, in an answer to correspondents, is rotting in dock. Whether the dry rot has seized her timbers we have not heard, but that she is perfectly idle, and losing money every day to the projectors, is of course beyond question. It was currently reported, that Major Henderson, who left Calcutta on the Steamer some little time back, was entrusted with powers to dispose of her definitively. It is a thousand pities she was not in the hands of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. We might then expect to start fair at the beginning of next year, with three excellent vessels.

FRIDAY, MAY 26.

— The intelligence from Scinde, though not very particular, is important. It is much to be questioned whether Sir Charles Napier's assertion that it would not be necessary to fire another shot in Scinde, will not turn out quite as premature as Lord Ellenborough's declaration of peace in Asia. The Belochees have formed themselves into small bands, and employed themselves in stopping our communications and intercepting our supplies. The Regiments have lost every thing that was coming from Bombay and have been obliged to send to Ferozepore to supply their wants. A considerable detachment had been sent on to Sehwan. With an active and inveterate foe, the occupation of the country will be accompanied with great vexation and expense. We hold three or four isolated posts, which have no regular intercourse with each other. The Ameers are conquered, but the country is not. Sir Charles greatly felt the want of European troops, and it was resolved therefore to send a portion of the Highlanders, the 78th, by Steam, though the coast cannot be approached without the greatest danger at this season of the year.

— Dost Mahomed is said in the *Delhi Gazette* to have got safely through the Khyber, and to have reached Jellalabad. It is not many days since the *Star* announced his arrival at Cabul. We are now informed that he is doing every thing in his power to instigate the Affghans against the Seikhs. The idea of his continuing on friendly terms with them, while they hold Peshawur, which he covets, is preposterous.

— There have been rumours in the papers of Shere Sing's dangerous illness; and some reports have actually put him to death. Upon this rumour is built the supposition that Mr. Clerk's visit to Lahore has reference to the state of the King's health, and the disturbances which will probably arise on his death. But all the rumours regarding movements and events in the Punjab are so varied and so contradictory, that there is little safety except in mistrusting them all alike.

SATURDAY, MAY 27.

— The *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette* states, that private letters had been received from Marseilles which announce that the Queen had been safely delivered of a son. The Telegraph might have conveyed to that port intelligence five days later than that received by the Mail from London, and the intelligence may therefore have some more solid foundation than the public wishes.

— The Bombay papers state, that the active and energetic services of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy is to be honoured with a patent of Knighthood. This, as the papers truly state, will be an honour equally to the Government and the individual. If the home Government was a little less niggardly of its honours, and was to bestow them more liberally for services rendered to the state in India, the stimulus to exertion would be abundantly increased. The honours bestowed on Sir Henry Pottinger and Sir W. Macnaghten for political services, though highly deserved, were intended primarily to strengthen the Whig interest at home. Their value was somewhat deteriorated by their having been bestowed at the same time with the title given to Lord Keane; but when shall we see an honest, impartial and generous acknowledgment of those services in India, other than military, by which this empire is built up and adorned?

— The *Star* mentions that the *Standard* of the 6th of April states, that Mr. Wordsworth had ac-

tually accepted the post of Poet Laureate, in consequence of communications from Sir Robert Peel and the Lord Chamberlain.

— The *Hurkaru* informs us that Mr. G. W. Johnson, formerly assistant Editor of the *Englishman*, and lately sole Editor of the *Courier*, is on the eve of publishing a book, styled "Three years in Calcutta." It will comprize, it is said, much information relative to the late administration of Lord Auckland.

— A volume of Reports of cases adjudged by the Sudder Court, from 1830 to 1834, has just been published by Mr. Sutherland, Secretary to the Law Commission. We have not seen the work, but the *Hurkaru* hints, that it is disfigured by an attempt to write native names according to the Romanized system. If this plan has been adopted, the value of the work will have been not a little diminished.

MONDAY, MAY 29.

— A *Delhi Gazette Extra* of the 18th May, just received, created a hope that it might announce another triumph of Sir Charles Napier, as the Beloochees were known to have collected in large numbers in the vicinity of Hydrabad; but it contained no other intelligence than that of a panic into which the Military authorities at Subathoo had been thrown by an idle rumour, that the Lahore Government had instigated the Hill tribes to rise and cut off three European Regiments in the Hills. It was also added that 15,000 men were to assemble immediately and expel us.

— The City Article of the *Hurkaru* states, that the last Mail brought 15 lakhs of Rupees on account of the merchants from England. It was stated in the Overland Mail, that Government intended to discontinue the advances on shipments in this country, and to draw the requisite funds from India by Bills given in London on the local authorities to the extent of more than two millions sterling. The *Hurkaru* says, that there is some expectation that the next Mail will bring orders to pay the Opium indemnity here, but the amount of compensation had not been settled when the Mail left, and there is apparently a difference of more than a million sterling between the demand of the merchants, and the concession of the Ministry.

— The latest intelligence from Scinde is to the 8th of May from Kerachee. H. M. 28th had left that place for Hydrabad, but the regiment had been severely visited with sickness since its arrival in Scinde. More than a hundred were in hospital, and they were dying at the rate of two or three in a day. It is said that Shere Mahomed has sent a message to General Napier to say, that as they had fought two battles for their country, he wished one more battle for religion. The reply was, that he should come on, and that as soon as he was near enough to Hydrabad he should have enough of fighting.

TUESDAY, MAY 30.

— The *Star* states that the Governor General is actually on his return to Calcutta. It is said that his Lordship somewhat suddenly declared his intention of coming down to Allahabad with the whole of his civil and military suite.

— The discussion regarding the Lottery of Methold and Co. has ceased, by their continued refusal of the name of the individual to whom the largest prize fell. The publication of the number, which came up with the rich prize will not satisfy the public. Suspicion is abroad that the Minor Lotteries are not conducted with that fairness which marked the Government Lotteries, and these suspicions can be removed only by the distinct publication of the names of the winners. The refusal of the names will at once turn public suspicions into certainty.

— The number of letters and covers despatched by the Steamer *Cleopatra* from Bombay to London, as well as the number received by the *Victoria*, from Europe, is thus given in the Bombay papers.

Memorandum of the number of Covers received by the Steamer *Victoria*, on the 14th April, 1843.

| | Letters. | Newspapers. |
|---|---|---|
| Viâ Falmouth, ... | 24,890 | 14,500 |
| Viâ Marseilles, ... | 3,420 | 8,160 |
| Foreign Europe, ... | 923 | 460 |
| | 29,233 | 23,120 |
| | 23,120 | |
| Total No. of Covers, | 52,353 | |

Ditto by the Steamer *Cleopatra*, on the 13th May, 1843.

| | Letters. | Newspapers. |
|---|---|---|
| Viâ Falmouth, ... ... | 29,061 | 17,250 |
| Viâ Marseilles, ... | 3,596 | 9,351 |
| Foreign Europe, ... | 1,633 | 540 |
| | 35,190 | 27,141 |
| | 27,141 | |
| Total No. of Covers, | 62,331 | |

The number of Covers received and sent in one single month was 114,684, equal to *One Million three hundred and seventy-six thousand two hundred and eight* in the twelvemonth!

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31.

— No farther particulars have been received respecting the rumoured rising of the Hill tribes at Subathoo, to drive us back into the plains; and there can be little doubt of its being a false alarm. General Sir John McCaskill however has taken every precaution against surprize. That the Hill men are not over pleased with the location of three beef eating Regiments of Europeans among their flocks and herds, may be easily understood; but that Shere Singh should mix himself up in a conspiracy against the English, and thus endanger his crown, which is ricketty enough already, is—less credible than the promised visit of the Aerial.

— Lord Ellenborough, according to the common voice of the public press, comes down immediately to Calcutta. His Lordship travels by dawk to Allahabad, where he takes steam, and moves down to the city of Palaces. Mr. G. Clerk, "unquestionably the ablest man in the North Western Provinces," will be appointed Governor of Agra so long as that office lasts.

— The *Star* states, that the statue of the Marquis of Wellesley recently brought out in the *Justina*, is the gift of the Court of Directors. The money publicly subscribed by the community in India for the statue, never reached its destination; why, our contemporary does not explain. Of course we are at full liberty to suspect that there was foul play. The statue remained in the Studio of Chantry unredeemed. That eminent Sculptor died about the same time as the eminent Statesman, and the Court of Directors immediately purchased the statue from his executors, and have handsomely presented it to the city of Calcutta.

— The *Englishman* states, that the Barometer at 6 P. M. yesterday was far below the average of last year, just before the terrific gale. The Master Attendant sent round a Circular to all the ships in the river to prepare for foul weather. A Northwester began up here about ¼ past seven, lulled after half past eight, and commenced again at half past twelve, a little after midnight. The lightning and thunder were terrific, and for ten minutes it blew as violently at any period of last year's gale.

— The *Englishman* announces the appearance of Mr. Stocqueler's Memorials of the War in Affghanistan, from October 1838 to November 1842. We hope to receive our own copy before our next issue, and shall then be enabled to review it.

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| G. F. Brown, Esq. ... | ... to April, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| G. S. Cardew, Esq... | .. to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Major A. Irvine, ... | ... to May, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| J. F. Sandys, Esq. ... | ... to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. J. Coley, ... .. | ... to April, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| J. French, Esq. .. | .. to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| S. Johnson, Esq. ... .. | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| H. Pidcock, Esq. ... | ... to Feb. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. J. B. Bonham, | ... to June, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| W. Wynyard, Esq. | .. to Dec 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Messrs. Barrett and Co., .. ... ... ... | | 20 | 0 |
| Rajah Suttchurn Ghosal, | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |

# CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

## BHAUGULPORE BRANCH AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Pursuant to Resolution No. 6 of the Society's Proceedings, dated the 11th of April last, the first show of Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables took place this 10th day of May 1843, at Cleveland House.

The attendance of both European and Native Gentlemen was most numerous, indeed the Show Room was quite crowded and was honoured with the presence of the Ladies of the station.

The Floricultural Department contained many rare specimens of the beauties of Flora, and the very healthy appearance of the flowers indicated the superiority of the Bhaugulpore climate even in the month of May.

In the Fruit Department there were some very fine Peaches, Leechees, Alloo Bokharas, Plantains, &c. Some of the Peaches weighed 14 Rupees each. In the Vegetable Department the most conspicuous specimen was a bundle of Asparagus of unusual size from the garden of P. Onmet, Esq. Finer was never seen in Calcutta or even England.

Some new Potatoes from Madras seed of very good size, from the garden of G. F. Brown, Esq. excited much attention from the circumstance of the seed having been planted in February as an experiment, and the fruit gathered in May, thus proving that two crops of Potatoes can be raised in one year.

A third crop is now expected from seed planted in April, the plant being now healthy in appearance. Beet root and Celery were next looked at, and both were of full size and in the finest order. A basket of Cucumbers from the garden of J. Glas, Esq. was remarkable for the size, color, and fresh appearance of the fruit. Some Carrots (grown from English seed) from the garden of Captain Bore, were exceedingly fine, both in color and size. There were some very fine Leeks from the garden of J. Pontet, Esq.

Several dallees from the gardens of Native Gentlemen contained some very good samples of vegetables and fruit, and from the improvements their gardens are undergoing it is supposed the competition at our next show on the 1st of November, will be very great and exciting. The Prizes described in the appended List were then awarded by the Judges.

A sample of Clover reared from Cabul seed by Baboo Gooroo Churn Mitter, looked very healthy and had the blossom on it.

Since the last report of our Proceedings, 12½ bigahs of excellent ground (Lakaraj) in a beautiful situation, have been purchased and much progress in fashioning and laying out the garden has been made.

The name of Baboo Gooroo Churn Mitter as a Donor and Monthly Subscriber: was inadvertently omitted in our last report; he is a most intelligent and zealous member of the institution. The Society has to accord its best acknowledgments for the following Donations.

To J. Glas, Esq. for a valuable collection of Cotton seeds, viz. Mexican, Sea Island, Seychelle, together with samples of the Cotton.

To R. F. Hodgson, Esq. Magistrate of Monghyr, for a fine Cape Oak plant.

To Walter Landale, Esq. for some very fine Bamboos, for making a Chevaux de frise for the Garden Hedge.

To C. C. Bruce, Esq. for a pair of handsome China Garden Seats.

To A. Johnson, Esq. for a bottle of very superior Arrow Root, the produce of his (the Lal Bagh) garden.

The increase of Monthly Subscribers since last report is as follows:—

| | No |
|---|---|
| No. of Subscribers formerly advertized, ... ... | 51 |
| Baboo Gooroo Churn Mitter, ... ... ... | 52 |
| Shah Enayut Hoossain, .. ... ... ... ... | 53 |
| C. C. Bruce, Esq. of Sultangunge, ... ... | 54 |
| J. Oman, Esq. of Colgong, ... ... ... ... | 55 |
| R. Cauty, Esq. of Tarapore,.. ... ... ... | 56 |
| M. Crommelin, Esq. of Nurdah, ... ... ... | 57 |
| —Grant, Esq. of Doornmoah, ... ... ... | 58 |
| R. Fulton, Esq. of Mooshkeypoor, ... ... ... | 59 |
| John Fitzpatrick, Revenue Surveyor,.. ... | 60 |
| J. C. Christian, Esq. of Monghyr, ... ... ... | 61 |
| C. Gatfield, Esq. of Peer Pointee, ... ... | 62 |
| R. Barnes, Esq. of Purneah, ... ... ... ... | 63 |
| Bhowany Loll and Heolass Roy,... ... ... | 64 |
| Mosamut Rance Rada Chowdrain,... ... ... | 65 |
| The Hon'ble F. Drummond, ... ... ... | 66 |
| J. H. Savi, Esq. Muttrapoor, ... ... ... | 67 |
| T. J. Phillips, Esq. Janaghur, ... ... ... | 68 |
| Total No. of Subscribers, .. .. ... ... | 6[illegible] |

| | Rs. | A[illegible] |
|---|---|---|
| Amount of Donations first advertized, .. | 573 | |
| J. Oman, Esq. of Colgong,.. ... ... ... | 50 | |

| | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| C. J. Richards, of the firm of Gisborne and Co. Calcutta, ... ... ... ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Baboo Gooroo Churn Mitter, ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| J. Fitzpatrick, Esq. Revenue Surveyor, ... | 20 | 0 |
| Beebee Muckun and Beebee Chown Zumeendaran, ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| Shah Enayut Hoossain, ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| W. Vansittart, Esq. Collector of Monghyr, | 16 | 0 |
| Sureeth Nath Chowdry, ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| J. Christian, Esq. of Monghyr, ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| Dr. Rolland, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | 0 |
| M. Crommelin, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| C. C. Bruce, Esq. .. ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| Lutchmee Narrain, ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| T. J. Phillips, Esq. Janaghur, ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| J. H. Savi, Esq. Muttrapoor, Rajmuhal,... | 10 | 0 |
| Total Company's Rupees, ... ... ... | 804 | 0 |

For the above very liberal Donations and the continued increase of Monthly Subscribers, the Society return their united sincere thanks and best acknowledgments.

The Society has determined upon giving proper attention to the Agricultural Department, and as the produce of the present harvest is very indifferent both in the size and quantity of the Grain, it is quite clear that an importation of good Seed would prove highly beneficial to the district. Potatoes and Garden seeds will be largely distributed, a change of seed of the former very much wanted.

Prizes for Cotton, Sugar Cane, Oats, Wheat, Barley, Peas, and the like, will be given in due season. A Cattle show for Bullocks, Cows, Sheep, &c. the produce of the Bhaugulpore and neighbouring districts is under consideration.

A public market is about to be established near the public garden and it is believed that Grain, Vegetables. Fruits, &c. will be brought for sale in large quantities.

Thus the price of grain and other commodities will, it is hoped, soon become cheaper, and gradually descend to that reasonable price at which it was disposed of two years ago when no great monopoly existed. This plan has been explained to several Natives, and it is their opinion that it will not only work well, but that we shall be able eventually to have two market days a week.

By order of the Society.
(True Copy)
T. E. A. NAPLETON, *Secretary.*

*List of Prizes distributed on the 10th of May*, 1843.

| | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Mrs. Napleton, for the best Bouquet of Roses, ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| 2 Mrs. Napleton, for the best Bouquet of Flowers, ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 |
| 3 Mrs. Don, for the 2d best ditto of ditto, | 2 | 0 |
| 4 Mrs. Don, for the best Zumias, ... ... | 1 | 0 |
| 5 Major Napleton, for the best Leechees and Peaches, ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 8 |
| 6 Synd Waris Ally, for the 2d best Leechees, | 1 | 0 |
| 7 Mr. J. Piron, for the 2d best Peaches, | 1 | 0 |
| 8 Mr. P. Onraet, for the best basket of Vegetables, ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 8 |
| 9 Mr. G. F. Brown, for the 2d best basket of ditto, ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 8 |
| 10 Mr. P. Onraet, for the best asparagas, | 1 | 8 |
| 11 Mr. G. F. Brown, for the 2d best ditto, | 1 | 0 |
| 12 Mr. J. Glas, for the best Cucumbers,... | 1 | 8 |
| 13 Baboo Gooroo Churn Mitter, for the 2d best ditto, ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 |
| 14 Major Napleton, for the best American Squash, ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 8 |
| 15 Major Napleton, for the best Beet Root and Celery, ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 |
| 16 Major Napleton, for the best Onions, ... | 1 | 8 |
| 17 Mr. J. Glass, for the 2d best ditto, ... | 1 | 0 |
| 18 Shah Enayut Hoossain, for the best basket of Vegetables (indigenous,) | 1 | 8 |
| 19 Mahasha Omanath Ghose, for the 2d best ditto ditto ditto, ... ... | 1 | 0 |
| 20 Baboo Gooroo Churn Mitter, for the best Potatoes grown in this District, | 1 | 8 |
| 21 Baboo Gooroo Churn Mitter, for the best bunch of Cabool Clover, ... | | 8 |
| 22 Major Napleton, for the best Love Apples, ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 |
| 23 Captain Don, for the best Carrots from English seed, ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 |
| 24 Major Napleton, for the best Alloo Bokharas, ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 |
| 25 Synd Abed Ullee, for the best Plantains, | 2 | 0 |

The above Prizes were immediately distributed by G. F. Brown, Esq. to the Mallees of the successful competitors. (True Copy.)
T. E. A. NAPLETON, *Secretary.*

CALCUTTA THE AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

*To the Committee of the Society, in*

DEAR BRETHREN IN CHRIST,

We have been informed that the Com. of the Cal. Aux. Bible Society have laid before you a printed Overture requesting your approbation and co-operation in their Resolution to change the sacred name of our Saviour from "Isá" to "Yusúa" in the translations of the scriptures hereafter to be printed in the Urdu dialect. We feel solicitous that you should be in possession of all available information when you come to the decision of a question so important in its bearings.

We come not before you as the "accusers of our Brethren" in Calcutta; but under the impression that our Brethren in Calcutta; from their Geographical position, and other incidental causes, were not, at the time of issuing their Minute, as fully in possession of the views and information of those most directly and deeply concerned in this change, as it were desirable to be, previous to pushing a question of such importance to its final issue.

As the translations of the scriptures affected by the contemplated change are chiefly used in N. India, and comparatively little used in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, we feel that we who live and labour in this part of India are peculiarly interested in the change.

Some 6 or 8 months ago the Cal. Com. sent out a printed Circular, to a large number of Missionaries in N. India, containing a specimen sheet of the system in which they contemplated hereafter printing scripture Proper Names. Among these was the name of our Saviour. But as it was there spelled "Yisu" a form recently adopted, and very unacceptable to most of those concerned in the practical application of it, and not at all likely ever to come into current use, it was not thought advisable to wound the feelings of those who had introduced the term, and was therefore passed over with a simple expression of disapprobation. But had the Missionaries been aware of the position about to be taken by the Com. they would generally have given a much more decided reply. The Com. have made the return thus inadvertently given, the basis of their contemplated change.

We will notice the prominent reasons given in the minute of the Cal. Com. as briefly as we can.

1st. That in the term "Isá"* the order of the Hebrew letters is inverted, and the meaning of the name sacrificed. This argument will have force only with those who have some familiarity with the Hebrew Grammar, which perhaps not one in ten thousand Hindoos and Mahomedans has. Again, it is not a matter of high importance whether the letters forming the name have any definite meaning in themselves or not. The first time the name is introduced into the New Testament, viz. Matt. 1. 21. it is announced—"thou shalt call his name JESUS, *because* he shall save his people from their sins." This distinctly defines the name, and sufficiently for all practical purposes, whether it be represented by the letters Isá, Yisú, Yusúa or Yushua. And as it is admitted that the letters forming the name of Isá have no *other* meaning, why not allow the definition given by the Angel to be sufficient. The fact that Yusua and Yashua and Yuhashúa were interchangeable names in Heb. and this name common to many others besides our blessed Saviour, shows that the point of high importance was not the inherent power, or order of the letters of the name, but the *attributes* and *character* of the person wearing the name.

2nd. The argument drawn from the practice of Martyn, &c. From the perusal of the translations of Martyn and Thomason it seems that they sought out with care and discrimination the popular, generally understood terms used to designate scripture names, and used them without hesitation, leaving the philological question to be settled or not afterwards as circumstances might dictate. Thus no argument can be fairly drawn on either side from the practice of those dear departed men.

3rd. That Mahammed intentionally corrupted the name of the Saviour with a view to obscure his glory and depreciate his character. Of this there appears no direct or satisfactory evidence. And even if the assumption be true, still the question has long time ceased to be one of real importance. There is the same, nay stronger reason to believe that the term "Christian" was at first opprobriously given at Antioch, and in the surrounding countries. But the term has long since ceased to carry with it any ignominious force. And no one feels the least apprehension of evil from the continued use of it. It is an attribute of goodness to *live down* and neutralize the force of any calumnious or invidious epithets that may be heaped upon it. Thus whatever may have been the design of introducing the term "Isá" at first, it has long since ceased to have any other force than as a designation of Him who came to "save his people from their sins." And it has acquired by the uninterrupted usage of 12 centuries, a sacredness little short of that of Yusua in Hebrew, and has become so completely entwined around every fibre of Mahommadan and Christian Literature in India, that it seems like doing them a common injury to wrest it from them. And the idea of *restoration* of the primitive form of the name, loses almost all its force in Hindoostan, where the primitive term never had an existence.

4th. That "Yusúa" was the form used by the Christians in Arabia before the time of Mahammed. This argument loses much of its force when we recollect that the Christians in Arabia at that time were generally adherents of one or other of the heretical parties that marred the beauty, and debased the character of the church; and that coincidence of opinion or practice with them, would neither prove the correctness of, nor give additional strength to, our opinions. Besides, their literature was not important, nor has it any perceptible bearing on that of India. If their literature had been early and extensively spread in India, and had been crowded out by that of the Mahammadans, but was still found deeply mixed up with the early and existing literature of the country, then would this argument have a vastly more important bearing than it now has.

5th. The desire to make the *Heb. name of the Redeemer* the "band of *brotherhood* throughout the world" has something in it very pretty, very grateful to every Christian heart. But when it can be had only at the expense of breaking up the established usages of centuries, without any positive or real gain, we pause before we consent to the sacrifice.

6th. The grand, controling objection which we have to the change of this name is, that the term "Isá" already *pervades* the *whole structure* of *Mahammedan* and *Christian literature*, and cannot be eradicated. The new literature, published after the change, would not correspond with the old; and while one would speak of "Isá" the other would speak of "Yusúa" and thousands would fail to perceive the identity. Thus the whole extent of literature, both Mahammadan and Christian, would have to be forced into a state of premature obsoleteness. This, though it might be done with regard to the Christian, through the power of the Press and the inherent energy of the Christian character, still the old and venerated Mahammadan works, which are chiefly in M. S. are not so likely to be replaced by new ones in which Isá will be changed to "Yusúa" merely to accommodate Christians. Here the contemplated change will throw a most deep and lingering embarassment around the comparison of new and old books, and also around the whole controversy between Christians and Mahammadans.

7th. But another and still more embarassing difficulty is, that the term "Isái" or "Isawi" *by which Christians are all called*, is as extensively prevalent, and as thoroughly diffused through the whole of Mahommedan and Christian literature, as Isá itself. And if the foundation be dug up, the structure raised upon it must also go with it. If the name itself be changed, then the epithet by which *Christians* are known *throughout the whole Mahommedan world*, must be changed with it; and a new epithet compounded of *Yusúa* in some of its forms be adopted in its stead. And it will require no small effort to teach even ourselves to adopt this new designation, and introduce it into all our conversation and religious exercises. And how much more difficult to teach Asiatic nations to do the same?

8th. If we should now attempt this change, the impression would go extensively abroad among Mahommedans and others, that we have just now found out what the name of our Saviour *is*—that we have been hitherto in error on that subject. And if we have been labouring amongst them for more than 30 years, and have never found out till now what is the true name of Him whom we preach, what security is there that after another half century we will not find out that this also is an error. True this is a difficulty that may be surmounted. But we need to be pretty well assured of an end to be gained worthy of the sacrifice, to nerve our minds for the effort.

9th. The form of letters to be adopted may be, in the native characters, read either Yisú, Yisúa, Yasúa, and Yusúa. The latter, according to analogy of language, would be the regular form. But there is nothing in the form of the letters themselves to direct as to which of these forms should be used. Whereas in the current from Isá, there is no danger of mispronunciation. We would not, however, be strenuous about what precise form or order of letters be used, provided the established pronunciation "Isá" be not changed.

10th. The term عيسى may or may not have been "before us for the last five years," as the Com. state. If it has, then from the fact of its being pronounced Isá, not affecting the sound in any perceptible degree, it elicited no attention beyond the single individual who may have advocated it in some of the periodicals.

11th. That the Baptist Missionaries, the Translation Society, &c. have adopted Yusúa, and circulated large editions in these Provinces, &c.

*We omit the Arabic and Hebrew letters, as the whole force of the question can be seen in the Roman letters.

tually accepted the post of Poet Laureate, in consequence of communications from Sir Robert Peel and the Lord Chamberlain.

— The *Hurkaru* informs us that Mr. G. W. Johnson, formerly assistant Editor of the *Englishman*, and lately sole Editor of the *Courier*, is on the eve of publishing a book, styled "Three years in Calcutta." It will comprize, it is said, much information relative to the late administration of Lord Auckland.

— A volume of Reports of cases adjudged by the Sudder Court, from 1830 to 1834, has just been published by Mr. Sutherland, Secretary to the Law Commission. We have not seen the work, but the *Hurkaru* hints, that it is disfigured by an attempt to write native names according to the Romanized system. If this plan has been adopted, the value of the work will have been not a little diminished.

MONDAY, MAY 29.

— A *Delhi Gazette Extra* of the 16th May, just received, created a hope that it might announce another triumph of Sir Charles Napier, as the Beloochees were known to have collected in large numbers in the vicinity of Hydrabad; but it contained no other intelligence than that of a panic into which the Military authorities at Subathoo had been thrown by an idle rumour, that the Lahore Government had instigated the Hill tribes to rise and cut off three European Regiments in the Hills. It was also added that 15,000 men were to assemble immediately and expel us.

— The City Article of the *Hurkaru* states, that the last Mail brought 15 lakhs of Rupees on account of the merchants from England. It was stated in the Overland Mail, that Government intended to discontinue the advances on shipments in this country, and to draw the requisite funds from India by Bills given in London on the local authorities to the extent of more than two millions sterling. The *Hurkaru* says, that there is some expectation that the next Mail will bring orders to pay the Opium indemnity here, but the amount of compensation had not been settled when the Mail left, and there is apparently a difference of more than a million sterling between the demand of the merchants, and the concession of the Ministry.

— The latest intelligence from Scinde is to the 8th of May from Kerachee. H. M. 28th had left that place for Hydrabad, but the regiment had been severely visited with sickness since its arrival in Scinde. More than a hundred were in hospital, and they were dying at the rate of two or three in a day. It is said that Shere Mahomed has sent a message to General Napier to say, that as they had fought two battles for their country, he wished one more battle for religion. The reply was, that he should come on, and that as soon as he was near enough to Hydrabad he should have enough of fighting.

TUESDAY, MAY 30.

— The *Star* states that the Governor General is actually on his return to Calcutta. It is said that his Lordship somewhat suddenly declared his intention of coming down to Allahabad with the whole of his civil and military suite.

— The discussion regarding the Lottery of Methold and Co. has ceased, by their continued refusal of the name of the individual to whom the largest prize fell. The publication of the number, which came up with the rich prize will not satisfy the public. Suspicion is abroad that the Minor Lotteries are not conducted with that fairness which marked the Government Lotteries, and these suspicions can be removed only by the distinct publication of the names of the winners. The refusal of the names will at once turn public suspicions into certainty.

— The number of letters and covers despatched by the Steamer *Cleopatra* from Bombay to London, as well as the number received by the *Victoria*, from Europe, is thus given in the Bombay papers.

Memorandum of the number of Covers received by the Steamer *Victoria*, on the 14th April, 1843.

| | | Letters. | Newspapers. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vià Falmouth, | ... | 24,890 | 14,500 |
| Vià Marseilles, | ... | 3,420 | 8,160 |
| Foreign Europe, | ... | 923 | 460 |
| | | 29,233 | 23,120 |
| | | 23,120 | |
| Total No. of Covers, | | 52,353 | |

Ditto by the Steamer *Cleopatra*, on the 13th May, 1843.

| | | Letters. | Newspapers. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vià Falmouth, ... | ... | 29,961 | 17,250 |
| Vià Marseilles, | ... | 3,596 | 9,351 |
| Foreign Europe, | ... | 1,633 | 540 |
| | | 35,190 | 27,141 |
| | | 27,141 | |
| Total No. of Covers, | | 62,331 | |

The number of Covers received and sent in one single month was 114,684, equal to *One Million three hundred and seventy-six thousand two hundred and eight* in the twelvemonth!

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31.

— No farther particulars have been received respecting the rumoured rising of the Hill tribes at Subathoo, to drive us back into the plains; and there can be little doubt of its being a false alarm. General Sir John McCaskill however has taken every precaution against surprize. That the Hill men are not over pleased with the location of three beef eating Regiments of Europeans among their flocks and herds, may be easily understood; but that Shere Singh should mix himself up in a conspiracy against the English, and thus endanger his crown, which is ricketty enough already, is—less credible than the promised visit of the Aerial.

— Lord Ellenborough, according to the common voice of the public press, comes down immediately to Calcutta. His Lordship travels by dawk to Allahabad, where he takes steam, and moves down to the city of Palaces. Mr. G. Clerk, "unquestionably the ablest man in the North Western Provinces," will be appointed Governor of Agra so long as that office lasts.

— The *Star* states, that the statue of the Marquis of Wellesley recently brought out in the *Justina*, is the gift of the Court of Directors. The money publicly subscribed by the community in India for the statue, never reached its destination; why, our contemporary does not explain. Of course we are at full liberty to suspect that there was foul play. The statue remained in the Studio of Chantry unredeemed. That eminent Sculptor died about the same time as the eminent Statesman, and the Court of Directors immediately purchased the statue from his executors, and have handsomely presented it to the city of Calcutta.

— The *Englishman* states, that the Barometer at 6 P. M. yesterday was far below the average of last year, just before the terrific gale. The Master Attendant sent round a Circular to all the ships in the river to prepare for foul weather. A Northwester began up here about ½ past seven, lulled after half past eight, and commenced again at half past twelve, a little after midnight. The lightning and thunder were terrific, and for ten minutes it blew as violently at any period of last year's gale.

— The *Englishman* announces the appearance of Mr. Stocqueler's Memorials of the War in Affghanistan, from October 1838 to November 1842. We hope to receive our own copy before our next issue, and shall then be enabled to review it.

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| G. F. Brown, Esq. ... | ... to April, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| G. S. Cardew, Esq... | .. to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Major A. Irvine, ... | ... to May, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| J. F. Sandys, Esq. ... | ... to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. J. Coley, ... .. | ... to April, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| J. French, Esq. .. | .. to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| S. Johnson, Esq. ... .. | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| H. Pidcock, Esq. ... | ... to Feb. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. J. B. Bonbam, | ... to June, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| W. Wynyard, Esq. | .. to Dec 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Messrs. Barrett and Co., .. | ... ... ... | 20 | 0 |
| Rajah Suttchurn Ghosal, | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

### BHAUGULPORE BRANCH AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Pursuant to Resolution No. 6 of the Society's Proceedings, dated the 11th of April last, the first show of Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables took place this 10th day of May 1843, at Cleveland House.

The attendance of both European and Native Gentlemen was most numerous, indeed the Show Room was quite crowded and was honoured with the presence of the Ladies of the station.

The Floricultural Department contained many rare specimens of the beauties of Flora, and the very healthy appearance of the flowers indicated the superiority of the Bhaugulpore climate even in the month of May.

In the Fruit Department there were some very fine Peaches, Leechees, Alloo Bokharas, Plantains, &c. Some of the Peaches weighed 14 Rupees each. In the Vegetable Department the most conspicuous specimen was a bundle of Asparagus of unusual size from the garden of P. Onraet, Esq. Finer was never seen in Calcutta or even England.

Some new Potatoes from Madras seed of very good size, from the garden of G. F. Brown, Esq. excited much attention from the circumstance of the seed having been planted in February as an experiment, and the fruit gathered in May, thus proving that two crops of Potatoes can be raised in one year.

A third crop is now expected from seed planted in April, the plant being now healthy in appearance. Beet root and Celery were next looked at, and both were of full size and in the finest order. A basket of Cucumbers from the garden of J. Glas, Esq. was remarkable for the size, color, and fresh appearance of the fruit. Some Carrots (grown from English seed) from the garden of Captain Dore, were exceedingly fine, both in color and size. There were some very fine Leeks from the garden of J. Pontet, Esq.

Several dallees from the gardens of Native Gentlemen contained some very good samples of vegetables and fruit, and from the improvements their gardens are undergoing it is supposed the competition at our next show on the 1st of November, will be very great and exciting. The Prizes described in the appended List were then awarded by the Judges.

A sample of Clover reared from Cabul seed by Baboo Gooroo Churn Mitter, looked very healthy and had the blossom on it.

Since the last report of our Proceedings, 12½ biggahs of excellent ground (Lakaraj) in a beautiful situation, have been purchased and much progress in fashioning and laying out the garden has been made.

The name of Baboo Gooroo Churn Mitter as a Donor and Monthly Subscriber was inadvertently omitted in our last report: he is a most intelligent and zealous member of the institution. The Society has to accord its best acknowledgments for the following Donations.

To J. Glas, Esq. for a valuable collection of Cotton seeds, viz. Mexican, Sea Island, Seychelles, together with samples of the Cotton.

To R. F. Hodgson, Esq. Magistrate of Monghyr, for a fine Cape Oak plant.

To Walter Landale, Esq. for some very fine Bamboos, for making a Chevaux de frise for the Garden Hedge.

To C. C. Bruce, Esq. for a pair of handsome China Garden Seats.

To A. Johnson, Esq. for a bottle of very superior Arrow Root, the produce of his (the Lal Bagh) garden.

The increase of Monthly Subscribers since last report is as follows:—

| | No. |
|---|---|
| No. of Subscribers formerly advertized, ... ... | 51 |
| Baboo Gooroo Churn Mitter, ... ... ... | 52 |
| Shah Enayut Hoossain, .. ... ... ... ... | 53 |
| C. C. Bruce, Esq. of Sultangunge, ... ... | 54 |
| J. Oman, Esq. of Colgong, ... ... ... ... | 55 |
| R. Cauty, Esq. of Tarapore... ... ... ... | 56 |
| M. Crommelin, Esq. of Nurdah, ... ... ... | 57 |
| —Grant, Esq. of Doormunnah, ... ... ... | 58 |
| R. Fulton, Esq. of Mooshkeypoor, ... ... ... | 59 |
| John Fitzpatrick, Revenue Surveyor,.. ... | 60 |
| J. C. Christian, Esq. of Monghyr, ... ... ... | 61 |
| C. Gatfield, Esq. of Peer Pointee, ... ... | 62 |
| R. Barnes, Esq. of Purneah, ... ... ... ... | 63 |
| Bhowany Loll and Heolass Roy.... ... ... | 64 |
| Mosamut Rauee Rada Chowdrain,... ... ... | 65 |
| The Hon'ble F. Drummond, ... ... ... | 66 |
| J. H. Savi, Esq. Muttrapoor, ... ... ... ... | 67 |
| T. J. Phillips, Esq. Janaghur, ... ... ... | 68 |
| Total No. of Subscribers, .. .. ... ... | 68 |

| | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| Amount of Donations first advertized, .. | 573 | 0 |
| J. Oman, Esq. of Colgong,.. ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |

| | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| C. J. Richards, of the firm of Gisborne and Co. Calcutta, ... ... ... ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Baboo Gooroo Churn Mitter, ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| J. Fitzpatrick, Esq. Revenue Surveyor, ... | 20 | 0 |
| Beebee Muckun and Beebee Chown Zumeendaran, ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| Shah Enayut Hoossain, ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| W. Vansittart, Esq. Collector of Monghyr, | 16 | 0 |
| Sureeth Nath Chowdry, ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| J. Christian, Esq. of Monghyr, ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| Dr. Rolland, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | 0 |
| M. Crommelin, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| C. C. Bruce, Esq. .. ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| Lutchmee Narrain, ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| T. J. Phillips, Esq. Janaghur, ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| J. H. Savi, Esq. Muttrapoor, Rajmuhal,... | 10 | 0 |
| Total Company's Rupees, ... ... ... | 904 | 0 |

For the above very liberal Donations and the continued increase of Monthly Subscribers, the Society return their united sincere thanks and best acknowledgments.

The Society has determined upon giving proper attention to the Agricultural Department, and as the produce of the present harvest is very indifferent both in the size and quantity of the Grain, it is quite clear that an importation of good Seed would prove highly beneficial to the district. Potatoes and Garden seeds will be largely distributed, a change of seed of the former very much wanted.

Prizes for Cotton, Sugar Cane, Oats, Wheat, Barley, Peas, and the like, will be given in due season. A Cattle show for Bullocks, Cows, Sheep, &c. the produce of the Bhaugulpore and neighbouring districts is under consideration.

A public market is about to be established near the public garden and it is believed that Grain, Vegetables, Fruits, &c. will be brought for sale in large quantities.

Thus the price of grain and other commodities will, it is hoped, soon become cheaper, and gradually descend to that reasonable price at which it was disposed of two years ago when no great monopoly existed. This plan has been explained to several Natives, and it is their opinion that it will not only work well, but that we shall be able eventually to have two market days a week.

By order of the Society.

(True Copy)

T. E. A. Napleton, *Secretary.*

*List of Prizes distributed on the 10th of May,* 1843.

| | | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mrs. Napleton, for the best Bouquet of Roses, ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| 2 | Mrs. Napleton, for the best Bouquet of Flowers, ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 |
| 3 | Mrs. Don, for the 2d best ditto of ditto. | 2 | 0 |
| 4 | Mrs. Don, for the best Zunias, ... ... | 1 | 0 |
| 5 | Major Napleton, for the best Leechees and Peaches, ... ... ... ... | 2 | 8 |
| 6 | Syud Waris Ally, for the 2d best Leechees, | 1 | 0 |
| 7 | Mr. J. Piron, for the 2d best Peaches, | 1 | 0 |
| 8 | Mr. P. Onraet, for the best basket of Vegetables, ... ... ... ... | 2 | 8 |
| 9 | Mr. G. F. Brown, for the 2d best basket of ditto, ... ... ... ... | 1 | 8 |
| 10 | Mr. P. Onraet, for the best asparagus, | 1 | 8 |
| 11 | Mr. G. F. Brown, for the 2d best ditto, | 1 | 0 |
| 12 | Mr. J. Glas, for the best Cucumbers,... | 1 | 8 |
| 13 | Baboo Gooroo Churn Mitter, for the 2d best ditto, ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 |
| 14 | Major Napleton, for the best American Squash, ... ... ... ... | 1 | 8 |
| 15 | Major Napleton, for the best Beet Root and Celery, ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 |
| 16 | Major Napleton, for the best Onions, ... | 1 | 8 |
| 17 | Mr. J. Glass, for the 2d best ditto, ... | 1 | 0 |
| 18 | Shah Enayut Hoossain, for the best basket of Vegetables (indigenous.) | 1 | 8 |
| 19 | Mahasha Omanath Ghose, for the 2d best ditto ditto ditto, ... ... | 1 | 0 |
| 20 | Baboo Gooroo Churn Mitter, for the best Potatoes grown in this District, | 1 | 8 |
| 21 | Baboo Gooroo Churn Mitter, for the best bunch of Cabool Clover, ... | | 8 |
| 22 | Major Napleton, for the best Love Apples, ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 |
| 23 | Captain Don, for the best Carrots from English seed, ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 |
| 24 | Major Napleton, for the best Alloo Bokharas, ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 |
| 25 | Syud Abed Ullee, for the best Plantains, | 2 | 0 |

The above Prizes were immediately distributed by G. F. Brown, Esq. to the Mallees of the successful competitors. (True Copy.)

T. E. A. Napleton, *Secretary.*

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CALCUTTA THE AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

*To the Committee of the Society, in*

Dear Brethren in Christ,

We have been informed that the Com. of the Cal. Aux. Bible Society have laid before you a printed Overture requesting your approbation and co-operation in their Resolution to change the sacred name of our Saviour from "Isá" to "Yusúa" in the translations of the scriptures hereafter to be printed in the Urdu dialect. We feel solicitous that you should be in possession of all available information when you come to the decision of a question so important in its bearings.

We come not before you as the "accusers of our Brethren" in Calcutta; but under the impression that our Brethren in Calcutta; from their Geographical position, and other incidental causes, were not, at the time of issuing their Minute, as fully in possession of the views and information of those most directly and deeply concerned in this change, as it were desirable to be, previous to pushing a question of such importance to its final issue.

As the translations of the scriptures affected by the contemplated change are chiefly used in N. India, and comparatively little used in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, we feel that we who live and labour in this part of India are peculiarly interested in the change.

Some 6 or 8 months ago the Cal. Com. sent out a printed Circular, to a large number of Missionaries in N. India, containing a specimen sheet of the system in which they contemplated hereafter printing scripture Proper Names. Among these was the name of our Saviour. But as it was there spelled "Yisu" a form recently adopted, and very unacceptable to most of those concerned in the practical application of it, and not at all likely ever to come into current use, it was not thought advisable to wound the feelings of those who had introduced the term, and was therefore passed over with a simple expression of disapprobation. But had the Missionaries been aware of the position about to be taken by the Com. they would generally have given a much more decided reply. The Com. have made the return thus inadvertently given, the basis of their contemplated change.

We will notice the prominent reasons given in the minute of the Cal. Com. as briefly as we can.

1st. That in the term "Isa"* the order of the Hebrew letters is inverted, and the meaning of the name sacrificed. This argument will have force only with those who have some familiarity with the Hebrew Grammar, which perhaps not one in ten thousand Hindoos and Mahomedans has. Again, it is not a matter of high importance whether the letters forming the name have any definite meaning in themselves or not. The first time the name is introduced into the New Testament, viz. Matt. 1. 21. it is announced—"thou shalt call his name Jesus, *because* he shall save his people from their sins." This distinctly defines the name, and sufficiently for all practical purposes, whether it be represented by the letters Isa, Yisú, Yusúa or Yushua. And as it is admitted that the letters forming the name of Isá have no *other* meaning, why not allow the definition given by the Angel to be sufficient. The fact that Yusua and Yashua and Yahashua were interchangeable names in Heb. and this name common to many others besides our blessed Saviour, shows that the point of high importance was not the inherent power, or order of the letters of the name, but the *attributes* and *character* of the person wearing the name.

2nd. The argument drawn from the practice of Martyn, &c. From the perusal of the translations of Martyn and Thomason it seems that they sought out with care and discrimination the popular, generally understood terms used to designate scripture names, and used them without hesitation, leaving the philological question to be settled or not afterwards as circumstances might dictate. Thus no argument can be fairly drawn on either side from the practice of those dear departed men.

3rd. That Mahammed intentionally corrupted the name of the Saviour with a view to obscure his glory and depreciate his character. Of this there appears no direct or satisfactory evidence. And even if the assumption be true, still the question has long time ceased to be one of real importance. There is the same, nay stronger reason to believe that the term "Christian" was at first opprobriously given at Antioch, and in the surrounding countries. But the term has long since ceased to carry with it any ignominious force. And no one feels the least apprehension of evil from the continued use of it. It is an attribute of goodness to *live down* and neutralize the force of any calumnious or invidious epithets that may be heaped upon it. Thus whatever may have been the design of introducing the term "Isá" at first, it has long since ceased to have any other force than as a designation of Him who came to "save his people from their sins." And it has acquired by the uninterrupted usage of 12 centuries, a sacredness little short of that of Yusua in Hebrew, and has become so completely entwined around every fibre of Mahommadan and Christian Literature in India, that it seems like doing them a common injury to wrest it from them. And the idea of *restoration* of the primitive form of the name, loses almost all its force in Hindoostan, where the primitive term never had an existence.

4th. That "Yusúa" was the form used by the Christians in Arabia before the time of Mahammed. This argument loses much of its force when we recollect that the Christians in Arabia at that time were generally adherents of one or other of the heretical parties that marred the beauty, and debased the character of the church; and that coincidence of opinion or practice with them, would neither prove the correctness of, nor give additional strength to, our opinions. Besides, their literature was not important, nor has it any perceptible bearing on that of India. If their literature had been early and extensively spread in India, and had been crowded out by that of the Mahammadans, but was still found deeply mixed up with the early and existing literature of the country, then would this argument have a vastly more important bearing than it now has.

5th. The desire to make the *Heb. name of the Redeemer* the "band of *brotherhood* throughout the world" has something in it very pretty, very grateful to every Christian heart. But when it can be had only at the expense of breaking up the established usages of centuries, without any positive or real gain, we pause before we consent to the sacrifice.

6th. The grand, controling objection which we have to the change of this name is, that the term "Isa" already *pervades the whole structure of Mahammedan* and *Christian literature*, and cannot be eradicated. The new literature, published after the change, would not correspond with the old; and while one would speak of "Isá" the other would speak of "Yusúa" and thousands would fail to perceive the identity. Thus the whole extent of literature, both Mahammadan and Christian, would have to be forced into a state of premature obsoleteness. This, though it might be done with regard to the Christian, through the power of the Press and the inherent energy of the Christian character, still the old and venerated Mahammadan works, which are chiefly in M. S. are not so likely to be replaced by new ones in which Isá will be changed to "Yusúa" merely to accommodate Christians. Here the contemplated change will throw a most deep and lingering embarassment around the comparison of new and old books, and also around the whole controversy between Christians and Mahammadans.

7th. But another and still more embarassing difficulty is, that the term "Isái" or "Isawi" *by which Christians are all called,* is as extensively prevalent, and as thoroughly diffused through the whole of Mahommedan and Christian literature, as Isá itself. And if the foundation be dug up, the structure raised upon it must also go with it. If the name itself be changed, then the epithet by which *Christians* are known *throughout the whole Mahommedan world*, must be changed with it; and a new epithet compounded of *Yusúa* in some of its forms be adopted in its stead. And it will require no small effort to teach even ourselves to adopt this new designation, and introduce it into all our converation and religious exercises. And how much more difficult to teach Asiatic nations to do the same?

8th. If we should now attempt this change, the impression would go extensively abroad among Mahommedans and others, that we have just now found out what the name of our Saviour *is*—that we have been hitherto in error on that subject. And if we have been labouring amongst them for more than 30 years, and have never found out till now what is the true name of Him whom we preach, what security is there that after another half century we will not find out that this also is an error. True this is a difficulty that may be surmounted. But we need to be pretty well assured of an end to be gained worthy of the sacrifice, to nerve our minds for the effort.

9th. The form of letters to be adopted may be, in the native characters, read either Yisú, Yisúa, Yasúa, and Yusúa. The latter, according to analogy of language, would be the regular form. But there is nothing in the form of the letters themselves to direct as to which of these forms should be used. Whereas in the current from Isá, there is no danger of mispronunciation. We would not, however, be strenuous about what precise form or order of letters be used, provided the established pronunciation "Isá" be not changed.

10th. The term يسوع may or may not have been "before us for the last five years," as the Com. state. If it has, then from the fact of its being pronounced Isá, not affecting the sound in any perceptible degree, it elicited no attention beyond the single individual who may have advocated it in some of the periodicals.

11th. That the Baptist Missionaries, the Translation Society, &c. have adopted Yusúa, and circulated large editions in these Provinces, &c.

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*We omit the Arabic and Hebrew letters, as the whole force of the question can be seen in the Roman letters.

—Very few of us were aware at all that the Translation Society had adopted the term. Besides it publishes and circulates on so small a scale that it might be long before it would be known what system it adopts, were not something of this kind to draw it out. As to the Baptist Missionaries, it was known that they had adopted the form Yusúa; but as their versions were circulated only by the members of *one* communion, and as it was thought even theirs only indicated the fondness of an individual or two for European sounds, a reluctance unnecessarily to wound the feelings, or to seem unnecessarily severe, restrained us from any public notice of the fact. Besides, the only effect that the introduction of the new form has had, was a little stumbling on the part of the native reader, when he first met the form Yusúa until he found that it was intended for "Isá;" then he went on and pronounced it Isá. And we have not heard of more than one or two, either European or Native, who in common usage read it any other way than *Isá*, although written Yusúa." Thus we are not aware that the 25, or 30,000 copies of the Baptist translations circulated in these provinces, have made the slightest advance towards giving currency to the term Yusúa.

Thus have we briefly presented the prominent objections which we have to the proposed change. But, few, and brief as they are, they vastly outweigh, in our minds, every possible advantage that can accrue from the change. Whether he be called *Isá* or *Yusúa*, or *Yáhashúa* the Bible informs us he shall be so called, "*because* he shall save his people from their sins;" and all experience tells us that his love and grace are as efficacious under the term "Isá" as that of Jesus, or Yusúa. True, the original term would be more grateful to every Christian heart, provided it could be had without too great a sacrifice. But is the difference of the mere order of the letters equal to the sacrifices and hazards involved in the attempt to redress a grievance of 12 centuries standing, long after that grievance has ceased to be felt?

We regret that the Cal. Com. carried the question out of India, at least until they had learned what objections to their plan were felt by those most concerned in its statement, and how near we could come to a satisfactory adjustment of it in India. But as they have appealed to the Societies at home, we can only lay our reasons for not wishing the change, before the same societies, and trust that the sober, cautious wisdom at home will operate as a check upon the undue precipitancy, or undue reluctance of either party here, and that the Lord will direct the whole matter into that course which will be acceptable to Him, and in the end advance his own glory.

With sentiments of highest esteem and confidence we sign ourselves your Brethren in the Lord,

Signed—

J. WILSON, American Presbyterian Missionary.
J. WARREN, Do.
J. OWEN, Do.
J. E. FREEMAN, Do.
JOHN WRAY, Do.
WM. SMITH, Church Missionary Society, Benares.
JAS. KENNEDY, London Missionary Society, Benares.
DAVID G. WATT, Do.
WM. BOWLEY, Church Missionary Society, Chunar.
ROBT. COTTON MATHER, London Missionary Society, Mirzapore.
WILLIAM GLEN, Do.
J. P. MENGE, Church Missionary Society, Goruckpore.
W. H. PERKINS, Missionary, Propagation Society, Cawnpore.
R. EDW. SCHNEIDER, Church Missionary Society, Agra.
*C. G. PFANDER, Do.
J. L. SCOTT, American Presbyterian Missionary.
J. C. RANKIN, Do.
WM. H. M'AULEY, Do.
H. R. WILSON, Do.
J. R. CAMPBELL, Do.
J. CALDWELL, Do.
J. CRAIG, Do.
J. M. JAMIESON, Do.
JOHN NEWTON, Do.
J. PORTER, Do.
L. JANVIER, Do.
R. MORRIS, Do.

* Voting this way for sake of union, though preferring Yusúa.

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The Press was unanimous on the propriety if Government discontinuing the Calcutta lottery, but the Press continued to advertise minor ones. We thought this inconsistent, considering the grounds upon which they were disapproved and we were much inclined no close our columns against them. We spoke on the subject to two or three friends who thought differently from us, and that if a public journal expressed its opinions it was not bound to make any pecuniary sacrifice in carrying them out. The subject entirely passed from our mind until the appearance of some letters in the *Englishman* calling upon Messrs. Methold and Co. for the names of the parties who had drawn certain prizes. There was something in these letters that induced us to watch for the reply. To us it was not satisfactory; it declined all information, on the ground that the letters were anonymous, and why they should not have been we do not know, as they asked for no other information than the public is usually put in possession of by well regulated offices without any application at all. But Methold and Co., declared that if any party wrote under his proper signature he should be answered; they were obliged, and the required information was not forthcoming. Under these circumstances we gave orders that not another advertisement of their lotteries should appear in our paper. We have had applications from the Mofussil on the subject of these schemes and were unable to answer them, but to continue giving them publicity when the parties themselves refuse to name the winners of the best prizes, and when it is plainly stated that they have fallen to their own share, is what we do not think consistent with the duty we owe our subscribers, to say nothing of the great public wrong we should be encouraging supposing these lotteries not to be what they are represented. Our readers will perhaps remember some grand speculative schemes, lotteries and what not, by one Thomas Wiltshire and Co. What has become of them? Was there ever a drawing? Where is the projector? There was hardly a paper in India that did not advertise for Thomas Wiltshire and Co. How much is owing on that account? Our loss we suspect is comparatively small for we declined the honour after one month.—*Cal. Star, May 26.*

We refused peremptorily to advertize his lotteries; but for the other advertisements we lost to the matter of 200 Rs. Never was the press so thoroughly victimized—this is not an actionable term we hope—as by these advertisements. They were sent to every paper in India, they were published at Hong Kong; and we should not be surprized to find them in the next number of the *Hawaiian* journal.—*Editor Friend of India.*

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We copy the following account of the drawings first mentioned, from the *Naval and Military Gazette* of the 1st ultimo:—

"*Indian Character, Costume, Scenery*, &c.—Selections from the sketch-book of the Hon. Miss Eden sister of the late Governor General of India, are just now on private view, by ticket, at Messrs. Dickenson and Son's, in Bond-street, with a view to their publication. We have twice had the pleasure of inspecting these beautiful efforts of the pencil, than which we are aware of nothing finer in the department of watercolour painting. The sketches, we are told, were made during Miss Eden's residence at the seat of Government in India; and they embrace subjects chosen not only in Calcutta, but also in the northern provinces of Bengal. The most interesting specimens will probably be considered the portraits of the Indian Princes, their Officers, chief Attendants, &c., who respectively sat to the fair artist. Conspicuously amongst them are distinguished, Dost Mahomed two of his sons, and his nephew (Mahomed Akbar Khan, Hyde Khan, and Ghuznee Khan); Runjeet Singh, the old Lion of Lahore; Maharajah Shere Singh, the present ruler of the Punjab—and a most villanous-looking fellow he is; Purtab Singh, his son and heir apparent; and Heera Singh, the son of Dhyan Singh, prime minister of the Punjab. There are also various portraits and studies of Military and Civil Officers, native troops, akalees, faqueers, &c.; besides sketches of architecture, scenery, elephants, camels, cheetas, and other animals. These drawings (especially the portraits) are remarkable for their variety, force, and individuality of character—for their composition and arrangement—for their exquisite harmony of colour—and, altogether, for the artist-like spirit with which they are executed. Perhaps there is no other collection of similar extent that conveys so strong and accurate an idea of Indian character and costume. Some of the drawings have been already transferred to stone, and others are in progress, by Mr. Lowes Dickinson. They are amongst the finest specimens we have seen of tinted lithography, requiring nothing but colour to render them equally effective as the originals. A few copies are, we understand, to be coloured as exact *fac similes*."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM EGYPT.

"I am sorry I have no news of interest to send you—it is the old story over again—bad times—no trade—no money, no credit! except to the Pacha who never pays, he takes every thing at his own price and then upon *tick*. The old Gent. has been during the last month in the Delta superintending his farms—he is now about to visit Alexandria. The new Transit Company have been actively employed in increasing the means of accommodation across the desert, they have purchased many horses and are building 20 more carriages, and I hear intend enlarging the station houses in the desert. If they do not make the route as complete as it can be made no other parties can as they are assisted by the Pacha, who has ordered their interests to be attended to even before his own, he has given them stabling, janessaries, and indeed has done every thing they have asked him, yet notwithstanding their powerful position they are not without opposition. Mr. Pothonier, late manager at Alexandria of Hill and Co.'s interests, has placed tents and carriages between this and Suez and intends to try fortune, and as he is a very clever active fellow, will, even if he does not succeed, do an immense injury to the East India Company. The Oriental and Peninsular Company have their horses and carriages here—and *on dit* intend to run them next month. Opposition in this country is far from a public benefit, and must increase the price and difficulties of the Transit.

Prince Albert, brother of the King of Russia, who went up the Nile to Thebes, has returned, and after visiting the Pyramids started endromedaire to Mount Sinai and Jerusalem—while he was here the Prussian Mission under Dr. Lepsius, carrying on excavations at Saccarah—were robbed by some Bedouins and one of the party was severely wounded—the Sheiks of the villages of Sacarrah and Abousur have been flogged, and villages laid under contribution for the value of the stolen property—said to be worth about 22 purses of £5 each.—*Calcutta Star.*

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*To Correspondents.*

We must decline the letter of "*Some of the most respectable readers.*"

*An humble follower of the despised Nazarene and one of the Soldiers.* This letter is gratifying; but it is scarcely adapted for publication.

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## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—The word saheb in Persian, I believe, means no more than what is understood by that of "gentleman," or "Mr." or "Esquire" in English, and of "Baboo" or "Mahásoy" in Bengalee. It is invariably applied to Christians, or Topee walahs and Mahomedans. Sometimes a Hindoo also is, out of over etiquette, styled both Baboo and Saheb, as "Baboo-saheb."

Again, the term Saheb, when used alone without any name being prefixed to it, is always meant to convey the idea of a Christian, wearing "a round hat with a brim to it;" and whenever his name happens to be pronounced, the word Saheb *must* be added to it, more from an idea of *discrimination* than that of *courtesy*: to call him *without* it, sounds harsh and dissonant to the ears of auditory. Hence I am at a loss to conjecture, why does the Judge wish to restrict the use of it to the covenanted branch of the service.*

From a view of every bearing of the case, I cannot but consider it fair, just, and reasonable to allow the Moonsiff the use of the term Saheb in his proceedings. In corroboration of my assertion, I would state that Mr. J. N. Thomas, Sudder Ameen of this Zillah, an East Indian by birth, was always addressed as Saheb, when he was Moonsiff of Salkhea, Singia and Sig-lly successively. Whether any of the Mahomedan Moonsiffs use it or not, I cannot exactly say; but of this I am sure, that if they ever do, Mr. Bentall would never take any umbrage or exception to it. The Hindoo Moonsiffs, from a feeling of modesty, have never ventured to use either the word Baboo or Saheb in their proceedings.

In fine, to have the question at once settled, and that an uniformity be preserved in the proceedings of all Moonsiffs, it is desirable that the superior

* We have since the publication of our article heard a different version of the dispute between the Moonsiff and the Judge, which places it altogether in a different light. We hope to be able to publish it one of these days.—*Ed.*

Court would be pleased to issue out a Circular to this effect, that the Christian and Mahomedan Moonsiffs are to use the term Saheb, and the Hindoo ones that of Baboo, in their proceedings; and the Judges and other officers also in their communication with them to adopt the same style.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
*Jessore, May* 26, 1843. A READER.

We did not like to reject this letter; and we have therefore pruned it of some of the flowers of eloquence, which the Chuckerbuttees have recently offered to the public.—*Ed.*

OBSTRUCTIONS TO NAVIGATION.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—Although I cannot assume the title of a "constant reader" of your paper, I yet see enough of it to be well aware that you are unwearied in your efforts to expose and suggest remedies for grievances affecting the interests of India, and I believe the particular one which is at present uppermost in my mind has already been the occasional subject of your pen. I allude to Inland Navigation in this country, the defects in which, whether from natural or artificial causes, are such as to lead to an enormous annual loss of both property and life, to an extent which would startle any one who should have the industry to collect its statistical details.

The natural causes which at certain seasons of the year render the Navigation of the different rivers dangerous and in some instances impracticable, may possibly be invincible by human skill. Of this I cannot profess to be a judge, but I should like much to see this invincibility put to the proof, by the first rate engineering talent of India being set in opposition to it.

I see a regular report in the newspapers from an Engineer officer of the depth of water at various points of the rivers, and I presume efforts are simultaneously made under his supervision, to decrease the number of shallows and sand banks, and to remove the obstructions which may have caused them. Of the extent of such efforts I must plead ignorance, the fact being that constant occupation within the Ditch prevents my having much knowledge of what is going on in the rivers; but if I may judge of that extent by the harassing detention sustained by boats in the Bhagarutty between Jungypore, Nuddeah and Cutwa, and the heavy expense incurred in assisting them over shallow portions of that river, I may be allowed to vote those efforts exceedingly inadequate to the purpose.

The artificial causes of a scanty supply of water, if I have been correctly informed upon the subject, exhibit a new illustration of the trite adage touching Peter and Paul's respective possessions. In a letter which lately appeared in the *Hurkaru*, it was stated that the navigation of the Jumna had been much impeded by a bund being thrown across it for the purpose of procuring a supply of water to the Delhi Canals, and that the same system was hereafter to be adopted in furnishing water from the Ganges to the Canals now in course of construction.

If this be the case, the latter river can scarcely fail to be most seriously injured, if not entirely stopped during the dry season; and the disadvantages of such an event would, I think, far outweigh the benefits which these canals confer on other parts of India. In a time of famine, especially the benefit of easy importation of grain into the Upper Provinces, would be incalculably beyond that of having the canals in running order.

I believe it was once pointed out to Lord Auckland, that the Jumna had been bunded to supply the Canals, but his reply was, "impossible, you must have been misinformed."

In conclusion, let me entreat you to call upon the powers that be, to exert themselves in the improvement of the channel of these "shallow rivers by whose falls" so much property is annually wasted. It is a measure of vital importance to the interest of India, and one of which the imperious necessity is more and more apparent as each successive dry season returns upon us.*

I am, faithfully yours,
A CALCUTTA MERCHANT,
*Who has suffered losses by river navigation.*
*26th May*, 1843.

* We have omitted the last paragraph, which added nothing to the strength of the argument. The papers say his Lordship is coming down to reside, near his Council; and there can be no doubt that the improvement of internal navigation will be among the first objects of his attention.—*Ed.*

## EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS.

THE OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATION SCHEME.—The opposition to this infamous measure proceeds in the most gratifying manner. We ourselves are inundated with letters, nearly all of which are accounts of meetings held or about to be held for the purpose of denouncing the odious project. Petitions against it are already pouring into the House of Commons by hundreds; and the universal cry is, Away with the Education Clauses! The most moderate opponents of the measure have been forced to regard it as perfectly incurable by alteration, and join in the demand for its complete rejection. The Rev. J. H. HINTON has published a small tract, in which seven main objections to the Bill are very clearly and forcibly put. In a pamphlet entitled "The Bill or the Alternative," Mr. Henry Dunn has effectually deprived certain professed Liberals of their favourite plea; namely, that the alternative is, this measure or none; and has also succeeded in placing Ministers in direct opposition to themselves on the subject of Education. The Rev. W. Thorn, also, has issued "Twenty Reasons" against the Bill, stated with his usual point and pungency. Other pamphlets are announced as forthcoming. A Committee for conference, including opponents of the Bill of all denominations, has been appointed; and we are warranted in assuring our friends in the country, that no means will be left untried of rousing the whole kingdom, to its obscurest and remotest corners, against this barefaced attempt to annihilate our Civil and Religious Liberties. The universal call for a great public meeting in London will very speedily be obeyed. Meantime, the Sunday-school Auxiliary Unions are holding meetings in every quarter of the Metropolis. The South London met last night in the Borough-road Chapel, and nearly a thousand persons signed the Petition before leaving the place. To-night, the East London meets at the Eastern Institution in Commercial-road, and the North London in Jewin-street Chapel to-morrow. The place of meeting of the West London has not yet been determined on. But the Parent Committee have called a meeting of the entire Sunday-school Union for Wednesday next, at Finsbury Chapel; Exeter Hall being unfortunately pre-occupied for the whole of April and May.—*Pat.*

THE WESLEYANS AND THE EDUCATION SCHEME.—Another week's serious consideration of the Factories Bill has confirmed us yet more strongly in the conviction, which we expressed in our last, of its *tremendously injurious character and tendency.* It would be scarcely possible to devise enactments calculated to inflict a *larger amount of evil* on the educational movements of Wesleyans and Dissenters than those which constitute the distinctive features of this measure. *Not even Lord Sidmouth's celebrated bill called for a more vigorous and extended exertion of every power of opposition* which can be consistently and properly employed. The adoption of this measure as it now stands, would unquestionably be *the greatest calamity that has ever befallen our connexion*, and would inflict a lamentable wound on Civil and Religious Liberty in general. It is to be hoped, however, that even yet it may be possible to secure either the withdrawal of the bill, or the modification in various important particulars of its educational clauses;—but, whatever be the result, it is a clear duty to the Church of Christ and the country at large to leave no prudent and Christian means untried, in order to prevent those clauses becoming the law of the land.

A large meeting of the United Committees (Privileges and Education) assembled yesterday for farther deliberation on this momentous matter. A considerable number of ministers and lay gentlemen, *specially from the manufacturing districts*, were present. Probably there never was a more completely unanimous expression of opinion on any subject than was heard from all sides in *denunciation* of this bill; the only diversity seemed to be in *the greater strength and earnestness with which that denunciation was uttered by the individuals who had most closely studied its true character, or who, from living in the localities on which it particularly bears, were especially alive to the evils it is calculated to produce.* Lengthened and deliberate consultation was held as to the best mode of conducting that opposition which all felt to be urgently necessary,—and an adjournment of the meeting till Thursday took place, in order to afford time for such arrangements and preparations as are adapted to the emergency. In this posture of affairs, we refrain from writing as copiously on the subject as we had proposed, until the steps which the Committees decide on shall be made public. In the mean time, we renew our assurance to our readers, that everything connected with the measure is watched over by the men in whom the Wesleyan body reposes the largest confidence, with an intense solicitude suited to the urgent and vital importance of the interests involved.—*Watchman.*

FRENCH AGGRESSION ON PROTESTANT MISSIONS.—"We have, Heaven knows," says the *Times*, "Colonies enough in all quarters of the Globe; and it would hardly become a nation that owns a province in every sea, and on every continent, to fall a squabbling with France about a petty kitchen-garden in the Pacific." Such is the plea set up by the enemies to Protestant Missions for conniving at the surrender of the Polynesian Archipelago to the demoralising influence of French licentiousness and Romish superstition. Whether we have Colonies enough, or more than enough, is, however, not the question, since there is no room for colonization in those islands. A French Colony in a kitchen-garden were an absurdity; and the *Times* insults the French nation by the supposition, that they aim at "acquiring new Colonies" in the Pacific, when all that they talk of, is securing naval stations. If, fifty years ago, it had pleased France to seize upon the whole archipelago, as the theatre of an experiment upon its cannibal population, nothing, perhaps, would have been said against it. But the entire value of the islands has been *created* by the civilization introduced by British Missionaries; and it is of these fruits of civilization that France now claims to appropriate to herself the benefit, while seeking to displace the labourers to whom Tahiti owes her laws, her schools, her written language, her commerce, by priests of another creed and another tongue, whose only errand and object are, to destroy the puritanism which has succeeded to heathen profligacy, and substitute the domination of Rome for the kingdom of Christ.

The *Times* may think, "it will be time enough to sound the Whig tocsin of Gallican alarm, when we discover that the French Ministers are unable or unwilling to keep their compact with this country." The *Times* may talk of treating with contempt any imputation upon "the *honour* of M. Guizot." The *Times* may say anything, presuming upon the ignorance of the majority of its readers, and the success of sheer effrontery. Unhappily, however, the "honour of M. Guizot" has been pawned long ago; for, when applied to on the occasion of a former outrage of the same kind, he distinctly disclaimed, on the part of his Government, any design to take possession of these islands, and pledged himself that no sanction should be given to the piratical exploits of the French Admiral. How scrupulous the French are in keeping their compacts with this country, does not remain to be *discovered.* The occupation of Algeria by France, in direct violation of an explicit compact, would of itself render it impossible to repose the slightest confidence in the vague and empty assurances of M. Guizot in the present instance. Our alarms, however, are not anti-Gallican, but anti-Papal. Apart from religious interests, we should not grudge France the fee-simple and absolute sovereignty of the whole groupe of "kitchen-gardens." And as to "squabbling with France," what we wish is, to prevent it in time, by now inducing the French Government, if possible, to desist from countenancing a perfidious scheme from which neither honour nor substantial advantage, in a national point of view, can possibly accrue, but which will inevitably lead to perilous squabbling, if persisted in, at no distant day.

We rejoice to observe that the Secretaries of the London and the Wesleyan Missionary Societies have jointly convened a meeting of the Friends of Protestant Missions, to be held at Exeter-hall on the 19th instant, for the purpose of adopting suitable measures, in consequence of the recent aggression of the French on the Island of Tahiti, and for securing the general interests of Protestant Missions in the Islands of the South Pacific.—*Pat.*

The united deputation from the London Missionary Society, and the Wesleyan Missionary Society, waited upon Sir R. Peel and the Earl of Aberdeen on Saturday at the Foreign-office, on the recent assumption of French sovereignty in the island of Tahiti, and the general interests of Protestant Christian missions in the islands of the South Seas. The deputation consisted of the Rev. Dr. Bunting, the Rev. Dr. Henderson, the Rev. Dr. Alder, the Rev. Dr. Morison, the Rev. John Scott, the Rev. E. Hoole, Mr. Thomas Farmer, Mr. Thomas M. Coombs, and the Rev. John Beecham, and the Rev. Arthur Tidman, Secretaries.—*Record.*

CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL.—We think Mr. Kennaway's entire letter is based on an erroneous conception of the nature, and claims upon the Church, of the Society for Propagating the Gospel. It is nothing more than a *Voluntary Association* for this purpose, as is the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Church Missionary Society. The fact of all the Bi-

shops of the Church giving their support at present to the two former Societies, and till recently, perhaps not half, or more than half, supporting the last, is an element in the question of a certain value, which every man of solid Christian perceptions will endeavour justly to appreciate. He will, however, not overvalue it, as Scripture and experience alike teach him, he may easily do. Neither the Propagation Society, nor that for Promoting Christian Knowledge, is indebted for its origin to Bishops. The existence of the former may be traced to the Honourable Robert Boyle, a man whose name is worthy of everlasting remembrance; and "the first Meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was held in London on Wednesday, the 8th of March, 1698-9, when the following persons were present:—The Right Hon. Lord Guildford, Sir Humphrey Markworth, Mr. Justice Hook, the Rev. Dr. Bray, and Col. Colchester." (Report, 1839, p. 19.) We understand that the support from bishops to the latter Society for a considerable number of years was very trifling. It was originated, and it urged its way onward without them—laymen, under God, being its main stay and succour. And now surely if to lay members of the Church it owed its very existence, it is unquestionably not only the privilege, but the duty alike of clerical and lay members to consider, whether it truly, in the present day, carries out its original intention of propagating the Gospel, and if it appears to them it does not, or does it in a questionable, corrupted, or perverted manner, no less surely is it their duty to lay before the Society their complaint, and if it is unattended to, to seek a purer channel of making Christ known to the world.—*Record*.

Puseyite Missionaries.—A person of the name of Badger was received into the Church Missionary Institution at Islington, from Malta, under the idea that he would prove a suitable missionary. It was discovered he was a Tractarian, and when about to be dismissed on this account by the Society, he was introduced to the Bishop of London, who forthwith received,* examined, and ordained him as a missionary to the Nestorians, one of the most interesting body of Christians in Asia, and who, under the instruction of Evangelical missionaries from America, are daily increasing in Christian knowledge, and all Christian excellence. Mr. Badger has been heard to boast, he will soon put an end to the unauthorized teaching of those sectaries. Now there is no mistake in this case. A man of sound Christian judgment, long resident at Malta, brought the particulars of the case under our notice, many months since, and the following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman, having no connexion with our other informant, dated at sea, off Sicily, Feb. 16th. He says, "I have been to Athens and Constantinople. I am sorry that the Bishop of London has sent a missionary to Mousel, the Rev. Mr. Badger, an ultra-Puseyite, opposed to tracts, schools, preaching, and hostile to the missionaries of other Churches." Our first informant, from personal knowledge, informed us of the character and sentiments of this person before his ordination; here, from an independent source of information, is a relation of his proceedings, in perfect harmony with the former account.

Our second case is the well-known one of Mr. Humphreys, a missionary of the Church Missionary Society at Madras. Upon distinct evidence being afforded the Committee that this gentleman had become a Tractarian, they intimated to him that his connexion with the Society must cease, as it was impossible they could apply the funds of a Society to propagate a heresy which it abhorred. It is well known that the Bishop of Madras objected to this decision; and since Mr. Humphreys has returned to this country, he has been presented with a chaplaincy to India, and, under the certificate of the Bishop of London as to his qualifications to preach to the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ, he is about to circulate Puseyism in India as a chaplain, which the Church Missionary Society had put an end to as a missionary.—*Ibid.*

Mr. Newman's Retraction.—There are some half-informed persons who have been disinclined to believe in Mr. Newman's adoption of Roman Catholic doctrines because of the strong language occasionally employed by him in reference to Rome. Mr. Newman not feeling it to be any longer necessary to employ this feint, has now given the following explanation of his reasons for having sometimes uttered denunciations of Rome:—"If you ask me how an individual could venture, not simply to hold, but to publish such views of a communion so ancient, so wide-spreading, so fruitful in saints, I answer that I said to myself, 'I am not speaking my own words; I am but following almost a *concensus* of the divines of my Church. They have ever used the strongest language against Rome, even the most able and learned of them. I wish to throw myself into their system. While I say what they say, I am safe. Such views, too, are necessary for our position.' Yet I have reason to fear still, that such language is to be ascribed, in no small measure, to an impetuous temper, a hope of approving myself to persons' respect, and a wish to repel the charge of Romanism. An admission of this kind involves no retraction of what I have written in defence of Anglican doctrine. And as I make it for personal reasons, I make it without consulting others. I am as fully convinced as ever, indeed I doubt not Roman Catholics themselves would confess that the Anglican doctrine is the strongest, nay, the only possible antagonist of their system. If Rome is to be withstood, it can be done in no other way."—*Pat.*

Dr. Candlish and the Nonintrusionists.—Dr. Candlish, who has just arrived in town, and who is well known as one of the Nonintrusion leaders in Scotland, delivered a discourse on Thursday evening in the Scots church, Riverterrace, Islington. The audience, which was very large, manifested the deepest attention to an address of nearly two hours' length. The design of the discourse was to explain the views of the Nonintrusion party, and to describe their present position and determination. Dr. Candlish stated that the number of ministers in the Nonintrusion party is about 500. Of these, he said, the greater part were preparing to leave their churches and manses in May next, in the event of the failure of Mr. Fox Maule's motion. The correspondence between the General Assembly and the Government gave no reason to hope that the appeal about to be made to the Commons would be successful, and the immediate withdrawal of this large number was therefore confidently expected. The preacher described in very affecting terms the sacrifices about to be made, and expressed a hope that, in the approaching hour of trial, those who had pledged themselves before God and the country would be ready, to go forth.—*Pat. Feb.* 27.

Goodman's Fields, London.—The hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the original erection and opening of the place of worship belonging to the Seventh-day Baptists, or Sabbatarians, in Mill-yard, Goodman's field (which was one of the first-fruits of the Toleration Act) was commemorated on Friday last, March 31, when a lecture on the origin of the Seventh-day Baptists, the history of the Mill-yard congregation, and the lives of eminent members of that denomination of Baptists, was delivered in the afternoon, by the Rev. W. H. Black, the pastor of the church. In the evening, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Murch, of Stepney College, from Heb. iv. 9. Among the visitors attracted to this interesting commemoration of one of the most ancient Dissenting interests in the metropolis, we noticed the Revds. J. Howard Hinton, Joseph Belcher, D. D., Charles Stovel, J. C. Means, with G. Offer, Esq. (one of the trustees), Mr. Althans, Mr. Bugby, &c. The congregation at Mill-yard, with that in Eldon-street, Finsbury (Rev. J. B. Shenston's), are the only two remaining Sabbatarian congregations in London.—*Ibid.*

New-Zealand Mission.—The blessing of God continues to be vouchsafed, in a marked degree, to the labours of the missionaries and native teachers, and the circulation of the Scriptures almost throughout the Northern Island and in some parts of the Middle Island. Notwithstanding the unceasing efforts of the great adversary, and the temptations arising from Popery and worldliness, the Christian natives have, for the most part, been enabled to maintain the consistency of their character, and to advance in knowledge and grace. Fresh inroads have been made upon the dominion of Heathenism: and in all the districts considerable numbers have been added to the Church. To the Lord our God be all the praise! The arrival of the Bishop, and the accession of strength to the band of labourers in this part of the Lord's vineyard, by the addition of new missionaries, are also a cause for great thankfulness. And now that the outward frame work of the Christian Church has been erected in that distant land in the fulness of its integrity, let it be our earnest prayer, that its Great Head may direct all its actions, and maintain purity and simplicity in all its operations, and continue to add life and energy to all its ministrations, *till all the* New Zealanders *come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ.*—*Church Missionary Review.*

On the Religious Opinions of Thomas Carlyle.—"There has sprung up in Boston a sect of philosophers known as Transcendentalists. On inquiring," says Charles Dickens, "what this appellation might be supposed to signify, I was given to understand that whatever was unintelligible would be certainly Transcendental. Not deriving much comfort from this elucidation, I pursued the inquiry still further, and found that the Transcendentalists are followers of my friend Mr. Carlyle, or, I should rather say, of a follower of his, Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson. This gentleman has written a volume of essays, in which, among much that is dreamy and fanciful, there is much more that is true and manly, honest and bold. Transcendentalism has its occasional vagaries, but it has good healthful qualities in spite of them: not least among the number, a hearty disgust of cant, and an aptitude to detect her in all the million varieties of her everlasting wardrobe. And therefore, if I were a Bostonian, I think I would be a Transcendentalist." It is not surprising that such works as the writings of Thomas Carlyle should have great power on the minds of a certain class. Applying the words of Dr. Skinner respecting the writings of the poet Coleridge, we may say, "There is a force of genius in them of which readers of kindred genius cannot but be deeply and delightfully conscious; and there are others whose weakness and vanity lead to a servile devotion to them. Further: amidst Transcendental emanations, in which he seems to lose himself, at least in which he cannot be followed, there are coruscations of light, exhibitions of intellectual penetration and strength, nicely discriminated, just, and most forcible statements of truth, which must command every intelligent and candid reader's admiration." Still, there are principles in his writings fraught with danger to the faith of young and ardent minds; and therefore it is that we reprint, from the last number of the American Biblical Repository, the following able article on "The Religious Opinions of Thomas Carlyle."

Its gifted writer, the Rev. Merrill Richardson, has in many passages most successfully imitated the peculiarities of Mr. Carlyle's style, and has exposed to view the evil tendencies of many of his views. At the same time he has embodied some of that gentleman's opinions upon the religious aspects of our age, which demand the most thoughtful attention from those who conduct and advocate our religious societies. It is obvious that many gifted and amiable men are impressed with the idea that the business of religon in the present day is promoted by pretence and cant. Let us not quietly conclude that this is only a manifestation of the enmity of the carnal mind against the things of God. But rather let us examine the documents, speeches, sermons, &c., that are delivered upon the subject, and resolve that in future a phraseology that may sound like religious jargon in the ears of multitudes shall not be employed, but that the most simple and appropriate terms shall alone be used, in fact, "the words of truth and soberness."

As it is probable that the writings of Mr. Carlyle are not known to some of our readers, we will enumerate those which have come under our notice.

Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, 5 vols.—The French Revolution, A History, 3 vols.—Lectures on Heroes and Hero Worship.—Chartism.—Translation of Göethe's Wilhelm Meister, containing Meister's Apprenticeship, and Meister's Travels, 3 vols.

It is not often that we would attempt to ascertain a writer's religious sentiments from his popular literary productions. Surely this would be an unfair, as well as a useless course to pursue in the case of most reviewers. But while Carlyle is pre-eminently distinguished as a man of letters, he so blends the two, religion and literature—rather, we would say, making them one and the same thing—that in reading his literary productions, we are compelled to dwell upon his singular articles of faith. His religion shows itself upon almost every page. In his estimation of men, in his criticisms upon their literature and philosophy, and in his remarks upon their views of political and ethical science, it is their religion which he first shows us; and with him this is the test by which he will try men and all their works; this is his clue to all which is worth the knowing of man and of his doings. It is a maxim with him, and he everywhere proceeds upon it, *that given the religion of a man, or of a nation, what the individual or nation is will readily appear.*

"A man's religion," he says, "is, in every sense, the chief fact with regard to him. Not his creed, not his profession and assertion; but the thing a man does practically believe, and lay to heart, and for certain knows concerning his vital relations to this mysterious universe; his duty and his destiny there; *that* is in all cases the primary thing for him, and creatively determines all the rest. This may be religion, or a no-religion; an affirmation or a denial; a heathenism or a christianism; a system embracing one God or many. Knowing what was believed, or what was disbelieved upon this subject, and we have the soul of the history of the man or the nation. For the thoughts they had were the parents of the actions they did; their feelings were parents of their thoughts; it was the unseen spiritual in them that determined the outward and actual; hence their *religion* is the primary fact to be ascertained about a man or a nation."

It is in accordance with the above statements that Carlyle proceeds, whenever the conduct and doings of men come in review. In his Essays, his own sentiments touching religion are freely declared. He looks at all men and at all things through a religious medium. When we least expect it, we meet with the most sublime and startling thoughts bearing on this subject. And after a close perusal of most of his pieces, the reflections which pass through the mind are of a religious cast.

We deem it proper, therefore, to attempt to ascertain Carlyle's religion, or his "*no-religion,*" from his literary productions. The truth is, we cannot read his writings and not know very much of his peculiar *faith*. He lays down no creed, and yet no man's creed is

* See Mr. Grant's account of the Nestorians.

more plainly written. The items of his faith are not numbered and in order like the "five points," or the "thirty-nine articles;" yet a careful study of his works will give us about as clear a view of what he believes as we have of the creed of Calvin, or of the church of England. In fact, using the term religion generically, Carlyle may be styled a religious writer; he is so understood. And we apprehend that no moralist or minister is exerting so much influence to form the religious opinions of some portions of our country as this reviewer. Says a writer in the British and Foreign Review. "We speak from some experience when we say, that the prevalent inclination of men to despise and disbelieves has been in many cases increased by the influence of Mr. Carlyle's opinions. In America, where he is said to be even better known than in England, his imitators appear to be so eager to obey his precepts by action, earnestness, and reverence, that they seriously propose to each other to cultivate originality by forgetting all the instruction they have derived from Europe, and to revive the spirit of religion by the abolition of all forms of worship, and the rejection, or what is equivalent, the indiscriminate adoption of all existing and imaginable creeds."—[Am. Eclectic for March, 1842, p. 229.]

How much influence his writings have had in causing the disturbances of a certain ecclesiastical denomination in Massachusetts, we would not wish to decide. *He early received the congratulations of many* literary men of that state. And the compiler of his Miscellanies, in his preface, makes the following remark:—"It is a fact worth remembering in our literary history, that his rich and cheerful genius found the earliest audience in or near New England, from young men who had complained, with the first Quaker, that in the multitude of teachers, none spake to our condition."

Carlyle is now read in many of our colleges and seminaries, with more interest than any other writer. Not read at first for his theology; but so striking and peculiar are many of his thoughts upon man's spiritual nature, and his connexion with the Deity, that he is soon studied for his religion. Novel and startling ideas respecting the general and long-established habits of thought and action are constantly suggested to the mind—quaintly and yet most significantly expressed; the whole aspect of the subject seems changed; it is new, it looks philosophical; it is dressed in an attractive, often in a fantastic garb; there come clustered around it figures of speech which would make Quintilian stare; images from the heavens above, and from the earth beneath, and from the waters and all else under the earth, rise in grotesque forms before the mind; the whole subject is so pictured out that we are forced to look—at times, at the skill of the artist—always at the figures upon the canvas. There is beauty; often the finest touches of poetry; there is sublimity of thought and diction to recommend it. We read and re-read it, and continually see more and feel deeper. All our former settled notions in matters of faith are liable to be jostled; and, in some instances, to our knowledge, have been set tottering to the fall.

That Carlyle loves the element which Madame de Stäel gave to the Germans—the *air*—a glance at his Miscellanies will show. Yet, with few exceptions, he does not soar so high, does not so far transcend, that the less aerial may not follow. He takes us kindly by the hand, promises us safe conduct and speedy landing, when he invites us to go with him into the azure deep of his still more transcendent neighbours. We follow—for who can help it with such cheerful company?—and if, while more unaccustomed to such giddy heights, to look upon such vast and confused prospects, we do not see objects so distinctly as he would have us, yet we feel reluctant to descend; certainly till we are satisfied there are or are not worthy sights to behold.

Familiarity with German literature, particularly with the philosophy of Kant and his expositors, would aid us much in a thorough examination of Carlyle's spiritual nature. Confessing our want of such familiarity, we proceed, with an eye upon his writings generally, *to state, in as brief a manner as possible, the view Carlyle takes of most of those subjects, in treating of which he has given us a clue to his religious sentiments.*

To quote particular sentences of his, and say, in these he means this or that, would be as unfair and foolish as it would be to take the same course to ascertain the religious belief of the poet. Much of his writing is poetical, though the rhyme and capital letters are wanting; and more than poetical licence must be granted him in his prose. His assertions and denials, his admirations and his condemnations, his lamentations and his rejoicings, his love and his hatred, are so often reiterated and so strongly expressed, that it is not difficult to know his moral feelings. He appears a most fearless and independent thinker. The "tight lacings" of all creeds and parties he seems utterly to discard. He stands alone, a perfect Cyclops, hurling his thunderbolts with fatal aim at whatever he hates; yet embracing with the kindest, fullest heart, whatever he loves. And he loves much and he hates much; but the objects of his affection and contempt are not those of any particular class of mortals. He is most frequently found worshipping before shrines which the civilized world has long since pronounced idolatrous; and often breaking in pieces as dumb idols the gods of the worldly, great, and learned. He is more devout in sight of the Caabah at Mecca, than before the great Cathedral of London; for he sees as clearly that the black stone in the former descended from heaven, as he does that the pomps and splendour of the latter can claim this high origin; and he would feel that in Mecca he was surrounded with more *sincere* worshippers than he would find in the metropolis of his own kingdom. But we hasten to the point directly before us.

And first, *Carlyle's Lamentations*. His burdens are those of the ancient Hebrew prophets; the unbelief, the heartlessness, the idolatry of the age. He is a perfect Jeremiah, wanting the girdle, and perhaps the tears! when he looks at the irreligion of the eighteenth, and thus far, of the nineteenth century. And his Jeremiahs are numerous, strong, and pathetic.

"Faith is almost universally wanting; sight and sound have taken its place. The church, the state, every corporation, every society and sect, has wrapt itself in forms, and sits cold and heartless, in the sable pall of death. Deep thought has left the mind; deep, ardent feeling has been excluded from the soul. Machinery has everywhere been substituted for sincere, strong, individual activity. Does one wish to suppress a vice, correct an error, burn out some of the sins of this sinning world?—he has no spiritual fire within himself, like an Isaiah, a Paul, a Mahomet, a Dante, with which to do it! Not he! To engage in such Titan labours man has now no faith or strength. His vanity cries so loud to be gratified, that he cannot engage in silent, singlehanded, patient effort. There must be a flourishing of trumpets; he must call in others to assist—at least to look on and applaud; he must form his party, issue his periodical, send out his agents, erect his chapel,—in short, he must do all by machinery. The age is mechanical. As in the physical world the draught horse is turned loose as too slow and powerless, and the fire horse harnessed in his place, so in the spiritual world, the natural, patient effort of individual man is supplanted by mechanical furtherances. And in all this there is no spirituality, no heart.

"Christianity, *religion*, whose only appropriate channel is the soul of man, is propagated by strictly mechanical fixtures. Instead of the exercise of pure reason, appeals are made to the same low passions and faculties for the spread of the Gospel, as for constructing a rail-road. Great meetings are called; vain and hollow-hearted speeches are made, and puffed in all the prints of the realm. What they call the spirit of piety is generated almost by the same natural process as the steam of the engineer. And then comes what is miscalled benevolence; that is, one gives a large sum—tells of it—others tell of it; then another gives because he gave; and another still, knowing that his name will be published with the sum annexed, and not liking to be out-charitied, gives; and so on through all the parts of this machinery of vanity. Is this the not letting the right hand know what the left hand does? Is this the secret almsgiving and prayer enjoined in the Gospel according to Matthew? Does not true virtue, by the very act of exposing itself, cease to be virtue? Oh for a Paul, a Mahomet, a Luther, a Knox, even a Bunyan, or a Quaker Fox that has the spiritual strength and firm faith to speak from *the heart* his God-given behest to this ostentatious, superficial, infidel, idolatrous age!

"Men in this age see only the surface; they have only the eye of the understanding, not the eye of reason: they bow down to forms, and sincere, soul-stirring worship is not to be found. Philosophy and chemical analysis is substituted for the feeling, worshipping heart. Man in our days sets about *explaining* everything. 'The world, earth, air, and water are now no longer emblems of Deity, the garment of the Eternal; but mere *monads*, curiously indeed, yet haphazardly thrown together; deserving and exciting no admiration. The very lightnings of heaven are nothing but electricity which any American Franklin can bottle in his jar! Everything must be *accounted for*, and receive a scientific *name*. And when men have done this, they see no more to be done: they call this *understanding* nature, and rest satisfied with the mere jargon of names! Thus man satisfies himself with meaningless terms, and views it a weakness to wonder and adore! 'Why,' thinks he, 'if I had the elements,' (an important acquisition we should think,) 'I could do as well, if not better, myself.' Asks your philosopher, with his shallowness and self-sufficiency, 'What is that flower, but carbon and a little nitrogen or hydrogen? It must, *of course*, be what it is, if you give it a little earth, air, and water! That thunder cloud which used to excite so much wonder and terror in weak minds is nothing but *vapour*. And the sweeping tornado, every one now knows, is only air set in motion.' The beaming eye of the beautiful maiden must be analyzed; this part called the lens; that the aqueous humour; the other the retina; what folly to be pierced to the heart with its look! Any boy can construct the same thing essentially with a glass and a piece of wood. The telescope is almost as perfect an instrument.

"Thus God is explained away and excluded from the mind, and the heart is left without an object of worship. Standing in the midst of wonder and miracles, man, with senseless indifference, now looks upon God's universe as exhibiting only a little chemistry and philosophy. A noble, religious trait of earlier times—reverence for great men, has well-nigh vanished in our days. Great men themselves are scarce; and this is deplorable enough. Rulers are not, as they formerly were, the able men, or the good men; where democratic tendencies are strong, they are mere popinjays, that have risen by their lighter specific gravity! So many assume the airs of great men that are not men at all, but the merest shams and semblances of men, people begin to distrust the reality of any greatness existing. The King, who was once a great man, clothed with authority, wondered at and feared, is now viewed as quite a small man; not a whit superior to scores of his subjects. His sceptre a piece of mere gilt wood; his crown a bit of pasteboard decked with gold. Men see in him no delegated power or quality of the Deity; but only a man like themselves, tinseled and bespangled, yet by no means to be wondered at and revered. Formerly it was not so. The king was the great man; quite god-like—a being before whom men reverently bowed. But alas! the age is become insincere, superficial. Men see nothing beyond the outward vesture of things. The 'Open Secret,' as it has been well written, is hid from their eyes.

"The same irreverence possesses the heart in view of the works of nature. God is not seen in them. We attribute to senseless names what the sincere convictions of the heart formerly ascribed to God. To the earnest Arab soul, the twinkling star, which looked down upon his desert path, was the eye of God. He felt that God saw him; and in the star he worshipped the Eternal. Now, a star is all that is seen! For the French in the last century no God existed; not so much as the symbol of a God. King, priest, the throne, the altar, the heavens above, the earth around, contained nothing of wonder or admiration. An infidel, self-conscious Voltaire, and a pretty black-eyed female of unmentionable character, were the highest objects of the nation's worship! The same godless soul was prevalent, though in a less degree, throughout Europe. While some were asserting that there was no God, others, doubtless with the best intentions, yet with the superficial logic of the understanding, were attempting to prove there was;—just as if it were a *questionable* point whether there really was or was not a God! Mistaken souls! is the God you worship a probable God only? Have you no ethereal reason to see a God everywhere within and around you? Will you thus apply your debating faculty—use only your parliamentary logic with which you discuss bills for taxing and feeding or starving men, to find for yourselves and them a God; and thus witlessly grant that, after all, there is a *perhaps* about his very existence? Bethink yourselves—how will you pray with *such* a perhaps in your head and heart? If you have no *inner eye* to *see* a God, hold your tongue! Cease logically to babble about it, and thereby perplex simple minds. The ignorant savage, without your logical forms of premise and inference, *knows*, as he knows his own existence, that there verily *is* a God. Take lessons from him, then, or cease thy debating! Yes, go to the men you call heathen, and learn sense from the Norwegian, the Mohammedan, the Burmese, who know what is still a matter of doubt in your own mind! The torpedo quality of your philosophy and logic has benumbed your soul, put out the clear light of reason, and destroyed all spiritual life within you. It has done to your soul what a certain chemical process sometimes does to the dead man—it has changed it to stone. The childlike awe and wonder which possessed the bosoms of the primitive races, and which was somewhat prevalent in the days of chivalry, is wanting. The fertilizing river, which awakened admiration and praise in the heart of the Egyptian and Bengalese, as a benevolent Deity, is now viewed by this infidel age only as a highway for merchandise; the beautiful, wide-spreading plain is measured to ascertain its fitness for an iron road; the majestic mountain, so far from elevating the mind and inspiring the heart, is looked upon only with a covetous eye for the mineral treasure of its bosom. The whole earth is now simply a huge cornfield, and valued at the net product of its grains!

"The same heartless superficiality pervades every department of literature, and runs through the whole of our moral science. Our poetry, for the most part, is mechanical: certainly a product of the head rather than the heart. Rules are laid down for making poetry with the same precision as for working out a problem in mathematics. We even have rhyme-books published, so that the manufacturer of poetry shall have no more to do in his business than the joiner has in his—the chief thing being *happily to dovetail!* No God

inspired Miltons, Shakspeares, Dantes, Homers, speak to us in musical tones; giving utterance to burning souls. True, a Göethe has just spoken thus to us; but he is read by few except the truly pious of his own nation. There is indeed the dawning of a fairer day, for the snarling, impious Byron is giving place to the cheerful sacred music of Coleridge and Wordsworth. But this day yet stands tip-toe upon the tops of highest mountains;—let us praise God that all have not bowed the knee to Baal!

"And what shall one say of an age that receives as authentic, for its system of *moral sciences*, the Gospel according to Jeremy Bentham? Oh the times! depraved, corrupt to the core! Tremble, O earth! Hear and avenge, O heavens! Sinful man, in the Gospel according to Bentham, has no duties to do in this God's universe, where he is placed to work out an immortality of *holiness*, but such as the 'greatest happiness principle' shall dictate! Sweet, sweeter than the honeycomb, to him who roll sin as a sweet morsel under his tongue, will be such a system of morals! Give us a cast iron bishop from Birmingham; put a metal tongue into his sounding head, and let it peal through the universe, that pleasure and duty are synonymous terms! Sinner, speedily take your arithmetic and make your estimate; (only be cautious in your calculations.)—Will you be *happier* to be indolent than to be active? to remain in ignorance than to seek for knowledge? to indulge, rather than to curb, your passions? Then is *duty* plain! Do you love to eat and drink to the full? Look well to your digestive apparatus, and if this will endure, take thine ease—eat, drink! It is the easiest thing in the world to test, by this standard, the virtuous or the vicious quality of an action; do it as you would test the utility of a threshing machine;—are you benefited by it? For are not virtue and utility, that is the greatest personal happiness, the same? And has, let me ask, the infinite nature of duty dwindled to this? Is it so that man hears no voice speaking within him except the net result of pains and pleasures? Did the God-Man Jesus reason thus? Was Paul balancing pains and pleasures when he determined to know nothing but Christ and him crucified? Is it possible for the image of the Eternal to become so deaf to His voice? Can man, by nature so noble, and endowed at least with some glimpse of the infinite reason, believe himself a mere iron balance upon which to weigh hay and thistles?

(To be continued.)

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS.—The Royal children will, it is fully expected, reside for the benefit of the sea air in Lord Ashburton's villa at Stoke's Bay during the ensuing summer.—*Pat.*

His Royal Highness Prince Albert on Saturday attended a rehearsal of the choir at the Temple Church. His Royal Highness proceeded there on foot, attended by only one servant; on presenting himself at the door, being unexpected, the doorkeeper refused him admittance, at the same time offering to take his card to Mr. Calvert, the choir master. An explanation, however, soon ensued, and in a few minutes several of the benchers were in attendance, and escorted his Royal Highness over the church, at the beauties of which he expressed much admiration. After staying half an hour, the Prince proceeded home on foot, about four o'clock.—*Weekly Paper.*

THAMES TUNNEL.—Throngs continue to visit this "new wonder." On Monday 20,799 persons passed through.—*Pat.*

SIR C. BAGOT.—The accounts from Canada come down to the 10th ult. Sir Charles Bagot still continued to suffer severely from his disorder, but he had not become worse. His recovery was considered very doubtful. There had been serious rioting among the labourers on the Lachine canal, it had, however, been suppressed.—*Record, 3d April.*

SALE OF ANCIENT ARMOUR.—Oxenham's rooms were on Thursday crowded, it being the first day of the sale of ancient armour and decorative furniture. The Marquis of Salisbury, Earl of Clarendon, Viscount Lowther, Earl of Pembroke, Sir Gore Ousley, Sir Henry Hardinge, Mr. Bernal, M. P., Colonel North, Mr. Broadwood, &c., were among the company. The prices realized for the different articles were on the whole favourable to the purchaser, and some rare and fine specimens of ancient weapons of war, &c., were knocked down for sums very reasonable. Lot 38. A noble two-handed sword, of the sixteenth century, with fine waved blade, sold for 3*l.* 17s. 6d. Lot 43. An early German halberd and military fork was knocked down for the same sum. Lot 48. A very fine early boar spear for 2*l.* Lot 55. A pair of ebony wheel lock pistols, with globose butts and engraved silver bosses, from the collection of Dresden, for 4*l.* Lot 72. A fine polished steel shield with boss complete, brought 4*l.* 17s. 6d. Of the suits of cap-a-pie armour, Lot 132, a knight's tilting suit of fluted armour, period of Maximilian, went for the low price of 44 guineas; and Lot 136, a noble suit of tilting armour, period Henry VIII., a very fine example, was bought for 70 guineas, for a nobleman whose name did not transpire.—*Record.*

SCHOOL FOR SONS OF CLERGYMEN AND OTHERS.—This Institution is expected to come into full operation, and with the most cheering prospect of success, about Midsummer next. The council, consisting of eighteen life governors (one-half being clergymen, the other half laymen) have, together with the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, who has accepted the office of patron, been anxiously engaged in forming a scheme for the future management of the school, of which the following are the leading features:—The course of general study will approximate pretty closely to that pursued at Eton and Harrow, especial care being had to the religious instruction of the pupils. The Castle Hotel, a commodious edifice, situate in the town of Marlborough, in Wiltshire, has been selected as the most central, and consequently the most convenient site. When the arrangements now in progress are complete there will be ample accommodation for 200 pupils, independent of the head-masters, ushers, and servants' apartments. There are already 1,370 subscribers, a great number having qualified as life governors, and the sum subscribed, including donations, somewhat exceeds 14,000*l.* It is calculated that about 3,000*l.* will defray the incidental charges of outfit. Two-thirds of the pupils are to be sons of clergymen and one-third sons of laymen. The school will, to some extent, be a self-supporting Institution, as the friends of the pupils will be required to pay a small sum towards the maintenance of the establishment.—*Record.*

EXILES OF ENGLAND.—If there be a subject which needs to be dealt with practically rather than theoretically, that subject is *prison discipline*, and if there be a prison in which it is supereminently difficult to establish such a system of discipline as may counteract the evil tendencies of goal association, that prison is a *convict ship*. Dr. Browning, a man of devoted piety, and with a mind thoroughly interested in his work, has detailed in a small volume entitled *The Exiles of England*, the plans he pursued in several voyages to Australia and Van Diemen's Land, in charge as Surgeon Superintendent of convicts, both male and female. The extraordinary success which attended his efforts is the best proof of the soundness of the theory on which he acted, and although as a literary production the book may have but small claims upon the attention of the reading community, yet as a beautiful exemplification of the efficacy of firmness united with kindness in the treatment of this degraded class of our fellow beings, and of that persevering zeal which alone could have enabled the conductor of this experiment to have brought it to a successful issue, it will be found *most* worthy of the notice of every Christian philanthropist.—*Ibid.*

AERIAL STEAM CARRIAGE.—Without hazarding any opinion as to the ultimate success of the "AERIAL STEAM CARRIAGE," we may say that Mr. Henson's machine for the conveyance of despatches and passengers through the air, is in truth a design of very scientific conception.

All former attempts of this kind have failed through the want of a source of power whose energy bore a sufficiently high ratio to the weight of the requisite machinery. Could this source of power have been found, there was ingenuity enough to turn it to the desired account. Mr. Henson, in overcoming the difficulty, has first divided it. To set a machine going, and bring it up to a given velocity, is one thing; to maintain that velocity against opposing forces is another. How, in the case before us the power necessary for starting is much greater than that required for maintaining the flight. Mr. Henson, therefore, starts his aerial carriage by means of an apparatus which he does not carry with him, and then embarks only the smaller power and lighter machinery, which are sufficient for keeping up the original velocity.

But even this happy device would not have succeeded if the inventor had not also effected an extraordinary reduction in the weight of his steam engine. Our engineering readers will be somewhat surprised to learn that the engine of 20 horses' power now in preparation for the aerial carriage weighs, with its condenser and requisite water, but 600 lb. To the united effect of these different branches of this important invention must we attribute our present prospect of making our paths in the air.

We proceed now to describe the machine itself, and its mode of flight. Its car, enclosed on all sides, and containing the passengers, managers, burden, and steam-engine, is suspended to the middle of a framework, which is so constructed as to combine great strength with extreme lightness, and is covered with any woven texture which is moderately light and close. This main frame or expanded surface, which is 150 feet long by 30 feet wide, serves in the most important respects as wings; yet it is perfectly jointless and without vibratory motion. It advances through the air with one of its long sides foremost and a little elevated. To the middle of the other long side is joined the tail, of 50 feet in length, beneath which is the rudder. These important appendages effectually control the flight as to elevation and direction, and are governed by cords proceeding from the car. Situated at the back edge of the main frame are two sets of vanes or propellers, of 20 feet in diameter, driven by the steam engine.

We have already said that the velocity of the machine is imparted at its starting. This is effected by its being made to descend an inclined plane: during the descent the covering of the wings is reefed, but before the machine reaches the bottom that covering is rapidly spread: by this time the velocity acquired by the descent is so great that the resistance produced by the oblique impact of the sloping under surface of the wings on the air is sufficient to sustain the entire weight of the machine, just as a brisk wind upholds a kite. But while the pneumatic resistance thus procured by the velocity prevents the falling of the carriage, it opposes also its forward flight. To overcome the latter and smaller resistance is the office of the steam-engine.

The chief peculiarities of this important member of the carriage are the respective constructions of its boiler and condenser. The former consists of hollow inverted truncated cones, arranged above and around the furnace; they are about 50 in number, and large enough to afford 100 square feet of evaporating surface, of which half is exposed to radiating heat. The condenser is an assemblage of small pipes exposed to the stream of air produced by the flight of the machine. It is found to produce a vacuum of from 5 lb. to 8 lb. the square inch. The steam is employed in two cylinders, and is cut off at one-fourth of the stroke. Our engineering readers will be able to gather from these particulars, that the steam-engine is of about 20-horse power, supposing the evaporating power of the boiler to be equal, foot for foot, to that of the locomotive steam-engine.

Less certain is the determination of the resistance to be overcome. Mechanical science is notoriously defective in all that relates to the oblique impact of solids and fluids, and is particularly so on the points involved in this subject. Experiments do not supply the lack of sound theory; for, not only has their purpose been to ascertain the effects of large angles of impact to the neglect of the smaller ones here concerned, but the objects of the experimenters (Robins, Hutton, Borda, &c.) have always required the determination of the resistance in the direction of the moving body to the neglect of that which is perpendicular to that direction: while here their effects are so intimately connected that one cannot be determined without first knowing the other; and of that which is to be first known—viz, that which supports the vehicle, we have no information on which the smallest reliance can be placed. Mr. Henson, we understand, has formed his conclusions from the best observations he could make on the flight of birds, and we think he has done wisely. We are informed, however, that the resources of mechanical art are by no means exhausted by the present construction of Mr. Henson's engine, and that recent inventions are available by which its power may be doubled with little increase of weight.

The area of the sustaining surface will be, we understand, not less than 4,500 square feet; the weight to be sustained, including the carriage and its total burden, is estimated at 3,000 lb. The load is said to be considerably less per square foot than that of many birds. It may assist the conceptions of our non-mechanical readers, to add that the general appearance of the machine is that of a gigantic bird with stationary wings; that the mechanical principles concerned in its support are strongly exemplified in the case of a kite; and that its progress is maintained by an application of power like that which propels a steam-boat. In the operations of nature, particularly in the flight of birds, will be found many striking illustrations of the principles on which the inventor has proceeded.

Whatever may be the immediate issue of the present attempt, we think it is impossible not to award to the inventor the highest credit due to the removal of the great difficulties which have hitherto defeated all similar inventions; nor do we doubt, that in following out the path he has opened, complete success will eventually be obtained: whether that success will be, as we wish, early and entire, or whether it will be delayed and gradual, depends on the facts as to oblique pneumatic resistance, which have yet to be ascertained. It is, however, high time to begin to consider in the spirit of careful inquiry and cheerful hope what will be the changes, commercial, social, and political which the possession of this new-born power will necessarily bring about.

COLONIAL SCHEMES OF FRANCE.—The Chamber of Deputies began on Thursday the discussion on the supplementary and extraordinary credits required for 1842 and 1843. Most of the items were granted without any opposition. In the course of the debate on a vote of 526,400f. for the colonies, Admiral Roussin, the Minister of Marine, and, after him, M. Galos, the King's Commissary, stated that the occupation of the Island of Nissé-Bé, on the coast of Madagascar, some three years since, was a prelude to the occupation of the latter island, over which France possessed

incontestable rights. "It is necessary for our policy," said M. Galos, "to hold possession of a point which will permit France, whenever she considers it advantageous to her commerce or her general interests, to assert her rights; it is necessary for her to be prepared for such a contingency, as also to oppose any attempt at invasion on the part of jealous Powers against Madagascar."

In the Chamber on Friday, attention was called to the very great mortality which prevailed amongst the troops and French colonists at Nassé Bay, the new settlement in the island of Madagascar. The King's Commissary denied that this mortality was greater than at Bourbon. M. Desjobert deprecated any extensive attempts at colonizing in Madagascar—that "would prove a second *Algerie*, if they did not take care." M. Guizot and Admiral Roussin both insisted on the indisputable rights of France on these points in Madagascar.

"I am convinced," says M. Guizot, "that France would commit an act of folly in seeking to renew the colonial establishments in Madagascar. In general it suits not the policy and genius of France to attempt new and great colonial establishments far from its territory, and thus commence struggles either with the natives of the country or with other Powers. But it is indispensable for France to possess in those parts of the globe, which are to be the great centres of commerce and navigation, strong maritime stations, for supplies and shelter. French shipping in those far seas, should not be obliged to have recourse to foreign ports. Thus we have taken possession of islands on the Pacific, and in Madagascar have erected a strong military post, such as we had before on the Isle of France."—*Record.*

It appears that the King of the French and the Royal Family will not remove to Neuilly, as has been stated, after Easter, but to St. Cloud, where they are to arrive on the 17th of next month. The apartments are now being got ready for their reception, and the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Clementine with Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg will be there solemnized.—*Ibid.*

The *Journal du Havre* says:—"The Government continues to send out ships to the Marquesas. Five are at this time loading at different ports; one of them, the *Eole* of Havre, has engaged to take 300 tons, at the rate of 94f. a ton."—*Ibid.*

A Belgian journal says:—"The comet seen for some days in our horizon was perfectly well observed at Jena, and the nucleus distinctly perceived. At Munich also M. Gruithuisen was able to distinguish the nucleus. He conceives that the tail must be greater than that of 1680, which measured not less than sixty degrees."—*Ibid.*

UNITED STATES.—The Steam-ship Great Western, Lieutenant Hosken, R. N., arrived at Liverpool on Saturday morning. She sailed from New York on the afternoon of the 16th ult., and though she encountered strong headwinds during the whole voyage, made the passage in fifteen days and twelve hours. She brought only twenty-six passengers.

The papers received by the Great Western extend from the 1st to the 16th ult.

The House of Representatives having on the 22d of February adopted a Resolution offered by Mr. Ingersoll, which called on the President to communicate the correspondence which may have passed between the United States Government and that of Great Britain on conflicting interpretations of the treaty concluded at Washington, as it concerns our alleged right to visit American vessels, on the 27th the President sent a Message to the House on the subject of the Resolution, accompanied by a Report made to him by the Secretary of State and other documents. Mr. Tyler, in his Message, admits and regrets that there is a misunderstanding between the two Governments in relation to the 8th article of the treaty, respecting the right of visitation; denies that any foundation exists for the right of visitation as set up by the Earl of Aberdeen; and suggests the doubt, as arising from the declarations of England, whether the difference is not rather one of definition than of principle. Mr. Webster's letter, accompanying the Message, reports the substance of a statement made to him as Secretary of State, and which was to the purport of a despatch from the Earl of Aberdeen relative to the passage in the President's Message on the opening of Congress, on the subject of the right of search.

The Senate had rejected two nominations of the President. Mr. Wise was three times nominated by the President as Minister to France, and as often rejected by the Senate. The vote was two to one, twelve to twenty-four. Mr. Cushing was also thrice nominated to the vacant post of Secretary of the Treasury, and thrice rejected. They had, however, confirmed the nomination of Mr. Everett, the American Minister at London, as Minister to China. Mr. Spenser, of the War Department, was nominated to the Treasury, and the nomination was confirmed by the bare majority of one. His successor, as Secretary of War, was Judge Porter.

Mr. Webster was, it was understood, on the point of retiring from the Cabinet. Mr. Cushing, it was said, would succeed him, as Secretary of State. A rumour prevailed that Mr. Webster would be appointed Minister at London, in the place of Mr. Everett, who is going to China.—*Morning Papers.*

UNITED STATES DEBTS.—The following remarks on the responsibility of the General Government of the United States for the payment of the bonds issued by the separate States, are taken from a speech delivered by Mr. Webster, at the merchants' Meeting, in Wallstreet, New York, on Monday, Sept. 28, 1840:—

"How does it stand (says Mr. Webster) with respect to the States? Under what patronage, and at whose recommendation, did they contract the large and onerous debt of two hundred millions of dollars? Who induced this? Under what circumstances at home was it done? It appears from the tables, supposed to be accurately compiled, that the amount of stock issued by the several States, for each period of five years, since 1820, is as follows, viz:—

"From 1820 to 1825, somewhat over 12,000,000 dollars.

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| 1825 to 1830 | ... ... ... | 13,000,000 |
| 1830 to 1835 | ... ... ... | 40,000,000 |
| 1835 to 1840 | ... .. .. | 109,000,000 |

Of which amount of one hundred and nine millions, nearly the whole was issued during 1838, and 1836, and part of 1837; that is to say, in the most palmy time of the experiment. I have said that the General Government encouraged the States to contract debts, by making the currency plentiful; but they have also done this in another manner. It has been one of the favourite projects of the Administration, since the removal of the deposits, to vest the surplus revenue and the increased funds of the United States in State bonds. I do not say this is an assumption of the State debts; but I do say, that the General Government did encourage the States to issue bonds, and did endeavour to give them all the credit it could give."

He adds, in a subsequent part of the same speech, "that so long as the contraction of those State debts was favourable to the Administration, they were the foremost of all men in fostering State credit, and in encouraging the States to enlarge their liabilities." It is thus shown that Lord Aberdeen was mistaken in stating, in his reply to the Memorial of the stockholders, "that the General Government had nothing to do with the issue of the State stocks;" for, to use the words of Mr. Webster, the General Government encouraged the States to issue these bonds, and were the foremost in fostering State credit.—*Record.*

AMERICAN OFFICIAL SALARIES.—The salary of the President of the United States is 25,000 dollars per annum: and of each of the members of his Cabinet, 6,000, with the exception of the Attorney General, who is allowed only 4,000 dollars. Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary are each allowed 9,000 dollars a-year, except the Minister at Constantinople, who has only 6,000 dollars. A Chargé d'Affaires is allowed 4,500 dollars; but of 151 Consuls and commercial agents, only ten have any salary, the whole of the others being paid by fees. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is allowed "compensation" to the amount of 5,000 dollars a-year; and each of the inferior judges to the amount of 4,500 dollars. The "compensation" of the judges of the district courts is from 1,000 dollars to 3,500 dollars a-year. The "compensation" of the President of the Senate and of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is sixteen dollars a-day; and each of the Members of those bodies is allowed eight dollars per diem. The pay of the Members of the several State Legislatures amounts to from one dollar fifty cents. to four dollars per diem.—*United States Almanack.*

CRACOW.—The *Gazette* of Cracow announces the death, on the 14th ult., at the age of eighty years, of Count Stanislas Wodziski, who had filled the post of President of the republic during fifteen years. The Count had formerly acted as Waiwode of the kingdom of Poland, and during the French occupation was appointed Prefect of the department of Cracow. Count Wodziski was member of a great number of learned Societies, and the author of some works on botany much esteemed.—*Record.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*10th May*, 1843.

Mr. L. J. H. Grey, appointed under date the 26th ultimo, Magistrate of Moorshedabad, will continue to officiate as Post Master General, until further Orders.

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Mr. R. Ince to be Assistant to the Salt Agent and Superintendent of Chokies at Chittagong, vice Mr. W. Kennedy deceased.

Mr. H. J. Muston to succeed Mr. Ince as Superintendent of Salt Chokies at Backergunge.

*3d May*, 1843.

Mr. C. A. Lushington, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Sarun, to exercise the powers described in Section II. Regulation III. of 1821.

Moulvie Imdad Ullee, Moonsiff of Mulfutgunge, in Dacca, to be a first grade Moonsiff, vice Baboo Sreenath Chowdry dismissed.

Moulvie Warris Ullee, Moonsiff of Nehasi, in Midnapore, to be a ditto ditto, vice Mr. R. D. Freitas deceased.

*17th May*, 1843.

Mr. J. G. Campbell made over charge of the office of Special Deputy Collector of Nuddea, &c., to Mr. J. S. Torrens on the 11th instant.

Mr. A. Turnbull assumed charge of the office of Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal on the 16th idem.

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to permit Mr. J. R. Hutchinson to remain attached to the College of Fort William, for a further period, for the purpose of continuing his studies in the Hindoostanee Language.

Messrs. G. P. Money and E. Sandys, of the Civil Service, are reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the Native Languages.

*18th May*, 1843.

The Reverend A. Garstin, Chaplain of Assam, is permitted to remain three months at Sylhet, to perform Chaplain's duties at the latter Station.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY;
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*20th May*, 1843.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Mr. W. Edwards to be Under Secretary in the Foreign Department.

*17th May*, 1843.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to attach Mr. Edwin Sandys, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to attach Mr. G. P. Money, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the North Western Provinces.

T. R. DAVIDSON, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*Agra, 12th May*, 1843.

Brevet Major F. Mackeson, C. B., late Political Agent at Peshawur, has obtained an extension of leave to the 6th June next.

J. THOMASON, *Secy. to Govt. of India, with the Governor General.*

ORDER BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Agra, 1st May*, 1843.

Captain T. H. Sissmore, Artillery, to be Post Master at Kythal.

R. N. C. HAMILTON, *Secy. to Govt. N. W. P.*

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Agra, 15th May*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant T. F. Hobday, of the 72d Regiment Native Infantry, to the charge of the Abkaree Department at Agra.

J. STUART, *Lt.-Col.,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept., with the Govr. Genl.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 19th May*, 1843.

No. 105 of 1843.—Captain Henry Daniel Maitland, of the 72d Regiment N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

Lieutenant Henry Yule, of the Corps of Engineers, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for six months, without pay, on urgent private affairs.

The leave granted by Major General Sir C. J. Napier, K. C. B., Commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan, to Lieutenant and Brevet Captain S. Smith, of the 9th Regiment Light Cavalry, to proceed to Bombay and Mahableshwur Hills, on Medical Certificate, is confirmed.

The following Promotions are made in the Ordnance Commissariat Department:

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|---|---|
| Deputy Asst. Commissary Edward Evans to be Assistant Commissary, .......................<br>Conductor Joseph Hamilton to be Deputy Asst. Commissary,.... | From the 3d May 1843, in succession to Asst. Commy. Peter Carey, of the Ordnance Commisst. Dept. deceased. |
| Sub-Condr. and Actg. Condr. Mathew Keane to be Conductor,..<br>Sub-Condr. Nicholas Reilly to be Acting Conductor, ..........<br>Acting Sub-Conductor John Borthwick to be Sub-Conductor, ..........................<br>Serjeant Jas. Reid, of the Arsenal Establishment, to be Acting Sub-Conductor, ............ | From the 11th February 1843, in the room of Conductor Barnaby Murphy promoted to Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance. |

No. 106 of 1843.—The Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant John Anderson, of the 43d Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to be a Brigadier of the 1st Class, and to the Command of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, vacant by the death of Brigadier W. Williamson.

No. 107 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to direct the announcement to the Army of the following Extract from the London Gazette, containing the grant of Honorary distinction to Captain Hubert Garbett, of the Horse Artillery, for his services in Affghanistan.

*Whitehall, February 2d*, 1843.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Captain Hubert Garbett, of the Bengal Horse Artillery, Her Royal

licence and permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia of the third Class of the Order of the Doorance Empire which His late Majesty Shah-Shooja-Ool-Moolk, King of Affghanistan, was pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of His Majesty's approbation of the services, from time to time rendered by him during the Campaign in Affghanistan; and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed; provided nevertheless, that Her Majesty's said licence and permission doth not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege, appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these realms.

And also to command, that Her Majesty's said concession and especial mark of Her Royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

No. 108 of 1843.—The undermentioned Officers of the Infantry are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the date expressed opposite to their names:

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|---|---|
| 20th Regiment Light Infantry.—Lieut. Robert Spencer, .................... | 19th May, 1843. |
| 3d Regt. N. I.—Lieut. George Pott, .. | |
| 35th Regiment Light Infantry.—Lieut. Joseph Towgood, .................. | |

In continuation of General Orders, No. 94, dated the 8th instant, the return to his duty from Furlough of Lieutenant J. D. Moffat, of the 11th Regt. Light Cavalry, is to be reckoned from the 26th December 1842, the date of the arrival at Calcutta of the Steamer "Hindoostan."

Captain Robt. Henry Mockler, of the 44th Regt. N. I., having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

W. M. N. STURT, *Major*,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 3d May*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Presidency division order of the 18th ultimo, appointing Surgeon J. Row, of the 7th battalion of artillery, to the charge of the Superintending Surgeon's Office at Barrackpore, with effect from the 21st of March last, until the arrival of Officiating Superintending Surgeon J. B. Clapperton.

The Dinapore division order of the 19th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon H. M. Macpherson to afford medical aid to the 28th regiment of native infantry, in the room of Assistant Surgeon Batson.

The orders issued on the 21st ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel T. Palmer, commanding at Khytul, appointing Lieut. J. S. Davidson, Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 72d regiment of native infantry, to act as detachment staff; and directing Assistant Surgeon J. McRae, of the horse artillery, to receive medical charge of the detachments of the 3d and 6th irregular cavalry, sappers and miners, Head Quarters of the 72d regiment of native infantry, and the detachments of the 26th and Hurrianah light infantry.

The Allygurh station order of the 26th of March last, directing the Commissariat Agent to furnish a 2 bullock hackery for the conveyance of men, proceeding to Agra, to appear before the invaliding committee, who are unable to march.

The orders dated the 5th and 14th ultimo, by the officer commanding the 70th regiment of native infantry, the former directing the entertainment of a 3 bullock hackery, and the latter the entertainment of a 2 bullock hackery, for the use of the sick of the corps proceeding to Agra in progress of the general relief.

The Presidency division order of the 19th ultimo, directing Ensign H. Murray, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 45th regiment of native infantry at Benares.

Corporal Frederick Rowe, a laboratory-man, attached to the Arsenal of Fort William, is promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Corps.—2d troop 3d brigade of horse artillery, Brevet Major J. T. Lane, late Commissary of Ordnance with Major General Pollock's force, from 1st April to 15th May, to enable him to settle his accounts, and join his troops at Muttra.

Engineers, 2d Lieutenant A. Impey, from 30th March to 1st November, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

7th Regiment L. C.—Cornet D. Bayley, from 1st April to 1st Oct., to visit Simlah, on private affairs—this cancels the leave, to visit the presidency, granted in General Orders of the 4th March last.

1st European Light Infantry.—Lieutenant W. J. Parker, from 25th April, to 25th October, to visit Simlah, on medical certificate.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon M. Grierson, from 1st May to 1st Nov., to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 4th May*, 1843.

At a General Court Martial re-assembled at Cawnpore on Monday the 24th day of April 1843, Roody, Musician, 43d regiment light infantry, (serving as a drummer in the 64th native infantry, under the name of Joseph Wade,) was arraigned on the following charge:

*Charge.*—"For having on or about the 21st of August 1841, deserted from his regiment, the 43d light infantry, when on service in Affghanistan."

*Finding and Sentence.*—"The Court, from the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Roody, Musician, 43d regiment light infantry, (serving as a drummer in the 64th native infantry, under the name of Joseph Wade,) is guilty of the charge preferred against him; and do therefore sentence him to undergo imprisonment, with hard labor, for a period of two years.

(Signed) "A. CAMPBELL, *Col. and Lieut. Col., 9th Lancers, President.*"

*24th April*, 1843.

Approved and confirmed.
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General, Commander-in-Chief.*

*3d May*, 1843.

In consideration of the prisoner's youth and sufferings, His Excellency remits one year's imprisonment, he is to be made over to the Civil Authority at Cawnpore.

At a General Court Martial re-assembled at Cawnpore, on Saturday the 22d day of April 1843, Gunner James Robson, No. 799, of the 5th company 4th battalion of artillery, was arraigned on the following charges:—

*Charges.*—"1st For habitual drunkenness, he having been drunk in barracks, at Cawnpore, on the 22d day of March 1843, this being the fourth time within twelve months, the previous instances being as follows:

"Drunk on sentry, in the barracks, on the night of the 15th, or morning of the 16th day of June 1842.

"Drunk in barracks, on the 20th day of Oct. 1842.

"Drunk for punishment parade, on the 5th day of January 1843.

"2d For mutinous conduct, at Cawnpore, on the 22d day of March 1843, in having thrown a brick at, and struck therewith, his superior officer, staff Sergeant Walter Sinclair, of the same company, being in the execution of his office."

*Finding.*—"The Court, from the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Gunner James Robson, No. 799, of the 5th company 4th battalion of artillery, is guilty of both the charges preferred against him.

*Sentence.*—"The Court do sentence the prisoner Gunner James Robson, No. 799, of the 5th company 4th battalion of artillery, to a corporal punishment of 200 (two hundred) lashes in the usual manner."

Approved and confirmed.
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General, and Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.*

*3d May*, 1843.

The sentence to be carried into effect, under the orders of the Major General commanding the Cawnpore division.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 5th May*, 1843.

The order issued on the 13th of January last, by Major General Lord Saltoun, K. C. B., and G. C. H., commanding the land forces in China, authorizing the employment of a certain number of Chinese as bheesties and sweepers, with such portions of the troops stationed at Hong-Kong as have not the prescribed number of that class of public servants, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Muttra station order of the 24th ultimo, appointing Lieut. and Brevet Captain G. O'B. Ottley, Officiating Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 1st regiment of light cavalry, to act as station staff.

The Meerut division order of the 27th ultimo, directing Toorab Ally, Native Doctor, doing duty in the hospital of the sappers and miners at Delhi, to be sent to Neemuch, for employment under the Superintending Surgeon of the western circle.

The Sirhind division order of the 1st instant, appointing Captain A. W. Taylor, of the 1st European light infantry, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate at an European General Court Martial ordered to assemble at Subathoo.

In continuation of General Orders of the 13th October last, admitting certain men, of the Bundlecund legion, to the benefits of wound pension, Assum Sing, Havildar, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to draw the pension of a sepoy of the line, in addition to the wound pension authorized to him by the order above quoted; and Roshun Khan, Havildar, is transferred to the pension establishment, on a stipend of 3 Rupees and 8 Annas per mensem, from the 1st of October last.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

3d European Regiment.—Lieut. F. J. Thompson, from 10th May to 10th August, to visit Moradabad and the hills, on private affairs.

19th Regt. N. I.—Major J. D. Syers, from 1st May to 1st November, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

73d Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Brevet Capt. and Adjutant W. C. Erskine, from 10th May to 25th July, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 6th May*, 1843.

The order issued on the 1st ultimo, by Major General E. H. Simpson, commanding at Agra, directing all reports of the garrison and station to be made to Brevet Colonel T. Monteath, C. B., of the 35th regiment light infantry, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, confirmed.

The following orders are confirmed:

The order issued on the 23d of March last, by the officer commanding the 62d native infantry, directing the Commissariat Agent to furnish a second 4 bullock hackery for the conveyance on the march of the sick men of the regiment.

The Nusseerabad artillery division order of the 3d ultimo, appointing Sergeant William Redman, of the 4th company 5th battalion of artillery, to act as camel Sergeant to No. 14 light field battery, vice Green, who has been permitted to resign the situation.

The order issued on the 29th ultimo by the officer commanding the 72d native infantry, appointing Lieut. T. F. Hobday to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the regiment, vice Davidson proceeding on leave.

The following removals and postings will take place in the regiment of artillery:

Brevet Major W. Anderson, C. B., (on staff employ) from the 4th company 2d battalion to the 3d company 4th battalion.

Captain P. T. Cautley, (on staff employ) from the 4th company 1st battalion to the 2d company 1st battalion.

Captain F. K. Duncan, from the 3d company 4th battalion to the 4th company 2d battalion, and to command No. 7 light field battery, during Captain Mowatt's absence on service.

Lieutenant W. Maxwell, (on staff employ) from the 4th company 2d battalion to the 5th company 5th battalion.

Lieut. H. P. de Teissier, from the 4th troop to the 5th troop 1st brigade, but to continue with the 4th troop while it remains at Khytul.

Assistant Surgeon Duncan McRae is posted to the 4th troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, with which he is at present doing duty.

Drum Major John Whiley is transferred from the 13th, to supply a vacancy, in his present rank, in the 47th regiment of native infantry at Benares, which corps he is to be sent to join.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 8th May*, 1843.

Sergeant John Rooney, who was admitted to the benefits of the pension establishment, in General Orders by the Honourable the President in Council, of the 16th of December last, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to remain in India, and to reside and draw his stipend at the presidency.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 9th May*, 1843.

The order issued on the 11th of March last, by Brigadier F. Young, commanding at Nowgong, directing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. Lydiard, of the 11th regiment of native infantry, to continue to act as Major of Brigade, and Lieutenant and Brevet Captain C. J. Mainwaring, of the 1st regiment of native infantry, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, from the 6th idem, is confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India.

The following orders are confirmed:

The order issued on the 13th ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel G. Brooke, directing Assistant Surgeon D. McRae, of the 4th troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, to afford medical aid to the detachment of artillery at Khytul.

The Dacca station order of the 18th ultimo, entertaining Sheikh Emambux temporarily as a Native Doctor, and directing him to proceed to Tipperah with a treasure escort party of the 49th regiment of native infantry.

The Neemuch station order of the 25th ultimo, directing Veterinary Surgeon J. Harris, of the 6th regiment of light cavalry, to afford professional aid to the horses of the 4th troop 2d brigade of horse artillery.

The Benares division order of the 28th ultimo, appointing Surgeon C. B. Francis, of the 47th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the division and station staff.

The leave of absence, on private affairs, granted to Lieutenant Colonel J. Eckford, of the 6th regiment of native infantry, in General Orders of the 28th February last, is to commence from the 1st May, instead of from the date therein specified.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Captain J. L. Taylor, of the 26th light infantry, to be Commandant of the recruit depot at Ferozepore.

Lieutenant H. Siddons, of the corps of Engineers, attached to the Bundlecund field force, is appointed to act as Assistant field Engineer, from the 25th of November last, the date on which he joined Brigadier Young's Head Quarters at Keitah.

Ensign John Dawson (2d) is, at his own request, removed from the 47th regiment of native infantry, and posted to the 43d light infantry, as the junior of his rank.

Laboratory-man Sergeant George Singer, attached to the Arsenal of Fort William is appointed a Magazine Sergeant on that establishment, vice Cartland transferred to the invalid pension establishment.

Bombardier Oliver Priest, of the 2d company 1st battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed a laboratory-man in the Arsenal of Fort William, in the room of Sergeant James O'Connell deceased.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

10th Regt. L. C.—Capt. R. Cautley, from 1st January to 30th January, to visit Jeitpore in Bundlecund, on private affairs.

3d Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain J. Turton, from 18th April to 18th October, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General*,
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 12th May*, 1843.

1. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

*31st Foot.*—Brevet Major John Byrne, to be Major, without purchase, vice Skinner, deceased. 6th May 1843.

Lieutenant Thomas Conyngham Kelly, to be Capt., vice Byrne. 6th May 1843.

Ensign Poole Gabbett, to be Lieutenant, vice Kelly. 6th May 1843.

*41st Foot.*—Captain William Carden Seton, from the 94th Foot, to be Captain, vice Deere, who exchanges. 6th May 1843.

*57th Foot.*—Major John Weech Randolph, from the 94th Foot, to be Major, vice Brown, who exchanges. 6th May 1843.

*94th Foot.*—Major James Brown, from the 57th Foot, to be Major, vice Randolph, who exchanges. 6th May 1843.

Captain Joseph Eyles Deere, from the 41st Foot, to be Capt., vice Seton, who exchanges. 6th May 1843.

2. His Excellency is also pleased to make the following promotion:

*3d Light Dragoons.*—Lieut. George Newton to be Captain by Brevet, in the East Indies only. 1st May 1843.

3. The following orders are confirmed:

By His Excellency Lieut. General Sir T. McMahon, Bart, K. C. B., granting leave of absence to Surgeon Moffat, 14th Light Dragoons, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation, at the recommendation of a Board of Medical Officers.

By His Excellency Lieut. General the Most Noble the Marquis of Tweedale, K. T., granting leave of absence to Captain Napier 28th Foot, from the 1st April to the 30th September 1843, to proceed to Scinde, for the purpose of joining the staff of His Excellency Major General Sir C. Napier, K. C. B.

By M. General Cartwright, commanding the Presidency division, dated the 28th ultimo, prolonging the leave of absence granted to Pay Master Jean, 21st fusiliers, from the 17th February 1843, to the date of his embarkation for England.

4. Leave of absence is granted—

*3d Buffs.*—Lieut. Mercer to Calcutta, from the 1st May to the 15th July 1843, for the purpose of appearing before a Board of Medical Officers.

*29th Foot.*—Captain Nicolay, from the 19th March to the 2d May 1843, to enable him to join his regiment at Ghazeepore.

*31st Foot.*—Captain Garvock, from the 28th March to the 26th September 1843 to enable him to join his regiment.

By Order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
H. G. SMITH, *Major General*,
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—May 11. At Chinsurah, Mr. George Middleton, son of Mr. Middleton, late of Purneah, Indigo Planter, to Mary, relict of the late Captain Charles Harding Whiffen, of the Barque *Virginia*.—5. At the Allipore School, Mr. E. T. Hanby, to Miss Julliana Schnider.—18. At Calcutta, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. J. H. Pratt, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Edward Goodeve, Esq. M. B. Bengal Medical Service, to Nancy, eldest daughter of Monsr. Philippe Renouf of Jersey.—20. At Calcutta, at the Dhurrumtollah Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Philip Da-Cruz, of the Union Bank, to Miss Anna Maria, youngest daughter of the late L. F. Pereira, Esq.

BIRTHS.—April 15. On her way to Monghyr, Mrs. Alexander Christian, of Darbangah, of a son.—May 7 At Bombay, the lady of L. R. Reid, Esq. Civil Service, of a son.—11. At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Biddulph, Horse Artillery, of a daughter.—At Simlah, the lady of Henry T. Tapp, Esq. of a son.—14. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. N. M. Strover, 25th Regt. N. I. of a son.—15. At Dinapore, Mrs. D. Penhearow, of a daughter.—21. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Monteith, of a daughter.—At Calcutta, Mrs. H. M. Smith, of a son.—22. At Kidderpore, Mrs. G. Moody, of a son.—At Calcutta, the wife of Thomas Kiernander, Esq. of a son.—At Kishnaghur, the lady of the Rev. C. H. Blumhardt, of a son.—24. At Calcutta, the wife of P. King, Esq. of a son.—At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. G. Crowe, of a son.—At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. William Bell, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—March 18. Off Jungypore, whilst proceeding towards the Presidency, for the purpose of undergoing amputation of his leg, Captain Charles Guthrie, of the Invalid Establishment and Superintending Officer of the Patna division of Burkundauze Guards, aged 40 years and 4 months.—May 5. At the Residency, Indore, after a short illness, Emily, the beloved and affectionate wife of Captain Wilkie, 4th Regt. N. I.—6. At Mussoorie, Lieut. Colonel T. Skinner, C. B., H. M's. 31st Regt. This distinguished soldier expired in the 43d year of his age, deeply lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances in this neighbourhood.—At Guntoor, Assistant Surgeon H. G. Luttrell, M. D.—8. At Bhaugulpore, Auguste Pinard, Esq. aged 36 years.—10. At Patna, Christiana Campbell, eldest child of D. J. C. and Eliza Johnston, of the Patna Tannery, aged 12 years.—18. At Cawnpore, George Edwards, the beloved son of Captain Cumberland, 11th Regt. N. I. aged 2 years, 2 months and 9 days.—22. At Dum-Dum, Sergeant John R. Hardwick, head clerk Assistant Adjutant General Artillery's Office.—At Calcutta, Well Hayden, son of Mr. Patrick Sutherland, aged 19 years and 16 days.—23. At Calcutta, Robert Moring, the beloved infant of G. F. McClintock, Esq. B. C. S.

*Europe.*—Feb. 23. At Nice, Mrs. H. M. Woodcock, wife of W. H. Woodcock, Esq. Bengal Civil Service.—27. At Sea, on his passage home, Professor W. K. Coles, of Bishop's College, Calcutta.

March 31. At her Father's house Slit Mills, Partick, Glasgow, Mrs. R. W. Wilson, second daughter of Alexander Wilson, Esq.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

May 21. The English Barque *Gilbert Henderson*, Tweedie, from the Mauritius 12th April.

—— 22. The English Ship *Larpent*, H. Thomson, from Moulmein 4th May.—The English Barque *Seppings*, C. Rawlins, from China 25th March and Singapore 15th April.—The English Schooner *John Hepburne*, G. Livingstone, from Moulmein 17th April and Rangoon 8th May.

—— 23. The English Barque *Cuthbert Young*, J. H. Henderson, from Singapore 13th, and Penang 26th April.—The English Brig *Kitty*, J. Willie, from Rangoon 29th April.

—— 24. The English Ship *Tigris*, S. McGill, from Liverpool 19th January.

—— 25. The English Ship *Stag*, Young, from Madras 15th May.

—— 26. The English Brig *Sea Gull*, J. Murray, from the Mauritius 26th April.—The English Barque *Chatham*, W. Gifford, from Liverpool 20th January.—The English Brig *Amazon*, P. Ross, from Singapore 22d April.—The English Brig *Dido*, R. Saunders, from Penang 13th May.

—— 27. The English Ship *Euphrates*, Wilson, from Plymouth 23d January.

### ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Gilbert Henderson.*—Eleven returned Coolies.

*Per Larpent.*—D. Malloch, Esq. Merchant, and G. A. Jansen, Esq. Mariner.

*Per Kitty.*—Mrs. Willie, G. Lovell, Esq. from Moulmein, and Yacob Ally and Moolha Mahomed, Cabul merchants, from Rangoon.

*Per Cuthbert Young.*—Mr. J. Myine, botanist.

*Per Tigris.*—R. T. Larmour, Esq. Merchant; J. D. Mitchell, Esq. and William Martin, Esq. Engineer.

*Per Stag from London.*—Mrs. Delmar, Mrs. Russell, Misses Ogilvy and Robertson, Dr. Barlow, H. M's. 50th Regt., Lieut. Fraser, Engineers, Messrs. Anderson, Becher, Cookson, Cubitt, Gibbs, Hughes, Jervis, Martineau, Martley, Murray, Pollock, Sanctuary, Tosei, Turner and Wale, cadets; Mr. Sands, solicitor; Messrs. Cox, Cuthbertson, Divers and Priddle, Pilot service. *From Madras.*—Lieut. Paton, Cornet Mulcaster, and Mr. Aston.

*Per Sea Gull.*—Mr. J. Walmsley, Surgeon.

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The Governor General has resolved at length to return to Calcutta. His determination was formed immediately after the receipt of letters from England by the last mail. This has naturally given birth to the surmise that his return to the metropolis is occasioned by remonstrances from home, and these can have reference only to the outcry which has been raised about his Lordship's continued absence from his Council. Those who have made this a ground of censure appear altogether to have forgotten that Lord Auckland was absent from his Council during the major part of his viceroyalty; that is, for more than three years. Is it because it is deemed more necessary that Lord Ellenborough should be under the restraint of consultation, that those who never objected to his predecessor's absence for nearly forty months from the Council, clamor about his absence for fourteen months? In the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, said the wise man, and upon this maxim it seems to be argued that the Governor General and his Council should never be separated. If Lord Auckland, it is said, had been in Calcutta under the salutary controul of the Members of the Supreme Council, he never would have issued the Simla Proclamation; and we should have had no war beyond the Indus; and one third of the Company's funded debt would have been paid off. and money would have become quite as much a drug in Calcutta as it is in London. Had Lord Ellenborough, it is said, not escaped from his Council, he would never have ordered the armies of Nott and Pollock to retire, or issued the Gate Proclamation, or extended the British rule over the kingdom of Scinde; and so to prevent any future calamities, it seems to be understood that Lord Ellenborough has been requested to return to Calcutta and take his seat at the head of his Council.

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The Opium Traffic.—The last mail brings intelligence of a very strenuous effort which has been made in the House of Commons to extinguish the use of Opium in China, and we are told that the motion would probably have been carried if Sir Robert Peel had not represented the embarrassment which this interference of the House might occasion to the commercial arrangements which Sir Henry Pottinger is now negotiating with the Chinese authorities. The motion was withdrawn, but the spirit of earnestness with which it was advocated, leave no reason to doubt that it will be renewed at an early period.

The subject is beset with practical difficulties, which appear to have been imperfectly appreciated by those who are urged on by the warmth of their moral sensibilities. Our own opinion of the injurious tendencies of the use of the drug have been repeatedly submitted to our readers; and we have seen little reason to modify them. Some individuals, it is true, have endeavoured to shew that these evils have been greatly exaggerated, and that like every other stimulant, opium is injurious only when used to excess—forgetting that each act of indulgence is a natural step towards excess, and that the ultimate ruin attending that consummation is to be proportionally attributed to every part of the progress which led to it. They have adduced instances of individual Chinese, whose mental and bodily activity has not been affected by the long continued use of opium. But the balance of testimony is evidently on the other side of the question. Those who deprecate the use of opium by the Chinese on the ground of its deleterious effects, are stronger in numbers and in experience than those who maintain an opposite opinion. Opium may be harmless when used in moderation; but it is less used in moderation, and it runs more to excess than almost any other stimulant. Those who have once contracted the habit, find it impossible to shake it off, and are imperceptibly led by a kind of necessity to increase the dose. It would be far better for the interests of mankind if the drug was again confined to the druggists' shops. We should not have ventured thus to allude to our own humble opinions on this subject, but for our anxiety to guard against the suspicion of having changed them, because we cannot see our way clear to the adoption of the remedies proposed by the philanthropic Lord Ashley.

Admitting then that the Opium plague is as great and deplorable as it is represented to be, still it is much to be questioned whether the cure now proposed will be effectual, and whether the attempt to apply it, will not create a greater evil than that which it is designed to remove. Lord Ashley proposes in the first place to destroy the Government monopoly of the article, because the advances made by the state are supposed to be the chief stimulant of the cultivation. We will not stop to enquire how far it may be equitable towards the Government or the people of India, to dry up one of those sources of supply which Parliament established at the time when it charged the revenues of this country with the payment of £630,000 a year for twenty years, to indemnify the Proprietors of East India Stock at home for the loss of their China trade. The answer would probably be that moral considerations are of higher obligation than those which refer to pounds, shillings and pence. We are dealing with a question of fact. Would the abolition of the monopoly increase or diminish the supply of opium? We venture to think that it would tend vastly to increase the cultivation. Opium would necessarily be raised on all those fields which have hitherto been devoted to it, and on many more where it is now prohibited. That feeling of prudence which leads Government to limit the cultivation to 20,000, when it might raise 40,000 chests, in order that the market may not be glutted, would disappear amidst the competition of private speculations, and we might discover too late that the monopoly of the state had served as a check upon over cultivation. Neither ought we to leave out of view the probability that the abandonment of the Monopoly would lead to the cultivation of the poppy in every part of the country, and to the increased consumption of opium by our own subjects. Such is found to be the result in Assam of the absence of that check on cultivation which the monopoly imposes. Almost every agriculturist has his little patch of poppy, and grows his own opium, and the consequence is that the use of the drug is as universal as it is deleterious. Still, the connection of the British Government with the monopoly of an article which is valuable only as an export to a country into which it can be introduced only by a violation of its laws, is so inconsistent with our national dignity, that we would cordially join with Lord Ashley and his supporters in advocating the early and entire extinction of the monopoly, even at the risk of increasing the export.

But Lord Ashley seems to entertain a doubt whether the extinction of the monopoly would secure the suppression of the trade, and he therefore goes a step further, and proposes at once to prohibit the cultivation of the poppy throughout India. In extreme cases Government must of course possess a right to impose any such restriction on the agricultural industry of its subjects. All government is but a series of restrictions on individual freedom for the public good; but no restriction can be justified except on a palpable and undeniable necessity; where this plea is wanting, the exercise of authority degenerates into tyranny. No such case of necessity can be made out in the present instance. The cultivation of the poppy is not injurious to the country itself; on the contrary it is a source of prosperity to all those who are engaged in it. To say that the drug thus raised is injurious to the subjects of another state, who *cannot* use it in moderation, any more than Joseph's brethren could speak peaceably to him, is no sufficient excuse for prohibiting the growth of it in India, and thus inflicting a sensible injury on its peasantry. Still less consistent would it be to extinguish the growth of the article, the cultivation of which affords support to many thousand industrious families, on the ground that when sent to China it interferes with the consumption of British manufactures. This would be a barefaced sacrifice of the interests of India to those of a few manufacturers at home. It would be an act of signal injustice; yet with the exception of Lord Ashley and a few of his supporters, it is chiefly upon this narrow and indefensible ground that the main opposition to the opium trade in England rests. The brandy of France, when imported into England, is in too many instances taken to excess, and produces the most brutalizing effects. Yet it would be not only absurd but unjust for the French Government to make this a ground for prohibiting the culture of the vine in its own country. It may also be urged with truth, that while the British Government continues to demand the punctual payment of rent from the cultivators, it is the dictate of justice that they should be at liberty to turn their lands to the best account by the cultivation of whatever article they consider likely to yield the highest return. Nor in considering this subject should we forget the necessity imposed on every Government of acting with *consistency*; and where would be the consistency of prohibiting the manufacture of opium in India while the manufacture of spirits is permitted and encouraged at home, with a view to the benefit of the public revenue?

But the real question with which we have to

deal, relates not so much to the expediency or the justice of this prohibition, as to its practicability. Supposing Government to enact a law prohibiting the cultivation of the poppy under severe penalties; can that law be enforced? We think not. This prohibitory law must be carried into execution through the agency of native officials, and they must be invested with the *power* of interfering with the agricultural population of the country. Reasoning from universal and uncontradicted experience, we at once affirm that this power will inevitably be turned into an engine of oppression to the people, and of illegal profit to the officer. There would moreover be endless collusion, and corruption. The poppy would be clandestinely cultivated; it would be clandestinely conveyed down the river in spite of the largest fleet of Custom-house boats we could establish, and it would be clandestinely exported to China. All the evils of a contraband cultivation, added to those of a contraband trade, would be introduced, in an aggravated form, into our own provinces. It would become the interest of thousands of individuals to defeat the laws; and a spirit of resistance to public authority would be fostered in every district. The demoralization of our own provinces would be complete, while the relief to China would be extremely uncertain. Contraband opium, the growth of our own provinces, would still find its way into that empire; and whatever was wanting in the supplies sent from Calcutta, would be amply made up from the fields of Malwa.

Melancholy as the prospect may seem, there do not appear any means within the reach of our Government by which the consumption of opium in China can be arrested. The measures hitherto suggested would only serve to spread misery and disorder through our own provinces, without any benefit to China. Every effort of the Chinese Government to cure the evil has also failed. In spite of the most stringent laws, and the most sanguinary execution of them, the consumption has increased from 4000 chests to 40,000. So besotted are the Chinese by the use of the drug that they will part with every thing they possess to obtain it. On the line of Coast extending to the length of 800 miles, where almost every man is favourable to the "free trade" of the smuggler, there is no possibility of establishing an efficient Coast guard. Where every facility for obtaining the drug is thus combined with the strongest desire for it, the public authorities of the country can do nothing. We question whether the aid of our Government, which is so little able to protect its own Coast from the visit of the smuggler, would be altogether effectual; but we are certain that Parliament would never sanction from year to year the expense of a naval establishment kept up for this purpose.

The opium question is the most difficult problem we have to solve in China, and while it continues unsettled, the harmony now established between the two countries will be liable to continual interruption. It is easy to say, let the Chinese enforce their own laws against smuggling. It cannot be allowed. Our Government cannot remain silent while British subjects are strangled for the sin of smuggling, heinous as it may be. The execution of the first victim would moreover be the signal for a bloody contest with the Chinese authorities on the part of the smugglers. Thenceforward they would cease to give quarter; and the acts of violence committed by them in a spirit of revenge, would soon compromise the peaceful relations of the two countries. The Chinese Government has, we fear, no alternative but that of adopting that measure which of all others the smugglers most deprecate, *the legalization of the trade*, and the admission of the article on the payment of a duty, calculated on fiscal and not prohibitive principles. If the article is thus admitted into the five ports which have been selected for trade, the occupation of the smuggler would be in a great measure superseded.

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THE VOWS OF EPISCOPAL CLERGYMEN.—A discussion has just been revived in the papers relative to the conduct of some of the Missionaries of the Propagation Society to the South of Calcutta, who have been charged by the Missionaries of other denominations with having invaded their fields of labour, and endeavoured to proselyte the converts connected with them, to the Church of England. The facts have been so well authenticated, and the success of these efforts is so lamentably apparent in the distress which has been occasioned to the Dissenting congregations in that neighbourhood, that any farther allusion to the subject appeared to be redundant, more especially as the hope of redress was altogether a forlorn one. We had therefore resolved to refrain from taking any share in the discussion, when we were startled by the following sentences which appeared in the *Star* of Saturday last.

"Meantime it occurs to us—observe we do not enter into the right or wrong of the doctrine, but note it *as a fact*, that the ordination vows of the ministers of the Church of England, (vows we presume exacted by Bishop Wilson of both Messrs. Jones and Driberg) *aggressive* against dissent from that Church, are imperative upon them. That it is advisable or right, in *Missionary* proceedings, may be, indeed some think *is*, a point not contemplated by those vows, but until this be decided, an Episcopal minister can, plainly, not be arraigned *for acting* up to them, but, if at all, for *not* acting up to them."

This assertion places the matter altogether in a new light. According to this doctrine, the Missionaries of the Propagation Society may spare themselves any farther labour of disproving their interference with the Dissenting congregations. Their only duty is to prove that they *have* carried on a series of aggressions against them—because this alone can shew that they have not been unfaithful to their ordination vows. If this interpretation of the vows be correct, every Minister of the Church of England is bound by the most sacred obligation, to engage in a perpetual crusade against Dissent. Every feeling of sympathy with Christians of other denominations; every act of friendly co-operation with them, in the great work of evangelizing the heathen, is a violation of their vows; and every act of aggression becomes an act of merit. If ever the Episcopal clergy lay themselves open to censure it is when they become forgetful of those vows, and suspend their hostility.

Whether these principles are in accordance with the doctrines which our Saviour inculcated by precept and example, we need not stop to enquire. Whether they are the principles of the United Church of England and Ireland it is for our contemporary to prove. We will boldly venture to affirm that he is altogether mistaken in supposing that every minister vows at his ordination to wage a prepetual war of aggression against all those who differ from his own Church. Immediately on seeing his article, we referred to the Prayer Book, and carefully read over the Form and manner of ordaining of Deacons and Priests, in order to discover this hostile vow. We found that the Bishop was bound to enjoin on the Priest "to maintain and set forward as much as in him lay *quietness, peace* and *love* among *all* Christians, and especially among those that are or should be committed to his charge;" but we could no where discover any oath or vow, which could be tortured into an obligation of perpetual war on Dissent. We must therefore apply to our contemporary for a farther explanation on the subject. We think he will discover that he has been altogether misled by the interested assertions of some enemy of the Church of England, who is anxious to vent his spleen on the establishment, and hold it up to public contempt by representing the Bishop as binding every minister by his ordination vows to persecute every man who does not belong to his own Church. Surely if any such oath had been administered by the Bishop of Calcutta to the Rev. Mr. Jones and the Rev. Mr. Driberg, the enquiries which his Lordship subsequently instituted as to the truth or falsehood of the charges of having made aggressions on Dissenters, which had been brought against them, must have been a farce, and something worse. His Lordship must have known all the time—that is, if the *Star* gives us true light—that the substantiation of these charges, so far from being a matter of censure, would only serve to increase their merit as members of the Church of England. And those Reverend gentlemen when thus questioned by their Ordinary, instead of endeavouring to disprove the allegations, might have pursued a more straight forward course and have informed his Lordship, that they had only been acting in the spirit of those vows which he himself had imposed on them, and that the war they had waged against Dissent, and the success with which their efforts had been crowned, gave them an additional claim on his esteem. We are perfectly convinced that our contemporary is mistaken or misinformed, and that the Minister of the Church of England is not bound by his vows to make war, like a Mahomedan Gazee, upon all who will not conform to his rule of faith and practise.

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DACOITIES.—It may be in the recollection of the reader, that several years back Major Sleeman, whose organized system for the suppression of the Thugs had proved so eminently successful, was appointed by Lord Auckland, Commissioner for the suppression of Dacoities in the North-west provinces. He took the field without loss of time against the Budducks, the hereditary and professional dacoits. Among the individuals arrested was Lukha, then about forty-five years of age. The confessions made by him to Major Sleeman, we now proceed to notice from printed documents with which we have been favoured by Mr. Dampier, the Superintendant of Police. They disclose many facts relative to the state of society, both interesting and important.

"My name," says he, "is Lukha; my father's name was Sadulea, a Budduck of the Solankee cast; my age is forty-five. I have always followed the trade of my father, dacoitee." He began his profession at the age of twenty-five, at the instigation of Man Sing, who had been engaged in 'a hundred enterprizes.' This man was twice sentenced to transportation and branded in the forehead, but he made his escape, came back,

and returned to his old trade. He was transported a third time, and no more was heard of him. Man Sing, said Lakha, asked me why I condescended to be a drudge at the plough while I might get so much more by following my brother-in-law, a notorious leader of dacoits. Lakha was captivated by this discourse about dacoits, and determined to join them. In the course of the next twenty years he was engaged in no less than *forty-seven* dacoities, through the whole range of the Western Provinces, from Moradabad to Beerbhoom. In these expeditions the gang with which he was associated, put to death *sixty-one*, and wounded *two hundred and forty-nine* persons, and carried off property to the value of *two lakhs, seventy-three thousand, nine hundred and sixty-nine* Rupees. The wealth which these villains were enabled to accumulate in spite of our Police, is among the most remarkable circumstances developed in the depositions. Thus we learn that Meherban, a Jemadar or leader, who was executed at Gaya, had amassed a lakh of Rupees, which he bequeathed to his favourite wife Moneea,—he had seven—who maintained fifty of her husband's Budduck followers from this fund.

The systematic arrangements of these dacoits in the very heart of our dominions, in which it is our boast to have created such security of life and property as the country had not previously enjoyed, is calculated to shake our confidence in our judicial institutions. A sirdar dacoit or two determine to set out on a plundering expedition, and beat up for recruits. After having assembled a body of twenty, thirty, or forty, under different leaders, their first business is to contribute to a common fund for their subsistence till they can obtain plunder. Each leader contributes according to his means. They then proceed to consecrate the enterprize by religious rites, and this appears to be easily accomplished, for few of these expeditions are recorded in which they were not attended by one or more brahmuns. The Buddacks appear in fact to be among the most religious of men, and to enter upon no undertaking till they have some assurance that the Gods will be propitious to them. Thus we find Meherban, before the gang started, lifting up his joined hands in supplication, and saying, "If it be thy will, O God, and thine Kalee, to prosper our undertaking for the sake of the blind and the lame, the widow and the orphan, that depend upon our exertions, vouchsafe we pray the call of the female jackal on the right." All the rest lifted up their joined hands to heaven and repeated the prayer after him. On this occasion, the female jackall, "inspired of the Deity to call in that direction in answer to our prayers," called three times on their left. The party then proceeded to Benares and made their offerings at the holy places; and while some were engaged in these sacred duties, four of their gang were sent to look after booty; there being, as the deponent said, two mints at work, one in the cantonments, the other in the city, and we had our eyes on both. It seems, as though superstitious devotion was an invariable characteristic of all men in all countries who live by public plunder. The robbers of Italy are not more constant at the shrine of the Virgin, than are the Buddacks in Hindoostan at the image of Kalee. On every emergency they look up to Heaven for assistance, and every instance of deliverance is devoutly ascribed to divine interposition. Thus we find that on one occasion, after having committed a robbery, and arrived on the banks of the Ganges, they broke the only pole in the boat, in their anxiety to hasten across, and lay helpless in the water. At last, says the leader, a lucky thought struck me. Dipping both hands into the money and ornaments they had just purloined, he gathered as much as they would hold, and lifting them up to heaven, said, "O Mother Ganges, O Bhuguwan, preserver of the universe, rescue us from this calamity." Saying this, he flung the treasure into the holy stream as an offering. The Deities, says he, no doubt heard my prayer and were pleased with my offering, for the boat began to approach the shore, and we landed at dawn.

Their next business is to take the omens, and to administer an oath of fidelity to each other. The auspices are taken, sometimes by consulting a learned brahmun, sometimes by sacrificing a goat, when all the party dip their fingers into its blood, and thus take the oath of mutual fidelity. Sometimes however the oath is taken while they stand up to the middle in the stream. These oaths are intended not so much to ensure mutual support in time of need, as to prevent the abstraction of any part of the booty by particular dacoits. On one occasion, two of the party having secreted 500 Rs. for themselves, demanded their share of the general plunder, and took an oath on the Ganges that they had not retained a Rupee. "But one of them was severely punished for his false oath, for mother Ganges covered him with leprosy." They seldom depart on any particular enterprise till the omens are favourable; the howling of a female jackal on the left being the most auspicious token they can obtain. On one occasion they entered upon an expedition without taking the auspices, and were unsuccessful. The treasure had been dispatched the previous day, and they had passed it on the road without recognizing it. In the deposition which relates to this dacoity, we have an exposition of their philosophical notions of destiny: "Had we taken the auspices, we should have known from them that we were to get little, but should have got neither more nor less. The getting or not getting booty depends on our destiny, and not upon omens. And destiny depends upon Bhuguwan, the great disposer of all things. *What we get is given by him.* The spirits of our ancestors we worship, to keep them in good humour, as minor Gods—they can of themselves give nothing—they may be able to point out good or evil to us, and guide us to the one, and save us from the other."

There is not only a feeling of religion among these thieves; there is likewise honesty. Before they start, the share which each one is to receive, is accurately settled. That share is regulated by the number of men each chief takes with him. "The women and children, the lame and the blind, must all share; the rates allotted to them are determined in the general assembly before we start, to secure the rights of the dependents of those who may be killed in the enterprize or die." The widow and children of those who fall either receive a large portion of the booty at once, or a regular share of the spoils till the widow marries again. This feeling for the weaker vessels is not confined to those of their own party. When alluding to a female who was suffered to depart with all her ornaments on her, the deponent observes, "We do not touch anything that a female has on her person, or offer any indignity or insult to a female. They who do so are considered *to disgrace our order.*"

After these preliminary arrangements have been made, they set out on their expedition, generally in the disguise of carriers of Ganges water, sometimes as bird catchers, at other times as pilgrims. The better to baffle public suspicion, they occasionally travel in company with their women and children, who are left in some wood at a distance from the scene of their depredations. They take with them no other weapons than their spear and axe heads, purchasing handles for them in some neighbouring village, where they also construct a bamboo ladder. The expedition is arranged with military precision after dusk. After having reconnoitred the spot, and noted the facilities for ingress and egress, one party is left at the encampment, a second division is formed into a covering party, and takes its post at the position most favourable for succouring the actual robbers, who light their torches, plant their scaling ladders on the wall, and enter the premises, where in the majority of instances they appear to have had a stout resistance to encounter. Sometimes the whole town is raised, and the conflict becomes serious, but it seems to be a part of their tactics invariably to carry off their wounded. They appear in no instance to have been pursued beyond the precincts of the town in which they have committed robbery. They regain their encampment with speed, divide the spoil, and either return home, or engage in a second expedition, if their scouts bring them favourable intelligence, and the omens are auspicious.

These depredations have been carried on through the whole extent of the Western Provinces, but chiefly in the districts which surround the Oude territory, in which they are able to obtain shelter. Their professional avocations appear to be well known in the villages in which they reside, and they are committed with the full cognizance of the Zemindars, who are entitled to and receive a fourth of the plunder as their accustomed right. The successful operations of Major Sleeman's establishment for the suppression of Thuggee suggested to Lord Auckland the advantage of committing the suppression of dacoities to his charge, and he addressed himself to the duty with his accustomed energy. He was not long in ascertaining, through means of his approvers, the names and residence of the leaders in these daring outrages. He commenced a hot pursuit of them. The deponent, whose statements we have embodied in this article, stated, that on hearing that a great man had come to Moradabad, who was determined to seize all the Budducks, they dispersed in different disguises to the quarters they considered most safe. Their occupation was gone; and he had determined to fly to the Oude Terai, when he was seized by two of Major Sleeman's Nujeebs. He denied that he was a Budduck, but he was notwithstanding taken to Moradabad, where he was confronted with some of his old friends; and, finding farther evasion useless, confessed the various dacoities in which he had been engaged. Search was made in the various records of the various Courts; and the statements thus obtained regarding the dacoities which had been committed, tallied so exactly with the confessions of the man, as to leave no doubt of their correctness.

Capt. Marsh, one of Major Sleeman's Assistants, has been equally successful in seizing some of the leaders of the professional dacoits in Bengal, and their depositions are so clearly corroborated by the records of the Courts, as to remove all doubt of their authenticity.

These men are called Kechuks. Of the three deponents, whose statements we have received, two were born in Bootan, but the scene of their depredations has lain in our own territories. One of them has given a circumstantial description of the robbery committed two or three years ago at Sadamahl on the premises of the Rev. Mr. Smylie. Munsaram Sirdar, who accompanied the gang, shewed him the English watch he had brought away. He had just started on another expedition with eighteen men when he was seized by the Zemindar and made over to the Thuggee Officers.

The other deponent, Behadoor, a native of Bhagulpore, seems to have carried on his professional career through Bengal. He confesses to having been engaged in dacoities in Dinagepore, at Chagda, at Dacca, and at Moorshedabad. The robbery committed at Sulkea opposite Calcutta about five years ago on some salt merchants, is traced up to him. Strange to say, he affirms, that he and his companions started from an Indigo factory managed by an individual with a European name, and that they gave him 200 Rs. of the booty. He says, he remained two years at the factory, during which three robberies were committed with the full cognizance of the European. Should the gentleman alluded to be still in India, it will of course be indispensible for him to come forward, and clear his character from the imputations cast on it by this Kechuk.

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THE INCOME TAX.—The last Mail brought intelligence that the receipts under the income tax for the first quarter of 1843 had amounted to One million, eight hundred thousand Pounds Sterling, which is at the rate of Seven millions and a half sterling a year, nearly double the amount originally calculated upon. It has always appeared to us that an income tax fairly levied, was the most equitable and least burdensome of all taxes, however galling its operation might prove in individual cases. There can be little doubt that the sum which this tax is likely to bring into the Treasury, could have been raised by no other means at the present juncture, while at the same time its pressure is likely to be but partially felt by the community. The inquisitorial machinery of the tax is that which renders it most objectionable in the eyes of *Englishmen*; but its tendency is not only to induce habits of economy, but to assist them by reducing the expense of living. It is also the fairest of all schemes of assessment, more epecially in the mode in which it has in this instance been applied; for while it exempts from contribution all those whose means are under 150£ a year, it constrains the wealthy to contribute to the state in exact proportion to their resources. We trust that all inequalities will be gradually removed, and with them all ground of reasonable complaint, and that the tax itself will never be abandoned. Indeed, the equity and the success of this mode of assessment will probably be found to have wrought so decided a change in public sentiment, as to induce many even of those who were originally opposed to it, to give their suffrage for its continuance, when the period for which it was voted has expired.

This tax places the Ministry in a very advantageous position as it respects domestic taxation. It gives them so large a surplus income as to enable them freely to sweep away a whole litter of petty vexatious imposts, and to promote national industry by removing heavy burdens from the staple articles of consumption. It enables them to deal with the general question of taxation upon broad and sound principles. In reference to foreign governments, who had been led to fancy that England was rendered powerless by fiscal disabilities, and might be insulted with impunity, the tax cannot have failed to produce a very powerful and salutary impression. The imposition of a war tax in time of peace at once demonstrated the strength of the Ministry, and the complete command they had obtained over the resources of the country. The result of the tax has shewn other states, that notwithstanding the pressure of a debt, the existence of which would have been deemed utterly incredible in the greatest empires the world has ever seen, notwithstanding the competition of the European world with our manufactures and commerce, the resources of England are quite as elastic as ever; and that in addition to all the other assessments to which she is subject, she can raise a new income equal to the whole annual revenue of Prussia, almost without its being felt. Let there arise a necessity for more taxation to support the national honour and interests, and this tax may be trebled, and a revenue larger than the whole income of Russia raised, without at all impairing the springs of national prosperity. Within the last five years England has been engaged in expensive wars in Canada, in Syria, in Central Asia, and in China,—in countries scarcely known to romance in the days of Queen Elizabeth. In maintaining her interests on those widely separated theatres of action, her public finances have been thrown into disorder, and a debt of *seven* millions sterling accumulated. We are not going to censure the Whigs for this financial embarrassment. The wars into which they were plunged, grew out of the imperious necessity of circumstances, and it is to their credit that these extensive operations by sea and land were carried on with so small an increase of debt. But debts were contracted, which filled the public mind with despondency. A single tax has since been levied, the least felt tax of such magnitude which could have been imposed, and the whole amount of the debt contracted in these operations, is paid into the Exchequer in a single twelve month.

The operation of the Income tax has disclosed the real state and condition of England with a degree of accuracy which could have been obtained by no other process; and the result is in the highest degree animating. It is now apparent that while our national debt has been stationary, for the last twenty-eight years, the income of individuals, which constitute our national resources, has *more than doubled*. It is seen that the debt owing by the commonwealth, stupendous as it is, is less than the amount of three years' income of its members. It is established by the collection of this tax that the condition of the country is not desparate, as some have been led to suppose, and that there is still a firmness in our national resources, capable of meeting any crisis which the progress of circumstances may create. Had the income tax produced no other good than to disclose the actual state of the country, and thus to diffuse a general spirit of confidence through the community it would have accomplished an object of the first importance. Never we believe have our finances been exhibited in a more flourishing state than at the present time. The drain upon the Treasury from foreign wars has ceased; the home establishments have been reduced; a surplus income has been secured with comparatively little inconvenience, and the Ministry may now remove those burdens which have bent down the springs of national industry, and restore their elasticity. With an exchequer replenished from sources which are permanent, they may attend to the wants of the lower orders, with a generous courage, and again lighten up the countenance of the peasant and the artisan with a smile.

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STOCQUELER'S MEMORIALS OF AFFGHANISTAN.—We have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers, this valuable Compilation of the State Papers and Military Despatches relative to the War in Affghanistan. They extend from its commencement at the end of 1838, to its close in 1842; and include almost every document of value connected with the transactions of the war, with the exception of those which have subsequently appeared in the Blue Book, of which Mr. Stocqueler will probably avail himself should his work be reprinted in England. These documents are connected by a thread of narratives, which enables the reader to comprehend the events to which they relate. Had the writer been compiling a History of the War, he would of course have given more of a historical character to these narratives; but his object appears to have been simply to assist the recollections of the reader by recalling to his mind the sequence of events to which the papers refer. In this he has fully succeeded. The present volume is intended partly for reference,—and in this respect will be found of great value—and partly for the benefit of those who have watched the progress of the war, and are already acquainted with all its most prominent circumstances. Though not a History of the Affghan war, yet it brings together and preserves from destruction, the most important materials for the construction of such a History. We are sorry to see that the support it has received is limited to about two hundred and forty subscribers; and we would hope that a sufficient number of copies may yet be disposed of, not only to cover the mechanical expense of printing, but to remunerate the mental labour of compiling it.

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REVIEW OF LIEUT. EYRE'S NARRATIVE.—(*continued from page* 339.) The first day of the insurrection, when it might have been crushed with perfect ease, was allowed to pass without any effort whatever, and thus commenced a series of military blunders unparalleled in our annals in the east. From that day the army may be said to have been doomed to destruction by the indecision of its own military chiefs, not by the interference—as it is the fashion of the times to assert,—of the *civil authorities*. Had Sir William Macnaghten been at the head of the Cantonment, there is every reason to believe that the catastrophe would have been averted. Napoleon, on one occasion, seeing the inactivity of the enemy opposed to him, exclaimed, the Austrians know not the value of moments, and the same remark may be aptly applied to the conduct of the General on whom the safety of the troops depended at this crisis. Of all emergencies, it is in a popular insurrection that moments are of most value, but on this occasion, hours and days were thrown away, when every moment was worth its weight in gold.

We have already stated, that on the first day of the insurrection, General Shelton was sent up into the Bala Hissar for the purpose of watching the progress of events, instead of endeavoring to control them, by clearing the city of the handful of insurgents who occupied it. The second day pass-

ed away in inaction, and that inactivity swelled the number of the enemy every hour. If any thing could have served to rouse the Commander from his torpidity, it would have been the triumphant return of Major Griffith, with the 37th, who had run the gauntlet of the Khoord Cabul, and fought their way gallantly through the ranks of an active enemy, without the loss of any part of their baggage, save a few tents which were abandoned for want of carriage. After his return, an attempt was made to effect a junction at the Lahore gate of the city with some troops from the Bala Hissar; but Major Swayne, who commanded the detachment, met with such opposition that he fell back upon cantonments, and this unfortunate occurrence added fresh fuel to the flame of insurrection. The hope of quelling it even at this early period, waxed fainter and fainter, and an order was despatched to General Sale to return to Cabul, and to General Nott to dispatch reinforcements from Candahar; and thus passed the second day, the 3d November.

By an act of unaccountable indiscretion, the Commissariat stores had been left in a separate fort at some distance from the cantonments, with Mahomed Sheriff's fort and the King's garden lying between. By an act of still greater indiscretion, this fort, which had been entrusted to a young officer and a hundred men, was not reinforced during the 2d or 3d of November, nor was any effort made to bring the provisions and ammunition into the cantonments. On the 4th, the enemy took possession of Mahomed Sheriff's fort,—which lay within a hundred yards of the cantonment,—and of the royal garden, and laid siege to the Commissariat fort. Lieut. Warren who commanded it, earnestly represented the danger of his position. The General immediately determined to *abandon the fort with all its stores*, and sent Ensign Gordon to bring off the little garrison. The party was driven back and the Ensign killed. A second party consisting of two Companies of the 44th, was sent out for the same object. A destructive fire was opened on them from Mahomed Sheriff's fort and the Garden; Captains Swayne and Robinson were killed, two officers wounded, and the party retired to cantonments. Capt. Boyd, the Commissariat officer, hearing of the General's intention to abandon the fort, represented that there were only three days' provisions in the cantonments; that if the supplies in the Fort were lost, the troops must be exposed to starvation; and the enemy inspirated to an irrepressible degree. The General, on this, sent orders to Lieut. Warren to hold out the fort to the last extremity. He sent back word that the enemy was pressing him so closely that he could not hold out much longer, and that his men were deserting him. At nine that evening an assembly of officers was held at the General's, when the Envoy came in and stated his conviction, that unless Mahomed Sheriff's fort was taken that very night, we should lose the Commissariat fort and all the provisions and ammunition. The General alluded to the disasters of the morning, and appeared very unwilling to expose the troops to a second risk. Hours were lost in deliberation which ought to have been devoted to action. At length at *four in the morning of the 5th Nov.* orders were given for a detachment to advance, but it was dawn before they got under arms; and just as they were on the point of marching, it was reported that Lieut. Warren had been obliged to abandon the fort and had brought off his men through a hole in the wall. This was, says Lieut Eyre, the first *fatal* blow to our supremacy in Cabul. It is impossible to read the record of this indecision and its fatal result, without feelings of burning indignation. As soon as the fort was evacuated the enemy rushed in and plundered it. A cry was raised in the Bala Hissar in the morning that the Commissariat Fort was lost. The officers and men hurried to the top of that fortress, when with the naked eye "the melancholy and heart rending sight was visible. Grain, wine, hermetically sealed provisions, and stores of every kind, were thrown over the wall, and seized and carried off by the enemy below. The King was dreadfully agitated, and turning to the Vizier said, "the English are mad," and never did the old man utter a truer sentence. In consequence of the loss of the Commissariat stores, the party which had been prepared to go against Mahomed Sheriff's fort was halted till midday. Lieut. Eyre was appointed to work the Horse Artillery guns, under cover of which Major Swayne with the storming party, was to enter the gate. The guns were brought into play and continued to fire for twenty minutes, but Major Swayne, instead of rushing forward, remained stationary under cover of a wall by the road side. The General, who was watching the operations, seeing the fire from the guns slackened for want of ammunition, *recalled the party*; and thus left the enemy to triumph in our disgrace. Our troops became disheartened, while the enemy gained confidence as rapidly as we lost it; and as Lieut. Melville justly observes in his narrative, they themselves have since said, that the events of this day did *more harm to our cause than all the others put* together. The minds of the wavering were decided against us; the Kusilbashes, seeing our weakness and inefficiency, joined our opponents, while "the report of the immensity of the plunder taken from the Feringees spread like wildfire through the country, and the ploughman forsook his plough, the shepherd his flocks and all ranks hurried to the capital, to share in the booty and spoil of the English dogs." From this day forward the insurrection may be considered as having become general.

(*To be continued.*)

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## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1.

— The *Singapore Free Press*, of the 13th of April, gives a long and painfully interesting account of the imprisonment of five Roman Catholic French Missionaries by the authorities of Cochin China who subjected them to the grossest indignities, and to severe torture, to induce them to abjure the religion of Jesus. They were at length rescued from the hands of their savage persecutors by the Commander of the French ship of war, *L'Heroine*, who threatened, if they were not released, to sail up to the capital and bombard it. We gather from this account that the present occupant of the throne is as bitterly opposed to the spread of Christianity as his predecessor was, who persecuted the Christians, and broke up their establishments, and obliged the Vicar Apostolic, the late amiable Bishop Taberd, to fly for his life.

— Letters and papers from Moulmein to the 17th of May have been received. Major Broadfoot had begun his Government with a demonstration of vigor, which in the opinion of some was highly necessary, and according to others, altogether uncalled for. We are anxious to avoid mixing ourselves up with the discordant politics of Moulmein, having the highest respect for the abilities and energy of the new Commissioner, and scarcely less esteem for friends whom his measures may affect. *Festina lente* ought always to be the motto of every functionary, whether supreme or subordinate. The putative connection of the *Moulmein Chronicle* with the Government of the place has been formally dissolved on the ground that the language in which our contemporary sometimes indulged regarding Tharawaddy, being translated to that illustrious prince, served to alienate his minds from the Government with which it was supposed to originate.

— The appointment of Mr. G. R. Clerk, as Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces, is so confidently stated in all the papers that there can no longer be any room to doubt it. A more appropriate appointment could not have been made. Mr. G. Clerk is, by universal suffrage, the ablest public functionary in the North West, and the interests of those provinces could not have been placed in better hands. The appointments which Lord Ellenborough has made are the glory of his administration; not merely because they have been made upon the purest principles, and because all private interest has been sacrificed to public considerations, but because the selections themselves have been so happy, and have reflected so much credit on his Lordship's discernment. Within twelve months from the present time two situations in Council will become vacant, by the retirement of Mr. Bird and Sir W. Casement. It was at one time supposed that Sir Henry Pottinger would have succeeded Sir William, but he occupies too important a post in China to quit it. The claim of no individual stands higher for one of these vacancies than that of Mr. Clerk, and his elevation to the Lieutenant Governorship may also be considered as the precursor of his entering Council.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2.

— The *Delhi Gazette* reports the receipt of a return which gives the distribution of the Civilians in the Western Provinces, and it stands thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| Secretary to Government, | 1 |
| Judges and Register of the Sudder, | 4 |
| Members and Secretary of the Sudder Board, | 3 |
| Special Commissioners for Resumption appeals, | 2 |
| Accountant of the Agra Government, | 1 |
| Civil Auditor, | 1 |
| Commissioners and Sub-Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, | 8 |
| Civil Judges, | 20 |
| Magistrates and Collectors, | 31 |
| Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, | 32 |
| Assistants to Magistrates and Collectors, | 23 |
| Collectors of Customs, | 4 |
| | 130 |

Thus it would appear that two-thirds of the whole body of uncovenanted servants are employed in collecting the revenue and keeping the peace; and that the important department of Civil Justice is superintended by *twenty* individuals, being less than a sixth of the whole number, and that not a single Civilian is training up for this important division of labour, excepting the Register of the Sudder Court.

The *Hurkaru* of this morning alludes to the paragraph which appeared in the *Penang Gazette* of the 6th May, which announced that a new Steamer of 600 tons and 200 horse power was actually on her way from England to the Straits to be employed in the conveyance of packets and passengers to and from those settlements. Messrs. Mackey and Co. some time since formed a joint Stock Company for the construction of such a vessel, and a recent mail informed us that she was on the stocks; but it must be twelve if not eighteen months before she arrives, and by that time the new vessel will have secured all the patronage of the Straits.

— The *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette* says, that the total number of those who have registered themselves as Emigrants to the Mauritius is 530. Yet in the same paper we are informed that the *Menteur* had already sailed with 294, and that the *Auguste Jessie* was to sail on that day the 23d, and to take no fewer than 910 emigrants. This must be a misprint. But it is evident that the number of emigrants from Bombay is not in-

considerable. Altogether we should think that 6000 must have gone already from the three ports. Yet the planters are crying out about the hardness of the times. Before Coolies were conceded to them, it was the want of labour which affected the prosperity of the Colony; now there are labourers in abundance sent; yet the depression of trade has not ceased.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3.

— The *Tenasserim* Steamer has at length arrived. Many fears were entertained for her safety, owing to a very foolish report spread by the Bombay papers that she parted from the *Cleopatra* in a gale of wind and had not reached Aden when that vessel left it.

— By the *Tenasserim* information has been received of the safe arrival of the *Hindoostan* Steamer at Aden on the 6th of May, having left Galle at midday on the 20th of April. The only misfortune on board was that their store of ice was exhausted just as they left that port. We who have now been deprived of that necessary of life, for such it may be called, can fully sympathize with our brethren in adversity, though the prospect of soon reaching the "hills and dales of merry old England," may well have compensated for this misfortune.

— The Bombay papers state, that the *Semiramis* steamer had returned to that port from Kerachee where she landed part of the Highlanders. The weather, which at this season of the year is expected to be very boisterous, was exceedingly favourable to their landing. The sea was smooth, and no inconvenience was experienced.

— The *Madras Spectator* of the 20th of last month informs us that that day was the limit for paying up the Capital of the Chartered Bank, and that not the least doubt was entertained, that the whole sum of thirty lakhs of Rupees would be paid before the period expired.

— The Dooab Canal, one of the greatest and most important public works projected since we acquired the sceptre of India, is said by the *Delhi Gazette*, to be nearly at a stand for want of funds. The work was suspended when Government was obliged to resort to a public loan; but we were subsequently informed that a sum of Two lakhs had been appropriated to it. Whether this sum is exhausted, or whether the payment of it is withheld, we are not told; but from whatever cause the suspension arises, it is greatly to be deplored. The vacuum created by the Affghan war in our finances is rapidly filling up. And with a generous confidence in the future resources of India, his Lordship might order 50,000£ to be devoted to it with perfect safety.

— The port of Madras has been visited by a very heavy gale. It appears to have commenced on the 20th of May, when all the vessels in the roads slipped their cables and stood out to sea. They were all more or less damaged; but the *Union* brig has been totally lost with four of her crew. By dint of great exertion from pumping and throwing cargo overboard, she was kept afloat until the 24th, when fortunately while in a sinking state, the *Helen* hove in sight and made towards her, just in time to save the Commander and crew from a watery grave.

— An astrologer of great reputation at the Court of the Muh. Rajah Shere Sing has, we are told, recently arrived in Calcutta from Lahore. He had several opportunities of seeing Lord William Bentinck, Sir Alex. Burnes, Sir W. Macnaghten, Sir C. Wade, Mr. Clerk and others. His extensive knowledge of astrology has induced many learned pundits and many merchants to visit him in our metropolis. On Saturday last, he had an interview with the Hon. Mr. Bird, and was received with every mark of courtesy.

— We have copied from the *Delhi Gazette* a very interesting statistical report of the city drawn up by the Cutwal, which does great credit to his industry. The population which was wont to be estimated at 500,000, is brought down by actual reckoning to 130,662, of whom 66,503 are Hindoos, and 64,157 Mahomedans. The number of Hindoo Schools is 91; of Persian 29.

MONDAY, JUNE 5.

— The *Star* of yesterday mentions a fact, of which we have been some days in possession that, Mr. George Thompson has accepted the post of envoy from the Emperor of Delhi to Queen Victoria, before whom he is to lay a statement of the grievances under which his Majesty labours. The *Star* states, the monthly allowance at One Thousand Rupees; and the travelling expenses from Calcutta to Delhi, and from Delhi to London, at three Thousand Rupees. We have heard them fixed at Twelve Thousand. We hope Mr. Thompson will take the precaution of having a better guarantee for the remuneration than his Majesty's word. Raja Rammohun Roy was thus employed by the descendant of Timur under a solemn engagement for the payment of a specific sum. His son was long a suitor at the Imperial Durbar for the sums due to the Raja, but he sued in vain, and the money, as far as we can learn, has never been paid to this day.

— The papers of this morning give full particulars of the voyage of the Tenasserim, and of the reason, of her protracted voyage. It arose from defects in her boilers which, though of copper, and though placed in her only eighteen months ago, are very faulty. This is very surprizing; good copper boilers ought to last five years without repairs. The copper boilers of the *Diana* steamer when condemned some time ago, were found perfect, though they had been in use twenty years.

— The *Englishman* has taken up the subject discussed by one of our correspondents last week, relative to the navigation of the rivers; and recalls to mind that the Government receive two lakhs of Rupees for keeping open the navigation of the rivers, and expend one fourth of that sum on the undertaking. Yet the rivers are closed nearly half the year; and we believe our contemporary is perfectly right in saying, that if no efforts were made by Government the navigation would be equally open. At any rate, the toll ought to be reduced to the level of the expenditure.

— The *Delhi Gazette* of the 27th states that the Ameer Shere Mahomed had taken up a position four marches to the north of Hydrabad with 10,000 men, and that Sir C. Napier intended to do battle with him as soon as the European reinforcements arrived.

— The *Hurkaru* publishes letters from Ferozepore, which state that Captain Thomas, the Political Agent at Bhowalpore had succeeded in lowering the duties levied on commerce both by land and water. Where ten Rupees were formerly taken on each camel and twenty Rupees on each hackery, the sum now taken is, in the one instance One Rupee, in the other, Two Rupees.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

— The last number of the *Christian Intelligencer* states, that two girls removed from a Protestant School to the Loretto House, have been removed from thence because an attempt was made to proselyte them. These facts were stated in a letter to us a week or two ago by a correspondent, who signed himself *a Protestant*, but we did not feel ourselves at liberty to publish them, partly because the letter was not authenticated, partly because we thought it indelicate to implicate the parents of the children without their consent in any discussion which the publication of the fact might involve.

— The *Englishman* has published with his issue of this morning a lithographed representation of the Company's Medallion of Sir Isambert Brunel, supported by one of the Tunnel excavators, the figure of Brunel himself as he appeared during his progress through the Tunnel, and the ceremony of opening the Tunnel, which has immortalized his name. The head is a noble Roman head and bears a strong resemblance to some of the busts which stand in the marble hall at Government House.

— The last intelligence from Scinde is contained in the *Gentleman's Gazette*, just received from Bombay. The large army of 10,000 men which Shere Mahomed was said to have assembled within two or three marches of Hydrabad, and with which he was to do battle a third time with Sir Charles Napier, for the cause of religion, has dwindled down to 3000 men, and they are said to be in the vicinity of Sukker, and to be pursued by Ali Morad, a chief favourable to our interests. The Scindian and Belochee chiefs are said to be daily sending in proposals for terms, and are anxious to live with us on terms of peace.

— Capt. Biden, the Master Attendant at Madras, has just issued a very valuable paper, containing instructions to Captains of ships, going up the English channel. He explains fully the cause of the melancholy loss of the *Reliance* and the *Conqueror*, and gives such an ample description of the French coast, of the dangers to be avoided, and the lights by which the dangers are indicated, as cannot fail to prove highly useful to all those who have occasion to navigate the Channel.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

— The *Hurkaru* informs us that the Rajah Rajnarayun Roy, who has got a young Dhurma Subha at Andool, is getting up an address of thanks to Lord Ellenborough for his consideration to the Hindoos in the matter of the Somnauth Gates. We believe, this is the same Rajah who was brought before the Supreme Court for maltreating an Editor. He had much better let the matter alone. Neither the subject nor the individual can be peculiarly gratifying to his Lordship.

— The *Bombay Times* states, that Capt. Harris, who recently returned from an embassy to Abyssinia, where he resided for nearly two years, was instrumental in liberating more than seven thousand slaves. He is now on his way to England with a large collection of rare curiosities from that country.

— The *Agra Ukhbar* states, that Lord Ellenborough would willingly have put off the party he had got up at Agra, for the Queen's birth day; but that it would have been an acknowledgement of his feeling sore. Every one, says that journal, knew that his Lordship had received a mortification in his Government, and they felt uneasy at the party; but he exerted himself, and as if by magic dispelled this feeling and raised the spirits of his guests, and every thing went off with great eclat.

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baboo Hemnath Roy, | ... to Sept. 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| T. C. Hutchinson, Esq. | ... to April, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Mr. A. R. Desouza, | ... to May, 1843, | 6 | 0 |
| W. H. Benson, Esq. | ... to March, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Messrs. Barrett. and Co. | to May, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Henry Randolph, Esq. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Major E. Pottinger, | ... to Aug. 1845, | 60 | 0 |
| Capt. G. M. Sherer, | ... to April, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| J. Alterieth, Esq. .. | ... to May, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. J. S. Banks, | ... to May, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Baboo Nundolall Singh, | to July, 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| " Krishnoo Kishore Neogee, .. | ... to Sept. 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| Rev. C. Kruckeberg, | .. to Dec. 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| Rev. J. P. Menge, | ... to May, 1844, | 10 | 0 |
| Capt. A. Cunningham, | ... to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| G. F. Fraser, Esq. | .. to Dec. 1843, | 48 | 0 |
| Capt. E. Ommanney, | ... to Oct. 1843, | 20 | 0 |

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TESTIMONIAL

*To the Memory of the late Sir W. Hay Macnaghten, Baronet.*

The Union Bank has kindly consented to receive all subscriptions.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscriptions formerly Advertised, ... | Rs. 5073 |
| T. Bracken, Esq., ... ... .. .. .. | 50 |
| H. Brownlow, Esq. ... .. ... .. ... | 100 |
| Capt. R. R. W. Ellis, ... ... ... .. | 100 |

W. H. Smoult,
*Hon. Secy.*

*Calcutta, 3rd June*, 1843.

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BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The Rev. W. W. Evans, as Secretary of the Benevolent Institution, begs to acknowledge the following sums.

M. R. Gubbins, Esq. per *Friend of India*, 100 0

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| W. F. Gilmore, Esq. ... .. .. ... ... | 16 | 0 |
| J. W. Templer, Esq. *Bancoorah*, ... ... | 25 | 0 |
| M. Cockburn, Esq. .. ... .. ... ... | 8 | 0 |
| A. Desouza, Esq. ... .. ... ... ... | 8 | 0 |
| J. Edwards Lyall, Esq. .. .. ... ... | 32 | 0 |
| Harrington Palmer, Esq. ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| G. F. Brown, Esq. *Bhagulpore*, ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| R. Smith, Esq. ... ... .. .. ... ... | 16 | 0 |
| D. B. Syers, Esq. .. .. ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| E. Boyle, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... .. | 5 | 0 |
| J. Rennie, Esq. ... .. ... ... ... ... | 20 | 0 |
| A Friend, ... ... ... ... .. ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| A. Turner, Esq. .. ... .. ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| Friend at Delhi, per Dr. Yates, ... ... | 16 | 0 |
| Mrs. King, for *March*, ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 |
| Major Tomkyns, *Bolaram*, .. ... ... | 100 | 0 |

W. W. EVANS.

*Calcutta, June 6th*, 1843.

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

### MISSIONARY AND ECCLESIASTICAL MOVEMENTS.

The Bishop of Calcutta and party arrived at Calcutta on Friday the 12th May, after a tedious voyage from Bombay. The following candidates for the ministerial work were ordained by the Bishop at the Cathedral, on the 25th of the same month. The Rev. Messrs. Macallum and Prochnow as deacons—the former is to labor at Bhagulpore in connection with the Clergy Aid Society. The latter amongst the Hill Tribes at Rajkote, near Simla, in connection with the Simla Mission.—Rev. J. Haeberlin, D. D. has reached Simla in improved health.—Messrs. Johnstone and W. Dawson were set apart to the Missionary work in connexion with the London Society's Mission in the Madras Presidency, at Vizagapatam, during the month.—We announce with regret the deaths of Mrs. Comstock of the American Baptist Mission, on the 23th of April, and of Mrs. Simons, of the American Baptist Mission, at Tellichery, on the 3rd May. The Rev. W. and Mrs. Buyers were (D. V.) to sail for India on the 15th of May.—Rev. S. Ray, formerly of the London Society's Calcutta Mission, died recently in America.—Rev. T. Jackson of Stockwell, London, we believe, the only surviving founder of the London Missionary Society, died suddenly in the month of March last.—Mrs. Bayne, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Bayne, formerly pastor of the Lál Bazar chapel, has entered into her rest.—The Rev. Messrs. Reuther, Druese and Hubner, of the Berlin Missionary Society, have chosen Ghazipore for their labours. May the Lord bless them and make them a blessing to the people of that interesting and long neglected city.—*Cal. Christ. Obs. for June* 1843.

### THE DOOAB CANAL.

We greatly regret to learn from the *Delhi Gazette* that the operations for carrying on the only really great public work that has ever been attempted by the British Government of India, has been, not exactly brought to a stop, but so seriously checked and limited as to render them almost useless. We allude to the Duab Canal, a work which if completed would confer eternal honour on those who originated and supported it. The warm interest taken in this matter by the late Governor-General is well known, notwithstanding the demands upon his attention and treasury caused by a continued and expensive campaign. On the arrival of the present Governor-General all proceedings were suspended on the plea of the necessity for applying all the available means of the Government in bringing the war to a close;—this was done, our objects were gained and our troops returned in triumph; peace was proclaimed in Asia, and the Governor-General having no longer any excuse, rendered four lakhs of rupees annually disposeable for carrying on this work. To those interested in the welfare of the country this was a source of satisfaction and rejoicing, but such enjoyment was not to be of long continuance; again has his Lordship changed his mind and as we learn from the *Gazette* the sum now made available is reduced to two lakhs for the present, a sum so inadequate to the purpose as to be almost useless.

The *Gazette* alludes to an insinuation that the measure in question meets little favour in his Lordship's eyes because it originated with his predecessor; we do not believe in this exactly, but we do believe no measure which does not originate with himself will ever meet any very warm support from him.—*Calcutta Star, June* 3.

### THE TENASSERIM.

We have arrived here at last in the *Tenasserim*, after a tedious, and boisterous voyage, which we expected would have been much shorter, on account of the excellent passage she made from Bengal to Suez, but we have had quite a chapter of disasters.

The *Cleopatra* left Suez at 0 30 P. M. and we at 2 P. M. of the 25th of April, at the time of our leaving, the *Cleopatra* had at least 6 or 7 miles the start of us. The next morning at 8, she was about a mile a head of us, where she kept sometimes gaining a little, and again losing until 11 A. M. of the 30th of May, when our boiler appeared to fail. At this time the *Cleopatra* was good 7 miles in our rear. At 5 P. M. she was in advance of us 7 or 8 miles, and about 3 or 4 miles to the west of us; our Engines stopped, and sail was put on the vessel, which might have been seen by those on board the *Cleopatra*, had they their eyes open, (as she was plainly visible from us with the naked eye, although she had no sail set,) and prevented the apparently wanton report that was inserted in the Bombay Paper. "Fears are entertained that the *Tenasserim* has gone on shore on some of the reefs in the Red Sea," &c. That paper also says that the vessels parted company in a gale of wind. The wind was so trifling at the time, that a child might have sailed his toy ship. Why then this report of a gale? To increase the fears of relatives or friends of those on board, that might have already been raised enough by her non-appearance at the period she was expected. Concerning the position of the vessels, it is to be hoped the report was not from a sea-faring person; as of the position of the two vessels at the time, (by what I can gather) the *Cleopatra* was the one nearest to danger. Excuse me if I say that I think editors in generid take hold of these reports too quickly, not considering the unnecessary pain they may give to many.

Fifty-two hours were taken to repair, notwithstanding which we arrived at Aden at 11 P. M. of the 4th of May, only 25 hours after the *Cleopatra*, and 4 hours after her departure from that place. The *Clive* did not leave Aden to our assistance; there was however a rumour that she was about to do so.

At Aden our Boilers again burst on starting on the 5th, and we were detained till the 8th. At eight P. M. when we started fair once more, all went on tolerably well till midnight of the 15th, when away went the boiler again, which took till the 19th. At 5 P. M. about 100 miles west of the Maldives the next day, it commenced blowing and raining with a heavy sea, and I believe the barometer very low; and when off Galle, it was blowing a perfect gale with such a sea that no one on board could get any rest. We passed Galle and went into Trincomallee, which place we reached 4 P. M. of the 24th. We heard here of the wreck of a Brig at Colombo on the 20th instant. After having taken in some coal, we left on the 26th at 2 P. M., and had it tolerably comfortable, though very threatening till we arrived at Madras at 8 A. M. of the 28th. After taking in the coal and some timber, we left at 6 P. M. same day, and it commenced again to blow from S. W. with a heavy sea, with which it was impossible for any one to rest in any way, till we arrived at the Sand Heads yesterday afternoon at 1 P. M., off which we had lain to near 24 hours.—Here we found no pilots, and only one Pilot vessel, and the weather continuing bad, the Captain ran in to Saugor himself where we arrived at 8. P. M., and proceeded up at daylight this morning, having got a Pilot from a Pilot vessel at Saugor.

We have certainly made a long passage; but when it is considered that out of the 38 days we have been coming, that, through accidents, we have been without steam, and detained by it 9 days and 7 hours, it is not altogether so very bad, as the actual passage, deducting the time, will be 28 days and 17 hours, and we should, in that case, have been only one day after Mail.—*Eng. June* 5.

### STATISTICS OF DELHI.

The following interesting statistical details relating to this city have been prepared by the Kotwal of Delhi, and do credit to his industry.

The city of Delhi, with reference to its police arrangements, is divided into a Kotwallee and 12 Thannas; the duties of which are performed by the Kotwal, and 12 Thannadars, and 148 Burkundazes, besides an establishment of 230 Nujeebs under a Jemadar, two Naibs and 14 Duffadars. These are all paid by the Government. There are also 450 Chokeydars who are paid out of the city funds, and may be described in the same category with the almost extinct class of parish watchmen at home. The number of gates usually mentioned in all books by travellers, tourists and Gazetteer writers, copying one from another is seven, but in reality eleven; of which we give the names: the Kashmeeree, Lahore, Kabulee, Buddurnao, Ajmeeree, Toorkomanee, Delhi, Rajghat, Negumbod, Lall and Kaila. The last four are on the river face.

The number of streets within the walls is 377; of these eleven are described as main streets; they have 246 Mahomedan Mosques, 140 Hindoo Temples and 23,462 dwelling houses, of which 17,564 are of sufficiently solid materials to entitle them to be called pukka. The register of shops shews 9,720, of which, however, only 7662 are occupied by dealers. The number of inhabitants is 130,652 upsetting the magnificent calculations which have, in several instances, stated the population of Delhi at not less than 500,000. Of these 66,503 are Hindoos, and 64,157 are Mussulmans. The inhabitants of the Palace are not included in this census, but they cannot be numerous as almost every servant of the actual residents passes the night with his family in the town, returning to his duties in the morning. Of the Hindoos 24,337 are men, 24,311 women, 9,868 boys, and 7,787 girls. Of the Mussulmans 21,865 are men, 23,313 women, 10,080 boys and 8,890 girls. The number of bankers of note is stated at 50, and that of celebrated physicians, a class of persons in high estimation with the natives of all castes, 21. There is a column in the return furnished to us, set apart for the number of noblemen residing in Delhi, but it has not been filled up. There are 91 Hindee and 29 Persian schools; 31 burial grounds, two public serais, and lastly 607 wells, of which 52 only yield good water, that in the remaining 555 being brackish and bad. Of extensive gardens the number is ten.

It would be very satisfactory if similar returns could be obtained of the principal towns throughout the country, as they would tend to bring our notion of the population of Hindostan to something within the bounds of reality. It is not so long since the inhabitants of Calcutta itself were currently set down at nothing less than 800,000 souls, though later, and more accurate, calculations have reduced the real number to less than one third. The number of inhabitants in most of the large towns has been greatly overrated, and it would be satisfactory to obtain something like accuracy, which could easily be accomplished as in the present instance, by means of the police authorities. We have, in addition to the above valued statistical details, been promised others shewing the division of labour, the number of traders, merchants and other particulars which will prove interesting and shall be laid before our readers as they are communicated to us.—*Delhi Gazette, May* 24.

### MR. BLUNDELL.

The H. C. Steamer, *Enterprize*, arrived at Amherst on Sunday last, having on board Major Broadfoot, appointed to the Commissionership of these Provinces. He came up to town and landed on Monday under the usual salute. We do not hear that any changes are to take place in the other offices of Government. Mr. Blundell, our former Commissioner, embarked this morning on board the *Enterprize*, to proceed to Calcutta, and from thence to his appointment as Governor of the Straits. Mr. Blundell's long Commissionership has been a period of great prosperity to these Provinces. Their increase in population, wealth, and revenue, has scarcely a parallel in any other section of the Company's possessions. This condition of the Provinces we believe is owing chiefly to the mild administration of Mr. Blundell, his impartial justice towards all classes of the people, and his habitually kind and considerate demeanor towards the natives of the country, which has impressed them with a sense of security both in person and property, which they never could enjoy under Burmese rule. All his public acts, so far as we have been able to observe them, have had a direct tendency, to give to the people an assurance that the object of his government was their benefit.

The liberal terms which he proposed to the Supreme Government, and which have appeared in the form of a Goverment Notification, on which individuals might possess themselves of large tracts of land for cultivation, the Regulations for the administration of Civil and Criminal justice, and the strong interest which he has manifested in all attempts to promote cultivation, and to develope the resources of these territories, are the proofs of his official regards for the prosperity of the Provinces, and of his desire to attach the native population to the Government under which a great proportion of them have sought refuge from the caprice and oppression of the neighbouring kingdom. The native population, with that feeling of regret which is not in any respect incompatible with the strongest degree of confidence and hope in the well known character of his successor, regard the departure of Mr. Blundell as that of an old and long tried friend, who, both by a sense of official duty and by a familiar knowledge of their language, was ever ready and capable, without the intervention of any one, to make himself fully acquainted with the true nature and character of the complaints of all who sought justice at his hands. We believe there are few public servants who have been so much beloved and respected by the natives under their Government.

and jurisdiction as Mr. Blundell.—*Moulmein Chronicle, April* 19.

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A correspondent at Moulmain writes :—

"Immediately on the arrival of the new Commissioner for these Provinces, Major Broadfoot, the late Commissioner Mr. Blundell left in the Steamer *Enterprize* viâ Calcutta to assume charge of the Governorship of Penang and Singapore. An address had been prepared by the British, Chinese, Mogul and other Native Merchants and inhabitants of the place, which was to have been presented to Mr. Blundell the same day he left, expressive of the high sense they entertained of his exemplary, unbiassed and conscientious conduct during a period of nearly twenty years he had remained amongst them in various civil situations, and the disappointment in not being able to present this address in consequence of his departure early in the morning, caused so much sorrow to the community in general, that a great number of the respectable native population crowded to his premises, and were just able to see him as he was going to embark—they cried out he had been a kind friend and father to them, and hoped he would come again and live with them, or they would go and live with him at Singapore, and the Chinamen seemed to feel his leaving so much that they declared that they had made up their mind to do so in the event of his not returning.

Mr. Blundell's loss will be long and severely felt in Moulmein. No poor family ever applied to Mr. Blundell for assistance in vain, nor did any industrious tradesman or man of business. To the poor he always gave liberally, and to assist people in business he frequently advanced from 1,000 to 5,000 rupees at a time, for a year or two, free of interest. No wonder then that this gentleman should have been so much beloved and respected; he possessed first rate talents and abilities and the conscientious and straightforward manner in which he was always known to transact his business, rendered him a most valuable public servant, and well deserving of his Government. Hence has arisen the rapid increase of population, both Burmahs, Moguls, Chinese, &c. to these Provinces, and to induce which Mr. Blundell has certainly been most kind in obliging in giving every indulgence to encourage trade any way in his power, and at the present moment Moulmein is in a flourishing condition, and capable of receiving large importations from Europe alone to the amount of twenty lakhs, annually; the Exports are limited almost entirely to teak timber.

It must be confessed here that Mr. Blundell has been most fortunate in selecting so able Assistants to co-operate with him as Mr. Condamine and Doctor Richardson, who are both acquainted from long experience and residence with the country, manners and language of the people, and as Magistrates they are extremely valuable; indeed were it not for their possessing a thorough knowledge of the language, it would require at least double the number of Assistants to get through the business; for I should say there are more causes in the Police alone in Maulmain during the week than there are in the Supreme Court, Court of Request and Police in Calcutta in the same period."—*Cal. Star, June* 3.

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INHUMAN TREATMENT OF FRENCH MISSIONARIES BY THE COCHIN-CHINESE.

In the course of the week the French Corvette *L' Heroine*, commanded by M. L'Eveque, arrived at this port from Cochin-China, having on board five French Missionaries, belonging to the same society as the Catholic Missionaries already here, by whom they have been hospitably received. These reverend gentlemen are Messieurs Berneux, Galy, Charrier, Miche and Duclos; all five of whom were detained in prison in Cochin-China, loaded with fetters, and suffering the most cruel treatment, when the *Heroine*, returning from her cruise to China, anchored in Turon Bay, to demand their liberation.

The two first named, Messieurs Berneux and Galy, had been seized on the 11th of April 1841, at a place in western Tonquien, about 480 miles distant from Hue, the Capital of the Cochin-Chinese empire. After being brutally knocked down, they were thrust into a close narrow cage, in which they were carried to the capital, which it took them 50 days to reach; and where they were more than thirty times brought before the tribunals of different mandarins, and repeatedly scourged in the most inhuman manner, the blood springing forth at every stroke, and even the flesh sometimes flying in pieces under the lash. They were moreover threatened to be tortured with red-hot pincers, which were heated in their own presence, and which threat would have been carried into effect, had the judge whose province it is to award this punishment, at the time presided. The Mandarins used every means to compel these unfortunate gentlemen to renounce the religion of which they proclaimed themselves the ministers, and trod under foot the sacred emblem of their faith, which the Missionaries only the more devoutly kissed whenever it was presented to them, while they refused in the most energetic terms to comply. It was then proposed to them that they should marry, under the assurance that on that condition the King of Cochin-China would pardon them for having come into his Kingdom without permission, a proposition which the pious Missionaries rejected with horror. They were at last condemned to death, and sentenced to decapitation in the early part of October, 1841, and to have their heads exposed on the end of a pike in the public Market for the space of three days. The judges were eager to have this sentence carried into execution, but the King made answer to their representation, "they shall die when I desire it." In Cochin-China, no sentence of death can be carried into effect without the sanction of the King himself, and on the present occasion it was supposed by his intended victims that this delay was attributed to certain calculations connected with the operations of the English force in China.

M. Charrier was apprehended on the 6th of October 1841, and like his brethren was put into a cage, in which they kept him for 19 days. He was publicly scourged at the Hall of the prefect, loaded with a heavy *cangue*, or wooden collar, of forty and a chain of twenty pounds weight, and in this condition was conveyed to the Capital, where he arrived on the 14th of November following. Repeatedly but vainly urged to apostatise he was again cruelly scourged, and in consequence of his refusal and his determined answers to the Mandarins—was condemned about the end of January, 1842, to suffer death by decapitation. The King interposed in his case also, knowing by that time that there were French ships of War on the Coast of China.

Messrs. Miche and Duclos were not seized until the 16th February 1842, in a territory of the Kingdom of *Pheu*, six days journey from the frontiers of Cochin-China. They were treated as the others, knocked down, deprived of their best clothes, had their hands tied behind their backs, and a heavy *cangue* round their necks, and after having been four times lashed by the hands of the executioner, they were taken to the capital, still loaded with the wooden collar and heavy fetters. Being here brought before the tribunals, they were again scourged and beaten with rods, in consequence of their refusal to apostatise, and to sign the false account drawn up by the Mandarin of their proceedings, to be laid before the King. These reverend gentlemen were also condemned to decapitation, but as before, the King again postponed the execution of their sentence.

The account given by these French Missionaries of the interrogations they underwent, and the punishments they suffered, contains many curious and interesting details. They were confined in damp dismal cells, on a level with the ground, along with other prisoners, covered with vermin, from which it was impossible to keep themselves free.—Their allowance of food was limited to 20 porringer of rice a month, or rather *paddy*, as the husk was not removed, without either means to unhusk it, or wood to cook it; so that they would have perished of hunger had it not been for the succour they covertly received from some Native Christians, who found means to bribe the soldiers on guard, and introduce provisions into their dungeon. For the space of nine months they wore the same clothes without being once allowed even to wash them; and M. Miche having one day reproached the Mandarin with having for five months refused the small quantity of rice and the doits, which it is customary to give to the prisoners, the latter had the brutality to reply—"If you have neither rice nor money, eat earth;" and it is to be remarked that they had already robbed Messieurs Miche and Duclos of the money they had on them when apprehended.

The captivity of Messrs. Berneux and Galy lasted 23 months, that of Mr. Charrier 17 months, and of Messrs. Miche and Duclos 13 months, and during the whole time they were each loaded with a heavy chain, which passed round their necks, and hanging down to their middle, when it diverged into two chains, which were fastened round each foot. After they had undergone the cruel punishment of the lash they went forth with a calm countenance, happy at being found worthy to suffer in the name of JESUS CHRIST, and their joy was at its height on being apprised that they were sentenced to die, daily declaring to the Mandarins that they were alike without fear and without crime, and that it would be the happiest hour of their lives when they should be required to shed their blood for the sake of their blessed religion. This fortitude and resignation astonished their judges, as well as all those who witnessed it,—"why do you not cry, why do you not weep when you are beaten," they said to the Missionaries, and they said one to another these strangers probably possess some charms to deaden pain. More than once the Missionaries heard the soldiers, who led them out of the judge's house where they had been beaten and insulted, say of the Mandarins;—"They have themselves more fear than these fathers."

Although the commander of the *Heroine* had received no directions from his government to effect the liberation of the Missionaries, he took upon himself the responsibility of demanding their surrender in the name of his government and of the French nation, as fellowcountrymen groaning in irons, and whose cries he had heard. He wrote from Turon to the chief Mandarin of the province requiring that the Missionaries should be given up to him, and had an immediate reply to the effect that there were no Frenchmen in Cochin-China. The commander of the Corvette then despatched a second letter in which he mentioned the name of each Missionary, and specified the dates of their seizure; adding the threat that unless his requisition were complied with, he would at once proceed in his vessel to the capital, and there renew his demand in still more energetic language. The Cochin-Chinese Governor no longer persisted in his system of evasion, and after some pretended explanation, he consented to deliver up the Missionaries. On the 12th of last March their fetters were removed; and on the 16th they were sent to the Corvette, the commander of which received them with all the enthusiasm of a fellow-countryman, and lavished on them all the care and attention their sufferings called for. "Now, you are mine, you belong to me," he told them—"Yes. Monsieur le Commandant, we are now at your order. We shall comply with all your wishes," replied the Missionaries. The Corvette had not yet made ready for sailing when a letter came from the Right Reverend Bishop, the Vicar Apostolic of Cochin-China, to the commandant beseeching him to restore his Missionaries to him and land them at *Suche*, a place southward where a small barque would be found ready to receive them and carry them back to their Mission. M. Leveque was not a little astonished at this demand, but the Missionaries as soon they heard the voice of their Bishop calling them, joined their warm solicitations to those of his lordship, to obtain that favour from the commandant, but this gentleman persisted in his refusal. When they reached Singapore the Missionaries reiterated their eager entreaties, earnestly back by their brothers in Singapore, to M. Leveque that he would be pleased to leave them here at liberty to act *juxta dictamenta suæ conscientiæ*. But the commandant declared energetically that he would never agree to the proposition, it being his resolution to deliver them to the French government, in the name of which he took on himself the responsibility to claim them from the King of Cochin-China;—nevertheless, after many entreaties he consented to leave in Singapore Messieurs Miche and Duclos, the former being destined by his superiors to superintend the Chinese college at Pulo Penang, and the second suffering much in his health when at sea. Messieurs Berneux, Charrier and Galy are to sail for France in the *Heroine*. The Missionaries on board the Corvette mess at the table of the *Etat Major*, and they received from the officers the greatest attention, these gentlemen endeavouring to make them forget their sufferings in Cochin-China. Messieurs Berneux, Charrier and Galy hold out the hope that we may again see them here on their way to their Mission to propagate the faith in other regions.—*Singapore Free Press, April* 13.

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RAILWAYS.

The Statistics of Railways which appear in the publications devoted to the subject are often instructive and interesting, and as a sample of the information so conveyed, the following connected with traffic is given:—It is stated that the Birmingham Railway, 112½ miles in length, produced in the first half-year after it was open throughout 270,000*l*. or 2,318*l*. average per mile; the Grand Junction, 79 miles in length, 119,000*l*. or 1,500*l*. average per mile; the Manchester and Leeds, 50 miles in length, 116,000*l*. or 2,320*l*. average per mile; the Manchester and Liverpool, 31 miles in length, 66,000*l*. or 2,129*l*. average per mile; and the Great Western, 338,000*l*. or 2,000*l*. average per mile. The receipts of the three principal of these railways, comparing the former with those for the last half-year, ending December, 1841, increased on the average 80 per cent., the Birmingham receipts being 429,000*l*., the Grand Junction, 241,000*l*., and the Manchester and Li-

verpool, 137,000*l*. The cost per mile of these several railways, with the dividends they are now paying, is given as follows:—Birmingham cost per mile 51,842*l*., dividend payable $12\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; Grand Junction cost per mile 21,259*l*., dividend payable 12 per cent.; Manchester and Liverpool cost per mile 46,281*l*., dividend payable 10 per cent; Manchester and Leeds cost per mile 5,456*l*., dividend payable 6 per cent.; and Great Western cost per mile 53,241*l*., dividend payable 6 per cent.

"The fluctuations in the value of Railway Shares of the years 1837 to 1841," dating the prices on the first day of the quarter of each year, give a pretty good idea of the extent of dealing and estimation in which they are held in the public market:—Bristol and Exeter-shares, in 1837, fluctuated between $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 5, these being the lowest and highest prices; in 1838, they fluctuated between $10\frac{1}{2}$ and 18; in 1839, between 25 and 30; in 1840, between 44 and 76; and in 1841, between 77 and 56; the increase in value being regulated in this, as in other cases, by the payment of calls, &c. Eastern Counties, in 1837, fluctuated between 2 and $2\frac{1}{4}$; in 1838, between 1 and $6\frac{1}{4}$; in 1839, between 7 and $8\frac{1}{2}$; in 1840 between 16 and 10, and in 1841, between 9 and $7\frac{3}{4}$. Edinburgh and Glasgow, in 1838, fluctuated between $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $9\frac{1}{2}$; in 1839, between 7 and 10; in 1840, between 11 and 30; and in 1841, between 30 and 30. Grand Junction, in 1837, fluctuated between 158 and 180; in 1838, between 208 and 191; in 1839, between 204 and 194; in 1840, between 205 and 253; and in 1841, between 212 and 198. Great Western, in 1837, fluctuated between 46 and 65; in 1838, between 67 and 91; in 1839, between 78 and 60; in 1840, between 60 and 83; and in 1841, between 91 and 77. Brighton, in 1837, fluctuated between 8 and $1\frac{1}{4}$; in 1838, between 4 and 11; in 1837, between 9 and 17; in 1840, between 17 and 29; and in 1841, between 44 and $46\frac{3}{4}$. Greenwich, in 1837, fluctuated between 21 and 15; in 1838, between $15\frac{1}{2}$ and 17; in 1839, between 17 and 14; in 1840, between 13 and 7; and in 1841, between $8\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$. Blackwall, in 1837, fluctuated between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 1; in 1838, between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{4}$; in 1839, between 6 and 10; in 1840, between 13 and $21\frac{1}{2}$; and in 1841, between 18 and $9\frac{3}{4}$. Liverpool and Manchester, in 1837, fluctuated between 218 and 200; in 1838, between 195 and 205; in 1839, between 204 and 190; in 1840, between 183 and 186; and in 1841, between 185 and 198; and Birmingham, in 1837, fluctuated between 146 and 101; in 1838, between 158 and 178; in 1839, between 179 and 140; in 1840, between 142 and 189; and in 1841, between 172 and 154.—*Birmingham Gazette.*

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*To Correspondents.*

*A Moonsiff.* We are willing to publish the latter part of the letter. The former part cannot interest the public.

*K. L. B.* is under consideration. It is awfully long.

*Birch*, next week.

*A Member of the Calcutta Bible Society*, ditto.

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## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

THE RELIGIOUS OPINIONS OF THOMAS CARLYLE, (*Continued*).—"Thus our literature and our ethics partake largely of the superficial, calculating spirit of the age. Few think deeply; fewer feel deeply. We boast of the 'march of intellects,' of the 'progress of the species.' Apparently, in many respects it is so. But man's spiritual nature suffers. There is no faith but in things which can be seen, and handled, and enjoyed. It is a sickly growth. There is activity, but it is a self-conscious, a frenzied activity, and not a healthy activity. There is a mania to be popular in literature and religion, as well as in politics. Take a single fact:—your pretty story-telling Walter Scott, who threw off his volumes like leaves in autumn, is greedily read, and is called *great*; for a long time the *greatest*. It required no thought to read him; the intellect was not taxed in the least. Scott did not speak to the inner soul of man; he did not interrogate the depths of being, and bring forth responses from the eternal oracle. Not he! He knew the age, and he wanted a wand;—he wrote, for he knew he should receive wages and applause."

So much upon the lamentations of Carlyle. It would be difficult to say less, and yet give a clue to his way of thought upon some of those subjects, in writing upon which the religious aspect of the man comes in sight.

Let us now, in the same manner, see how Carlyle views *men*—men who have been distinguished. His classification of men is peculiar, whether of individuals or of nations. Their religion, or their "no-religion," is his chief mark of distinction. But by religion he means vastly more than is usually meant to be conveyed by this term; but he plainly tells us what he means. With him, that is a truly religious man, who has a soul to see and to feel the true, the beautiful, the good, the poetical, in everything. Isaiah, Paul, Mahomet, Luther, Knox, Bunyan, Fox, Göethe, Burns, are perfect models of spirituality, of true heavenly piety. What are commonly called sins—for example, the sins of such a man as Burns, go for little with Carlyle; over them he drops a tear and utters notes of pity; but he excuses. For such men had heavenly spirits; they were sincere; *they saw the deep things* of God in every emblem of God; and they had fire within them to burn out some of the sins of the world.

"Burn's soul was musical—in perfect harmony with nature—a true Æolian harp, which, as touched with the breezes of heaven, gave forth the sweetest sounds. He was poor; he had to guage beer-barrels for his daily bread; he loved liquor and good cheer; he felt degraded by his employment; he was tempted, he fell. We will weep over him, for we love him; and denounce the irreligious age that *so* received one of the choicest gifts of heaven. His sun shone as through a tropical tornado, and the pale shadow of death eclipsed it at noon. Tears lay in him and consuming fire, as lightning lurks in the drops of the summer cloud.

"Mahomet, though he had faults, (as who has not?) and though in some respects he had wrong notions, and did wrong acts, was a true heaven-sent prophet He possessed the mild Arab heart, ardent, clear-seeing. He saw the world given to the worship of mere forms and dead images. He saw the Catholic Church corrupt and idolatrous. *He saw*, also, that there was reality in man and in nature; and he mourned over the sensual, hollow worship around him. He had deep thoughts and feelings; his imaginations was enkindled—he burned with holy desire to impart his feelings to others. He told his wife—she assented; he felt encouraged—became intensely absorbed—felt impressed by a higher power to do something to enlighten and bless his benighted race. When he felt clear upon anything that had agitated his mind, he considered it as a revelation from heaven. And thus, for twelve hundred years, he has been the spiritual guide of millions. And knowing that men then and there were the same as ourselves, we cannot suppose they would have *believed*, lived by, and died by, what was wholly so essentially a lie. Grant that his religion was faulty; but it *supplanted one more faulty*. Did he take the sword? Let the sect that has been without fault in this respect cast the first stone at the Arab prophet!

"Luther saw errors and shams similar to those which Mahomet saw. He was a sincere, strong-souled man, ready to do battle for truth against kings, and popes, and all earthly powers. *He lived at too late* a period of the world to be deemed a prophet, much less a god. The day is passed when the great man will be esteemed, either by his own or succeeding generations, a deity, or even as one directly sent of God. As a priest, he was found faithful in declaring God's will to the people. No dumb dog this! Like all great heroic souls, he would have been content, peaceably and in silence to feed his flock with the sincere *milk of the word. He did not covet, he dreaded public* warfare with the world around him. But tell my people a lie? Never! by God's help, never!"

Of Christ, Carlyle directly says little or nothing. In one or two instances he appears to start awe-stricken at the very mention of his name, as though nothing but sacred silence became us when the mind rested upon him. *In several places he calls him the* "*Divine* Man," the "God-Man;" and phrases of this import are often applied. But unless one is determined to see nothing out of the way in this writer, it must be evident, from all his indirect allusions to Christ, that he views him as a prophet *in the same sense* he considers Mahomet a prophet. He would deem Christ decidedly, almost immeasurably, greater than any other character. "He was not *nearer* right than *other prophets and great men*, but he was *wholly right*. He saw clearly into the eternal truth of all things which pertain to man's spiritual nature and destiny. He spoke to the inner souls of men. His words were from the heart, and they reached the heart. His Gospel was triumphant, for it was true; men could see its truth, and *truth seen* will do its work of enlightening and reforming. *All systems owe their success*, as far as they have any, their truth, and not to their error. No wonder, then, that the Gospel has done more for the world than any other published religion" We doubt not Carlyle would say all this, and much more, in favour of Christ. The fact that he applies to him the epithets of Divinity, in itself, proves nothing either way. Epithets of this kind are showered bountifully upon numerous individuals in his writings. We must look at the leading features of his belief; and unless we can find him inconsistent with himself, (and we are confident we cannot,) it would be utterly impossible to weave our belief respecting Christ into Carlyle's system of faith. He would heartily laugh at such an attempt.

The question has often been asked, "Why, since Carlyle is so *independent* a writer, and since the subject of religion, in some form or other, is always in view, why has he not told us, in so many words, what he thinks of Christ, if his opinion here is peculiar?" A fair question, and we shall attempt an answer. Carlyle does not wish to disturb the mind upon this subject. He knows that men will have some system of religion; he knows and feels that the Christian system, with Christ for its centre, is the best, the only one for civilized society. And he knows another thing; that the great mass of men have neither the ability nor the inclination to examine that kind of reasoning which he would use; and hence he would consider that only evil could result from laying violent hands upon the commonly received opinions of Christ and his Gospel. He would have Christ revered a thousand-fold more than he now is. It is one of his burdens that men do not see more that is good and god-like in all great men. And there is so little thought in respect to the great mystery of being, that there must be both the exoteric and esoteric doctrines; and did men desire it, it would be impossible to *initiate* the greatest portion. Let the sensuous, statute system stand open for the reception of all; and as fast as they can bear it, let them take the *maximum gradum* into the full effulgence of the sun of Transcendentalism.

We believe that Carlyle *would deplore the licentious* opinions which his writings are generating. And if he kept the keys of his spiritual temple, he would not admit into its holy of holies one-half that are rushing in; and we are sure he would turn out, as too unholy and sensual, some who are profaning it by their presence. He does not wish to pull down, but build up; this is apparent both in his political and religious opinions. But some of his admirers, being unequal to the task of building up with such ethereal materials, and anxious to show their earnestness to *work*, will do nothing but pull down. Animals know when the proper season for moulting comes; Carlyle would have men as wise, and not set about violently rending asunder their old "garments" till new ones were formed beneath. Neither the snake nor the eagle is guilty of such folly! He would say to his adherents, "If you are initiated—truly *converted*, you will be content to enjoy your heavenly visions in silence: do not disturb those who are not worthy of receiving what is revealed to you; you will do them no good, but injury." In his opinion of Christ, as well as of the natural goodness of the human heart, Carlyle *would be classed (if he must be classed at all) among* the Unitarians. I think he transcends them—but they claim him, and there is no good ground for disputing the claim.

One other character that finds favour in the eyes of Carlyle must not be omitted: be not astounded, reader, at the incongruity; the man is James Boswell, Johnson's biographer! "*Call Boswell as vain as you* please, but take care how you sport with him, for he had a noble vein of spirituality in his nature. Why did he so fawningly follow Johnson, at a time when Johnson was a poor, obscure, ill-fed, ill-favoured man? The answer is plain, if you have an eye to see it; he saw, at a time when no other man did see, Johnson's *greatness*. Boswell had reverence in him as well as vanity; and Johnson was in reality the divinest man *of his age*, and Boswell bowed at his shrine! He only worshipped earlier what all England worshipped at a later day. As a spiritual man, Boswell was one of the first of the age." It would help us in coming to a correct view of Carlyle's "spirituality," to dwell upon particular individuals concerning whom he has uttered his anathemas; but space will admit of only a word. Byron *finds no favour in his sight*; *for* while Byron had talents, "he was only a sickly sentimentalist; his heart was of gall; he did not embrace nature with a warm bosom; he loved nothing that was truely lovely; he hated nothing which deserved hating. All the strings of his heart were ajar—dissonance and not melody was the result. He was *sincere* in nothing. His music stirred, but did not soften and cheer the soul. Beauteous, bountiful, loving *nature* had no *smiles and no* blessings *for* this fallen spirit. He never ascended into the mystery of being farther than to doubt and despair. Reverence, sincere, earnest worship found no place in poor Byron's heart."

Napoleon is admitted with reluctance into his calendar of great men. "We will call him a hero of a low order; *for while he* had *insight into the realities* of things, and saw clearly the difference between a *something* and a *no-thing*; while, too, there was red earnest in the man, yet he lacked sincerity—the cardinal quality for a truly heroic man. He became ambitious—too self-conscious, and on the whole had better be consigned to the list of fighting captains"

The class called "gentlemen" comes into his writings for sportive illustrations, or to receive the lashes *of irony*, and is then dismissed. These, and that species of the human race named "dandies," he considers quite a useless and profitless part of God's creation. The hard-handed, thinly-clad, and scantily-fed day-labourer is infinitely superior and more worthy of our regard. His sympathies are with the poor and the suffering. To see how he handles political demagogues, and all who strive *to be noticed by the world*, would be amusing and instructive, but out of place here.

Carlyle takes enlarged views of men of all countries, and of all ages; this is a prominent feature of his writings. He is constantly suggesting new trains of thought about men. The thousand different aspects which society has assumed; the habits, the dress, the customs, the forms of religion and civil polity, seen in different ages and nations, are no obstacle to his vision. In his eye, all these are but the outward vesture, and he attempts to strip them all off. Beneath all these he sees the same throbbing heart, the same strong desires, the same hopes and fears that he sees in himself. The written creed of man's religion, the laws of his statute-book, are no part of man—often no true index of what man is. Neither in estimating man as a spiritual being would he have us much regard the advancement of science and literature in his age and country, not too rigidly inquire whether he worships in a mosque, pagoda, cathedral, or meeting-house, or in no house at all. The one great, almost sole inquiry should be: What does man *sincerely believe* concerning this universe, and his duty and destiny in it? Know this, and we know what is most worth the knowing about the man or nation. Now, Carlyle would consider that nation truly religious, (faulty as its religion might be,) which had a sincere, soul-stirring worship; and worship with him is the deep emotion of admiration and wonder. It is the same in kind, whether felt in view of a man or a mountain, a flower or a star, a king, priest, pope, or God. "Did Boswell stand in awe before the giant intellect of Johnson? Did he admire, did he wonder? then did he worship! Did the ancient Icelander have the same emotions looking at an iceberg? No wonder, then, it was to him a God! Does the beautiful lily of the standing pool excite the like feelings in the soul of the poet? This is the purest devotion! Was Zoroaster awe-stricken as he looked up to the burning orb of day? How should he feel otherwise than that a God was looking down upon him? Was not the ancient Persian right in feeling that every star was an eye of Deity? and, if he felt this, should he not have done homage? If the Norwegians viewed Odin *so much* greater than themselves, are we not to commend them for making him a god? that is, for looking upon him with *infinite* wonder. Even the heartless superficiality of our own time has left a remnant of devotion for those we highly value. Oh that men would *think* deeper! descend beneath the surface of things, and not be deceived and befooled by mere semblance, and formulas, and creeds which are only the outer garment of realities. Simpleton, can you not see the difference between a bit of cloth and a god-inspired soul? Will you call that rich, sensual, tinselled bishop, who divides his time between hunting excursions into Scotland, and feasting and riding about in his gig at home; who fleeces but never feeds his flock; will you call him a *religious* man, destined for heaven, because you occasionally see him pompously going to a Christian church; and consign to eternal night and Orcus the Mussulman, who with a burning, wrapt soul, five times a day most devoutly kneels to Allah? Will you for ever be calling that heathenism and a lie, deserving damnation, which lead its devotee to consecrate all upon its altar, and with a wonder transcends all your logic, bows before some idol of nature while those who, with sleepy heads and lifeless spirits, meet in a framed house, and go over a different set of forms, are the only elect of God? Clear thy mind of cant! Does not God look at the heart? But you say, 'Other nations worship false gods,' Very true; they have many erroneous ideas of God; but be assured the image you see is not the thing they worship. They use this only as an aid to the mind; and cannot we believe that their idea of God, in many cases, is as near the reality as the ideas men called Christians form of him? Bethink yourself! what *is* a man's god? is it not the thing he thinks most of, loves most the thing he wonders at and admires most? If you will look at the subject, you will find as great a diversity of gods in London as in Calcutta or Pekin! The Burmese worship Gaudama; now drop the name, which, is a nothing and look at the real thing which they worship. You will find this to be a great, good being, who formerly ruled their ancestors, and gave them great blessings, for which they are 'thankful.' You say, 'The Hindoo worships the Ganges.' Not exactly so. It is not so much water, so much oxygen and hydrogen, but a living spirit that enriches their rice-fields, that he worships; and is it not the true religious soul which sees God in his works? The origin of all you call heathen idolatry was nature-worship—a recognition of God in everything; a God who gave them fruitful land, refreshing showers, a cheering sun, and a spangled heaven. They embraced nature as a kind, and loving, and fruitful mother they loved her sincerely, ardently; they admired, they wondered, they worshipped. They had not, as we moderns have foolishly attempted to do, *explained* everything; given to this and that some long scientific name, and then called it *understanding* nature; and so ceased to wonder. Science is good, but the soul cannot live upon such bread alone! In child-like simplicity and faith, primitive people looked upon all things; they saw God in all things, and they bowed down and adored. And what grown child in England—take him from the House of Lords—would not instantly down upon his knees, if with all his science and logic, he was to look, for the *first time* in his life, upon the sun rising in all his majesty and glory in a clear eastern sky?

"Do you say, 'These nations have now debased themselves by bowing before mere dead matter?' Not to a much greater extent, I answer, than Christian nations. Christianity is far superior to any other religion, it is exactly right; but a dead formulary named Christianity is just *as dead* a thing as a dead formulary named heathenism. And a spirit moved with devout admiration at God's works in India is just as acceptable to him as though found in England. The fact is, we are not to proceed in this way to know man's spirituality. Do men—does a nation, modern or ancient, here or elsewhere, really feel that they *are* in God's universe? Do they lay it to heart that God is in them and around them—here and everywhere—looking upon them from the heavens over their heads, from the earth beneath their feet? Is the deep fountain of their souls stirred with wonder, admiration, and love? Find we such men, and whether in Scandinavia or in Great Britain, whether in the first or the nineteenth century, I embrace them as true spiritual brothers. Leave the difference in original talent and advancement in science and civilization out of the question; whenever or wherever you find a soul sincere, earnest, in love with nature; feeling the beauty, the poetry, the truthfulness of nature; standing awe-stricken as in the presence of Omniscience; you find a high, noble existence! I demand that he shall be true man, and not a sham of a man;—one that sees and feels the reality of things, and not the superficial covering of things; and whether he be a Bunyan tinkering his kettles, a Burns delving the earth or guaging barrels, a Quaker Fox cobbling shoes, a Mahomet changing religions, or a Cromwell changing dynasties, I care not; he is my brother; such a soul is *inspired* in the highest sense of the term. The Memnon statue, which uttered sweetest music when touched with the mellow light of morning, is a true and beautiful symbol of every faithful prophet, poet, and priest. Their light is in the insight of pure reason seeing the 'open secret' of the universe; and touched with this light they give forth music, utter truths in harmony with the eternal principles of nature; and hence the soul of every true man responds. Is not every man, till he becomes dead in the wrappage of forms, something of a poet—of a *Transcendentalist?* Even so. Probably there never was a human heart that had not at times some touch of the poetical, the beautiful in nature. *That* emotion was a *holy* emotion; so far forth he was *religious*. From Job down to the present time man has looked through nature up to God. As science has advanced, the heart, foolishly enough, has ceased to wonder, until man almost begins to think there is nothing to wonder at. He deceives himself with names, and vainly supposes he sees through it all! Silly fool, he begins to think he could make just such world. In fact, he has actually attempted to make a man and a goose; and fancied he had succeeded with his *goose*, for it would *digest!* He collects some of God's elements, puts them together, and calls it *making* a thing; and then wisely looks around to receive applause for his skill. Ancient people viewed nature as she was—great, animated, wonderful, and reverently bowed before her. David, the Hebrew singer and poet, saw God in everything; all nature was alive to his pious soul, and he called upon mountain, river, tree, and flower, to paise God. '*Let everything that hath life praise him!*' All nature was to David what it is to every poetical, religious soul—an Æolian harp breathing the sweetest music, and inspiring the heart with devout rapture. He also, and he only, is the man after God's own heart, who hears this music, who feels this rapture.

"Rather than imitate David, the professed ministers of God at this day try to make men devotional by thundering against all sects but their own; forcing their people to swallow a particular creed—some *thirty-nine* 'articles of faith,' as they call them; when probably not one in a hundred of their parishioners is capable of understanding these articles, or ever, any more than the Chinese or Mussulman, undertakes, by personal examination, to try to understand what their teachers say about them. So narrowed and prejudiced has the mind of each religious sect become, that it doubts whether there is any spirituality beyond the precincts of its own ecclesiastical forms. They turn their weapons of warfare against each other; accuse each other of error, perversion of Scripture, of being formal and dead; (and really one might say, for the best of reasons, if they only knew it.) The direct aim,—the absorbing subject with each sect, or the leaders of it, is to shape, by crampings and stretchings, sometimes with racks and thumbscrews—tropically at last by way of excommunication and cry of heresy, every mind to fit some pre-established creed, as unintelligible to common minds as the Shaster. Our curates and bishop consider their flocks in a thriving condition, provided they are dumb before the shearer, and drive easily into the *fold*; whereas, if one, having been sheared too close, shivers with cold, or bleats for greener pasturage, such an one must be warmed and nourished by an ecclesiastical bounding, or die by starvation, if it will continue to feed upon the same dry straw threshed for the thousandth time. Spiritual leaders do not lead their flocks by still waters and into green pastures;—give them the sincere milk of the word that they may grow thereby. They are made to digest, at least to swallow and ruminate, the tough beef of knotty logical points of theology; doctrines which have been decided and rescinded some hundred times from Augustine down to Elizabeth. Hence, instead of burning hearts impressed with the infinite nature of duty, and crying out, 'What shall we do to be saved?' as in apostolic days, our houses of worship are filled with listless minds and unfeeling hearts. Would that thou wert either cold or hot! thou art neither, therefore I will spue thee out. Better than so, give me the wild savage, who, though uncultivated, rough, and looking through strangely diffractive media, sees a great Spirit in the heavens above, in the silent forest, the brook, the flower, and everything around him; and hears his voice sweetly whispering to him in every breeze."

We have thus endeavoured to exhibit the light in which Carlyle views certain things which bear upon our subject. Without much circumlocution, we saw no other way of doing this than the one the reader has seen;—not by an attempt to imitate his style, (this be folly,) but by giving some of his thoughts in a very concise form, and somewhat in his spirit and language. Those who have read his works will bear testimony to the veracity of our statements: we have certainly aimed to give a true view of the writer's thoughts, as far as our limits would permit. Extracts could have been made; but isolated passages from Carlyle would be very unsatisfactory as proof, for in this way anything could be proved respecting him; the plan we have taken was more laborious, but better for our present purpose.

Having looked at the religious aspect of certain objects through the Carlyle's medium, we think we can pretty confidently state what he is *not*, if we find it difficult to define what he *is*. Much of his writings would seem to show him a most sincere believer in a Divine revelation, and a Christian of the truest, warmest heart. Other passages, together with the whole tenor and spirit of his thoughts in any way bearing upon what is usually termed religion, conclusively show that he is not what the Christian world generally would consider a true believer.

What, then, are Carlyle's religious sentiments? Is he a Pantheist? Is he a Transcendentalist? Infidel? Atheist? Deist? Has he betaken himself to the mysticism of Plato? All these inquiries have been made. It would be easy to prove, by detached passages from his several works, that he is *either* or *all* of these; and as easy, but the same process, to prove he is *neither*. The fact is, we cannot make a Procrustean bed of this sort, and then, by stretchings or clippings, make Carlyle fit it. Shall we call him a religious Eclectic? This is too indefinite for our purposes, although there would be truth in the term. Is he aiming to form a new sect? One would judge otherwise from reading him: certainly that he had no *purposes* of this kind. Yet indirectly this may be the result. Says the review, quoted in the fore part of this article, "Good or bad, Mr. Carlyle's thoughts will be largely adopted within the next twenty years." This cannot apply less to his religious than to his political views.

In respect to the nature of God, of Christ, the inspiration of the Scriptures, religious worship, the sanctions of the Divine law, miracles, regeneration, and kindred topics Carlyle most manifestly differs from the commonly received opinions. And his views upon these subjects are so expressed, and artfully commingled with them is so much that is true, forcible, sublime, and beautifully as to render him of all writers, of all ages, the most fearfully dangerous to what has been considered orthodox Christianity. After what has been said, we are prepared somewhat more definitely to state his views upon these points.

The common and the scriptural view of God in Christian communities is this, viz.:—A *Person who governs*, and not a *principle working in nature or nature itself*; a Being of intellect, susceptibility, and will; *separate* from his physical creation, rather than identical with it. Not poetically, figuratively, or in any mysterious transcendental sense, a person, but in reality. He knows, he sees, he feels. He is the Lawgiver, the Ruler, and the Judge of his intelligent creatures, a Being who is pleased with the wrong moral conduct of men. Now Carlyle often receives him as such, but only in a figure. To give force to his thoughts, poetical beauty to his beautiful expressions, Carlyle often endows his God with all the attributes of the Jehovah of the Jews. But his God is a principle; an all-pervading an all-mighty, infinite IT! Except for poetical and rhetorical purposes, nothing more. And in several instances we have found men in the ordinary labours of life, eating of this same spiritual food, ground for their consumption in certain mills for the purpose.

Of Carlyle's view of Christ we have already spoken. He believes the Bible *inspired*, in the same sense that the writings of Dante or Shakspeare are inspired.

All thought that is true to nature (and Carlyle means much by this) is inspired thought. Whenever a man's genius is beyond common, and utters true, good, poetic thoughts, he says we call it ethereal, heavenly, inspired; it is beyond us, we cannot fathom it, and therefore we give it some *super*natural quality.

All discussion upon what is termed the "plenary inspiration of the Bible" he considers folly, and treats it with a degree of contempt. "The *soul of man* is plenarily inspired, and this should suffice."

He treats what he terms the "logic proof" of Christianity in the same way. "Man's pure reason* will see not only *so much farther* into the hidden realms of truth, but is adapted to provinces where the understanding will essay in vain to penetrate; hence the believer, if he understand his ground, will never descend to any fencing of this sort."

What Carlyle says of worship, and his "Heroes" is full of it, taken by itself, very beautiful and truly excellent. But taken, as it surely will be, in connexion with all other kindred topics, its tendency is to make the mind satisfied with a very refined species of idolatry. We have already, perhaps, said enough upon this subject. He often defines worship to be "wonder"—"wonder infinite," to whatever object rendered. How easy would it be to name *devout* men according to Carlyle's notions of devotion, whom the Christian world has had the best of reasons for not considering religious.

He quotes Scripture phrases with much significance, often happily. Bible languaged, as is the language of all other books ever written, is familiar to him. "Winged words" are his vocations, and no man ever had more, or better for *effect*. Milton's imagery of Paradise is none too strong for him to express the rapturous feelings of the devout soul; nor Dante's imagery of hell to express the agony of remorse. Upon this subject he has most forcibly uttered what every Universalist minister is for ever trying to utter; and many a profitable pearl will this class of religious pearl-divers fetch up, together with sea-weed and mud in abundance, from these prolific waters. In a tropical sense, Carlyle believes all the poets and prophets say about heaven and hell. He makes life a most serious concern to mortals; words were rarely ever put together with more appalling force in favour of right, and in opposition to wrong. Here his notes are the clearest, the strongest, and the most imperative. He throws around the lowest, as well as the highest of mortals, an infinitude, and would make him feel the full weight of his responsibility. Would that there was nothing to counteract the impression.

Upon a future state, he is so Unitarianly general in his forms of expression as to make it difficult to state with much confidence, his belief. Here he so *transcends* as to leave him in Platonic, or German fog, out of sight of those who yet live in "time and space." We judge, however, that when this "phantasm of a material body and world" shall vanish, he supposes we shall enter upon a higher state; or then the present "*apparent parts*" of the "universal all" will be more or less happily united.

Upon miracles, nothing but the style is Carlyle's; the thoughts have been often advanced in attempts to answer the arguments in proof of revealed religion.

The account he gives of the "conversion" of his Professor Teufelsdrockh is in keeping with his general theology, and probably was designed to express his view of the doctrine of regeneration. It is the common method of philosophizing upon a most mementous Bible doctrine. No wonder that in speaking as he has upon this, and almost every other subject touching practical piety, he has "spoken to the *condition*" of so many in New England—particularly in Massachusetts. The Quaker's complaint can cease for some twenty years.

We say what we do know, when we assert that many young men in our seminaries of learning have lost their faith in the Bible, as a special revelation from God, by reading Carlyle. They are captivated by the novelty, the picturesque beauty and sublimity of his thought and diction. His two edged, quaint, and grotesque expressions soon cease to repel, and actually chain the mind as if spell-bound before this literary Circe. Pride of intellect, the love of originality in many cases, prepare the mind for the reception of the erroneous, together with so much that is true and good, in this singular writer. And then few minds, it is apprehended, are entirely and uniformly beyond the precincts of Doubting Castle; and those who indulge much in sceptical trains of thought must be particularly on their guard, or a parley with Mr. Carlyle will prove fatal.

His writings are, and will continue to be, extensively read. He will have *admirers*, enthusiastic and ridiculous "thaumaturgic" imitators. His uncouthness will offend the tastes of some, and he will be thrown down with the cry—"It is so unnatural,"—"All affectation,"—"A jargon of Germanisms," &c. But he will be read, and he may be read with profit.

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* We hardly need say, that Carlyle gives to what is termed the "higher reason," the same province in matters of faith as Kant, Coleridge, &c.

We doubt whether many minds will long continue to be particularly delighted with his peculiarities. The fever will be high, but not continue at its height for a great length of time.

His "French Revolution" stands unrivalled as a series of vivid, glowing pictures of that frightful catastrophe. This is Carlyle's master work, and it can be read with great profit, not only for its history, but for its sound reflections. It is the least objectionable of all his writings, on the score of awakening sceptical trains of thought in the mind of the reader. And we believe the bad influence of all his works might be counteracted in a great measure, particularly among the youth in our colleges and seminaries, by a little pains on the part of the instructors. That words of caution are needed here, is but too manifest.—*Congregational Magazine, for Dec.* 1842.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CONDITION OF ENGLAND QUESTION.—What will relieve the national distress? This is the question which now demands consideration with a view to practical result. A year ago, the question was, whether the distress which, even then, was universally admitted to prevail, was temporary and evanescent, or fixed and permanent; but now the honourable and whiskered Member for Lincoln is the only senator bold enough to dispute the too glaring fact, that the distress is wide, deep, and alarming. No man who makes use of his eyes, and pays the slightest attention to evidence, can doubt that tens of thousands of our fellow-subjects, with their wives and little ones, are upon the verge of starvation; and every man feels that such a state of things cannot continue long in a country like this, without the greatest risk to public order, the rights of property, and all the bonds by means of which society is held together.

What, then, will relieve the national distress? Three general answers appear to have been given to this solemn question.

In the first place, a nobleman of high character, respectable talents, and kindly feelings, with a sincere desire to serve his generation, steps forward, and declares it to be his conviction, that the wealthy classes, whether those who derive their wealth from their rents of lands and other real property which have descended to them from their forefathers, or those who owe their affluence to returns from capital invested in the various forms of trade and manufacture, have too generally forgotten the maxim, that property has its duties as well as its rights; and that, through their culpable neglect, the masses of men by whose manual labour and skill alone their material property is rendered productive, have been allowed to remain in ignorance and vice, or, rather, to sink deeper and deeper into habits of gross and unmitigated animalism. With laudable zeal, this virtuous scion of nobility has set himself to remedy the evil which his own freedom from the higher forms of sensuality indulged in by most of his order, has left him at liberty to observe and investigate. Already, through his instrumentality, many of the underground horrors of English Mammonism have been by law abolished; and those which exist among the tillers of the earth's surface are under examination with a view to remedial legislation. In this way would the amiable Lord Ashley inculcate upon the proprietary classes the manifestation of a kind and fellow-creaturely feeling towards their less fortunate countrymen. Crime, however, as well as cruelty, abounds among us; and for that, his Lordship perceives no other cure than the extension of moral and religious Education. He is, doubtless, quite right. Would that the just and efficient application of the remedy were a part of the question on which a satisfactory and unanimous conclusion could as easily be arrived at as on the nature of the remedy itself! But we will suppose Lord Ashley to be in a fair way of achieving both parts of his benevolent purpose,—to have not only succeeded in carrying legislative measures tending to wipe away the reproach, that landlords and capitalists care not for the physical well-being of their work-people, but merely for their own overgrown incomes,—but also to have stimulated the Legislature to the adoption of scheme of Education which, faithfully and efficiently worked out, will ultimately raise the moral character of our population, and banish the grosser forms of ignorance and vice from the shores of England. By doing this, he will have earned for himself honours more illustrious than any he inherits; and he will have conferred a present benefit by softening asperities between the upper and the lower classes, with a prospective benefit of inestimable price. Yet, notwithstanding all, he leaves entirely unanswered the question, What will relieve the national distress? although it presses for an immediate practical reply.

A second answer has been given to this vital question, by several voices at once. We distinguish not between them. What they all say, resolves itself into this—an Extension of the Suffrage. Now, we yield to none in zealous advocacy of the doctrine, that the elective franchise ought to be placed within the reach of a far greater number of persons than it is at present. For this we are ready to contend, as at once a matter of right, of expediency, and of necessity. Many and most important are the Reforms which wait, and which must wait, to be accomplished, until the representation shall be brought into greater harmony with the general opinion of the community than it can be under the present limitation of the franchise and unprotected condition of the electors. The extension of the Suffrage, however, is a question which Reformers are not prepared to urge with the concord, knowledge, zeal, and courage indispensable to success. Meantime, while the grass grows, the steed starves. We have a present evil, which calls for a present remedy. The question is asked, What will relieve the national distress? To answer it by saying, An extension of the Suffrage, though not intended as mockery, would really be nothing better.

The question, therefore, still returns with all its force, What *will* relieve the national distress? To this inexorable inquiry, a third answer has been given, which appears to us to be the true, the only true one. It is that of the Anti-corn-Law League. That powerful combination and is at once the strongest symptom of the disease, the clearest indication of the appropriate remedy. The only means, under the blessing of Divine Providence, by which our national distress can be relieved is, by the extension of our Trade; and our trade can be extended only by the abolition of those vile monopolies of which the monopoly in Corn is the most vile. We are in this anomalous condition. On the one hand, we have abundance of idle capital and indefinite resources in nature and in art; and, on the other, a starving multitude of skilful and industrious operatives, willing to labour, but without work. What prevents that combination of capital, natural product, mechanical science, and manual labour, of which the result would be, flourishing trade, peace, plenty, and general contentment? Nothing but the preference given by our rulers to the exalted few over the depressed many. Has not that maladroit Tory, the Earl of Mountcashel, plainly confessed, that the only, or at least the principal reason, why the Corn-law is not to be repealed, is because certain great landholders, who, if they were not Peers, might be called insolvents, are the proprietors of none but mortgaged estates, and consequently cannot afford to run the risk of a reduction in rents? And is this a reason which satisfies the mind of Sir Robert Peel? Does he conceive himself placed by Divine Providence in his present responsible situation, in order that he may bolster up a system which enables a spendthrift aristocracy to recruit their dissipated fortunes by perpetual drains upon the very vitals of the general community? The time will come, when he, like many of his predecessors, outliving (and long may he live!) the desire, though not the faculty, we hope, of devoting himself to the public service, will retire to the shades of Drayton-Manor, there to review his past career, and prepare for that eternal future that awaits him. Let him now anticipate that retirement, and ask himself whether it will give peace and tranquillity to his private meditations in his declining years to be haunted by the thought, that, when the choice was before him, of earning the lasting gratitude of the nation by the repeal of restrictive laws which cripple our trade and entail misery and starvation upon a large portion of honest and industrious countrymen, or of compelling the reluctant homage of an Aristocracy who loathe him, by adhering in the last extremity to those iniquitous restrictions, he deliberately preferred the Aristocracy with which he has no sympathies, to the community from which he sprang, the gratification of the few to the benefit of the many, monopoly to justice? Will he not then come to the opinion recorded by Bishop Burnet as expressed by a celebrated man in Charles II.'s who said: "I do not imagine that the Almighty intended that the greatest part of mankind should come into the world with saddles on their backs and bridles in their mouths, and a few ready booted and spurred to ride the rest to death?" If so, why not act upon it now, and secure himself from self-upbraidings that stab deeper and with a deadlier venom than the poignard of the assassin?—*Pat.*

CUBA.—The Jamaica *Morning Journal* of the 5th of January contains the following account of the state of public feeling in Cuba:—

"From the character of our private intelligence from Havannah, we learn that a great and intense excitement—silent and quiet, but the more intense for its silence—pervades all the planters, merchants, and intelligent proprietors of that charming island; and that, apprehending a transfer may be made to England of the sovereignty of the island, or at least the possession of Havannah given up through the necessities or intrigues of the Spanish Government at Madrid—apprehending all these designs, and zealous of the recent conduct of the British Government and their own Government under that influence, they are beginning to entertain thoughts of entire revolution, and final separation from the Spanish connection at no very distant day. The conduct of the British authorities, the weakness of their own Government at Madrid, the intrigues of the British Abolitionists in Cuba, all con-

tur in causing the deep and intense excitement to increase throughout the island; and particularly in the city of Havannah, which is the strongest fortress in this hemisphere, and which, in possession of the British, would cause by proximity to their Abolition doctrines, one of the most fearful issues that ever took place in the Southern States. This feeling of discontent in Cuba has been heightened by the movements of the abolitionists in England, and the low prices of Colonial produce of late years. The feeling is gradually increasing, and where it will end, no one can tell.—*Pat.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

FORT WILLIAM,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, SECRET,
27TH MAY, 1843.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Agra, the 16th May*, 1843.

The Governor General has directed the publication of the following letter from His Excellency the Governor of Scinde, with its several enclosures

The Governor General has much satisfaction in making generally known the able dispositions made by Captain Thomas, of the 8th Bombay native infantry, for the defence of the entrenched camp during the battle near Hyderabad, on the 24th of March.

The Governor General has likewise much satisfaction in making known the names of the officers and men, who have been already reported as specially distinguished in the battle of Hyderabad. The reports from the remaining regiments will be published whenever they may be received.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India,

J. THOMASON, *Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Governor General.*

From His Excellency the Governor of Scinde,
To the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

*Camp, Hyderabad, 17th April*, 1843.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to enclose to your Lordship, the reports made by officers commanding regiments, of remarkable actions performed by individuals under their command, in the battle fought on the 24th March.

Also the report of Captain Thomas, of the 8th N. I., of the preparations made by him for the defence of the entrenchments at the Residency, to attack which the enemy had detached five thousand men to Hooserie, a village hard by, but subsequently he recalled this force to his main body at Dubba. It is right that I should state how much importance attached to the defence of the entrenchments, which there was every reason to believe would be attacked, as also the town of Hyderabad. These two garrisons diminished my force by 1,079 *men* and *two pieces of* cannon, and I have to express my sense of the good arrangements and zeal of Major Reid and Captain Thomas, the officers whom (greatly against their own wishes) I ordered to remain in command of these two garrisons.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, *Governor.*

The great pressure of business prevented my sooner having forwarded these reports.

From Captain A. THOMAS,
*Commanding entrenched Camp,*
To the Acting Assistant Adjutant General,
*Scinde Field Force.*

*Camp, Hyderabad, 8th April*, 1843.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit for the information of Major General Sir Charles J. Napier, K. C. B., Governor of Scinde, that on the departure of the force on the morning of the 24th of March, my first care was to assign posts to the officers and men under my command, which was done in the following manner: To Lieutenant Steward, of the 16th grenadiers Bengal N. I., was confided the defence of the left flank of the breast-works; to Lieut. Bosanquet, of the same regiment, the right flank; and Lieut. Pruen, Bombay artillery, and myself took charge of the front and reserve. The two guns left with me were most judiciously placed *en barbette*, by Lieutenant Pruen, so that in case of attack they would have swept the whole of the works in front, and one entire flank. Two parties of sepoys, consisting of fifty men each, were formed as a reserve and posted fifty paces on each side of the abattis, leading into the Residency compound. The remaining sepoys were placed round the works, at intervals of ten paces distant, in single files, supported by matchlockmen and dismounted horsemen belonging to Meer Ali Morad, under the command of Sirdar Ali Hossein. Each flank abutting on the Indus, was further protected by the *Meteor* and *Nimrod*, armed steamers, which effectually guarded against either of them being turned.

A reserve of fifty horse was posted in rear of the Residency compound equally distant from both flanks, and so as to be able to co-operate where most required. A similar reserve, and for a similar purpose, was posted in the centre of the front of the breast-work. The Khyheery horse were divided into two parties and placed one hundred paces in rear of each flank near the river, so that had either flank been turned these men would have been at hand to drive the enemy back without requiring any man behind the breast-work to leave his post.

Forty men of the Scinde horse under a jemadar, defended on foot that part of the breast-work behind which they had encamped.

After posting the men, and seeing that each knew his position so as to fall in his proper place at a moment's warning, half the men were told off as a working party to render the unfinished entrenchments as secure as the limited time allowed us would admit of. By the evening I considered we were perfectly secure, having placed abattis composed of babool trees, wherever we were unable to finish the trench.

Half the men during the day were always at their posts. At sunset every man fell in at his allotted station, and his arms, ammunition, &c., were carefully inspected. During the night sentries were placed at intervals of twenty yards, the entire round of the works the remaining men sleeping in their accoutrements, with the arms loaded by them; the officers doing the same. Outlying picquets of horse were stationed two hundred and fifty yards outside the entrenchment on both flanks and front, who threw out videttes and patrolled at the distance of from one to two miles from the works, each patrol crossing the other every half hour, and a report hourly delivered during the night. These at sun-rise were withdrawn, and smaller parties of horse swept round the camp at four and five miles distance during the day.

These were the arrangements I deemed proper for the defence of the camp, the charge of which I had the honour to be entrusted with by the Major General and Governor in Scinde; and although no attack was made on the camp, still I hope I shall not be deemed presumptuous in declaring that from the zeal and alacrity displayed by both officers and men under my command, there was no fear that, although our numbers were small and the works extensive to defend, had we been attacked we would have endeavoured to emulate the gallant example set us by the troops under the Major General, more particularly after the re-inforcement was received under Brevet Captain Unwin, artillery, consisting of forty European artillery men, and two 68-pounder howitzers.

On the morning of the 24th March, we were re-inforced by the Persian Prince Aga Khan, with twenty-five horsemen. He informed me that he had been driven out of Jurrick by three thousand Beloochees, with the loss on his side of one hundred killed and wounded in action, out of one hundred and thirty.

Only on one occasion did I hear of any Beloochees being within four miles of me, and then Sirdar Ali Hussein with eighty horse, was despatched just before daybreak to reconnoitre, with orders to sweep the country for seven or eight miles round. He returned at 10 A. M., and reported that no enemy was to be seen or heard of. This proved to be the case, and with the exception of detached parties on the other side of the river progressing towards the hills, nothing more was heard of the enemy.

On the arrival of the *Planet*, steamer, from Sukkur, Lieutenant McLeod of the 20th regiment N. I., volunteered his services, as also did Lieutenant Pottinger of the 15th regiment N. I., of which I gladly availed myself.

Sirdar Ali Hussein co-operated most zealously with me, as also did all his people. The Khyree chiefs and their men behaved also very well.

In conclusion, I beg to express my thanks for the assistance I received from the officers during the time I was in command of the entrenched camp.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. THOMAS, *Capt.*
*Comdg. entrenched Camp.*

RETURN *of Standards taken by the 1st Troop Horse Artillery, in the action with the enemy on the 24th March*, 1843.

*Camp, Allyar-ka-Tanda, 26th March*, 1843.

| *No.* | *Description.* | *By whom, and under what circumstances captured.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Stamped, blue and white linen, on a staff, surmounted with a wooden crescent, on which a motto is inscribed. | This Standard was most gallantly captured close in front of the troop, by trumpeter Martin Phelan, just as the battery was coming into action, within a few paces of the enemy's right. |

(Signed) JOHN LLOYD, *Major,*
*Comdg. Arty. Scinde.*
(Signed) JOHN THOS. LESLIE, *Bt. Maj.*
*Comdg. 1st Troop Horse Arty.*

From Major P. F. STORY,
*Commanding 9th Light Cavalry,*
To Captain H. J. PELLY,
*Acting Assistant Adjutant General,*
*Camp.*

*Camp, Allyar ka-Tanda, 28th March*, 1843.

SIR,—In obedience to Division Orders I have the honour to report, for the information of Major General Sir C. J. Napier, K. C. B., Commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan, that I am unable to particularize any individual who prominently distinguished himself in action on the 24th instant. I trust, however, the Major General will not consider me presumptuous in bringing to his notice the steadiness of the regiment when under a very heavy fire close in front of the village on the enemy's right, and where we had the irreparable misfortune of losing a gallant and much esteemed officer, Captain Garrett. In the same place Lieutenant Snow had his horse and shoulder scales struck by matchlock bullets.

The enemy appearing to occupy the village in great force, I did not consider myself justified in leaving the left of our guns exposed, before the order reached me, "cavalry to the front," when I immediately advanced, and came round the village, passing in my way to the Fulailee, three deep nullahs. We first advanced a short distance to the left, but seeing no enemy, returned, and then went off to the right, and followed up the enemy for about six miles, cutting up all we met, and brought in two camels. The ground was much intersected by numerous deep canals, and I am happy to state all the men behaved in a most soldier-like manner; were perfectly obedient to every word of command I gave, and moved steadily in line throughout the whole charge.

I have, &c.
(Sd.) P. F. STORY, *Major,*
*Comdg. 9th Light Cavalry.*

ROLL *of Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Troopers, of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, who distinguished themselves in the action fought on the 24th instant.*

*Camp, Allyar-ka-Tanda, 30th March*, 1843.

*Riding Master Walter.*—For gallant conduct in engaging and killing several of four men that attacked him, and capturing one of their horses, his own charger (private property,) being killed in the encounter. He was finally rescued by naick Bhowany Sing, who came to his assistance. Riding Master Walter was acting as Adjutant on that day.

*Havildar General Sing, 3d Troop.*—Conspicuous gallantry in singly engaging several men assembled, both on horse-back and on foot, and killing one or more of them.

*Naick Bhowany Sing, 6th Troop.*—Steady and gallant conduct in proceeding to the rescue of Riding Master Walter, who was surrounded by the enemy, and there doing good and essential service.

*Trooper Hussein Bux, 6th Troop.*—Gallant conduct in rushing into the midst of the enemy to the rescue of Subadar Sahabut Khan, who, in endeavouring to capture a Standard, had got surrounded by them. He killed several of the enemy on this occasion. He had before distinguished himself, and been wounded in action.

*Lance naick Chunder Sing, 3d Troop.*—Fought nobly; after killing two men was knocked off his horse, which was immediately afterwards shot. He then had to fight his way on foot, in doing which it is said, he killed several more.

(Signed) CHARLES DELAMAIN, *Captain,*
*Comdg. 3d Light Cavalry.*

From Lieutenant J. TAIT,
*Commanding Detachment Poona Horse,*
To Lieutenant H. J. PELLEY,
*Acting Assistant Adjutant General, S. and B.*

*Camp, near Allyar-ka-Tanda, 28th March*, 1843.

SIR,—In compliance with Division Orders of the 26th instant, I have the honour to request you will bring to the notice of Major General Sir C. J. Napier, K. C. B., that the conduct of the Poona horse, under my command, on the 24th, in the action with the enemy was such, that it would be invidious in me to notice any of the numerous acts of gallantry performed by the Sowars on that occasion. But when all behaved well, I cannot neglect to notice in particular the conduct of duffadar Ahmed Khan, who, throughout the action was ever foremost, and led on the men in a manner which elicited my warmest approbation. This man has already the 3d class Order of Merit, from his having, at the fight at Nufoosk, in the Murree Hills, saved (under much peril) his commanding officer's life. He, on the 24th, in my presence cut down three of the enemy, and also saved my life by sabreing the Beloochee, who wounded me in the sword-hand. I consider his conduct as well deserving the favourable notice of the Major General.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. TAIT, *Lieut.*
*Comdg. Det. Poona Horse.*

From Major J. H. POOLE,
*Comdg. H. M. 22d Regiment,*
To the Acting Assistant Adjutant General,
*Camp.*

*Camp, 27th March*, 1843.

SIR,—In reference to Division Orders, calling for the names of officers, non-commissioned and privates, who distinguished themselves in the battle of the 24th instant, I have made every enquiry, and after due consideration, I have great difficulty in being able to make selections of particularly distinguished conduct, on an occasion when great gallantry and forwardness was conspicuous in the regiment. I hope, I am not doing injustice by mentioning the following names: Lieutenant Coote was the first to surmount the enemy's works, and whilst waving a Standard he captured, and giving assistance to a soldier to reach the crest of the breast-work, was severely wounded.

Corporal Timothy Kelly shot a man bearing a silver knobbed Standard, and captured it.

Private J. Doherty, ......
Ditto C. Lynar, .. .. ..
Ditto E. Tobin, .. .. ..
Ditto J. McCartin, .. ..
Ditto Thomas Walounley,
Ditto G. Roberts, ....
Ditto E. Watson, ....
Ditto J. Oakley, ......
} Each of these men shot the bearer, and captured a Standard.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. H. POOLE, *Major,*
*Comdg. H. M. 22d Regt.*

From Major W. J. BROWNE,
*Commanding 8th Regt.*
To the Staff Officer 1st Brigade.

*Camp, near Allyar-ka-Tanda, 28th March*, 1843.

SIR,—With reference to Division Orders of the 26th instant, I do myself the honour to report, for the information of Major General Sir C. J. Napier, K. C. B., commanding the troops in Scinde and Belochistan, that in the general engagement which took place on the 24th instant, Purgass Sing, jemadar of the light company, of the regiment under my command, whilst skirmishing, accompanied by five sepoys of his own company, killed seven of the enemy, one of them supposed to be a chief, whom the jemadar slew in single combat, and captured his arms. Private Appojee Surosee, of the light company, killed one of the enemy's Standard bearers, capturing his Standard, pursued and killed another of the enemy, in whose possession was a sword belonging to the 3d regiment light cavalry, which he recovered. Private Rugonat Sing, of the 3d company bayonetted two of the enemy in presence of Captain Tait, commanding the Poona horse; he also bayonetted two of the enemy, and wounded a third, in presence of some of the Poona horse, which latter circumstance, the men belonging to that corps who witnessed the deeds, especially requested Captain Tait to bring to my notice. Major Waddington also was present.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. J. BROWNE, *Major,*
*Commanding 8th Regt.*

From J. STEVENS, *Captain,*
*Comdg. 21st Regt. N. I.,*
To the Staff Officer 2d Brigade,
*Camp.*

*Camp, Allyar-ka-Tanda, 27th March*, 1843.

SIR,—In obedience to Division Orders of yesterday's date, I beg to hand up the names of the undermentioned European commissioned, and non-commissioned officers and men, as follows:—

Lieutenant W. E. Wilkinson, Adjutant, 21st N. I. — Came to the front to support me as I was leading the regiment over the centre ridge in the canal, which formed the enemy's position, and seeing a man, who has, I believe, since been ascertained to be Meer Goolam Ali Talpooree, coming at me, sword in hand, stepped in between and cut him down, in doing which he received a wound on the head, which cut through his pugree, and displaced the metal peak of a horse artillery helmet, and must

have killed him, but for this defence, and he also got wounded in the sword-arm.

Naick Sew Umber Bhut, grenadier company. — Was wounded in four or five places, (I have no means of ascertaining more exactly, as the man was sent into Hyderabad so soon). Some of the wounds severe, but he would not leave the ranks, setting an example of fearlessness and devotion to his duty, which I hope, may be looked upon favourably. I have promised this man the first vacancy for the third stripe.

Private Oree Guzuria, 4th company. — Severely wounded in the thigh, but would not leave the ranks, and while I was requesting him to do so, seeing some heads over the bank, fired his piece, and continued loading and firing till the end of the engagement.

I beg to explain, that the nature of the duty entrusted to the 21st regiment, was such as in a great measure to preclude the possibility of any display of individual courage. The regiment was ordered to reserve its fire till within ten or fifteen paces of the enemy, and not a shot was fired till I gave the word, which I did not do till I got to within from ten to fifteen paces from the canal consequently the whole regiment was able to jump into it at almost the same moment, and advanced in the same order, as much as the nature of the position admitted, the most active getting up the centre ridge first. Officers not being encumbered with a musket and pouch, of course had the advantage; but I can safely say, that none were backward, and I consider it would be invidious to mention the name of any, whom chance, or a superior degree of bodily activity, had enabled to gain a position to which all appeared to aspire equally.

To prove that I was as well supported by my men as I could desire, I hope it may not be considered foreign to the subject to mention, that though attacked by several men, one after the other, I had not occasion once to act in my own defence.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. STEVENS, *Captain*,
*Comdg. 21st Regt. N. I.*

From Major A. WOODBURN,
*Commanding 2d Brigade*,
To the Acting Assistant Adjutant General,
*Scinde Field Force.*

*Camp, near Allyar-ka-Tanda, 28th March*, 1843.

SIR,—In reference to Division Orders of the 26th instant, calling on commanding officers to forward a statement of acts of gallantry performed by any commissioned, non-commissioned officers, or men, in the action of the 24th instant, I do myself the honour to transmit the only letter on this subject, which I have received in the 2d brigade.

2. As I was myself partly a witness to an act of courage and good example in the 25th regiment, I beg to be allowed to submit it to the Major General commanding. When this regiment reached the village, the firing of the enemy, though greatly lessened, was still kept up in a very galling way, from many of the houses. This was particularly the case from a mosque with had been loopholed, and the shots from it knocked over several sepoys. The building was entered by some of the men who were almost immediately driven out by the enemy. On seeing this, Ensign Nixon and Lieutenant Thomson, 25th regiment, instantly rushed into it, sword in hand, and attacked the enemy, eight in number. The former officer cut down three with his own hand, but while so engaged, his life was saved by the latter (*Lieutenant Thomson*) warding off cuts made at him. The sepoys having, in the mean time got in, disposed of the remaining five. In this affair subadar Russall Singh, a gallant old native officer, took a prominent part, and had his sword broken in giving point to one of the enemy, and color havildar Hoolass Singh, grenadier company, got a wound in the leg by a sword cut. In addition to these Lieutenant Thomson has mentioned to me, that havildar Ballik Ram Tewarree, 5th; naick Ram Sah Panday, 4th; private Pursaud Maray, 5th; and private Soomur Singh, 5th companies, particularly distinguished themselves by their courageous conduct on the occasion referred to, and all four were wounded in it.

3. In conclusion I can only state that, so far as came under my observation, every officer and man in the 2d brigade did his duty well and truly.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALEX. WOODBURN, *Major*,
*Commanding 2d Brigade.*

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ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*10th May*, 1843.

Mr. C. Mackay, Principal Sudder Ameen of Chittagong, to be Principal Sudder Ameen of Mymensing, vice Moulvie Jelaloodeen Mahomed who has retired on a Pension.

Moulvie Ushruff Ullee, Sudder Ameen of Chittagong, to be Principal Sudder Ameen of that District, vice Mr. Mackay.

Moulvie Buddeeoodeen Amed, 1st grade Moonsiff in Chittagong, to be Sudder Ameen of that District, vice Moulvie Ushruff Ullee promoted.

Baboo Permeshur Doss to be Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Rungpore.

*16th May*, 1843.

Baboo Turachund Dey, Moonsiff of Russa, in the 24-Pergunnahs, to be a Moonsiff of the 1st grade, vice Mr. J. N. Thomas promoted.

*19th May*, 1843.

Mr. G. F. Cockburn to resume his duties as Officiating Magistrate of Jessore.

*24th May*, 1843.

Mr. E. Sandys to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Bhaugulpore.

*10th May*, 1843.

Moulvie Gholam Ushgur, Sudder Ameen of Purneah, for one month, under Medical Certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 17th ultimo.

*17th May*, 1843.

Mr. J. F. Pingault, Apothecary at Chykooah, in Upper Assam, for two months, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 10th August last.

*25th May*, 1843.

Mr. J. H. D'Oyly, Special Commissioner under Regulation III. of 1828, for the Calcutta Division, for one month, from the 1st proximo, on private affairs.

Mr. James Pattle, Senior Member Sudder Board of Revenue, resumed his duties at the Board on the 8th instant.

*10th May*, 1843.

Mr. E. H. Lushington, Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, to exercise the special powers described in Section 8, Regulation IV. of 1821, modified by Section 21, Regulation VIII. of 1831.

*17th May*, 1843.

Mr. C. T. Sealy to officiate as Magistrate of Sylhet, and to receive charge of office from Mr. A. S. Annand, who will continue to officiate as Collector of that District, until further orders.

*18th May*, 1843.

Mr. J. C. C. Sutherland to be a Member of the Committee of Examination under Regulation XI. of 1826.

*24th May*, 1843.

Moulvie Moojeebool Rehman, Moonsiff of Khytoopara, in Rajeshahye, to be a 1st grade Moonsiff, vice Moulvie Mussecoodeen Mahomed deceased.

*17th May*, 1843.

Mr. H. V. Hathorn, late Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, for one month, under Medical Certificate, in further extension of the leave granted to him on the 3d instant.

*22d May*, 1843.

Mr. J. B. Dickson, Assistant Surgeon of Behar, for three months, under Section XI. of the Rules of 29th January 1840, amended by those passed under date the 17th instant.

*29th May*, 1843.

Mr. J. G. Campbell, late Officiating Special Deputy Collector of Nuddea, &c. for a fortnight, under Section XI. of the Rules of 29th January 1840, amended by those passed under date the 17th instant.

*29th May*, 1843.

Mr. W. M. Beaufort has been permitted to proceed to Burdwan and prosecute his study of the Oriental Languages under the superintendence of the Officiating Magistrate of that Station.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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*24th May*, 1843.

Mr. J. H. D'Oyly has been permitted to resign the East India Company's Civil Service, from the 1st July next.

T. R. DAVIDSON, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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*Agra, 19th May*, 1843.

Major C. G. Dixon is appointed Superintendent of Ajmere, in addition to the other Appointments, Civil and Military, which he at present holds.

Captain A. Mackintosh is appointed an Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana, and specially placed in subordination to Major Dixon.

J. THOMASON, *Secy. to Govt. of India,*
*with the Govr. Genl.*

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ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Agra, 9th May*, 1843.

Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Delhi, is vested with the Special powers described in Clause 3, Section 2, Regulation III. of 1821.

Moulvee Gholam Nassir, Sudder Ameen of Hoshungabad, for six months, on Medical Certificate, from the date on which he gave over charge of his office.

Gholam Moheood Deen to officiate as Sudder Ameen of Hoshungabad, until further orders, from the date on which he assumed charge of the office.

*11th May*, 1843.

Mr. James Ralph Barnes, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hissar, on Medical Certificate, till November next, to visit Simla.

*12th May*, 1843.

Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hissar, until further orders.

*13th May*, 1843.

The following Deputy Commissioners of the 3d class in the Saugor Division, are vested with the powers of Joint Magistrates:

Captain William M. Ramsay.
Captain George W. Hamilton.
Captain Charles Brown.

R. N. C. HAMILTON, *Secy. to Govt. N. W. P.*

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# MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Agra, 19th May*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to appoint Lieutenant H. Milne, of the 21st Regiment N. I., to the charge of the Abkaree Department at Ghazeepore.

*Agra, 22d May*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to make the following Appointments in the Department of Public Works:

Lieutenant J. R. Western, Executive Engineer of the Arracan Division, to be Executive Engineer of the Rajpootana Division, vice Lieutenant Strachey.

Lieutenant H. Siddons, of Engineers, to be Executive Engineer of the Arracan Division, vice Lieutenant Western.

First Lieutenant Alexander Cunningham, of Engineers, attached to the Corps of Sappers and Miners, is appointed to construct the Public Buildings required at the New Station of Naogaon in Bundelkund, in the room of Captain Guthrie, who has obtained leave of absence on Medical Certificate.

Lieutenant A. Cunningham will proceed to join his appointment by Dak, with the least possible delay.

J. STUART, *Lt.-Col.*,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*,
*with the Govr. Genl.*

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GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 26th May*, 1843.

No. 109 of 1843.—The following Lists of Rank of Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry and of Assistant Surgeons, appointed for the Bengal Presidency, are published for general information:

No. 2 of 1843.

LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BENGAL CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

*For the Cavalry.*

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ships by which they proceeded and in the following order, viz.

John Hatfield Brooks, .. .. .. Carnatic 30th Jany.
George Delane, .. .. .. .. .. Robert Small 22d February.
Alexander James Hardy Elliot, .. Ditto ditto.

*For the Infantry.*

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ship by which they proceeded and in the following order:

Charles Robson, .. .. .. .. Carnatic 30th Jany.
James Henry Cruikshanks Ewart, Ditto ditto.
Henry Harcourt, .. .. .. .. Ditto ditto.
Archibald Surney Haig, .. .. .. Ditto ditto.
Alexander Ross Elliot Hutchinson, Ditto ditto.
Henry Strickland Lester, .. .. Ditto ditto.
George Andrew Armstrong, .. .. Ditto ditto.

To rank from the date of their departure from Southampton by the Overland Route and in the following order, viz.

Edmund Junius Hardcastle, .. .. Great Liverpool, 1st February.
James Laing, .. .. .. .. .. Ditto ditto.
Charles Carter, .. .. .. .. .. Ditto ditto.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Liverpool of the Ship by which they proceeded and in the following order, viz.

Alexander Gregor Forsyth, .. .. Prince of Waterloo, 7th February.
Charles Armstrong Doyne, .. .. Ditto ditto.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Portsmouth of the Ship by which he proceeded, viz.

Henry Russell, .. .. .. .. .. Carnatic 8th Feby.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ships by which they proceeded and in the following order, viz.

William Briggs, .. .. .. .. .. Lalla Rookh 17th February.
Henry Brougham Hillcoat, .. .. Ditto ditto.
Dawson Westropp, .. .. .. .. Ditto ditto.
William Henry Shadwell Earle, .. Ditto ditto.
John Guyse Sparke, .. .. .. Ditto ditto.
Joseph McCarty, .. .. .. .. Marquis of Bute 20th February.
Robert Robison Harris, .. .. .. Ditto ditto.
James Dripsey Magnay, .. .. .. Robert Small 22d ditto.
Charles Cureton, .. .. .. .. Ditto ditto.
George Scoggall Machean, .. .. Ditto ditto.
James Clement Paterson, .. .. Ditto ditto.
William Henry Walcot, .. .. .. Ditto ditto.
Alexander Pringle Scott Moncrief, Ditto ditto.
Edward David Russell Ross, .. .. Ditto ditto.
Henry Russell, .. .. .. .. .. Ditto ditto.
Edward Smally, .. .. .. .. Ditto ditto.
Charles Semple, .. .. .. .. Ditto ditto.
John Irwin Willes, .. .. .. .. Ditto ditto.
John Baillie, .. .. .. .. .. City of Poonah 25th February.
John Robert Rice Coombs, .. .. Ditto ditto.
Francis George Griffiths, .. .. Ditto ditto.
John Forbes Campbell, .. .. .. Ditto ditto.
Melville Francis Evatt, .. .. .. Ditto ditto.
Carroll Hessey Scatcherd, .. .. Ditto ditto.
William Gillon, .. .. .. .. .. Ditto ditto.
Robert Crosse, .. .. .. .. .. Ditto ditto.
Alexander Barrett Barge, .. .. Ditto ditto.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the Overland Route, viz.

John Silver, .. .. .. .. .. Oriental 1st March.

(Sd.) JAMES B. YEARN,
*Asst. Secy. Mily. Dept.*

EAST INDIA HOUSE, *28th March*, 1843.

(A true Copy,)
(Sd.) JAMES C. MELVILL, *Secy.*

EAST INDIA HOUSE, *London, 4th April*, 1843.

No. 2 of 1843.

LIST OF RANK OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BENGAL.

To rank from date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ship by which he proceeded, viz.

William Craddock, .. .. .. .. Carnatic 30th January.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the Overland Route, viz.

John Barton Harrison, M. D., .. Great Liverpool 1st February.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Liverpool of the Ship by which he proceeded, viz.

James Miller, M. D., .. .. .. H. C. S. Guide 14th February.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ship by which he proceeded, viz.

William Ritchie Glennie, (M. D.).. Marquis of Bute 20th February.

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the Overland Route, viz.

Adam Bell, M. D., .. .. .. .. Oriental 1st March.

(Sd.) JAMES B. YEARN,
*Asst. Secy. Mily. Dept.*

EAST INDIA HOUSE, *28th March*, 1843.

(A true Copy,)
(Sd.) JAMES C. MELVILL, *Secy.*

EAST INDIA HOUSE, *London, 4th April*, 1843.

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No. 110 of 1843.—The Honourable President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

*44th Regt. N. I.*

Lieut. Thomas Goddard to be Captain of a Company, .. .. .. — From the 19th May 1843, in succession to Captain Robert Henry Mockler invalided.
Ensign Beauchamp Scarlett Cooper to be Lieutenant, .. .. .. — From the 19th May 1843, in succession to Captain Robert Henry Mockler invalided.

The undermentioned Officers of the Infantry are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet; from the dates expressed opposite to their names:

6th Regt. N. I., Lieut. Auchmuty Ashley Start, .. .. .. .. 20th May, 1843.
1st Euro. Lt. Infy., Lieut. James Ruthven Pond, .. .. .. .. 22d May, 1843.

Ditto, Lieut. Wm. James Parker, .. 22d May, 1843.
34th Regt. N. I., Lieut. Chas. Hamilton Wake, .. .. .. } 23d May, 1843.

His Honour in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Surgeon John Forsyth to be a Presidency Surgeon, and likewise to officiate as Secretary to the Medical Board during the absence, on Medical Certificate, of Surgeon Jas. Hutchinson, or until further orders.

Lieutenant Charles Thos. Edwd. Hinde, of the 65th Regiment N. I., attached to the Arracan Local Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on Medical Certificate.

The following Promotions are made in the Ordnance Commissariat Department:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sub-Conductor and Acting Conductor Martin Lahey to be Conductor, .... | Vice Conductor Luke Keelan transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment. |
| Sub-Conductor Christopher Antisell to be Acting Conductor, .. .. .. | |
| Acting Sub-Conductor Isaac Holt to be Sub-Conductor, .. .. .. .. | |
| Serjeant Major James Stone, of the 1st Brigade of Horse Artillery, to be Acting Sub-Conductor, .. .. .. | |

Park Serjeant James Leonard, attached to the Ferozepore Magazine, to be Acting Sub-Conductor, vice James Cartland pensioned.

No. 111 of 1843.—Lieutenant J. Phillott, late Deputy Pay Master to the Army of Reserve, having, in General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief, been directed to join his Regiment (10th N. I.) ordered on Service to Scinde, Captain Bartleman, Deputy Pay Master Sirhind Division, at Kurnaul, will assume charge of the Records of the Pay Office, and with the aid of Lieutenant Phillott's Office Establishment, take upon him the duty of winding up the remaining Accounts of that Officer with all due despatch.

The Accounts of the Army of Reserve to be kept separate, and to be signed by Captain Bartleman as in charge.

No. 112 of 1843.—The undermentioned Native Medical Students having been carefully examined by the College Council, and found qualified to serve as Native Doctors, are admitted to the service accordingly, and placed at the disposal of the Medical Board for employment in the Military or Civil Department, as may be required:

Seetul Sing.
Essoory Lall.
Ghunsam Sing.
Khundum Hossain.
Sooltan Khan.
Dissessor Sing.
Sahibdad Khan.

No. 113 of 1843.—Brevet Major Eldred Pottinger, C. B., of the Bombay Artillery, is permitted to proceed hence to Europe on Furlough, on Medical Certificate.

Captain Richard Chitty, of the 40th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

Lieutenant Stephen Pott, of the Corps of Engineers, has leave of absence to visit Mussoorie, on Medical Certificate, from the 10th instant to 1st November next.

The permission granted by the Bombay Government to Lieutenant Robert Steward, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry Grenadiers, to proceed from that Presidency to Europe, on Furlough, on account of his private affairs, is confirmed.

No. 114 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion:

*54th Regiment N. I.*

Ensign William Darell to be Lieutenant, from the 14th May 1843, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John DeFountain deceased.

Brevet Captain John Clarke, of the 25th Regiment N. I., has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors—Date of crossing the Frontier Station of Bengal, 17th March, 1843.

*Fort William, 30th May, 1843.*

No. 116 of 1843.—Brevet Captain G. W. Williams, of the 29th Regiment N. I., Officiating Commandant of the Calcutta Native Militia, has obtained from the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Fort William, leave of absence from the 29th instant to the 2d proximo, to proceed to the Sand Heads, for the benefit of his health.

*Fort William, 31st May, 1843.*

No. 117 of 1843.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Engineers and Infantry, on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of 2d Lieutenant and Ensign, from the dates assigned to them in General Orders, Nos. 80 and 70, of the 3d and 31st March last.

| *Engineers.* | *Date of arrival at Fort William.* |
|---|---|
| Mr. Edward Fraser, .. .. .. .. | 27th May, 1843. |
| *Infantry.* | |
| Mr. Felix Vincent Richard Jervis, .. | 27th May, 1843. |
| " Robert Patrick Anderson, .. .. | |
| " William Templer Hughes, .. .. | |
| " John Rothwell Martley, .. .. | |
| " Richard Milford John Tozer, .. | |
| " Arther Campbell Wale, .. .. | |
| " Hugh Trevor Pollock, .. .. .. | |
| " Charles Murray, .. .. .. .. | |
| " Thomas Cubitt, .. .. .. .. | |
| " Robert William Gibbs, .. .. | |
| " Samuel Briggs Cookson, .. .. | |
| " Richard Adolphus Becher, .. .. | |
| " Edward Marsh Martineau, .. .. | |
| " Philip James Sanctuary, .. .. | |
| " Spence Derrington Turner, .. .. | |

W. M. N. STURT, *Major,*
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

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BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 10th May, 1843.*

The following orders are confirmed:

The Jubbulpore station order dated the 20th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant J. C. Innes, Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 61st regiment of native infantry, to act as station staff.

The order issued on the 27th ultimo, by Major W. A. Troup, Commanding at Khytul, appointing Lieutenant J. W. Carnegie, Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 15th regiment of native infantry, to act as detachment staff.

The Loodianah station order of the 1st instant, appointing Surgeon B. Wilson, of the 5th regiment of native infantry, as a temporary measure, to the medical charge of the 1st troop 2d brigade of horse artillery.

With the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint 1st Lieut. A. G. Goodwyn, of the corps of Engineers, to be Assistant Field Engineer to the troops at Sukkur, with effect from the 26th of March last.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 11th May, 1843.*

Surgeon A. McK. Clark is removed from the 74th, and posted to the 15th regiment of native infantry at Khytul.

Surgeon J. V. Leese is removed from the latter to the former regiment.

Native Doctor Punchum Ram, at present doing duty within the Benares division, is appointed to the 29th regiment of native infantry, which corps he is to be sent to join at Barrackpore.

The following Sowars, of the late Shah Soojah's 2d regiment of cavalry, are directed to join and to be enrolled on the strength of the corps specified opposite to their names:

Abdool Ruzzak Khan, 7th irregular cavalry at Segowlie.

Lalljeet Sing, Ead Ram, Soomere Sing and Zalim Sing, 4th irregular cavalry at Bareilly.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

1st Regiment L. C.—Assistant Surgeon T. S. Lacy, from 18th May, to 15th November, to visit Simlah, on private affairs.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 12th May, 1843.*

The following orders are confirmed:

The Saugor division order of the 30th ultimo, directing the removal of Native Doctor Meer Abdoolla, from the native artillery hospital to the jail hospital, and of Native Doctor Benee Sing, from the latter to the former situation.

The Allahabad garrison and cantonment order of the 1st instant, appointing Captain J. C. C. Gray of the 18th regiment of native infantry, to officiate as Fort Adjutant, in the room of Captain J. P. Hickman, who has applied to resign the situation.

The Sirhind division order of the 9th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon C. Horton M. D. to the medical charge of 4 companies of the 15th regiment of native infantry on duty at Umballa, and directing acting Apothecary and Steward G. Simmonds and apprentice J. Bryer, to return to Cawnpore.

The Cawnpore division order of the 25th of February last, directing Veterinary Surgeon D. Cullimore, of the 3d brigade of horse artillery, to afford professional aid to the horses of Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, during the indisposition of Veterinary Surgeon Johnstone.

The Bandah station order of the 22d ultimo, directing the Commissariat Agent to pay the hire of a two bullock hackery for conveying a naick of the 67th regiment of native infantry, who proceeded to appear before the annual invaliding committee, from Saugor to Bandah.

The order issued on the 23d ultimo, by Brigadier F. Young, commanding at Nowgong, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Chilcott, Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 74th regiment of native infantry, to act as station staff.

The order issued on the 1st instant, by Major J. C. C. Gray, commanding at Sultanpore, Oude, directing Ramsohoy Opidiah, sepoy, of the 10th regiment of native infantry, to join and do duty with the recruits raising for that corps.

The Mynpoorie station order dated the 1st instant, directing the Commissariat Agent to furnish a two bullock hackery, for the conveyance to Cawnpore of three men of the 42d light infantry, ordered to appear before the invaliding committee at that station.

The leave of absence, for five months, on medical certificate, granted to Captain N. A. Parker, of the 58th regiment of native infantry, in General Orders of the 4th of January last, is cancelled at the request of that officer.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

21st Regt. N. I.—Capt. C. Farmer, from 9th May, to 9th June, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his regiment at Berhampore.

45th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. and Adjutant G. Fiddulph, from 15th June, to 20th August, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

52d Regt N. I.—Captain T. H. Shuldham, from 15th May, to 15th Dec., to visit Darjeeling, on medical certificate.

61st Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant W. H. Ryves, 2d in command, 7th irregular cavalry, from 8th April, to 23d April, in extension, to enable him to rejoin the 7th irregular cavalry.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon J. N. D. Login, M. D. doing duty with H. M 40th foot, from 1st June, to 31st August, to visit Lucknow, on private affairs.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 13th May, 1843.*

The Jubbulpore station order dated the 19th of March last, directing the Commissariat to furnish four doolie bearers, for the conveyance to Saugor, of a Havildar of the 24th regiment of native infantry, ordered to appear before the invaliding committee directed to assemble at that station on the 1st of April, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

Ensign William Wilder Warde is, at his own request, removed from the 45th, and posted to the 56th regiment of native infantry at Lucknow, as the junior of his rank.

Sergeant George Levers, an Assistant Overseer in the department of public works, is struck off the Town Major's list, and remanded to the 1st European light infantry, in the rank he held previous to his transfer.

The undermentioned individuals, who were appointed hospital apprentices in General Orders of the 24th of January last, having failed to report themselves to the superintending Surgeons within whose circles they are residing, are struck off the list of subordinate medical servants:

Benjamin Hunt, James McMurray, Edmund Gorman, William Henry Hempton, Thomas Pereira, Thomas Blair Payne, and Alexander Ure.

The following persons are appointed hospital apprentices, to complete the subordinate medical establishment, and are directed to report themselves, within two months from the date, to the nearest superintending Surgeons.

J. D. Allison, William Cox, David Palmer, Christopher Joshua Leopold, Samuel Patrick Bryan, Thomas Gill, and Joseph A. Pinherio.

After these apprentices shall have served six months in any European hospital, special reports of their talents and acquirements are to be made to head quarters, by the superintending Surgeon of the division in which they may be employed; and should it appear that any of them are not likely to become efficient subordinate medical attendants, such individuals as may be so considered, will either be discharged from the service, or otherwise disposed of, as may hereafter be determined on. This is to be distinctly explained to the apprentices on their joining an hospital.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 15th May, 1843.*

Officers of artillery serving with elephant batteries are, under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General, authorised to draw horse allowance.

The designations of Drum Major and Fife Major being inapplicable in the regiment of artillery, are to be discontinued, and those of 1st and 2d Bugle Major are to be substituted, but no alteration in the rates of pay of those grades is to take place.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 16th May, 1843.*

The Allahabad garrison and cantonment order of the 23d of March last, directing the Executive and Commissariat Departments to furnish a doolie with bearers, and a bhylie, for the conveyance to Cawnpore of a Havildar and sepoy, of the 37th regiment of native infantry, ordered to appear before the invaliding committee directed to assemble at that station on the 1st April, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The Saugor division order of the 1st instant, directing Native Doctor Tajooden Hoossain to do duty with the 50th regiment native infantry, is confirmed.

Surgeon James Innes, M. D., is removed from the 1st regiment of native infantry, and posted to the 5th battalion of artillery at Benares.

Ensign Rowland Mainwaring Smith is, at his own request, removed from the 35th light infantry, and posted to the 54th regiment of native infantry, as the junior of his rank.

Ensign George Litchfield Moseley is, at his own request, removed from the 20th regiment of native infantry, and posted to the 38th light infantry, as the junior of his rank.

Lieutenant Colonel C. D. Wilkinson is removed from the 54th to the 73rd regiment of native infantry, and Lieutenant Colonel John Graham, (on furlough) from the latter to the former corps.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

*15th Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. Hore to be Interpreter and Quarter Master.

*37th Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant R. Price, of the 67th regiment of native infantry, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Y. Lamb permitted to resign the officiating appointment.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

At a General Court Martial held at Subathoo, on the 12th day of May 1843, private George Gue, No. 995, of No. 8 company, Her Majesty's 13th or Prince Albert's regiment of light infantry was arraigned on the following charges:

*Charges.*—1st. With mutinous conduct, for having at Camp Kussowlie, on the morning of the 11th April, 1843, struck Corporal James Campbell, of the same company and regiment, a violent blow on the breast, with his clenched fist, when in the execution of his duty.

2d. With having, on the aforesaid date, made use of threatening language towards Sergeant Edward Cowen, of the same company and regiment, in the presence of the officer commanding his company, after the investigation of the crime specified in the first charge.

*Finding.*—The Court from the evidence before it, is of opinion, that the prisoner private George Gue, No. 995, of No. 8 infantry, is guilty of the first charge.

That he is guilty of the second charge.

*Sentence.*—The Court having found the prisoner guilty, do sentence him, Private George Gue, No. 995, of No. 8 company, Her Majesty's 13th or Prince Albert's regiment of light infantry, to suffer imprisonment for a period of twelve (12) lunar months, in such place as the officer commanding Her Majesty's 13th or Prince Albert's regiment of light infantry, may please to appoint.

(Signed) CHARLES BARNWELL, *Major,*
*H. M.'s 9th Foot and President.*

Subathoo, 12th May, 1843.

Approved and confirmed.
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General,*
*and Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.*

17th May, 1843.

By Order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—May 10. At Simlah, Edward Walter Palmer, Esq. to Miss F. Wilhelmina Beresford, the only surviving daughter of the late J. Percival Beresford, Esq. —20. At Dinapore, J. Bluett, Esq. of L. Sernie, to Selina Helen, fifth daughter of the late Captain Jos. Hodges.—22. At Allahabad, Mr. J. Bensley, to Charlotte Frizzle.—25. At Purneah, Mr. Joseph Hendrick Clawrise, to Miss Matilda Virginia, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Botelho.—29. Mr. Edward Sauboile, to Miss Perrine Delanougerede.

BIRTHS.—April 15. At Amherst, the lady of Captain W. C. McLeod, of a son.—May 12. At Hope Cottage, Simlah, Mrs. W. M. Hamilton, of a son.—16. At Dehrooghur, the lady of Captain Vetch, 54th N. I. and Political Agent, Upper Assam, of a son, still-born.—18. At Patna, the lady of James Corbet, Esq. Principal Assistant Opi-

...an Agent, of a daughter.—At Kurnaul, the wife of Mr. H. Hewitt, of a daughter.—19. At Calcutta, Mrs. Charles Gould, of a son.—At Delhi, the wife of Mr. S. V. Foy, of a son.—20. At Mussoorie, the lady of Captain E. Watt, 4th Light Cavalry, of a daughter.—22. At Nohatta Sarecole, Jessore, the lady of J. P. Molloy, Esq. of a daughter.—25. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. W. Scott, of a daughter. —27. At Howrah, the lady of Captain W. Napier, of a son.—29. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. A. Camell, of a daughter. —31. At Midnapore, the lady of W. B. Buckle, Esq. C. S. of a son.

DEATHS.—April 15. At Amherst, the infant son of Captain W. C. McLeod.—18. At Simlah, James Montgomery, Esq. 60th Regt. N. I. aged 23 years.—May 10. At Almorah, Augustus, second son of Assistant Surgeon Shillito, 44th Regt. N. I., aged 2 years and 5 weeks.—11. At Tannah, Lieut. W. T. Boye, 23d Regt. Light Infantry.—14. At Moradabad, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of John Cracroft Wilson, Esq. Civil Service, aged 36 years.—At Mussoorie, Captain De Fountain, 84th Regt. N. I. aged 34 years. —15. At Bangalore, Mrs. S. A. P. Ewart, widow of the late Assistant Surgeon Archibald Ewart, aged 51 years.— At Chuprah, Mr. William Jackman.—22. At Benares, Marion, the wife of Major T. E. Sampson, commanding 22d Regt. N. I. aged 29 years.—At Jubbulpore, Theresa, the beloved child of Assistant Surgeon C. Griffith, aged 15 months.—23. At Dacca, Theodora, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Athanass, aged 8 months and 23 days. —24. At Dorundah, Lieut. Joseph H. Fulton, of the 3d Regt. N. I. and of the Ramghur Battalion, aged 27 years. —25. At Calcutta, Charles, the son of John Lackersteen, Esq. aged 6 years 4 months and 10 days.—At Sumbulpore, of fever and inflammation, Charles Lucas Babington, Esq., Post Master of that station, and Executive Officer on the Raepore Road, aged 48 years.—26. At Calcutta, Theodore, the infant son of Mr. William Clark, aged 5 months and 21 days.—29. At Calcutta, the lady of Captain G. B. Brock, aged 29 years.—At Calcutta, Miss Matilda Tovey, aged 26 years, 6 months and 5 days.—30. At Calcutta, Robert Powers D'Voix, son of J. H. B. Ross, Esq. aged 2 years, 4 months and 24 days.—At Calcutta, of Cholera, Margaret, the beloved wife of William Greaves, Esq. aged 37 years, 6 months and 25 days.—At Calcutta, Mr. Jeremiah Wright, of the firm of Wright and Co. aged 40 years.—31. At Calcutta, Duncan, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Monteith, aged 7 days.

*Europe.*—At Newington, Edinburgh, on the 14th March last, Dr. William Graham, late of Calcutta.—At No. 5, The Terrace, Kensington, London, on the 19th of March, George Collier, Esq. late of Calcutta, Attorney at Law.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

May 29. The *Bussorah Merchant*, J. Ferrier, from Bombay 1st May.—The *Candahar*, J. N. Ridley, from Bombay 19th April, Cannanore 3d May, and Tillicherry (no date.) —The *Isabella Watson*, J. A. Macdonald, from the Mauritius 1st April, and Madras 22d May.—The *Marquis of Hastings*, J. Biddle, from Singapore 29th April.—The English Brig *Cyprus*, C. Appleby, from the Mauritius 25th April.

——30. The English Barque *Petrel*, A. Sime, from Moulmein 22d May.—The English Ship *General Kyd*, Onslow, from Madras 21st May.

——31. The English Brig *Affiance*, R. Spence, from Singapore 5th May.

June 2. The H. C. Steamer *Tenasserim*, A. P. Wall, from Suez 28th April, Aden 4th, Trincomalee 24th, and Madras 25th May.

### ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Euphrates from London.*—Mrs. Duncan and child, Mrs. Burt, senior, Mrs. Burt, junior, Miss Birt, Miss Bonnyman, Miss Evershed, Dr. R. B. Duncan, Surgeon H. C. S., Mr. A. Duncan, Messrs. P. M. Walmsley, C. T. Williams, W. Williamson, H. M. Garstin, E. A. Grubb, S. H. Hilliard, and E. Hunter, Cadets, H. C. S.

*Per Candahar.*—Dr. Sinclair, J. G. Horner, Esq. Engineer. Lieut. McMahon Roberts, 10th Queen's Regt., Mrs. Howard and child, Miss Sheahan, and two children of the late Mrs. Simons, who died on board at Tellichery on the 1st instant.

*Per Dido.*—Mrs. Rubee and Monsr. Varnion.

*Per Bussorah Merchant from Bombay.*—Mr. Ross, Merchant.

*Per Isabella Watson from the Mauritius.*—Forty-eight Coolies and two Children.

*Per Petrel from Moulmein.*—J. Raysaw and G. R. Dennison, Esqrs. Merchants.

*Per Lysander.*—Mr. and Mrs. Roda and two children.

*Per Tenasserim from Suez.*—Mrs. Fourdyce, Captain Fourdyce, B. Artillery; Mr. Wallace, planter, and Mr. Boner, Merchant.

### RIVER STEAMERS.

The *Soorma*, accommodation boat, in tow of the iron steamer *Jumna*, left Calcutta on the 3d instant, for the Upper Provinces :—

*For Allahabad.*—Mrs. Prochnow, Miss Crawford, Major Smyth to embark at Rajmahl, the Rev. Mr. Prochnow, and Master Crawford.

*For Mirzapore.*—Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Taylor, to embark at Rajmahl.

*For Benares.*—The Rev. J. A. Shurman, Ensign Toser, Ensign Jervis, and Ensign H. T. Pollock.

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The Editor of the Friend of India begs to acknowledge the following donation:

From H. Brownlow, Esq. Co.'s Rs. 32, to the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta.


China.—Intelligence has been received from China to the 8th of May. The good understanding which appeared to subsist between the Chinese Government and the British Plenipotentiary has not been interrupted by the death of the old Commissioner, Elepoo. The Emperor had appointed Ke Ying his successor, and he was expected to reach Canton before the end of May, when the negotiations relative to the Tariff were to be resumed. There appears to be every prospect of an early and satisfactory adjustment of it.

The smuggling which has for some time been carried on in the river of Canton by some of the mercantile firms, in conjunction with the Chinese officers, had at length reached a point at which it appeared to call for the active interference of the Plenipotentiary. This smuggling the reader must not confound with the opium smuggling; it refers only to the legitimate trade of the port. The attempts which had been successfully made to evade the port dues, chiefly by smuggling goods during the night to and from vessels which had paid the usual charges, were not only disgraceful to our national character, but threatened to obstruct the settlement of the Tariff. Sir Henry Pottinger, considered it impossible any longer to remain silent, and under the apprehension that the Chinese authorities might be led to suppose that he either connived at, or approved of these practises, wrote to the Governor General of Canton to assure him officially that such practises were totally at variance with the intentions and wishes of his Government, and that he should be happy to unite with his Excellency in putting a stop to the evil. His Excellency in reply to this communication stated, that there were no doubt good and upright men among the English merchants, but yet it was to be feared that "out of every ten there might be one or two given to deceit. The Honourable Plenipotentiary for his part gives no encouragement whatever to smuggling ...... Now that we are consulting together about a Tariff of Duties, I still more devoutly hope, that the Plenipotentiary will come forward with a plan of Rules and Regulations to be inscribed in our Code as a lasting guide, how we may set together in searching and preventing abuses." The friendly feelings with which the Chinese now regard our Government and people, are not more apparent from this proposal to unite in the formation of a commercial Code, than from the very favourable estimate which the Governor General has so generously formed of the English merchants in China, of whom he considers that only one in *ten*, or at farthest one in *five* may be given to smuggling. It is to be feared that the proportion of those who have engaged in these dishonourable practices, is far greater than his Excellency has any idea of. Sir Henry Pottinger designates it a shameless and disreputable system of wholesale smuggling, which he regards with deep regret and unmitigated disapprobation. These are strong expressions, but not stronger than the enormity of the evil justifies. It seems indeed incredible that gentlemen who pride themselves on sustaining the high and honourable character of British merchants, should deliberately engage in a system of disgraceful smuggling at Canton, from which they would shrink with abhorrence in London or Calcutta; and we can account for it only on the idea that the illegal traffic in opium, which has latterly been carried on with the ferocity of buccaneers, has contributed in a great measure to obscure in their minds the distinction between right and wrong. The Plenipotentiary has announced to them his determination, on the arrival of the Imperial Commissioner, to devise means for bringing all parties, whether Chinese or Foreigners, to account for their share in the transactions; and to aid and advise the Chinese officers, as far as may be legal, in whatever measures they may adopt to eradicate these evils.

The Senior Officer at Chusan has issued a notice, declaring that no vessels should proceed from Chusan to Ningpo, Woosung, or Shanghae, till the settlement of the Tariff, and one of the papers received by this opportunity states that three vessels which had disregarded this order, had been seized. The *Canton Press* doubts whether the officer has any right to issue any such orders, or to act upon them. But if this be the case, the authority of Her Majesty's representative in China, who is invested with all the powers necessary for the Superintendent of Trade, must be merely nominal.

The papers also state, that one of the richest, the most influential, and the most honourable firms in China had fitted out for the eastern ports, two armed schooners, *bearing the American flag*, and laden them with opium. It is added, that other vessels of a similar character, and under the same protection, might shortly be expected in China. Thus the embarrassment which the question of the right of search has occasioned on the coast of Africa is about to be reproduced on the Coast of China. According to the doctrine of the President of the United States, no English ship of war has a right to board a vessel which hoists the American flag, to ascertain whether she be boná fide American property or not. The American Government has declared the slave trade, piracy; and it is a crime according to the republican Code; but the attempt to sell opium at the various ports of the Chinese empire is in the eye of the American law, no crime; and American vessels of war have no authority to prevent it. The vessels laden with the drug and protected by the star spangled banner may therefore bid defiance equally to the naval force of England and America; and thus every effort to prevent the traffic, is baffled by new contrivances.

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The Donation to Juggunnath's Temple.—The arrangement made by Lord Auckland for the support of the temple of Juggunnath upon the abolition of the Pilgrim Tax, has been the subject of a very acrimonious debate in the Court of Proprietors, and a strenuous effort has been made to nullify it by those who are opposed to the connection of Government with the shrines of idolatry. We find that a pamphlet has been also published in this matter by Mr. Strahan, formerly of Madras, but we have not been able to obtain a copy of it, and are therefore ignorant of the ground of his argument. It is not a little singular that a question on which the British Government has repeatedly legislated, should be involved in so much obscurity, and that the pledge said to have been given by the British Government, and which alone can have justified Lord Auckland's having perpetuated the donation, in the teeth of the Court's prohibition, should never yet have been discovered. As the subject is likely to be brought again under the consideration of the Home authorities, we propose to put together all the information we have been able to glean.

The Pilgrim tax originated with the old Hindoo dynasty of Orissa. Its sovereigns, we are told, devoted fifty lakhs of Rupees to the construction and embellishment of the temple, and we may naturally conclude, that they supported its establishment in corresponding splendor. The Mahomedan Government at first treated the image and its priests with the fury of iconoclasts; but they also found it eventually advisable to tax the pilgrims for the benefit of their treasury, and it is to be supposed that they gave enough of the crumbs of the tax to keep up the integrity of the establishment. The Mahomedans were succeeded by the Mahrattas, and though the tax was not remitted by that Hindoo dynasty, yet a sum which has been assumed at 80,000 Rupees a year, was appropriated from the state treasury to the support of the idol. On the 18th of September 1803, the British authorities took possession of the temple. For two years they refrained from imposing any tax on the pilgrims, but being anxious to avoid all violent changes, they continued to supply the wants of the temple as they arose. The priests at this time enjoyed the revenue of the Sataish Hazar estates; the proceeds of a poll tax, which constituted one of the Sayer duties; and the benefit arising from the sale of the Muhapruad, or food which had been offered to the idol. Whatever the priests demanded above these sums. was paid out of the land revenues. They doubtless enjoyed a golden harvest during these two years of our apprenticeship to the Government; for they appear to have received all they asked, and their demands were not therefore likely to be remarkable for their modesty. To check the increasing cupidity of the hierarchy at Pooree, it was judged necessary to come to some understanding with them in order to limit the expenditure of the Idol, The Commissioners for the affairs of Cuttack, after having instituted a minute enquiry into the various items of expense at the temple, at length fixed the sum at 56,000 Rupees a year, besides broad cloth for the cars, which the Company, as they were then traders, supplied from their own warehouse.

There does not appear therefore to have been any other foundation for the annual donation, but the anxiety of the Commissioners to limit the demand on our treasury, which demand arose from no engagements with those who surrendered the country, or with the priests of the temple,

but from that easiness of disposition which so often characterized our Government in the earlier stages of its existence in this country, and to which so much of its subsequent embarrassment is to be attributed.

On the 5th of September, 1805, the fiscal arrangements of the province were promulgated in Regulation XII. of that year, and it was provided that "nothing contained in this Regulation should be construed to authorize the resumption of the established donation for the support of the temple of Juggunnath, the charitable donation to the officers of certain Hindoo temples, called Unoochutree, and the allowance [illegible] for the support of the Hindoo temple [illegible] called Seetaram Takoor's baree." [illegible] of the two latter allowances we have [illegible] of knowing; but the established donation to Juggunnath, could not then have [illegible] six months old. On the 3d of April, 1806, the Regulation which imposed a tax on pilgrims, was passed by Sir George Hilaro Barlow, who had risen from the ranks of the service to the post of Governor General. In that Regulation we find it stated in Sect. 6, that the fees of the officers of the temple should be paid out of *the funds which have been or may be assigned* for the support of the temple. These are the only allusions to be found in the Regulations to the donation made by the British Government for its establishment.

When the pilgrim tax, from the proceeds of which this donation had been paid, was abolished, a new arrangement became necessary. The broad cloth for the three cars had been commuted into an annual payment of 1000 Rs., making the whole disbursement in the year preceding the abolition, 57,000 Rupees. The Sataish hazaree estates, which under the management of the priests had yielded to the temple establishment only 12,000 Rs., had been rendered more productive under the honest management of our own officers. The poll tax had been abolished with the Sayer. The sacred food, the Muhaprusad, afforded a small income; but when these items were put together, they were found to fall short of the annual expenditure of 57,000 Rs. by 35,000 Rs. and Lord Auckland determined that this sum should form an annual charge on the territorial revenues.

We have therefore to enquire, whether Lord Auckland was bound by any pre-existing engagement to make a perpetual donation of 35,000 Rs. from the British treasury for the support of the temple. And the solution of this question will depend not so much on the terms of the original agreement between the Commissioners in 1805, and the Ministers of the shrine, as upon the construction which may be put on Regulation XII. of 1805, in which the existence of the arrangement is legislatively announced. "Nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the resumption of the established donation for the support of the temple." Do these expressions simply mean that at the time of the revenue settlement of the province promulgated in that Regulation, it was not the intention of Government to set aside the arrangement for the support of the temple which had recently been concluded, but that it was optional with Government at any future time to modify it by any subsequent enactment, or is it to be construed as giving a fixed and unalterable character to the donation, and bringing it within the category of vested rights? Did Government by the assurance given in that Regulation, that it was not intended to disturb the arrangement, tie up its hands from interfering with it in all time to come? It may be argued on the one hand, that if Government did not intend to give a legal sanction to the established donation, there could have been no object in alluding to it, and that the adoption of the word "established," imparts a kind of perpetual obligation to the arrangement. On the other hand, it may be argued, that as the established donation is mentioned in conjunction with other charitable donations, which can scarcely have been considered as possessing a permanent character, the clause must be considered as simply announcing the views of Government at the time, and not as imposing an obligation on every future administration. There is abundant scope for the exercise of reasoning and casuistry on both sides of the question, and we leave it to the ingenuity of others to divine the scope of the legislature. Considerable light might be thrown on the subject by ascertaining whether the charitable donation to certain Hindoo temples called Unoochuttree, and the allowance for Seetaram Thakoor's baree, have been discontinued. We know not whether this has been the case, or not; but if it turns out that the other two donations have been modified, notwithstanding the declaration of that law, it must follow that the donation to Juggunnath is not unalterable.

It must be manifest that a shrine so celebrated as that of Juggunnath, which is the resort of wealthy pilgrims from all parts of India, can stand in no need of any support from the state. Superstition supplies ample funds for its own maintenance, and the assistance of Government can be claimed only on the ground that some of the legitimate revenues of a shrine have been resumed by public authority. It must be borne in mind that this "established donation" was legally recognized for the first time when Government had announced its intention to appropriate to its own use the revenues of the shrine. That Regulation (XII. of 1805) declared that a tax was about to be established on pilgrims. Within seven months, the arrangements of this tax were promulgated by authority. Government set up an establishment of its own for collecting the pilgrim tax, and carried the proceeds to its own treasury, and prohibited the ministers of the temple from exacting any sums of money from pilgrims. The donation to the temple, which was altogether gratuitous on the part of our Government during 1804 and 1805, become obligatory after that period. When all the funds from which the idol had been supported were thus taken possession of by Government, it was bound in reason and in justice to keep up the establishment by appropriating to its use a certain portion of the revenue which it derived from the temple.

In 1840 Government abolished the pilgrim tax; but continued to prohibit the officers of the temple from demanding of the pilgrims those sums which the Regulation of 1805 designated *their usual fees*. These fees are the natural and indefeasible right of the Rajah of Khoorda as the lord of the temple. Every proprietor of every temple in India has a right to fix his own price on the enjoyment of those religious benefits which are supposed to belong to it. Every other temple in India enjoys the undisturbed exercise of this prerogative. It was by law withheld from the proprietors of the temple of Juggunnath in 1840, and Government is therefore bound, in equity, to give the shrine an equivalent for it. We conceive that as long as the ministers of the temple are debarred from demanding of the pilgrims those fees, for its religious privileges which are their natural due, so long must the donation be continued. Whenever Government shall see fit to abolish Sect. 3 of Reg. 10, of 1840, which ordains that the "said Rajah of Khoorda shall not receive or allow to be received by any person connected with the Temple any payment other than such voluntary donations as may be freely offered from any person resorting to the said temple for the performance of religious ceremonies," and shall allow the Rajah to enter on the enjoyment of his natural rights, the donation from the state should cease.

There can be no doubt that the Rajah and the ministers of the temple, far from considering the withdrawal of the donation and the concurrent restoration of their right to demand the *usual fees*, as any violation of our pledge, would be "immersed in an ocean of joy," to use an oriental expression. And it is only with the proprietors of the temple that the pledge, on which the donation is supposed to rest, can have any thing to do. The pilgrims from various parts of India, who may be affected by this arrangement, will doubtless feel less satisfaction than the Ministers of the temple, at being obliged to pay for the performance of religious ceremonies at Jugunnath, as they do at every other shrine. But it is no part of our vocation in India to take upon ourselves the payment of an equivalent for such religious fees, in order that the resort to an idolatrous temple may be rendered easy and inviting. The question is therefore brought within a very narrow compass; and the British Government, whatever construction may be placed upon the arrangements to which it became a party nearly forty years ago, may satisfy every obligation, and withdraw honourably from the connection by restoring to the proprietor of the temple the Sataish hazaree estates, the proceeds of the sale of the sacred food, and the privilege of collecting the *usual dues* from the pilgrims.

That the settlement made by Lord Auckland will not be allowed to stand, is beyond all doubt. The same party which constrained the Court of Directors, in spite of their repugnance, to relinquish their connection with idolatrous shrines, is now engaged to consummate the measure by abolishing this donation. That party is strong in numbers, but still stronger by its zeal and its indomitable perseverance. We have pointed out the mode in which we think our connection may be dissolved without any sacrifice of national honour, and with the highest satisfaction of the Priests. We have therefore only one further remark to offer. The attack which has been made on Lord Auckland for this settlement, on the ground that it arose from his personal indifference to Christian truth and his partiality for idols, is any thing but just. His Lordship was obliged to consult and in some measure to act on the opinion of the local authorities of the district. They are believed to have strenuously resisted the abolition of the tax; and to have insisted on the grant of this monthly donation, when they found that the tax could not be saved. Neither do we attribute their tenacity to any fondness for idolatry, but to that feeling of complacency for the religion of the country which is too apt to creep over the mind; and their anxiety to avoid any measure which might be disagreeable to the people placed under their guardianship. With such a predisposition, it was easy for them to persuade their own minds that there existed a pledge to support the establishment to the extent of 57,000 Rupees a year,

which by the lapse of forty years had acquired the strength of prescription. Whatever may have been their motives, it is certain that Lord Auckland acted upon their representations; and we trust that when the subject is again before the Proprietors, they will, in justice to our late ruler, call for the correspondence of the local authorities with Government on this subject.

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THE SUDDER COURT AGAIN.—The *Hurkaru* reports the decision of a case in the Principal Sudder Ameen's Court, of the 24-Pergunnahs, on the 5th of the present, which is of very considerable importance, because it affects the value of all the existing Precedents and Constructions of the Sudder Court.

It appears that Messrs. Boyd and Co. instituted a suit against Mr. Henry Piddington for his share of the rum and sugar manufactory of Goureepore, and obtained a decree in their favour. The Defendant appealed to the Sudder Court, and the case came on for hearing before Mr. Reid, one of the Judges, who remanded it to the Principal Sudder Ameen, directing him simply to enquire whether the defendant at the time when the suit was instituted, or at any subsequent period, resided in Calcutta; and if so, to non-suit the case under Reg. III. 1793, Sect. 17.

The Section runs thus:—"The Dewanny Adawlut of the Zillah of the twenty-four Purgunnahs, is not to receive or entertain any suit, under any pretence whatever, relating to any land, house, tenement, or hereditament, nor any dispute regarding the boundaries of lands, houses, tenements, or hereditaments, situated within the town of Calcutta, (which, for the purpose of this rule, is declared to be bounded by a line drawn by the bridge and nullah of the baug-bazar, or cow-cross, the Mahrattah entrenchment, and the road adjoining to it continued to the westward of the Colligaut road, the Govindpore nullah, and the river,) nor any suit whatever against a person who may be an inhabitant of Calcutta at the time the suit may be instituted, or may become a resident within the limits of the town after the suit may be commenced."

Mr. Smith, the attorney for the Assignees of Boyd and Co. stated that this Section had been ruled to refer only to personal actions of debt. He cited the Construction, No. 931, which, in language not to be misunderstood, announces the concurrence of the Sudder Courts of Allahabad and Calcutta in the opinion, that suits of this nature, that is, suits for land or other real property, situated within the limits of the 24-Pergunnahs, and brought against residents of the Town of Calcutta, were cognizable in that Court. This doctrine was supported by a quotation from the Analysis of the Laws by Mr. Harington, one of the highest legal authorities in the country. The attorney also appealed to the Court on the ground of reason and common sense; pointing out that under this new doctrine any person residing in the country against whom an action might be brought, had only to take refuge in Calcutta as soon as he had been served with a summons, to secure the plaintiff's being non-suited, and saddled with his own and the defendant's costs.

The Principal Sudder Ameen replied, that according to Con. No. 1073, whenever the Court above remanded a case, and restricted the enquiry to a single point, the inferior Court was not at liberty to travel beyond the tenor of that order; that however reasonable or legal might be Mr. Smith's objections, he could not attend to them, since he was bound by the express directions of Mr. Reid's order, to limit himself to this single enquiry, whether the defendant did at any time subsequent to the institution of the suit reside in Calcutta. Mr. Smith was obliged to acknowledge that Mr. Piddington, who was residing in the 24-Pergunnahs, when the action was brought against him, did subsequently go and reside in Calcutta. The Principal Sudder Ameen, therefore, in obedience to the injunctions of the Sudder Court, nonsuited the plaintiffs.

Such is the report of the case in the *Hurkaru*, but we cannot bring ourselves to credit it. There must be some error somewhere; either some point material to a right understanding of the case has been omitted, or Mr. Reid's order has been misunderstood. It is much easier to believe that the report is incorrect than that a single Judge, with whatever power he may be clothed, would thus deliberately set aside a rule in which both Courts had concurred, and one which could not be superseded without opening a door for the most glaring injustice. It is incredible that any Judge of the Court should have ruled that a defendant in an action for real property, in the 24-Pergunnahs, may baffle his creditors by simply crossing a certain conventional boundary, and taking up his abode in Calcutta. But there is more at stake than this single principle of law, important as it may be. This decision weakens the authority of the whole body of Constructions upon which hundreds and thousands of decisions are based. If that be law, my Lord, said Dunning to Lord Mansfield, I'll go home and burn my law books. You had better go home and read them, was the tart reply. But if, as in the present case, a solemn decision of the two Supreme Native Courts, can be upset at any moment without ceremony, it will be of little use to read the one thousand three hundred and seventy-five Constructions of the Courts. They are waste paper, fit only for a bonfire. Till we have better information, we must therefore conclude that the report of the *Hurkaru*, which is evidently furnished by the party cast, has some material omissions.

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THE PAY OF DAROGAS.—It is generally reported, that a plan for increasing the pay of the Darogas has received the sanction of Government, and will be carried into effect without delay. It is said to provide for four grades of Officers in that department, the lowest of which will receive 25 Rupees a month, the second 50, the third 75, and the fourth 100 Rupees. It will also make the Darogas irremoveable except by the decision of the local Government.

Such a measure has been long called for. The people have learned from bitter experience that their peace and comfort are more dependent on the character and conduct of the Darogas, than of any other officers. Against no body of men are the complaints so loud and deep; and these indignant complaints are not founded upon imaginary grievances. It is because the people have been so incessantly subject to the oppression and rapacity of these Police officers, that the very name of the Daroga has become an object of terror, and his approach to a village a signal for every man to provide for his own safety. The Daroga has large power and little pay; and he is in a measure constrained by the necessity of his circumstances to turn his power into money, and make up, by unjust exactions, the allowance which Government denies him. The first step in reform is of course to remove the excuse for extortion. A Daroga says he cannot be honest and live. If he keeps a conveyance he has nothing left for food and raiment; and without a conveyance it is physically impossible for him to visit the villages where his presence is required by the orders of his superior. It has long therefore been evident that no small portion of the misery which the people have so bitterly and so generally complained of, is to be attributed to Government itself; which seems to have forgotten that to entrust underpaid officers with great authority is to make itself a party to the abuse of it. The increase of salary may not change the nature of the man; and he who has been accustomed to fleece the people while it appeared to him necessary for his subsistence, may continue the practise when it is necessary only for objects of personal indulgence. But it is indispensable to the character and dignity of Government that the excuse for this alleged necessity should be removed; and the present measure, adopted after twenty year's discussion and agitation, shews that Government has at length opened its ears to the voice of reason and common sense.

This new arrangement deserves much commendation, though it may leave room for farther improvement. The salaries allotted to the two higher grades, are sufficient to secure them a decent, and with their simple habits, in some measure a gentlemanly maintenance. But neither 25, nor even 50 Rupees a month will support a Darogah, in a manner corresponding with the position he occupies in society. Increase of pay is to be granted for length of service, but it is not to be proportioned to the extent of responsibility. In some cases, the circle placed under a Daroga of 25 Rupees, will be larger than that allotted to one who may receive 100 Rs. The same temptation to extortion, and the same excuse for it, which forms the opprobrium of our present system, will therefore be perpetuated in the case of more than half the Darogas of the country. Their noviciate will be passed amidst scenes of rapacity, and it is to be feared that the habits they contract while serving in the lower grades, will adhere to them after their elevation, and keep the general tone of official morality throughout the service, low. If it had been possible therefore, it would have been wiser to have raised the salaries of the lowest grade of officers to 60 or 70 Rs. a month;—but we must not expect too much at once. We are too grateful to Government for having at length adopted the sound principle that salaries should be proportioned to duties, to quarrel with the limited application of it in the first instance. Time and experience will suggest farther improvement, and the conviction which has led Government to take the first step will lead it gradually to the adoption of others.

The establishment of a graduated scale of allowances, as a reward for merit, will be found to work happily. Hitherto Government has been labouring to produce good, honest and efficient officers of Police, by working only on their fears; it has now resolved to try the stimulant of *hope*; and there can be no question that the combined operation of both motives will be far more effectual than the solitary motive of fear. It is to be hoped also that the increase of pay will raise the office itself in public estimation among the natives. At present the post of a Daroga, who has more work than pay, and more frowns than smiles, with no hope of promotion, is held in contempt by all the respectable classes of society, [illegible] will condescend to accept it except from dire necessity. Let us hope that the new system will bring men of education, family and character into the service, and thus enable Government to make the Darogaship a step to the

Deputy Magistracy. Certainly no man will be better fitted by local knowledge and experience for those higher offices than those who have served as Darogas for eight or ten years.

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THE AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY'S NEW SPELLING LAW.—We publish in a letter from *A Member of the Calcutta Bible Society*, a comment on the Protest of the Twenty-seven Missionaries against the new law of the Bible Society and on our remarks thereupon. We think we have met this champion of the Society in the lists before, and are therefore little surprized at the acetous acid with which his observations are [illegible] up. He is afraid that our minds are [illegible]ing under the influence of party feelings, [illegible], and irritation;" he hints that "he [illegible] well where our weak part lies"—which is [illegible]lly supposed to be half the battle—He [illegible] hat "there is one *questio vexata*, which he is sure will distort our judgement;" and that we evidently write under "the irritating influence which a recollection of the controversy between the Bible Society and the Baptist body could not *fail* to produce,"—but he does not tell us with which body rests the blame of a controversy which necessarily produced such irritating effects. We will endeavour to set him right about this said controversy.

It is well known that the Serampore Missionaries, with whom we had the privilege of being associated as Colleagues while the Serampore Mission lasted, commenced the translation and printing of the Scriptures in the Oriental language before the Bible Society had an existence. Dr. Carey's translation of the New Testament into Bengalee was presented to George the Third in the year 1808. The Bible Society rose in 1804, and soon after expressed a wish to co-operate with and assist our deceased Colleagues in their translation labours. A Corresponding Committee was accordingly formed, which consisted of three Churchmen and three Dissenters—Puseyism was not then born. In 1811, Henry Martyn preached his well known sermon in the Old Church, which led to the formation of the Auxiliary Bible Society, into which the Corresponding Committee was merged. From the earliest period of this undertaking, the only condition required by the Parent Society at home, or the Auxiliary Society in Calcutta, before assistance was granted to a version, was that it should be faithful to the original and correct and idiomatic in its style. No question was asked about the mode in which any particular term was translated. Hence the word *baptizo*, was translated by Martyn, by Ellerton, by Thomason, and by the Serampore Missionaries in that mode which appeared to each of them best calculated to express the sense of the original. The latter of course translated it by a word which signified, immersion.

Sometime about 1832, some of the Missionaries in Calcutta remonstrated with the Bible Society against the encouragement of versions in which the word was translated in a manner which did not accord with their own views of the ordinance, and they requested the Society both here and at home to direct that every version published by its assistance from that time forward, should leave the word untranslated. The Parent Society was compelled by the pressure from India to give in to these views, and they addressed Dr. Carey and his Colleagues on the subject, requesting that the word baptize should be given as in the English version. They declined to comply with this new requisition. They represented that the Society had hitherto acted upon a Catholic spirit, and allowed each translator to follow his own conscientious convictions in this matter; that, if the Calcutta Missionaries objected to assist in the circulation of copies of the Scriptures in which the term was rendered by a word which signified immerse, the Society ought to assist them to print versions which they could conscientiously distribute. They reminded the Society that half the versions which they printed for distribution on the Continent of Europe, had the term translated—and by a word which corresponded closely with that used at Serampore. They considered it unjust that there should be one rule for the west, and another for the east; and that the Society should insist on conditions in Asia, which they had not the courage to propound to the Bible Societies in Europe.

The Parent Society however resolved to adhere to its new law, and wrote to inform Dr. Carey that he could expect no farther assistance from them. Dr. Carey had just been consigned to the tomb when the letter, which would have cut him off from all farther connection with the Society, with which he had been connected for thirty years, reached Serampore. Dr. Marshman was at the time one of the Secretaries to the Calcutta Bible Society; and though he had been subject to such indignity, resolved not to withdraw from it. He considered it an instrument of great good in this heathen land; and he determined, at every sacrifice of personal feelings, to continue to give its operations all the assistance in his power. In these views he had the concurrence of his colleagues. Within three years after these events, he also was called to his reward, and the Serampore Mission ceased to exist as a public and organized body. Our correspondent will be able to judge from this simple narrative whether the controversy is likely to have left any such feeling of rancour in our minds as to influence every discussion in which the Bible Society may be concerned. We appeal to him as a Christian minister whether it is generous to taunt those who under such provocations, have invariably abstained, even from complaint, with writing under the influence of "party feeling, prejudice and irritation," when they have occasion to discuss a question in which the same general principle of liberty is involved. We have since learned that the Bible Society in London have manifested the same inflexibility towards the Baptist Missionary Society, who have consequently been constrained to establish a Translation Society in their own denomination. With the controversy as carried on by them, we have no personal connection; though we still continue to think that in adopting one rule for the West and another for the East, the Society has shewn little sense of justice; and that in making a demand on those who were supposed to be too weak to resist, which they did not venture to make of those in Europe who it was well known would have scouted the proposal to alter their versions, they have exhibited little dignity of character. The only feeling which the controversy excites in our minds is one of regret for the inconsistency of the Bible Society. From that body we have nothing to ask; nothing to hope; and nothing to fear. If we could view the controversy in connection with the interests of the Baptist Mission in the East only, which at this Presidency embraces 61 Missionaries, while all other Protestant Mission put together number but 56, we should at once pronounce the schism to be auspicious rather than the reverse; for it has led to the publication of twice the number of copies of the Scriptures, with the word translated by a term which signifies immersion, than could have been expected if no separation had taken place.

We are sorry that this explanation has occupied so much space, as to leave us little room for the main object of this discussion. The Bible Society has for thirty years sanctioned a particular mode of writing the name Jesus. It has now taken another view of the case, and considers the old mode "opposed to the mind of the Spirit as revealed in scripture," and has resolved not only to adopt a different mode of spelling it, but to enforce its new views by refusing assistance to the printing of any version in which the new spelling of this word is not adopted. Twenty-seven missionaries of all denominations, have entered their protest against the innovation and are at issue with the Society. What then is to be done? We answer without hesitation, Let the Society yield. It is the strongest party, and there will be magnanimity in the concession. The Society ought to be exceedingly cautious how it creates impediments to the progress of divine truth, by exalting matters of indifference into matters of conscience. Granting that the spelling of the name as adopted by the Society is correct, and that the Missionaries are wrong, still no fundamental doctrine of Christian truth is involved in the mere spelling of our Saviour's name. Whichever mode be adopted, whether it be the old or the new mode, both will be equally understood to designate Jesus Christ, and none other. It is not a matter on which any Society would be justified in splitting with so large a body of disinterested and conscientious labourers. It is far more important that they should continue in active co-operation with the Bible Society, than that the name of Jesus should be spelt with certain letters, and not with others. It is infinitely of more consequence that the Oracles of Divine truth should be given to the heathen, even with what the Society deems the incorrect orthography of this word; than that they should not be given. The Society may have a right to enforce an exact obedience to its own mandate, because it holds the purse strings. But there are a hundred rights which it would be very prudent not to exercise. The whole business of life is managed by a constant compromise between rights and expediency; and we see not why the same wise principle should not be adopted by religious Societies. More mischief will arise to the interests of the great cause from the exercise of this right in the present instance than from leaving it in abeyance; and this ought we think to be a sufficient argument with those who hold in reverence the example of the Apostle who said, "all things are lawful for me, but all things are not expedient." Two or three such victories, and the Society is undone. It is not the spirit of the Gospel to contrive new points of difference, and invest them with the importance of conscientious scruples, and thus to separate from each other in affection, zeal, and co-operation, the feeble band of Christian Missionaries already sufficiently bowed down by the difficulties they have to encounter. We have no party interests to serve, as our correspondent is pleased to think, and no sectarian feelings to gratify; but when we see the seeds of dissension thus wantonly sown among Protestant Missionaries and their hands enfeebled by those who ought to strengthen them, we feel constrained to raise our feeble but earnest protest against the folly, we had almost said the guilt,

of making the spelling of a word of five letters, a new shibboleth of party.

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Steam Ferry.—The subject of the Steam Ferry, a Ditch abortion, has been mooted in some of the papers of late, and we have received a letter from an individual who subscribed for ten shares, enquiring what has become of the funds, now the Society was dead and its assets had been disposed of. We are sorry to be unable to give him any satisfactory information upon the subject. Not having subscribed to any of the city bubbles since we took a share in the Sagor Island Society, we have felt no personal interest in the question, and have not therefore made any particular enquiries. Neither indeed do we know to whom to refer our correspondent. All that is publicly known is, that the affairs of the Society were grossly mismanaged; that it incurred obligations to nearly double the extent of its means, and that the vessels which came out were sold to pay its obligations. As they sold greatly under the cost price, we naturally suppose that the sum realized was just enough to cover the demand from home, and that the subscriptions raised in this country have been absorbed in the loss. We cannot therefore advise any friend who may be in possession of shares to bequeathe them as a provision to his family; they will turn out to be of no more value than the Poyais scrip. But though the funds and the hopes of the subscribers have thus been consigned to the tomb, they have a right at least to ask for a publication of the accounts, that they may have the consolation of knowing how the money has been absorbed; and if either the Secretary or the Treasurer be in India, it is to be hoped that he will come forward and enlighten the public.

A catalogue of the various Joint Stock Associations which have been born within the Ditch, during the last twenty years, and have been consigned to a premature grave almost immediately after they had seen the light, would be both an amusing and instructive document. Indeed the catalogue might be extended so as to embrace all those projects for which the public in general or in particular have been taxed, and which have ended in nothing, but in putting a round sum of money into the hands of particular individuals, sometimes by a legitimate process, at other times by a process of doubtful honesty. We might begin with the subscription for the statue of the Marquis Wellesley, which never reached its destination. We might then touch upon the contributions for sending home a representative to secure the abolition of the half batta order, which did the envoy more good than the army. We might close the list, for the present, with the subscription for the statue of David Hare, of which half is collected, and none appropriated.

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The Case of the Moonsiff.—We regret to find that we have been misled by a letter which we published some time since relative to the refusal of a Civil and Session Judge to grant the title of Sahib to a Christian Moonsiff, and have been made the instrument of injustice towards an active and benevolent officer of Government. We have reason to believe that the letter sent to us was forwarded without the knowledge of the Moonsiff, by some officious friend of his. We hasten to make the only reparation in our power, by publishing a correct version of the transaction.

In a proceeding, dated the 6th of April, forwarded to the Judge's Court by the Moonsiff, he laid down the style in which he proposed to address the Native Judges, and then proceeded to prescribe the mode of address to be adopted by other courts in their correspondence with him. The form of address he proposed to use in his communication with the Native Judges, was that laid down by Government in the Circular Order of the 6th of July 1838, but this style is never employed by Courts of inferior jurisdiction in addressing those above them. The style on the other hand which the Moonsiff proposed that the Native Courts should use in addressing him, was the one adopted by those courts in addressing the higher jurisdictions.

An order was passed on this proceeding to the effect, that Government had directed the use of a form of address to be observed by public functionaries in their correspondence with the different subordinate Courts, but that the particular style to be observed by these Courts in addressing each other was regulated by the custom of the country; that no reference on such a subject had ever before been submitted; and that with respect to the particular mode of address claimed by the Moonsiff, the Judge saw no reason to change the usual style which had hitherto prevailed.

The Moonsiff being dissatisfied with this order, made a farther reference on the grounds of his having been addressed by the Judge of Behar in the mode proposed by him.

The Judge willing to concede this point to the Christian Moonsiff, if borne out by precedent, though still of opinion that there should exist no distinctions among the subordinate Judges, addressed the Register of the Sudder Court on the subject. The reply received was to the effect that there appeared no necessity for introducing the term Sahib in the *body* of a proceeding, and that it was not advisable to make distinctions between the several Moonsiffs. On the receipt of this letter, it was forwarded to the Moonsiff in a private note for his perusal, but as he continued to use the style which he claimed in his proceeding of the 8th April, the Judge sent him a private letter advising him to drop the term, as it added in no wise to his respectability, and only tended to strengthen an ill feeling against him on the part of the other functionaries. To this note a reference was returned for submission to the Superior Court which was again forwarded to the Register, who returned it with his opinion that there appeared no objection to the Moonsiff's employing what term he pleased in designating himself. Thus the matter terminated; the Moonsiff of course continuing to retain the style which he had previously used.

This is altogether a different story from that to which we were led to give credence; and we have only to express our regret that on this occasion we should have overlooked the fact, that one of the first of editorial virtues is—*mistrust*.

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Unavoidable circumstances have obliged us to postpone to the following week, the continuation of the Review of Capt. Eyre's work.

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

— The vacancy in the Sudder Court in Calcutta has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. E. M. Gordon, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division to the office of Judge. If we look only to personal character, and natural talent, the claims of Mr. Gordon for this office are second to none; but he has had little experience in the Civil Courts, and his constant employment in other departments has left him no leisure for studying the principles of Civil Jurisprudence. This is the fault of the present system, the evils of which become daily more and more apparent, as the older Judges quit the country, and are succeeded by men who have had no advantages of judicial training.

— Letters from Titaliya announce an earthquake as having been felt at that station on the morning of the 2d, which however appears to have done little damage beyond the terror with which it inspired the people.

— The *Madras Athenæum* of the 27th May states, that on the previous Sunday, when the gale set in, no fewer than fifteen vessels which were riding in the roads, were ordered out to sea by signal from the Master Attendant, of which only three had returned by the 27th. As yet however we have no account of the loss of more than a single barque in the gale.

— Some time ago we had occasion to notice a strange and barbarous decision of the Sudder Court at Bombay, which condemned a Mahomedan convicted of adultery to death, and the offending female to fourteen years imprisonment. The Court appears since to have thought better of the matter. The last *Gentleman's Gazette* of the 29th May states, that the sentence of both the culprits has been revised, and that they have been condemned to *one year's imprisonment without hard labour*.

— The *Englishman* informs us, that cholera had broken out in H. M's. 29th Regiment at Ghazeepore with great violence. It has been attributed to the state of the weather. The deaths at first were as four to five, of the cases admitted; subsequently they were nine to nineteen; and a further diminution of the ratio of mortality of two to six has since been reported.

— The *Star* alludes to the orders which have been received to equip the *Queen* Steamer for sea by the beginning of next month, and asks whether Lord Ellenborough is going to Suez. We fancy not. The Madras Government has long requested that a Steam vessel might be placed at its disposal to be employed in communications between that port and the Madras troops stationed in the Straits. It is more than probable that the *Queen* is destined for this service.

— Mr. George Thompson takes his departure we hear, to-day, for Delhi, to receive his final instructions from his Majesty, previously to proceeding to England as his representative. He travels, notwithstanding the insupportable heat of the weather, by dawk.

— We have extracted from the *Star* an account of the operations of the Native Hospital, and its dependant dispensaries extracted from its last report. This is one of the oldest of our charitable Institutions, and yet one of the most active and useful. It is more than half a century old, yet retains all the vigour of youth.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

— The *Hurkaru* of this morning has a long and interesting article on Slavery in the Model Republic of modern times, in the course of which the writer alludes to the oft repeated assertion that Jefferson, the American President, who regretted that Jesus Christ was cut off at so early an age, before his genius was fully developed, sold his own children. It has, we know, been said that all the children he had by his female slaves were sent to the slave market at New Orleans, but we have heard the fact stoutly denied by republican friends. Could the Editor lay his finger on any passage which substantiates it?

— The Singapore papers mention, that a neatly lithographed map of the town and environs of Singapore by Mr. Thompson, had just been com-

pleted. This is the first successful attempt which has been made in the Straits to lithograph maps.

— The *Penang Gazette* reports the fatal effects of revenge and jealousy, in a Hajee who had married a pretty Malayan woman. The man seems to have lost none of his ferocity from his visit to the shrine at Mecca. He killed one of her relatives and cut down five others, and wounded his own uncle by mistake in the dark. He then attacked the house of his father-in-law and wounded his own wife and her brother. They would have been killed had not his father-in-law rushed on him and cleaved his skull.

— The *Java Courant* gives an account of a fearful earthquake, which has nearly destroyed the island of Pulo Nias on the West Coast of Sumatra. [illegible] ed at the same time with the earthquakes [illegible] lla, Singapore and Penang. We have [illegible] ie narrative among our extracts.

[illegible] telligence has been received from China to [illegible] of May. The Emperor had appointed Ke [illegible] succeed Eleepoo as Commissioner for settling [illegible] Tariff, and he was expected shortly at Canton, when the ratified treaty would be delivered him to be conveyed to his Majesty at Pekin. The losses occasioned by the riots at Canton have been made good by the Chinese Government to the extent to which they have been proved. Some of the demands were very suspicious, others were known to be altogether groundless. The settlement of the amount—a very invidious duty—had been committed to the Plenipotentiary. The utmost cordiality continued to prevail between Sir Henry Pottinger and the Chinese authorities, and no little mistrust between his Excellency and the merchants. Smuggling was still carried on in the most barefaced manner in the Canton river. H. M. Ship *Samarang*, 20, was about to be sent to the Coast of Japan to make a hydrographic survey of it.

— The *Calcutta Gazette* contains an official letter from Sir James Graham, after he had presented the dutiful and loyal address of the inhabitants of Calcutta to the Queen on the birth of the Prince of Wales. "This additional proof of the faithful attachment of Her Majesty's subjects to her person and family throughout the British dominions, was received by Her Majesty with heartfelt satisfaction."

— The *Star* quotes *Bell's Weekly Messenger*, a Tory paper of the 18th March, as saying that Lord Ellenborough's recent proceedings in reducing the Civil expenditure of India, nearly two thirds of a million sterling—will tend to repair his character from the injury inflicted on it by the Somnath Proclamation. Two thirds of a million, about *sixty* lakhs of Rupees! Where is a reduction of even *ten* lakhs in the Civil expenditure of India? So much for the accuracy of the organs of public opinion at home.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10.

— The *Gentleman's Gazette* says, that the Bombay Government, notwithstanding repeated failures, is resolved to try anew the experiment of sending a steamer to Suez right in the teeth of the monsoon. It is much to be doubted whether any steamer on the Bombay establishment is able to face the monsoon.

— On Tuesday night, the 30th May, Lord Ellenborough left Agra to join his Council at Calcutta. No salute was fired, no troops were drawn up; His Lordship entered Agra with all the pomp and parade of a Governor General; he left it like a private gentleman. The *Star* talks of his moody departure. His Lordship may have come away in no pleasant state of feeling, for he detests Calcutta; but it seems to be forgotten that he had been ill for several days, and that somewhat seriously. It was the first illness of any consequence he has ever experienced.

— The meeting of the British India Society held on Thursday evening was scantily attended, though Mr. Speed took the Chair. We are really surprized to find it mentioned in the report, that the farewell meeting held on the previous Tuesday, to take leave of Mr. Thompson, was attended by only *fifteen* persons. Nothing seems to have been done at the present meeting beyond a resolution to receive the Report of the Committee appointed to *sit on* the Act for the appointment of Deputy Magistrates.

— The *Star* gives the number of emigrants who have left the port of Calcutta for the Mauritius in the month of May last; they amount to 734; of these 633 were men, 91 women, and 10 children; the proportion of women has, we are happy to perceive, considerably increased.

MONDAY, JUNE 12.

— The latest accounts from Scinde are derived from the *Delhi Gazette*, which states that Sir Charles Napier had determined on disarming the Belochees, a measure which he will not be able to carry into effect without much difficulty, owing to the inefficiency of his force, and the little hold he has on the country. Such a measure however is indispensible to the tranquillity of the province. Shere Mahomed, the refractory chief of Meerpore, was at a place about 42 miles to the north of Hydrabad with about 7000 men. He had offered to make his submission to the British Government on condition that half his jaygeer should be secured to him. The reply was that he must surrender unconditionally. Several very influential chiefs had sent in their submission to the General, and it was expected there would be no more fighting in Scinde. Sir Charles Napier is confidently spoken of as likely to succeed to the post of Commander-in-Chief at Bombay.

— The *Delhi Gazette* states, that serious differences have arisen between Sir William Nott, the Resident at Lucknow, and the King, but the nature of them has not transpired.

— The *Star* asks a very pertinent question. All the papers in Calcutta have exhibited the strongest antipathy to Lotteries. How then can any of them, with any consistency of character, continue to assist them by publishing their advertisements? The question is more easily asked than answered. While we are looking for the sanction of the Directors to the entire abolition of all lotteries by a legal enactment, it is the Press alone which can lessen the evil, by refusing to admit advertisements. It is upon the up-country gulls that the projectors of these lotteries depend for support; and the communication with them is entirely in the hands of the Press. Let the press do its duty and clear its columns of these gambling notifications.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

— The Portugueze brig *Tres Irmos*, coming from Mozambique to Bombay, has been totally lost at sea. Ten of the crew remained on the vessel and met a watery grave; fifteen embarked in the cutter, and the same number on a raft, which the cutter towed for some days, but subsequently cut adrift for its own safety, when the whole fifteen went to the bottom. The men in the boat, without water for many days and with only four biscuits a piece for food, were reduced to the last extremity, when a Patimar on its way to Bombay picked them up, and brought them safely into harbour.

— The ice is exhausted at Agra; and the *Agra Ukhbar* fancies that this circumstance may have driven Lord Ellenborough down to Calcutta, altogether forgetting that our ice is equally out. It was not the warmth of the weather at Agra, rendered more intolerable by the loss of ice, which has sent his Lordship to Calcutta, but the very warm remonstrances of the Home Authorities on his continued absence from his Council. Every one seems to have followed the example of Lord Ellenborough in abandoning the city of Agra. The new Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Clerk, will reside in the Hills; the Secretary Mr. Hamilton, and a large portion of his clerical staff, will proceed to the same destination, and it is said the Oordoo Translator is bound for the same cool retreat.

— A full length portrait of Sir Charles Metcalfe has been executed by Mr. F. R. Say, which appears to have met with unqualified approbation from all who have seen it. It is now proposed to obtain a first rate engraving of the portrait under the immediate supervision of the successful artist; and it is hoped that a large number of subscribers may be obtained to it from the numerous friends of Sir Charles Metcalfe in India. The price is fixed at a goldmohur, and we are happy to perceive that thirty-two names have already been obtained.

— The appointment of Lieut. Col. Richmond to succeed Mr. Clerk as Envoy to the Court of Shere Sing, has excited no little surprise in the country; because it appears to present the first departure of Lord Ellenborough from the sound principle he has acted on of selecting men according to their capacities for the duties committed to them. The Lieut. Col. is a good and gallant officer, who saw a little fighting in the march to Cabul; but to reward such small services with an office of 5000 Rupees a month, and the title of His Excellency, and to place a man absolutely without any political experience whatever in the most important political post in India, seems altogether unaccountable.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

— The Bombay papers give us reason to hope for the Mail by the 20th. It was expected to reach Bombay by the 10th. Will the *Hindostan* beat the express this time also? The Mail is likely to bring news of some moment. The accouchement of her Majesty—the budget—the settlement for the year of the sugar duties—and the issue of the battle between the Church and all those who do not belong to her pale for the control of national education, which was to be fought immediately after Easter.

— The *Star* has a long article in this morning's paper on the disruption of the scheme which is said to have been formed by a certain party for reducing Calcutta to the condition of a provincial capital, and making the Indus the main channel of communication between England and the Western Provinces. Lord Ellenborough's journey to Calcutta knocks this plan in the head for the rest of his viceroyalty.

— Sir Charles Napier has at length succeeded in establishing a post by land from Hydrabad to Bhooj in Cutch, from whence it will be conveyed to Bombay. The communication by sea is closed by the monsoon for the next two months.

— The *Star* gives us a couplet which is not amiss, on Sir William Nott's approaching nuptials:

The man who carried off the *gates*;
Is captive to a *Dove*.

— We are happy to find that the *Prince of Wales*, Capt. Denny, in which the Hon. Mrs. Bird embarked, reached the Cape safely on the 27th of March last.

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India :—

| | | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| E. Hinder, Esq. ... ... | to Nov. 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| Baboo Gourmohun Addy, | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. H. Siddons, ... | to Nov. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| M. Murray, Esq. .. ... | to April, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. Goodwyn, ... ... | to April, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| W. S. Donnithorne, Esq. | to Dec. 1842, | 24 | 0 |
| Mrs. Watson, ... ... ... | to May, 1844, | 20 | 0 |

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

SINGULAR CASE AT ALLAHABAD.

That the "Rules of the Service," whether that service be the Queen's, or the Company's, must be rigidly adhered to, by each and all subordinate thereto, is a principle which we do not wish to see relaxed in any degree. We never shall complain of obedience to rules, by those upon whom they are imposed. But we may see reason to find fault with those rules upon occasions when the observance of them, produces consequences, that revolt alike against humanity and common sense.

Such in our opinion was the case, (which we extracted from the *Hurkaru*) in the recent instance of death at Allahabad. An European soldier, it appears, who had purchased his discharge, procured a large quantity of brandy, which he carried on board the boat in which he was to have proceeded to Calcutta, got very drunk, became furious and dangerous, and it was resolved to put him on shore. This was accordingly done, and as his passage had been granted to him free of charge, this was all very proper. However, he resolved, to get back again, and in passing down the ghaut for that purpose, he fell on his forehead, receiving a violent contusion in consequence. In this condition he was taken on board, and a messenger dispatched to the garrison, for medical assistance, and an Assistant Surgeon of the 3d Buffs, in consequence of this application, *came on board*, but finding that the man did not belong to his, the Surgeon's regiment, he ordered an emetic, and declined further attendance, on the ground that according to the Rules of the Service, he was precluded from rendering further advice or attendance.

In consequence of this determination on the part of the Regimental Surgeon, the poor wretch was bandied about, f om the Steam agents to the Thanah, and from the Thanah to the Charitable Hospital, from thence to the Magistrate, then back again to the Hospital, where he arrived just in time,—to die.

We will go no further into the particulars of this case, because it is not our intention to attach blame to individuals, but to expose a flagrant evil, arising out of the existing Rules of the Service.

Here is an individual, who had but just ceased to be a soldier, who meets with a dangerous accident—and the manner in which that accident occurred, or its occasion, does not effect the question. Nothing but the promptest medical aid can save his life, and yet that life is sacrificed, because Queen's and Company's Surgeons have certain points of etiquette relative to medical attendance on non-military patients, which cannot be surmounted.

Now we cannot forbear our strongest comments upon such a system. We do not, as we said above, attach aught of censure to a Queen's or Company's Medical Officer, for adhering to rules, which it is his duty to adhere to; but that life should in any case be sacrificed to such rules, is, as we said above, revolting to common sense, as well as humanity. Nor can we perceive any possible point of utility to be gained by such prohibiting laws.

If the object be to prevent a Regimental Surgeon, from devoting too much of his time to private practice, under the appearance of attending casualties, it can have no proper application in cases of casualty, of sudden and urgent danger, attendance upon which, would not take a medical man from his regimental duties.

In a word, we can perceive no sound reason for such a prohibition; we cannot discover any good that will result, or can result from it; and although whilst it exists as a rule of the service, we cannot find fault with those who obey it, we think that it manifests an unbecoming and undeserved suspicion, that the common duty of humanity of yielding assistance in case of need, would, if permitted to a medical man, be abused to the detriment of the service.—*Englishman, June* 14.

### THE OPIUM TRADE.

The *Hurkaru* in a leader published last week, expressed his satisfaction that the opium trade is now placed in imminent peril. "Surely," says our contemporary, "these Lord Ashleys are most inconvenient people." We think so too, for that is the cause they profess to have at heart, though not to the smugglers. There is no way in which a good cause is easier injured, than by exaggeration. When one of these Lord Ashleys comes forward with a proposal for prohibiting the cultivation of the poppy in the fields of British India, on the *sole* ground that the produce on the plant is occasionally applied to mischievous purposes, when he supports his case by alleging as facts, assertions that are notoriously false, he leaves an impression on all impartial persons that his arguments will not bear an accurate examination. Moreover when we find such a person, talking of religion and morality and being at the same time the organ of two hundred and fifty mercantile firms, whose avowed object is to substitute their own manufactures for the Indian drug in the markets of China, we are naturally inclined to pursue the enquiry a little further, and to doubt whether any higher motive than self interest or the love of notoriety, influences the petitioners and their supporters in the British Senate, when they know that every piece of Cotton goods which they wish to force upon the Chinese, is made from cotton the produce of that slave labour which they affect to hold in abhorrence. We have been for years past steady opponents, both of the monopoly and of the smuggling trade. So long as the latter was left to the Chinese, and the British merchant was merely the carrier of the drug, we considered his share in the transaction as involving no greater moral responsibility than that of a French brandy merchant, or British lace manufacturer, who sell to the contraband dealers of their respective nations. But where the trade began to be carried on by armed vessels under the British flag upon the coast of China, when we heard of a sort of private war carried on by these vessels in order to protect themselves from the Chinese authorities, we unhesitatingly gave our opinion that such a traffic must not be suffered to continue. The British Government has full power of interference in this respect, and if as Sir Robert Peel has declared, it has given instructions for discouraging smuggling, the very first step of that discouragement ought to be the disarming of every British vessel upon the coast of China.

There can be no necessity for arming, in a time of profound peace, by vessels engaged in legitimate commerce, and those who are otherwise employed ought to be compelled to run the additional risk of carrying on their profitable business, without the means of resisting the public authorities of the country whose laws they infringe. Nothing would be easier than this; by the law of England no merchant vessel fitted out in Europe can carry guns without an Admiralty licence. The extension of this law to India would affix confiscation, or a severe penalty, to British vessels found to be armed without permission. The licence in England is given under a bond that no improper use shall be made of the armament, and thus a proved complaint on the part of the Chinese authorities, would be at once visited with punishment. We think the British Government is bound by the comity of nations, to take this very easy step towards preventing bloodshed by its subjects upon a friendly coast. Had one quarter of the violence which has been practiced in China, occurred in any part of Europe, ample redress would long ago have been demanded and conceded.

With regard to the monopoly we have always argued against it, as a mode of raising revenue wholly contrary to sound principles of political economy, and only defensible where no other mode of taxing the commodity could be devised, that would not be of greater inconvenience to the public. It is one of those interferences with the free action of individuals which throws the burden of proving the *necessity*, entirely upon the Government. But we need not pursue a subject which has so often been argued to demonstration. However, as our columns and those of our Indian contemporaries have hitherto been an armoury out of which orators at home have drawn their best weapons, we will furnish them with another reason for abolishing the monopoly which none of them have yet hit upon, and which Lord Ashley is quite welcome to use, when he next moves the House on the subject.

The monopoly ought then to be opposed by the enemies of the smuggling trade, because it is the greatest facility the smuggler possesses. The Company by their careful inspection of the monopoly drug, their mixing and reducing the whole produce of the season to one uniform quality, make a single ball a fair sample of the whole ten or twelve thousand chests which one of their establishments produces. The consequence is that Company's opium is sold like so much stock, without inspection, whenever the parties dealing are known to each other. Nothing can be more favorable to a smuggling trade than this. The vessels compelled to appear and depart suddenly, to transfer their cargoes into boats at a minute's notice, or to land them under cover of night, cannot submit to that minute inspection which would take place in a state of regular and lawful commerce with an article of variable quality. The effect of this is seen in the Malwa opium, the quality of which is always uncertain, and is therefore far less fit for the coast smuggling trade. If the cultivation in Bengal were private, under an excise or export duty, there would be every variety of quality and the different marks would be differently esteemed like those of tobacco or spirits. Inspection would be necessary, and this would require a secure place of deposit. If this is to be refused at Hong Kong, as appears by Sir Robert Peel's speech, it is evident that the British Government would do more to put down the British smuggling trade in opium by insisting upon the abolition of the Company's monopoly than by any other measure that could be devised.—*Eng. June* 8.

### THE CALCUTTA NATIVE HOSPITAL.

Here it is, with its dependent Dispensaries, having afforded in the space of 13 months relief, medical and surgical to 294,401 cases; at an expence of Co.'s Rs. 44,061—11—6 and there is in hand a balance which encourages its managers to contemplate the further extension of its operations by the establishment of another Dispensary. We can but bid it, God speed, and hope that, despite the fluctuating state of society in Calcutta, noted at the opening of the Report, its support will continue steady and increasing. And here it occurs to us to remark that such an Institution might be, and ought to be independent of the fluctuating state of society in Calcutta. Did but the wealthy *Native* residents imitate more largely, as they ought to do, the largest of the European, it would be so. Some of them have indeed set the example nobly, as may be seen in p. 11 of the Report, where mention is made of three donations, one of Sa. Rs. 20,000 and two of Sa. Rs. 1,000 each, by Rajah Buddinath Roy, Rajah Sibchunder Roy, and Rajah Nursingchunder Roy, in 1825. These three gentlemen were the first natives who were elected Governors. We doubt not but that since then, others have been largely liberal too, but, looking at the list of the *present* contributors, the native gentlemen exhibit but a sorry figure, compared with what the Native Community *might* do, and, we hesitate not to say, *ought* to do.—*Calcutta Star, June* 8.

### CHINA—MOVEMENTS OF THE BAPTIST MISSION.

The following is an extract of a letter just received from Hongkong, dated May 4th.—We are glad to see the Church in China has such bright prospects:—"Our cause here is evidently progressing, and we have large congregations both Chinese and foreign. At our last baptism, two Chinese and one foreigner were baptised. You have heard of the death of Mrs. Dean, after one week's dreadful illness of small pox, leaving a bereaved husband and an infant daughter. The final settlement of political affairs in China seems to be wonderfully tardy, and the end is not yet. The Baptist Mission has recently had a valuable accession in the arrival of Dr. Macgowan—he is of New York and will likely be stationed with Mr. Dean at Foo-chow-foo. The distribution of our Missionary doctors now in China will be as follows:—Dr. Hobson at Hongkong; Dr. Parker at Canton; Dr. Cumming, at Amoy; Dr. Macgowan at Foo-chow-foo; and Dr. Lockhart at Shanghae. Rev. Mr. Shuck is stationed at Hongkong, but the others are not yet settled, with the exception of the Rev. Mr. Brown, of the Moravian Education Society, who is also at Hongkong."—*Calcutta Christian Advocate.*

### ACCOUNT OF AN EARTHQUAKE AT PULO NIAS.

Ignorant of the dismal scenes on which it would rise the next morning, the sun sunk peaceably beneath the Goenong Sie Toli (Island of Nias) on the evening of the 5th January last.

At 6 P. M. the Thermometer (Fahrenheit) marked 83° the sky was clear, the sea calm, the air pleasant and mild—only a breeze from the westward (a circumstance of rare occurrence in those parts) was felt.

The inhabitants of Nias, not aware of the fate that awaited them were enjoying the repose of sleep when at about midnight they were roused by heavy shocks of the earth which at first were felt in a slight degree from the west shifting to the northward, but became every moment more violent, so that at last no fixed direction could be given to them the shocks subsiding into a complete trembling of the earth so that at every instant it was expected that the whole Island would disappear.

The shocks continued without intermission during 9 minutes, the ground was moved up and down, like the rocking of a swing,—to stand up or walk was alike impossible, houses were destroyed burying beneath the ruins their ill fated inhabitants.

A portion of the mount Horiffa close to Goenong Sie Toli together with the fortifications of the Benting, and the other government buildings with the exception of the Barracks and the Commandant house were totally destroyed. Coco and other large trees which for upwards of a century

had withstood the hand of time were torn up by the roots, and the ground divided itself shewing deep yaning chasms from which trickled a blackish frothy liquid.

No subterraneous noises were heard being probably drowned by the dreadful dim of falling mountains, houses and trees, joined to the thrilling shouts of the population.

After nine minutes passed in the fear of immediate destruction the inhabitants began gradually to recover from the trance in which they lay plunged by this sudden calamities—people appearing from beneath the ruins of a house or from an abyss into which they had been plunged the one to save an aged mother, the other his helpless child.

The dreadful scene was lift up by the most beautiful sky and sparkling stars.

Not long the unfortunate Islanders were permitted to exult in the hope of their miraculous [illegible]e.

[illegible]ain the earth began to tremble and repeated [illegible]s were felt with new force.

[illegible]ddenly a tremendous wave rose from the [illegible]west and with awful noise, spreading itself [illegible] that part of the coast, bore every thing before it, sweeping away men, women, cattle, houses, and even whole villages, so that in a single moment the same spot where cattle were grazing had become the abode of fishes.

The large Campong Mego, about 1 Dutch Mile south of Goenong Sie Toli was entirely washed away by this wave and many days afterwards the dead bodies of the victims of this woeful destruction might be seen on the beach.

The wave penetrated into the neighbourhood of Goenong Sie Toli, with such violence that the prows boaying in the river were thrown upon the shore 100 to 160 paces from their anchorage. Among the number was the government cruising schooner No. 23.

The new Bazar consisting of wooden houses and situated on the left side of the river was also entirely washed away.

The inhabitants who escaped, fled to the Benting 60 to 100 feet above the sea, to implore the succour of others as miserable as themselves.

This Phenomenon continued until half past four in the morning, the shocks being felt at intervals of 2 minutes when another Earthquake was experienced, which, even more violent than the first one, continued for about 6 minutes. The shocks generally came from the west going to the north, changing however directly to the south.

The trembling of the ground, although more slightly was felt for several days afterwards.

The authorities here have immediately caused the necessary measures to be taken, and despatched a government vessel to give assistance to the unfortunate inhabitants of the Island of Nias.—*Translated from the Java Courant, April 5th*, 1843.

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LETTER FROM MAJOR JERVIS, RELATIVE TO HIS GREAT WORK, ON THE GEOGRAPHY AND STATISTICS OF ASIA.

*To the Editors of the Calcutta Christian Observer.*

SIRS,—I consider it my bounden duty, after the generous and unanimous expression of the public press, recommendatory of the great work I had proposed to undertake on the Geography and Statistics of Asia, and of the capacity and fitness of the projector to do it every justice, to afford the most explicit account of my proceedings, and to explain the causes which have hitherto precluded the possibility of its fulfilment. I was honoured with subscribers to the number of about three hundred of the most distinguished persons in India, before I quitted it in January 1842; the list I beg to enclose. I purposed then to publish the work in a somewhat different form, which after much consultation with many eminent persons in this country, as well as publishers and parties thoroughly conversant with such matters, I have been obliged to modify. Messrs. Longman and Co., Messrs. Adam Black and Co of Edinburgh, in regard to that plan stated that experience had shown that to proceed on any alphabetical plan or any prescribed systematic general outline, the whole work would frequently be delayed for months, and the public be grievously discouraged and disappointed in waiting for some indolent or perhaps sick person, to fill up the intermediate necessary portion before proceeding with that which was to follow. This has compelled me to adopt another course, and in so doing I have no hesitation in affirming that the whole work will be far more acceptable, reasonable in cost, entertaining and practicable in execution. I propose to publish six numbers or rather volumes in the course of the year, each not less than 300 pages; they may be more, and they may contain 400 pages as circumstances shall allow; and to prevail with parties to subscribe, I have fixed the price at the low cost of 36 Rupees per annum in advance in India, or 3guineas in advance in England, on delivery of the first number—with the guarantee that if the work be not forthcoming, the money will be returned. Each number to have one or more maps or embellishments of some sort. The original preposition was about £10 or one hundred Rupees to subscribers for four or six volumes royal octavo, or about 25 to 32 shillings per volume, so that the present plan and terms are considerably more advantageous to subscribers, allowing for the quantity of matter.

When I first put forth the prospectus, Messrs. Ostell and Lepage, at the suggestion of the latter, proposed to undertake the publication themselves, but the late Mr. Ostell considered it so large an undertaking that a copartner, a publisher of note was essential and indispensable. In course of correspondence therefore I communicated with the two leading publishers of geographical works in London and Edinburgh, Messrs. Longman and Co. and Messrs. Adam Black and Co. The late Mr. Longman individually most warmly and nobly espoused the cause and did all in his power to promote its publication conjointly with some other party—but his partners not agreeing, this resource failed. Messrs. Adam Black and Co in still stronger terms expressed their approval, but declined taking up the subject till they had completed Professor Napier's Encyclopædia Britannica, on which they had laid out all their disposable capital, but stated that when that was through the press, they would gladly take the whole, on certain stringent conditions. By these as by those suggested by Longman, the work, as far as the Indian public was concerned, would have been a regular made-up book, defective in that accurate, complete and essential information which was required in supersession of the old accounts of Hamilton and Co. All the materials were to be put in perfect readiness and completeness into their hands, they were to clip, alter and dispose of them as they thought proper, have all the arrangements of publication, printing, &c. in their own hands and in fact for all purposes of real usefulness, any one else might with equal propriety have supplied my place of editor. Others suggested various old by-gone authorities and worn-out materials as the foundation for many a good running page of matter—in fact such a work I should have been quite ashamed to put my name to, or have any concern with. Mr. Longman's melancholy death, Mr. Ostell's demise also after a protracted illness, shut up the door of hope, after the long and able negociations carried on with them and other parties previous only to my arrival in England by a most faithful and valued friend. How to proceed without publisher, coadjutor or help of any kind—how to redeem the pledge in some sort given to the Indian public was a subject of the deepest concern to me. I was counselled by my respected friend and helper in India, the Rev. Dr. Duff, to put forth a full statement of all my difficulties and peculiar circumstances before I left the shores of India, and retire, for a season at least, with a good grace. Dr. Wilson of Bombay felt assured the public in India were sufficiently interested in the work to come forward and enable me to carry out the original design without recourse to booksellers or publishers for aid, or capital.—I have waited however, and I hope not without good reason, till I had obtained full information of what could be accomplished in England. With the help of my own lithographic press, by conducting all the details under my own eye, I am enabled to get the maps and any embellishments that may be required done at the least practicable cost, in the most beautiful and accurate style, and by managing the printing and publication wholly myself I am saved all the intermediate charges of a third party.

Instead of proceeding either alphabetically as proposed by Mr. Ostell, or on the plan that at first occurred to me, I have undertaken to give a series of highly interesting and various memoirs, voyages and travels—selected and elegantly translated from the French, Russian, German, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, and Oriental languages, with occasional reprints of scarce English works and other original matters. These, with good notes and prefatory dissertations, will furnish my countrymen with a large fund of valuable information from quarters perfectly sealed up to the generality of readers; and to the authorities some important matter of immediate consequence to the public interests which otherwise could not be obtained. I propose, for instance, in the course of the first year to publish Count Hilmerson's description of Khiva from the Russian archives at Orenburg, together with Baron Meyndorff's Bokhara, Mouravier's Khiva, from the French, and Count Graperg da Hamso's papers on Central Asia from the Italian. These with Baron Humboldt's, Gebler's and Ehrmanns' papers on the Altac Thianshan will throw some light on the geography of Central Asia. These are *all ready for the press*—also Baron Hugel's Cashmere from the German; Vincenzo Maria's voyage overland from Rome to India, and back, through Syria, and Persia, by the Mediterranean—from the Italian; Spassky's and Kraschininni Koff's account of the frontiers of Siberia, China and Tartary from the Russian. In the course of my publication I hope to devote a separate volume or two to a particular account of the Presidencies of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Agra and Ceylon.—Her Majesty's Government have honoured me by handing me a most curious original map of Pekin, the only one supposed to have ever reached England—to have a few fac similes struck off for Her Majesty's Government—the remainder to be freely available for my Memoirs. I trust therefore the subscribers who honoured me with their names in the first announcement of my Prospectus, will see no reason to abandon me or decline assent to the reduced and modified plan and terms now proposed. The first lithographic specimen I have turned out of my press,—the Island of Bombay—and which in truth procured for me the privilege of adding the name of Victoria to my Memoirs, has been pronounced by the most competent judges to be far superior to any thing of the kind, in elegance, and execution, that has ever appeared in England. Of this I hope to forward many copies by the next Overland Mail, and if practicable the first part of Memoirs.—To cover even necessary expenses, at least 600 subscribers would be required.

In regard to the map of Asia (which is a perfectly distinct work, and preparing in nine sheets on a scale of about one inch to a degree), I have come forward as a professional Geographer, humbly yet resolutely proposing to follow on the steps of the great Rennel; and so to arrange and publish the very best materials that I can command by the favour of the British Government, the Honourable Court of Directors; and all possible sources public and private to which I am allowed access, as shall commend my services hereafter regularly to all who wish well to science and the progress of his civilization.

My labours are honoured by the distinguished patronage of his Royal Highness Prince Albert—the Duke of Cambridge and other great personages; but none shall I value so highly as that of my fellow-countrymen and brother officers in India, amongst whom I have so long lived and to whom I am better known. It is to them I appeal; as to the Honourable Court of Directors I look for my best support.

I am, Sirs, your obedient servant,

T. B. JERVIS.

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*To Correspondents.*

We must respectfully decline the publication of the letter *K. N.* relative to the Hindoo College. It would bring on an unpleasant, angry, profitless discussion.

Our good friend *Herman Donsterswiccl* shall appear next week. We think the subject is one that will keep.

We will endeavour to bring the letter about the Magistrates into a reasonable compass, and give it next week. Why will not our correspondents remember that brevity is the soul of wit?

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## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE CAPT. GUTHRIE.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your Editorial paragraph in the *Friend of India* of the 25th instant, referring to the death of the late Captain Guthrie of the Invalids, I beg permission to inform you that he held no Staff Appointment in Dinapore, though I believe he held a Civil Appointment at Patna, at a distance of at least seven miles from this station; he was therefore under the care of a Civil Surgeon, who must have granted him a sick leave to Calcutta on his own responsibility, as the Dinapore Standing Station Medical Committee, I am prepared to say, were not consulted on the subject.

Yours obediently,

*Dinapore, 30th May*, 1843. H. B. H.

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THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S NEW LAW.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

DEAR SIR,—It is much to be regretted that, as you could not find time to discuss the subject which I lately brought to your notice regarding

the Bible Society, you should have touched it at all under the influence of the feelings which dictated your article on Thursday last. It is difficult, perhaps impossible for us to view any subject aright, while our minds labour under the influence of party feelings, prejudice, or irritation of any kind. Having a high respect for your judgment on such matters, but knowing at the same time, where your weakness lay, I hinted to you the propriety of a friendly discussion of this subject irrespective of the Baptist question, as I know well that the least approach to that *questio vexata*, would distort your judgment. I am sorry that you did not attend to my hint, for had you done so, your opinions would have carried much more weight, and your article would have been very different in *tone* and *spirit*, even although it had been the same as to substance. It is evident that you wrote under the irritating influence which a recollection of the controversy between the Bible Society and the Baptist body, could not *fail to* produce, otherwise you would not have treated the subject so cavalierly as you have, (a fault which I must in justice say, is very unusual in the pages of the *Friend*.) The Author of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, in one place of his writings represents the controversy which agitated Christendom in the third century as a mere difference about the spelling of a word, *i. e.* 'Ομουσιος or 'Ομοιουσιος and thus labours to throw ridicule upon the whole subject. According to you, the difference between the Calcutta Bible Society and some of the Mofussil Missionaries is merely about the spelling of a word, and hence you call the controversy, "The Calcutta Bible Society's spelling law, and their spelling mania." Now, Sir, were it not for the high respect which I have for your *general fairness*, I would call this a *controversial trick*. It is one way indeed of getting rid of an opponent, but it is a course which I am sure you would not knowingly adopt. There are those however, who will not be disposed to regard the matter so leniently as I do, for you have laid yourself open, *unwittingly* I believe, to a very serious charge. The point in dispute, as you must be aware, is not about the mere spelling of a word, it is not so regarded either by the one party or the other. It would appear that the Bible Society regard the employment of any other term besides يسوع as opposed to the mind of the Spirit as revealed in Scripture, this is a very serious matter.

The present question is just one of those which may occur between a Bible Committee and a translator, and I have not the least hesitation in resting the defence of the Bible Society's proceed on the issue of this very question. How stands the matter, it is thus. The Committee maintain that the term يسوع is etymologically expressive of the declaration of the Angel in Matt. i. 21, and that it alone expresses the sense of the Scriptures. On the other hand, it is not pretended that the term عيسى signifies any thing, and it is tacitly admitted that any other term would do as well. The argument from etymology is not even attempted to be replied to (I do not enter into the arguments on either side, but merely state the facts of the case). Are the Committee then to be *compelled* to publish with their sanction that which they believe to be contrary to the mind of the Spirit? Some of the Mofussil Missionaries object to the employment of the term يسوع simply because of the *probable* evil consequence of the change among Musulmans; that is, one party have conscientious scruples to the employment of any other term, the other oppose the change on the ground of expediency. This being the case, I leave it to you to say which ought to give way.

In regard however to the Urdu version which has given rise to this controversy, and which is just issued from the press, (and how thankful ought we to be, that we have now for the first time a correct version of the whole of the Scriptures in that widely spread language), you seem to be utterly at fault. There is no dispute in this cause between the Committee and the translators, they are quite agreed, in fact the spelling of the Redeemer's name now adopted was the proposal of the translators themselves, one of whom is a Missionary from the Mofussil, and admitted to be one of the best Urdu Scholars in the whole Missionary body. There is therefore now a new element brought into this controversy, the dispute is not now between the Committee and translators, but between the Committee and translators on the one hand, and some of the *distributors and readers of* the Bible on the other. Are both translators and Committee to be borne down by this third party? What Committee would or could work in such circumstances?

It is not my intention to enquire into the relevancy of the arguments employed in the protest published by you, I may however remark that it appears very strange that the very arguments which have been fully met and answered in the *Calcutta Christian Observer*, should be reiterated in the form of a protest, without any notice being taken of the reply. There is one thing which I may be excused for urging on the framers of the protest, I think that a regard to *justice and truth* requires that wherever the protest is sent, it ought to be accompanied by the statements and replies on the other side. If this be done, the Calcutta Bible Society will have little occasion for anxiety as to the result. The evils arising from the separation of the Baptist body from the Bible Society are not so great as you seem to represent them. The Bible Society have lost no translators thereby, for at the present moment the Calcutta Baptist Missionaries have, with a commendable liberality, agreed to publish an edition of the Bengalee Scriptures for the Society, and another Baptist Missionary is now carrying an edition of the Uriya Scriptures through the press for the Society and these acts of friendly feeling and liberality are appreciated and reciprocated by the Calcutta Bible Society, of which, by the way, Baptist Missionaries are still members. Allow me further to inform you that you labour under a mistake if you suppose that the gentlemen who have signed the protest, agree with you as to the step taken by the Society in reference to the Baptist question. The most of them, I believe quite approve of the course pursued by the Society in that matter, and some of them, I have occasion to know, were among the first to defend the Society.

In conclusion, allow me to state that I am alone responsible for what I have written on this subject. The Calcutta Bible Committee have nothing to do with any thing I have written, and in fact none of its members know that I now address you,—this explanation I deem necessary, for from some remarks made by you on a former occasion, it might be supposed that I wrote under authority. I shall be happy to see either yourself or some of your correspondents discuss this subject candidly and impartially, and apart from all party feeling, in fact to grapple with the simple question, what is the duty of a Bible Society in reference to the publication of Scripture translations. If this be done in the spirit of kindness and christian love, I think our views will approximate each other much more closely than we imagine. Let the writers place themselves in the position of the members of a Bible Committee, and enquire what they ought to do when such questions as the one now before us is to be decided.

A MEMBER OF THE CALCUTTA BIBLE SOCIETY.

*Calcutta, 5th June,* 1843.

## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF TAHITI.—When the British Government, in the reign of George IV., declined to assume the sovereignty of the Georgian Isles, agreeably to the request of King Pomare, it was mutually understood, that the King might rely upon the friendship, and, if necessary, the protection of this country, with which he manifested such anxiety to cultivate the closest relations. Neither the sovereign nor the people have ever done anything to forfeit their claim to be protected in asserting their independence. For many years, a British, a French, and an American Consul have resided at Tahiti; and no disagreement of a political or commercial nature, so far as we are aware, has ever occurred between the representatives or the traders of the different nations.

The success of the British Protestant Missionaries in evangelizing the simple natives of the Polynesian Cythera and the adjacent Archipelago, has, however, long been a source of malignant vexation and jealousy to the Romish Propagandists, more especially to the College of Jesuits at Valparaiso, who appear to be the prime instigators of the repeated outrages committed by the *French* commanders in the South Seas. The first affair of the kind was the outrageous conduct of the commander of the French frigate Venus, in 1838; the pretext for which was the alleged refusal of the Queen and Government of Tahiti to allow the settlement on their island of certain Romish priests. In the following year, a second infraction of the rights of the Island was perpetrated by Captain La Place, of the frigate Artemise, of 64 guns, and a crew of 450 men, under circumstances of peculiar aggravation. On her voyage to the Sandwich Islands, the Artemise struck on a reef about twelve miles eastward of Point Venus, Tahiti. The vessel sustained so much damage, that it was with great difficulty she was brought into Papeete Harbour, to be hove down for repairs; and eighty of the natives were employed at the pumps, night and day, for more than a month. When she was again afloat, the Commander convened a meeting of the Chiefs, for the professed purpose of thanking them for the kind assistance they had rendered in repairing his ship and protecting his property, but, in reality, to demand the abrogation of their law prohibiting the erection of chapels and the instruction of the people in the Roman Catholic faith. With this requisition the natives were forced to comply, as Capt. La Place threatened to fire upon the town, and to devastate the Island in case of refusal.

The vessel then proceeded to the Sandwich Islands, and exacted from the King and his people the sum of 25,000 dollars for a similar offence; that is to say, for their refusal to receive Popish missionaries; with a threat to carry war throughout their country, unless the laws forbidding their admission were instantly repealed.

The recent affair of the Marquesas was in pursuance of the *same system*. And now we find Admiral Dupetit Thouars taking possession of Tahiti, under the pretext of a tender of the sovereignty of the Island by the Queen and the principal Chiefs to the King of the French. We are not yet in possession of all the details of this infamous transaction, but may state generally, that the accounts given by the French Papers are wilfully false. The Queen, instead of being willing to place the Island under French protection, refused to sign the Treaty till the last hour of the four and twenty which were allowed her by the French ruffian, under the threat of bombarding the Island if she did not comply with the insolent demand. The conduct of the French Admiral is eulogized in terms of the highest satisfaction in the *Chilian* Journals; but at present, it is unauthorised by the French Government; and we are not without hope that the representations which have already been made by our Ministers to M. Guizot, will lead to the disavowal of an act which must otherwise inevitably lead, sooner or later, to a hostile collision between the two countries The indication which the whole series of outrages affords, of the activity and audacious policy of the Romish Propagandists, is the most striking and most alarming feature of the case; and it will show the Protestants of America, as well as of Great Britain, what they have to look for, if they suffer the deep-laid schemes of Rome and Oxford to advance unopposed.—*Pat.*

TAHITI TO THE FRIENDS OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS TO THE HEATHEN, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.—CHRISTIAN BRETHREN,—An event has occurred which cannot but make a deep impression on all our hearts.

For many years past, we have been accustomed to contemplate, with much delight and thankfulness, the success of the Gospel of our common Lord and Saviour in the South Sea Islands. We have witnessed the total renunciation of idolatry, and the adoption, in its stead, of the worship of the true and living God; we have beheld, with delight, the communication to them, in their own tongue, of the pure word of God, and the readiness with which they received it; we have beheld the march of Christianity from island to island, and from groupe to groupe; and we have had to witness this progress as obtained, under God, as the price of the blood of some eminent servants of the Lord of Missions.

At length, in the inscrutable wisdom of the Head of the Christian Church, a dark cloud has been permitted to come upon, and to threaten to settle itself over this bright spot in the western hemisphere of Christian Missions. The French Government has, under the most false pretences, by an act of unjustifiable vio-

lence, taken political possession of the island of Tahiti, with the declared purpose of securing with its own domination that also of the Church of Rome. More needs not be said, nor can more be needed, to call forth the combined feeling of all Protestant Christians in deploring the event, and in resolving to employ, to the utmost, their combined energies in averting it, if possible.

The London Missionary Society, as that body of Christians which is the most nearly interested in the calamitous event, has properly placed at the head of its efforts to obtain from the Government concerned the needed redress, earnest supplication to the King of kings, for his interposition, and for his direction and blessing on their intended endeavours to obtain from the French Government, and, as they hope, through the influence of our own, a relinquishment of the ill obtained possession. It is understood that the Sand-[illegible]slands, the seat of an American Mission, have [illegible]serated from a similar aggression and threaten-[illegible]ldom, and their independence acknowledged, [illegible] the energetic intervention of the American [illegible]ent.

[illegible]day evening next is pointed out as the special [illegible] for this concert of prayer and supplication. Let [illegible]deed, be a widely and energetically combined [illegible] to the Heavenly Throne, such as the world, and even the Church herself, has rarely, if ever, witnessed! Let the energies of prayer be evinced, and no doubt its potency will, through the Divine faithfulness, be made apparent. W. A. H.—*Pat.*

South Sea Missions in Danger.—The nefarious conduct of the French Admiral in taking possession of Tahiti and the Society groupe, for the purpose of converting the Protestant Missionary Stations there into Popish Missions,—for this is unquestionably the main object,—appears to have excited a deeper and stronger feeling of grief and indignation among the Evangelical Protestants of France, than has hitherto manifested itself among ourselves. The *Semeur* (of March 22) has a leading article on the subject, in which the character of the transaction and its consequences are very forcibly exposed. The *Archives du Christianisme* eloquently expatiates on the outrage. The Committee of the Paris Society of Evangelical Missions has held a special meeting on the occasion. The subject has been mooted in both Chambers; by Count Pelet de la Lozere in the Chamber of Peers, and by Count Agenor de Gasparin in that of the Deputies. The reply of M. Guizot intimates, that the French Government, in the words of the article in the *Archives*, is resolved to be intolerant in the name of Toleration, tyrannical (*violent*) in the name of Liberty." Our fellow Protestants in Paris connect the conduct of their Government, in this instance, with the policy pursued in Syria, and even at home also. "One can easily perceive in it," they say, "*the working of a fixed plan for humbling Protestantism every where*, and which tends to isolate us, as French Protestants, from the interests of our country, and to cause us to be looked upon as strangers. But the Protestants of France will take care it shall be known, they are as attached to their country as to their faith. It is under contemplation to send French Protestant Missionaries to Tahiti and the Sandwich Islands. Then the French Protestants may say with reason, that, in doing violence to the Protestant faith of the natives, it is not only the labours of their brethren it is sought to injure, but likewise those of their fellow-countrymen." The *Semeur* takes the same view of this outrage upon the Protestant faith. "It is not necessary to tell the French Protestants," says this Journal, "to whom on this occasion they are sacrificed; they know and feel that this act, which it is sought to pass off as simply anti-English, is essentially anti-Protestant. It is not England that is wounded; it is the Protestantism of France, the Protestantism of the whole world. The baseness and perfidy of the Minister, himself nominally a Protestant, in sanctioning the piratical act of the Admiral, has awakened the strongest disgust. M. Guizot has, indeed, not scrupled to avow, that he prefers the interests of France to those of Protestantism; a speech worthy of a man who has, on all occasions, postponed principle to expediency, the tool of every tyrant he has served, under every shifting *régime*, and the implacable enemy of the cause which he has betrayed.

The sympathy which the Friends to Protestantism and the Missions in France have manifested on this occasion, does honour to their heads and their hearts. What must they think, however, of the apparent tameness and indifference of the Christian public in this country? With what astonishment, not to say contempt, must they read the cold, formal, unsatisfactory notice of the subject in the British Parliament; especially if they give our Ministers credit for really placing any reliance upon the delusive assurances of their own Government, which can deceive nobody in France? Could we believe our Ministers capable of such ignorance, folly, and heartlessness, as their answers, taken literally, would imply, no language could be too strong to reprobate their conduct. But, as we have already intimated, we are unwilling to come to this conclusion. Lord Aberdeen has not yet, he says, "precise information." We shall, therefore hope that, when his mind is disabused of the very strange misapprehension which at present seems to becloud his views of the transaction, he will adopt a course more worthy of a British Minister and a Protestant statesman.—*Pat.*

Independent Missionary Churches.—Sooner or later, and the sooner the better, it may be hoped that those Missionary stations which may be considered as Colonial, rather than as belonging to the sphere of Foreign Missions, will be in a condition to support themselves, and consequently to claim the correlative right of managing their own affairs. This is now the case with the Baptist Missions in Jamaica; and we are glad to find an example set in Demerara, of genuine Scriptural Independency, by the Congregational church originally planted by the London Missionary Society in that Colony.—*Ibid.*

The Holy Basin.—(From a Correspondent.)—At a village not 10 miles from Shrewsbury there resides a clergyman professedly Evangelical, whose horror of Dissent some have been uncharitable enough to suppose may be accounted for by the fact that, prior to his connexion with the Establishment, he made an unsuccessful attempt to gain admission into a Dissenting College. This gentleman, to whom Puseyism presents many and powerful points of attraction, was recently (on the 2nd Feb., 1843.) requested to baptize the child of a poor couple living at a little distance from the village. On arriving at their cottage, and not finding a suitable vessel for containing the water, he desired the woman to go and borrow a basin, and to bring the worst she could obtain, as he intended to break it. The poor people were very naturally puzzled to comprehend why the basin was to be demolished. At the conclusion of the service, however, the necessity for its destruction was thus explained: He informed his wondering auditors that he had been ordained by a bishop, who had conveyed to him a sacred influence, that *he* also had the power of communicating that influence, that by placing his hand over the basin he had made both it and the water holy, and that it would be a sinful act to use either one or the other for common or ordinary purposes. Hence, to prevent the commission of so fearful a crime, he directed a boy to accompany him into the garden with a spade. A hole was dug, into which he first poured the water, and then, breaking the basin, threw in the fragments, giving strict orders to the lad to beat them small, and to cover the whole carefully up.—*Ibid.*

Western Academy.—We are sorry to learn that this Institution, as well as most of our Academies, in consequence of an inadequate income, is in pecuniary difficulties, and that the treasurer will be in town this week for the purpose of soliciting assistance from the friends of an educated Dissenting ministry.—*Ibid.*

Interesting Opening amongst the Hill Tribes in Arracan.—Dec. 6, 1841. Br. Stilson with his family arrived this morning. We had been anxiously looking for them for several days, and their arrival gives us more pleasure than I can express. About ten months since br. Comstock with his family came up, and remained with us seventeen days, during which time we visited the old city of Arracan and a number of villages, preaching the gospel to many hundreds of people. I may as well state here the object of Mr. Stilson in coming up to Akyab just at the present time. It is to accompany me on a visit to a body of "wild people" (as they are called) who inhabit the mountains north of this. In my former communication to the Board I have mentioned frequent interviews with a Mountain Chief and some of his people, and his request to have schools established and to be taught the knowledge of God. On my return from Calcutta I wrote to Mr. Stilson, proposing that he should come to Akyab and go with me, so as to ascertain whether the language was the same, or nearly so, with that spoken by Khyiens, or a distinct language; and if distinct, whether the people were sufficiently numerous to warrant the labour and expense of studying it, adopting an alphabet and giving them books. As Mr. Stilson had already reduced the Khyien language to writing, he would be able to form a correct judgment as to the identity of the language. He and Mr. Comstock approved of my proposition, and I have been anxiously waiting his arrival. The Mountain Chief, too, unexpectedly arrived to-day; he came with nine of his people. I had not seen him before, since the last of July.

7. The chief and his people called twice during the day. He gave me a paper written by some Burman under his direction. It is a petition for me to visit his people and teach them, and also an account of some murderous collision between two villages fifty or sixty miles further north. Mr. Stilson wrote down a good many words. When informed that we were making preparations to go to his country, he appeared to be greatly delighted.

29. Last Saturday we returned, having accomplished all we had anticipated, and I will now give a hasty sketch of our journey and our interview with that people.

*Events of the journey.*—We crossed the specious harbor and entered the Ko-la-dan, a broad and noble river which has its sources in the Yuma mountains far to the north. After ascending the Ko-la-dan between seventy and eighty miles, we left all Burman population, and entered the Kemmee country. The change in the scenery is not less striking than the change in the character, habits, and manners of the people. For the last seventy miles before it empties its waters into the Akyab harbor, the Ko-la-dan flows through a vast tract of level plain, dotted with villages in every direction. Rice fields are extensive,—in many places as far as the eye can reach. Here and there are dark tangled forests. There are no fences, no hedges. Occasionally we see small patches of tobacco, and a few gourds and plantains, and besides this there is no cultivation, although the soil is exceedingly rich, and capable of producing every kind of plant and vegetable peculiar to warm latitudes. The delta for twenty-five or thirty miles inland is intersected by innumerable creeks lined with various kinds of mangroves, which give the country a sombre aspect; and is a great laboratory of the most deadly fevers. When about thirty miles from the sea there is a slight elevation of the land, and mountains appear in the distance, but still there is little change in the aspect of the country. When we leave the plains we leave also the Burman, or as they are called in Arracan, the *Mug* population. First we came to low ranges of hills, but every ten miles we ascended, the hills became larger and were clothed with dark tangled forests to the very summit. The river is still broad and deep—it makes a few curves, but its general course is exactly from north to south. As we were anxious to reach the village where the chief lives, with as title delay as possible, we visited only one of the numerous Kemmee villages along the river. It was about 10 in the morning; the boatmen were cooking the rice on the bank of the river—the forest came down to the very water's edge, and the only indication of their being a village at hand, was a small landing-place and a smooth, well-trod path leading up the steep bank. Mr. Stilson and I took this path, and after walking about four or five hundred yards, came to a village of seventeen houses surrounded by a neat and well constructed stockade. The gate was open and we went in, but saw no human being. After standing a few minutes in order to give no unnecessary alarm, and admiring the peculiar structure of their houses,—the neat and orderly manner in which they were placed,—that is, in two rows, so as to have a broad street running through the centre,—we passed on, and finally went out at the gate on the opposite end of the village, and found ourselves standing on the bank of a noisy little brook—an object of great interest to us, as it was the first of the kind we had seen in Arracan. We saw abundance of pigs, goats and fowls, and began to wonder where the inhabitants could be, as we saw none and did not hear a human voice. We suspected, what in the end turned out to be true, that the men were in their fields at a distance, while the females and children, ascertaining that extraordinary looking strangers were at the landing, had fled in a panic to the jungles. We were sorry to alarm them, but still did not feel willing to go away till we could see them, and give them every assurance that we were friends. While examining two or three peculiar trees which grew on the margin of the brook, a female with a child slung on her back, rose up out of the grass but a few feet from us. She appeared to be paralyzed with fear, and the poor little urchin on her back was afraid to look up. We could not help reflecting on the wrong and outrage which have reduced such a feeling of dread at the appearance of strangers—more terrifying than the midnight growl of the most ferocious beasts of prey. We stepped back and spoke soothingly to the poor woman, assured her, again and again, that she had nothing to fear; and she evidently believed us, for in a little time she went into the village. Probably on the first alarm one or more had been despatched to give intelligence to the men, for they soon began to come in, and then the females came from their hiding places, each one with a child slung on her back, and many of them with three or four or half a dozen older children following them. The men came and sat down around us, while the females and children remained at a distance, or went up into their houses. Some of the men could understand Burman, and speak it tolerably well. We soon perceived, however, that they could not sound the final consonant, or the *th*, to which they always gave the sound of *s*. We explained to them our design in coming into their country—that it was in obedience to the command of God, to visit all nations and instruct them in his holy word. They appeared to be much interested; said they should be glad to have books, and understand those things of which we told them. After returning to our boat, several of the men came down and wished us to accept of a fowl which they brought.

The next day, in the morning, we came to the mouth of the river *Moe*, a fine stream which comes in from the north-east, and is from fifty to sixty yards broad. Up this river about six miles, we came to the village where the Mountain Chief resides. This village is situated in a large bend in the river, on a fine

elevation, 100 feet above the present level of the water, and commands a beautiful prospect in this wild and picturesque country. Three other villages are in sight, and the fourth is not a mile distant. There is apparently but little level ground, it being a perfect contrast to all we had seen for seventy miles above Akyub. Here are lofty hills and deep vallies, and all thrown together in the utmost confusion. The hills as well as vallies are covered with tall forest trees, interspersed with bamboos, various kinds of creepers, and occasionally with a coarse grass that grows from ten to twelve feet high.

*Reception—Palace of the chief—Domestic arrangement.*—From the anxiety which the chief had manifested to have us visit him and his people, we had every reason to expect a kind reception. For the last eight or ten months it had been his constantly expressed wish to have us establish schools among them, and teach them the knowledge of God, but still we had not anticipated so much attention, or rather, so much forethought in reference to our comfort. To our surprize we found a new and well-constructed zayat about fifty feet above the present level of the river, 16 feet by 21, and the ground cleared away so as to make a pleasant walk, and a verandah on one side. But what surprized us most, was, two very neat bamboo bedsteads surrounded with curtains. The chief must have seen a beadstead in our house at Akyab, and so got the idea that this was our manner of sleeping. He returned only four or five days before we left, and during two of these days, there was a very severe storm of wind and rain, which made us wonder how he could possibly have put up such a building. On inquiring of him, he said the whole, from the foundation to the roof, including bedsteads and all, were made in two days. When he saw we had a small folding table and two chairs he felt greatly relieved, for he had felt very sad, he said, to think he could construct no such articles for us. I mention these facts to shew the kind-heartedness of the chief and his people, and their anxiety to make us comfortable. Our zoyat was about fifty yards from the stockade which surrounded the village, and in a delightful situation. After getting every thing arranged in our new home and ready to begin work, we went up into the village and were taken directly to the house of the Mountain Chief (as he is called.) It is certainly no mean specimen of a palace, for though constructed on the same general plan with all the houses of this peculiar people, yet its dimensions and neatness of construction would point it out as the residence of a great man. Like all the houses, the floor is between five and six feet from the ground. After passing across a very large open verandah, we entered, immediately in front, the great hall of audience. It is certainly a fine room, and from the north end we have a most delightful view of the country in all the wildness of its native grandeur. We spent some time in conversation, but most of the time in getting words and sentences expressed in their own language. I left the company at length, and went to take a view of the domestic arrangements. On the left of the great verandah is a very large apartment, and on the right is one of smaller dimensions; these belong to the females and children. His wives—nine in number—were all busily at work, except one. Some were cleaning cotton, some spinning, some weaving and some were cooking; and each one had a child slung on her back, whatever the work might be in which she was engaged. All appeared to be cheerful. It was easy to perceive that the female who was not at work, was a person of no ordinary rank among this people. There was a gracefulness and dignity in her manners which could not fail to impress the most casual observer that she was one of "nature's noble women." Her countenance is intelligent, and her features would indicate a mild and amiable temper. Her face was covered with smiles, so that she appeared to be pleased with herself and pleased with all around her. She was the only one of the females who appeared to have any knowledge of the Burman language, and hers I imagine is very limited, for though she betrayed in her countenance no signs of ignorance, yet she was able to reply to me only in a few half-formed sentences. We were struck with the order and neatness of the apartments. There were no articles lying about the floor, as is always the case in Burmah houses, whatever may be their rank. True, there was no furniture for mere show, and little which we regard as necessary to comfort in civiliz-d life; still they have many articles for the manufacture of cloth, for cooking, for holding water, and for eating, and, though they be of the most primitive kind, they all had their appropriate place. The internal arrangements of the apartments and the furniture, no less than the neat and comfortable manner in which the houses are constructed, as well as the orderly arrangement of the whole village, certainly struck us as indicating, in a more than ordinary degree, an innate sense of neatness and regularity. The posts which support the roof are formed by binding together ten or twelve bamboos, so that at first they might be taken f[illegible]olumns. The roofs of the houses are made [illegible] grass. The walls are double; the [illegible] from the ground to the roof, and the inner from the floor to the roof. The outer wall is formed by placing perfectly straight bamboos, and all of the same size, horizontally one on top of the other, till they reach the top; these are kept together by upright posts at suitable distances. This wall gives the house a very substantial and pretty appearance. The inner wall is made of split bamboos woven into mats. The stairs for going up into their houses are of the same material, and are broad and well formed, while the people of Arracan have only a large pole, with notches cut in it. In fact, every thing pertaining to the houses and villages of the Kemmees indicates an attention to comfort which we have seen among no other class of people in these countries.

*Manners and habits of the people—Their language, religion, population, &c*—Their clothing is scanty and peculiar. Besides a small turban on the head, the only garment ordinarily worn by the men is a belt about *four* inches wide, fastened round the hips and between the legs; one end of the belt hanging down before, and one behind. The females have two garments—the upper, a short jacket about ten or twelve inches long, without sleeves and open under one arm; the lower garments is fastened round the hips and reaches half way to the knees. It is remarkable that a people who consult neatness and comfort to so great a degree in the construction of their villages and houses, should have adopted so scanty a covering for their persons. It cannot be for want of *material*, for they grow a fine, beautiful species of cotton on their hills, and in exchange for cotton procure salt and dried fish from the coast.

The Kemmees have no horses, and though they have a few buffaloes and red cattle, these are not used in tilling the ground or as beasts of burden. Of course the plough is unknown among them—they clear the ground with a *dah*, (axe), in form much like that used by Burmans, but ground only on one side. With a rude kind of hoe, they plant rice, cotton seed, and several esculents, principally of the gourd king, and tobacco. With the exception of small patches of level ground along the margin of the river and its tributaries, all their cultivation is on the tops and sides of precipitous mountains. Truly they must endure much toil and hardship to procure the necessaries of life. They are, evidently, a hard-working people. If they should receive the Christian religion, and schools become common, they will be prepared to adopt more improved methods of agriculture, and will cultivate gardens. I should think the sweet potato and Indian corn might do well among these hills. However, the eternal well-being of this people is the first and great concern. For some wise purpose God has preserved them from idolatry, and kept alive among them the tradition, that in ancient times the Supreme Being gave to their fathers a *Good Book*, which through their carelessness was destroyed by a dog, but which in time will be restored, when they will become a wise and happy people. We preached the gospel every evening in the most plain and simple manner, and they listened attentively; but few could understand Burman well enough to receive much instruction. Those who could understand said they believed what we taught, and that all the Kemmees would believe when they came to hear and understand this doctrine. From morning till night we spent nearly all our time in collecting words and sentences so as to learn the structure of the language, but still embraced every opportunity to learn the extent of their country and the probable number of the inhabitants. All we could learn, however, on this last subject was, that for several days journey (200 miles or more,) up the great river, and on all the tributary streams, the inhabitants are Kemmees. The Ko-la-dan, and all its tributaries, are thickly studded with their villages, which vary from ten to fifty families in each. They are certainly a numerous people, and, without doubt, I think, one of the great branches of the Karen family. The Khyiens inhabit all the hill country and the great ranges of the Yuma mountains to the south, as the Kemmees do at the north. After getting about eighty miles north of Ava, I found all the hill country for more than 300 miles, that is, to the Hu Kong valley, inhabited by Ka Khyiens, a people in all respects like the Karens; so that we have Karens, Ka Khyiens, Khyiens and Kemmees, four branches of the same great family, formerly the sole occupants of this vast country, but who have been gradually driven by the Burmans from the valley of the Irawadi and from the sea-coast. On the fourth day after our arrival at the village of the chief, the path of duty appeared to be plain. We accordingly intimated to him, and some of his people, that we should study the language, adopt an alphabet, and as soon as possible give them books in which they could learn the knowledge of God. As might have been expected, they were greatly pleased. In a short time word was brought to us that the chief was going into the neighbouring villages to call together the principal men, and would immediately commence building us a large house. We were obliged to hold him back, or the house would have been begun that very day. We told him we must return home and make arrangements for this work, for it was not a small thing to study their language and get ready to give them books; however, they might expect Mr. Stilson and his family in about twenty days, and that I should, probably, be up again in a month after that. We selected a place for building, and told the chief he might collect the materials at his leisure, that on Mr. Stilson's arrival a house could be put up in a few days. He told Ko Bike that our decision gave him more joy than if he had received thousands of gold and silver, for, said he, "The gold and silver would soon be expended, and neither my children nor my people would be any the better for it; but if we have the knowledge of God, I shall die in peace."

This indicates a degree of intelligence and earnestness which we did not expect to find, and which goes far to encourage us that it is the Lord's work. This village, which we have resolved to make the head-quarters of the Kemmee mission, possesses all the advantages we could desire,—its location is beautiful and healthy,—it is not too far in the interior, and still is far enough to be the centre of a number of villages, embracing, at least, about 3000 inhabitants. It is two degrees north of Akyab, and, therefore, distant on a straight line, 138 miles. There are a few curves in the river, so that the distance, by water, is 150 miles. Mr. Stilson took the latitude of the village, and made it 22° 3' north, which would make it twelve or [illegible] teen miles north of Ava. No foreigner has ever been up the river beyond the boundaries of Arracan, and Burmans are afraid to penetrate; so that the extent of the Kemmee country north, can only be conjectured from the statements of the Kemmees themselves. They speak of two powerful bodies of people far to the north, called Lungkhe, and Tsein-du, who differ somewhat from them in language. I would remark here, that Kemmee is the generic name of this people, though they have a great number of local names. This extraordinary variety of names for one and the same people, originates partly from location and partly from clanship; in some cases, the name of a stream gives a name to the people; and, in other cases, the name of a chief to whose authority they submit. Our intercourse with the Kemmees has been too limited to say much in reference to their national manners and customs,—their vices and their virtues. Polygamy, I should think, does not prevail to any great extent. They have learnt how to make an intoxicating drink from rice, which is used on extraordinary occasions. They regard evil spirits as the principal cause of disease, as also of all other calamities, when they cannot trace them to human agency. This belief in evil demons leads them to offer, on certain occasions, propitiatory sacrifices. They have no religious services, though they believe in a Supreme Being,—in the immortality of the soul, and in future rewards and punishments. Murder, adultery, stealing, and falsehood, are regarded as great crimes, and there is much reason to suppose that these are not their national vices. They are, proverbially, a people of *one word*.

It is very possible that many might get the impression, from the preceding remarks, that the Kemmees are a harmless, unwarlike people, but such is not the case. Broken up, as they are, into clans under different chiefs, who are supreme among their own people, serious difficulties are rarely, if ever, adjusted in an amicable manner. Feuds are frequent, and often end most disastrously. When one clan nourishes revenge or hatred against another, from whatever cause, an opportunity is sought to fall upon their enemies at a time when least expected. An open declaration of hostile intentions is never made. The triumphant party kill as many men as they can, and all the females and children they can seize are carried away for slaves. Those clans located within the limits of Arracan, are, of course, subject to British rule; and they appear to appreciate the advantages of living in a state of security under the protection of law. Depending for their subsistence almost entirely on the cultivation of the soil, war is not the natural element of the Kemmees; it is rather a circumstance growing out of their peculiar condition.

The introduction of books, and the establishment of schools, will lay the foundation of their civilization and happiness, because the first lessons they learn, will be the knowledge of God. This knowledge will spread over the whole length and breadth of the land, and convert this wilderness into a fruitful field. Mr. Stilson possesses, in an eminent degree, those peculiar qualifications for detecting sounds in all their variety and hardly distinguishable shades of difference, so important in adopting an alphabet. He will adopt the Roman character, which will greatly facilitate all future operations, and render the expense of books much less than if he should adopt an Indian alphabet.—*From the Rev. Mr. Kincaid's Journal, in the American Baptist Missionary Magazine, for October*, 1842.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Cobden was indebted for his celebrity in the manufacture of fancy cotton goods to a young man named Whitfield, a native of the city of Dublin, who is deaf and dumb, and who has furnished, these seven years past, those beautiful patterns which brought Mr. Cobden into notice as a manufacturer. Young Whitfield, we have heard, was educated at the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Claremont.—*Leinster Express.*

**Slavery in America.**—We copy the following announcement, as disgusting as it is atrocious, from the *Vicksburgh Sentinel and Expositor*, for the 31st of January last:—"For sale, a lot of about thirty negroes, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls, all raised together, and not bought up for speculation. They may be seen at the ferry landing on the Louisiana side, opposite Vicksburgh. For further information apply at the Glidewell House."—*Pat.*

**The Bench of Bishops.**—By the way, it was remarkable that only four of the spiritual lords attended a discussion so deeply interesting to the feelings of the whole religious community (the Somnath proclamation.) We have not heard that there is any high dignitary of the church *in articulo mortis.*—*Chronicle.*

**Mr. Pemberton**, whose practice in the Rolls Court had already considerably enriched him, has recently obtained an accession to his property of nearly [illegible]000*l.* a-year. He has, therefore, urged his claims, [illegible] that he can support the dignity, upon the Tory Government for a peerage. It is likely that he will be nominated Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords.—*Pat.*

**Municipal Politeness.**—Baron Lefroy arrived in Kilkenny on Saturday, and at once proceeded to open the commission in the city. He said he had to express his regret at the want of respect and courtesy shown to him as the bearer of her Majesty's commission. He was not attended by any of the authorities who were bound to attend him, and was left to grope his way, at the discretion of his post-boys, through the city of Kilkenny, to his lodging. He should express his dissatisfaction at the conduct of the Sheriffs of the City, and fine them 50*l.* On entering the County Court, the Baron made similar observations upon the County Sheriff, and fined him 50*l.*—*Limerick Chronicle.*

**Murder of Dr. Martin, at Malta.**—A most melancholy occurrence took place at Valetta, March 6, in the murder, without any cause being assigned for it, of the Chief Surgeon of the Malta Naval Hospital, Dr. Martin. He was shot dead by a sentry of the 88th Regiment, on duty at the Victualling-office, as he was stepping out of the door of Rear-Admiral Sir John Louis, where he had been on a professional visit.—*Pat.*

**Authors.**—On Saturday week, a very numerous party of authors assembled at the British Hotel in Cockspur-street, and formed themselves into a body, for the mutual protection of their interests, and for obtaining for themselves something of a higher *status* than has been hitherto granted to mere "men of letters" in this country.—*Ibid.*

**Will of Lord Hill.**—The will of the Right Hon. Viscount Rowland Lord Hill, G. C. B., G. H., P. C., General and Commander of the Forces, Colonel of the Horse Guards (Blue), has just been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The effects have been sworn under 30,000*l.* His lordship bequeaths to eleven of his nephews as follows:—To the Rev. John Hill, 1,300*l.*; Richard Frederick Hill, 1,300*l.*; Philip Hill, 1,300*l.*; Clement Delves Hill, 1,000*l.*; George Staveley Hill, 1,300*l*; Alfred Edward Hill, 1,300*l.*; Percy Hill, 1,300*l.*; Francis Hill, 1,300*l.*; Arthur Hill, 1,300*l.*; Horace Hill, 1,300*l.* (and an annuity of 100*l.* per annum for life); and Charles Hill, 1,300*l.* To his sisters, Mary Hill and Emma Hill, an annuity of 50*l.* To his butler he gives (should he be in his service at the time of his lordship's death), 100*l.* To his valet (upon the same condition), 50*l.* To his friend, Archibald Flair, Esq., M. D., 100*l.*, as a trifling token of his esteem. The following curious legacies are also bequeathed:—5 guineas per annum to the person who has charge of the column at Shrewsbury; 10 guineas per annum for the purpose of lighting the top of the column at night; and 10 guineas per annum to the person who has charge of such light. The executors named in the will are his lordship's nephews, John Hill and George Staveley Hill, and his friend Richard Egerton, Esq. The last-named gentleman is left a legacy of 2,000*l.*—*Britannia.*

**Death of the Duke of Manchester.**—We have to announce the demise of the Duke of Manchester, a courier having arrived on Wednesday afternoon from Rome with the mournful intelligence. The Noble Duke expired on the morning of the 18th inst., at Rome, Mr. and Lady Georgiana Baillie, and several members of his family, being with his Grace at his dissolution. For some considerable time past the Noble Duke had resorted to Nice, Naples, Florence, &c., for the benefit of his health, and has for the last three years been obliged to repair to Italy for the winter, in order to have the advantage of a milder climate. The deceased William Montagu, Duke and Earl of Manchester, Viscount Mandeville, and Baron Montagu of Kimbolton, in the peerage of Great Britain, was second son of George, fourth Duke, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Sir James Dashwood. He was born on the 21st of October, 1768, succeeded to the title on the death of his father, on the 2d of September, 1788. In October, 1793, he married Lady Susan Gordon, third daughter of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon, and sister of the gallant Duke, by whom, who died on the 26th of August, 1828, he leaves issue—Lady Elizabeth, born on the 11th of December, 1795, and married, on the 10th of August, 1819, Colonel Thomas Steel; Lady Susan, born September 18, 1797, married to the Marquis of Tweeddale, Governor of Madras; George Viscount Mandeville; Lady Georgiana, born March 16, 1803, and married, October 11, 1823, Mr. Evan Baillie; and Lady Caroline Catharine, born September 27, 1804, and married, February 13, 1828, Mr. John Hales Calcraft, M. P. The late Duke was for some years Governor of Jamaica, and Postmaster-General. He was Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Huntingdonshire for many years, but resigned, in consequence of his indifferent health, last year, when the Earl of Sandwich was appointed his successor. By his death a pension of 2,928*l.* reverts to the Crown, which he enjoyed on the abolishment of the office of Collector of the Customs. The deceased is succeeded in the family honours and estates by his eldest son, Viscount Mandeville, beforementioned. He was born July 9, 1799, and married Miss Sparrow, only daughter and heiress of the late General Robert Bernard Sparrow, by Lady Olivia Acheson, by whom he had three sons and a daughter—namely, Lord Kimbolton, born October 15, 1823; the Hon. Robert, the Hon. Frederick, and the Hon. Olivia. The present Duke, whose zealous support to the different religious and charitable institutions is well known, represented Huntingdonshire in the House of Commons in five Parliaments, from 1826 till 1837. The deceased Duke was a stanch Conservative in politics, but took little or no part in public affairs for many years past.—*Morning Paper.*

**Factory Education Bill.**—On Thursday a Special Meeting of the General Committee of the Catholic Institute of Great Britain, was held at the rooms of the Society in Soho-square, for the purpose of drawing up Resolutions and a Petition against the educational clauses of the Factory Bill. Among those present were Lord Stourton, the Hon. E. Petre, the Hon. W. Petre, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Huddleston, the Rev. H. Lee, Secretary to the Roman Catholic Bishop of London, the Rev. J. Moore, &c. Lord Stourton presided, and Resolutions to oppose the Bill in every stage were unanimously adopted.—*Record.*

**Mr. Macaulay's Speech on the Gates, Hindooism, &c.**—When our empire first arose in that dominion, we found there 100,000,000 of subjects. Of these a very large part were Mussulmen, who formed a minority it was true, but a minority which was to be reckoned by tens of millions—a minority more forward than the majority in knowledge and power, of higher intelligence, a bolder spirit, and more accustomed to war. (Hear, hear.) Mingled with these were millions of idolaters, whom it was our duty, if not influenced thereto by higher motives, even with a view to the temporal interests of mankind, to endeavour to exalt to a higher standard. (Hear, hear.) The wild fables to which these people gave implicit credence, nay, their very belief itself had in it the elements of degradation. (Hear, hear.) Their faith was at variance with, and countenanced grave errors in, physical knowledge, raising great and almost insuperable obstacles against the advance of science. (Hear, hear.) The rites of their religion were in themselves fatal to morality, and their symbols, signs, and badges were such as could not possibly be named. (Hear, hear.) From their form of worship the very worst forms of prostitution arose. The whole series of their forms tended to the utter degradation of the female race, and all sorts of crime increased in proportion (Hear, hear.) Who could contemplate the horrors of the Suttee, or who could forget that Thuggism, directly instigated robbery and murder, as sanctioned by its horrid divinity? When in the East, he (Mr. Macaulay) had heard of two Thugs, one of whom, when conversing with another, having ascertained that the latter, after robbing a traveller, allowed him to depart with a small portion of his property on his person, exclaimed, "How can you expect that your god will bless you, if you thus suffer a traveller to escape?" (Hear, hear.) In a country where religions of this sort prevailed, one of the greatest problems which the governing power had to solve, was how to deal with the people, so as to bring them to a sense of their error. We might have attempted large schemes of proselyteism, but they never had been attempted. The Government had most wisely uniformly followed the plan of not attempting to make proselytes. We might have imposed civil disabilities, but we had not done so; and the last Charter Act of 1803 contained a distinct declaration that no native should be incapable of holding any situation under the Government, whatever his religion. These things we had not done, and therein had acted most wisely. He was not sure that there was not for some time a dangerous and pernicious leaning the other way. He was inclined to think there was, and that the idolatrous practices of the natives had been made a means of bringing in revenue. (Hear, hear.) We had long looked with exceeding great jealousy upon the missionaries who settled in India, and had treated them with a severity which their conduct never in the slightest degree deserved. We had tolerated long human sacrifices and the practice of the suttee, which he conceived we might have put down without the slightest departure from the principle of toleration because he had ever held that no principle of toleration should induce us to traffic in the lives of our fellow-creatures. (Hear, hear.) We even assisted in idolatrous practices by sending our troops to escort the natives to their places of religious resort, which they looked upon as kind marks in favour of their religion. To this he strongly objected. He thought it was undignified and inexpedient, if that were all, but it was clear that the effect had been to lead the people of India to believe that we attached no importance whatever to the vast distinction—he was not going into the theology of the subject: he should confine himself to topics relating to the temporal happiness of mankind—to the vast distinction between that religion which had everywhere been the firmest ally of civilization, social order, and human happiness, which had broken the chains of the slave, and mitigated the horrors of war; and this idolatrous, most obscene, and malignant religion, which it was our duty to tolerate, but which we could not encourage without committing an act of treason against civilization and humanity. (Cheers.) Gradually a purer system was introduced, and without meaning to say it amounted to absolute protection, he was not aware that at the present moment the rules laid down by the Home Government for the conduct of our Indian authorities did admit of any considerable improvement. Lord Wellesley he believed it was who had led the way. He it was who had abolished the immolation of female children; and numerous as were the titles of that eminent man to the gratitude of his country, he (Mr. Macaulay) held that there were none which his friends and the country would recollect with more pleasure than that. (Hear.) In 1830 the restrictions on missionaries were relaxed. Soon after the suttee was abolished by Lord W. Bentinck, and orders were sent out to him from the Government to abolish also the pilgrim-tax. In February, 1833, Lord Glenelg wrote that most important, and valuable despatch, to which such frequent reference had subsequently been made. In paragraph 62 of that despatch would be found a complete system, he might call it, of legislation, a regular code for the conduct of the English authorities in India, on this subject. One of the articles stated that all matters whatever relating to the temples of the idolators, should be left entirely to the natives themselves. (Hear, hear.) This despatch was of course to be acted on by the British authorities in India with some degree of discretion. It could not be expected that such a change could be at once and suddenly made throughout the empire. A discretion was left to the authorities, and they certainly had exercised it; for in one part of India they had shown themselves over cautious. In 1838 came another despatch, in which distinct reference was made to the former despatch, in which the progress of the results of that despatch were distinctly pointed out, and in which the authorities were desired to carry it into speedy effect. In 1841 orders were sent out which he must say were so framed that he could almost believe Lord Ellenborough had carefully read them through for the purpose of disobeying every one of them in succession. (Laughter.) Amongst them were distinct orders to have nothing to do with the native temples—(hear, hear)—to send no presents to the native temples—(hear, hear)—to have nothing to do with the putting up of decorations in the native temples—(hear, hear)—and positive and explicit orders to employ no troops in doing honour to native temples. (Cheers.) While that despatch of 1841 was being acted on, our relations to the idolaters of India did, he believed, stand in the best position they could. To attempt to convert them by force would be an execrable crime; and for the object of converting them by reason and instruction, he believed that individuals were better qualified than the Government. (Hear, hear.) Therefore did we oppose in the strongest manner any departure from the system of neutrality. And now he came to the charge against Lord Ellenborough, which was, that he had departed from that neutrality—(cheers)—that he had disobeyed the orders of those from whom his power was derived, and to whom his obedience was due. That was the first and the most obvious, but not the gravest charge. Was it possible to deny that the noble lord had sent decorations to an idol temple, that he had interfered with the concerns of idol temples, and that he had made a gift to an idol temple? (Hear, hear.) But did the hon. member seriously deny that to send out troops for the purpose of conveying the trophy of a Mahometan mosque to a Hindoo temple for the purpose of placing it—he would use his lordship's own words—in "the restored temple of Somnauth"—(cheers)—was contrary to the orders which his lordship had received? He was sure the hon. member would not attempt to deny it. What were they to understand by the word "restored?" The temple was in ruins—(hear)—and was it possible for the house to doubt that before Lord Ellenborough determined upon such

an important proceeding, he had taken the trouble to ascertain in what state the temple of Somnauth was? If the hon. gentleman were to say that Lord Ellenborough wrote that despatch without asking in what condition the temple of Somnauth was, then would he pronounce upon his lordship one of the severest censures. But it was clear that Lord Ellenborough had asked in what state the temple was. It was clear that he had been informed that it was in ruins; "and then," said his lordship, "we will replace and restore it." Could it be said that the restoration of the temple was not to be the preliminary step to the setting up of the gates? (Hear.) Lord Ellenborough said, "In that restored temple we will place the gates." (Hear.) He defied all human ingenuity to get rid of that dilemma. It was impossible to clear away this "homage to idols." Twist it as you might, and it would still be like the stain upon the key in the story of *Blue Beard*. (Laughter.) Again, he was not only ordered to pay homage to no Indian religion, but to offer insult to none; yet he *had* offered insult to *one of those* religions—to Mahometanism, which had the merit, common to *it*, with Judaism and Christianity itself, of abhorring polytheism. Mr. Tennent had triumphed in the discovery that the temple to which the gates belonged was that of Siva; but Siva was, in Indian mythology, the "destroyer." The two most serious dangers which the British Government in India had known were caused by religious interference with the Mahometans; at Vellore, in the affair of the turbans; and at Bangalore, in the affair of the mosque. Now, did Ministers mean to let their Governor General act upon his own proclamation? Was he to govern upon Brahminical principles, and restore the temple with its dancing girls? No doubt they would take care to countermand him; but was it no evil thus to make announcements and abandon them, to be always doing and undoing? Other Governors General might have been hated; but now, for the first time, a Governor General was laughed at. Turgid passages from Eastern compositions had been cited; but ought their style to be imitated by a British Governor General? Ought he, because the native princes deck their horses with beads and have black faces, to ride out upon a palfrey so adorned, and paint his own face black? The Indians, whatever their own dress, habits, and style, yet perfectly understood and respected the sobriety of the English in all these particulars. The proclamation, however, in truth, was imitated, not from Indian compositions, but from the trashy manifestoes of the French revolutionary generals, who loved to talk nonsense about ancient Rome. He was sure such a document had not been sanctioned by any of the civil servants, by any of those who understood the country and the people; but, indeed, Lord Ellenborough kept those civil servants at such a distance that none of them ever ventured to offer their advice. Really the vast power of an Indian Governor General was not to be trusted to a man who was thus wanting in discretion of his own, and thus unwilling to profit by the discretion of others. If the East India Directors thought they ought not to recall him, at least let them order him to go back to Calcutta, where his council was resident; he would then be obliged to hear advice, though he would not be compelled to follow it.—*Pat.*

THE WEEKLY MEETINGS OF THE LEAGUE having become too large to be contained in the Hall of the Crown and Anchor, even with the additions of the large committee room, and the wide lobby and staircase, each accommodating a separate audience, Drury-Lane Theatre has been engaged for one night a week during the period of Lent.—*Ibid.*

EARTHQUAKES IN ENGLAND.—It is exactly 800 years since the first earthquake is recorded to have taken place in this country, it having happened at Worcester and Derby in 1043. Four similar visitations are stated to have fallen on England during the following half century. An earthquake that was generally felt throughout the country occurred in 1090, and was followed by a scarcity of food. In 1199, the county of Somerset suffered from a like cause; and St. Michael's-on-the-Hill, without Glastonbury, was thrown down by shocks that were also felt throughout the country in 1247. Earthquakes were experienced in England during each of the three succeeding years—a remarkable succession of such evils! The greatest earthquake ever known in this country occurred in 1318, and in April, 1580, another caused great damage in various directions. It lasted only one minute, but the shock was so severe that many churches and houses were much shattered, and many lives were lost. According to the quaint phraseology of Stow, "The great clocke-bell in the Palace at Westminster stroke of itself against the hammer with shaking, as divers clockes and belles in the city and elsewhere did the like." This earthquake extended into many parts of England; and in Kent there were three distinct shocks, that caused much damage. In 1583 one occurred in the county of Dorset, that "removed a considerable piece of ground." Earthquakes were felt at London and several other places in Britain in March, 1749, and in 1750, and gave rise to the publication by Dr. Stukeley, in which he attributed the phenomena not to vapours or fermentations generated in the bowels of the earth, but to electricity. On one of these occasions, it is stated that "a sound was observed to roll from the Thames to Temple-bar, just as the electrical snap precedes the shock." In 1750, the same counties now visited suffered from an earthquake that caused much damage in Liverpool, Chester, Manchester, &c.; and in the beginning of 1761 great alarm was excited throughout the metropolis and its neighbourhood by two shocks, on February 8 and March 8. In 1786 earthquakes occurred in different parts of the north of England: in Westmoreland in 1790; in the counties of Bedford, Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, &c., in March, 1792; at Shaftesbury and Salisbury in September, 1793, &c. The above are but a few of the earthquakes that are recorded to have visited England.—*Pat.*

THE COLUMBIA sailed from Liverpool on Saturday for Halifax and Boston. She carried about 50 passengers, among whom was Sir Charles Metcalfe, the new Governor-General of Canada, and suite. The Acadia, which sailed on the 4th ult., had been spoken at sea; she had then, though not six days out from Liverpool, completed above half her passage across the Atlantic.—*Pat. 6th March.*

TRADE WITH PORTUGAL.—The *Times has* discovered a most extraordinary source of obstruction in Portugal to a commercial treaty with England:—"We understand, upon good authority, that a very influential member of the Cabinet of Lisbon is engaged in a speculation for having low woollen cloths manufactured at Paisley *with Portuguese marks*, in order to be smuggled into Portugal. Thus that illustrious personage hopes to accomplish at the same time a twofold purpose, by securing to himself the advantages of a foreign trade which he denies to his country, and by making it appear that Portugal really has valuable manufactures, which justify the Government in demanding further concessions of the British Minister."—*Ibid.*

FRANCE.—The *National* estimates the profits realised by Government from the monopoly of the tobacco and snuff manufacture, between July 1, 1811, and Dec. 31, 1842, at 1,488,123,634f., (nearly 60,000,000*l.*), independent of the loss sustained during the invasion.

The new law or tax on patents in France is worthy of attention, it being the income-tax on commercial and professional earnings in that country. By the old law, drawn up in Napoleon's reign, commercial persons were divided into seven classes, the five first paying, besides a certain fixed duty, 10 per cent. upon their rent. But house-rent has so much increased in France, that the sum paid was far under 10 per cent. The new law divides the patentees into eight classes, which pay a fifteenth, a twentieth or a thirtieth, of their rent. Professional men, such as lawyers, physicians, as well as notaries and attorneys, are subjected to the new patent law.—*Ibid.*

SERVIA.—The *Chronicle*, upon the authority of its correspondent at Constantinople, gives the substance of the Porte's reply to the demand made by Russia for the revocation of the act of Sovereignty of Alexander Georgewicz in Servia—a reply notifying the determination of the Porte not to abandon the new dynasty, and to maintain the constitutional rights of its Servian subjects.—*Ibid.*

SERVIA.—The Levant mail has just brought us Malta letters of the 7th inst., and Constantinople ones of the 22nd ult. The chief contents are the discovery of a conspiracy at Belgrade to displace Prince Michel, which has been traced to the Princess Lubitzka, mother of Prince Michel, and Russian agents. Of course, every stir in Servia, at the present moment, will be attributed to Russia, though, perhaps, not wrongfully. The Princess Lubitzka was a devotee, and had much influence over the Servian clergy. The Servian Government will, in consequence, be removed from Belgrade up the country to Krajugewitz. Previous to this plot, Wutschitz and the Servian Ministers had published an amnesty.—*Ibid.*

PRUSSIA.—Two measures of the Prussian Government have attracted attention. One was the refusal of Prussia to take advantage of the commercial facilities and advantages offered to it by Russia, unless they were extended to the entire German union. This Russia declined.

The other measure is the edict on the censorship. This edict is chiefly directed against anti-religious works. The censors are to forbid all works, "the tendency of which is in opposition to the fundamental principles of religion in general, and the Christian faith in particular." Also, such works as, "although destined for a limited number of readers, or for savans, contain indiscreet and odious attacks on religion, foreign to the calm and moderate character of received opinions. Accordingly, anything tending to offence, or render ridiculous one of the Christian churches." Also, such "fanatical works as seek to introduce into the domain of politics, truths appertaining exclusively to religion, in order to produce thereby confusion of ideas."

This edict, to prevent the introduction of "works tending to create confusion of ideas," comes rather late in Germany, where, certainly, (remarks the *Chronicle*,) the most beautiful confusion of ideas that can be well imagined reigns on all serious subjects. As to irreligion, the work is done. Strauss and his followers have published volume upon volume. Full liberty was given for attacking Christianity, and the result was, that this liberty was carried to such excess and absurdity, that it brought with it its own remedy, and the few minds that had been led astray, have already returned in disgust to their former opinions. Strauss himself had recoiled from the "sound himself had made;" and German learning and good sense would have completed a victory that the censorship can now only interrupt.

In politics, the censors must forbid any works "developing theories tending to shake the constitution of the monarchy, or any constitution in existence in the German states, &c." Austria enjoys a despotic constitution, consequently, the Prussians must not write against despotism! We fear the edict regulating the censorship will give rise to loud complaints. It were far better to have said nothing.—*Pat.*

FOLLIES OF THE GREAT.—The German journals are full of descriptions of the great Court balls at Munich and Berlin. At Berlin, Alphonso of Ferrara was supposed to give the *fête*, which commenced by a series of *tableaux*, represented by living personages. At Munich, a game of chess was played, the courtiers acting as men. Pawns, knights, bishops, &c., then danced a quadrille.—*Ibid.*

LEGISLATIVE REFORM AT ROME.—Advices from Rome mention that the Pontifical Government had abolished, to a certain extent, the exorbitant privilege which hitherto ensured impunity to malefactors who sought an asylum in the churches and convents of the Pope's dominions. A recent legislative enactment provides, that hereafter the secular authorities may cause to be followed and arrested, wherever they may take refuge, all individuals guilty; first, of the destruction of relics, or images of the saints; second, of profanation of the churches; third, of insults by words or violence against clergymen dressed in their costumes; fourth, of high treason; fifth, of murder; sixth, of highway robbery, either singly or with the aid of accomplices; and, seventh, of coining.—*Record.*

TRIAL OF M'KENZIE.—The proceedings before the court martial in the case of Commander M'Kenzie are suspended for a few days, in consequence of his indisposition. While the United States' District Court was in session, Judge Betts presiding, the grand jury appealed to the Court for its opinion on the question—Can the grand jury legally take up the case of M'Kenzie while he is on trial before the court martial? or can the jury, after his case has been decided by the court martial, commence proceedings against him *de novo?* This subject is now undergoing a thorough examination before Judge Betts. Able counsel are employed for and against M'Kenzie.—*Ibid.*

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## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*29th May*, 1843.

Mr. J. B. Elliott, a Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, for ten months, on Medical Certificate, under Section XVIII. Chap. III. of the Rules of 29th January 1840, amended by those of the 17th instant.

*30th May*, 1843.

Mr. F. E. Read, Collector of Bhaugulpore, for one month, on private affairs, under Section XI. of the Rules of 29th January 1840, amended by those of 17th instant, making over charge of the Collectorate to Mr. John Brown, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector.

*24th May*, 1843.

Baboo Tarakant Bidiasagur to be Principal Sudder Ameen of Cuttack, vice Cazee Gholam Russool resigned.

Mr. John Wilkie, Assistant Surgeon at Dinagepore, to be also Register of Deeds under Act XXX. of 1838, in that District.

Mr. H. V. Bayley to be a Member of the Local Committee of Education at Midnapore.

*2d June*, 1843.

Mr. E. M. Gordon, Commissioner of Revenue of the 15th or Dacca Division, to officiate as a Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, during the absence of Mr. J. B. Elliott on leave. Mr. Gordon will make over charge of the current duties of his office to Mr. J. F. G. Cooke, Civil and Sessions Judge of that District, who will conduct the same in addition to his own duties until relieved.

Mr. J. Dunbar to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue of the 15th or Dacca Division.

Mr. W. Tayler to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Midnapore.

Mr. G. F. Cockburn to officiate as Magistrate of Howrah.

Mr. F. J. Morris to conduct, until further orders, the duties of Magistrate of Jessore in addition to those of his own office, as Collector of that District.

*26th May*, 1843.

Mr. Elphinstone Jackson has been permitted to return to the Presidency, for the purpose of prosecuting his study of the Oriental Languages at the College of Fort William.

ERRATUM.

In the Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette of Wednesday, the 31st May, under leave of absence—*For* "Mr. J. B. Dickson, Assistant Surgeon of Behar, for three months,

under Section XI." *read* Section XII. of the Rules of 29th January 1840.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*Agra, 24th May,* 1843.

Brevet Capt. G. E. Hollings, 2d Assistant to the Envoy at the Court of Oude, has obtained leave of absence, on private affairs, from this date to the 28th June next.

*26th May,* 1843.

The Governor General has been pleased to grant Mr. C. G. Mansel, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department with the Governor General, leave of absence to the Hills, on Medical Certificate, from June 1st to the 31st December next. Mr. Thomason will take charge of those branches of the Secretariat, which have been hitherto in Mr. Mansel's hands.

*29th May,* 1843.

The Governor General confirms the following Appointments made by His Excellency the Governor in Sinde:

Mr. H. P. A. B. Riddell to be Deputy Collector at Sukkur, under Captain Pope.

Mr. A. A. H. Cocks to be Magistrate at Roree.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India,

J. THOMASON, *Secy. to Govt. of India, with the Govr. Genl.*

*Agra, 18th May,* 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General of India, adverting to the General Order in the Political Department, dated Camp Barotah, the 3d February 1843, and to the Order in the General Department, published by the President in Council on the 29th ultimo, is pleased to direct, that Mr. C. G. Mansel shall remain in charge of the General and Financial Departments with His Lordship.

Mr. W. Strachey, Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana, took his departure for Suez from Bombay, on board the Steamer "Atalanta," on the 1st instant, on his way to Europe.

C. G. MANSEL, *Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India, with the Govr. Genl.*

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Agra, 16th May,* 1843.

Assistant Surgeon M. Richardson, Irregular Horse, to be Post Master of Jubbulpore.

*17th May,* 1843.

Moulvie Mohumud Busheeroollah, late Sudder Ameen of Phillibheet, and now Moonsiff of Deoband, in Zillah Seharunpore, to be Moonsiff of the first grade, vice Moulvie Gholam Ghaus Khan, appointed, under Orders of 8th April last, to be Sudder Ameen of Pillibheet.

Ram Suroop, Moonsiff of Hauper, in Zillah Meerut, to be Moonsiff of the first grade, vice Moulvie Mohumud Busheeroollah.

*20th May,* 1843.

Reverend R. B. Maltby, Chaplain of Cawnpore, for one month, from 26th April 1843.

R. N. C. HAMILTON, *Secy. to Govt. N. W. P.*

# MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Agra, 24th May,* 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Native Doctor Krishen Sing, doing duty with the 2d Regiment Grenadiers, to do duty with the Party of His Lordship's Body Guard, proceeding by water to Calcutta.

*Agra, 25th May,* 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Native Doctor Krishen Sing, doing duty with 2d Regiment Grenadiers, to His Lordship's Body Guard.

*Agra, 27th May,* 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to appoint 2d Lieutenant J. P. Beadle, of Engineers, Assistant to the Executive Engineer of the Benares Road.

This Officer is permitted to proceed by Dak at the public expense.

J. STUART, *Lt.-Col., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept., with the Govr. Genl.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 2d June,* 1843.

No. 118 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to assign rank to the undermentioned Cornets, Ensigns and Assistant Surgeons, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names:

*Cavalry.*

| Name | Date |
|---|---|
| Cornet John Hatfield Brooks, .. .. .. | 30th Jan. 1843. |
| " George Delane, .. .. .. .. .. .. | 22d Feb. 1843. |
| " Alexander James Hardy Elliot, .. | 22d Feb. 1843. |

*Infantry.*

| Name | Date |
|---|---|
| Ensign Charles Robson, .. .. .. .. .. | 30th Jan. 1843. |
| " James Henry Cruikshanks Ewart, .. | 30th Jan. 1843. |
| " Henry Harcourt, .. .. .. .. .. | 30th Jan. 1843. |
| " Archibald Swiney Haig, .. .. .. | 30th Jan. 1843. |
| " Alexander Ross Elliot Hutchinson, .. | 30th Jan. 1843. |
| " Henry Strickland Lester, .. .. .. | 30th Jan. 1843. |
| " George Andrew Armstrong, .. .. | 30th Jan. 1843. |
| " Edmund Junius Hardcastle, .. .. | 1st Feb. 1843. |
| " James Laing, .. .. .. .. .. | 1st Feb. 1843. |
| " Charles Carter, .. .. .. .. .. | 1st Feb. 1843. |
| " Alexander Gregor Forsyth, .. .. | 7th do. do. |
| " Charles Armstrong Doyne, .. .. | 7th do. do. |
| " Henry Russell, .. .. .. .. .. | 8th do. do. |
| " William Briggs, .. .. .. .. .. | 17th do. do. |
| " Henry Brougham Hillcoat, .. .. | 17th do. do. |
| " Dawson Westropp, .. .. .. .. | 17th do. do. |
| " William Henry Shadwell Earle, .. | 17th do. do. |
| " John Guyse Sparke, .. .. .. .. | 17th do. do. |
| " Joseph McCarty, .. .. .. .. .. | 20th do. do. |
| " Robert Robison Harris, .. .. .. | 20th do. do. |
| Ensign James Dripsey Magrath, .. .. .. | 22d February, 1843. |
| " Charles Cureton, .. .. .. .. .. | 22d February, 1843. |
| " George Scougall Maclean, .. .. | 22d February, 1843. |
| " James Clement Paterson, .. .. .. | 22d February, 1843. |
| " William Henry Walcot, .. .. .. | 22d February, 1843. |
| " Alexr. Pringle Scott Moncrief, .. .. | 22d February, 1843. |
| " Edward David Russell Ross, .. .. | 22d February, 1843. |
| " Henry Russell, .. .. .. .. .. | 22d February, 1843. |
| " Edward Smalley, .. .. .. .. .. | 22d February, 1843. |
| " Charles Semple, .. .. .. .. .. | 28th do. do. |
| " John Irwin Willes, .. .. .. .. | 28th do. do. |
| " John Baillie, .. .. .. .. .. | 28th do. do. |
| " John Robert Rice Coombs, .. .. | 28th do. do. |
| " Francis George Griffiths, .. .. .. | 28th do. do. |
| " John Forbes Campbell, .. .. .. | 28th do. do. |
| " Melville Francis Evatt, .. .. .. | 28th do. do. |
| " Carroll Hessey Scatcherd, .. .. | 28th do. do. |
| " William Gillon, .. .. .. .. .. | 28th do. do. |
| " Robert Crosse, .. .. .. .. .. | 28th do. do. |
| " Alexander Barrett Burge, .. .. .. | 28th do. do. |
| " John Silver, .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1st March 1843. |

*Medical Department.*

| Name | Date |
|---|---|
| Asst. Surgn. William Craddock, .. .. .. | 30th Jan. 1843. |
| " John Barton Harrison, M. D. | 1st Feb. 1843. |
| " James Miller, M. D., .. .. | 14th do. do. |
| " William Ritchie Glennie, M. D. | 20th do. do. |
| " Adam Bell, M. D., .. .. .. | 1st March 1843. |

No. 119 of 1843.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, from the date assigned to them in General Orders, No. 80, of the 3d March last.

| *Infantry.* | *Date of arrival at Fort William.* |
|---|---|
| Mr. Philip Moss Walmisley, .. .. .. | 30th May, 1843. |
| " William Williamson, .. .. .. .. | 30th May, 1843. |
| " Henry Murray Garstin, .. .. .. | 30th May, 1843. |
| " Charles Frederick Williams, .. .. | 30th May, 1843. |
| " Thomas Holyoake Hilliard, .. .. | 30th May, 1843. |
| " Edward Hunter, .. .. .. .. .. | 30th May, 1843. |
| " Edmund Arthur Grubb, .. .. .. | 30th May, 1843. |

Surgeon Robert Barclay Duncan, of the Medical Department, has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors:—Date of arrival at Fort William 30th May, 1843.

Lieutenant Robert Wright Cope Doolan, of the 13th Regiment N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on Medical Certificate.

Brevet Captain Maxwell Hyslop, Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 59th Regiment N. I., has leave of absence from the 9th ultimo to the 9th November next, to visit Bombay, on Medical Certificate, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe, on account of his health.

The following Promotions are made in the Ordnance Commissariat Department:

| Promotion | |
|---|---|
| Acting Condr. Wm. Parry to be Conductor, | In the room of Conductor Mark Conner deceased. |
| Sub-Conductor Thos. Lisbey to be Acting Conductor, .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | In the room of Conductor Mark Conner deceased. |
| Acting Sub-Condr. Bartholomew Rattigan to be Sub-Conductor, .. .. .. .. .. .. | In the room of Conductor Mark Conner deceased. |
| Serjeant Richard Wells, of the Cawnpore Magazine, to be Acting Sub-Conductor, .. .. | In the room of Conductor Mark Conner deceased. |

No. 120 of 1843.—Serjeant James Smith, Hospital Serjeant of the 1st Battalion Artillery, is admitted to the benefits of the Pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Orders, dated 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Honourable the Court of Directors, with permission to receive his Stipend at the Presidency.

Invalid Private Lawence Raftery, of Her Majesty's 26th Regiment, is permitted to reside in India, as an Out-Pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, and to draw his Pay at Calcutta, according to the 55th Article of the Pension Warrant of the 14th November 1829, pending a reference to the Horse Guards as to the amount of his Pension.

No. 121 of 1843.—The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant J. E. Verner, of the 60th Regiment N. I., Commanding the Cavalry branch of the Bundlecund Legion, has been extended in the Political Department, to the 10th April last, to enable him to rejoin his Appointment.

Brevet Captain D. Wilkie, of the 4th Regiment N. I., has been appointed in the Political Department, under date the 25th April last, to be 2d in Command of the Malwa Bheel Corps, and to assume charge of the Districts of Jubwa and Barwani, under the Indore Residency.

Captain W. A. Ludlow, of the 12th Regiment N. I., was directed in the Judicial Department, under date the 27th March last, to proceed to Goruckpore, and assume charge of the duties belonging to the Thuggee and Dacoitee Department in that District.

Assistant Surgeon T. W. Wilson, M. D., in charge of the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Mymensing, obtained in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 3d ultimo, leave of absence for four months, on private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon Mark A. B. Gerrard was appointed in the Judicial and Revenue Department, North Western Provinces, under date the 24th April last, to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Futtehpore.

The Right Honourable the Governor General was pleased in the Political Department, under date the 2d ultimo, to cancel the General Order dated 5th April, placing the services of Captain J. D. Shakespear of Artillery, 1st Assistant to the Envoy to the Court of the King of Oude, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence, on private affairs, granted in Orders of the 10th February last, to Assistant Surgeon J. Wood, in Medical charge of the Civil Station of Cawnpore was, in the Judicial Department North Western Provinces, cancelled from the date on which he resumed his duties.

Lieutenant J. G. Gaitskell, of the 26th Regiment N. I., 2d in Command of the Meywar Bheel Corps, obtained in the Political Department, under date the 5th ultimo, an extension of leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, to 10th November next.

Lieutenant E. C. Plowden, of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, 2d in Command of the 5th Regiment Irregular Cavalry, obtained in the Political Department, under date the 8th ultimo, six months leave of absence, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

The following Officers were in the Judicial and Revenue Department North Western Provinces, posted to the several Districts and from the dates specified:

Lieut. Sir Richmond C. Shakespear, Kt., of Artillery, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class at Saugor, from 26th March 1843.

Lieut. J. D. Fergusson, of the 36th Regiment N. I., Deputy Commissioner of the 2d Class at Dumoh, from the 15th March 1843.

Brevet Major James Macadam, of the 33d Regiment N. I., Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class at Jubbulpore, from 29th March 1843.

Brevet Captain C. R. Browne, of the 60th Regiment N. I., Deputy Commissioner of the 2d Class at Seonee, from the 7th April 1843.

Brevet Major F. Mackeson, C. B., of the 14th Regiment N. I., late Political Agent at Peshawar, obtained in the Foreign Department, an extension of leave to the 6th (June) instant.

Brevet Major C. G. Dixon, of Artillery, was appointed in the Foreign Department, under date the 19th ultimo, Superintendent of Ajmere, in addition to the other Appointments, Civil and Military, which he holds.

Captain A. Mackintosh, of the 52d Regiment N. I., was appointed at the same time an Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootanah, and specially placed in subordination to Major Dixon.

Mr. J. F. Pingault, Apothecary at Chykoosah, in Upper Assam, has obtained from the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal, leave of absence for two months, in extension of that granted to him on the 10th August last.

W. M. N. STURT, *Major, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

BY THE COMMANDER IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 18th May,* 1843.

The presidency division order of the 1st instant, directing Ensigns C. P. Lucas and E. V. Utterson, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 65th regiment of native infantry at Dinapore, is confirmed.

1st Lieutenant J. S. Alexander, of the corps of Engineers, who was placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer, north western provinces, by General Orders of the 4th of March last, is re-appointed to the sappers and miners, and directed to remain with the Head Quarters of the battalion at Delhi.

Gunner James Forbes, recently arrived from England in charge of percussion cap machinery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, for employment in the Ordnance Department at Dum-Dum.

Wuhab Khan, late duffadar in the escort of the envoy and minister at Cabul, is directed to join the 1st irregular cavalry, as a sowar.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

65th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. C. T. E. Hinde, doing duty with the Arracan local battalion, from 18th April to 15th June, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 19th May,* 1843.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, is pleased to authorize officers commanding corps of native infantry to re-commence the enlistment of recruits, to complete their respective regiments to the present prescribed establishment.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Saugor division order of the 5th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon J. Barber, of the 40th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the Civil Establishments at Saugor and Damoh, on the departure of Surgeon C. Mottley, with the 3d native infantry, towards Hussingabad.

The presidency division order of the 6th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon G. B. Seely, doing duty under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at Barrackpore, to join and do duty in the hospital of the left wing of the 3d battalion of artillery and infantry recruits at Dum-Dum.

The Cawnpore division order of the 10th instant, directing Assistant Apothecary E. Enser to act as Steward with the 3d brigade of horse artillery, and appointing acting Apothecary A. Creswick to the hospital of Her Majesty's 50th regiment of foot.

The Cawnpore division order of the 11th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon J. Sutherland, doing duty with the 4th battalion of artillery, to proceed to Humeerpore, and perform the Civil Medical duties at that station, during the absence of Assistant surgeon Sill.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following removals and postings:

Col. (Major General) Ezekiel Barton, from the 71st to the 40th regiment of native infantry.

Col. Alexander Dick (new promotion) to the 71st regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel John Ralph Ouseley, (new promotion) on staff employ, to the 42d regiment of native infantry.

Lieut. Col. George Hulsh, (new promotion) on furlough, to the 71st regiment of native infantry.

Sergeant John Charlton, Assistant Overseer in the Benares division of public works, is, at his own request, remanded to the regiment of artillery, and directed to join the 1st company of the 3d battalion at Agra, in the rank he held previous to his transfer to the Town Major's list.

Sergeant Major Michael Rohan, at present doing duty with the 1st regiment of native infantry, is, at his own request, remanded to the regiment of artillery, and directed to join the 4th company of the 3d battalion at Dum-Dum, in the rank he held previous to his transfer to the Town Major's list.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

5th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Col. H. Burney, from 14th April to 14th November, to remain at Sylhet, on medical certificate.

9th Regt. N. I.—Major G. A. Smith, from 25th April to 4th May, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his regiment at Sukkur.

Subordinate Medical Department.—Hospital Steward

G. Dalby, from 1st June to 1st Dec., to visit Benares, on private affairs.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 22d May*, 1843.

The following orders, issued by Col. S. Bolton, C. B. commanding at Umballah, are confirmed:

*Dated 8th March*, 1843.—Appointing Assistant Apothecary C. Hurley, of Her Majesty's 31st foot, to act as Steward in the hospital of that corps, during the absence, on leave, of hospital Steward R. Cumming.

*Dated 26th April*, 1843.—Directing Assistant Surgeon C. H. James, of Her Majesty's 31st foot, to afford medical aid to the 3d irregular cavalry, on the departure of Assistant Surgeon M. Lovell, on leave, on medical certificate.

*Dated 7th May*, 1843.—Directing Assistant Surgeon G. Rae, of the 3d irregular cavalry, to afford medical aid to the detachment of the 15th regiment of native infantry on duty at Umballah, and also to the Executive Engineer and barrack department at the station.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings of medical officers:

Assistant Surgeon D. Woodburn, M. D. recently returned from furlough, to the 46th regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore.

Assistant Surgeon J. B. Macdonald, recently returned from furlough, to the 1st regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore.

Assistant Surgeon T. A. Wethered to the 21st regiment of native infantry at Berhampore.

The services of Sergeant W. Craig, of the corps of sappers and miners, Gunner A. Creswick, of the 1st battalion of artillery, and Mr. G. Simmonds, who were appointed temporarily to the subordinate medical department, in the presidency division order of the 29th Nov. last, being no longer required, the two former are remanded to regimental duty, and the latter is to be paid up and discharged. from the date on which this order may be published at Cawnpore.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

49th Regt. N. I.—Major J. F. Douglas, from 1st May to 1st November, to remain at Dinapore, on medical certificate.

This cancels the remaining portion of the leave granted to him in General Orders of the 9th of March last.

16th Regiment Grenadiers.—Captain C. G. Macan, from 1st June to 1st December, to visit Mussoorie, on private affairs.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 28th May*, 1843.

No. 31.—1. His grace the Commander-in-Chief having caused a notification to be made, that the Queen has been pleased to approve of Lieut. General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart. and G. C. B., being appointed Commander-in-Chief of all Her Majesty's forces serving in the East Indies, with the local rank of General; the same is accordingly announced to Her Majesty's corps in this command.

2. All returns, reports and applications are however to be directed, as hitherto, until further orders.

3. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

*63d Foot.*—Lieut. and Adjutant William James Darling, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Pratt, deceased. 20th April 1843.

4 The following orders are confirmed:

By His Excellency Lieut. General Sir T. McMahon, Bart. K. C. B., granting leave of absence to Lieut. Coote and Ensign Pennefather, 22d foot, to England, for 2 years respectively, from the date of embarkation, at the recommendation of a Board of Medical Officers.

By His Excellency Lieut. General the Most Noble the Marquis of Tweeddale, K. T., granting leave of absence to Ensign Masterson, 63d foot, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation, at the recommendation of a Board of Medical Officers.

By Major General the Right Honourable Lord Saltoun, K. C. B. and G. C. H., dated the 20th January and 10th March, 1843, granting leave of absence to the following officers:

*98th Regt.*—Captain Russell, to Singapore, for 6 months from the date of embarkation, and Lieut. Colby, to Bombay, from the 1st March to the 30th July 1843 to await the result of their applications to return from the service, by the sale of their commissions.

By Major General Sir George Pollock, G. C. B., commanding the Dinapore division, dated the 4th instant, granting leave of absence to Assistant Surgeon Banon, 62d regiment, to Calcutta, from the 5th May to the 4th July 1843, for the purpose of appearing before a Board of Medical Officers.

5. The leave of absence granted to Capt. Peacocke, 25th Foot, in the General Order of the 28th January 1843, is cancelled at his own request.

6. Leave of absence—

*9th Lancers.*—Captain Rose, prolonged from the 11th June to the 20th September 1843, to remain at Simlah.

The leave of absence granted to this officer in the General Order of the 10th March 1843, is to commence from the 26th instead of the 10th March 1843.

*3d Buffs.*—Major General Dennis, from the 18th May to the 1st Nov. 1843, to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

This cancels the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted this officer in the General Order of the 1st April 1843; viz. from the 18th May to the 15th October.

*21st Fusiliers.*—Major General Walker prolonged from the 1st June to the 31st Oct. 1843, to enable him to proceed to Madras.

*26th Cameronians.*—Captain Young, prolonged from the 6th June 1843, to remain at Fort William, until the result of his application to exchange into the 39th regiment be made known.

*40th Foot.*—Lieut. White, for 3 months from the 12th May 1843, to Calcutta, for the purpose of appearing before a Board of Medical Officers.

*40th Foot.*—Lieut. Olpherts, to Calcutta, for 4 months from the 1st June 1843, and thence to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation.

*44th Foot.*—Capt. Souter, prolonged from the 24th May to the 23d July, to remain at Mussoorie.

By Order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—June 2. At Calcutta, G. M. Geo. Smith, Esq. to Sarah Grace Hornett, second daughter of the late G. Driver, Esq. Indigo Planter.—At Calcutta, M. J. Athanass, Esq. to Miss E. A. Crook, daughter of Mr. J. Crook, H. C. M.—5. At Calcutta, at the Scotch Kirk, Lieut. George Staple Dobbie, 44th Regt. M. N. I. to Annie Buchan, eldest daughter of R. Scott Thomson, Esq. of Calcutta.—6. At Calcutta, Mr. D. H. Barker, to Mary, second daughter of the late George Meyer, Esq. of Moorshedabad.—At Calcutta, Joseph G. Waller, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Marshall and Waller, Solicitors, to Josephine Emelia, eldest daughter of the late G. E. Hudson, Esq. Solicitor.—7. At Calcutta, Gilbert Pocklington Money, Esq. C. S. to Catherine Calverley, daughter of the late C. G. Blagrave, Esq. of the Civil Service.

BIRTHS.—May 15. At Cawnpore, Mrs. G. Plomer, of a son.—20. At Mussoorie, the lady of Captain E. Watt, 6th Light Cavalry, of a daughter.—At Madras, the lady of Archibald F. Arbuthnot, of a son.—21. At Hauper Stud, the wife of Mr. W. Trotter, of a son.—28. At Goruckpore, the lady of Captain F. R. Ellis, of a son.—29. At the "Retreat," Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the lady of Henry Gloster French, Esq. of a daughter.—31. At Chittagong, Mrs. Owen, wife of W. L. Owen, Esq. and second daughter of the Rev. J. C. Fink, of a daughter.—June 2. At Chittagong, Mrs. M. Fink, wife of the Rev. J. C. Fink, of the Baptist Mission, of a son.—3. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. James Bowyer, of a son.—At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Brightman Vandenberg, of a son.—At Calcutta, Mrs. William Alexander Wilson, of a son.—5. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Culloden, of a daughter.—6. At Calcutta, the lady of William Trevor Law, Esq. of a son.

DEATHS.—March 29. At Hong Kong, of small pox, after a week's severe illness, Theodosia Ann, wife of the Rev. William Dean, of the American Baptist Mission.—May 6. At Singapore, Captain W. Jagger, aged 43 years.—13. At Chandernagore, Virginia Davis, daughter of Mrs. Mary Ann Davis, aged 12 years and 10 months.—18. At Bareilly, Emma Blackmore Dorrett, aged 10 years, 2 months and 12 days.—22. At Agra, Mr. Samuel William Ogg, aged 23 years, 5 months and 17 days.—26. At Agra, Helen Augusta, the eldest daughter of Mr. John Anthony, aged 6 years and 10 months.—27. At Almorah, Edward Palsgrave, the infant son of Lieut. Wright, 44th Bengal N. I. aged 8 months and 6 days.—At Dinapore, of spasmodic cholera, Hannah, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Penhearow, aged 11 years, 6 months and 8 days.—28. At Benares, of consumption, Captain W. G. Cooper, 71st Regt. N. I. and Assistant Adjutant General, Benares Division of the Army.—29. At Chandernagore, Mrs. Mary Ann Davis, aged 48 years, after a lingering illness of nine months.—31. At Calcutta, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Robinson, of Serampore; aged 9 months and 5 days.—June 4. At Calcutta, Mr. R. W. Lockington, mate of the accommodation Flat *Malabangah*, aged 20 years.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

June 4. The English Ship *Parland*, P. Gillespie, from the Mauritius 13th May.—The English Barque *Nestor*, H. Macmeckan, from Liverpool 15th January.—The English Barque *Maria Somes*, Baker, from Cannanore 21st May.

—— 5. The English Ship *Hyderabad*, T. O. Harrison, from Bombay 16th, Mangalore 23d, and Madras 31st May.—The English Barque *Hesperus*, James Killy, from Liverpool 12th February.

—— 7. The English Ship *Eden*, F. Boyce, from Singapore 19th, and Penang 24th May.—The English Steamer *Phlegethon*, J. McCleverty, from Hong Kong 7th May.

—— 8. The English Barque *Pearl*, W. Barrows, from London 23d November, Madras (no date), and Ennore 2d June.—The English Barque *Ariel*, J. Burt, from China 22d April, and Singapore 21st May.—The English Barque *Orpheus*, Digby, from Madras 2d June.—The English Barque *Catherine*, Brown, from Madras 3d June.—The English Barque *Cursetjee Cowasjee*, Campbell, from sea, put back.

—— 9. The French Barque *Palladium*, G. Ravelly, from Bourbon 9th May and Pondicherry 2d June.—The English Barque *Cowasjee Family*, W. B. Durham, from Singapore 21st May.—The English Ship *Enterprize*, W. Robertson, from Liverpool 19th January.—The English Ship *Maria Louis*, J. Baker, from Bombay 21st May.

—— 10. The English Barque *Sir Charles Napier*, John Wright, from Bombay 25th May.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Eden from Singapore.*—Owen Stanley, Esq. late Captain of H. M's. Ship *Britomart*, and Captain J. Bowen, Merchant Service.

*From Penang.*—A. Barbarroux, Esq. Merchant.

*Per Pearl from Madras.*—Lieut. and Mrs. Hallerdize and two children.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Bland for Liverpool.*—Lieut. Drake, 61st N. I., Mr. J. Mulcaster, Captain Forbes, Mr. M. Henry, and Master Russel.

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| Transfer 5 per Cent. Paper, .... | Prem. | 10 | 0 | a | 11 | 0 | |
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| Bombay 5 per cent. ............ | „ | 1 | 0 | a | 1 | 8 | |
| Second 5 do. ............ | „ | do. | | a | do. | | |
| Old Sicca Rs. 4 per cent Loan Note. | Disct. | 6 | 8 | a | 7 | 0 | |
| New „ 4 do......... | „ | 5 | 8 | a | 6 | 0 | |
| New Company's 5 per cent. .... | Prem. | 3 | 4 | a | 3 | 8 | |

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| Union Bank .. | (Co.'s Rs. 1,000) | „ | Par | a | 10 |
| Agra Bank .. | (Co.'s Rs. 500) | „ | 275 | a | 300 |

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## OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Bombay Government intends to despatch the Suez Mail Steamers of the following months, on the dates specified below, viz.

The Steamer for August on the 18th July.

" Sept. on the 25th Aug.

With reference to the above, notice is hereby given, that the latest safe date for the transmission of letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for the Steamer appointed to leave Bombay on the 18th July, will be Wednesday, the 5th proximo.

WM. MOORE,
*Deputy Post Master.*

*Fort William, General Post Office,*
*The 10th June, 1843.*

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Editor of the Friend of India begs to acknowledge the following donation:

From R. Trotter, Esq. Co's. Rs. 20, to the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta.

OUR OWN STEAMER.—Seldom has the community in Calcutta been more agreeably surprised than it was on Wednesday last by the unexpected arrival of the Mail, which was not expected by the most sanguine to reach us before Tuesday, the 20th. It arrived in Calcutta about 4 P. M. on the 14th, and as it left London at 6 P. M. on the 6th, it was just *thirty-nine days and two hours* on the route. We need scarcely observe that this is the quickest journey ever made from London. Finding the Bombay express had thus forestalled our own Steamer, the arrival of which was not calculated on before Monday, the 19th, we had resigned ourselves in despair to the taunts which we knew the Bombay Press would not fail to pour on us, when they found the anticipations in which we had indulged on the first voyage of the *Hindoostan* from Suez, so completely nullified. But to the astonishment of all, the Steamer itself was announced the very next day, having made the run from Suez, *including stoppages*, in 23 days and 17 hours; and, excluding stoppages, in *nineteen days and a half*. Thus the Steamer has trod on the heels of the most rapid express ever received in Calcutta. If she had not been detained four days and six hours by the wretched arrangements for coaling; if she had been employed only two days in receiving coal, she would have brought the London Mail to Calcutta in *thirty-eight days and a quarter*. When therefore the arrangements at Ceylon and Aden are completed, and the Peninsular Company is enabled to ship coals as quickly as the Honourable Company, the Calcutta and Suez Steamers may always be expected to bring our letters and packets as rapidly as the Bombay Express when most speedy, and frequently to anticipate the express itself, even at the most favourable season of the year. The Bombay folks will naturally ask, what advantage we shall derive from having our London papers of the Mail day brought by sea instead of by land, when the difference, as now established by experience, cannot be more than twenty-four hours either way? The advantage is in every respect great. Among the minor but not less gratifying results of this steam communication with our own doors, will be the early and complete receipt of our letters and papers. We may mention that at the date of this writing, Tuesday evening, we have not received more than *five* of the April Newspapers, out of thirty which we expect from Bombay, and this after the express had been in six days. All our May periodical publications, which were sent by the *Hindoostan*, have already been in our possession *twenty-four* hours. To the inhabitants of the metropolis the convenience of receiving all their letters and packages at once, and at a reasonable rate, is such as those only can appreciate who have been subject to the misery of having them delivered, day after day, in mortifying driblets at an irritating price. It is scarcely matter of surprize that we should not obtain the sympathy of our worthy fellow citizens of Bombay, for they have never experienced our miseries.

We are sorry to find Capt. Moresby styling the voyage from Suez to Calcutta, the homeward bound voyage of the vessel. It is in very bad taste. The word *home* is sacredly associated in the mind of an Englishman with England. Whenever he is obliged to allude to any other place by that endearing name, it is done with a manifest conviction that nothing but the necessity of circumstances could justify such a misuse of the word. It is a poor complement to the European community in Calcutta to desecrate the word, by applying it, even in the case of a steamer, to any city in India.

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THE MAY MAIL which came in on Wednesday, is as usual pronounced to be newsless. Yet it announces the death of one member of the Royal family and the birth of another. The Duke of Sussex, the most popular of all the sons of George the Third, has at length paid the debt of nature at the age of seventy; and at his own particular request has been buried far from his royal ancestors, in the cemetry of Kensal Green. Her Majesty has been happily delivered of a third child, a daughter; and though the same interest has not been felt on this occasion which was felt on the birth of the first born, or of the Prince of Wales, yet the universal and affectionate esteem in which her Majesty is held by all her subjects,—a few revolutionary Chartists excepted—has created a national feeling of delight at this addition to her domestic happiness. Her Majesty was rapidly recovering; and it was expected that the visit of the Court to the Emerald Isle would not be delayed.

In the obituary of the present month, we regret to find the two honoured names of Lady William Bentinck and Thomas Clarkson. Lady William died at Paris after a protracted illness. Long will her memory continue to be cherished in this country for her affability, her unaffected piety, and her boundless liberality. She has left claims upon our grateful remembrance, independent of the association of her name with that of her illustrious husband; for she had a character of her own, and it was eminently distinguished by those virtues which serve to adorn human nature. Thomas Clarkson, has earned for himself an honourable place among those who have disinterestedly devoted their lives to the service of their fellow men. His name is indissolubly associated with the abolition of the slave trade, to the success of which no man contributed more effectually, if perhaps we except Mr. Wilberforce. It was through his untiring exertions that the evidence of its enormities which first made so deep impression on the public mind at home, was collected and arranged. It was Clarkson who travelled from town to town in the cause of humanity, at a time when it was regarded generally with feelings of profound apathy. It was he who raised up advocates in all parts of the country, engaged Editors of provincial newspapers to rouse public attention to the iniquity of the trade, and gave that impulse to the public mind, which in sixteen years secured its abolition.

The occupation of the Marquesas and Tahiti, has given a new direction to the national enthusiasm in France, and the country is ringing with projects for colonization, which must eventually prove abortive. The French Ministry had determined to ask the Chambers for 240,000*l.* for the erection of fortresses in the newly acquired islands of the Pacific, where French domination is to be rendered complete. These distant and useless possessions will only serve to drain France of men and money without contributing in the smallest degree to the increase of her foreign commerce. It does not appear that the British Ministry has lifted up its voice against the fraudulent and unjustifiable occupation of Tahiti. In fact, it is tongue-tied by Lord Ellenborough. With what color of decency can we remonstrate with France against the acquisition of a petty island or two, while we are taking possession of countries, fertile as Egypt, and annexing them without scruple to our magnificent empire in the East?

The subject of Slavery in India has been brought under the notice of Parliament by Mr. Stuart Wortley in an allusion to a report of two American Naval Commanders to Congress, in which they stated that "Bombay and perhaps other British possessions in the East Indies were among the greatest markets of slaves." Sir Robert Peel offered an elaborate explanation, which was remarkable chiefly for its omission of all reference to the fact that the slave trade in India had long been illegal, and that by a law passed in the present year, slavery itself had been abolished throughout the British possessions. It would be strange indeed if this great act, by which the year 1843 will hereafter be characterized, should have been unknown to the Prime Minister; and stranger still, if, when in possession of the fact, he neglected to bring it forward, and to offer it as a final and satisfactory reply to all the imputations cast on our Indian administration by the slave fostering Republic.

Lord Ashburnham, the Conservative Envoy to Washington, has received a vote of thanks for his treaty, upon the motion of the Whig Lord Brougham, and the radical Joseph Hume. It seems that some of the members of the old Ministry, Lords Palmerston and Russell, and Mr. Macaulay, had denied any merit to the arrangements of their former associate Mr. Baring, now Lord Ashburton. This roused Mr. Hume's 'dander,' to borrow an expression from the Clock maker, and he immediately proposed a vote of thanks to the negotiator. The measure is unprecedented. It is not customary with the House to thank diplomatists who avert wars. It thanks only Generals and Admirals who are successful in conducting them. But as Lord Ashburton had been abused—as what diplomatist has not been by one party or the other?—

and more especially as Joseph Hume volunteered to spite his old friends by moving a vote of thanks to their political opponent, the Ministry consented to create a precedent. Since what time, said Napolean to Fouché, when he remonstrated against the murder of the Duke d'Enghein, have you been so sparing of the blood of the Bourbons? With equal point might it be asked of the Tory Ministers, since when have you been accustomed to set such store by Joseph Hume's opinions?

Brazil has rejected the Ministerial proposal for a new commercial treaty. She demands that her sugars shall be admitted on the same scale of duty as those of our own colonies; the alternative is, the closing a market of five millions a year against our starving manufactures, when the present treaty expires. The Brazil cabinet knows we are as powerless as the Envoy at Cabul after the insurrection, and they are resolved to dictate their own terms.

Sir Harry Inglis, the champion of the Church, who has been urging Church extension on the Ministry when not half the new churches in the metropolis are half full, has at length obtained some crumbs of comfort from Sir Robert, who proposes to aid the Church, without dipping into the pockets of the people. The reform of the Cathedrals, against which Sydney Smith protested so loudly in the inimitable letters to Archdeacon Singleton, has yielded 30,000£ which is now available. The Premier proposes to borrow another sum from ecclesiastic resources, on ecclesiastical security, to be repaid from ecclesiastical funds, and to devote, we suppose, the interest of it to the support of *ministers* of the Church, feeling convinced that where a congregation is raised, a church will soon follow, and that it is much more reasonable to provide a church for a congregation already collected, than to erect a church and then beat up for a congregation.

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THE ORDINATION VOWS.—We are not blind as *Dousterswivel* seems to think. We have carefully read over the Question and Answer he has quoted, with the best of spectacles. Every thing however depends on the kind of spectacles one uses, as Major Downing of Downingville says in one of his humorous letters. Read the ordination service with the new Oxford glasses, and nothing will be easier than to discover that to "banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrine," means nothing more or less than to make perpetual war on Dissent. It was by the aid of these magical glasses that the Tractarians discovered that a belief in the invocation of Saints, and in the efficacy of holy relics, was not incompatible with a belief in the Thirty-nine articles, and with the enjoyment of Protestant livings. Our spectacles, bought of Twentyman and Co. are simple, honest glasses, and assist us only to the plain unstrained meaning of the words, in which we are altogether unable to discover the meaning which *Dousterswivel* attaches to them.

And what is this meaning? The Bishop asks the candidate for holy orders whether he will banish and drive away all strange and erroneous doctrine. He vows to do so by the help of God. The Preface to the form of ordaining Priests says, It is evident to all men diligently reading Holy Scriptures * * * that from the Apostles' time there have been three orders of ministers in Christ's Church, Bishops, Priests and Deacons. The asterisks should be thus filled up "and Ancient authors." Now the Dissenters though they may discover three orders in the Ancient authors have been unable to discover them in Scripture;—therefore they are to be banished and driven away with all faithful diligence. By parity of reasoning the Priest should make perpetual war on Puseyism. It is part of the belief he expresses at his ordination, that the "Holy Scriptures contain sufficiently all doctrine required of necessity for eternal salvation." It is one of the dogmas of the Oxford School that the Scriptures are not the sole, or a perfect rule of faith, and that they are to be *supplemented* by tradition, and therefore the Puseyites who hold this "erroneous and strange doctrine are to be banished and driven away with all faithful diligence."

This interpretation of the ordination vows has been brought *forward* since the S. P. G. Missionaries connected with Bishop's College have been charged with creating heartburnings and discord among the flocks of the Dissenting Missionaries. It behoves them, we think, if they covet a character for straightforwardness, to declare at once whether they intend to rest their defence on a denial of the facts, or on an appeal to the supposed necessity of aggression imposed on them by their ordination vows. We see from a long and acrimonious discussion with which the columns of the *Hurkaru* have been recently loaded, that they repudiate the charge, and maintain their entire innocence of any attempt to seduce the Dissenting converts. This is manly, whatever be the result of the enquiry. They can only injure their cause by setting up this theory of ordination vows; because it wears the appearance of disingeniousness, as though they intended to fall back upon the vows, and justify their aggression, if they find themselves unable to disprove it.

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THE LOTTERIES.—The *Hurkaru* has explained the inconsistency of advertising lotteries in one page, and denouncing them as immoral in another, by saying that the Editor of that paper is not responsible for the advertisements, which are under the absolute control of the Proprietor. This fact goes far to exonerate the Editor from blame; but we wish he would use his influence with the proprietor to exclude the gambling notifications altogether. This would certainly improve the character of the paper for consistency, while the pecuniary loss it might involve would serve to give additional value to the concession. That journal, since it has been in the hands of the present editor, has risen not a little in public estimation, and its returns must have been proportionately augmented. The Editor may therefore justly claim to have some voice in the determination of a matter in which the character, and consequently the interests, of the establishment are involved.

Of the *Englishman* we have little hope. He has the same excuse as the *Hurkaru* for inserting them; the Proprietor being in London and the Editor in Calcutta; but he prefers to defend the publication on the ground that the lotteries are not as yet illegal, and that they are in the hands of respectable tradesmen. This may be true of one lottery, but of no other. If we remember aright, one of the lottery projectors was recently charged in the *Englishman* with having written that which was *false*. He cannot therefore have much respectability left; and the *Englishman* ought not, on principle, to advertise his lotteries again. It will at any rate be some trifling mitigation of the evil, if our contemporary will limit the advertisements in future to those tradesmen of whose respectability he has undeniable evidence. And even they would find their respectability vastly improved, if they would avoid pandering to the vicious propensities of our nature, and content themselves with an honest profit out of an honourable business.

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THE BOMBAY TIMES has been severely taken to task by the officers of Scinde for the groundless charges brought against them in reference to the ladies of the Zenana at Hydrabad. Some officious and mischievous individual informed the Editor, that they had been transferred unceremoniously to the tents of the officers, and the Editor, whose indignation at the occupation of Scinde has never slumbered, considered this conduct as an aggravation of the public wrong inflicted on the Ameers; and denounced it with unmitigated severity. He has thus inflicted a serious injury on a body of honourable men, and they have requested permission of Sir Charles Napier to publish an open refutation of the charge. It will be found among our extracts.

It is perhaps needless to say that the charge is altogether unfounded. The honour of the ladies of the Zenana was guarded with the most scrupulous fidelity, after they came into our power. However our national character in this respect may have been compromized at Cabul, it is unsullied at Hydrabad. It is due also to the Editor of the *Bombay Times* to state that he had no sooner been informed of the unfounded nature of the charge, than he used every effort in his power to contradict it, and to counteract the mischief of which he had been made the instrument. He did not wait for a remonstrance from the officers, but spontaneously published a denial of the imputation. His conduct, after the receipt of the document from the officers, is such as to entitle him to a continuance of that public confidence and esteem, which his talents and industry have earned. Of all men, Editors of newspapers and Ministers of state are most liable to be misled; because it is the interest of others to mislead them, for their own private interests, be they fair or foul. We have all been placed at some period in this predicament. There is no paper of any note, which has not been obliged at one time or another to retract assertions published on the authority of those who appeared worthy of confidence; and hence mistrust will always stand an Editor in more stead than credulity.

The course pursued by the officers is also worthy of all commendation. Some would have advised them to seek the vindication of their character by an action at law; and thus to fix the value of their reputation by the vulgar standard of money. Every such procedure, except where the author of the calumny persists in maintaining it, wears a vindictive character, and divides public sympathy between the doer and the sufferer of wrong. They have acted upon a wiser and more magnanimous principle. Having been injured through the press, they have demanded reparation of the injury from the press, and it has been made promptly, cheerfully and effectually; and their honour is brighter than as though they had obtained 10,000 Rupees damages against the misled Editor; for, thanks to our system of law, there are so many considerations besides innocence, which go to make up a verdict, that it is always the least satisfactory reparation a man can obtain for calumny.

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LIEUT. EYRE'S NARRATIVE OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1841 IN AFFGHANISTAN.—We resume our re-

view of Lieut. Eyre's Journal, with the greater satisfaction, as we shall next week have an opportunity of comparing his statements with those given by Lady Sale in her Journal of the Disasters in Affghanistan. Though we may therefore be later in the field than our contemporaries, our readers may find it useful, previously to entering on the review of her work, to have their memories refreshed with the facts given by Lieut. Eyre.

Our last notice closed with the capture of the Commissariat fort on the 5th November by the enemy. On the 6th, a large force was sent against Mahomed Sheriff's fort, which was stormed after a severe struggle. The Royal Garden which adjoined it was filled with Affghans, and some attempt was made to obtain possession of it, but, owing to the appearance of the enemy on a neighbouring hill, and an apparent attempt to intercept the return of the troops, the idea was abandoned. Lieut. Eyre says that it would have been easy to have occupied the garden, and to have obtained repossession of the Commissariat Fort opposite it, *which had not been emptied of half its contents.* But a fatality attended every movement from the first, and this measure, which would have secured many days supplies for the troops, was not attempted, and within six days after the insurrection had broken out, only a single day's provisions could be obtained at a time from the village of Beymaroo, at a very high price.

On the 9th of November, General Elphinstone's weak state of health, rendered the presence of a coadjutor necessary, and in an evil hour, Brigadier Shelton was summoned from the Bala Hissar. The appointment of General Elphinstone to command in a country like Affghanistan, but recently occupied by those whom the chiefs and people equally detested, is one of the most grievous errors of Lord Auckland's administration. It is true that he was specifically appointed from home to this division, but it was manifest to all those who saw him on his way to the scene of his command, and unhappily of his disasters and death, that he was physically incapacitated for so responsible a post; and that his mind had been affected by the weakness of his body. He should never have been sent. Brigadier Shelton came into cantonments on the 9th, despairing from the first moment of being able to save the army except by retreat, a feeling in which he was supported at first by none of the officers. To the calamity of the General's mental and bodily weakness, was now added the unwillingness of the Brigadier to assist in any movement except a retrograde one. From his arrival, the general feeling throughout the camp, whether among the officers or men, was one of despondency, which served to aggravate ten fold the difficulties and dangers of the position. The European soldiers who ought to have set an example of fortitude and courage to the native sepoys, were the first to give way to repining and despair. Next to the indiscretion of sending a General so broken in constitution as General Elphinstone, to Cabul, was that of placing a Regiment like the 44th in so critical a post. Every one knew that from the peculiar, and happily unexampled, system of *discipline*, to which the corps had long been subjected, a universal spirit of dissatisfaction pervaded the men and that they could not be depended on in any emergency in which their confidence in the commanding officer and their attachment to him, was to be put to the test.

On the day when Brigadier Shelton arrived in the cantonment and took a leading part in all operations, though the troops were reduced to a state of starvation, and the whole country was in a blaze of insurrection, one master mind might have overcome all difficulties, and preserved the force till the approach of succour on the opening of spring. But the General in chief was a cypher vacillating between opposite opinions, and always swayed by the last adviser; the second in command was perpetually exclaiming that the game was up, and that there was no safety but in retreat, and the Envoy stood alone in advising vigorous measures, which were received with cold apathy, and never carried into execution with effect. On the 10th, the enemy appeared in strength on the heights *to the east and west of the cantonments,* and took possession of a number of forts, particularly the Reeka bashee, which was situated directly opposite the mission compound, within musket shot of our works. The Envoy fearing to be hemmed in on every side, was anxious to occupy this fort. Lieutenant Melville says, that he urged this measure on the General and the Brigadier, who demurred at it, observing that they could not afford the loss of men it would entail. Sir W. Macnaghten replied, "If you do not take the forts to-day, you must take them with three fold loss to-morrow." The General asked if the Envoy would take the responsibility on himself; and he instantly said, "On my shoulders be it." About mid-day a large force issued from the cantonments and proceeded to the Reeka bashee fort. Capt. Bellew hurried forward to blow open the gate, but missed it, and blew open a wicket, so small as to admit of only two at a time. Capt. Westmacott was cut down outside, and Capt. M'Crae sabred at the entrance, but Col. Mackrell, of the 44th, made his way to the interior, with Lieut. Bird and a handful of Europeans and sepoys. The garrison fled out at the great gate. Just at this instant some Affghan cavalry charged round the corner, and the Europeans and natives gave way at once; a bugler sounded the retreat by mistake, and the flight back to cantonments became general. Major Scott, of the 44th, knowing the fearful predicament of his commanding officer, exhorted and besought the soldiers of the 44th to follow him *in vain.* One private, of the name of Steward, alone seconded his efforts. The Brigadier, whose personal courage was proverbial, exposed himself to the hottest fire while he endeavoured to rally the fugitives. They advanced to the attack and again retreated. A third time did the Brigadier bring them up to the assault, which now proved successful. The fort was taken, but what was the fate of those within? Col. Mackrell was literally hacked to pieces, and of all those who had entered with him, only two survived, the gallant Lieut. Bird of the Shah's force, and a sepoy. These had taken refuge in a stable, and barricaded it with logs of wood and whatever else came to hand. From behind this defence they maintained a hot fire on the assailants for a quarter of an hour, when only five cartridges being left, they were rescued by the advance of our troops, who "found the pair grim and lonely, upwards of *thirty* of the enemy having fallen by their prowess." The subsequent loss of Lieut. Bird in the fatal retreat, is among the most melancholy results of that deplorable event.

Brigadier Shelton having secured this fort, obtained possession of four others, but not without a loss of 200 killed and wounded. The forts were found to contain 1400 maunds of grain; only one-half of which could be brought away before night fall. Capt. Boyd requested of the Brigadier that a guard might be placed over the remainder; but *this was refused,* and on the following morning the grain was gone!

On the 13th November there was another engagement with the enemy who had taken possession of the heights to the west of the cantonments, and planted two guns there, which gave no little annoyance. At the earnest entreaty of the Envoy, the General agreed to send out a large party under Brigadier Shelton; but the force was not ready till 3 P. M.! The heights were carried with some difficulty; but only one gun was brought away, and that after dark. The enemy kept up a hot fire on the other gun; but as the Envoy had sent a message entreating that no effort might be spared to complete the triumph of the day by bringing away both of them, Major Scott of H. M. 44th repeatedly urged his men to descend and drag the 6 pounder, but with a few exceptions, they remained immoveable. Nor could the sepoys be induced to follow where the Europeans would not advance; the gun was therefore spiked. This, says Lieut. Eyre, was the last success our arms were destined to receive. Henceforward the narrative of operations is but a "catalogue of errors, difficulties and disasters following close on each other, which disgusted our officers, disheartened our soldiers, and finally sunk us all into irretrievable ruin, as though Heaven itself, by a combination of adverse circumstances, for its own inscrutable purposes, had planned our downfall."

On the 15th of November, Major Pottinger and Lieut. Haughton, of the Goorka Regiment came in from Chareekar, both severely wounded, the only survivors, except a few sepoys, of that gallant corps. The exertions they made to maintain their position, without success, amidst unexampled difficulties, present one of the brightest but most melancholy records of this disastrous campaign. On this occasion Major Pottinger not only sustained, but augmented the high reputation which he had acquired through the civilized world for his defence of Herat.

The success obtained on the 13th by the capture of the Reeka bashee and other forts, made so deep an impression on the enemy that they refrained from annoying our troops for three days; but the incessant fatigue to which they were subject, from the routine of garrison duty proved a severe trial to their health and spirits. There was moreover a strong probability of an early fall of snow. Every consideration therefore appeared to recommend a retreat to the strong hold of the Bala Hissar. The Envoy was from the first greatly in favour of this movement, and it is *now* certain that if it had been adopted at this period, it would have been successful; and that the troops, though they might have been subjected to great straits, would have been enabled to hold out till they were relieved. But the Brigadier was strongly opposed to it, in consequence of the difficulties he saw in the way, though by a singular inconsistency he was eager to try a much longer and more difficult retreat to Jellalabad, through some of the most difficult defiles in the world—an attempt which must have compromised the safety, not only of the Cabul army, but of the brave troops under General Sale. The project was therefore laid aside for the present, but subsequently discussed on successive occasions, on each of which the dangers of the movement were found to have been greatly increased.

On the 18th November, a reply was received from General Sale, to the requisition which had been made to him to return to Cabul. He represented it as utterly impracticable. The hope of his return had served to buoy up the spirits of officers and men, and great was the disappointment when all succour from that quarter appeared hopeless. The eyes of the army, which ought to have been turned upon itself and its own prowess, were now directed to the Candahar force as the last resource; but the relief which had been sent on from that post, was unable to reach Ghuzni, and returned to its own cantonments.

The troops had hitherto been supplied with provisions from the Beymaroo Hill, the proprietor of which sold them at a high price to the Envoy. Latterly, the enemy had daily taken possession of it, and thus intercepted the supplies. It was situated only half a mile from the cantonment; and the upper houses commanded a portion of the Mission compound. On the 22d, a large body of the enemy was seen proceeding towards it, and it was resolved to anticipate them. Major Swayne, of the 5th N. I. was appointed to the duty, but the affair was as shamefully mismanaged as all the others had been. "His orders were to storm the village; he would neither go forward nor retire, but concealing his men under cover of a low wall, maintained a useless fire all day on the houses at Beymaroo." The troops retired without having accomplished any thing. The next day, decided the fate of the Cabul force. After the return of Major Swayne's force, a conference was held at the General's house, when on the special recommendation of the Envoy, it was resolved that Brigadier Shelton should take the village by assault on the following morning and maintain it against any number of the enemy. A force consisting of 1100 men moved off at 2 A. M. in perfect silence and ascended the Hill, and placed the gun in position. The enemy in the village, few in numbers, were taken by surprise, and forsaking the open space, took shelter in the houses and towers. It was urged on the Brigadier to storm the village while the panic lasted; he refused to do so. As day dawned, the enemy hurried from the village so that not forty were left. A party under Major Swayne was ordered to storm the village. He missed the principal entrance, and approached a wicket which was barricaded; the enemy's marksmen took a sure and deadly aim at his men; and, the Brigadier seeing large bodies pouring forth from the city of Cabul, recalled him.

The city and country around was now roused; large masses of the enemy moved on towards the conflict, till more than ten thousand were engaged. Unfortunately, only one gun had been taken out; it was well served till the vent became too hot, and its fire slackened just at the time when it was most needed. A hundred sappers had accompanied the troops to throw up a *sunga*, or stone breast work, they were never ordered to do so; and the troops were thus exposed to the unmitigated fire of the enemy's rifles. Though the officers performed prodigies of valor, the men were panic struck, gave way, and at length fled. The Ghazees rushed upon them. "All order," says Lieut. Eyre, "was at an end; the entreaties and commands of the officers, in endeavoring to rally the men, were not listened to, and an utter route ensued down the Hill in the direction of the cantonments, the enemy closely following, and the cavalry in particular making a fearful slaughter among the unresisting fugitives.—Had not Osman Khan voluntarily halted his followers and led them off, of all who went forth that day to battle not one would probably have returned to cantonments." The solitary gun was carried off in triumph. Thus ended the unhappy 23d of November, which, as the Affghan's afterwards asserted, gave them the first positive assurance that the troops in the cantonments were entirely at their mercy. Lieut. Eyre notes no fewer than six military faults in this day's proceedings, and even those who have not made the art their study can perceive that it was lost entirely through the egregious mismanagement of the commander.

The troops had now lost all confidence. The officers gave way to the most gloomy forebodings. The spirits of the men were broken, the influence of the officers declined daily, and the reins of discipline were relaxed, till subordination became almost extinct, and the enemy bearded them with impunity from under the ramparts of the garrison. Even at this moment of universal despondency, Lieut. Eyre thinks that if our affairs had bee n in the hands of some master mind, they might have been retrieved. Capt. Conolly, immediately after the disasters at Beymaroo, wrote from the Bala Hissar to the Envoy, urging an immediate retreat to that fortress as affording the only chance of safety. But the General raised a host of objections to the measure, and he was vigorously seconded by Brigadier Shelton; and thus the last hope of saving the army vanished. Then commenced a series of inglorious negotiations, which were carried on with perfidy, and ended in the annihilation of the army. After the 23d of November, the commanding officers seem to have resigned themselves to the current of circumstances without a single effort to stem it. A bridge had been thrown over the river. General Shelton, seeing its vast importance in case of a retreat of which he never lost sight, had urged the erection of a field work to protect it. There was a small unfinished fort near at hand, which the sappers might have completed in a single night; and a small detachment might from thence have commanded the bridge. The enemy approached it on the 24th with the view of demolishing it; not a company was moved out to disturb them, and in the course of ten days the bridge was gone. Mahomed Sheriff's fort was left in charge of only a small detachment. The enemy attacked it, and the soldiers of the 44th packed up their bedding and retreated to the cantonment; the sepoys jumped over the wall and escaped, and the Mahomedan flag was seen waving over it, as if in derision of our dastardly inactivity.

On the 25th of November, the negotiations commenced by an overture from Osman Khan, a chief supposed to be favourable to our interests. His communication was friendly and the Envoy immediately laid it before the General, for his opinion. The General replied that we had been in a state of siege for three weeks; that the Camp was without provisions for man or beast, and that as it was impossible to retain our position in the country, the Envoy ought to avail himself of the opportunity of treating.—That same day a salute was fired in the city of Cabul to welcome Akbar Khan, who, after having been a fugitive for two years, had made his way to the city, and from that time took a principal share in the transactions by which the ruin of the army was consummated. On the 27th two deputies from the assembled chiefs came into the cantonments, with the terms of the treaty, which were so humiliating that the Envoy was obliged to reject them with indignation. The deputies took leave of him with the exclamation, "We shall meet again in battle." "We shall at all events meet at the day of judgment," replied the Envoy. Hostilities, which had been suspended during the negotiations, commenced again on the 1st of December by an attack on the Bala Hissar, which was bravely repulsed. On the 5th, the enemy completed the destruction of the bridge. On the 6th they obtained possession of Mahomed Sheriff's fort, as we have already mentioned, owing to a fresh exhibition of their New Orleans courage, by the 44th. On this occasion Lieut. Eyre deems it necessary at once to disclose the truth. It is notorious, he says, that H. M. 44th had been for a long time previous to these occurrences in a state of woful deterioration—military demoralization he should have said. The Regiment in question fell a prey to a disease which the Horse Guards alone could have remedied. Why then, in this state of military disease, was it sent into a country like Affghanistan, with the disease festering in its vitals?

On the 7th it was discovered that one day's provisions only remained in store, and Capt. Hay was sent to the Bala Hissar for a supply. Here it is worthy of remark, that the communication between the cantonments and the Bala Hissar seems to have been maintained up to this time without any interruption, and that large convoys were allowed to pass and repass without molestation. How easy would it have been to have gradually conveyed all that was valuable from the cantonments into that fortress, and then to have dashed on with the troops and at once made good the passage to it. On the 8th a Council of war was held in which some of the members thought to mend their position by a very unscrupulous abuse of the Envoy. It ended with a letter to him, dolefully describing the state and prospects of the garrison and begging him to open negotiations. This paper was signed by General Elphinstone, Brigadiers Shelton and Anquetil, and Col. Chambers. But as recrimination would not give food to the starving troops, it was determined the next morning to attack the fort of *Khoja Rawash*. The next morning it was found that no orders had been given for the attack, and the project fell to the ground.

We beg the reader to bear in mind that this Council of war in which the Envoy was made the object of personal abuse, and in which the officers united in intreating him to capitulate, was held on the 8th. He will also keep in view the fact, that on the next day, the 9th, intelligence having been received of a victory gained by Sir Robert Sale at Jellalabad, the Envoy conceived it might have the effect of "mollifying the General's opinion regarding the necessity of an immediate negotiation with the rebel chiefs," and addressed him on the subject. The General in his reply declared, that the intelligence, however pleasing, could not in the slightest degree influence our position so as to affect the expediency of our treating. It was probably after the receipt of this last communication that the Envoy wrote *that* letter to his relative, Mr. Erskine, for assisting in the publication of which he has been punished by a six months' suspension from office and pay. The letter thus acquires a double interest from the circumstances under which we now know it to have been written, and from the *ample and decisive* corroboration its statements have received from

the pens of Lieut. Melville, Lieut. Eyre, and Lady Sale.

"Cabool, December 9th, 1841.—We have now been besieged thirty-eight days by a contemptible enemy, whom the cowardice of our troops, and certain other circumstances which I will not mention, have emboldened to assume an attitude of superiority. Our provisions will be out in two or three days more, and the Military Authorities have strongly urged me to capitulate. This I will not do till the last moment. We have rumours that a force is coming to our assistance from Candahar, and I sincerely trust it may, for we have no energy or spirit amongst those here."

Urged by the importunity of the Generals, the Envoy opened negotiations with the chiefs, whom he went out to meet on the plain towards Seah Sing, attended by Capts. Lawrence, Mackenzie and Trevor. After the usual salutations, Sir William explained to them that the continuance of the British army in Affghanistan appearing to be repugnant to the feelings of the nation, he was willing to enter into negotiations to smooth over present difficulties, and to re-establish mutual friendship between the British and Affghan Governments. He then read to them a paper in which he had written down the heads of the treaty, as it was called, rather we should say, the items of unconditional surrender. The principal articles were that the British troops should entirely evacuate Affghanistan; that Dost Mahomed Khan and his family should be released; that Shah Soojah should have the option of remaining at Cabul or returning with the British troops to Loodianah; that no British force should ever be sent again into Affghanistan, unless called for by the Affghan Government; that all spare ammunition, guns and small arms should be given up; and that the Chiefs should supply the troops with ample provisions and means of conveyance. To these terms the Affghans agreed, never intending however to fulfil one of them; and thus was concluded the most disgraceful convention into which we had ever entered since our victorious standard was unfurled at the battle of Plassey. The palliation which Lieut. Eyre offers for this ignominious treaty, must not be omitted:

"It is undeniable that Sir William Macnaghten was forced into this treaty with men whose power he despised, and whose treachery was proverbial, against his own judgment, by the pressing representations of our military heads. It is no less true that, whatever may have been his political remissness or want of foresight before the rebellion broke out, he had, throughout the perils that afterwards beset us, displayed a truly British spirit of unflinching fortitude and indefatigable energy, calculated, under more auspicious leaders, to have stimulated the zeal and valour of the troops, and to have cheered them under the trials and hardships they were called on to endure; and I can safely add, without fear of contradiction, that scarcely an enterprise was undertaken throughout the siege, but at the suggestion, and even the entreaties, of the Envoy, he volunteering to take on himself the entire responsibility. Justice demands this tribute to the memory of one, whose acts, as they will assuredly undergo the severe scrutiny of his countrymen, it therefore becomes the duty of every eye-witness, who bears testimony on the subject, not only to shield from misrepresentation, but, where they are deserving of it, to hold up to public admiration. I am led to write this solely by my public knowledge of the man."

No sooner had the treaty been concluded than Sir W. Macnaghten proceeded to act upon it with strict fidelity. The troops in the Bala Hissar were ordered to evacuate it, and this was accomplished in a day or two, though not without some difficulty, owing to Akbar Khan's treacherous attempt to get possession of that fortress. The day after the treaty of evacuation had been agreed to, the Chiefs made an unexpected proposition that Shah Soojah should continue King on two conditions, that of giving his daughters in marriage to the leading Affghan chiefs, and of abandoning the offensive practice of making the chief nobles wait for hours at his gate for an audience. To these conditions he yielded a reluctant assent.

As the retreat had now been determined on, the General ordered that some ammunition should be distributed among the camp followers, and commanding officers were ordered to indent for new arms and accoutrements. But so completely were the reins of discipline relaxed, that many of the officers sent their men to help themselves, and a scene of disgraceful confusion and plunder ensued, the camp followers rushing in by hundreds and taking away whatever they pleased. The treaty had been made on the 11th, and the first article of it was, that *immediate supplies should be furnished to the troops*, but no supplies were furnished for the next five days, and the horses and cattle were kept alive by eating their own dung, while the camp followers were destitute of any other food than that of the animals which expired daily from cold and starvation. On the 16th the Chiefs stated that they would afford no provisions unless the Envoy proved his sincerity by giving up all the forts around the cantonments. As our troops were now completely at the mercy of these perfidious and blood thirsty chiefs, the forts were evacuated and immediately filled with Affghans,—our Affghan "allies," as the order of the day styled them! and thus did they obtain possession of posts which commanded every part of the cantonments—and they kept their word by sending in *one day's supply of atta*. On the 18th the position of the army was rendered still more desperate by a fall of snow, the first of the season, which lay five inches deep on the ground. On the 19th, Sir William wrote to Col. Palmer at Ghuzni, to Capt. Rawlinson at Candahar, and to Major Leech at Khelat-i-Ghilzee, to evacuate those forts at the earliest season fit for marching. On the 20th the Envoy had another conference with the chiefs on the bank of the canal. Their demands rose with our submission, and they now insisted that a portion of our guns and ammunition should be given up, as a proof of our sincerity, and that Brigadier Shelton should be surrendered as an hostage. These demands were resisted. The object of the Chiefs was to prevail on the Envoy to treat with them separately; but he resolutely persisted in negotiating with them only as a body. Sirdar Mahomed Akbar at this interview took a great fancy to a brace of pistols which were in Capt. Lawrence's belt; and they were resigned to him at the Envoy's particular request, who little thought that within three days, they would be made the instrument of his own death. On the 21st, Sir William again met the chiefs at a conference, and it was resolved that four hostages should be given up. On the 22d there does not appear to have been any meeting between the chiefs and the Envoy, but he sent his own carriage and horses as a present to Akbar Khan.

That same night this man spread the toils in which the unfortunate Envoy was caught. At night, Capt. Skinner arrived at the Cantonment accompanied by the Sirdar's cousin, and the Lohanee chief, who brought a letter from Akbar Khan, in which he represented that it was folly to hope for any permanent treaty with the body of rebel chiefs, who had each his own interest in view; that he was grateful for the treatment which his father and his family had received from the British Government, and that he was ready to throw himself heart and soul into our interests, and to deliver up Ameenoola Khan, supposed to be the most inveterate of our enemies, on condition that he should be made Vizier under Shah Soojah who was to remain King; that he should receive a large sum of money and that our troops should evacuate Affghanistan in eight months. The unhappy Envoy, distracted by the desparate position of our troops, affixed his signature to the treaty. The whole of this negotiation was a villanous scheme got up by the chiefs to test his sincerity, and, as we may suppose, to afford some justification of his perfidious seizure the next day.

Sir William refrained from communicating the fact of this treaty to those whom he had been accustomed to consult. The next morning he directed the General to have two Regiments and two guns in readiness for action at a moment's notice. He left the cantonments at 11 A. M. "His accustomed calm and collected manner appears to have left him." On being told that the garrison was not on the alert, he replied rather petulantly: "It is all of a piece with the military arrangements throughout the siege." On approaching the banks of the Canal he unfolded the scheme to his suite; and when they represented the danger of it, he replied: "Dangerous it is, but if it succeeds, it is worth all risks; the rebels have not fulfilled even one article of the treaty, and I have no confidence in them; and if by it we can only save our honour all will be well. At any rate, I would rather suffer a hundred deaths than live the last six weeks over again."

The catastrophe is well known. The Envoy met the assembled chiefs—and among them was the brother of Ameenoola, whose surrender was to be a part of the treaty then to be ratified. Had he not been labouring under a singular infatuation of mind, occasioned by six weeks of unrelieved mental anguish, this circumstance alone would have caused him to perceive the treachery of Akbar Khan. He presented him with a fine horse he had bought of Capt. Grant; dismounted and threw himself along the bank, on a horse cloth, and was instantly seized by Akbur Khan, and dragged along. He resisted this violence, and Akbar Khan drew forth the pistol the Envoy had given him, and shot him dead. Capt. Trevor was immediately after hacked to pieces, and Captains Lawrence and Mackenzie were saved only by the exertions of some of the chiefs.

(*To be continued.*)

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

— Among our selections will be found a brief report of the business done at the last meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society. Mr. Speed's proposal for extending the Society's assistance to a new association, the Floricultural, which was to have come forth under his auspices, fell to the ground; the mover of the motion not having been present.

— The sum collected for a bust of Dr. Carey, the founder of the Agri-Horticultural Society, is about 1400 Rs. quite enough to procure one from a first rate, though not perhaps from *the* first rate artist in London. The only good likeness of Dr. Carey, was painted by his friend Home, and is now in the Library of Stepney College near London. That

administration; 3. it rewards merit; 4. it has a system of national education and, 5. it promotes sound morals. Why then did Mr. Crisp blacken a Government so vastly superior to that of England?

— The Madras papers of the 9th June state, that the report of Sir Hugh Gough's being on his way down to the Presidency for the purpose of proceeding immediately to Bengal, is premature, and that he is not likely to leave Bangalore before the end of June or the beginning of July.

— The *Englishman* in noticing yesterday our remarks on the proposed increase of the allowance of Darogas, has unwittingly done us a grievous injury by hinting that our information is derived from official papers to which we have had access. We beg to assure him that we have not seen a single official document on the subject. We heard some time ago that such a measure was in contemplation. We heard subsequently that it had been determined on. We claim no credit for having been so fortunate as to gain the start of our contemporaries in reference to this solitary item of intelligence. They have only to recollect, how much oftener they have the advantage of us, as to priority of news, and every feeling of jealousy will vanish.

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. N. C. Hamilton, Esq. | to June, | 1843, | 30 | 0 |
| Lieut. E. K. Elliot, .. | to April, | 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| W. McDowall, Esq. ... | to Dec. | 1844, | 28 | 5 |
| Capt. W. T. Savary, ... | to April, | 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| T. T. Metcalfe, Esq. ... | to June, | 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. E. T. Tierney, ... | to March, | 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| R. Trotter, Esq. .. ... | to Dec. | 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| for Jos. Hare, Esq. | ditto, | | 14 | 0 |
| A. W. Glass, Esq. ... | to Feb. | 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. Birch, .. .. ... | to April, | 1844, | 20 | 0 |

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The Rev. W. W. Evans, Secretary of the Benevolent Institution, begs to acknowledge the following sums:

| | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| James Hume, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 16 | 0 |
| Lieut. Col. Eckford, ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | 0 |
| C. Tucker, Esq. .. .. ... ... ... ... | 25 | 0 |
| Henry Anderson, Esq. ... ... ... ... | 4 | 0 |
| J. A. Goodall, Esq. .. .. ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| H. Brownlow, Esq. .. ... ... ... ... | 32 | 0 |
| J. Weaver, Esq. ... .. .. ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| J. Lowis, Esq. .. ... .. ... ... ... | 16 | 0 |

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

### AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The next question which came on for consideration, was, that mooted at the last meeting by Mr. Speede, and relating to the importation of Indian wheat to the British ports.

The Committee appointed at that meeting, to consider and report upon the subject met on the 22d of last month, but after some little discussion, were obliged to come to the determination to postpone disposing of the question, until they obtain more information in regard to it. With this view a resolution was made to adjourn, and, in the meantime, to put forth a circular to the members of the Society and others, inviting information on the subject generally as well as specific replies to certain interrogations, which involved enquiries as to the nature, cost and modes of growing wheat in this country, the feasibility and desirableness of establishing such a trade as proposed, and the varieties and quality of the wheat practicable to be grown in an Indian soil.

Only one gentleman proposed at the last meeting, was elected a member, and three or four other names were proposed at the next month's meeting.

A letter of recommendation from the Colonial Chaplain of Australia to the Secretary of the Society, in behalf of Mr. Mylne was next read. It appeared, that the object of that gentleman in coming to Calcutta is not only to introduce the beautiful Swan River plants, but also to obtain tea seedlings and the silk worm for introduction in that part of the world. The Society proffered every assistance in its power to Mr. Mylne in the furtherance of the laudable objects he has in view.

The Secretary intimated to the meeting, that the actual amount of subscriptions available towards the Carey Testimonial, was a little above fourteen thousand rupees, which, with a little more, would suffice to procure a bust of the illustrious founder of the Society. It was accordingly arranged, that measures should be taken towards the attainment of this object. It is intended to procure as good a bust as possible from the native sculptor in Calcutta, under the generously proffered superintendance of Dr. Mouat, and to forward this bust with a portrait of Dr. Carey, for the guidance of the sculptor at home.

Among the various specimens, there was some Burmah Tea, forwarded by Messrs. Mackey and Co. and a small bunch of grapes from Mr. Storm's garden, a few miles from Calcutta. The former having been submitted for the opinion of a competent judge, was pronounced to be "coarse and bitter" in quality, and too inferior almost for the purpose of consumption.

The Secretary brought to the notice of the meeting the assistance formerly received from the Government in regard to valuable papers closely allied to the objects of the Society, and suggested, that an application should be made for the renewal of this indulgence. This was of course unanimously agreed to.

The Secretary further made a representation regarding the withdrawal of members and the difficulty of realizing subscriptions in arrears. He stated, that not unfrequently a member intimates his desire to withdraw from the Society, and should his subscription be in arrears, he is told, according to the rule of the Society, that his name cannot be struck out until his subscription is paid up. Little notice is taken of such an intimation from the Secretary, and the consequence proves, that the arrears continue to swell, and the party enjoys many of the privileges afforded by the Society at the Society's cost. After all, it not very rarely happens, that the subscription money is never realized at all.

This gave rise to some conversation, when it was finally decided, that on a member offering his resignation it should be accepted and all defaulters' names should be publicly advertised, after a reasonable time allowed for the payment of the money to be made.

It was likewise brought to the notice of the meeting, that a gentleman, who had been in the usual form proposed, seconded and elected a member of the Society about a year ago, had still never considered himself as such—his consent not having been in the first instance taken for the election. Shortly after the party left Calcutta, but the Secretary considering him a member all the time, never failed to forward any number of the journal, &c., to him, in the due course of business. To his surprise only a few days ago, eleven numbers of the journal were returned to him with a civil note, intimating that the party never consented to be a member of the Society, and always considered himself unworthy to be one. The Secretary suggested in reference to this case, that it should be a rule for all proposers and seconders parties for election, to be held responsible for the entrance fee of those proposed by them. This was believed to be objectionable on the ground, that it would tend to discourage members from beating about for recruits. As a warning, however, to others, it was agreed to publish the party alluded to in the above case with a resolution to the effect that the Society agree, to strike out his name from the list of members on the ground stated in his letter.—*Hurk. June* 15.

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### REMONSTRANCE OF THE SCINDE FORCE.

At a General Meeting of the Officers of the Sinde Field Force, stationed at and near Hydrabad, held with sanction of His Excellency Major General Sir C. J. Napier, K. C. B., Governor of Sinde and Commanding the Forces in Sinde to take into consideration the measures that should be adopted to refute a certain calumnious article which appeared in the *Bombay Times* newspaper of the 6th May last, headed ("the ladies of the Ameer's Zenana,") it was unanimously resolved?

That an address to His Excellency the Governor of Sinde be drawn up and circulated for the signature of the officers of this Force, expressive of their indignation at the unfounded and injurious calumnies contained in the above mentioned article, soliciting the protection of His Excellency, and requesting his permission to make their sentiments more generally known by circulating Copies of this address to the Indian Press for publication.

The following address was then drawn up and agreed to.

Address of the undersigned Officers of the Sinde army, stationed at and near Hydrabad to His Excellency Major General Sir C. J. Napier, K. C. B., Governor of and Commanding in Sinde.

Sir,—We the undersigned Officers of the army, serving under your Excellency's command have seen with indignation an article in the *Bombay Times*, newspaper of the 6th May last, closely affecting our honour and tending to degrade us in the eyes of our Friends and Country. The article in question is headed "The ladies of the Ameer's Zenana" and concludes in the following terms.

"They who, three months' since, were sharers of a Palace and in the enjoyment of the honors of Royalty are the degraded lemens of the Feringees! so it is: the Harem has been defiled, the last drop of bitterness has been mingled with the cup of misery we have given the Ameers to drink: the heaviest of the insults Mahomedans can endure has been heaped upon their grey discrowned heads. Let it not be supposed we speak of this in the language of prudish sentimentalism; the officers who have dishonored the Zenana of Kings have committed great wrong; but for that as far as the other evil deeds attending upon so unjust and cruel a conquest, the Govt. which ordained it is responsible. We know now, to our shame and sorrow, the evils which flowed from frailties such as this permitted in Cabool, and at Hydrabad we may yet discover the heinousness of our sins in the magnitude of our punishment. If one thing more than all the other wrongs we have inflicted on them could awaken in the bosom of each Beloochee chief, the unquenchable thirst of never-dying vengeance, it must be to see the sanctities of domestic life invaded and violated as they have been —to see the daughters of nobles, and wives of kings, living while youth and beauty lasts as the concubine of the infidel, thrown aside when these attractions have departed, to perish in their degradation and shame. This is the first of the black fruits of invasion for which Britons must blush. We have avoided explicitness on such a subject; our readers will be at no loss to discover our meaning:—the most attractive of the ladies of the Zenana now share the Tents of British officers. A series of acts of injustice first introduced to the Scindians the character of the British Government; what has just been related will afford them an insight into the virtues and blessings they may look for from the advance of civilization; the benefits and honors destined them by the most refined people of the world. This contrasts well with the reception English Ladies experienced at Affghan hands."

I beg to assure your Excellency from our own knowledge and inquiry as to facts, what the grave charges contained in this extract against the Officers under your command are utterly without foundation, and that not a single instance of ill-treatment or disrespect to the inmates of the Ameers Zenanas has ever come to our knowledge. Having expressed to your Excellency our deliberate conviction that the whole of the statements in the extract complained of are unfounded in truth, we respectfully solicit that you will be good enough to take such steps as you may deem advisable to clear our characters thus aspersed, in the eyes of our military superiors and comrades, and of our Friends and countrymen in India and in Europe; and that with the same end in view you will kindly permit us to circulate copies of this address to the Indian newspaper for publication.

We have, &c.

(Signed by 104 Officers.)

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Hyderabad, 25th May, 1843.

Gentlemen,—Your address has given me great satisfaction. I concur in every word, and confirm every statement it contains.

We are accused by Mr. Buist, the Editor of the *Bombay Times*, of disgracing ourselves, our profession, and our country, by the most infamous conduct towards the women of the Zenana; and I am, personally, held up to public scorn as the immediate cause of such scandalous conduct.

You have protected your character, collectively and individually, by exposing this unprovoked and unparalleled calumny; and it is right the public should know that, so far from offering these ladies any insult, no officer of this army has even *seen* a lady of the Zenana.

But the officers whom I have the honour to command, are of the same class of high minded gentlemen which compose the rest of the officers of the Queen's and Company's service: the calumny therefore applies to the character of the whole military profession all will feel the insult:

This calumny is intended to make England look down upon her armies with horror and disgust; and when I consider the bad climate in which we are now serving: that dangers and privations surround us; that we have put forth our best energies to serve our sovereign and our country, and to gain the approbation of our friends; that all have served with reputation, and some of us grown grey in undishonored arms; that many of our comrades have lately fallen in battle, and by disease and that all are ready to fall; when I consider these things, I say I am at a loss to account for the feelings which induced Mr. Buist [if it be true that he is an Englishman] deliberately to make the groundless fabrication which he has put forth to the world.

which Mr. Robinson spoke of as existing in Calcutta, was begun by Chinnery for the writer of this notice; but it turned out to be a failure, and the artist was so much disgusted that he would not go on with it. It remained unfinished in his studio when he left India, and has shared the fate of his collection.

— The pilgrims to Jugunnath this year, we are told in the *Hurkaru*, have reached the shrine with few casualties. Some cases of Cholera had occurred. The crowd of devotees is said so greatly to exceed that of the last year, that the price of grain has been doubled.

— An official notification in the *Calcutta Gazette* of yesterday evening abolishes the post of Envoy at the Court of Lahore and of Secretary of Legation. Col. Richmond becomes therefore Governor General's Agent in the North West Frontier. These rapid changes of the nature of public appointments, cannot fail to inflict a serious injury on the character of the administration. Bundlekund and the Sagor and Nerbudda territories are however exempted from the jurisdiction of Mr. Clerk, and are to continue under his Lordship's own superintendence.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16.

— The *Delhi Gazette* states that serious differences have arisen between the Hindoos and Mahomedans at Muttra. The indiscreet exhibition of the Gates at this celebrated shrine, has doubtless contributed to inflate the Hindoos and to exasperate the Mahomedans, and it may possibly be found to lead eventually to a serious disturbance.

— An abstract of the receipts and disbursements of the General Committee of the Cabul Relief Fund is published in the Delhi Gazette, from which it appears that the amount actually collected amounts to 360,333 Rs. the amount expended, to 70,002 Rs.; and the available balance in hand to 295,431 Rs.; in addition to which the following dependencies remain to be received. Interest on deposits, 7000 Rs.—unrealized subscriptions, about 10,000 Rs.—and refund of advances 5000; when these sums have been realized the balance in hand will be, 3,17,431 Rs.

— The Madras papers describe the effect of the late gale in the interior of the country as having been very destructive. Whole villages have been swept away; more than 10,000 head of cattle have been destroyed, more than sixty lives lost, and property to the amount of more than a lakh of Rupees destroyed.

— Ali Morad, our ally in Scinde, recently obtained possession of the person of one of the refractory leaders by treachery and brought him to Sir Charles Napier. The General, like a gallant soldier and a true Briton, declared in open durbar that the English resorted to no such ignoble and dishonourable means, and set him at liberty.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17.

— The last mail brings intelligence of the safe arrival of that noble vessel the *Southampton* at Portsmouth. The passengers were enabled to reach London a few hours before the Marseilles mail started. All the passengers were well with the exception of Dr. Voigt, whose friends will be sorry to hear that the voyage had not improved his health. The attacks of epilepsy had come at more rapid intervals, and greatly affected his mind. The *Southampton* was to leave England again at the end of July, and would be ready for a return voyage in the middle of January. We hope, that notwithstanding the competition of the steamers, Capt. Bowen will be enabled to sail with a full ship.

— The grand Jury has thrown out the Bill for murder against Eastman and others, and a fresh Bill for manslaughter is to be preferred against them.

— The Madras papers announce the total loss of the *Amelia Thompson*, which foundered at sea, on the 23d of May. Part of the crew, consisting of the Captain and fifteen men, were in open boats from the Tuesday morning to Friday morning, when they were picked up by a native vessel and landed at Coringa. The Chief Mate and third Mate, the carpenter, steward, cook, and two seamen went down in her, not having been able to swim off to the boat.

— The *Englishman* has been favoured with a Memoir on *Asphaltic Mastic*, as applicable to flooring, roofing, &c. by an officer of Engineers. We have been for some time aware that the work has been passing through the press, and we hope it will obtain the widest circulation, which the enthusiastic author can desire. This compost is found to be far preferable to tar, which has latterly been found so valuable for floors by its long resistance of moisture. It is scarcely possible to confer a greater blessing on Bengal and all those provinces in Asia of which humidity is the crying sin, than by introducing the use of a material which will at once protect the floor from the inconvenience and danger of dampness, and from the depredations of the white ants.

— The *Englishman* has the following melancholy news from Ghazeepore.

"I sent you word in my last, that the Cholera had nearly ceased to be known in H. M. 29th, but since then a more fearful disease (if possible) has began to thin the ranks of this unfortunate Regiment. The Medical men call the disease that is now raging here "Apoplexy of the hot winds" it being similar in its appearance and result to a malady which proved so fatal at Chunar some years ago. No less than 40 cases have already been admitted into the Hospital, one-half of which have ended fatally, and many of the remaining I much fear will, ere this reaches you, be numbered with the dead."

— There was a hope held out sometime since in the Bombay papers, that a communication by land might be opened between Bhooj and Hydrabad so as to ensure a daily transmission of Mails to and from Bombay, but the *Gentleman's Gazette* seems to doubt the feasibility of it, as the intermediate country belongs to Shere Mahomed, who is up in arms against us.

— The accounts from Gwalior of the 4th instant state, that a revolution has taken place there; the Regent approved of by our Government, during the minority of the young Rajah, has been over powered by a large force, and obliged to fly the country. The houses of all his friends have been plundered. The influence of our Resident is gone, and his authority openly defied. The usurper has possession of the Royal palace and treasures, and is supported by the army. Our principle of non interference ties up our hands.

MONDAY, JUNE 19.

— The *Star* of this morning states, that the *Sonamooky* Pinnace and *Soorma* accommodation Boat in tow of two Iron Steamers, reached Monghyr on the 13th. These are the vessels proceeding to Allahabad to bring down Lord Ellenborough. They were not likely to reach their destination before the 22d or 23d. His Lordship was expected to reach Allahabad on the 7th, and would probably receive his May letters by the 12th or 13th, and would therefore be ready to embark immediately; but he is not expected, and indeed cannot reach Calcutta before the first week in July.

— The same journal tells us, that it is very strongly rumoured that Lord Ellenborough intends to give the Vicar Apostolic of Bengal 500 Rs. for the poor of that faith; and the like sum for a stained glass window for the Chapel of the Nunnery. If this be true, what will the pious member for the University of Oxford say? Is our contemporary serious when he asserts, as he appears to do, that Lord Ellenborough, while he strongly disapproves of Lord Auckland's political measures highly approves of his liberality, and that he is resolved to imitate it, and again to send 500 Rupees a month from Government House to the District Charitable Society.

— The latest intelligence from Scinde is from Kerachee, the 27th May. The Highlanders have 200 ill in hospital at Hydrabad, and the regiment is little above 400 strong. The weather is hot and the wind scorching. As we write this notice the thermometer before us is 94, the highest point the mercury has yet reached, but what is this to 120 in the tent in Scinde? Five officers have been carried off.

— The *Delhi Gazette Press* says, that His Majesty the King of Delhi has been so much edified by Mr. Macaulay's speech on the Somnath Gates, that he has ordered it to be translated into Persian. The speech, which was *the speech* of the evening, deserves to be translated; but we pity the poor wretch who was set to find suitable expressions in the Persian for Macaulay's magnificent eloquence.

— The *Delhi Gazette* informs us that the Sirdar Mahomed Akbar Khan has sent a present of six horses to the Shere Sing; and that Futteh Jung, who ascended the rickety throne of Cabul on the murder of Shah Soojah, and came away with our army, presented himself at the Lahore Court, in great pecuniary distress and was ordered to receive 200 Rupees.

— The *Hurkaru* gives circulation to a report that all the Danish settlements in this country—meaning thereby Tranquebar and Serampore,—have been sold for 12 lakhs of Rupees. The report is premature. The Parliament of "Young Denmark" has been urging the sale on the King ever since it had a voice, and the King has instructed Mr. Hanson to open negotiations, but it seems the parties are not agreed on the price, and the matter has been referred back to Europe. We shall not lower our Scandinavian flag much before this day twelve month.

— In the report of the last meeting of the British India Society we are told that the Report of the Committee on the new Act for the appointment of Magistrates was brought up, and that a part of the Committee was for *burking* it, but the majority resolved to go up and thank Government for it.

— The Fourth Session of the Supreme Court was opened on the 15th instant. The cases for trial are few, but it is remarkable that in the Grand Jury, there is not a single Civilian. They are all merchants or Native gentlemen. This undue partiality for the mercantile community is scarcely fair.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20.

— Papers have been received from Moulmein to the 31st May. They contain little intelligence of importance except that the impostor who has for some time disturbed the province has been seized and brought to Moulmein. A proclamation from Major Broadfoot, the Commissioner, denouncing the conduct of a Burmese officer who has seized a British subject, will be found among our extracts. It breathes a spirit of vigor worthy of the British Government, and will doubtless put an end to the annoyance to which British traders on the Salween have been subject. From it we learn that gun boats have been placed on the river for the protection of the trade, with directions to afford aid to those who are threatened by the Burmese. We have just heard that Mr. Blundell, has been deprived of the Straits Government to which he had recently been appointed, and that the cause of his deposition is the fact of his having placed gun boats on the Salween for this same purpose, viz. for the protection of our trade. We shall make more particular enquiry about this measure which wears at present all the appearance of vindictiveness, and offer our own observations on this extraordinary procedure next week.

— Mr. Crisp, an English trader at Rangoon, has been ordered by Tharawaddy to quit the Burmese territories—he had previously left them—for having written a letter which appeared in the *Calcutta Star*, in which the misrule of that Government was severely exposed. We did not know that the King of Burmah read the *Star* as well as the *Englishman*. Mr. Crisp has come forward to make the *amende honourable*, and now declares that the Burmese Government has five cardinal virtues. 1. It gives cheap food; 2. cheap

Gentlemen; your reputation and mine are inseparable, and I assure you that my best exertions shall be united with yours to defend our private character as gentlemen and our military character as soldiers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. J. NAPIER,
*Major General and Governor of Sinde.*
(True Copy.)
P. MCPHERSON, *Major,*
*Military Secy.*

—*Bombay Courier, June 6.*

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We have seen a great many contrivances in Calcutta, for very damp floors; sheets of lead, roman cement, plaster of Paris, and tar or pitch have all been tried with various success. We have now before us a *Memoir on Asphaltic Mastic*, as applicable to Flooring, Roofing, Hydraulic works, &c, in India, by an Officer of the Engineers. The author remarks that the materials in common use in India for these purposes, are frail and perishable, unable to resist the wear and tear to which they are exposed from a variety of causes, and afford little protection from damp or from the attacks of white ants or other insects.

The employment of the proposed bituminous cement, was suggested by finding that it had been employed in some ancient fortifications at Pyrmont supposed to be of Roman construction. These works having been pulled down about 45 years ago, experiments were made upon the utility of this cement, which proving entirely successful, led to its extensive adoption, first in France and then in England. It appears to be a natural combination of bitumen with carbonate of lime. It is used by reducing the material to powder and mixing with a proportion of pitch and fine grit, and when in a semifluid state is poured out into the spaces, which it is required to fill, in moulds prepared to receive it. The Company who prepare it for sale in England, send it abroad in blocks which only require to be heated for use. When properly applied the mastic possesses nearly the hardness of stone, with a slight elasticity which prevents the surface from wearing or chipping, so that even carriage wheels do not affect it. One great advantage in its use is the facility of removal, after having been laid down for years as a terrace in one building, it may be taken up and removed to another. It is incombustible, so that it possesses an important advantage over wood. But what is of more importance in Bengal, is its total imperviousness to moisture, so that it may be employed to line tanks, vats or reservoirs. On the continent, it has been extensively employed for various purposes. It is stated that pavements laid down in Paris six years ago, are still in excellent order, and even the severe trial of cavalry barracks has not impaired it. It has been used largely for roofs, and for the floors of public buildings, gaols, colleges and churches. It has also been found highly useful as an hydraulic cement. For ornamental work it is particularly well adapted, admitting of being worked into patterns, or laid down in alternate colours like marble.

The author of the memoir thinks that the mastic might be made here with the earth oil of Rangoon, after extracting the naptha. He calculates the expense at about Co.'s Rs. 12 to Co.'s Rs. 15 per 100 feet, exclusive of the substratum over which it is to be laid. The memoir contains minute directions for use which we shall not detail here, as they would be scarcely intelligible without figures, and those who undertake to work it will of course make themselves perfectly masters of the mode of application. We should be glad to see it generally applied to floors in Calcutta, for nothing can be worse than the soft chalky mortar with which they are now in general covered, making a mat indispensible which being nailed down, causes an accumulation of dust, and affords a lodgment for ants and other insects. In our opnion a floor that could be daily washed with clean water is better suited to this climate than any other, and when it can be made highly ornamental, as is the case with the Asphaltic mastic, it unites beauty and convenience in a manner which cannot be matched by any other substance, except the very expensive ornamental marbles. The Metcalfe Hall would afford an excellent opportunity of trying the mastic if it is procurable in a sufficient quantity. The author of the memoir states that an experiment has been already tried here, and we believe with perfect success. Any quantity could of course be supplied from England if time were allowed.—*Eng. June* 17.

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NOTIFICATION.

BY MAJOR G. BROADFOOT, C. B.
*Commissioner in the Tenasserim Provinces.*

1. Credible information has been received, that the Burmese Officer at Kokareet has arrested and imprisoned a British subject, named Nga Shoay Gya, who was peaceably coming down the Salween River, with a raft of timber.

2. The same Burmese Officer is reported to have also demanded a duty on all timber, belonging to British subjects, coming down the River Salween, and to have stationed armed men to compel them to land on the Burmese bank of the river.

3. Explanations have been demanded on this subject from the Governor of Martaban under whose orders the Officer at Kokareet is, and there can be no doubt they will be promptly afforded and such reparation made as the case demands.

4. But in the mean time, the Commissioner notifies to all British subjects, that the navigation of the Salween River is entirely open to them; and that no Government but their own, has any right to levy duties on them, or their goods, while passing up or down this river.

5. They are, therefore, hereby forbidden to pay any duties to the Officer of any foreign Government on the Salween, or to land on the Burmese shore for this purpose, even though threatened by armed men. If so threatened they must immediately repair to the nearest gun-boat, and measures will be immediately taken for their effectual protection and that of their property.

6. All persons desirous of conveying timber or other merchandise up or down the Salween, are directed not to proceed without an armed guard, which will be furnished to them on application, in Moulmain at the Commissioner's Office; at Kokareet to Captain McLeod, Principal Assistant to the Commissioner, or other European Officer, and at other parts of the Salween to the Officer in charge of gun-boats, or commanding the troops.

7. All persons paying duty to foreign Governments on the Salween, or landing on the Burmese shore by order of foreign Officers, or otherwise contravening the above Regulations, will be apprehended and sent to Moulmain for trial.

8. The British Government has not left the Authorities in these Provinces without abundant means of protecting its subjects from every enemy. This protection will be given to all who are peaceable and obedient; therefore no payment of duty or obedience to foreigners will be permitted.

9. The Commissioner thinks it right to make known his firm belief, that the conduct of the Burmese Officer at Kokareet is entirely without sanction or knowledge of the Government of Ava, and will call down its displeasure on those of its Officers who act so flagrantly against its known intentions; but in every case the inhabitants of these Provinces will receive the perfect protection in all just rights, which the British Government every where gives to its subjects.

By Order,
(Signed) D. RICHARDSON,
*Commissioner's Office, Moulmain. 3d June, 1843.* *Asst. to the Commissioner, Tenasserim Provinces.*

—*Cal. Star, June* 20.

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## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

MINE GOOT FRIEND,—You must be blind. You say in your last that you "carefully read over the form and manner of ordaining Deacons and Priests" and that you "could no where discover any oath or vow, which could be tortured into an obligation of perpetual war on Dissent." Where were your eyes? Where your spectacles? that you did not see what follows—or seeing did not discover what it meant?

*The Bishop.*—Will you be ready, with all faithful diligence, to banish and drive away (very warlike worts) all erroneous and strange doctrines, contrary to God's word?

*Answer.*—I will, the Lord being my helper.

What is this, mine goot Friend, but a vow, and a vow of aggression on Dissent which is "erroneous" enough, God wot! though unhappily very far from "strange"? For look ye to the Preface to the Form and Manner of Ordaining Bishops, Priests and Deacons and what is the first thing that meets your eyes? Why this—"it is evident unto all men diligently reading Holy Scripture * * * that from the Apostles' time there have been these orders of Ministers in Christ's Church, Bishops, Priests and Deacons." But Dissenters deny this and many other Church declarations altogether, and therefore they are to be banished and driven away with all faithful diligence, as aforesaid.

Verily, mine goot Friend, thou must be blind.

Your's,
*8th June*, 1843. DOUSTERSWIVEL.

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## EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The 39th annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held at Exeter-hall on the 3rd. The report, which was very voluminous, commenced by congratulating the members of the society upon the fact that a much larger distribution of the Holy Scriptures had taken place last year than on any preceding one. The total amount received during the year applicable to the general objects of the society (including subscriptions, donations, legacies, dividends on stock, and contributions of auxiliary societies) was 39,821*l.* 7*s.* The amount received from sales of Bibles and Testaments was 52,287*l.* 12*s* 3*d.*; for drawbacks, 367*l.* 3*s.* 5*d*, making the total amount received from all sources 92,476*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* The number of Bibles and Testaments issued by this society from their depositories at home, was 727,830; from their depots abroad, 254,230; making the total number 982,060. The total number of Bibles and Tastaments issued since the commencement of the society in 1804 was 15,020,994. The report adverted to the vast prospects which had been opened in China for the exertions of the society, and proceeded to state that very urgent demands were made by the natives of New Zealand for the Holy Scriptures. 280*l.* had been received from Tahiti towards the funds of the society.

The forty-third annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society was held May 2nd, at Exeter Hall. The Report stated that the income during the past year had exceeded 115,000*l.*, a sum unprecedented in the history of this or any other religious society. In a short time the society will turn its attention to China.

The report read at the annual meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society entered into full details of the operations of the society during the past year in India and Africa, and which contained an allusion to a proposed alteration in the constitution of the society, whose labours it is proposed ere long to extend so as to take in the whole world beyond the British isles. It appeared that 32,500*l.* had been raised by means of the Jubilee fund; and that the other receipts for missionary purposes amounted to 21,198*l.*; of which the sum of 15,280*l.* was for general purposes, and the remainder given for special objects. The promulgation of the Scriptures, and the increase of the members and schools of the society during the year, had been considerable.

At a special meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, on 28th of April, the Rev. Ernest Haukins was, on the recommendation of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, President, unanimously elected secretary in the room of the Rev. A. M. Campbell, resigned.—*London Mail.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Our Summary of the incidents of the last month comprises two events of an important character—the birth of a Princess, and the death of the Duke of Sussex. We have the happiness of stating that the latest bulletin gives a favourable report of the health both of her Majesty and the Royal infant. It is unfortunate that such auspicious news should be marred by the contrast of the mournful details which come upon us at the latest hour, of the funeral ceremony of her Majesty's Uncle. Some consolation, however, may be found in the fact that all classes and conditions of men, whatever their political feelings, join in a tribute of respect and admiration for his memory. The Duke of Sussex literally gained "golden opinions from all sorts of people." The Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, and Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons, vied with each other in expressions of esteem and eulogy towards him. As a politician he was consistent, as a member of Royalty illustrious and dignified, and as a Christian and a man he fulfilled his duty, by the exercise of charity and the support of useful institutions. He was a liberal patron of literature and the arts, and the friend of the "desolate and the oppressed." Seldom in England has there been a more general and unanimous display of regret at the loss of any public man.

In the political world nothing of a very exciting character has transpired during the month, if we except the agitation against the educational clauses of the Factory Bill. The number of petitions against this bill is almost unprecedented. The Dissenters object to it on the ground that it is an invasion of the rights of conscience. It will be seen, however, that Sir James Graham has consented to make some very essential modifications in the bill, although, at the present time, it seems, very doubtful whether the Government will be able to pass it.

The Anti-Corn-Law League has continued its de-

monstrations during the month, both in the metropolis and the country. It is beginning to assume very considerable importance.

There has been a dearth of foreign news of importance, and in the absence of it the occupation of Tahiti by the French has given rise to a vast extent of denunciation against the government of Louis Philippe, which is accused of an attempt to put down Protestantism in that island.—*Atlas.*

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE QUEEN.—BIRTH OF A PRINCESS.—On the morning of the 25th April, at 5 minutes past 4 o'clock, the Queen was happily delivered of a Princess; His Royal Highness Prince Albert, several Lords of Her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, and the ladies of Her Majesty's Bed-chamber, being present.

Her Majesty was taken unwell about half-past 1 o'clock. Dr. Locock, Dr. Ferguson, and Sir James Clark, were immediately sent for, and after their arrival messengers were despatched to the Duchess of Kent, Sir Robert Peel, the Great Officers of State, the Home Secretary, the Lord Chancellor, and other great functionaries. Owing, however, to the delay, and to the very short time before the birth took place, being only three hours and a half from the moment the medical men were first sent for, all the official personages were too late, with the exception of the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Steward of the Household. The rest remained at the Palace until a bulletin was issued, and then took their departure.

The Princess is said to be a remarkably fine infant, not so delicately formed as the Princess Royal, and in features more resembling the Prince of Wales. She has large, light blue eyes.

The only difference in the medical attendance on this occasion from that at the birth of the Prince of Wales was, that the services of Mr. Blagden were dispensed with.

This great and important news was immediately made known to the town by the firing of the Park and Tower guns; and the Privy Council being assembled as soon as possible thereupon at the Council Chamber, Whitehall, it was ordered that a form of Thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery of a Princess be prepared by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be used in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales, and the town of Berwick upon-Tweed, on Sunday, the 30th of April, or the Sunday after the respective ministers shall receive the same.

Should her Majesty's health and strength continue to improve as rapidly as may be fondly anticipated, after the recent interesting event, the Queen and her illustrious consort, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the newly-born Princess, will leave Buckingham Palace for Claremont about the 20th inst. The stay of the Court at Claremont will be prolonged until within a few days of the period of the Ascot races, which will commence on the 13th of June. Her Majesty is expected to proceed to Windsor, and to remain at the Castle until the departure of the Court to Ireland. No period has yet been fixed for her Majesty's visit to Dublin; but it is not expected that the Sovereign will leave England until the latter end of July or the commencement of August. Indeed, it is not anticipated that the gorgeous fittings in the interior of the *Royal Victoria and Albert* yacht will be completed much before that period.

The following is the Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the safe delivery of the Queen and the happy birth of a Princess, to be used at morning and evening service, after the General Thanksgiving, in all churches and chapels:—

"O Merciful Lord and Heavenly Father, by whose gracious gift mankind is increased, we most humbly offer unto Thee our hearty thanks for Thy great goodness vouchsafed to Thy people, in delivering Thy servant our Sovereign Lady the Queen from the perils of childbirth, and giving her the blessing of a daughter. Continue, we beseech Thee, Thy fatherly care over her; support and comfort her in the hours of weakness, and day by day renew her strength. Preserve the infant Princess from whatever is hurtful either to body or soul, and adorn her, as she advances in years, with every Christian virtue. Regard with thine especial favour our Queen and her Royal Consort, that they may long live together in the enjoyment of all earthly happiness, and may finally be made partakers of everlasting glory. Implant in the hearts of Thy people a deep sense of Thy manifold mercies, and give us grace to show forth our thankfulness by dutiful affection to our Sovereign, by brotherly love one towards another, and by constant obedience to Thy commandments; so that, passing through this life in Thy faith and fear, we may in the life to come be received into Thy heavenly kingdom, through the merits and mediation of Thy Blessed Son Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

SPAIN.—The Cortes were opened by the Regent on the 3d inst. In the course of his speech he alluded to the moment, as happy and glorious, when the young Queen shall take the reins of government. The speech states that economy and reduction were about to be applied to the army, when the Barcelonese insurrection came to mar these good intentions. The paragraph of the speech respecting the finance is by no means satisfactory. General Espartero candidly admits that, under the present system of finance, "the difficulty of obtaining a complete and satisfactory organisation of that vital part of the administration of the State must every day become greater." Upon the whole, however, the Regent alluded to the position of Spain in congratulatory terms. He says:—"To perfect the administration, to complete the development of every branch of the public wealth, and to raise the institutions of the national militia, of public instruction and charity, to the height they deserve, and worthy of the Spanish name, the laws to be proposed by the Government, and in accordance with the constitution, will be found effectually to contribute; at the present moment I have the satisfaction of announcing to you that peace and order reign throughout the whole kingdom."—*Atlas.*

THE LATE DUKE OF SUSSEX.—In our retrospect of the events of the past month we have to include the lamentable announcement of the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. This painful occurrence took place on April 21, soon after mid-day. For about ten days his Royal Highness was attacked with erysipelas, but the disorder gave no uneasiness to his medical attendants, and, at first, was not attended with any dangerous or even unfavourable symptom. In the course of the week an alarming change took place, and on Thursday night such a crisis appeared to be approaching, that an intimation was made to her Majesty and to several other branches of the Royal family.

His Royal Highness's brother, the Duke of Cambridge, was present at the time when the fatal event took place. The Duke died with perfect calmness and composure, as became a sincere Christian and a good man. He was sensible almost to the period of his dissolution, and a short time before, he desired that his servants, who all entertained for him great regard and respect, should be allowed to take their last leave of him. The Duke attempted to speak to them, but his strength failed him, his voice faltered, and in a few minutes he ceased to exist.

His Royal Highness Prince Augustus Frederick was the ninth child and fifth son of his Majesty George the Third, and was born the 27th of January, 1773. His titles, besides the Ducal one, were Earl of Inverness, and Baron of Arklow; he was a Knight of the Garter, a Knight of the Thistle, Grand Cross of Hanover, and a Privy Councillor; High Steward of Plymouth, Ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks, Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company, Grand Master of the United Order of Freemasons of England and Wales, President of the Society of Arts, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and for some time was President of that learned body; a Doctor of Civil Law, and an Official Trustee of the British and Hunterian Museums.

The Duke of Sussex was twice married, although neither of the marriages received the sanction of the Royal Marriage Act—first to Lady Augusta de Ameland Murray, at Rome, April 4, 1793, and in London, Dec. 5, 1793, which marriage was declared null by the Prerogative Court in August following. The issue of this marriage are, Sir Augustus d'Este, born January 13, 1794, and Ellen Augusta, Mademoiselle d'Este, born August 11, 1801. Lady Augusta Murray survived her separation from her illustrious husband until March, 1830. The Duke's second wife, Lady Cecilia Gore, daughter of the second Earl of Arran, survives his Royal Highness; she was created Duchess of Inverness, March the 30th, 1840.

In 1801, upon his creation as Earl of Inverness, a grant was voted by Parliament of 12,000*l.* per annum, and an annual addition of [illegible],000*l.* was afterwards made.

Although his late Royal Highness was attached to the Whig party, yet he had gained the respect of the Conservatives, and, indeed, of men of all shades of political opinion. He was a warm patron of the arts, a distinguished scholar, a man of taste, genius, and enlightened intellect, and, in short, in every respect a gentleman, and an honour to the illustrious house to which he belonged.

In him the principles of civil and religious liberty found a warm advocate, and his vote was ever recorded in favour of all measures calculated to ensure the freedom and independence of the people. Although a sincere Protestant, the Duke, with a truly religious spirit, was tolerant to other creeds, and it will be recollected that he was a warm advocate of Catholic emancipation. The late Duke had been long a patron of freemasonry, and practised the benevolent principles inculcated by the craft. He was, as already stated, the Grand Master of the United Order of Freemasons in England and Wales. So inscrutable is fate, and so doubtful the events of this world, that it had been the intention of his Royal Highness to preside at the Grand Annual Masonic Festival, which was appointed to take place at Freemasons' Hall on Wednesday, the 26th ultimo. We have said that the late Duke was a patron of the arts. He was also the friend of literature, and was, by some, termed a bibliopolist. In the latter character he had made a larger and more valuable collection of bibles than any man in Europe. His library contains many rare and esteemed works. The Duke, from his boyhood, was what is termed a great smoker, and had a curious and unique set of pipes. One of his attendants was exclusively employed in taking care of them.

It is no servile compliment, but the language of truth, to assert that the Duke of Sussex was beloved in the circles in which he moved, and respected by the whole nation. Although by his order he might be supposed to be attached exclusively to Royalty, he was the friend and defender of the people. That he possessed a benevolent mind, his connexion with, and contributions to, so many charitable institutions afford ample proof. His hand was, indeed, "open as day to melting charity." Peace to his manes.—*Atlas.*

THOMAS CLARKSON, ESQ.—This venerable and distinguished man attained his 84th year on Tuesday last. We are happy to say that he was well enough to drive into Ipswich on the previous Saturday.—*Ipswich Express.*

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE EARL OF HOPETOUN.—The Earl of Hopetoun, who had come from Brighton yesterday morning to attend the House of Lords, left there after the debate at a late hour, in a hackney cab, for Stevens's-hotel, Bond-street, and on the cabman opening the door, on his arrival there, found the earl speechless. He was removed into the house in an apparently lifeless state. Dr. Wardrop was immediately sent for, but found the earl quite dead; and there can be little doubt his lordship must have expired in the cab without a struggle. The late earl was born in 1803, and sat in Parliament as Baron Hopetoun and Niddry. An inquest was held yesterday, when the above facts being stated in evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "Died by the Visitation of God."—*Atlas.*

DEATH OF THE HON. LADY ERSKINE.—We have to announce the death of the above estimable lady, wife of his Excellency Lord Erskine, British minister at Munich. The melancholy event took place at Genoa on the 25th ult.

The treaty between France and England was signed in London on the 3rd inst., and is to come into operation on the 1st of June next. By this treaty the rate of postage between France and this country is nominally reduced one-half; but as it is stated that the new charge is to be on letters weighing less than half an ounce, the reduction is really much more than half in the aggregate.

The report that has gone the round of the papers, of His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge's appointment as Colonel of the Staff in the Ionian Islands is premature, if not unfounded.

It is generally understood that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify to the Duchess of Inverness that she may continue to occupy the apartments in the Palace so long inhabited by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex; but that, as the Duchess will keep up a more limited establishment than the late Duke, it is expected her Grace will select a suite in the wing for her household, leaving the other rooms at the disposal of Government.—The Duchess, who has been indisposed, has been visited by the Queen Dowager, the Duke, Duchess, and Princess Augusta of Cambridge; and the Queen and other members of the Royal Family have sent to make inquiries.

The marriage of the Earl of Leicester and Miss Whitbread took place at the pretty village of Cardington-cross, Bedfordshire. The hour appointed for its celebration was nine o'clock; but long before that period, crowds of persons had assembled from Bedford and the surrounding villages. The churchyard, and road leading to it, were already thronged with elegantly-dressed spectators, when, at a few minutes before [illegible], the bridal procession left Mr. Whitbread's vill[illegible] Hon. and Rev. T. Keppel officiated, and throughout the ceremony the youthful bride and bridegroom sustained their self-possession, and took part, with evident feeling, in the beautiful service of the church. On the conclusion of the ceremony, the bridal party returned to the villa, amidst the congratulations of the crowds assembled, and shortly after, the happy pair departed for Holkham-hall, Norfolk, the beautiful seat of the noble earl. The event was celebrated at Bedford by a dinner at the Castle Rooms; and, in order that the poor might participate in the rejoicings, Mr. S. Whitbread provided dinner for about 500 persons. A dinner was also given to the tenants and farmers, at the King's Arms, Cardington, and the evening concluded with a ball and other rejoicings, in honour of the occasion.—*London Mail.*

THE POET LAUREATESHIP.—Her Majesty has paid a befitting tribute to the genius of Wordsworth, by offering him the laureateship vacant by Southey's death. The great poet, however, at first respectfully declined the offer on account of his age. He entered his seventy-fourth year last week, and, happily, enjoys good health. We are glad to hear that, in consequence of communications from Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Wordsworth has since accepted the appointment.—*Atlas.*

A Mr. Bain, of Wotton, near Wick, announces the discovery of an electrical printing telegraph, by means of which he can, "by one set of types, set up a newspaper in London and print it simultaneously in every town in England and Scotland nearly as fast as the steam-machine throws off the sheets."

On the 20th the first stone of the new courts of law in Lincoln's Inn was laid by Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, assisted by Lord Lyndhurst, in the presence of a large assembly. After the ceremony was concluded, a dinner took place in the court of the Lord Chancellor. It was originally intended that Prince Albert should have performed the ceremony, but in consequence of not having a more suitable place to entertain his Royal Highness, it was abandoned. The Prince will, however, be invited to a sumptuous banquet on the completion of the buildings. The erection is to be executed in the Tudor style, with red bricks and stone dressings. The roof will be of carved oak, the first of the kind since the time of Charles II., when Archbishop Juxon had the hall of Lambeth Palace, now the library of that venerable edifice, roofed so. The new hall at Lincoln's-inn is to be 120 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 62 feet high, being higher than any hall in England, except that of Westminster. At the lower end of the hall will be a magnificent vestibule, running to the height of the building, and groined on stone. Right and left of the vestibule will be the Benchers' counsel-room; and the drawing-room; and the library, to which access is to be had by an arched doorway from the vestibule, concludes the building. It will be 80 feet in length, 40 feet wide, and 45 feet high. Judging from the plan of the erection, as also from the models, which excited universal admiration, the proposed erection will add ornament to utility.—*London Mail.*

At a meeting of the local council of the British Association held at Cork, it was resolved that this learned body should commence its next session in that city on 17th of August. The attendance is likely to be very large.

Sir Charles Metcalf, the new Governor-General of Canada, arrived at Boston, on the 20th March. He had met with due honours on landing at Halifax, and been most courteously received in the United States. Sir Charles had by the last accounts reached Kingston.

Sir Charles Bagot had had a serious relapse, and was understood to be again past hopes of recovery.

Boyer, President of Haiti, had arrived at Port Royal in the British brig of war Sylla, having resigned the government. He brought with him 900,000 dollars.

The West India Islands which have suffered by the earthquake are stated to be—Guadaloupe, Antigua, Nevis, Montserrat, Bermuda, St. Kitt's, St. Bart's, St. Eustatia, and St. Martin: and the amount of British property destroyed, is estimated at 3,000,000*l.* sterling: French, 1,000,000*l.*; Swedish, 3,000*l.*; and Dutch, 8,000*l.*

A second earthquake was experienced at the north point of Guadaloupe on the 3d of March. At the time a captain of a vessel off the north point of the island, stated that it shook the vessel with such severity that it was with difficulty the crew could keep their feet. A dense cloud of smoke ascended from the vicinity of the Basseterre, and serious fears were entertained for the safety of that place. It was quite sickly at Point à Petre, caused from the offensiveness of the ruins of the town. The comet seen at St. Thomas's on the 2nd of March was so brilliant as to cause an alarm to the inhabitants. A shock of an earthquake was also felt at St. Thomas's on the 5th about half past nine o'clock at night. No material damage was done.

Accounts from Texas to the 18th ult. had been received at New Orleans. It was rumoured, but the rumour wanted confirmation, that a proposition has been made by Captain Elliot, the British Consul-General, to the Texan Government, to abolish slavery within the limits of the Republic; and that upon its agreeing to do so, he was authorized to say that England would effect the peaceable recognition of Texan independence by Mexico.—*London Mail.*

Accident to Mr. Brunel.—The *Bristol Gazette* of Thursday says, "It is with regret we have to state that the valuable life of this talented engineer has been placed in jeopardy by an accident arising out of an amiable wish to amuse the children of a friend. The father and Mr. Brunel pretended, by slight of hand, to pass money from the mouth to the ear, and *vice versa*, when Mr. Brunel, placing a half-sovereign in his mouth, it unfortunately slipped into the trachea, where it stuck, and every effort to remove it proving ineffectual. Sir B. Brodie has been called in, and an operation, by making an incision in the thorax, determined upon. All endeavours to remove the coin from its very dangerous lodgment have proved ineffectual, although no less than three incisions have been made in the throat for that purpose by Sir B. Brodie, assisted by Mr. Aston Keys, Mr. Thompson, &c. The only mode by which nourishment can be administered to Mr. Brunel is through a glass tube, and the aliment is, of course, in a liquid state. Mr. Brunel is in an extreme state of exhaustion.—*Atlas.*

The Paris and Rouen Railway.—Two experimental trips have been made on the new railway between Paris and Rouen, which was publicly opened and inaugurated by the Dukes of Nemours and Montpensier on Wednesday.—*Atlas.*

Railway Taxation.—A return to an order of the House of Commons, on the subject of railway taxation, has just been printed, and contains some curious details. The total amount of tax paid on English railways in 1832 was only 639*l.*, namely, 18*l.* by the Leicester and Swannington Company, and 621*l.* by the Liverpool and Manchester; whereas, during last year, one company alone (the London and Birmingham) paid 25,940*l.*; another (the Great Western), 25,804*l.*; a third (the Grand Junction), 13,545*l.*; and a fourth (the South-Western), 12,043*l.*, being upwards of 77,000*l.* from four of the principal companies. In 1837 we find the Greenwich Railway paying 858*l.*, and the Grand Junction and London and Birmingham then appearing for the first time, the former at 5,005*l.*, and the latter at 1,282*l.* They have since been as high as Grand Junction (1840), 15,030*l.*; and London and Birmingham (1841), 26,227*l.* The figures exhibit a serious falling off in the amount of duty during the last year.—*Ibid.*

Another Explosion at Dover Cliffs.—On Tuesday afternoon there was another explosion at Dover Cliffs. This blast proved proportionably successful in effects to the unparalleled one, when, with the enormous quantity of 18,500lb. of gunpowder, the destruction of Rounddown Cliff was effected on the 26th of January. The mass of chalk operated on formed the base of the same cliff, the crown of which to the depth of ninety feet, was blown off by a blast consisting of 7,000lb. of gunpowder, on the 2d ult. The present blast consisted of upwards of 10,000lb. of gunpowder, which was placed in fifteen cells or chambers, at proper distances along the base of the chalky cliff about to be removed, and the conducting wires being properly placed, all were fired off at once, as on the last occasion, by an apparatus invented by the junior engineer Mr. Hodges, which simultaneously communicates ignition by means of the voltaic battery to any number of wires attached to it, with a single motion of the hand. This blast, like the others, was characterised by absence of noise or smoke, the only difference being that on the present occasion a large quantity of chalk blocks and rubbish was projected in the air to a considerable distance seaward. The shock was felt for hundreds of yards round, and the fissures created in the top of the cliff presented a most terrific appearance. This explosion created quite as great a sensation as the great blast of Rounddown.—*Ibid.*

The Isle of Skye has within the last 40 years furnished the public service—21 Lieutenant Generals and Major Generals; 45 Lieutenant Colonels; 600 Majors, Captains, Lieutenants, and Subalterns; 10,000 foot soldiers; 120 pipers; 4 Governors of British colonies; 1 Governor General; 1 Adjutant General; 1 Chief Baron of England; and 1 Judge of the Supreme Court of Scotland. The Generals may be classed thus:—8 Macdonalds, 6 Macleods, 2 Macalisters, 2 M'Caskills, 1 M'Kinnon, 1 Mac-Queen, and 1 Elder. The Isle of Skye is 60 miles long, and 20 broad. Truly the inhabitants are a wondrous people. It may be mentioned that this island is the birthplace of Cuthullin, the celebrated hero mentioned in Ossian's poems.—*London Mail.*

A terrible and fatal explosion happened at Waltham on the 13th, at the Government-buildings for the manufacture of gunpowder. One of these was a corning-house, composed of two parts, separated by a traverse or buttress of solid material, twenty feet thick; in the first part there were, as near as can be ascertained, about 2,300 pounds of gunpowder, and in the second about 2,000 pounds. At a distance of about 170 yards from the southernmost of these, stood the granulating-house, similar to the one just spoken of, with two parts separated by a buttress. In one part of the corning-house seven men were at work. Mr. Sadd, the master-worker, had just entered the building; and whether a bit of grit had got into the machinery, or the men had hastened the machinery on the approach of Mr. Sadd, who was rather severe, or from whatever cause, at five minutes before three o'clock in the afternoon the building blew up, with a loud explosion; not one of the men escaping death. In a few moments the second part of the building blew up with another explosion—a minute more, and one part of the granulating-house blew up—and in a few more moments a fourth explosion destroyed the second part of that. Of the seven men, five were carried to a great distance across the river, the body of one rising to such a height as to make an indentation some inches deep in the ground where it fell; heads were blown off, legs broken, and one body was ripped up! Sadd was found a hundred and thirty yards from the buildings. One of the men had been half a century in the works.—*Ibid.*

The Aerial Steam-Carriage.—It is understood that the first line to be established is that to India, the carriages leaving the top of the Monument, Fish-street-hill, every morning, and taking five minutes at the summit of the Great Pyramid, for refreshments, and to allow the passengers a short time to stretch their legs. From this point balloons will be continually starting for the most important cities of the African Desert. The carriage is then to proceed to India, thus (should the weather be not foggy) affording to the traveller a delightful *coup d'œil* of the most interesting countries of the East. The arrangements are in every respect very complete. Lord Brougham is understood to have accepted the office of patron, being himself of rather a flighty nature. The provisions will be carried easily in the conductor's waistcoat, as by a new invention the essence of three sheep can be concentrated into a small lozenge. The waiting-room for the ladies at the Great Pyramid is of the most commodious kind, the ancient sepulchral chamber of King Cheops being fitted up in the Oriental style for that purpose. Passengers who should wish to be dropped at any of the intermediate towns may be lowered by small hand balloons at the usual cab prices. N. B. The "Rocket," Aerial Steam-carriage, will start on Monday next for a tour round the Comet, proceeding by easy stages along the Milky Way. Sir J. Herschel has been engaged as conductor, being the only person who knows the exact road.—*Punch.*

There was a sale on 26th at Mr. Sotheby's, of the very valuable collection of autograph letters, records, and documents connected with English history, formerly the property of the celebrated antiquary Dr. Millers, Dean of Exeter, and President of the Antiquarian Society, who died in 1784, together with some other remarkable autograph letters. Some of the letters from remarkable persons brought good prices: an autograph letter from Sir Phillip Sidney produced 4*l.* 6*s.*; an autograph note of Oliver Cromwell was sold for 7*l.*; it was in fine preservation, and bore date 1648. A warrant for the payment of 1,000*l.* to the wife of John Hampden, dated 1652, fetched 3*l.* 1*s.*; an autograph letter from Dryden to his wife, 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; a letter from Charles I. to Sir F. Windebank, 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; and a sign manual of Cromwell, 3*l.* 11*s.* A letter unaddressed, from Dr. Johnson, was purchased for 2*l.* 11*s.*; one from Lord Nelson, dated on board the *Amazon*, September 24, 1801, 3*l.* 3*s.*—*London Mail.*

At the last meeting of the Royal Society a paper was read "On a Method of proving the three leading properties of the Ellipse and Hyperbola," by Sir Frederick Pollock. The method, though founded on a well-known property of the circle, is described to us by a very competent judge as distinguished by perfect originality, and demonstrated with great clearness and eloquence. That a good lawyer should also be a good mathematician is nothing surprising, (for where should a first wrangler succeed if not at the bar?) but that a gentleman at the head of his profession, and holding a public office of the first importance, should, amid the multifarious, arduous, and harassing duties which he has to discharge, and discharges so well as Sir Frederick Pollock does, be able to snatch a leisure hour to contribute to the philosophical transactions of his country, and inclination so to employ it, is surprising, if not indeed without a precedent in the history of Attorneys-General.—*Ibid.*

The *Mercantile Advertiser* contains the following curious and interesting statement:—"The census which was simultaneously taken in every parish in Ireland, on a given day, in 1841, and which has occupied a considerable staff in its preparation for publication, will soon be printed and laid before Parliament. A variety of curious and interesting details will be supplied for the first time. The exact amount of the population, rated according to sex and age—the diseases which are most prevalent and fatal—the number of insane persons under restraint, with other statistical details, will, we understand, be given with a surprising degree of accuracy. The following is a return of the population:—

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Leinster | 963,747 | 1,009,984 |
| Munster | 1,186,190 | 1,209,971 |
| Connaught | 707,884 | 711,072 |
| Ulster | 1,161,046 | 1,224,579 |
| | 4,019,667 | 4,155,606 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total population | 8,175,273 |
| In 1821, the population was | 6,801,827 |
| In 1831, it was | 7,767,401 |
| In 1841, it was | 8,175,279 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase between 1821 and 1831 | 965,574 |
| Increase between 1831 and 1841 | 407,872 |

"From this it appears that the increase during the ten years up to 1841 was 557,702 less than it had been in the ten years preceding. This extremely reduced rate of increase is a very remarkable and extraordinary fact. It is evident that, during the last ten years, there has been a very decided check to the progress of population in Ireland.

"The increase in England, during the ten years from 1831 to 1841, was 2,004,794, which was more than one-seventh upon the population of 1831."

The overland mail is arrived, and we should

have believed that the nature of its intelligence was calculated to have been received with greetings of no ordinary degree of pleasure. The journalists, however, seem to be far from entertaining pleasurable feelings at the *news*; and we must confess we are inclined greatly to question the policy of the English leading papers, thus publishing for the well-satisfied eye of foreign powers such wholesale condemnation which the *Times* and *Chronicle* lavish on the proceedings in India. The following are the articles to which we allude:—

Our intelligence from India, which we announced in a second edition on Thursday, realizes all our prophecies. The usual routine of aggression, conquest, and spoliation has been completed. Scinde is now annexed in the territory of the English empire. Such is the termination of our negotiations for the navigation of the Indus. We began by treating for the privileges of traffic; we have ended by seizing a friendly territory. We first lulled the suspicions of the Ameers by professions of amity; we then stipulated for the residence of agents, who were instructed to maintain a tone of friendly confidence, and to propose a reciprocity of commercial advantages with the natives; we, finally, drove their princes from their hunting-grounds, and worsted them in their attempt to vindicate the honour of their country. We have consummated by violence what we commenced in treachery. We will not attempt as yet to hazard a conjecture as to the results of this new conquest. We are not at present sufficiently acquainted with the condition of the acquired territory, nor with the effects already produced by its new relation to the British Government. Neither are we disposed to augur immediate danger, even from so unjust an usurpation. Our Indian empire has been based upon a policy which if not altogether unjust nor altogether violent, must be acknowledged to have been not very scrupulous. And our political sins have brought their own punishment along with them. With every addition to the bulk of our immense possessions, the difficulty of governing them has increased. Whenever our Indian power may be fated to be destroyed, there can be no doubt what the proximate cause of its fall will be—*mole ruet suâ*. Until the arrival of our despatches with more ample intelligence, we are unable to speak distinctly as to the intentions of Lord Ellenborough—whether the brilliant victory at Hydrabad has slaked or only whetted his appetite for conquest—whether he intends to emulate Lord Wellesley in a new field of foreign adventure, or Lord W. Bentinck in a category of domestic reforms. We hope that his good sense will at last get the better of his vanity, and that he will now abide by his professed intentions to cultivate the arts of peace in the vast empire which has been delegated to him.—*Times*.

In an early second edition of Thursday's *Chronicle* we were enabled to publish an outline of the intelligence from India in anticipation of the Overland Mail. It announces the important fact that "the Governor-General had declared Scinde to be annexed to the British dominions." This acquisition of territory and treasure (about 1,000,000*l*. sterling was found in Hyderabad,) following immediately on the heels of military triumph, is too consistent with the history of our dominion in India to excite any surprise, after the victory of General Napier at Hyderabad. When Burnes first applied for permission to pass up the Indus, he was told that he could not be allowed "to see the territory of the Ameers, for the soil the English looked upon they were sure to take." If this be not literally true, it may at least be said that the soil the English fought upon they are sure to keep. And pretexts for fighting are never wanted if the prize be only brilliant enough to tempt the ambition or rapacity of the ruler for the time being. A political agent—a treaty—a breach of treaty, real or implied—an invasion—a victory—then annexation of territory. Such is the progress of aggrandisement in India. A few months ago we were begging a right of way for our armies through the territory of the Ameers. They granted it. We passed; achieved our object, returned unmolested. Within a month of our receiving the tidings that the last of our soldiers had passed the Indus in safety, we have intelligence that the territory of the chiefs who had befriended us has been invaded, their people massacred, their capital despoiled, and the whole country "declared to be annexed to the British empire." For all this there may be ample justification. The Government, Sir Robert Peel tells us, has as yet received no information from Lord Ellenborough; and as we have been so often charged with unfair attempts to run down the character of the Governor-General, we shall defer any opinion upon his share in the responsibility of these proceedings until we have more detailed information than that contained in the brief announcements which we published yesterday. But if Lord Ellenborough be not the most culpable, he is certainly the most unfortunate of Governors-General. Having declared his determination to turn the resources of British India into channels of peaceful improvement, and to confine the empire within the limits already established, the very first act of his government that follows this announcement is a military enterprise having few parallels even in the annals of Indian warfare, and an extension of territory that may compete with any former act of wholesale spoliation. Possibly, as we have suggested, Lord Ellenborough may have been driven, by considerations stronger than any of mere expediency, to perpetuate the policy by which we have acquired and governed India since we first set foot upon its soil; and this act, which has been by anticipation stigmatised as one of hasty rapacity, may have been fully justified by military and political necessity. But a case of very strong necessity indeed must be made out to reconcile public feeling in this country to the seizure of the territory and treasures of a powerless and hitherto an inoffensive. if not valuable ally.—*Chronicle*.

"The increase in Ireland, during the same ten years, was 407,872, which was little more than one-twentieth of the population of 1831.

"The increase in England has been in the ratio of nearly three to one, as compared with Ireland. This is the first time that Ireland has shown a less degree of increase than England."—*London Mail*.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SLAVERY IN THE EAST.—APRIL 10.—Mr. S. Wortly called the attention of Government to a matter which deserved serious attention. He found in a list of papers, printed for the house, having reference to the negotiations between Lord Ashburton and the United States, on the 8th article of the treaty of Washington, the copy of a report presented to the Government of the United States by two officers of the American navy, selected by that Government to make the report in question specially on account of their personal acquaintance with the extent and nature of the slave trade on the coast of Africa. After explaining their view of the arrangements which it would be desirable to make on the subject, those two gentlemen made at the close of their report a most surprising and astounding statement. Having referred to the slave trade on the west coast of Africa, those gentlemen proceeded to talk of the slave trade on the east coast, and stated:—"From the best information we can obtain, it seems that a large trade is carried on by Portuguese colonies, the Arab chiefs, and negro tribes. Their greatest markets are the Mahomedan countries bordering on the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, the Portuguese East India colonies, Bombay, and perhaps other British possessions in the East Indies. This part of the trade is probably in the hands of the Arabian vessels."

Sir R. Peel conceived that the hon. gentlemen was, of course, aware of the circumstances under which the document to which he referred had been communicated to the House. The noble lord opposite asked the Government to lay on the table certain papers referred to in the message of the President of the United States and certain correspondence in relation to the right of visit. He (Sir R. Peel) acceded to that request, and among the papers so furnished was the report by two American naval officers; and he certainly had not considered himself entitled to exclude the passage referred to from that report, which contained the *observations made by those two American officers* to their own Government. But his hon. friend must not suppose that any sanction was given to statements of the kind in question, because he (Sir R. Peel), in compliance with a motion for information, had laid the documents on the table of the House. At the same time, he was glad to have the opportunity of correcting the erroneous impressions to which the allegations in the report might possibly give rise. With respect to the slave trade being carried on by British subjects, in India, or natives of India under British control, there was no ground for believing that any such practice existed. This was a subject which had occupied much of the attention of the late and the present Governments—he alluded to the best mode of effectually suppressing everything partaking of the character of the slave trade and slavery in India. To this subject, it was but fair to say, Lord Auckland had directed much attention, and many communications had taken place with respect to the alleged traffic of slaves on the coast of India. It was impossible to deny that such traffic did occasionally take place, and in the territories of the Nizam to a considerable extent; and that it occasionally found its way through the British territory into interior districts over which the Indian Government had no control. In Nov. 1841, an agent of one of the Ameers of Scinde was brought to trial at Bombay for taking four Arab girls from Bombay to Scinde. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced to three or five years' imprisonment. The jury recommended him to mercy, but the Government refused to interfere, and the sentence was in course of execution. Therefore, to say that there was no slave trade in individual cases carried on in India, would be to make an assertion not consistent with fact. At the previous sessions at Bombay four other parties had been brought to trial by the intervention of the British authorities for a similar offence, and were convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The Government had no control over the parties, unless the offence was committed in the territory of the Indian Government; but the cases he had mentioned afforded a conclusive proof that the Indian Government were applying the British law as far as possible for the correction of this great evil. There was a number of Arabs in some parts of India—persons who were really in the condition of slaves, but who called themselves the wives of those with whom they lived, and it was very difficult, with all the care and caution that could be adopted, to prevent occasional instances of slavery and the slave trade; but the impression that the paragraph referred to by the hon. gentleman was calculated to create that any slave trade was carried on by British subjects in India was without foundation. Every possible means were adopted to check the practice wherever it was found to exist, and by a singular coincidence an act would come into force that very day which would have the effect of materially interfering with the possibility of the slave trade even by parties over whom the Indian Government had no control. By a recent regulation there had been established, under certain provisions, Vice-Admiralty Courts on the coast of India, and the governors of all the British territories in India had been invested, by instructions sent out last summer, with the same powers as those possessed by the governors in the West Indies. On this day, as he had before stated, there came into force in India a measure of great importance. This measure, for amending the law regarding the condition of slavery within the *territories of the East India Company, was founded on* suggestions made by Lord Auckland, and was to take effect on the 6th or 10th of April, 1843. The following was the substance of its enactments:—"1. It is hereby enacted and declared, that no public officer shall, in execution of any decree or order of Court, or for the enforcement of any demand of rent or revenue, sell or cause to be sold any person. or the right to the compulsory labour or services of any person, on the ground that such person is in a state of slavery. 2. And it is hereby declared and enacted, that no rights arising out of an alleged property in the person and services of another as a slave shall be enforced by any civil or criminal court or magistrate within the territories of the East India Company. 3. And it is hereby declared and enacted, that no person who may have acquired property by his own industry, or by the exercise of any art, calling, or profession, or by inheritance, assignment, gift, or bequest, shall be dispossessed of such property, or prevented from taking possession thereof, on the ground that such person, or that the person from whom the property may have been derived, was a slave. 4. And it is hereby enacted, that any act which would be a penal offence if done to a free man shall be equally an offence if done to any person on the pretext of his being in a condition of slavery." He apprehended that these enactments would provide increased means for putting down the abuse complained of; and he thought he had satisfied the House that the attention of the Government had been for some years directed to this important subject.—*London Mail*.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—The *Solway*, West India Steamer, left Falmouth on the 3rd of April, with the usual mails on board, and arrived at Corunna, where, having taken in coals, she left the harbour on her outward voyage at half past nine o'clock the same evening. She passed the lighthouse about ten o'clock P. M., and was proceeding at full speed, when at about twelve o'clock midnight she struck upon a sunken rock. Immediately on the vessel striking, Capt. Duncan ordered the engines to be backed, and this having been done, she came off apparently easy, the violence of the concussion having probably caused her to rebound in some slight degree. Her head was now put towards the shore, and all speed made, in the hopes of grounding the ship, and thus saving the passengers and crew. The injury she had sustained was, however, of too serious a character to allow this to be accomplished, and within a very few moments of the ship striking, it became evident that she was setting fast by the head. She had still good way upon her, the engines having apparently suffered no injury, when, while proceeding towards the shore, as described above, a general rush was made to the pinnace, which hung at the davits on the larboard side; twenty-five persons got into her, and having seated themselves, cried out to those on board to "lower away," which was answered by some of the crew as soon as possible, and the pinnace fell into the water. The ship had still full speed upon her, and a heavy sea struck the boat as she floated for an instant, and swept every soul into the water. One or two sailors only, who hung on the tackle, succeeded in again reaching the vessel. Ten minutes only had now elapsed since the vessel first struck, during which every exertion had been made by the officers of the ship, with Capt. Duncan at their head, to get the larboard life-boat afloat. While thus engaged the boiler suddenly collapsed, and an immense quantity of steam, dust, ashes, and flames burst forth from the engine-room. All on board thought that the vessel was now about to blow up, and two or three persons were so much alarmed as to jump overboard. By great exertion the larboard paddle life-boat was eventually capsized over, and in righting half filled with water. The gig had previously been lowered, and ten persons had got into her and rowed away. The first and second cut-

ters were also afloat, each filled with the passengers and crew. Mr. Wilder, the chief officer, with Mr. Lane and two or three other officers, now lowered themselves into the life-boat, and brought her alongside the gangway. The engines had entirely ceased working from the moment the boiler collapsed. The water had now reached the fires, and the ship, it was evident, could not float many minutes longer. Capt. Duncan and the other officers now handed the passengers into the life-boat, exerting themselves to the utmost to save all the female passengers. Fifty-two persons were already in the boat, and Capt. Duncan was still handing in others, when a general cry rose of "She is going!" and giving one tremendous plunge, she went down head foremost, leaving the life-boat, already half filled with water, afloat. The life-boat now drifted away, and so great had been the confusion arising from the hope to save all on board, that it was only then discovered that she had neither oar nor rudder. Shoes and hats were used to bail out the water with which she was more than half filled, and after drifting about for a quarter of an hour, she fell in with the second cutter, having Lieut. Hemsworth, the Admiralty agent, and several others on board. From this boat they obtained one oar, and Lieut. Hemsworth then returned to the wreck with the cutter; shortly after they fell in with the first cutter, which was greatly overloaded. They took several persons from her, and obtained a bottom-board; Mr. Wilder, the chief officer, going on board the cutter, and taking the life-boat in tow, Corunna-hill being all the time visible. At daybreak, the mast from the first cutter was stepped into the life boat, and her lugsail set, when she steered towards Corunna, and on entering the harbour was met by a Spanish launch, which was coming out in search of the boats, having heard of the catastrophe from those who escaped in the gig, which had made Corunna so early as five o'clock in the morning. The launch took the life-boat and cutter in tow, and brought them safely in, when the survivors were landed, and every attention paid to them by the authorities. At a short distance from the mouth of the harbour a signal was observed. A steamer bore down towards it, when it proved to be the pinnace, described above as swamped at an early period of the catastrophe. It contained a young man named Michael Bradley. The steamer afterwards proceeded to the spot where the wreck took place. It appears that the ship sunk in about fifteen fathoms water, and about four miles from the shore. Eight or ten persons succeeded in reaching the rigging before she went down, and as the upper portion of the main and mizen masts were several feet above the surface of the water, they were enabled to hold on until daybreak, when their situation was observed from the shore, and some boats put off to their assistance. Lieut. Hemsworth, the Admiralty agent, had remained in the vicinity of the wreck during the night, but his boat was quite full, and he was totally unable to render any assistance to the unfortunate creatures who still clung to the rigging. The weather was tolerably moderate, or the lives of the whole crew must inevitable have been sacrificed. The following is a list of passengers who are lost.—Mr and Mrs. Fitzjames, four children, and servant; Mrs. Haly; Mr. Montefiore; Miss Beadon; the Rev. Mr. Bassom; Mr. Le Main; Mr. Blake, Royal Engineers; Mr. Burtchell, Royal Engineers; Mr. Hunter; Mr. Nicolle; and Mr. Cartwright. Officers and crew lost, 18. Total, 35.—*London Mail.*

In consequence of the loss of the *Reliance* and the *Conqueror*, East Indiaman, off Cape Grisnez, near Boulogne-sur-Mer, the French Minister of Marine is having a maritime survey made of the coast of France, so as to ascertain the present state of the lighthouses, and the erection of others where they may be most required, so as to prevent a similar catastrophe to that which happened to the above two ill-fated vessels. A similar survey is being made by order of the Trinity House, as to the state and efficiency of the lighthouses in the Channel and along the British coast, particularly that part facing France, the lights of the one (especially Dungeness and Cape Grisnez) often being taken for those of the other. The following appears in the *Journal du Pas de Calais*:—"A notice has been given by the Minister of Marine that the following lighthouses at Dunkirk and Gravelines, in the département du Nord, have been completed, and will be lighted on the 1st of May next.—'Dunkirk Revolving Light. The new lighthouse stands in lat. 51 deg. 3 min. N., and long. 2 deg. 22 min. E. of Greenwich, on the head of the pier between the harbour and Fort Risban, and 1,531 yards in a N. W. direction from l'Hengueraer Tower. To a vessel distant four or five leagues, the light will appear to revolve, being eclipsed once every minute, but within that distance a faint steady light will always be visible between the periods of the strong glare. The building is 180 feet high, and the light being 193 feet above the level of the sea, will be visible from a ship's deck at the distance of six leagues. On the first appearance of this light the present temporary light will be discontinued. Gravelines Fixed Light.—The new lighthouse, from which a fixed light will be shown (on the 1st of May), stands in latitude 51 deg. N., and long. 2 deg. 6 min. 48 sec. E. of Greenwich, to the eastward of the pier's-head at the entrance of the harbour. The building is 83 feet high, and the light being 193 feet above the level of the sea, will be visible from a ship's deck at the distance of six leagues. Honfleur Lights.—On the 1st of April instant, the outer light at Honfleur, on the outer extremity of the jetty, was changed from the natural colour to a red light.'"—*London Mail.*

A treaty with France on Post-office affairs has been brought to a conclusion, and will come into force next month. The more immediate result of diminishing by one-half the cost of sending letters from England to France, and from France to England, is but a small part of the object of this treaty. It considerably reduces the cost of postage on all letters passing through France, as well as on those addressed to France, and therefore at once affects the vast correspondence between this country and our East India possessions. It also regulates and reduces the cost of correspondence between the British colonies and France, and, of course, between France and our colonies. It facilitates the correspondence with those European countries to which France is the highway from Great Britain, and gives to this country the advantage of the postage arrangements subsisting between those countries and France.

The following order, relating to those places beyond the territories of the East India Company to which letters are sent by the overland mail, has recently been issued by the Post-office :—

"General Post Office, April, 1843.

"Letters for China, the Australian settlements, New Zealand, the Mauritius, or other places beyond the territories of the East India Company, intended to be sent by the overland mails through India, must be addressed to the care of correspondents in that country, as it is understood, that, under recent regulations, they will otherwise be detained at Bombay for payment of the transit and ship-letter postage due to the Indian Post-office for their conveyance to their destination.

"It is not necessary that letters for places within the territories of the East India Company, forwarded by the India mails, should be addressed to correspondents in India, provision being made for payment of the Indian postage above alluded to in those settlements.

"By command,
"W. L. MABERLEY, Sec."

The appearance of the above has created great surprise, not to say indignation, in the city. It involves a declaration that all persons who may not have correspondents in India are to be utterly debarred from communicating with their relatives and friends in those places which are without the Company's limits. The merchants are not much affected by it, as they have correspondents to whom they can direct their letters; but a multitude of persons whose letters would be purely of a domestic nature are most cruelly prevented from writing to those for whose safety and prosperity they feel the deepest interest. The relations of the English now in China, of the emigrants in New Zealand, while they know that their situation is fraught with danger, cannot address a single line to them if they have not formed a connexion with Bombay, or some other place in India. Surely an arrangement might be made for receiving in London an amount of postage which would cover the carriage of a letter all the way to China or elsewhere, for the parties who have friends abroad would rather pay a trifle more than find their letters stopped altogether. The only interest the Post-office can have is in the maintenance of its own revenue, and yet this order is of a nature calculated to do that revenue a positive injury, as it renders the conveyance of many letters absolutely impossible. The order requires immediate amendment, for certainly never was declaration made with less regard to the wants of the public.—*Ibid.*

France.—The marriage of the Princess Clementine with Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg Gotha was celebrated on the evening of the 20th of April, at the Palace of St. Cloud. At nine o'clock, the King, Queen, and the Royal Family entered the Gallery of Apollo, which had been prepared for the celebration of the civil marriage, the King giving his arm to the Princess Clementine, and Prince Augustus to the Queen. Next came the King of the Belgians, with the Dowager Queen of Spain, the Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg, and the Queen of the Belgians, the Duke and Dutchess of Nemours, the Duke de Montpensier and Princess Adelaide, the Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg, and the Hereditary Princess of Saxe Coburg Gotha, and the Hereditary Prince, and Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg.

The witnesses were—for Prince Augustus, Baron de Kœnneritz, Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Saxony, and the Marquis de Rumigny, the Ambassador of France at the Court of the King of the Belgians; for the Princess Clementine, Baron Seguier, first Vice-President of the Chamber of Peers, M Sauzet, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Marshals Gerard and Sebastiani. Among the persons present at the ceremony were all the Ministers Secretaries of State.

The Royal Family and the witnesses having placed themselves round a circular table, Baron Pasquir, the Chancellor of France, who filled the functions of the civil office, assisted by the Duke De Cazes, the Grand Referendary, and M. Cauchy, the Keeper of the Archives of the Chamber of Peers, read aloud the Marriage Act, and, after receiving from Prince Augustus and the Princess Clementine the declaration required by the 75th article of the Civil Code, declared in the name of the law, that the Prince and Princess were united in marriage. The signature to the act then took place. The august couple, their Majesties, the Princes and Princesses, and the witnesses, respectively signed it. The act was closed by the Marshal-President of the Council, the Keeper of the Seals, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, by the Chancellor, and the Grand Referendary.

Shortly after the act was signed, their Majesties, the Royal Family, and the whole assembly repaired to the chapel, where the Bishop of Versailles celebrated the religious marriage.

The Court went into mourning on 2nd May, to last 11 days, for the Duke of Sussex.

There died lately at Paris a remarkable person—Count Ribbing Leven, one of the assassins of Gustavous III., King of Sweden.

Notwithstanding the disclaimers of the French Government, and the confidence of Lord Aberdeen, there is an intention to set to work earnestly to make the recent occupation of Tahiti as available and profitable as possible. The Marine Minister has asked the Chamber for 240,000*l.*—five millions of francs—for the expense of establishments at the Marquesas and Tahiti. He estimated the annual expense at 100,000*l.* The force to be sent is 1200 men. Admiral Roussin defended the grant in a plausible speech, in which he affected a great desire to protect the foreign missionaries and the Protestant religion.—*London Mail.*

Madagascar is at present exciting considerable attention in France. At Paris, there have been splendid exhibitions of the most costly article preparing for the court of Tananarivo, which have been ordered by the Queen of the Hovas, consisting of massive crowns to deck her royal brow on days of grand ceremonies, and some more convenient and lighter ones for her habitual use. Two consist of gold circles surrounded with foliage of the same metal, and flowers ornamented with jewels, mounted upon flexible stalks. One of them has for its peculiar ornament a globe, on which stands a hawk, that bird of prey being the symbol of the Hovas' nation. The Queen's dresses are made of the finest velvet or scarlet woollen, lined with silk of the same colour; her scarfs of red Cashmere, or velvet, also lined with silk. Those garments are covered with embroidery of the finest gold, the designs of which have been drawn at Tananarivo. One of the designs has required above 200*l.* worth of gold. The shoes are red, embroidered with gold. The stockings, of the most beautiful silk, have their sides embroidered with gold of considerable thickness. All the gloves have likewise gold embroidery. Amongst other useful articles destined for her Majesty Queen Ranavalou-Manjaka is a knife and fork of exquisite workmanship. The blade of the one and the trident of the other are of massive gold, the handles of pink coral, carved with extreme delicacy by the most skilful workmen of Marseilles. Each represents a sort of *thyrse*, surrounded with flowers and fruit.

All the grand dignitaries of the court of Tananarivo will also have reason to be satisfied. The richness and elegance of the *coiffures* and costumes intended for them exceed all belief. Among them are to be seen schapskas of red or green velvet, embroidered in gold, and ornamented, like the caps of our lancers, with plates which represent the hawk; there are helmets lined with or plated with gold, and coats loaded with lace at every seam. A uniform of green velvet, with twice more gold embroidery on it than is to be seen on the very rich ones worn by marshals, is destined for the general of the Hovas troops. The trousers which accompany it are white, embroidered on all sides, and all over the part which covers the thighs: large boots of red morocco, also intended for the happy possessor of the aforesaid two splendid articles, are likewise embroidered in front and over the instep.

Nor has the Madagascar Church been forgotten; for its priests are intended truly incredible *coiffures*, very high, and loaded with jewels and little bells; gold sashes all ornamented with cayman teeth in odd numbers, and necklaces which cover almost the chest and back. The ladies of the court are to have necklaces of all sorts and shapes, as well as ear-rings and rings. For the military there are lances, decorations, large epaulettes, and sashes *en torsade*, which exactly represent an enormous colonel's epaulette encircling the whole body.

For the Queen's boudoir, an arm-chair, *à la Voltaire*, has been made, which is of the utmost elegance. It is of rosewood, with incrustations. But the most remarkable articles of furniture of this curious exhibition are, certainly, the arm-chair, which is to be her Majesty's throne, and the palanquin, which is de-

tined to carry her through the streets of her capital on national or religious *fêtes*. The parasol, executed to procure her shade when she reviews her troops on horseback, is likewise a pattern of both elegance and solidity. It is red, and ornamented with a quantity of gold embroidery.

All these curious objects have been executed under the direction of M. Delastelle, a Frenchman, long settled in the kingdom of the Hovas, who carries out, also, 25,000 muskets for her *élite* troops, a solar microscope, two or three military bands, organs with a number of exchange cylinders, machines for making butter, apparatus for making tea and coffee, &c.—*London Mail.*

RUSSIA AND SERVIA.—Our accounts from Constantinople of the 7th inst. are of importance. On the 2d M. de Boutenieff and Baron de Lieven waited on Sarim Effendi, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, "to communicate to him the *ultimatum* of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh relative to Servia." "Russia requires that Prince Alexander voluntarily abdicate the sovereignty of that principality, and that in case of his refusing to do so, the Porte pronounce his deposition, and order a new election. Russia likewise demands the recall of Kiamil Pasha from Belgrade, because of his active participation in the last Servian revolution. The instructions of the Russian envoys were to wait till the 10th for the reply of the Sultan, and if not given by that time they were to return to Russia. The Turkish government had as yet made no approach to concession, and it was believed that, should no satisfactory answer be given by the 10th, M Boutenieff would demand his passports. It appears that immediately after the Russian Ambassador had withdrawn from the Porte an extraordinary council was assembled. The Sultan, on the other hand, sent for Redschid Pasha, with whom he had an interview of four hours; and the next day he gave him another audience. It was generally believed that Redschid Pasha would be ere long called to an important post, or be despatched on an extraordinary Mission to St. Petersburgh.—*Atlas.*

RUSSIA AND SERVIA.—Our accounts from Constantinople of the 12th ult. mention that the quarrel between Russia and the Porte respecting Servia continued undecided, but the prevailing opinion in the Ottoman capital was that the Sultan would ultimately submit. This belief was becoming the more general, as the policy of the British Cabinet was understood to be identical with that of the Austrian Government, which had already openly declared itself in favour of the construction of the treaty as urged by Russia.—*Ibid.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*29th May*, 1843.

Mr. C. Mackay, Principal Sudder Ameen of Mymensing, for four months, under Medical Certificate, to take effect from the 26th ultimo, the date on which he relinquished charge of his late office as third Principal Sudder Ameen of Chittagong.

Mr. J. H. D'Oyly made over charge of the office of Special Commissioner, Calcutta Division, to Mr. H. Moore, the Special Commissioner of the Moorshedabad Division, on the 31st instant.

Mr. W. H. Martin, Session Judge for the trial of Thugs, resumed charge of his office from Mr. H. P. Russell, Judge of Moorshedabad, on the 31st idem.

ERRATUM.—In the Calcutta Gazette of Wednesday, June 7th, 1843, page 616, under the head of Leave of Absence—*For* "Mr. J. B. Elliott, a Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, for ten months, on Medical Certificate, under Section XVIII. Chap. III."—*Read* Section VI. Chap. II. of the Rules of 29th January 1840.

The following instructions for Commanders of Vessels proceeding up the Moulmein River, are ordered to be published in the Calcutta *Gazette*:

Notice is hereby given, that as the Sands in the Moulmein River often shift, causing the Channel for Ships to alter in many places, the Buoys can only form a safe guide.

All former sailing directions are hereby cancelled, and the following substituted:

The Buoys are painted Black and Red. All Black Buoys to be kept on the right hand, and all Red Buoys on the left hand in going up the River.

(Signed) DANIEL TAPLEY,
*Master Attendant.*

MOULMEIN,
MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE,
*The 25th April*, 1843.

By order of the Honourable the *Deputy Governor* of Bengal.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*7th June*, 1843.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to attach the Reverend H. Thomas and the Reverend R. K. Maddock, Assistant Chaplains, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

T. R. DAVIDSON, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*30th May*, 1843.

The services of Mr. C. J. Wingfield have been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor of Scinde, for Civil employ in that country.

The *services of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Fernandez*, now attached to His Highness the Nizam's Army, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

*5th June*, 1843.

The Governor General being about to return to Calcutta deems it expedient to appoint a Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. P., and is pleased to nominate George Russell Clerk, Esquire, to that Office.

The Governor General will, for the present, retain in his own hands the Administration of the Saugor and Nurbudda Territories and of the Province of Bundlekund. All Correspondence connected therewith, will be conducted by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

In all other respects the authority now entrusted to the Lieut. Governor will be the same as that recently exercised by the Honourable T. C. Robertson, as Lieut. Governor of the N. W. P.

All the Accounts of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories and of the Province of Bundlekund, will be kept as heretofore.

The Appointments of Envoy and of Secretary of Legation to the Court of Lahore are abolished.

Lieut. Col. A. F. Richmond, 33d Regt. N. I., is appointed Agent to the Governor General on the N. W. Frontier.

Mr. H. H. Greathed is appointed 1st Assistant to the Governor General's Agent N. W. Frontier.

All communications between the British Government and the Court of Lahore, will be conducted as heretofore by the Governor General's Agent N. W. F.

Upon the promulgation of this Order at the place at which the Lieut. Governor may be residing, a Salute of 17 guns is to be fired.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India,

J. THOMASON, *Secy. to the Govt. of India,*
*with the Governor General.*

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Agra, 20th May*, 1843.

The following Officers are posted to the several Districts specified below, from the 1st instant:

Captain James Knox Spence, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, at Hoshungabad.

Lieutenant Edward King Elliot, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, at Nursingpore.

Lieutenant Christopher Hasell, Deputy Commissioner of the 2d Class, at Baitool.

Moulvee Hukeem Ooddeen, Principal Sudder Ameen of Cawnpore, to officiate as Principal Sudder Ameen of Benares.

Khadim Hussain Khan, Sudder Ameen of Cawnpore, to officiate as Principal Sudder Ameen of the District.

Saleg Ram Opudheea, Pundit of Benares, to officiate as Sudder Ameen of Cawnpore.

*22d May*, 1843.

Mr. George Carnac Barnes to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Budaon.

Mr. W. S. Donnithorne to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Goorgaon.

*23d May*, 1843.

Mr. Edward Henry Craddock Monckton, *Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bareilly, for two months*, in extension of that granted him in Orders of 24th ultimo.

Mr. Henry Sill, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Hameerpoor, from the 10th to 31st instant, to proceed to Cawnpore, on Medical Certificate.

R. N. C. HAMILTON, *Secy. to Govt. N. W. P.*

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Agra, 30th May*, 1843.

*Lieutenant* Colonel J. Stuart, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor General, has permission to visit Simla, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent for that purpose for six months, from the 1st proximo.

*The* Right *Honourable the* Governor General has been pleased to make the following Promotion in His Lordship's Body Guard:

Soobhan Khan Havildar to be Jemadar, vice Shaick Mahomed Ally invalided, ...... } From 28th Instant.

The undermentioned Officers and Men of the Governor General's Body Guard are transferred to the Invalid Establishment, on the ordinary Pension of their rank, from the 27th instant:

Jemadar Shaick Mahomed Ally.
Havildar Hurnarain.
Trooper Nusseeroollah Khan.
Syce Shaick Sadharie.

The Officer Commanding the Body Guard will adjust all arrears due to the individuals above mentioned to the date specified, and advance to them six months' Invalid Pay, for the amount of which he will forward a Bill to the Deputy Pay Master at Agra.

J. STUART, *Lt.-Col.,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.,*
*with the Govr. Genl.*

*Cawnpore, 5th June*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to appoint Major Sanders, Deputy Secretary, to Officiate for Lieutenant Colonel Stuart, Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, during the absence of the above Officer on Medical Certificate, or until further orders.

EDWD. SANDERS,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.,*
*with the Govr. Genl.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 9th June*, 1843.

No. 123 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

*71st Regiment N. I.*

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain George William Bishop to be Captain of a Company, .... Ensign John Lock Llewellyn to be Lieutenant, ............ } From the 28th May 1843, in succession to Captain Wm. Geo. Cooper deceased.

Captain John Fordyce, of the Regiment of Artillery, has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors:—Date of arrival at Fort William, 2d June 1843.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Henry Adolphus Shuckburgh, of the 4th Regt. N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

1st Lieutenant Reginald Edward Knatchbull, of the Regiment of Artillery, has leave of absence from the 1st instant to the 1st December next, to visit Simla and Bombay, on urgent private affairs, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe.

No. 124 of 1843.—With a view to obviate the inconvenience and delay which is frequently experienced in calling for explanation as to the particular localities of plots of ground in Military Cantonments applied for under the provisions of Regulation No. 179, of the 12th September 1836; the Honourable the President in Council is pleased to direct, that in future, all applications for ground within Military Cantonments to build upon, whether preferred by Officers or others, shall invariably be accompanied by a Sketch or rough Plan of the site designated, embracing a portion of the Cantonment adjacent to it, and exhibiting the public buildings, roads, or private estates by which it is bounded:—This Plan in all practicable cases to be authenticated by the Officer of the Quarter Master General's Department, or where no such Officer is present, by the Executive Officer of Public Works attached to the Division in which the Cantonment may be situated.

This Order is to be considered as an additional clause of the Regulation above quoted.

No. 125 of 1843.—Sub-Conductor Edward Rooke, of the Department of Public Works, is appointed Assistant to the Executive Engineer and Civil Architect in Fort William, vice Mr. Barnes who has proceeded to Europe on Furlough.

Serjeant Major Jeremiah O'Sullivan, attached to the Bundlecund Legion, is admitted to the benefits of the Pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Orders dated the 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Honourable the Court of Directors, with permission to receive his stipend in Ireland.

Mendhy Khan, a Native Medical Student, having been found qualified to serve as a Native Doctor, is admitted to the service accordingly, and placed at the disposal of the Medical Board, for employment in the Military or Civil Department, as may be required.

No. 126 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council, in communication with the Right Honourable the Governor General, with the view of laying down some rule limiting the extent of indulgence which, consistently with the general interests of the Military branch of the Service, may be accorded to Officers in respect to the tenure of Military Appointments on occasions of Leave of Absence beyond Sea, is pleased to notify for the information of the Army, that no second Leave beyond Sea, on account of health, will be granted to an Officer, holding any Military Appointment, who may have been absent under the Orders regulating Leave, until three (3) years at the least shall have passed after the date of such Officers' return, without forfeiture of his appointment.

No. 127 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions in the Department of Public Works:

Sub-Conductor James Aspinall to be Conductor, .. .. .. .. ..
Overseer Serjeant Cocker to be Sub-Conductor, .. .. .. .. ..
Assistant Overseer F. W. Mann to be Overseer, .. .. .. .. .. ..
} In succession to Conductor Henry Taffe transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment.

W. M. N. STURT, *Major,*
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 23d May*, 1843.

Four ressallahs of the 1st or Christie's horse, late Shah's force, having been retained embodied, and detached into Scinde, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, to cancel that part of the Governor General's Order of the 16th June 1842, and the General Order of the 17th of February last, distributing amongst the eight regiments of irregular cavalry the officers and men of this regiment, and to direct, that those who remained at Ferozepore after the march of the four ressallahs, be disposed of as follows:

| *Ressaldars and Ressaidars as Naib Ressaldars.* | *Naib Ressaldars or Jemadars as Jemadars.* | *Nishaubardars or Duffadars, as Duffadars.* | *Trumpeters.* | *Negarchies.* | *Soowars.* | To |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1st Irregular Cavalry. |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2d ditto. |
| 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3d ditto. |
| 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4th ditto. |
| 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5th ditto. |
| 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6th ditto. |
| 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7th ditto. |
| 0 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 78 | 8th ditto. |
| 6 | 7 | 30 | 1 | 2 | 78 | |

One Woordie Major, in the next inferior grade to the substantive rank he now holds, ............ 6th ditto.

The Native officers and Duffadars are permitted to take with them such Bargeers as by the regulations they are entitled to, and the Sowars who may thereafter remain to be disposed of, are transferred to the 8th irregular cavalry.

ABSTRACT.

| | Woordie Major. | Ressaldars. | Ressaidars. | Naib Ressaldars. | Jemadars. | Nishanburdars. | Duffadars. | Trumpeters. | Negarchies. | Sowars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Strength of the regiment, .............. | 1 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 58 | 3 | 4 | 555 |
| Detached into Scinde,.. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 32 | 2 | 2 | 320 |
| Disposed of as above, .. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 26 | 1 | 2 | 75 |
| Remain for the 8th regiment, and to accompany the officers and Duffadars as Bargeers, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 160 |
| Total,.. | 1 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 58 | 3 | 4 | 555 |

The following Sirhind division orders are confirmed :

*Dated 13th May* 1843.—Appointing Captain A. W. Taylor of the 1st European light infantry, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate at an European General Court Martial, ordered to assemble at Umballah on the 25th instant, and also at a Native General Court Martial, directed to assemble at the same station on the 29th instant.

*Dated 14th May* 1843.—Appointing Captain J. L. Tottenham of the 3d regiment of light cavalry, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate at a Native General Court Martial, ordered to assemble at Ferozepore on the 19th instant.

Drummer J. Davis is removed from the 35th light infantry, to the 54th regiment of native infantry, and directed to be sent to join.

Drummer W. G. Collins, of the Veteran Company, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Mynpoorie, instead of at Nusseerabad.

Mungul Khan Syce, of the 5th regiment of light cavalry who has been pronounced by the annual invaliding committee which assembled at Benares, unfit for further duty, having no claim on the pension establishment, is to be paid up and discharged the service, on receipt of this order at the Head Quarters of the regiment.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 24th May*, 1843.

The recruits directed to be raised for the 9th, 10th and 85th regiments of native infantry, in General Orders by the Honourable the President in Council of the 7th ultimo, are each to be furnished, under the supervision of the officers appointed to enlist them, with the following articles of half mounting :

A plain oil-skin cap, of the prescribed shape, without brass or ornaments of any description, and the cost of which is not to exceed eight annas.

One pair of fatigue trowsers.

Two pair of white trowsers.

Two white jackets.

One great coat, made of country blanket, lined with curwah.

The cost of the above articles is to be stopped from the men, agreeably with existing regulations.

Each man is likewise to be supplied with a plain brass breast plate, of the regulated size ; 3½ inches by 3, the cost of which is to be charged to the state, in a contingent bill, duly vouched.

The following orders, issued by Lieut. Col. A. Roberts, C. B., commanding at Khytul, are confirmed :

*Dated 6th May* 1843.—Directing the Commissariat to furnish a two bullock hackery, for the conveyance of the sick of the Hurrianah light infantry to Hansi.

*Dated 16th May* 1843.—Directing the Commissariat to furnish two hackeries of two bullocks each, for the conveyance of the sick of the 6th irregular cavalry to Hansi.

The presidency division order of the 9th instant, directing the undermentioned Ensigns, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the corps specified opposite to their names, is confirmed :

Ensign J. Silver, 45th regiment of native infantry at Benares.

Ensigns R. M. S. Annesley, and A. M. Mackenzie, 36th regiment of native infantry at Dinapore.

Hospital Apprentice Thomas Pereira, who was struck off the strength of the subordinate medical department, by General Orders of the 13th instant, is restored to the service, with his original standing, and directed to do duty in the garrison hospital at Chunar.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

*14th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign A. O. Wood, from 1st June to 31st October, to visit Delhi, on private affairs.

*18th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant T. E. Ogilvie, Officiating Interpreter and Quarter Master 35th light infantry, from 18th May to 15th Nov., to visit Mussoorie on medical certificate.

*36th Regt. N. I.*—Lieut. D. S. Dodgson, from 6th May to 15th Nov., to visit Mussoorie and Simlah, on medical certificate.

*53d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain D. Nisbett, from 12th May to 15th November, to visit Simlah, on medical certificate.

*63d Regt. N. I.*—Lieut. and Brevet Capt. R. Troup, Adjutant, from 15th May to 30th Nov., to visit Simlah, on medical certificate.

*69th Regiment N. I.*—Lieutenant W. F. Ogilvie, from 1st May to 1st November to visit Simlah, on medical certificate.

*73d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign N. W. Mainwaring, from 1st June, to 1st Oct., to visit Mirzapore on private affairs.

The following orders are confirmed :

The order issued by Major W. A. Troup, commanding at Khytul, under date the 30th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon D. McRae, of the 4th troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, to afford medical aid to the detachment of the 6th irregular cavalry on duty at that place.

The Dinapore division order of the 1 th instant, directing supernumerary Native Doctor Uddin Persaud, lately attached to the station of Mozufferpore, to join and do duty with the Ramgurh local force at Dorundah.

The Sirhind division order of the 17th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon W. S. Comberbach of the 6th regiment of native infantry, to do duty with the 7th regiment of light cavalry.

The order issued by Lieutenant Colonel A. Roberts, C. B., commanding at Khytul, under date the 17th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon D. McRae, of the 4th troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, to the medical charge of the detachment of the 3d irregular cavalry on duty at that place.

The order issued on the 4th instant, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Smith, commanding the 63d native infantry, appointing Lieutenant J. S. Rawson to act as Adjutant to the regiment, during the indisposition of Brevet Captain and Adjutant R. Troup.

The regimental order issued on the 8th instant, by Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Marshall, commanding the 34th native infantry, appointing Lieut. R. Ouseley to act as Adjutant to the corps during the absence, on medical certificate, of Lieut. and Adjutant W. W. Aubert.

The regimental order issued on the 10th instant, by Captain E. A. Cumberlege, appointing Lieutenant F. A. Hook to act as Adjutant to the 73d native infantry, during the absence, on leave, of Brevet Captain and Adjutant W. C. Erskine.

The order issued by Colonel R. Rich, on the 12th ultimo, directing Brevet Captain and Adjutant J. G. A. Rice, of the 6th regiment of native infantry, to act as station staff at Loodianah and to hold charge of the military chest, during the absence of Lieut. and Adjutant R. Spencer, of the 26th light infantry.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :

*25th Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Clark to be Interpreter and Quarter Master.

The undermentioned Warrant officer has leave of absence :

Subordinate Medical Department.—Assistant Steward George Hurst, from 1st June to 31st August, to visit Delhi, on private affairs.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 25th May*, 1843.

The regimental order issued on the 20th of October 1842, by Major J. D. Syers, commanding the 19th native infantry, directing the Officiating Quarter Master of that corps to provide tonnage for the conveyance of the clothing of the 2d and 16th grenadiers, and the 39th, 42d and 43d regiments, of light infantry, from Sukkur to Ferozepore, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The Ferozepore station order of the 6th ultimo, directing the Commissariat to supply a 4 bullock hackery, for the conveyance to Deyrah Dhoon of maimed men of Capt. Broadfoot's corps of sappers and miners, is confirmed.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*

*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 30th May*, 1843.

No. 32.—1. Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, in the regiments serving in India :

*16th Light Dragoons.*—George Anthony Foster, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Gough, promoted in the 7th foot. 24th March 1842.

*2d Foot.*—Lieutenant William Bace, from half-pay, 3d foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Macdonald, appointed to the 98th foot. 3d March 1843.

*4th Foot.*—Ensign George Chetwode, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ruxton, who retires. 10th March 1843.

John Hallowes, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Chetwode. 10th March 1843.

*10th Foot.*—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Luard, from the 21st foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel without purchase, vice Power, deceased. 31st December 1842.

*To be Majors, without purchase.*—Captain William Marsden Wetenhall, vice Broom, deceased. 17th December 1842.

Captain Christopher Limebear Strickland, vice Galloway, deceased. 27th December 1842.

*To be Captains, without purchase.*—Lieutenant George Wright, vice Wetenhall. 17th December 1842.

Lieutenant Edward Shandy, vice Strickland. 27th December 1842.

*To be Lieutenants without purchase.*—Ensign John Taylor, vice Wright. 17th December 1842.

Ensign John Beudyshe, from the 62d foot, vice Fitz-Gerald, deceased. 2d January 1843.

*To be Ensign.*—John Thomas Chandler, gent., vice Taylor. 24th March 1843.

*13th Foot.*—Captain Horatio Nelson Vigors, to be Major, without purchase, vice Taylor deceased. 20th December 1842.

Lieutenant Rollo Gillespie Burslem, to be Captain, vice Vigors. 20th December 1842.

Ensign William Francis Stehelin, to be Lieutenant vice Burslem. 20th December 1842.

Ensign Arthur Edward Frere, from the 50th foot, to be Ensign, vice Head, promoted. 3d March 1843.

*18th Foot.*—Captain John Bruce, from the 16th foot, to be Captain, vice Jodrell, who exchanges. 24th March 1843

*To be Lieutenants, without purchase.*—Ensign John Elliot, vice Cochrane, deceased. 20th August 1842.

*Cancels Promotion of Ensign Magquire, from 55th to this vacancy.* Ensign Matthew Jones Hayman, vice Edwards, deceased. 20th August 1842.

Ensign Henry Allsop Ward, vice Elliott, whose promotion, on the 24th October 1842, has been cancelled. 24th October 1842.

*21st Foot.*—Brevet Major William James Sutherland, to be Major, without purchase, vice Luard, promoted in the 10th foot. 31st December 1842.

Lieutenant James Adamson, from the 40th foot, to be Captain, vice Sutherland, 31st December 1842.

*28th Foot.*—Captain John Perkins Mayers, from the 58th foot, to be Captain, vice Smart, appointed to the 76th foot. 17th March 1843.

*29th Foot.*—Octavius Carey, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lott, who retires. 3d March 1843.

*50th Foot.*—Serjeant Major Amos White, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Frere, appointed to the 13th foot. 3d March 1843.

*55th Foot.*—Lieutenant Thomas DeHavilland, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Horner, who retires. 17th March 1843.

Ensign Jesse Lloyd, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice DeHavilland. 17th March 1843.

George Magill, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Lloyd. 17th March 1843.

*57th Foot.*—Ensign Robert Abraham Logan, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Jackson, promoted 3d March 1843.

Frederick Gahan, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Logan. 3d March 1843.

*62d Foot.*—Murdock John Gregorson, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Batt, appointed to the 98th foot. 17th March 1843.

*63d Foot.*—Charles Harland Bell, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Parke, who resigns. 24th March 1843.

*78th Foot.*—Lieutenant Michael Edward Smith, from the 64th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Horrocks, who exchanges. 3d March 1843.

Assistant Surgeon John Mitchell, M. D. from the Staff, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Archer, promoted on the Staff. 20th January 1843.

*84th Foot.*—Lieutenant Thomas Bridge, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Dickson, deceased. 18th November 1842.

Ensign Robert Fielden, to be Lieutenant, vice Bridge. 18th November 1842.

Ensign Thomas Horan, from the 41st foot, to be Ensign, vice Fielden. 18th November 1842.

*98th Foot.*—Major Henry Eyre, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase. 17th March 1843.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Peter Tripp, to be Major, vice Eyre. 17th March 1843.

Lieutenant Thomas Charles Ormsby, to be Captain, vice Tripp. 17th March 1843.

*To be Lieutenants, without purchase.*—Lieutenant John Angus Macdonald, from the 2d foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Albony, appointed to the 46th foot. 3d March 1843.

Ensign Henry Dallas. 17th March 1843.

Ensign Lawrence Shadwell. 17th March 1843.

Ensign Richard John Viscount Suirdale. 17th March 1843.

Ensign Orlando Jack Charles Bridgeman. 17th March 1843.

Ensign Edward Grantham. 17th March 1843.

Ensign Augustus Frederick Steele. 17th March 1843.

*To be Ensigns, without purchase.*—Ensign Molyneux Batt, from the 62d foot, vice Bridgeman. 17th March 1843.

Martin Dillon, gent., vice Grantham. 17th March 1843.

Henry Wallace Strond, gent., vice Steele. 19th March 1843.

Staff Assistant Surgeon William Walter Weld, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Wheeler, whose appointment has been cancelled. 24th March 1843.

*Unattached.*—Lieutenant William Bace, from the 2d foot, to be Captain, without purchase 10th March 1843.

*Brevet.*—Lieutenant General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., and G. C. B., to have the local rank of General in the army, in the East Indies. 3d March 1843.

2. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments, until the pleasure of Her Majesty shall be known :

*10th Foot.*—Captain Mitchell George Sparks, from the 49th foot, to be Captain, vice Wright, who exchanges. 27th May 1843.

*49th Foot.*—Captain George Wright, from the 10th foot, to be Captain, vice Sparks, who exchanges. 27th May 1843.

3. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief having referred to Government the subject of the losses occasioned to the Canteen Funds of several Regiments of Her Majesty's Service, by the wreck of boats loaded with Canteen Stores, when proceeding from Calcutta to the Upper Provinces, and as it has been decided by Government "That the Canteen Fund, is strictly a Regimental institution, and cannot be considered as having any claim to be indemnified for its losses at the expences of the State"—His Excellency directs, that the Canteen Committees of Regiments, and of all such detachments as may be allowed the establishment of Canteens, shall be held responsible, that all Canteen Stores which may be put on board any boats, shall be insured to their full amount ;—and, officers commanding regiments and detachments will cause a copy of this order to be placed in the hands of the Canteen Committee, to ensure the strict and punctual performance of this duty.

5. The following order is confirmed :

By Colonel Bolton, C. B., commanding at Umballa, dated the 26th April 1843, directing Assistant Surgeon James, 31st foot, to afford medical aid to the 3d irregular cavalry, on the departure of Assistant Surgeon Lovell, on leave, on medical certificate.

6. Leave of absence is granted—

*3d Light Dragoons.*—Cornet Penton, to Landour, from 1st June to 30th November 1843, on medical certificate.

*22d Foot.*—Lieutenant and Adjutant Kelly, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation.

*86th Foot.*—Lieutenant Stuart, to remain at Agra, from the 22d February to the 22d August 1843.

By Order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

H. G. SMITH, *Major General.*

*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 27th May*, 1843.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :

*5th Regt. of N. I.*—Lieut. J. L. Vaughan, of the 21st regiment of native infantry, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master.

*54th Regt. of N. I.*—Lieut. R. J. Meade, of the 65th regiment of native infantry, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master.

Lieutenant G. Verner, of the 9th regiment of native infantry, Adjutant of the Sylhet light infantry battalion, and Lieutenant S. Richards, of the 55th regiment of native infantry, Adjutant of the 8th irregular cavalry, are directed to proceed without delay to join their respective regiments now at Sukkur.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following non-commissioned staff appointments :

*1st Regt. of N. I.*—Serjeant Major John Ruddell, of the

Sylhet light infantry battalion, to act as Sergeant Major, during the absence, on leave, of Sergeant Major Thomas Barnes, or until further orders.

*Sylhet Light Infantry Battalion.*—Quarter Master Sergeant William Phillips to act as Sergeant Major, vice Ruddell.

Sergeant William Walsh, of the 2d company 1st battalion of artillery, to act as Quarter Master Sergeant, vice Phillips.

Mirza Enyut Ali Beg, Native Doctor, attached to the 3d irregular cavalry, having been reported unfit for his situation, is to be discharged the service, from the date of publication of this order at Umballah.

Runjeet Singh, Havildar, of the late Bengal Volunteer regiment, who, in the table published in General Orders of the 31st of March last, was transferred to the 52d, is posted to the 29th regiment of native infantry instead.

Urjoon Sing, sepoy, of the 23d regiment of native infantry, having been pronounced a malingerer, by the annual Invaliding Committee which assembled at Barrackpore, is to be paid up and discharged the service, on the receipt of this order at the Head Quarters of the regiment.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*2d Regiment Grenadiers.*—Lieut. J. Rattray, from 11th May, to 11th November, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

*20th Regt. N. I.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. K. Spence, from 15th Oct. 1842, to 2d April, to remain at Delhi, on medical certificate.

*31st Regt. N. I.*—Capt. W. P. Milner, from 10th April, to 10th Oct., to remain at Dinapore, on private affairs, and rejoin his regiment.

*54th Regt. N. I.*—Lieutenant C. N. Halhed, from 15th May, to 30th September, to visit Calpee, on private affairs.

*66th Regt. N. I.*—Lieutenant J. S. Phillpotts, from 12th June, to 12th August, to visit the presidency, and appear before the examiners of the College of Fort William.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Ferozepore, on the 19th day of May 1843, Badul, Khodadad, Nubby Bux and Akbar Khan, all Sepoys of the 60th regiment native infantry, were arraigned on the following charges:—

*Charges.*—"First charge, against Badul. For having, on the 16th day of April 1843, at Ferozepore, wilfully and maliciously killed and murdered Boodoo Sing, Trooper, of the 5th troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, by inflicting with a sword, on his shoulder and neck, two mortal wounds, from the effect of which he, the said Boodoo Sing, then and there immediately died.

"Second charge, against Khodadad, Nubby Bux and Akbar Khan. For having then and there been present, and aided and abetted the said Badul in the killing and murder of the said Boodoo Sing, as above stated."

*Finding.*—"The Court, after the most mature deliberation, and from the evidence before them, are of opinion

"On the 1st charge, that the prisoner Badul, Sepoy, 60th regiment native infantry, is not guilty.

"On the 2d charge, that the prisoners Khodadad, Nubby Bux and Akbar Khan, Sepoys, of the 60th regiment of native infantry, are not guilty.

"The Court having found the prisoners not guilty of the charges exhibited against them, do acquit them of the same accordingly."

Confirmed.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General,*
*and Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.*

*26th May*, 1843.

The prisoners are to be released from confinement, and ordered to return to their duty.

At a Native General Court Martial held at Neemuch, on Monday the 15th day of May 1843, Hurkissen, Chuttra, Rookna and Kissery, Camp-followers, were arraigned on the following charges:

*Charges.*—"1st charge against Hurkissen. For having, at Neemuch, on the 5th day of April 1843, wilfully and maliciously assaulted Bheerbhan, Camp-follower, and wounded him on the chest with a knife.

"2d charge against Chuttra and Rookna. For having at the above mentioned time and place, been present, and aided and assisted the said Hurkissen, while he wounded the said Bheerbhan.

"3d charge against Kissery. For having, at the time and place above mentioned, been present, and instigated and abetted the said Hurkissen, in the above stated assault and wounding of the said Bheerbhan."

*Finding.*—"The Court, from the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Hurkissen, Camp-follower, is guilty of the first charge; and that the prisoners Chuttra and Rookna, Camp-followers, are each of them guilty of the second charge; the Court find the prisoner Kissery, Camp-follower, not guilty of the third charge, and do acquit him.

*Sentence.*—"The Court sentence the prisoner Hurkissen, Camp-follower, to suffer imprisonment, with hard labour, for two (2) years; and the prisoners Chuttra and Rookna, Camp-followers, each of them to suffer imprisonment, with hard labour, for six (6) calendar months.

(Signed) "SHAIK KHODABUCCAS,
*Subadar and President.*

"*Neemuch, 15th May*, 1843."

RECOMMENDATION TO MERCY.

The Court beg respectfully to recommend to the merciful consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the prisoner Rookna, if her youth, inexperience and near relationship to the principal offender, may be considered to extenuate in a degree her misdemeanor.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General,*
*Commander-in-Chief in India.*

*26th May*, 1843.

The prisoners Hurkissen and Chuttra are to be made over to the civil authority at Ajmere, for the purpose of undergoing their imprisonment with labour.

The prisoner Rookna is pardoned at the recommendation of the Court.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 29th May*, 1843.

The Cawnpore division order of the 6th instant, issued on the requisition of the Officiating Magistrate of Futtehpore, directing Assistant Surgeon J. Harrison, M. D. acting as Garrison Assistant Surgeon at Allahabad, to proceed to Futtehpore, for the purpose of performing the civil medical duties at that station, in the room of Assistant Surgeon Marshal, M. D. is confirmed.

The Allahabad garrison and cantonment order of the 2d instant, directing the Commissariat to furnish a 2 bullock hackery, for the conveyance to Cawnpore of three wounded Sepoys, of the 37th regiment of native infantry, is confirmed.

Cornet T. Penton, of Her Majesty's 3d regiment of light dragoons, is appointed to do duty at the Landour depot, during the present season.

Meer Ameer Allee, Sowar, of the 3d regiment of irregular cavalry, is, in consequence of his unfitness for further duty, discharged the service, from the 1st instant, and, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, allowed a donation of six months' pay.

ERRATUM.—In General Orders of the 18th of January last, transferring certain men of the 54th regiment of native infantry, to the pension establishment, for "Drummer Davis," read "Drummer David Dickson."

*Order books to be corrected accordingly.*

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—May 31. At Vellore, B. S. Chimmo, Esq. Madras Medical Establishment, to Emily Elizabeth Buchner, youngest daughter of John George Nicholls, Esq. of West Mousley, Surrey.—June 1. By the Rev. J. H. Pratt, at the old or Mission Church, the Rev. John McCallum, to Regina, only daughter of the late Allan Cancrow, Esq. June 5. At Monghyr, by the Rev. J. Lawrence, Mr. John Francis Caston, eldest son of J. W. Caston, Esq. to Miss Jane Frances, second daughter of the late Mr. John Thompson, Conductor of Ordnance.—14. At Calcutta, Captain Charles Wood, to Martha Jane, youngest daughter of the late John Rowland Frewin, Esq.

BIRTHS.—May 26. At Meerut, Mrs S. W. Fallon, of a son.—29. At Dhooly, Tirhoot, the lady of C. Mackinnon, Esq. of a daughter.—31. At Azimghur, the lady of Lieut. G. A. Brett, 41st Regt. N. I. of a daughter, still-born.—31. At Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. H. Christie, of a son.—June 4. At Calcutta, the lady of Lawrence DeSouza, Esq. of a son.—8. At Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. J. Macdonald, of a son.—At Kidderpore, Mrs. J. M. Conell, of a son.—On the river near Jungypore, the lady of Captain Bignell, 69th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.—10. At Bhaugulpore, the lady of C. C. Bruce, Esq. of a son.—11. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. G. A. Fisher, 1st Regt. N. I. of a son.—At Midnapore, the wife of Captain R. Mathison, 54th Regt. N. I. Revenue Surveyor, of a son.—At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. R. Hand, of a son.—13. At Calcutta, Mrs. Samuel Potter, Junior, of a son.—At Calcutta, Mrs. Lewis DaCosta, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—May 25. At Agra, Mr. William Dacre Lewis, Government Secretariat, N. W. P., son of D. Lewis, Esq. C. S. of Bencoolen, aged 23 years.—26. At Meerut, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Fallon.—28. At Chittagong, of remittent fever, Isabella Jane, the beloved wife of Robert Trotter, Esq. B. C. S. aged 25 years.—29. At Agra, Mr. John B. Casabon, aged 30 years.—At Bombay, Mrs. Thos. Selby, aged 30 years.—31. At Digah Farm, Dinapore, Mrs. Amelia Fitzroy, aged 42 years, 11 months and 26 days.—June 9. At Calcutta, George Culley, the infant child of Mr. David Walter Madge, aged 1 year, 1 month and 23 days.—11. At Calcutta, Mrs. Harriet Downs, the beloved wife of Mr. Geo. Downs, firm of Mandy and Co.—At Midnapore, Robert John, the infant son of Captain R. Mathison.—At the General Hospital, Sergeant Hugh Douglas, aged 32 years.—12. At Calcutta, Mr. A. C. Gasper, aged 53 years.—At Calcutta, Wilford Augustus, the only surviving child of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Rodgers, aged 9 months and 3 days.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

June 11. The English Ship *Julius Cæsar*, D. T. Wingate, from Aden 18th April and Mocha 11th May.

—— 12. The English Barque *Helen*, A. Dunn, from Madras 7th June.

—— 13. The English Ship *Duchess of Argyle*, Taitt, from Bombay 25th May.

—— 14. The English Ship *Elphinstone*, T. Fremlin, from Singapore 21st May.

—— 13 The English Steamer *Hindoostan*, R. Moresby, from Suez [illegible], and Aden 29th May, and Ceylon 9th and Madras 12th June.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Helen.*—Mrs. Captain Dunn, from England, and Mr. Metcalfe, Bengal Civil Service, from Madras.

*Per Elphinstone.*—Mr. and Mrs. Baster, late of Calcutta.

*Per Hindoostan from Suez.*—Mrs. Heron, Mrs. Thompson and infant; Mr. Carey, Cadet; Captain Smith, Mr. Mactier, B. C. S., Messrs. Heron, Scott, Bell, Horne, H. Fluke, and S. Watling. *From Madras.*—Mr. Anderson. *From Ceylon.*—Mr. Boyd.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Zenobia for London.*—Miss Maitland, Miss Rumbold; Captains Maitland, Chitty and Shuckbury, and Mr. Ellis, in the Steegare.

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*Calcutta, 17th December*, 1842.

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### THE BENGALEE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

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The Subscription is EIGHT Rupees a year, payable in advance. Subscriptions commence on the 1st of January and 1st July, of each year. Those who may begin to subscribe to the paper at any intermediate periods are expected to take the back numbers.

It is circulated in Calcutta, and its neighbourhood, in Chandernagore, Chinsurah and Hooghly by Peons, without charge; and to other stations by Post, bearing postage, at an expense of two annas a cover, or Six Rupees Eight annas a year.

*Applications should be addressed to the Editor at Serampore.*

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### NOTICE.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship *Hindoostan*, Captain R. Moresby, I. N. Commander, will leave Calcutta, for Suez, on the 15th August and 15th November, touching at Madras, Point de Galle and Aden, instead of the 6th July, and 14th October, as before advertized.

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# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

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## OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Bombay Government intends to despatch the Suez Mail Steamers of the following months, on the dates specified below, viz.

The Steamer for August on the 18th July.
" Sept. on the 25th Aug.

With reference to the above, notice is hereby given, that the latest safe date for the transmission of letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for the Steamer appointed to leave Bombay on the 18th July, will be Wednesday, the 5th proximo.

Wm. MOORE,
*Deputy Post Master.*

*Fort William, General Post Office, The 10th June, 1843.*

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Lord Ellenborough's Uncle.—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* has hinted that Lord Ellenborough's Uncle was dismissed the Company's Civil Service for corrupt practices. Our impression, says the *Star*, is that the imputation is unfounded. And we may add that the same doubt exists on our minds. We think the allusion made is to Mr. Thomas Law, the sixth son of the Bishop of Carlisle, and a brother of the first Lord Ellenborough. He was for some years Collector of Behar, and to him the temple of Gya was indebted for those arrangements which facilitated the resort of pilgrims to the shrine. But he is chiefly known in India as the individual who in one day settled eight hundred estates,—we may be wrong in the number, as we depend on memory—upon a Mocurreree or fixed jumma. They are generally known as 'Law's Mocurrerees' and have been a source of constant vexation to the public authorities ever since. It is very probable that he incurred the displeasure and the censure of Government for this hasty and ill advised measure; but as he was subsequently raised to the post of member of the Council of Revenue, it is scarcely to be supposed that he was ignominiously dismissed the service. He took a very deep interest in the prosperity of the country, as his "Sketch of some late arrangements, and a View of the rising resources of Bengal," a work now before us, fully attests. In 1791 sickness compelled him to return to England, and we suppose that he soon after entered Parliament, for we find him on his legs on the 20th of June 1794, when Mr. Pitt moved the thanks of the House to the Managers for their faithful management in discharge of the trust reposed in them. The report of Mr. Law's speech is somewhat amusing.

"There was now in the House of Commons a rough Northumbrian, of the Honourable Company's service, who had passed some years in India—a Mr. Law, brother to Hastings's counsel, the to be Lord Ellenborough. As if to prove that a bad temper and a rough tongue were not peculiar to one member of his family, this Mr. Law delivered a speech against the *coarseness* of Burke, in language more coarse and vulgar than any that had been heard for a long time in that place. With a bungling allusion to Burke's early but exquisite essay on the Sublime and Beautiful, this mannerless Law said, "If any passage in his speech could be called sublime and beautiful, it was, at the best, but sublime and beautiful nonsense; and at other times his expressions were so vulgar and illiberal, that the lowest blackguard in a bear-garden would have been ashamed to utter them." He professed to be astonished that a gentleman like Fox "should condescend to mix his character with that of the leading manager, whose follies and intemperance he had vainly endeavoured to correct." "And as for his information," added Law, "I am really astonished that a man who has been twenty-two years employed in Indian inquiries should still be so very ignorant of India."

Perhaps some of our readers may be able to throw more light on the subject. We should not omit to mention that there was another uncle of Lord Ellenborough's, who we conjecture, was also in the Civil Service in India. Ewan Law, the second son of the Bishop of Carlisle, married a daughter of Dr. Markham, Archbishop of Canterbury. A son of the Archbishop was in India during Mr. Hastings's administration—we believe at Lucknow,—and amassed a splendid fortune. His father, the Archbishop, on hearing Mr. Burke's examination of Mr. Auriol, another of the Indian sons of fortune, "in a very unbecoming violence of language and gesture told Burke, that he examined the witness as if he were examining not a gentleman but a pickpocket, and that the illiberality and inhumanity of the Managers could not have been exceeded by Marat or Robespierre." To this outbreak, Burke replied with much dignity, "I have not heard one word which has been spoken, and I shall act as if I had not." We find the name of Ewan Law in the list of thirty-seven Civilians, who were stated by Major Scott Waring in his place in the House of Commons to have returned to England with fortunes in the twenty-two years preceding 1784. It appears highly probable therefore that it was Mr. Ewan Law of the Civil Service to whom the sister of Mr. Markham of the same service, was married. We leave it to those who have been more successful in their researches than we have, to determine to which of the two brothers, the historian alludes when he speaks of the rough Northumbrian who had *now*, that is in 1794, got into Parliament.

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The Education Bill.—The opposition which has been made to Sir James Graham's compulsory Education Bill by all parties in England who are not members of the Established Church, has constrained him to offer a modification of it. As the subject does not appear to be adequately understood in this country, though it has excited intense interest throughout England, we would take this opportunity of stating, that after the philanthropic Lord Ashley had brought forward his motion in March last relative to the brutal ignorance apparent in the manufacturing districts of England, which produced so powerful an impression on the public mind, Sir James Graham introduced a Bill for regulating labour in Factories, and imparting instruction to the children employed in them. This Bill for the first time provided for the compulsory attendance of children at School, and for the support of Schools by taxes levied by Act of Parliament. At the same time he declared it to be his intention gradually to extend its provisions to other parts of the country, and in fact to make it the basis of a system of national education. The two main features of the Bill were, first the necessity which it imposed on all parents to send their children to these Schools by providing that no child should be employed in any factory who did not produce a certificate from the master; and, secondly, the preponderating influence which it gave to the established Church in the system about to be established. The Bill, which was understood to have been drawn up under the direction of that eminent Puseyite, Dr. Hook of Leeds, and of a high Tory Factory Inspector, was supposed to aim a deadly blow at Dissent, by entrusting the education of the country to an Establishment becoming daily more exclusive and intolerant by the infusion of Tractarian principles. We cannot better describe the specific objections of the Dissenters to the obnoxious clauses of the proposed law, than by quoting the following synopsis of them by Mr. Baynes.

'1st. The bill, *for the first time*, enacts that schools shall be *built* and *supported*, where any of the great manufactures are carried on, partly out of the *poor's-rate*. *Two-thirds* of the sum required for building a school may be advanced out of *public money*—viz. *one-third* from the Parliamentary grant through the Committee of Council, and *one-third* out of the *poor's-rate*. Whatever deficiency may exist in the means for the *annual support* of the school is also to be paid out of the *poor's-rate*.

'2nd. The rate-payers are not, directly or indirectly, to have any species of control or influence over the schools, nor any check upon the expenditure.

'3rd. The bill not only for the first time authorizes the building and maintenance of schools out of the poor's-rate, but it also for the first time places schools, thus paid for out of the public money, *under the control and management of the clergy of the established church*, and with such provisions as would make them *exclusively* church schools.

'4th. The bill provides no assistance whatever for any other class of schools.

'5th. It actually *forbids* the *employment of a child in any manufacture who does not attend one of these church schools*,—except only that children may attend a National school, a British and foreign school, or a school within the factory where they work, but only after those schools shall have been reported by an inspector of schools to be 'efficiently conducted' (of which *he* is the sole judge;) and it gives no pecuniary aid to such schools.

'6th. It makes it *unlawful* for factory children to attend any *Wesleyan*, *Independent*, *Baptist*, or *other denominational* day-school.

'7th. It *enforces* the attendance of the children at the *church* schools, by *penalties* both on the *mill-owner* and *on the parents*, unless there should be a National, or British school in the district, or a school within the factory.

'8th. The schools to be built and supported out of the poor's-rates are to be under the management of seven trustees; of whom the only permanent one is to be the *clergyman* of the parish,—two others are to be *churchwardens*, chosen (when there is a greater number of churchwardens than two) *by the clergyman*,—and the remaining four to be annually appointed by the *justices* for the place or division.

'9th. The *clerical trustee* is to be the permanent chairman of the trustees,—to have a *casting voice*,—to have the *sole and exclusive* superintendence of the *religious* instruction,—to direct the master as to the religious instruction to be given,—to have the *exclusive* selection of the religious books to be used,—to *instruct*, *catechise*, and *examine* the children in the principles of their *religion*,—and in all this to be perfectly IRRESPONSIBLE,—the inspector of schools being expressly *forbid* even to *inquire* into the religious instruction given, to *examine* the scholars upon it, or to *make any report*

thereon, unless he receive authority for that purpose from the archbishop or bishop.

'10th. The master and his assistants are to be appointed by the *bishop*.

'11th. The schools are to be *Sunday*-schools as well as day-schools; and the scholars are to attend the *established church* once every Sunday; but with the following *exceptions*—namely, that a child may be exempted from receiving *religious* instruction in the day-school, from attending the school on the Sunday, and from attending the church, if 'the parent shall *notify* to the master, that, *on the ground of religious objection*, he desires such scholar *not* to attend the worship of the church of England,' or to receive *religious* instruction on week days, or to attend the church school on Sunday.

'12th. The *church catechism* and such portions of the *liturgy* as the *clergyman* may select, may be taught for *one hour*, out of three, every morning and every afternoon, except to the children whose parents shall object.

'13th. A millowner having a school within his own premises, is *obliged* to have the *church catechism* and *liturgy* taught *there* to any child being 'a member of the church of England.'—pp. 4—6.

As soon as the character of the Bill became known, the spirit of the country was roused. All party differences were merged in a common opposition to a Bill which entrusted such extraordinary power to ministers of the Established Church. The powerful body of the Wesleyans, which had hitherto kept aloof from the Dissenters, had been driven into their arms by the insolence of the Tractarians: and they threw the whole weight of their influence into the scale. Even the Roman Catholics, with whom the Tractarians had been coquetting, took the alarm, and felt it necessary to defend their liberties against this new encroachment. The Bill threatened the existence of the Sunday Schools which have been the instrument of incalculable good to England; and those peaceful associations were constrained to petition the Legislature against this hostile measure. The Church looked on, in some instances with complacency, in others with approbation, though there were not wanting men who lamented that the Bill did not go far enough, and who objected to the unceremonious manner in which the Ministry proposed to employ Clerical agency in working out its own ends, as though the Church was the passive instrument of the state. But the more satisfaction the Bill gave to Churchmen, the more umbrage did it naturally give to Dissenters.

Parliament reassembled after the Easter recess on Monday, the 24th of April, and the first business of the night was the presentation of between two and three hundred petitions against the Educational clauses of the Bill. On Tuesday the number of petitions against it amounted to between four and five hundred. On Wednesday, between three and four hundred more were presented. On that evening Sir James Graham, acknowledged that he had incurred no small share of obloquy by venturing to bring forward this Education Bill, and announced his intention of making certain amendments of importance in its provisions, on the succeeding Monday, the 1st of May. On Thursday a great number of petitions were again presented against the Bill, and *one* in its favour from Manchester. On Friday *three* petitions were presented in favour of the Bill by Col. Sibthorpe and two others, and three thousand one hundred and thirty-six against it. The scene presented on this occasion in the House and the lobby was not a little amusing. The lobby was crowded with gentlemen having charge of large bales of petitions, regularly labelled according to the districts from which they came. They were either waiting for, or in search of members to present them. Multitudes of similar petitions had been transmitted from the country to the Representatives, and were brought down by them either in their own carriages or in hired cabs. Members were seen entering the house bearing porter's loads of petitions, or sitting with piles at their feet, waiting for their turn to present them.

On Monday, the 1st of May, two waggon loads of petitions on the part of the Wesleyans drove up to the doors of Parliament, and the number presented on this day, was *five* petitions in favour of the Bill, and *five thousand* against it. Up to Wednesday, the 3d May, the petitions begging for the withdrawal of the Educational clauses of the Bill amounted to ELEVEN THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR. The modifications of the Bill proposed by Sir James Graham do not appear to have improved its character, as they leave precisely the same predominating influence in the hands of the clergy over the system of national education, which was found so objectionable in the first Bill. The *Standard*, with the view of reconciling Churchmen to the alterations, says, that "the changes are but trifling, changes in form, and scarcely at all changes in substance." Yet it is deemed extraordinary that the Dissenters who were repugnant to the first Bill, have not cordially welcomed the amended Bill! As far as we have been able to gather from the papers published between the 1st and 6th May, the amendments are generally unsatisfactory; and those who have petitioned the house against the original Bill will probably petition with greater force, and if possible in greater numbers against its amendments, and demand its entire abrogation. The Bill in its amended form was to be taken into consideration on the 22d May, when we may expect it to be consigned to the tomb of the Capulets. Sir R. Peel, who was not present when Sir James Graham's amendments were brought forward, had previously declared that he would not be satisfied with a mere Parliamentary Majority; and that he would not carry the measure through, unless he could carry the country with him. That is now utterly hopeless. The overwhelming torrent of petitions against this measure, which is altogether without example, has modified the tone even of the Tory *Times* and *Post*. This latter paper now denounces the Bill in very explicit terms: "We think Her Majesty's Ministers have hit upon as likely a method of engendering strife upon the great matter of Christian education, as any that could have been devised;" and it predicts that as a practical measure, it must, even if forced through Parliament, altogether fail. The *Times* designates it as little less than "a tyrannical attempt to force Church doctrines, or at least Church influences down the throats of Dissenters by Act of Parliament."

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THE JOURNAL OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.—We are happy to find that the Asiatic Society has at length adopted this Journal as its own. For several years past the Society has been in that position which is usually called 'anomalous.' The enterprising James Prinsep, the Secretary of the Society, some years back was induced, from his love of Science, to issue a small and unpretending, but not the less valuable periodical publication, entitled *Gleanings of Science*, as a repository for the contributions which he received from his scientific friends. It was subsequently enlarged, and its title changed to that of the *Journal of the Asiatic Society*; but its pecuniary and literary responsibilities rested with the Editor. The subscriptions were not at first equal to the expense of bringing it through the press, but the indefatigable industry of Mr. Prinsep, combined with his extraordinary attainments, at length secured sufficient support to relieve him from loss, and gave the Journal a high European reputation. But as it was not the accredited organ of the Society it appeared under many disadvantages, and the Society itself suffered from the diversion of all papers of interest to this Journal, to such an extent as to leave no materials for the compilation of a volume of its Researches. On the death of Mr. Prinsep, Mr. Sutherland and Dr. O'Shaughnessy became joint Secretaries of the Society, and proprietors and Editors of the Journal. On their resignation, Mr. Torrens was voted Secretary, and the proprietary right and management of the Journal devolved on him. Last year he felt himself constrained, partly from the pressure of official duties, and partly from the loss of that elasticity of mind to which men are exposed in all climates, and more especially in the East, when overburdened with engagements, to relinquish his connection with the Society and the Journal. The Society however soon after invited him to resume his office of Secretary, and agreed to adopt the Journal as its own publication.

Such a step indeed could no longer be deferred without serious injury to the interests of the Society. The Journal and the Researches could not co-exist. Contributors, with the choice of sending their papers for publication in a volume which appeared after the interval of several years, or in a periodical journal which appeared every month, were sure to prefer the latter. As Mr. Torrens justly observes, the Journal had absorbed the Researches. We have therefore lost the Researches, the royal quarto, with its magnificent amplitude of margin, the last memento of the patrician origin of the Society, and in its stead we have all the contributions to the Society embodied in a Journal, issued monthly, in an octavo size, in conformity with the utilitarian practise of the times. The change is in every respect to be commended. The monthly Journal will now be exchanged on the part of the Society with the Transactions of other learned Associations in Europe and America; and an additional stimulant will be given to those who conduct it to render it worthy of the high reputation of the body whose researches it embodies. At the same time, the personal labour of the Secretary will be lightened by the assistance he will obtain from the Committee of Papers, and he will enjoy more leisure for keeping up an interest in the labours of the Society by correspondence with other and kindred bodies abroad. The first number of the new Series, is filled exclusively with papers relative to the newly conquered province of Scinde. The information they afford is very valuable,—only we fear the literati of Europe will be led to suspect that the choice of the subject is intended as a compliment to the nobleman who has made Scinde a province of the British empire in the East.

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THE BIBLE SOCIETY CONTROVERSY REGARDING THE NAME OF JESUS.—We are constrained by the rules of equity, to publish two letters containing remarks on the article which appeared

on this subject a fortnight ago in our columns. Before we proceed to notice them however, we would conciliate our readers by the assurance that this is the *last* time of noticing the controversy.

The letter of a *Mofussil Missionary*, is on the same side of the argument with ourselves; and we need therefore only recommend it to the reader for its clear statements and close reasoning. The letter of J. H. takes the opposite side, and we publish it with unfeigned pleasure. The tone of Christian moderation which it breathes, so different from that of our former correspondent, gives good reason to hope that if he has any influence in the councils of the Society, the threatened schism may be avoided.

Nothing can be farther from our intention than to revive the discussion concerning the word *baptize*. We have quite enough to do with the name of Jesus. We alluded to it in our last article from a feeling of necessity. It was the taunts of the "*Member of the Society*" which constrained us to bring it forward, in order to shew that our views on the present occasion were not jaundiced by it. Of the justice of that measure our opinion remains unaltered. We still think it was an instance of more than ordinary infirmity in the British and Foreign Bible Society, to cast off associates of more than thirty year's standing, because they would not give up the use of a word which the Society itself had deemed innocent during that long period. We still think that it betrayed inconsistency in the Society, to insist on conditions in the East which they had not the courage to moot in the West; and to demand uniformity in Asia at a time when they were allowing every diversity of usage in Europe. But the separation is a *fact*; it is no longer an open question. In a practical point of view, indeed, we consider the result of that controversy auspicious. It is more advantageous for the Baptist Missions in the East, that they should enjoy independent sources of supply for the printing and circulation of the Scriptures, which will flow spontaneously and cheerfully, than still continue dependent on aid which would have been given with a feeling of reluctance, in a tone of condescension, and in a measure totally inadequate to the wants of the Missionaries.

Our opponent says, that we urge it as a matter of indifference how the name is written; and that if he could be satisfied of this, he would place a motion on the table of the Committee for rescinding the resolution. Now every Mahomedan recognizes in the name *Isa*, the Saviour, whom Christians adore as God; and the change of this name for *Yusua* can of itself carry no conviction to his mind of the divinity of Christ. The mode of spelling the name is on this ground a matter of indifference. But if the proposed change tends to confuse his ideas, and leads him to suppose that the terms refer to different characters, it may be productive of mischief, and will cease to be a matter of indifference. We were therefore perhaps somewhat indiscreet in treating it as an indifferent question; since it is a matter of no small importance that the orthography of our Saviour's name, which has been in vogue for 1200 years in the Mahomedan community, should not be altered. The importance of using a name which has a specific signification, and which on being pronounced shall of itself convey the idea of a distinct office, has ceased with the loss of the original language. Ninety-nine Mahomedans, out of every hundred in India at the present time, are as incapable of perceiving the intimation of a Saviour in *Yusua*, as in *Isa*; and the adoption of the former term is therefore without advantage. And unless the benefit arising from the use of this term be great, and undeniable, the disadvantage of unsettling, by any change, the ideas of those who are addressed by the Missionaries, must be considered as decisive against it.

"When it is stated," observes our correspondent, "that the angel said to Joseph "Thou shalt call his name *Isa*," "I deny that he ever said any such thing. Can the denial be disproved?" If the denial cannot be disproved, no more can it be disproved, that when the Evangelist wrote in Greek, "*Kalessis to onoma autou Jesoun*,"* he departed as far from the Hebrew spelling, as an Oordoo translator will by using the term *Isa*. There cannot be much harm in misspelling after the example of an inspired penman.

The resolution of the Bible Society amounts to this, that they will not assist in the printing or circulation of any copy of the New Testament, in which the word Jesus is spelt differently from the mode in which the angel pronounced it. Upon this principle, they cannot conscientiously circulate the English version; for it is clear that the angel did not pronounce the name of our Saviour, *Jesus*. Neither can they circulate half the versions printed by the Bible Society at home, in the various languages of the world; for in how many of them is the name written *Yusua*? Neither can they ever assist in giving the Gospel to the Chinese, for their monosyllabic language admits only of a very distant approximation to the term which the Society consider to be alone orthodox.

Our correspondent objects to the strong language we used when we said that "we felt constrained to raise our feeble but earnest protest against the folly, we had almost said the guilt, of making the spelling of a word of five syllables a new Shibboleth of party." With his example before us, we cheerfully recall the words; we recal every expression throughout the article which can give pain to those whose practice we oppose. We will adopt only the language of entreaty, and close this controversy, so far as our columns are concerned, by entreating the members of the Society anew to consider whether it is worth while to alienate from their connection the devoted Missionaries in the North West Provinces, by insisting upon the adoption of a particular mode of spelling the name Jesus, to which they have a strong practical objection; whether it is worth while to interrupt the progress of divine truth in the smallest degree, by insisting upon a rule, in reference to one version, which they cannot insist upon in reference to all. We ask them seriously to consider, whether that diversity in the spelling of the name *Jesus*, which is found to do no harm in other countries, is after all of such unequivocal detriment in India, in the case of a single version, that it must be corrected even at the risk of a new schism.

* Cast find the Greek types.—*Printer*.

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LADY SALE'S JOURNAL OF THE DISASTERS IN AFFGHANISTAN IN 1841-1842.—We have just completed the second perusal of Lady Sale's interesting Journal. It is valuable as a record of transactions of the deepest and most painful interest; and its value is increased in no ordinary degree by the peculiar form in which it is given, and by the assurance, we feel that it was penned, from day to day, as events transpired, and that her Ladyship has in no instance been obliged to draw on her recollections. The entire loss of all papers and documents, private or public, in the disastrous retreat, serves also to give peculiar importance to the only record which escaped the general wreck. Lady Sale informs us that immediately before leaving the cantonment she bound the little volume of her notes round her waste, and was thus enabled to preserve it from destruction. The Journal itself occasionally appears heavy from the repetition of trivial circumstances; but even these are not without their value, in as much as they give us a picture of the time, and describe the feelings and views of those who were in the camp. In the first part of the volume, embracing the events of the two months which elapsed between the outbreak and the catastrophe, we have almost as many rumours recorded as facts; but they are so clearly distinguished from each other, as to enable us satisfactorily to separate the chaff from the wheat. The character of the work is desultory, but this was inseparable from the mode in which it was compiled. Though not a History of the disastrous campaign, it furnishes abundant and valuable materials for the future historian. The style is lively and vigorous. This is no attempt at fine writing. It is the plain unvarnished narrative of a soldier's wife, who records with freedom her own impressions of the extraordinary events passing around her. If the work had been other than it is in point of style, arrangement or pretensions, we should have been disappointed.

Lady Sale has been censured for the freedom with which she has spoken of the conduct of some of the chief actors in that disastrous campaign. Some of her reviewers have gone so far as to say that her observations are not only indiscreet, but malicious. We have been astonished to find how entirely this idea has been dispelled by a perusal of the book, which appears to us to be remarkable for nothing so much as for the moderation of its censures. When we bear in mind that in no instance in our national annals has so large a force been so entirely annihilated,—and that by an enemy whom at all other times we have invariably beaten;—that the military errors of that campaign, the vacillation, the indecision, the cowardly submission to calamity, are altogether unparalleled, we are surprised at the singular temperance of feeling with which the book is compiled. Lady Sale is, it is true, particularly severe upon Brigadier Shelton, who resisted every effort to extricate the army from its toils, by bold and energetic exertions; who croaked about a retreat from the first; who, knowing the General's weakness of body and mind, refused to take the lead in saving the army; who was ever anxious to shift responsibility from himself; and who brought his quilt to the Military Council, and dozed while the discussions proceeded. But who of all the survivors of that slaughter does not believe that if another man had been second in command, instead of Brigadier Shelton, that army would in all human probability have been saved? But Lady Sale does ample justice to his personal bravery, to his chivalrous bearing in actual danger; and to the attachment of his men, who were so charmed with his contempt of danger, as to forget all they had suffered from his dreadful severity. Lady Sale in her remarks on Shelton, only echoes the general voice of the army. It is for him to come forward and rescue his name from that everlasting infamy to which it

will otherwise be inevitably consigned by the future historian. The only other persons of whom she speaks with disparagement,—and that but once or twice—are Capts. Grant and Bellew, and the croaking Col. Oliver. She does indeed on one occasion censure an arrangement of Pottinger's, and laughs at the Military Board for having sent six nine-pounders instead of three eighteens, as though two small guns would send a ball as far as one long one; but these are, we think, the only instances in which she has alluded with severity to the officers in a campaign which presented so large field for censure. She could scarcely have said less of the blunders which ended so fatally, and we have felt throughout the perusal of the work, that she has placed her feelings of just indignation under a wise and salutary restraint.

We now proceed to notice those facts in Lady Sale's Journal, which throw additional light upon the disasters of the campaign, as well as those which corroborate the previous statements we had obtained from Lieuts. Eyre and Melville. And here we may mention generally that her narrative not only bears out their assertions to the fullest extent, but that in various minute details there is often so close a correspondence, as to lead to the supposition that she must have had the benefit of their materials. It is possible that Lady Sale may have depended on Lieut. Melville's report for the detail of some of the events which transpired in the Bala Hissar; but in every other respect her observations appear to have been noted down from day to day, and they bear the undoubted stamp of originality.

Lady Sale reconciles the contradictory reports which were in vogue respecting Sir William Macnaghten's demand for troops and his assertion that they were not necessary. We are told that two months before the out-break, he wrote to Government for five additional Regiments, of which two were to be European; that a written war succeeded between the Envoy and Government; and that letter after letter came calling for retrenchment; that it was Lord Auckland's sovereign will and pleasure that 'tranquillity do reign in Affghanistan;' and that it was reported at Government House that the lawless Affghans were as peaceable as London citizens. Sir William, at length became willing to persuade himself that the country was tranquil, and *acceded to the entreaties of Burnes*—who was blinded on the subject—and wrote to Lord Auckland withdrawing his former request for additional troops, and saying that some of the regiments now in the country might be spared. There can be little doubt that Lord Auckland was anxious to believe that the country was as peaceful as Lord Palmerstone had represented it to be, when he contrasted it with Algeria, and it is easy to suppose that Sir William should be anxious to indulge the same pleasing idea; but Sir Alexander Burnes's infatuation appears incredible, more especially after the distinct warning he had received from Capt. Gray.

The general cause of the rebellion, as stated by Lady Sale, tallies with every previous account. "In former times, under the feudal system, when the sovereign of Cabul required troops, each bold chieftain came forward with his retainers; but these vassals had been taken from them, and were embodied in corps commanded by British officers, to whom they owed no affection, and only paid a forced obedience; the chief's power was now greatly limited,"—and he was anxious to shake off this foreign yoke. The fanaticism of the lower orders had been raised to the highest pitch by the preaching of the Mollas, who were anxious to rid the country of the Kaffirs. But the immediate cause of the rebellion was the injudicious reduction of the allowances granted to the Chiefs. Of this however Lady Sale gives a different version, which places the folly of the act in a more conspicuous light. The Forty thousand Rupees for which we risked the loss of a country which had cost us two thousand times that sum, did not consist of money to be actually paid from our coffers; but of reductions allowed in the tribute of the chiefs, for advantages withheld from them. The chiefs were reasoned with on the necessity of this measure of economy; they declared their perfect satisfaction at the arrangement, and then took to the road with their followers,—and the first scene of this tragic drama was opened.

The rebellion broke out on the morning of the 2d. The city was in commotion; the shops were plundered and a body of men, not exceeding *three hundred*, murdered Sir A. Burnes, his brother, and Lieut. Broadfoot. This appears to have occurred about eight in the morning, for the rumour of his death was in the cantonment at nine. Capt. Trevor's house and tower, and Capt. Mackenzie's fort, which were in the vicinity of this sanguinary scene, were not more than a *mile and a quarter* from the cantonment, with few if any intermediate interruptions. Had a Regiment with a small detail of Cavalry and Artillery marched instantly to the spot, not only might those posts have been defended and the supplies they contained have been preserved, but the rebellion itself would have been nipped in the bud; for Captains Trevor and Mackenzie, with only a handfull of troops, were able to hold out for *three* days after the attack begun. Such a demonstration of vigor, on the first day of the outbreak would at once have turned the scale in our favour. We are told by Lady Sale that on the morning of the 2d, a number of chiefs, Osman Khan, Abdul Ruhim Khan, Khan Shereen Khan, the head of the Kuzilbashes, Taj Mahomed Khan, and others went to lend Capt. Trevor assistance, and Zeman Khan sent his son as a hostage. The smallest exertion of vigor and energy,—one hour of the Duke—would have crushed the rebellion; but the General was bewildered. Sir William rode to the gate of the cantonments and back again, and within two hours removed from his house in the Mission compound into cantonments, a circumstance which could scarcely fail to be interpreted as an indication of mistrust, if not of fear.

Though the rebellion was allowed to gather strength during the 2d, 3d and 4th of November, it might have been subsequently kept down, if the troops in cantonments had been as well supplied with provisions as they were with ammunition. It was the loss of the Commissariat Fort, which compromized its safety, and which became the fruitful cause of every subsequent calamity. All parties are agreed that we were *starved* out of the country. The events of the night—the 4th November—when Lieut. Warren was defending that Fort against fearful odds, and the General was deliberating about his relief, possess a peculiar interest; and it is important to determine upon whose shoulders the blame of that fatal indecision rests which led to the loss of our supplies and placed us at the mercy of our enemies. Lady Sale agrees with Lieut. Eyre in representing that General Elphinstone, on receiving a letter from Warren, pressing for a reinforcement, ordered him to *evacuate* the Fort, and abandon the provisions; that Captains Grant and Bellew represented to the General the infinite importance of preserving the supplies, and the ruin which must follow the loss of them; that the General thereupon determined to take Sheriff's Fort, which commanded the Commissariat Fort, *that night;* that he ordered troops to be in readiness for that purpose; then vacillated, and at length did nothing; and the stores fell into the hands of the enemy, and starvation stared the British troops in the face. The General, who had no mind of his own, was evidently led to this fatal inaction, at the very crisis of our fate, by the advice of others. On this subject Lady Sale and Lieut. Eyre are at variance. The latter says, he was sent to consult Lieut. Sturt on the night of the 4th, who "at first expressed himself in favour of an immediate attack, but on hearing that some of the enemy were on the watch at the gate, judged it prudent to defer the assault till an early hour in the morning; and that this decided the General, though not before several hours had slipped away in fruitless discussion." From this statement it would appear as though Lieut. Sturt's advice determined the General to delay till it was too late to act—Lady Sale's account is different. "About 10 o'clock in the evening, Lieut. Eyre, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, and Capt. Warburton came to Sturt, and as they had received information that there were men posted outside the Fort with matchlocks all ready, the plan in agitation of blowing open the gate with a bag of powder would not answer; they therefore, with Sturt, determined on getting the two nine-pounders into the bastion, and on setting to work forthwith to cut the embrasures to fit them; and between *two and three* in the morning was fixed upon as the time to throw in a proportion of shells to create confusion. The place is to be taken by assault. If this does not succeed, we shall have to retreat to Jellalabad." The Commissariat fort was not lost before morning had *well dawned*—between six and seven we suppose. There was therefore ample time for the successful accomplishment of the object, on the plan which Eyre, Sturt and Warburton had agreed on, and it does not therefore appear clear that the fort was lost through the General's following Capt. Sturt's advice.

It will be remembered, that no little surprise was excited by an indistinct rumour which reached Calcutta from Cabul while the troops were besieged, that Lieut. Sturt was directing every movement in the cantonment, though obliged to move about in his shirt and trowsers, owing to his unhealed wounds. Lady Sale explains the circumstance by recording on the 8th of November, "that there was a report that we were to be attacked in cantonments to-night. Sturt went to General Elphinstone and Brigadier Anquetil, who both gave him *carte blanche* and desired that all his instructions should be obeyed. He has accordingly placed 15 guns in position." His *carte blanche* does not appear to have extended beyond the period of that night's panic; though there can be little doubt that on subsequent occasions the influence of his strong mind must have made itself felt among the weak and vacillating minds of the Commanders. But in one respect his advice was not taken. On the third day of the insurrection he strongly recommended that the troops should be removed to the Bala Hissar. That advice was repeated at successive periods, at each of which its propriety, and eventually its necessity, had been demonstrated by fresh disasters. Lieut. Eyre and Lieut. Melville concur with

Lady Sale in stating that this was the plan which ought to have been adopted. The Envoy continued to maintain the same opinion, till it was too late to adopt the measure. Lady Sale says, that "Sturt advised that ammunition should be nightly sent thither, and when a sufficiency was conveyed, they might all make one bold night march in very light marching order. There we might be lodged (not comfortably I grant) in the houses of the inhabitants, who would be well paid for vacating them. They have laid in their stores for the winter which would be bought at any price—and then we might defy all Affghanistan for any time." Once in the Bala Hissar, the army would have been in a great measure master of its own movements, and might have taken advantage of the favourable turn of circumstances which a knowledge of its impregnable position, must have created among its enemies. It is deeply to be deplored that Sir W. Macnaghten did not insist on this movement as soon as the Commissariat stores were irretrievably lost, and it became evident that the movements of the troops during the winter must be entirely defensive. This step became almost imperative when the disposition of the Commanders in such an emergency became apparent. When it was discovered that neither General Elphinstone nor Brigadier Shelton would support any active measures for the relief of the troops, it became the dictate of common sense, to occupy the most advantageous post for defensive warfare, and to place the army in a position in which their vacillation and torpidity could do least harm. Had Sir William taken this decisive measure on his own responsibility, however he might have risked public censure, he would have shewn himself equal to the great crisis of the time.

Lady Sale's account of the engagement of the 13th November on the Beymaroo Hill, when the troops were sent out to capture the two guns which the enemy had brought up to play upon the cantonments, tallies very closely with that given by Lieut. Eyre. It was with great difficulty the Envoy prevailed on the General and Brigadier to consent to the despatch of the force. It was with difficulty the troops could be kept to their duty. "All was regular confusion; my very heart felt as if it leapt to my teeth, when I saw the Affghans ride clean through them. The onset was fearful. They looked like a cluster of bees; but we beat them and drove them up again."—"When the men of the 37th were upbraided for turning, they replied, we only retreated when we saw the Europeans run, and knew we should not be supported."

Lady Sale's description of the events of the fatal day of Beymaroo, the 23d November, is very graphic. Her Ladyship took her post of observation, like Rebecca in Ivanhoe, on the top of the house, whence she had a fine view of the field of action and where, by keeping behind the chimneys, she was enabled to escape the bullets that continually whizzed by her. The events of that day were preceded by "great dissensions in the military councils. High and very plain language had been used by Brigadier Shelton to General Elphinstone; and people did not hesitate to say that he should be set aside; a mode of proceeding recommended a fortnight before by Mr. Baness, the merchant." Lady Sale notices the same military faults as Lieut. Eyre; the most fatal of which was the having taken but one gun. She says that the Brigadier, when he approached the village before dawn, and it was found to contain few defenders, was entreated to storm it, and refused. The number of the enemy afterwards increased rapidly to 10,000. The fight continued till 10 A. M. by which time our killed and wounded had been greatly increased. The vent of the gun became too hot for the artillery men to use it. At about half past 9 a party of Ghazees ascended the brow of the hill. They planted three standards. When they fairly appeared above ground, it was evident our men were not inclined to meet them. Every field glass in the cantonment was pointed to the hill with intense anxiety. The officers were seen to urge on the troops; the most conspicuous were Mackintosh, Laing, Troup, Mackenzie, and Layton; to encourage the men they pelted the fanatics with stones; the fanatics returned the assault with the same weapons—but nothing could inspirit our soldiers; they would not advance though the enemy did not appear to exceed 150; a Ghazee rushed forward, sword in hand, to defy the cowards; a sepoy of the 37th darted forth and met him with his bayonet. They both fell and rose again, but were eventually killed. The enemy rushed on and drove our men like a flock of sheep. They captured our gun. The artillery men fought like heroes; two were killed at the gun; Serjeant Mulhall received three wounds; poor Laing was shot while waving his sword over the gun and cheering his men. Our troops fled till they gained the second square which had not been broken; the fugitives here turned round and gave a shout, and the Ghazees, panic struck in their turn, abandoned the gun and made off. It was instantly re-opened on them. Sergeant Wade simultaneously made three splendid shots from the Kohistan gate of the cantonments, one of which struck the chief Abdoolla, and he fell. His people surrounded him and bore him off. The panic and flight became general and the enemy never stopped till they reached the city. In the city, the consternation was so great on hearing of Abdoolla's wound, that the women were sent away in great numbers, and many in such haste that they did not wait for their yaboos, but ran on foot expecting to see our troops in Cabul immediately.

The day was ours till 10 in the morning. Lady Sale says she heard the Envoy ask the General to pursue the flying troops to the city—*which he refused, saying it was a wild scheme, and not feasible*. She then returned home for breakfast, under the idea that all was over. Had Brigadier Shelton at that time retired into cantonments, or had he taken possession of the village, the day had continued ours; but he would do neither. The enemy, seeing we were not disposed to pursue them, took fresh courage. About half past 12 they gradually came up the hill; their fire was severe; our men dropped fast, and at length the whole force, horse and foot was driven down the hill and the gun captured. All order and discipline was at an end; each man fled for his life, in spite of the remonstrance and the example of the officers, and if Osman Khan had not restrained his Affgans, probably not one of those who left the cantonments that morning would have re-entered it.

The particulars given by Lieut. Eyre, relative to the subsequent negotiations, are fully corroborated by Lady Sale's Journal. There is however some little discrepancy in the report of Sir William's reply to the first proposals, but it only serves to confirm the conviction that the narratives are both original, and not derived from each other. Eyre says the Envoy replied, that "they should at all events meet at the day of judgement." Lady Sale's version of the reply is, that "*that death was preferable to dishonour, and that we put our trust in the God of battles, and in his name bade them come on.*"

On the 27th Lady Sale notices that the Akoonzada, or old Mollah from Candahar, who was one of Sir William's few Native assistants and was to have accompanied him to Bombay, where he would have obtained wealth and honour, had just abandoned him and gone into the city. On the 30th, when the danger was more imminent, the Envoy and his Lady left the tent in which they had been living in the cantonments since the 2d of November, and went to live at the Residency. The apathy of the General in regard to the bridge which he allowed the enemy to break up without molestation, and the cowardice of one company of the 44th who fled from the captured fort, are fully confirmed in the Journal. Lady Sale adds that the other companies of that Regiment refused to associate with their dastardly comrades.

The state of peril to which the army was now reduced, so far from rousing the Commanders to action befitting their national and professional character, appears only to have increased their paralysis. "The General, unsettled in his purpose, delegates his power to the Brigadier, and the Brigadier tries to throw off all responsibility on the General's, or on any one else's shoulders." Both of them however, though they differed from each other on almost every measure, agreed in the necessity of treating instead of fighting. The events of the 8th and 9th December, which we noticed more particularly as bearing on the Envoy's letter of the latter date to Mr. Erskine, the publication of which Lord Ellenborough punished with a severity beyond the laws, are substantially the same in both narratives, only Lady Sale remarks that Brigadier Anquetil appended to his signature; "I concur in this opinion in a military point of view;" and she adds that though there were but three days' provisions left and Capt. Conolly offered to take the Ben-i-shehr, which was rich in grain, with the aid of the escort only, he was not permitted to do so. On the 16th December she records, "Our horses and cattle have neither grain, bhoosa nor grass. They have pretty well eaten up the bark of the trees and the tender branches; the horses gnaw the tent pegs. I was gravely told that the artillery horses had eaten the trunnion of a gun! This is difficult of belief; but I have seen my own riding horse, gnaw voraciously at a cart wheel. Nothing is satisfied with food except the Pariah dogs, who are gorged with eating dead camels and horses."

It was under these circumstances that Sir William Macnaghten entered upon negotiations with the rebels. The treaty which he concluded with them, he religiously observed in every particular. To that treaty it appears they never so much as affixed their signatures; its provisions they never observed; but daily rose in their demands, as if no treaty was in existence. It stipulated that ample supplies of provisions should be sent into cantonments;—one hundred and fifty maunds of attah only were sent, sufficient for one day's consumption. It provided that the means of transport for the baggage and stores should be furnished;—it does not appear that any carriage cattle were sent at all. Instead of giving us "certain men of consideration as hostages" according to the terms of the treaty, they demanded hostages of Sir William. They were given. Still no sup-

plies of food, though the troops were starving. They then demanded the surrender of all the forts which commanded the cantonments: they were given up. They next insisted upon the delivery of our guns and ammunition. Sir William complied with this request also. After having thus deprived the unfortunate army of the means of resistance, without affording it the means of existence, they laid a deep plot for the ruin of the Envoy. They agreed that Akbar Khan should endeavour to treat separately with him, on the basis that no dependance could be placed on the other chiefs. Sir William, in a fatal moment of distraction, put his signature to the treaty; and the base and blood thirsty chiefs immediately exclaimed that he was no longer to be trusted! and the most faithless of the band shot him dead, and left his body to be hacked to pieces by the fanatics, and allowed its members to be exhibited in derision on the public buildings of Cabul!

This treaty has been made the occasion of heaping the foulest obloquy upon the memory of Sir William Macnaghten; and his conduct has been stigmatized as treacherous. Where is the treachery? He certainly was not bound by a reciprocal engagement of which one party had never observed the smallest item. The chiefs had solemnly engaged that they would amply supply his camp with provisions, and with the means of transport, and they left the troops exposed to all the rigor of a Cabul winter, and to starvation. There could be no doubt on the mind of the Envoy that it was their deliberate intention to cause the destruction of the troops, whom they had treacherously deprived of the means of resistance. In this extremity, one of their number offers terms of relief, and Sir William closes with him. Where is the smallest shadow of treachery in this step? We do not call to our aid the maxim that the law of self preservation is above every other obligation, though upon this ground alone Sir William would have been justified in adopting any arrangement which held out a hope of keeping fifteen thousand human beings from starvation; but we claim his exoneration from all censure in treating separately with Akbar Khan on the ground, that the treaty with the Chiefs had been rendered null and void, by their own conduct, and that it had long ceased to impose on Sir William any moral obligation to refrain from negotiating any other treaty.—In one respect however, we fear it will be impossible to exonerate the unfortunate Envoy from censure; we allude to that part of the engagement which embraced the capture of Ameenoollah. However great the provocation this man may have given, however base his treachery towards the English, Sir William ought on no consideration to have allowed himself to become a party to any plan for seizing him. With this exception, the treaty with Akbar Khan, which cost the Envoy his life, within twelve hours after it was signed, appears as entirely free from guilt as the most honourable treaty recorded in history.

Next week we shall notice the fatal retreat, availing ourselves of the three narratives now before us.

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THE INDIAN REVIEW.—We take great blame to ourselves for not having hitherto noticed the Indian Review since it has passed from the management of Dr. Corbyn to that of Mr. Grant. We have now before us the Third Number of the New Series, which contains a faithful and valuable memoir of the Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry, to which is prefixed a portrait of him from the pencil of Mr. Grant,—one of his most successful efforts. This is succeeded by a continuation of Col. Pogson's Historical Researches, which are, we fear, too eccentric to obtain general favor. A full account of the Comet is then given, together with a view of its position in the heavens as seen on the 9th of March. This is succeeded by a pulpit sketch, of a minister in Calcutta, who is not a village Curate, but a Dignitary, but whether the sketch refers to the Bishop or the Archdeacon we are not told. It is written with vigor, and in a truly Christian spirit. Then comes a long letter from Dr. Duff with some remarks on the autobiography of the Revd. Krishna Mohun Banerjee, which we have not read, and are therefore unable to comprehend more of the controversy than that the convert's reasons for quitting the Presbyterians to join the Episcopalians, are not considered by Dr. Duff to be stated with sufficient chronological accuracy. The perusal of the letter strongly reminded us of the remark of the witty monarch who observed a century and a half ago, that Presbyterianism was not a religion for a gentleman. We have long leaned to the opinion that Brahmun converts would, in almost every instance, be found, sooner or later, to join the Established Church, and possibly manifest a greater partiality for those who advocate Tractarian prerogatives, than for those who are content with Evangelical privileges.—The rest of the number is composed of extracts judiciously selected. Without meaning the smallest disrespect to our former contemporary, Dr. Corbyn, we may still be permitted to say that the work has gained by the change of Editors; and we hope it will meet with that encouragement which it deserves.

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## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

### THURSDAY, JUNE 22.

— The *Star* has some speculations upon the probability of Lord Ellenborough's return home. His Lordship will of course throw up the Government as soon as the confidence of his own party slackens. They have had enough to do to defend his measures already; and if a great outcry be raised about Scinde and the Ministry are put to their shifts to defend this measure, they may intimate to His Lordship that they cannot spare any more time for the continual defence of his plans. Lord Ellenborough has spirit enough to relinquish his post the moment the Duke and Sir Robert are tired of him. There is this difference between the connection of the present and the late Governor General with the reigning Ministry; that whereas those measures of Lord Ellenborough which his friends have been required to defend, originated with him, the Affghan war originated as much in Downing Street as it did at Simlah. Indeed there is said to be evidence that the first idea of this war in Asia sprang from Lord Palmerston's indisposition to plunge into a European war in order to curb the ambition of Russia.

— We are happy to learn from the *Star* that the Assam Tea Company have obtained a remission of the Three Per Cent. export duty charged on their tea.

— The *Bombay Times* couples the burning of the *Thomas Grenville*, which was not accidental, with the burning of no fewer than *five* Bombay ships last year, which could not have been all accidental. The Editor affirms that this is the first of a series of vessels which have been already doomed. The offenders are in every case the crew, who having received six months advance, find it their interest to set the ship on fire and enjoy the money at home. Would it not be possible to establish a strict Registry office for Native seamen, and to make it a part of their engagement that the advance should be refunded if the ship was burnt. To secure a complete remedy nothing can certainly be wanting on the part of the merchants and commanders at Bombay, but a *determination* to put down the practise. An oriental apathy pervades all classes of society in India, which is most unfavourable to the removal of evils.

— Mr. Montriou, a Barrister of the Supreme Court, has been appointed to the vacant Magistracy. In accepting it he relinquishes all private practise; the gain in this case therefore is more on the side of the public than of the Barrister. The appointment has given general satisfaction. It is much to be wished that the allowances of the Magistrates and of the Commissioners of the Court of Requests in Calcutta could be raised to a greater equality with corresponding appointments held by the Covenanted. This would enable Government always to secure the services of gentlemen at the bar; which would be a most decided improvement.

### FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

— A case of some importance has just been decided in the Court of the 24-Pergunnahs. Mr. Imhoff, who was attending the Court of Requests as plaintiff, was seized on coming out of it, by the Sheriff, on a writ issued from the 24-Pergunnahs. An application was made to the Judge for his release grounded upon two Constructions of the Sudder Court. The Judge said that it was only defendants and witnesses, who being compelled to attend the Court were exempted from arrest, *eundo, morando et redeundo* and refused the request; but he advised the petitioner to appeal from his order to the Sudder, whose decision would be final—whether satisfactory or not.

— The papers state that Mr. C. Tucker, now one of the Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Court, has been appointed provisional member of Council, and will succeed on Mr. Bird's vacating his seat on the 14th of October. It was generally understood that the race lay between Mr. Tucker and Mr. Millett, the former of whom has the advantage over the latter of eleven years of additional service. Sir W. Casement's retirement in less than a year will create a second vacancy, which will probably fall to the lot either of Mr. George Clerk or Mr. Millett.

— The *Hindoostan* has thirty-five passengers already registered for the August trip. We hope the suggestions of the passengers will be listened to, and such alterations made in the accommodations as shall suit the climate. Four more trips are advertized for November, December, February and March. The December and March voyages are expected to be performed by the *Bentinck*, the *twin* of the *Hindoostan*, as she is called, though born a twelvemonth after her. The *Bentinck* is expected here in November.

— The *Englishman* states on the authority of a correspondent at Benares, that there were five persons locked up in an insane hospital, and that one of them strangled two of his companions.

— We publish the remarks of our three daily contemporaries on the question of Lottery advertisements. The *Star* has, we think, much the advantage of the others in weight of argument. The *Hurkaru's* observations are remarkable chiefly for their singular originality. He tells us that the advertisements are not published merely *for the sake of profit*—but in order that the paper may steer clear of inconsistency. We cannot see that to denounce the lotteries in one page and advertize them in another is to steer clear of inconsistency. As neither of our contemporaries appear to publish the advertisements for the sake of profit, that which we considered the main obstacle to the discontinuance of them, has ceased to exist.

### SATURDAY, JUNE 24.

— The *Hurkaru* mentions 'a rumour, which has an aspect of credibility,' that the *Tenasserim* Steamer will be employed in conveying Mr. Bird and Sir W. Casement to Suez in October. The rumour is we think entirely without foundation. The accep-

sity for employing a Government Steamer in keeping up the direct monthly communication between Calcutta and Suez will diminish in the approaching cold season by the arrival of the *Bentinck*. The orders of the Court against the measure are understood to be absolute. Mr. Bird will be able to avail himself of the *Hindoostan* in November.

— We are happy to learn from the *Star*, that the quarantine between England and Egypt has been reduced from 21 days to 16. As the days employed in the voyage will be counted in the period of quarantine, there will be scarcely any detention in England, except when the Steamer reaches it in less than sixteen days. It is somewhat singular, that while such strict precautions are observed in reference to the voyage from Egypt to England, none should be deemed necessary relative to the voyage from Egypt to India.

— The *Madras Athenæum* states, that all the fifteen ships which left the roads at the commencement of the gale, have been accounted for.

— Lord Ellenborough has arrived at Allahabad on his way to Calcutta and taken up his residence with Mr. Matthews, a wealthy indigo planter.

— We are sorry to observe that the Bombay post office has this month been more dilatory than ever. It is now nine days since the Express arrived, and newspapers still continue to drop in one after the other.

MONDAY, JUNE 26.

— There was a grand Masonic procession of the brethren of the mystic tie, in all the habiliments of woe, on Saturday evening last, from Free Mason's Hall to the Cathedral, to hear the Archdeacon "improve" the death of the Duke of Sussex, the Grand Master of the Order, in an appropriate discourse. Mr. Dealtry took his text from the Second Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians, chap. v. ver. 1. "For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle be dissolved, we have a building of God, a house not made with hands eternal in the heavens."

— The *Madras Athenæum* states, that the Marquis of Tweeddale has rendered himself extremely unpopular by abolishing the indulgence hitherto enjoyed by the community of sending letters by the Express. This act will be as disadvantageous to Government as it is distressing to the merchants. The whole expense of the Express will now fall on the state; whereas under the previous arrangement the postage of private letters, fixed at a very high rate, not only relieved Government from all charge, but, when the wallet was full, left a small profit to the Post office.

— The *Delhi Gazette* states, that Omercote, in the desert on the eastern border of Scinde, has been made over to the adjoining state of Joudpore. In our hands it would only have been a source of expense. The same paper also states, that the well equipped Joudpore legion has been warned for service in Scinde; a very judicious measure as the men are less likely than other troops to suffer from the climate, which resembles their own.

— The *Englishman* states, that circulars have been issued at Barrackpore to join in a party to be given to the Governor General on his arrival at the station.

— One of the most benevolent actions of Lord Ellenborough, is the recent permission given by him to the disbanded men of the 4th Madras Cavalry to re-enlist. These men, by their insane attempt to resist Government in its determination on the batta question, forfeited all claim to consideration; but their deep contrition, combined with the recollection of their former good conduct, has induced his Lordship to overlook the ebullition of the moment and to permit them to enlist again under the British banner.

— We learn from the *Delhi Gazette*, that Mr. George Thompson was daily expected at Delhi, and that the Emperor had given orders for suitable arrangements to be made for his reception and accommodation.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27.

— The *Star* informs us that Lord Ellenborough has arranged to leave Allahabad by the 22d of the present month. As the river is now we suppose open, or may be expected to open in a day or two, his Lordship may probably be expected in Calcutta, early next month.

— At the last Opium sale, the drug fetched the same extraordinary price, which ruled at the preceding sale, and which is by no means justified by the last advices from China. The Patna sold on an average of 1446 Rs. and the Benares of 1295 Rs. the chest. The outturn of the sale was a little above 40 lakhs of Rupees. The gross receipts of the year have been *two millions sterling*. If this source of revenue is continued to India for three years more, the debt incurred in the war beyond the Indus will be wiped out.

— The confusion at Gwalior increases. The insurgent chiefs are taking advantage of the strength they have gained to help themselves from the public treasures; and plunder is the order of the day. The deposed regent has fled; and the authority of the British Resident is set at defiance. It was reported on the 12th of June at Agra, that the insurgents had ordered the Resident to quit Gwalior, and the report gained ground up to the 19th, the date of the last advices from Agra. In that case, he will of course apply for advice to Mr. G. Clerk, who will take the most energetic measures. It would be a singular, but not surprizing event, if the next or the succeeding Mail were to announce to the good people at home, that the territories of Scindia had been occupied by a British army.

— The *Englishman* gives an extract of a letter from Tirhoot of the 20th June, which states that a sad change has come over the golden dreams of the Indigo planters. Many days of drought have burnt up half the crop, and the prospects of the year are blighted. Notwithstanding a few croakers in Bengal, it is all but certain that the season will turn out favourably. 125,000 maunds are now spoken of, but the crop will more probably rise above than fall below that mark. Seldom have we known the river so low at the close of June.

— A case has just been tried in the Supreme Court which reflects great discredit on those who promoted it. A gentleman, who formerly edited a paper and was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Bombay, ordered some shoes of a Cossitollah shoemaker, Mr. Harman, under the name of Montague, to the value of 20 Rs. There was some delay in the payment of the bill owing to Mr. Montague's having been out of town, but the money was freely paid. Mr. Harman however, who had learned that the gentleman had formerly passed under the name of Montague Farmworth—he had dropped the latter name from family considerations—insisted on bringing him up to the bar of the Supreme Court, for fraud. He was honourably acquitted. Sir John Peter Grant in discharging him said that he left the Court untainted and with honour, and that there existed not the shadow of a shade for the charge.

— The *Hurkaru* says, we shall be happy to hear that the Deputy Governor has requested the Sudder Court to report on the expediency of repealing the law by virtue of which a man was recently sentenced to transportation for not appearing on being proclaimed. The reader will remember that it was a law passed when the district of Kishnaghur was in possession of bands of dacoits; it was a severe law rendered necessary by the extremity of circumstances; a kind of suspension of the Habeas Corpus, which ought to have died out with the occasion. The Court have declared that an alteration of the law will be inexpedient. It must be repealed therefore without their concurrence. It cannot be allowed to stand—in the forty-third year of the nineteenth century.

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | *Co's. Rs.* | *As.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capt. J. C. Plowden, | ... to Nov. 1844, | 40 | 0 |
| T. C. Plowden, Esq. | ... to June, 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. J. E. Freeman, | ... to March, 1844, | 10 | 0 |
| J. Campbell, Esq. ... | ... to Dec. 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| A. C. Dunlop, Esq. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| J. Trotter, Esq. for the Hon. | | | |
| Hugh Lindsay, ... | ... to May, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. H. M. Stewart, | ... to June, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. Col. H. Norton, ... | to Dec. [illegible]3, | 46 | 0 |
| Capt. J. Stubbs, ... | ... to April, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. Col. L. W. Watson, | to April, 1843, | 40 | 0 |

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

### THE LOTTERIES.

The *Friend of India* has a few more words, on the subject of the Lottery Advertisements. Our cotemporary says, that he is satisfied, as far as we are concerned, with our statement, that the Editor of a paper, as Editor, has nothing to do with the advertisement department, but he recommends us to use our "influence with the Proprietor to exclude the gambling notifications altogether." We have no doubt that the Proprietor knows well enough what it becomes him to do in these cases, without any advice from us or from our more worthy cotemporaries. We certainly are not ourselves of opinion, that he is called upon to discontinue the Lottery Advertisements, because the *Hurkaru* has arrayed itself against all lotteries, public and private. If he had purposed to display his public virtue, in the matter of Lotteries, he would, doubtless, have begun with the Government Lotteries. He would then have shown his consistency, but we cannot see the consistency of advertising the Government Lotteries, circulating the drawings gratis, and then making a stand against the lotteries of private contractors. The *Friend*, at all events, may assure himself that the advertisements are not inserted in this paper, against the better judgment of any party connected with it, merely for the sake of the *profits*, which may arise from their insertion. We will undertake to say, that the advertisements appear, not to the prejudice of the *Hurkaru's* consistency, but that the *Hurkaru* may steer clear of inconsistency. But, even supposing, that the *Hurkaru* had not advertised the Government Lotteries, which it so strenuously denounced, it appears to us, that it is requiring somewhat too much of the Press to call upon it to cease from advertising whatsoever it may disapprove. We do not think, it would be fair to charge the *Times* or the *Quarterly Review*, with inconsistency, because they may have advertised quack medicines, and descanted upon their injurious effects. To carry out to its full extent the rule, by which some of our cotemporaries would bind us, it is inconsistent in a journal to advertise a book, of the principles of which it does not approve, and therefore we are guilty, in a high degree, whenever we advertise a Puseyite tract or a Tory pamphlet. We do not think it would be possible to act, to its full extent, up to the obligations of such a rule as his; and, as it seems to us highly probable, that some of our cotemporaries will be, ere long, discovered hard at work, straining at gnats and swallowing camels, we shall not attempt to follow them in their vaunted career of *consistency*.—*Hurk. June* 23.

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Our Serampore contemporary has little hope of us. He has given us up. Henceforth, like the Indian God Yamen he will turn his eye of wrath upon us, for continuing to advertise lotteries after the unanimous voice of the press has condemned them. Well, we are not the only inconsistent persons. We have seen the most loud and most absurd of their present opponents, betting at a horse race and a billiard table, and we really do not understand how that agrees with the straight laced morality that will not mention the temptation, lest some one should be led astray. For our part we have never treated lotteries as criminal. We object to Government Lotteries because they not only give the sanction of the State to the system, but they are also in general so devised as to hold out the highest temptation to gambling, and to cheat the distressed with the hope of sudden prosperity. A lottery for watches and snuff boxes, will not induce people of small means to waste their hard earnings. It may take a little from the superfluities of the rich, not from the pittance of the poor.

At the same time we would prefer seeing all lotteries abolished by law, because they cannot be always rendered fair and harmless, and there is no public advantage in allowing their continuance; but so long as it is legal we consider the advertizing of them on an exact par with announcing Horse races, or best French playing Cards.—*Eng. June* 23.

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We quoted a paragraph from the *Friend of India* of last week on the subject of the continued advertisement by our daily cotemporaries of Messrs. Methold and Co's. lotteries. That paragraph brought a defence from the parties implicated, the futility of which we exposed. The *Friend* writes as if he thought there really was something in the point advanced by one of them, though we are perfectly sure that on reflection he must see its worthlessness, as an answer to the charge of inconsistency (if nothing more) brought against these prints. The *Friend* says that the *Hurkaru's* declaration that the editor of that paper "is not responsible for the advertisements, which are under the absolute control of the proprietor" is a "fact" that "goes far to exonerate the Editor from blame," and he thereupon adds,—"but we wish he would use his influence with the proprietor to exclude the gambling notifications altogether." Our Serampore cotemporary must pardon us for saying that this is doing injustice to the cause he advocates. He must know with ourselves that an editor who respects his position will have supreme control over a journal while it is committed to his charge; and on the sufficient ground that the public has nothing to do with the proprietor or shareholders, but visit on the gentleman, in whose hands it is placed the credit or discredit that may attach to its columns. If the responsibility be not in the editor, no one can tell where

it may rest, for if one proprietor is responsible for one department, another may be for a second, and another for a third. The protection proposed in the case of advertisements might with equal propriety be extended to every line that does not proceed from the editorial pen. But in the present case, as regards the *Hurkaru*, the *Friend* has not looked at the question in its strongest light. He has not remembered that in a Weekly journal, with the same proprietor, these lotteries have been editorially denounced as fraudulent. This might have suggested that we are not singular in the view we take of editorial responsibility; for it is fair to infer that if that proprietor be looked upon as paramount in authority as to what shall appear and what not, the liberty of employing a charge of no light character against him would hardly have been taken in one of his own journals. Again, we may observe that the *Friend* assumes that there is no proprietorship in the Editor, though what is generally known we suppose he knows. We rather suspect that this is one of his strokes of quiet sarcasm, to which we are very sorry the Editor of the *Hurkaru* should have exposed himself. We sincerely regret having had to write a syllable that may be disagreeable to that gentleman, but on a subject of this kind, essentially a public one, it was necessary that we should expose what we considered, and still consider, a grave public wrong. As we have before said, the public must judge of the propriety of the course taken. We have already had some reason to know that *our* course has been approved. It will be seen that the *Friend of India* alludes to another Lottery: we don't understand, and we certainly do not approve, alluding on an occasion of this kind to parties, and not naming them. If it is right to speak at all, it is right to speak plainly. The paragraph which alludes to Messrs. Latty, Brothers, is severe, and writing it ourselves we would have done ourselves the justice of saying explicitly of whom we wrote. Without upholding their lottery, we see a very wide difference between it, and the lotteries of Messrs. Metheld and Co., and we have only not alluded to the former before because we would not name them together.—*Cal. Star, June* 23.

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## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE CALCUTTA BIBLE SOCIETY.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

Dear Sir,—Allow me to make in your columns a few remarks on the last letter of '*A member of the Calcutta Bible Society.*' That letter is fitted, though not intended, to make a false impression on the public mind by its misstatement of facts, and as one of the twenty-seven missionaries who have protested against the arbitrary proceedings of the Bible Society, however desirous to follow peace, I cannot think of allowing the misstatement to pass without correction. Had you known all the facts of the case, you would have put the 'Member' right in your editorial columns, which would have saved me the trouble of writing this letter, and you the trouble of inserting it. Arguments may be often left to themselves to be approved or condemned by what is called a 'discerning public,' but statements of what are called facts imperatively require counter-statements to be made by those, who believe themselves misrepresented, that the public may have the means of passing a right judgment. Hitherto, like most of my brethren, I have satisfied myself with signing the Circular, which you have inserted, and writing my views on the *quæstio vexata* for the Society, with which I am connected. The decision of the Bible Society, and the acting out that decision came first, and the discussion came last, at least as far as the missionaries in Hindoostan are concerned. What should have been first, may be left by your readers to decide. I now state the fact to show what a damper the course pursued by the Bible Society has laid on discussion, and to explain the silence of most of the missionaries. Such a letter however as that of the 'Member' will not allow them to remain silent.

Permit me to give a statement of facts, which may be compared with the statement of the 'Member'. In the words of the minute published by the Bible Society, the form I'sá* has been followed with few exceptions for 1200 years, has been adopted in the Koran, and by all Mahomedan writers and also in the Persian and Oordoo publications of the Auxiliary Bible Society. Our Baptist brethren have for some time used Yusúa in their editions of the Oordoo scriptures. As their versions are chiefly read and circulated by members of their own denomination, members of other denominations did not feel themselves called on to express public disapprobation. Whether the Baptist missionaries in Upper India approved of the change appears questionable from the fact that most of them to my personal knowledge always speak I'sá, although the books they circulate have Yusúa. One of them when asked why he said one thing, while the book said another, frankly replied he did not like to use the new form when speaking to the people, lest they should think we had got a new Saviour. Thus in the use of Yusúa no progress has been made, although we are beginning to reap the evil arising from the discrepancy between the books which are circulated, and the words we employ. The translation Society for Upper India has Yusúa in its books, but its operations have been on so limited a scale, that any particular notice of them is unnecessary. The Calcutta Bible Society has within the last two or three years been sending forth editions of the Scriptures in Oordoo, in which the name of our Saviour is written Yisú, (Yisú and Yusúa are different modes of transfering the Arabic letters.) Strange to say, this departure from the practice of 1200 years, and from the course invariably pursued by themselves since the formation of the Society, was effected without the question being ever considered in Committee! Public bodies, it seems, as well as private individuals, must have their seasons of repose. The editions sent forth excited much dissatisfaction. They were incorrectly printed—some of them abounded with errors—proper names were greatly altered, and the name of the Saviour appeared in a form generally unacceptable. Complaints soon reached the ears of the Committee, and they wisely listened to them. To meet the complaints occasioned by the mode in which proper names were spelt, a circular was issued containing, if my memory be faithful, 300 names. In this list the name of our Saviour was spelt Yisú. No person thought it likely this form would be adopted, and though most in reply wrote the name differently, I believed not an individual made a comment on the form proposed by the Bible Society. The impression was that as in former cases when the advice of the Missionaries was asked, effect would be given to the views of the Majority. It appears that regarding several of the names a diversity of opinion existed among the missionaries, though I should think from the answers sent, a list of names might be drawn up, which would be generally acceptable. The Committee however deferred giving a formal decision on the names in general. Circumstances occurred to bring the name of our Saviour before them, and how did they act, when it was seen that their views and those of the Missionaries in Hindoostan diverged? The great majority of the Committee were ignorant of Hindoostanee, and had no occasion to use Hindoostanee versions. The Missionaries in Hindoostan by being asked to give their opinion of 300 names, of which the name of the Saviour was one, had not had their attention specially directed to the subject, and the reasons for their preference were not known. In order to the views of the Bible Society being carried out in Hindoostan, the approbation of the Missionaries was indispensible. Translators appointed and approved by the Bible Society itself were among the number of those who were opposed to their views. The question was a simple and direct one. The views and feelings of the Missionaries might be easily ascertained. In these circumstances what might have been expected from the Christian feelings, the brotherly kindness, the wise policy of the Bible Society's Committee? At the least might we not have expected them to have corresponded with their brethren in the Mofussil, and have tried by argument and persuasion to decide the matter, before proceeding to decide it by authority? What was the course actually pursued by the Committee? One of their number—a gentleman in the Civil Service, of whose character I cannot speak with too high respect—proposed that Yusúa be adopted, and after some discussion his proposal was carried. The only Missionary from Hindoostan in Calcutta, who is as your Correspondent truly says, 'one of the best Oordoo scholars in the Missionary body' objected to the proposal, as stated in the minute of the Committee, but finally yielded and gave in his adherence. When the measure was carried, the minute drawn up by the Committee was printed, and widely circulated. It was sent to the Missionaries, and they were informed that the decision was arrived at after much consideration. You may well suppose how astonished they were at this treatment. Far better that they had not been asked an opinion at all, than to be treated in this manner. This was not all. The Committee proceeded at once to act on the decision. They did not stop even here. It is understood that they sent their minute to the Religious Societies of England and America, entreating them to approve the step they had taken, and to refuse aid to those who would not fall in with their decision, thus taking the unusual course of bringing a strange question before the tribunal of England and America, to trouble the minds of the good people beyond the seas, without making the attempt to discuss and settle the question in this country. This step in common with my brethren I deeply regret. When the Missionaries saw that an apparent attempt was made to force their compliance with a measure for which they saw no good reason, and which they feared would in practice be attended with much inconvenience and evil, they had no resource left but either to yield to a measure which they conscientiously disapproved, or to appear before the tribunal, which the Committee had already chosen. The latter course they have pursued, but for obvious reasons with great reluctance. They knew they were exposing themselves to misrepresentations, and the letter of the member of the Bible Society verifies their expectations. The protest to the Home Societies was drawn up by one of our number, and read and signed by the rest because it substantially stated our views. Had we been able to meet together, and after full consideration to have written out our views, the protest might have been more complete, but as it is, it sufficiently expresses our sentiments. That document you see is signed by twenty-seven Missionaries. To it are attached the names of Mr. Bowley of Chunar, Mr. Smith of Benares, Mr. Mather of Mirzapore, and of other missionaries, whose translations of the Scriptures, published by the Bible Society, are widely circulated at the present day. The Missionary body have with great unanimity joined in the measure.

Compare this statement of facts with the statement of your correspondent. The facts I have stated I know to be correct. Your correspondent should not be ignorant, and yet there is a strange discrepancy in our facts. He says the Committee and translators are on one side, and some of the *distributors and readers* of the Bible on the other, and yet with the exception of one, every Missionary in Hindoostan, who has translated for the Calcutta Bible Society, is in the number of the protestors! The 'Member' may say that those who have made the translation of the New Testament, which has just issued from the press, are on the side of the Committee. On this I remark, 1st. They are not on the side of

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* To prevent loading my letter with characters which are strange to many who take an interest in this controversy, I wish to use throughout Roman letters. I'sá stands for عيسى (the Mussulman form) I'sá for يساع and Yusúa for يسوع the form adopted by the Bible Society. Throughout the "members" letter يساع is, I suppose by a mistake of the printer, always written instead of يسوع.

the Committee in the way which he represents. Your correspondent states that the proposal came from the translators themselves, one of whom is a Missionary from the Mofussil. The minute of the Society tells another tale. That Missionary opposed the measure of the Bible Society at first, and afterwards consented to it, when I suppose he considered opposition vain. To say that the proposal came from him is nearly as correct as to say that the Queen of Tahiti of her own accord placed herself under the paternal care of France. The proposal proceeded from a member of the Bible Society, who is understood to have taken a part in the translation of the New Testament just published. 2ndly. Does the measure, which has been lately passed, embrace future editions of the Scriptures? Such is the intention of the Bible Society. Such is the fear of the Missionaries; otherwise, why should they lay their views before their friends at home? Does not the measure then affect all the translators and distributors of the Oordoo Scriptures? To speak of Mr. Bowley and such men as mere distributors and readers of the Oordoo Scriptures, is not worthy of a member of the Bible Society, who should know their services.—After the facts I have stated, can you keep your gravity when you read these words: 'Are both translators and Committee to be borne down by this third party? What Committee would or could work in such circumstances?' This is enough to remind one of the well known fable of the wolf and the lamb coming to the same spot to drink. Surely the 'Member' must be like the man, who complained he was not free, because he was not at liberty to force others to act and think as he did.

Your correspondent gravely instructs us from a regard to *truth and justice* to send the papers of the Bible Society, wherever we send our protest, forgetting that the Bible Society had sent its documents before to the very parties to whom our protest is addressed. Their papers are far more widely circulated than ours. May I therefore call on the 'Member,' from a regard to *truth and justice* to make the circulation of our protest as extensive, as the circulation of the Bible Society's statements? For instance, in his zeal for fair play, why not get it inserted in the *Calcutta Christian Observer*?

I can abate the wonder of your Correspondent in reference to our silence about J. H's. rejoinder to W. That rejoinder did not come to hand till the protest was written and extensively signed. As we were not convinced by J. H's. rejoinder, we saw no necessity for preventing the protest from going home as it was.

I now leave your readers to judge of the facts stated by a 'Member of the Bible Society.' I had wished to have considered the 'Member's review of the controversy, but the length of this communication forbids. You say 'brevity is the soul of wit.' I must be very witless, for brevity is beyond my reach.—In a few days I hope to take up the point I have now left, and to show the incorrectness of the often repeated assertion that there is principle on the side of the Bible Society, and expediency with the objectors—that the one party are influenced by conscience, and cannot yield, while the others are not influenced by conscience, and should yield.

I have the highest respect for the members of the Bible Society, but I know the best of men can do wrong, and when they do wrong, they should be withstood to the face. The difference between the Bible Society and its constituents has become public, the Bible Society and its members taking the lead in the matter, and in self defence we are obliged to come before the public too. I hope that the Bible Society will still see the propriety of retracing its steps. That its members have been influenced by the best motives I am assured, but that they have pursued a course fitted to break up our harmony, I am equally convinced. Let them obtain another such victory as they have obtained, and co-operation is in the notion of things impossible. This separation of those who should be one is to be deprecated for their sakes, for ours, and for the sake of our common Christianity.

Yours sincerely,
A MOFUSSIL MISSIONARY.

*North Western Provinces,*
*June 21st,* 1843.

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*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

DEAR SIR,—Will you favour me by inserting these lines in reply to your remarks on the resolution of the Auxiliary Bible Society relative to the Orthography of the name of *Jesus*? I would commence by requesting you to strike out every word that may savour of an unchristian or party feeling.

It is not my intention to advert to the circumstances which led to the separation of the Baptist Body from the Bible Society, the subject which occupies so considerable a portion of your article, further than to express my hope that none will now be induced to enter into a public discussion of the matter. It is a question of principles on which much may be said, and has been said, on both sides. While some may hold with you that in order to the full development of a Catholic spirit, a Society, like the Bible Society, should allow each translator to follow his own conscientious convictions, even in points of doctrine; others may think that "the law of Christian action is plainly set forth in the Apostolic exhortation, 'whereto we have already attained, let us walk by the same rule, let us mind the same thing:' and that unity of judgment and profession are here pointed out as calling us to united co-operation up to the limit of our present attainment."* At present, however, the discussion can do no good. There is no body of Christians with whom a great many of the members of the Bible Committee co-operate with more harmony and good-will than with their Baptist brethren; and sincerely do I hope that you will not force on a discussion which may have the effect of disturbing the feeling which exists between them; a discussion, too, which is beside the real question at issue.

In regard to the mode of writing the name of *Jesus*, I do not find fault with you for a full and decided expression of your opinion; but I think the Bible Society may fairly ask for a correct statement of facts. The concluding part of your article leads to the inference that the question is one merely of spelling. The spelling of the name is unquestionably involved in it, but the real question is one of a *change of names*. Were one to take your name, for instance, and invert the order of the letters, you would scarcely say that this was a mere difference of spelling.

It is urged that it is a matter of indifference how the name is written, whether it be the name according to the New Testament, or whether it be the Mahomedan corruption. Could I be satisfied of this, as a member of the Bible Committee, I would at once place on its table a motion for rescinding the resolution. But there is the name given by God himself, because it has a meaning; a term significant in itself. When it is stated that the angel said to Joseph, "Thou shalt call his name I'sá," I deny that he ever said any such thing. Can the denial be disproved? Where is man's authority for changing, or maintaining the change of the name? Is it not being wise above what is written, to call this a matter of indifference? To say so may be termed folly or bigotry or any thing else: but it is the folly or bigotry of adhering to the Word of God.

Now most languages have their rule or practice for transferring proper names from foreign languages. The affinity between the Hebrew and the Arabic materially assists the transfer from the former into the latter language. The Hebrew name of the Saviour has its correct corresponding

* On Union with Religious Societies, by the Rev. E. Bickersteth, a paper by a Churchman, well deserving the attention of many Churchmen of the present day.

term in the Arabic, as shewn by every Arabic Bible, and some Arabic Lexicons. The term used by the Mahomedans is not the same. The offence of the Bible Society consists in their desire to supersede the Mahomedan corruption, and to restore the correct name.

You advise the Bible Society to concede the point. I am sure they would readily do so, did a sense of duty permit the concession. But in offering this advice, you appear to have lost sight of a very material fact. It is one of the most powerful subsidiary arguments of the Society that the change which they advocate has been in some measure, at least, accomplished by the Baptist Body. Your statement* is that this Presidency embraces 61 Baptist Missionaries, while all other Protestant Missions put together, number but 56. The 61 are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, in the Upper as well as in the Lower Provinces. The Baptist Body are printing and circulating the Scriptures in Oordoo almost, if not quite, as fast as the Bible Society. They write the name of the Saviour in the same form as that adopted by the Bible Society; and thus, were the latter to rescind its resolution, the two great bodies publishing the Scriptures would in practice be opposed to each other, though agreeing in their views. I pretend not to know the opinions of individual members of the Baptist missionaries; but as they circulate the Baptist editions, they would all practically be against the Society. Is it advisable that the Saviour should be declared under different names? The Baptists declare him under one name. The Bible Committee believe that name to be the correct one. Agreeing in opinion with the Baptist Body in this no unimportant point, would it be right for the Committee to differ from them in practice; and by this difference create an evil of far more prejudicial tendency to the cause of truth, than can possibly be caused by a substitution of the true name for the Mahomedan corruption? Do you condemn the Baptist translators for the course they have taken? If not, then try rather to induce the minority to go with the majority, than seek to perpetuate differences between them.

In your concluding clause you say, "you feel constrained to raise your feeble but earnest protest against the folly, you had almost said the guilt, of making the spelling of a word of five letters, a new Shibboleth of party." This is strong language, dear Sir, when applied by the Christian Editor of a Christian Journal to a body of Christian men acting under a sense of duty, in resolving to call the Saviour in versions of the Scriptures published by them, by the name, which, their opponents themselves being judges, is the correct name. Pray forego the use of harsh terms; the Christian men whose part in this discussion you have taken, have not employed them, and would not wish you to do it. Terms such as these are calculated rather to irritate than to heal.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours sincerely,
J. H.

* Our statement was drawn from the Directory in which the name of every Missionary of every denomination at this Presidency is given.—ED.

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## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

### SIR R. PEEL ON LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S FORMER EDUCATION BILL.

"I shall offer (said Sir Robert Peel) the most strenuous opposition in my power to any plan that violates perfect liberty of Education.

"I think the noble lord (Lord John Russell) must not attempt to introduce the system of compulsory assessment into parishes. Where the Dissenters form a great minority, and the rest of the inhabitants of the parish are members of the Established Church, I cannot believe that the principle of compulsory assessment will give satisfaction to the Dissenters, or that they will submit, in cases where the members of the Church preponderate in the vestry, to a tax imposed by them for the support of schools. I hope the noble Lord will take care that he does not expose the poor-law to unpopu-

larity, on account of any unnecessary interference with Education. I, for one, am deeply convinced of the absolute necessity and of the moral obligation of providing for the education of the people; but I am, at the same time, perfectly convinced that this can be done in this country, where so much religious dissent prevails, only by leaving it to the voluntary exertions of the parties themselves, and by permitting each to educate his children, as he at present is at liberty to do, in those great principles of faith in which they were born. I cannot help expressing my confident belief, that the Church of England is now awakened to the absolute necessity, not by force, not by compulsion, not by interfering, in the slightest degree, with the principles of religious freedom, but awakened to the absolute necessity of assuming that position which she ought to assume, in constant and cordial co-operation with the landed proprietors and others of the country; and that the only satisfactory way of having a system of Education, (which ought to be founded upon the basis of religion,) in this country, is for each party to act for themselves, imposing no restriction upon others."—*Debate, February* 12, 1839.

A meeting of the friends to Protestant Missions was lately held in the great room, Exeter-hall, for the purpose of adopting such measures as were considered urgently necessary in consequence of the recent seizure of the sovereignty of Tahiti by the French, and for securing the general interests of British missions in the islands of the South Pacific. The room was not full. The following was agreed to: "That this meeting, representing different sections of the Protestant Christian churches in Britain, has received with feelings of the deepest sorrow and the strongest reprehension, the intelligence of the unjust assumption of sovereignty by the French in the island of Tahiti, and the establishment by force of the system of Popery in that island."

The Rev. Mr. Close, the Rev. Mr. Bickersteth, and others who seceded from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the committee having at first rather avoided a pledge on the subject of Puseyism, have rejoined.

CLERICAL PROTEST AGAINST PUSEYISM AND POPERY.—The following protest has been agreed to, and is in process of signature by the clergy throughout England and Ireland:—

"*The Declaration and Protest of the undersigned Clergy of the Church of England, called forth by the exigencies of the present times*:—

"We, the undersigned presbyters of the United Church of England and Ireland, declare our firm and unaltered attachment to the doctrines of our holy religion, as they are embodied in the formularies of our Church, expressed in her Liturgy, and defined in her Articles, taken in their plain and literal sense, and as the same are generally set forth in the Homilies, and other writings of the fathers of the Reformation.

"And we do hereby solemnly renew our protest, in conformity with our ordination vows, against the errors of the Church of Rome, as those are confirmed by the decrees of the Council of Trent, authorised in the creed of Pope Pius IV., and maintained in the writings of Romish doctrines and modern apologists. And we further testify against any modified system of Popery, which, by undermining the supreme authority of the Holy Scriptures, as containing all things necessary to salvation, by subverting the great doctrine of justification, as contained in Article XI. and teaching for doctrines the commandments of men, tends to lead men's minds back to the errors and practices abjured by our venerable Reformers.

"Finally, while we deprecate all attempts to re-establish a spiritual despotism, by denying to the people all rights of judgment in matters of faith, we desire to make a public profession of our unshaken attachment to the Church of England, her apostolic order and wholesome discipline; and of our willingness to render due obedience to our ecclesiastical rulers in all things lawful."—*Pat.*

On 20th April there was a meeting of the Church Education Society, in Dublin, at which the primate, Lord John G. Beresford, presided. The speakers were Lord Clancarty, the new bishop of Cashel (Dr. Daly), the Rev. Dr. Romney Robinson, Mr. Joseph Napier, &c. The tone of the speakers was furious against the national system of education, and much indignation was expended against the ministry for having adopted and maintained that system. Lord Clancarty read a portion of a letter which he had received from Sir R. Peel, in reply to an application on the subject, in which the right hon. baronet repeated the determination of the government to continue the usual grant to the national Board, and to refuse aid to any other system.—*London Mail.*

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS.—Communications have recently been made to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners on the subject of the appointment of suffragan or assistant bishops. An act of Parliament (26 Henry VIII., c. 14, repealed by 2 Philip and Mary, c. 8, and revived 1 Elizabeth, c. 1) is now in existence, which provides for the institution of such an order. The Rev. Dr. D'Oyley, rector of Lambeth, in a letter addressed to the commissioners, suggests that in every diocese some discreet and respected clergyman might be appointed, to whom the sum of 200*l.* per annum might be allowed, and which might be easily provided for when the incomes of the bishops shall be finally settled. The great objection, that interference might be apprehended with the just prerogative of the Crown as to the free appointment of new bishops to sees which may be at any time vacant, on account of the expectation that might prevail that one who had already been consecrated as a suffragan would have a prior claim, is thus met by Dr. D'Oyley in his letter to the commissioners:—"Any such objection may be at once precluded by a distinct declaration that no advantage will ever be given to any person for an appointment to one of the episcopal sees from the mere fact of his having previously held the appointment of a suffragan bishop. The suffragans would assist the bishops in the consecration of churches, confirmations, and other duties, but the power of conferring holy orders would be reserved to the principal bishop of each diocese, except under very peculiar circumstances." It is contended that if such appointment were made for Liverpool, Manchester, and other towns in the diocese of Chester, there would be no occasion for the contemplated abolition of one of the sees in North Wales.—*Times.*

Mrs. Wood, the Vocalist, who had been removed to a convent at York, has since returned to her husband's residence, at Woolley Moor; the pain and anxiety of being absent from husband and child being greater than her religious enthusiasm.—*London Mail.*

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—PREPARATIONS FOR GOING OUT.—In this good town of Paisley the most active preparations are really going on in earnest, by the most sincere and energetic of the Churchmen, for a separation of their connexion with the State. The Rev. Mr. M'Naughtan, of the High Church, with every member of his session, and with at least a thousand of his congregation, are quite fixed on retiring; and, in proof that there is no shamming, they have this week taken from the lessees the Old Low Church as a temporary place of worship. We believe the session of this congregation were in terms with more than one of the dissenting congregations in town for the use of their churches during part of the Sabbath, but by the bargain we have referred to, they will undoubtedly be better served, and, at small outlay, have a comfortable church entirely at their own disposal. It is now understood that Dr. Burns, of St. George's, and Mr. Stevenson, of the Middle, both remain in the State Church, but besides a great body of the most zealous of their members, with the exception of the minister and one elder in each of the two sessions, all the other members of session will retire.—*Renfrewshire Reformer.*

SCOTTISH CHURCH.—The approaching meeting of the General Assembly is looked forward to with the greatest anxiety, and some entertain the belief that the "Moderates" will be in a position to elect Principal Macfarlane, of Glasgow University, Moderator. Dr. Chalmers has been elected a member of Assembly by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, in order that his supporters may bring him forward for the same high office; and the name of Dr. Lee has also been mentioned, but apparently without any authority.

Efforts are continued to prepare churches for the seceding ministers; but with what success is doubtful —"With regard to the subscriptions in aid of the 'Free Presbyterian Church,'" says the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal*, "there appears some discrepancy between the urgent and rather desponding appeals of the Nonintrusion Papers, and the assurance of Dr. Chalmers that subscriptions and donations are coming in thick and fast, 'like a set rain, at the rate of 1,000*l.* a day.' It is intended to raise 300,000*l.* for the building of six hundred churches, which are to be erected and finished by the end of May. This, we incline to think, will prove an architectural impossibility; at least if the edifices are to be of such solidity as to last for many future May-days."

The Marquis of Breadalbane, who has for some years past lent his countenance to the Non-intrusion party in the Church, has at length seen fit to retreat from his alliance, in so far, at least, as regards an *immediate* secession. It appears from a correspondence betwixt his Lordship and Mr. Dunlop, that the commoner had requested him to become one of the *provisional trustees*, in whom the property of the new kirks was to be vested. The Marquis declined the intended honour, and demurred to the propriety of a precipitate separation, at least, before the Legislature had definitively refused to provide a remedy for the existing difficulties. It is to be inferred from Mr. Dunlop's letter, that the secession will certainly take place in May; and that there will be two General Assemblies, one of the Established and another of the Seceding Church.

The *Standard* publishes a long letter on the secession, from Sir G. Sinclair to the Earl of Aberdeen, dated Brighton, 25th April. Sir George writes under the fear of the impending disruption of the Church; which extorts a mass of observations that must have taken him some time to write. He expresses a belief that the seceders will be numerous, and urges Government to make a last effort to avert the calamity. "Permit me to suggest one more expedient. Let the Cabinet summon Drs. Chalmers, Welch, and Gordon, to London, and have an amicable conference with these distinguished men; let each party act with perfect frankness; let all the bearings and branches of the question be fully and dispassionately gone into; and I should entertain a most sanguine hope, that when the Church has explained her minimum and the State its maximum, all difficulties might be removed, and peace through God's blessing be restored—scarcely indeed at the eleventh hour, but when twelve was just about to strike"

The *Aberdeen Herald* alleges that the Government has intimated to its adherents among the patrons, that they had better be prepared to present in case of any secession.—The *Glasgow Chronicle* says that the Government intend to bring in a measure for settling the affairs of the kirk in a few days before the meeting of the General Assembly. The heads of the bill have been seen by parties in Scotland interested in the matter, and we understand they are such as will satisfy the "forty thieves," and the Glasgow "memorialists."

As it is impossible for us to estimate the probable strength of parties in the approaching Assembly, we give the statements of the Scotch press.

The Moderates have published a roll of the members of Assembly, according to which they bring out a majority over the Evangelicals of 19, or, if joined by the Middlemen—(calculated at 17)—of 36. This list, however, is both defective and inaccurate. Several Presbyteries are blank, and two in which there have been double returns are classed as having each made only one return, while several individuals are incorrectly represented as belonging to the Moderate party. Supplying the omissions, and correcting the errors, so far as we have been able, the state of the returns appears to be as follows:—

| | Moderates. | Evangelicals. | Middlemen. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single returns,... | 155 ......... | 155 ......... | 17 |
| Double returns, | 48 ...... | 54 ...... | 1 |
| Total Returned | 203 ...... | 209 ...... | 18 |

—*Edinburgh Witness.*

The *Edinburgh Evening Post* makes out a clear numerical majority against the Non-intrusionists in the coming Assembly. The *Scotsman* also intimates an opinion that the returns tend that way; the *Edinburgh Courant*, while it offers no opinion on the relative strength of parties, says that much interest is excited respecting the course the Assembly will pursue, and which party will be in the majority; also that the Moderatorship of Dr. Chalmers will be contested, both Principal Lee, of Edinburgh, and Principal Macfarlane, of Glasgow, being named as competitors. The *Courant* thinks, however, that the disruption will take place at the outset, and before any business is entered upon, by purging the roll of the *quoad sacra* ministers, expecting that interdicts would be applied for and obtained against those parties taking their seats, and thinking it more probable that the Non-intrusion party will simply protest and retire, rather than venture to break those interdicts. The Non-intrusionists, or retiring, seems to intend meeting in Dr. Candlish's new church, Lothian road, the erection of which is proceeding so rapidly that the builder speaks with confidence of getting it up in time. It would certainly be judicious in the constitutional party to arm themselves with interdicts in the manner proposed, and in that way effect the exclusion of the *quoad sacra* ministers; although, if their majority should be very decided, the triumph would be far less equivocal, were the same course followed as in the Synod of Aberdeen, which, at its meeting refused to elect a Moderator, or proceed to business, unless the *quoad sacra* Intrusionists, both ministers and elders, were struck off the roll. The Synod effected this by a majority of 100 to 55. Sir W. Drysdale at the Edinburgh town council meeting brought forward a motion for a remit to the law committee to make provision for regular public worship in the city churches which may be left vacant. A Mr. Scott met this motion with an amendment, proposing to offer the use of the churches to the association presently advertising for sites on which to erect churches for the retiring ministers, at such moderate yearly rent as may be agreed on. Consideration of both motions was postponed.—*Berwick and Kelso Warder.*

As the General Assembly approaches, the interest in the long pending church controversy naturally becomes more intense. No one now seriously doubts that a secession, and to a considerable extent, is inevitable, but much speculation prevails as to the mode in which the same will take place. That will depend on the relative strength of parties in the Assembly. According to a computation by a contemporary, the Moderate party are stated at 199, the Convocationists also at 199, and the ex Convocationists, or those who do not deem the circumstances adequate to justify a separation, at 20. The 199 Moderates include thirty-eight returns from Presbyteries which split into two on the *quoad sacra* question, each section making a return; the 199 Convocationists, on the other hand, include

45 similar returns; the representatives so returned are seven more than on the Moderate side, in consequence of the number of delegates to the Assembly being dependent on the number of the Presbytery, and the recognition of the *quoad sacra* members of course swelling the list. Independent of the 45 thus emanating from the Non-Intrusion section of Presbyteries, the 199 also include about 35 *quoad sacra* members. We have thus 80 disputed commissions on the side of the Convocationists, and 38 on that of the Moderate party. It will thus be seen that the preliminary movement of the Assembly, or the regular trial of strength, will give rise to various and complicated considerations. Supposing the whole body we have enumerated to take their seats and vote on the initiative question, the result would turn on the course taken by the 20 anti-separation non-intrusionists as to the right of the *quoad sacra* members. If, again, the disputed commissions on both sides were to be put *hors de combat* until the unexceptionable representative should decide on their validity, the Moderates would, *minus* 38, stand 161, and the Convocationists, *minus* 80, at 119, or in a minority of 42.

If the General Assembly should by a majority sustain the 35 *quoad sacra* members, then, on the same principle, the 45 returned by the Non-intrusion section of Presbyteries would be declared validly elected, and the 38 by the Moderate section would, in like manner, be thrown out. Amidst these conflicting elements, it is difficult to foresee what course the respective parties will take to vindicate their principles. There can be no doubt that the General Assembly, according to the gross return, would, in the eyes of both parties, form an heterogeneous and irregular court, because several Presbyteries would be represented by nearly double the number of members to which, by the laws of the church, they are entitled. It is as clear—and we dare say none of the Intrusion party will dispute the assertion—that by the law now declared in the civil courts, the presence of *quoad sacra* members will be deemed illegal; consequently, any party who conceives himself aggrieved in his civil rights by the proceedings of an Assembly so constituted, will have an unquestionable ground of suspension and reduction. The Non-Intrusion party are fully aware, that this will be the effect of sustaining the claims of their *quoad sacra* brethren, but as they are resolved to abandon the church, we presume they are indifferent to the fate of those they leave behind. Acting, then, in consistency with their previous course, and recognising those *quoad sacra* members irrespective of the decrees of the civil courts, our surmise is, that the Non-intrusion party will declare them constituent members of the Assembly, and in the same breath hold the election of the 38 Moderates by sections as inept. If a motion to that effect is supported only by a minority, it will, as a matter of course, fall to the ground, but if by a majority, then the Moderate party will probably resist the decision through the medium of the civil courts. In either view we regard this preliminary question as the crisis. If the Moderate party triumph, the Non-intrusionists will withdraw from the Assembly; if the latter, on the contrary, have a majority, then the Moderates will protest for remeid, and refuse to act with an alleged illegal body. Thus we shall have two Assemblies, and it remains to be seen how the representative of the Crown will act amidst this unhappy discord.

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It is currently reported that the election of representatives to the General Assemby, which has just terminated, will leave the more decided portion of the Non-Intrusion party in a minority. In other words, the Moderate party, together with that section of the Non-Intrusionists who do not think affairs have reached that crisis which justifies their separation from the establishment, will unite in some general question as to the repeal of the veto Act, and thus make the schism the act, not of the General Assembly, but only of a minority of the church. That there will be schism to a greater or less extent is no longer doubtful, for Government have taken their ground, and in anticipation of this majority in the General Assembly will await the issue without taking any further steps towards the adjustment of the controversy. Supposing, therefore, that the anti-separation party do constitute a majority, they will commence the rescissory process with a view to placing matters in a train for the interference of the legislature. They will elect their own moderator, they will purge the roll, repone the Strathbogie ministers as far as regards the records of the court, and, in fact, put the ecclesiastical polity in harmony with what is called the law of the land. The minority again will retire from the church, after having made a last and emphatic declaration of their principles; and we presume this will be at an early stage of the Assembly, for the leaders of that party stand on too high ground to stoop to an ineffectual struggle with a majority, or to countenance by their presence any active invasion of those principles for which they have so long battled. Though the secession may not be so great as was at one time expected, it will still be sufficient to give a shock to the establishment. No church could sustain the loss of so many distinguished men without being for the time shaken to its centre; it will not be destroyed, for it is too firmly planted and too well supported by the national resources, not forgetting the numerous and excellent pastors whose conscience still prompts them to cling to the church of the state, as the most efficient instrument in inculcating religion and morals over the length and breadth of the land, and as affording a stay to Christianity which no institution supported by purely voluntary oblations could adequately supply.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SCOTCH SECESSION.—Active preparations are in progress here among the adherents of the Free Presbyterian Church for the completion of the plans. Sites for at least two or three churches will, we believe, be fixed upon this week; and arrangements are being made for the use of several Dissenting churches in the city, after the meeting of Assembly, and until the new erections can be got ready.—*Perth Advertiser.* Formal application was made on Tuesday last to the Second United Secession Congregation here, for a piece of ground upon which to build a new church, or rather chapel, for the Rev. Mr. Cupples, which was refused; but they can be at no loss for building-ground in Stirling, and in good situations too. This will be adding another place of public worship; and, if appearances are realized, we shall have more churches to a population under 11,000, who possess already church accommodation for 12,750.—*Stirling Observer.*

An important decision, as it respects the power of the Pope and his bishops has been made in the State of Louisiana. A dispute arose between the wardens of a Catholic church in New Orleans and their pastor, in consequence of which the wardens requested the bishop to remove the minister. The bishop declined complying with their request, whereupon the wardens refused to pay him the stipulated salary. A suit to recover the salary was instituted, on the ground that the bishop possessed the power, derived from the Pope, to assign such minister as he deemed proper to the church, and that it was the duty of the proper officers of the church to make provision for the payment of the salary. The Court decided that they could recognize no such principle as binding in Louisiana. The spiritualities of the Church might be under the control of the Pope and his bishops, but the temporalities were subject only to the laws of the general states and the United States, and no suit for services rendered by the plaintiff could be sustained unless it was shown that they were performed at the request or by the authority of the defendants. Verdict for the defendants. This is a blow to Popery in this country, inasmuch as it greatly restricts the power of the bishops.—*Record.*

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE QUEEN AND LORD MELBOURNE.—On the morning of Her Majesty's confinement a special messenger arrived at Brocket-hall, the seat of Viscount Melbourne, with a despatch from His Royal Highness Prince Albert, announcing the gratifying intelligence of Her Majesty's safety. We have much pleasure in announcing this amiable act of the Prince in relieving the anxiety of one who is well known to be so devoted in his loyal attachment to Her Majesty.—*Weekly Paper.*

THE HON. AND REV. CHARLES COURTENAY has been appointed Chaplain to the Queen. This is a compliment to the zealous endeavours of the Earl of Devon in behalf of the Tory Government. The appointment is in itself not a thing to be despised. There are four hundreds of pounds for money payment, apartments within the precincts of the Palace, and under the beam of the Royal countenance—to say nothing of the Maids of Honour. Such an appointment is considered the highway to a bishopric. The young divine is Puseyite—chin deep. The solemn gravity of his countenance indicates the severity of his creed. Steadfast in his devotions, strict in discipline, and unswerving in his duty, the Hon. and Rev. Charles Courtenay is looked up to as a bright example by those who cast a longing lingering look behind, and fancy that the dim vista of the past is the far off future—that Popery which *hath* been is the Popery which they have a "mission" to restore.—*Western Times.*

SIR GEORGE HAYTER'S GREAT PICTURE—THE REFORMED HOUSE OF COMMONS.—We took occasion, some weeks back, to call attention to the very interesting and scientific exhibition of electro-magnetic machinery at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. An additional inducement to visit that building has since been offered to the public in the shape of Sir Geo. Hayter's noble painting of the House of Commons. Ten years of the artist's life have been devoted to this great work, which contains nearly four hundred portraits, and gives a peep into a scene that has now become matter of history, the old House of Commons. The illusion is most surprising; and, at the first glance from a proper point of view, the spectator can hardly believe that he merely beholds a piece of canvas. The arrangement of the members, the perspective, the very haze of a crowded room, give the effect of a real scene; and on nearer approach, the figures in the foreground, particularly Lord Grey, Lord Melbourne, Sir Robert Peel, the venerable Primate, and the Great Captain, stand out in the freshness and relief of life itself. The painting is a grand national work, and a veritable triumph of the artist.—*Pat.*

It is reported that Lieut.-Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, who was destined to succeed Sir Edward Blakeney in Ireland, has been offered the command at Malta.

It is understood that Sir Thomas M'Mahon has monstrated against the appointment of a junior officer, Sir Hugh Gough, to the Commander-in-Chiefship in India. It is said that Thomas has been offered the command at Malta, and that, in the event of his acceptance, Sir Charles Napier will be Commander-in-Chief at Bombay. Other reports say that Sir F. Adams will succeed Sir H. Bouverie at Malta, and that Sir J. Fitzgerald will succeed Sir T. M'Mahon.—*London Mail.*

HORSE GUARDS, APRIL 25.—Her Majesty does not require that the officers of the Army shall wear any other mourning on the present melancholy occasion of the death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, than a black crape round the left arm, with their uniforms.

By command of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, *Commander-in-Chief.*

JOHN MACDONALD, Adj.-Gen.

It is believed that the Court of Directors have refused a pension to Major Griffiths, who was severely wounded in the right arm while in command of the 37th B. N. I., on the ground that though the limb is scarcely serviceable, the use of the thumb and index remain.—*Ibid.*

NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.—The *Clare Journal* contains the following announcement:—We understand that Sir John Fitzgerald, at present residing at Toonagh, in this county, has been appointed to the distinguished situation of Governor of the Presidency of Bombay. We believe the gallant officer has seen much service in India, and the appointment may be, therefore, looked upon as judicious on the part of the Ministry.—*Record.*

THE INDIAN ARMY.—Mr. A. E. Frere, an Addiscombe cadet, has been presented with a commission in the 13th Light Infantry, the gallant regiment to which his late brother belonged. A Bengal cavalry cadetship has been presented by Mr. Henry Shank to Mr. Nicholetts, in consideration of the distinguished services of his father-in-law, Sir William Nott.—*Atlas.*

EASTER INTELLECTUAL RECREATIONS.—In the ensuing week the following public and private exhibitions, amongst many others, will be open to the public:—The British Museum will be open every day to Friday (inclusive) from ten till four; the United Service Institution, from eleven to five every day; the London Missionary Museum, in Bloomfield-street, Bishopsgate, daily; and the East India Museum, in Leadenhall-street, on Saturday, from twelve o'clock. The Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, is open from Monday to Thursday, by orders from members; and the late Sir John Soane's Museum, in the same place, on Tuesday and Friday, by tickets, which may be obtained by application on a previous day. The Museum of Economic Geology, at Craig's-court, Charing-cross, is open daily, from eleven till five; and Mr. Saull's Geological Museum, in Aldersgate-street, on Thursday, from eleven o'clock. The Royal Botanic Gardens, at Kew, are open daily, from twelve o'clock till six; and the Gardens of the Horticultural Society, at Chiswick, and the Physic Gardens, at Chelsea, by orders from members. Amongst miscellaneous exhibitions, or objects of interest, may be stated the numismatic collections at the Bullion Office at the Bank, and of coins and medals at the Mint, accessible on application to the proper authorities; the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich, through the Astronomer Royal, and the President of the Royal Society; the Rotunda, at Woolwich, with its collection of models, chiefly connected with naval architecture; the Tower, with its extensive collection of arms and armour; Hampton Court Palace, with the cartoons of Raphael, every day except Saturday and Sunday; Windsor Castle state rooms, daily, except Friday; the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, from ten till five; and Dulwich Gallery, every day but Wednesday, by tickets, which may be obtained from the principal printsellers in London.—*Record.*

CHURCH-RATES.—The following appears as an advertisement in the *Leicester Mercury*:—

Sale Extraordinary.—To be sold by Auction, by Mr. Donisthorpe, on Tuesday, the 18th inst. (commonly called Easter Tuesday), at the Town-hall, Leicester, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in pursuance of the legal proceedings commenced by John Sarson and John Manson, Churchwardens of St. Martin's:—

Ten handsome drasses, taken from Messrs. Cripps and Kemp.

Twenty-one dresses, and eighty-five yards of brown calico, from T. and W. Stevenson.

Twelve dresses, and six remnants, from Mr. T. Sharpe.

Twelve hats, one dozen of stockings, 13 pairs of do.; 10 pairs of do.; 13 pairs of do.; 6 pairs of do.; all white cotton, from Messrs. W. and G. Baines.

Eighty-five pounds of bacon, from Mr. John West.

Forty pounds and a half of loaf sugar, and 14lbs. of starch, value about 1*l.* 16s., from Mr. Manning, for a rate of 19s.

Copper money, to the amount of 1*l.* 15s., from Mr. W. Thirlby.

Soap, weighing 129lbs. and one cheese, weighing 23lbs., from Messrs. Archer.

Three reams of paper from Mr. Winks.

Three pairs of Blucher boots, one pair of Clarence boots, five pairs of men's shoes, and seven pairs of ladies' slippers, from Mr. Holmes.

Two copper tea kettles, two slop pails, two water cans, one watering pan, and one Dutch oven, from Mr. Shardlow.

Four tin tea kettles, two milk pails, two chamber pails, and two water cans, from Mr. Baines, High-street.

A quantity of printing paper, of various sorts, from Mr. H. A. Collier, Mercury-office.

Seventy-six lbs. of old cheese, at 7d. per lb., worth 2*l.* 1s. 4d.; from Messrs. Swain and Paddy, for a rate of 1*l.* 2s. 1d.

Twenty-eight and a half lbs. of Stilton cheese, at 10d. Value 1*l.* 12s. 6d. from Mr. Joseph Swain for a rate of 12s. 6d.

The attendance of the clergy and members of the Established Church in particular, and of the public in general, is respectfully invited.

Village Squires and Parsons desirous of bestowing gifts of clothing, provisions, &c., at a small expense to themselves, may meet with capital bargains, as the number of bidders is likely to be small.—N. B. No credit given.

EXTRAORDINAY PERSEVERANCE.—The Rev. W. Cary, curate of Estleigh in Devonshire, completed, in the year 1809, a work entitled "A System of Divinity," which extends to 26 volumes. He first attempted to publish it by subscription, but not succeeding, he formed the singular resolution of printing it by his own hand labour. To effect this, he purchased as many worn-out and cast-off types of a country printer as were sufficient to set up two pages, and made a press for himself. With these materials he went to work in 1795, performing every operation himself, and working off page by page. He struck off 40 copies of the first 300 pages, 26 of which he distributed among the Universities, the bishops, the Royal Society, and the reviewers. Disappointed at not receiving the encouragement he expected from this proceeding, he resolved to spare himself any farther expense of paper upon those before whom he had thrown pearls in vain; and as he had only reserved 14 copies of the 40 with which he had commenced, 14 only he continued to print, and at the end of 12 years' unremitting toil, he finished the whole 26 volumes—a rare morceau for the bibliomaniacs of the next century! A parallel to the above is to be found in Fransham, the Norwich Pagan, who died in 1811. He one day made this remark—"Every man has some great object which he wishes to accomplish, and why should I not have mine? I will choose such an one as no mortal being ever yet chose; I will get a cup and ball, and I will catch the ball on the spiked end 666,666 times." And this he actually accomplished. —*West of England Conservative.*

Sir Thomas George Apreece, Bart., late of Washingly Hall, Huntingdon, who committed suicide at Margate, on the 30th of December, 1842, has by his will, (dated 23d of June, 1836,) bequeathed the whole of his property, amounting to 25,000*l.*, to St. George's Hospital. His sister, Mrs. Amelia Peacocke, intends to dispute the validity of the will in the ecclesiastical court on the ground that the deceased was not of sound mind at the time of executing such will. —*Britannia.*

TAXES ON RAW MATERIALS.—In the House of Lords, on Thursday 6th April, Lord Monteagle moved for returns relating to the import and export of woollens and cottons during the last seven years, with a view to show the alarming decrease that had taken place, and the impolicy of continuing duties on raw materials, which, by pressing heavily upon our staple trade, give an undue advantage to the foreign manufacturer. Lord Monteagle explained how the duty on cotton had become so much more injurious, than at former periods. Formerly, we exported the finished article; now, we export chiefly the unfinished article. The duty on the raw material presses more severely on the unfinished article, than on the article in the finished state. In what branches of manufacture can we stand foreign competition best? In the higher description of articles, into which the improvements of machinery largely enter. In the coarser articles, into which these improvements enter but little, foreigners can more easily compete with us. This tax, then, becomes the most burdensome in proportion to the nature of the articles in which the foreigners can best compete with us. The tax is as nothing on the higher classes of articles, but is most oppressive on the coarser class. We are, in fact, by this tax on the raw material, creating an adverse tariff, and aggravating the mischief done to us by foreign powers. The Americans have cotton within themselves; the French give a bounty on exportation; there is no duty in the German Union or in Switzerland; in this country only, is there a duty on the raw article. As to the state of the manufacture, comparing the exports of 1840 and 1842, there is a falling off in the declared value of the latter year, of 3,600,000*l.* The wages paid in the cotton trade amount to 18,000,000*l.* a-year; and a falling off of 12 per cent. must create an immense abridgment of the comforts of those employed in it. The woollen trade exhibits still more unfavourable results than the cotton. Comparing together 1840 and 1842, there has been a falling off in the declared value of woollens exported in the latter year, of from 3,000,000*l.* to 2,000,000*l.* In the interval during which the woollen trade, once our greatest staple manufacture, has fallen from 3,000,000*l.* to 2,000,000*l.*, the French woollen trade has increased from 555,000*l.* to 1,064,000*l.* It is calculated, that the wages in the woollen manufacture amount to between 8,000,000*l.* and 9,000,000*l.*; and let noble Lords imagine, said his Lordship, what a mass of the comforts of life to the humbler classes was contained in this amount of wages.—*Pat.*

THE REVENUE—PROCEEDS OF THE INCOME-TAX.—From the Quarterly Revenue Accounts, given in our last Number, it will have been seen, that there is still a decrease, both on the quarter and on the year, in those branches which indicate the state of trade and the means of consumption. There is a decrease in the Customs, on the quarter, of 275,516*l.*; on the year, of 1,076,336*l.* In the Excise, the decrease on the quarter is only 1,788*l.*; while on the year it is 1,059,093*l.* We may, therefore, hope, from the diminished rate of decrease, that the deterioration of the condition of the great body of consumers has reached its lowest point, and that matters are not growing worse. The operation of the new Tariff may partly account for the falling off of the Customs, although there can be no doubt that it is chiefly owing to the unsettled state of our commercial relations, and the general badness of trade. The decrease under the head of Stamps, of 146,700*l.* on the year, and 6,861*l.* on the quarter, also indicates the stagnation of general business. The Post-office has increased 103,000*l.* on the year, but on the quarter only 2,000*l.* There is an increase under "Miscellaneous," of 425,969*l.* on the year, and 218,303*l.* on the quarter, which is explained by the receipt of a portion of the Chinese silver. Excluding the Income-tax, the decrease on the quarter would have been, 136,287*l.*, and on the year, 1,741,305*l.* But, by the operation of the Income-tax, there is a net increase of 178,945*l.* on the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1842, and of 714,983*l.* on the year.

The total produce of the Income-tax cannot at present be ascertained with certainty. The amount received in the last October and January quarters, gives, of course, the half-year's receipt upon funded property, viz., 571,056*l.*; or 1,142,112*l.* on the year. The receipt of the last quarter is 1,885,232*l.*, of which about 300,000*l.* may be considered as derived from the tax on the dividends, and the remainder as the half-year due upon private income. Were the whole of the first half-year collected, we might calculate that the tax upon private income, exclusive of the funds, would produce about 3,200,000*l.*, and, with the tax upon funded property, 4,300,000*l.* But this is far below the official calculations; and as a large amount upon the first half-year remains to be paid in, it may be concluded, that the total of the year's receipt will not fall short of from five millions to five millions and a half sterling. It has been stated, that the amount paid in the last quarter, contains the *whole year's* duty on the compositions of the large mercantile concerns; but whether these compositions have been universally paid in, may be doubted. Lord Wharncliffe understood there was a considerable arrear on the half-year. Lord Brougham's estimate, however, that the produce of the Tax would amount to seven millions and a half, must be set down as one of Ex-Chancellor Harlequin's flights of extravagance.—*Pat.*

Our attention has been directed to an advertisement of a bazaar to be held in Manchester, for the erection of a Popish monastery. A Correspondent says, the parties advertise it for a Church, but it is in truth to raise funds for a Sisterian monastery—to which, of course, a chapel or church will be attached. The following is the advertisement:—

"A Bazaar will be held in the Large Room of the Manchester Town-hall, King-street, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in Easter-week (the 17th, 18th, and 19th April), for the sale of useful and fancy articles, needlework, &c., under the immediate patronage of

Her Highness the Princess Doria Pamphili.
The Most Noble the Marchioness of Wellesley.
The Right Hon. the Countess of Shrewsbury.
The Right Hon. Dowager Lady Arundel.
The Right Hon. Lady Stourton.
The Right Hon. Lady Camoys.
The Hon. Lady Caroline Townsley.
The Hon. Lady Beddingfield.
The Hon. Mrs. Charles Clifford.
The Hon. Mrs. Weld, Lulworth Castle.
Lady Gerard.
Lady De Trafford.
Mrs. Ambrose Lisle Phillipps.
Mrs. Fitzherbert, Swynnerton Park.
Mrs. Tempest, the Grange.
Mrs. Henry Tempest, Croston Hall.
Mrs. Weld Blundell, Ince Blundell.
Mrs. Blundell, Crosby Hall.
Mrs. Walmsley, Platt Bridge.
Mrs. Wood, Sandal, near Wakefield.
Mrs. Archer Shee, Plymouth Grove.
Mrs. Gerrard, Ditton Grove, Prescot.
Mrs. O'Connell, Infantry Barracks.
Mrs. Farquharson, Stockport.
Mrs. Gillow, Leighton Hall, Yealand.
Miss Dalton, Thurnham Hall, near Lancaster.
Mrs. Edward Kellett Green, St. John's Wood Villa, Regent's Park.
Mrs. Anderton, Highton Hall.
The Misses Rosson, Liverpool.
Mrs. Markland, Mab Field.
Mrs. Ramsden, Old Trafford.
Mrs. Wells, Ardwick Green.
The Misses Lee, the Crescent, Salford.

"The proceeds will be applied in aid of the funds for building St. Bernard's Abbey Church, Charnwood Forest, Leicestershire.

"The Ladies' Committee beg leave to call the particular attention of the Public to the Needlework, which they hope to have the pleasure of submitting to their notice on this occasion, which will be principally contributed from the various *convents.*

"There will also be exhibited for Sale at the Bazaar, about 1,500 Ancient Roman Coins, recently discovered in the locality of Saint Bernard's Abbey.

"It is respectfully requested, that contributions of work may be addressed to the Ladies' Committee, to the care of Miss Atkinson, No. 12, Brazennose-street, Manchester; and all pecuniary contributions in aid of the undertaking, to the Treasurer, Mr. J. B Markland, No. 39, Princess-street, Manchester."—*Record.*

RIOT AT DANTZIC.—The German papers received to-day contain accounts of a riot on the 11th inst., at Dantzic, caused by the innovation lately introduced by several merchants, of not landing the corn brought in barges from the interior, but transhipping it immediately into vessels in which it was to be exported. This innovation led to a movement on the part of the labouring population, many of whom derived their chief subsistence from the practice that has hitherto prevailed, of always warehousing corn previously to exportation. The rioters proceeded on to the timber-yards and warehouses, and began to arm themselves with bludgeons and such other weapons as they could lay their hands on. The Governor thereupon ordered the general march to be beaten, and the rioters, advancing in one body towards the Butter-market, were stopped by the troops and ordered to disperse. This order they answered only by cries of insult and defiance, and made preparations for an attack on the military. Bloodshed was the consequence. One man was shot dead, and a great number were either wounded or ridden down by the cavalry. A great number of arrests followed. At four o'clock in the afternoon tranquillity appeared o have been re-established.—*Atlas.*

The *Gazette de Cologone* and the *Journal de la Haye*, both papers under the influence of the Prussian Government, publish the following paragraph, under the head of Berlin, 9th of April:—It has been rumoured for some time in this capital, that the *surveillance* exercised over foreign newspapers will become essentially more strict, inasmuch as these journals contain articles on the internal condition of Prussia. These journals being thus forewarned, will consequently have no one to blame but themselves if they are no longer admitted into the Prussian dominions. The violent attacks which the English journals, and especially the *Times*, have allowed themselves to make for some time past against our country, have been read here with astonishment."—*London Mail.*

The revolution has terminated at Hayti, and perfect tranquillity prevails. The Patriot army, consisting of 14,000 men, in two divisions, and under the command of Gens. Riviere and Lazarre, had entered Port-au-Prince; and the inhabitants had not only appointed a committee of public safety, for the maintenance of order and protection of property during the Presidential vacancy, but all parties were emulating each other in their endeavours to promote harmony and good feeling.

Accounts from Constantinople of April 12th, say, the Servian question has been this day concluded in the following terms, at a Council of Ministers held in the presence of the Russian Ambassador:—1. Karageorgewitsch must abdicate, otherwise he will be formally declared to have forfeited the government of

Servia. 2. A new election for a Sovereign shall be proceeded with. 3. Riamil Pasha, Wutsitch, and Petroniewitsch must quit the Servian territory. These three resolutions resume, in a word, the terms of the *ultimatum* of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, which, supported in its views by the Austrian Cabinet, has gained an important victory over the obstinacy of the Turks, and over all those who endeavoured to defeat their plans. Under those circumstances, there is no doubt but the election will terminate in favour of Prince Milosch Obrenowitsch, father of Prince Michael, who is protected by the Emperor Nicholas.—*London Mail.*

SPAIN.—The opening of the Spanish Cortes took place on the 3rd inst. The Regent's Speech promises legal and political reforms, measures for the improvement of the national credit, and speaks of the communications as extending, of agriculture and industry as imparting greater activity to commerce, and public instruction as undergoing a considerable amelioration. "The laws, in harmony with the constitution, which the Government intend submitting to your examination, will contribute to improve the administration, to develop every branch of the public wealth, to raise the national militia, education, and charitable institutions, to a degree becoming the Spanish name. In the meanwhile, peace, the laws, and order reign throughout the whole monarchy." The Speech was listened to in the most profound silence, and elicited no cheers. The whole of the *corps diplomatique* was present. The absence of the Infante Don Francisco de Paula and his family was, however, remarked, and occasioned surprise. M. Cortina was to be the candidate of the Opposition for the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies.—*Pat.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*8th June*, 1843.

Mr. E. DaCosta, Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of Behar, to be Principal Sudder Ameen of Jessore, vice Baboo Byjenath Sein deceased.

Lieutenant S. R. Tickell, Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, from 1st June to 1st December 1843, under Medical Certificate, to proceed to Darjeeling for the recovery of his health.

Mr. F. L. Beaufort received charge of the Magistracy of East Burdwan from Mr. J. H. Crawford on the 31st May current.

*12th June*, 1843.

Moulvie Delawur Ulles to be Mahomedan Law Officer of Sylhet, vice Moulvie Rooknoodeen, transferred to Mymensing.

Mr. T. Hastings, Officiating Civil Assistant Surgeon of Mymensing, to be Register of Deeds under Act XXX. of 1838 in that District, during the absence of Mr. Wilson, or until further orders.

*13th June*, 1843.

Mr. W. A. Montriou to be a Magistrate of the Town of Calcutta, vice Mr. O'Hanlon.

The Rev. E. K. Maddock, Assistant Chaplain, to officiate as Chaplain at Barrackpore, during the absence of Mr. Fisher, on Medical Certificate.

*12th June*, 1843.

Moulvie Mahomed Farook, Sudder Ameen and Moonsiff of Balasore, for five days, from the 13th to the 17th instant, on private affairs.

Mr. John Fitzpatrick, Revenue Surveyor Bhaugulpore and Purneah, for two months, on private affairs, making over charge of his duties to Mr. J. O'Donel.

Mr. John Strachey, a Student of the College of Fort William, for six months, to proceed to Darjeeling, for the benefit of his health.

*13th June*, 1843.

The Rev. F. Fisher, Assistant Chaplain at Barrackpore, for eight months, from the 10th ultimo, to proceed to Darjeeling for the benefit of his health.

The Rev. W. H. Meiklejohn, Junior Minister of St. Andrew's Church, for four months, from the 1st proximo, on private affairs.

Captain J. T. Gordon, Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, for four months, on private affairs.

*12th June*, 1843.

Mr. Robert Cust, a Student of the College of Fort William, reported qualified for the Public Service, is permitted, at his own request, to reside in Calcutta until further orders, for the purpose of continuing his study of the Oriental Languages at the College.

*19th June*, 1843.

Mr. J. Dunbar made over charge of the current duties of the office of Civil and Sessions Judge of Midnapore to Baboo Rammohun Roy, Principal Sudder Ameen, on the 14th instant.

Mr. G. F. Cockburn made over charge of the Magistracy of Jessore, to Mr. F. J. Morris, the Collector of that District, on the 9th instant.

Mr. W. Tayler made over charge of the Magistracy of Howrah to Mr. G. F. Cockburn on the 12th idem.

The leave granted on the 17th April last to Mr. J. F. G. Cooke, Civil and Sessions Judge of Dacca, for ten days, has been cancelled at his own request.

Messrs. T. B. Mactier and C. Horne, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors, Members of the Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported their arrival at the Presidency on the 16th instant.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*17th June*, 1843.

Intelligence having been received from England that the Queen was safely delivered of a Princess on the 25th of April last, the Honourable the President in Council is pleased to direct a Royal Salute to be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William in honour of the happy event.

By order of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council,

T. R. DAVIDSON, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*12th June*, 1843.

The Governor General has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Mr. H. Sill, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Humeerpore, from 1st instant to 1st November next, on Medical Certificate.

J. THOMASON, *Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Governor General.*

*15th June*, 1843.

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to appoint Mr. G. Udny to be Sub-Treasurer of the General Treasury—the Appointment to take effect from the 22d ultimo.

J. A. DORIN, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Agra, 25th May*, 1843.

The following Native Gentlemen are appointed Members of the Local Committee of Education at Meerut:

Abdulah Khan, Zamin Ali, Abdul Qadir, Nund Kishore, Asgur Ali, Imdad Ali Khan, Sama Churn.

The following Gentlemen are appointed Members of the Local Committee of Education at Benares:

F. F. McLeod, Collector and Magistrate of Benares.

R. Campbell, Deputy Collector and Joint Magistrate of Benares.

W. Roberts, Assist. to the Magistrate of Benares.

G. G. Spilsbury, Surgeon of the 22d Regiment N. I.

*27th May*, 1843.

Mr. Charles Grant, Accountant North Western Provinces, has obtained leave of absence for three months, from the date of making over charge of the current duties to Mr. T. K. Loyd, Deputy Accountant N. W. Provinces.

Mr. Charles John Wingfield is placed at the disposal of the Government of India, for Civil employment in Scinde.

*29th May*, 1843.

Mr. Frederick Pole Buller, Magistrate and Collector of Shahjehanpore, for three months, to proceed to Calcutta, and eighteen months to proceed to the Cape, on medical certificate.

Mr. James Lean to be Magistrate and Collector of Goorgaon, but to continue to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Bundlecund.

Mr. Frederick Pole Buller to be Magistrate and Collector of Delhi.

Mr. S. George Smith to be Magistrate and Collector of Shahjehanpore.

Mr. Alexander Fraser to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Goorgaon.

Mr. W. Wynyard to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Mirzapore, with the powers of a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

*30th May*, 1843.

Officers in every Department are hereby directed to continue to send their letters to Agra, during the approaching absence of the head of the Government from that station, excepting in cases of real emergency: all cases not coming under the exception that may be received at head-quarters, will be returned under blank envelopes.

*31st May*, 1843.

Lieutenant Arbuthnot Dallas, Deputy Commissioner of the 2d Class in Saugor Division, for three months, from 1st March last, to enable him to adjust his Commissariat Accounts of the late Shah Soojah's Force, and join his present Civil employment.

Sheikh Wahidool Zuman, Deputy Collector of Humeerpore, for eight days, in extension of that granted him in Orders of 29th ultimo.

Mr. E. J. Boldero, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Agra, is invested with the Special powers described in Regulations III. of 1821 and VIII. of 1831.

Mr. Francis Boyle Pearson, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore, is invested with the Special powers described in Clause 3, Section 2, Regulation III. of 1821.

Mr. M. H. Court to be an Assistant to the Commissioner of the Benares Division, and attached to Jounpore.

*27th May*, 1843.

Captain J. Butler, 3d Regiment Native Infantry, and Assistant Adjutant General Saugor Division, to be Post Master of Saugor.

*1st June*, 1843.

The leave of absence, for ten days, granted in Orders of the 31st March last, to Mirzah Kulub Hossein Khan, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833 in Etawah, is cancelled.

*5th June*, 1843.

Mr. G. P. Money to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Rohilcund Division.

R. N. C. HAMILTON, *Secy. to Govt. N. W. P.*

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 16th June*, 1843.

No. 128 of 1843.—The Pay, Batta, and other Allowances, for June 1843, of the Troops at the Presidency, and at the other Stations of the Army, will be issued on or after Monday, the 10th proximo.

No. 129 of 1843.—The following paras. of a Military Letter, No. 18, from the Honourable the Court of Directors, to the Governor of Bengal, dated 26th April 1843, are published for general information:

"1. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty, viz

Lieut. Colonel H. C. M. Cox, in July.
Captain C. M. Gascoyne, in July.
" H. T. Tucker, in June or July.
" F. Trimmer.
Lieut. P. J. Chiene.
" R. W. Elton.

2. We have granted the undermentioned Officers extensions of leave, viz.

Lieut. Col. C. A. G. Wallington, six months.
Captain William Young, ...... Four months.
" George Scott, ........ } Six months.
" William Baker, ...... }
" S. R. Wallace, ........ Till Sept. 2.
" Alfred C. Hutchinson, }
" R. M. Gurnell, ...... } Six Months.
" H. A. Morrieson, .... }
" Edward Harvey, ...... }

3. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to avail themselves of the benefit of the full period of Furlough originally granted to them by your Government:

Lieut.-Colonel C. M. Carmichael.
Captain Robert Wyllie.
Captain Robert Ramsay.
Lieutenant Robert Grange.
" Lawrence Hill.
" W. M. Roberts.

4. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to retire from the Service:

Major Charles Rogers.
This retirement takes effect from 14th March 1843.
Surgeon Hugh S. Mercer.
This Retirement takes effect from 18th April 1843.

5. Assistant Surgeon John Drummond has been allowed to resign the Service.

6. The services of Lieutenant A. P. Hunt, of the Bombay Establishment, being required for duty with the Detachment of Recruits proceeding to your Presidency on the Ship "Alexander," he has proceeded on that vessel accordingly, and will, as usual, be considered to have returned to his duty on his arrival at Calcutta, and also be entitled to a free passage from Calcutta to Bombay."

No. 130 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion:

*3d Regiment N. I.*

Ensign Charles Basil Gibbons Bacon to be Lieutenant, from the 24th May 1843, vice Lieutenant Joseph Hennessy Fulton deceased.

The undermentioned Officers of the Engineers, Artillery and Infantry, are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their names:

30th Regt. N. I., Lt. James Stanley Harris, ...... }
16th Ditto, .... " Robt. Steward, }
Engineers, .... 1st Lt. Henry Marion Durand, ...... }
Artillery, ...... " Reginald Edwd. Knatchbull, ...... }
Ditto, ........ " Richd. Horsmonden Baldwin, ...... }
Ditto, ........ " John Innes, .. }
Ditto, ........ " Sir Richmond Campbell Shakespear, Kt. .... }
Engineers, .... " Henry Howard Duncan, ...... } 12th June 1843.
Artillery, ...... " Robert Walker, }
50th Regt. N. I., Lt. Henry Murray Becher, ...... }
51st Ditto, .... " Saunders Alexius Abbott, ...... }
Engineers, .... 1st Lt. John Laughton, ...... }
Ditto, ........ " William Abercrombie, ...... }
7th Regt. N. I., Lt. Crawford Crossman, ...... }

61st Ditto, ...... " Jas. Chas. Innes, }
53d Ditto, ...... " Edwd. Samuel Capel, ...... } 14th June 1843.

12th Ditto, .... " Robert Wright Cope Doolan, ...... } 16th June 1843.

Sergeant Joseph Crump, of the 2d Company of European Invalids, is admitted to the benefits of the Pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Orders, dated 5th February 1822, subject to the confirmation of the Honourable the Court of Directors, with permission to receive his stipend at Monghyr.

No. 131 of 1843.—In compliance with the Orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, the Honourable the President in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers and Sepoys of the C. Company and Details 37th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, Grenadiers, who distinguished themselves in Action near Canton on the 30th May 1840, to the 3d Class of the "Order of Merit," in the ranks respectively held by them on the above occasion:

Subadar Major Shaikh Homed Bahadoor as Subadar.
Havildar Goorapah.
Jemadar Shaik Hyder as Havildar.
Havildar Sevoo Deen.
" Ramaswamy.
" Narrapah as Naick.
Naick Kristonah.
" Allarkhan.
" Laul Homed.
" Latchanah as Private.
Private Shaik Deenah, ........ Dead 21st August 1841.
" Hoolass, ............ Dead 16th Sept. 1841.
" Cunnoy Sing.
" Apanah.
" Shaick Moodeenah.
" Ramdeen.
" Shaik Burrey, ........ Died of wounds received in Action 20th July 1841.
" Yencapah.
" Ramiah.
" Jaun Homed.
Naick Shaik Homed as Private.
Private Shaik Sillar.
" Yenkoah.
" Syed Cassim.
" Shaik Homed.
" Appoodoo.
" Afpiah.
" Mahomed Hossein.
" Hossein Surwar, ...... Killed in Action 30th May 1841.
" Ramiah.
" Bootiniah.
" Ramaswamy.
" Yearasawmy.

3. Cornet Paxton, 3d Light Dragoons, has been appointed to do duty at the Landour depot, during the present season.

4. Leave of absence is granted—

3d *Buffs.*—Ensign Dore, to Lucknow, from the 15th June to the 1st October 1843, on medical certificate.

29th *Foot.*—Lieut. Mitchell, from the 19th March to the 29th May 1843, to enable him to join his regiment.

31st *Foot.*—Major Byrne, from the 1st June to the 31st July 1843, to enable him to join his regiment.

40th *Foot.*—Assistant Surgeon Mapleton, M. D., to the hills, from the 5th June to the 4th July 1843, on medical certificate.

50th *Foot.*—Capt. Knowles, to Calcutta, from the 20th April to the 2d May 1843.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 9th June,* 1843.

1. At a General Court Martial assembled at Kurnaul, on the 26th May 1843, Private John Minton, No. 868, of Capt. Tritton's troop, Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons, was arraigned on the following charges:

CHARGES.—*1st Charge.*—For disgraceful conduct, in having at Kurnaul, on or about the 7th day of March 1843, by a false certificate of his marriage with Mary Anne Cole, widow, of Kurnaul, which marriage had not taken place, attempted to obtain for the said Mary Anne Cole, as his wife, the gratuity or allowance granted by Government to the wife of a soldier in Her Majesty's service, in breach of the articles of war.

*2d Charge.*—For unsoldierlike conduct, in having at Kurnaul on or about the 7th day of March 1843, forged my name, his commanding officer, Lieut. Col. M. White, Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons, to a certificate purporting to permit Private John Hassett, of the same regiment to marry Catherine Shields, widow, of Kurnaul, in breach of the articles of war.

(Signed) M. WHITE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
*Comdg. H. M. 3d Light Dragoons.*

*Kurnaul, 5th May,* 1843.

*Finding.*—The Court from the evidence that has been adduced, and taking into consideration the defence the prisoner has made, are of opinion, that he (the prisoner) is "guilty"

On the 1st charge.
On the 2d charge—Not guilty.

*Sentence.*—The Court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, do sentence him, Private John Minton, No. 868, of Captain Tritton's troop, Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons, to suffer imprisonment for a period of (12) twelve lunar months, the third, sixth and ninth, of which are to be solitary, in such place as the officer commanding Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons may please to appoint.

(Signed) J. BIDDULPH, *Lieut.-Col.,*
*President.*

*Kurnaul, 25th May,* 1843.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General,*
*and Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.*

*7th June,* 1843.

2. In continuation of a General Court Martial assembled at Kurnaul, on the 26th May 1843, Private John Hassett, No. 523, of Captain Tritton's troop, Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons, was arraigned on the following charge:—

*Charge.*—For having, at Kurnaul, on or about the 7th day of March 1843 produced to the Rev. F. Marcellinus, Roman Catholic Missionary at Kurnaul, a forged certificate of permission to be married to Catherine Shields, widow, of Kurnaul, the said certificate purporting to be signed by me, (Lieutenant Colonel White) his commanding officer; he, Private J. Hassett, knowing the said certificate to be a forgery and a counterfeit.

(Signed) M. WHITE, *Lieut. Col.*
*Commanding H. M. 3d Light Dragoons.*

*Kurnaul, 9th May,* 1843.

*Finding.*—The Court upon the evidence before it is of opinion that the prisoner Private John Hassett, No. 523, of Captain Tritton's troop, Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons, is guilty of the crime laid to his charge.

*Sentence.*—The Court having found the prisoner guilty of the crime laid to his charge, do now sentence him, Private John Hassett, No. 523, of Captain Tritton's troop, Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons, to suffer imprisonment for six (6) lunar months in such place as the officer commanding Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons, may appoint.

(Signed) J. BIDDULPH, *Lieut.-Col.,*
*President.*

*Kurnaul, 26th May,* 1843.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General,*
*and Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.*

*7th June,* 1843.

By Order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—June 15. At Calcutta, B. G. Stevens, Esq. to Amelia, second daughter of George Hosmer, Esq. of Chuprah.—At Patna, Captain Frederick Lloyd, 19th Regt. N. I., Deputy Assistant Commissary General at Dinapore, to Harriet Georgiana, eldest daughter of Arthur Smelt, Esq. Civil and Session Judge of Patna.—17. At Calcutta, Mr. John Alexander, to Miss Lydia Brown, eldest daughter of Mr. Geo. Brown.—20. At Calcutta, Captain George Birdges Plantagenet Feild, H. C. S., to Mary Ann, the fourth daughter of J. Nyss, Esq. of Calcutta.

BIRTHS.—June 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. S. Johnson, of a son.—5. At Saugor, the lady of Lowther T. Forrest, Esq. 49th Regt. B. N. I., of a daughter.—9. At Goruckpore, the lady of the Rev. J. P. Menge, of a daughter.—13. At Agra, the lady of Major A. Mercer, 70th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.—14. At Sissownee Factory, Monghyr, the lady of Edward Brown, Esq. of a daughter.—15. At Bankipore, Patna, Mrs. L. Keelan, of a daughter.—16. At Calcutta, Mrs. S. H. Pearse, of a son.—At Mymensing, the lady of Arthur Littledale, Esq. C. S. of a son.—17. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. J. Hickman, of a son, still-born.—19. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. H. Carey, of a daughter.—At Calcutta, the lady of James Norman, Esq. of a daughter.—20. At Calcutta, Mrs. F. Dormieux, Junior, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—April 20. At Liverpool, Anne, the only daughter of Mr. William Rushton, of Calcutta, aged 4 years.—May 8. At Ghazeepore, Miss Helen Passmah, aged 14 years.—9 and 10. At Tatta, Ensign Child, of fever, and Lieut. Seale, of the 15th Regt. N. I.—30. At Kurnaul, the beloved and youngest daughter of Mr. James Winn, Apothecary, Invalid Pension Establishment, aged 8 years and 8 months.—31. At Kurnaul, Mr. James Winn, Apothecary, Invalid Pension Establishment, aged 43 years.—June 1. At Kyouk Phyoo, Arracan, Isabella Charlotte, the infant daughter of Captain J. R. Abbott, Senior Assistant Commissioner, aged 1 year and 8 months.—7. At Meerut, George Wilford, the beloved child of Captain G. Ellis, of the Artillery, aged 13 months and 23 days.—14. At Calcutta, J. P. Maillard, Esq. aged 45 years.—15. At Calcutta, Mr. J. A. D'Oliveira, aged 46 years, 3 months and 16 days.—17. At Calcutta, Robert Steel, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson-Howard, aged 3 years and 4 days.—At Calcutta, Mr. C. W. Lewis, aged 31 years, 11 months and 29 days.—19. At Calcutta, T. K. Key, Esq. B. C. S., aged 29 years.—At Calcutta, Wilhelmina Maria, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Sinclair, aged 10 months and 20 days.—20. At Calcutta, Caroline Tucker, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Bliss, aged 2 years, 1 month and 25 days.—22. At Calcutta, Arratoon Muckertich Mulickaiaz, Esq. aged 55 years.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

June 16. The H. C's. Ship *Amherst*, J. Paterson, from Akyab 13th June.—The English Barque *Bintang*, D. M. Wright, from the Mauritius 15th May, and Madras 11th June.—The English Barque *Colonel Burney*, R. B. Durham, from Mocha 20th May, and Madras 9th June.

—— 18. The English Barque *Warlock*, Bell, from Liverpool 10th February.—The English Schooner *Flora McDonald*, Talbert, from Rangoon 9th June.

—— 19. The English Ship *Megram Degram*, C. Paddicombe, from Bombay 26th May, and Madras 14th June.—The English Schooner *Olivia*, W. Roome, from the Cape of Good Hope 22d April.

—— 20. The English Barque *Countess of Minto*, J. Wishart, from London 4th January.

—— 21. The English Barque *Marquis of Bute*, A. Lamont, from London 20th February.—The English Barque *Persian*, T. Edington, from Greenock 7th February.—The English Barque *Patriot King*, S. Roddock, from Liverpool 25th January.

—— 22 The English Barque *Jehangeer*, Nacoda, from Bombay 21st May.—The English Ship *May of Melden*, A. B. Cordale, from Liverpool 8th February.—The English Ship *Prince Albert*, H. G. Kinsey, from Muscat 4th June.

—— 23. The English Ship *Queen Mab*, R. Ainley, from Liverpool 9th February.

—— 24. The English Ship *Robert Small*, Edward Hight, from London 22d February, and Madras 16th June.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Amherst.*—J. W. Scott and J. Smyth, Esqrs. Merchants, Lieuts. Gorges, local Battalion, and Philpotts, 66th Regt.

*Per Bintang from Madras.*—Mr. G. H. Goldsmith, Mariner. *From the Mauritius.*—Hussun Bux, Native Surgeon, and 62 returned Coolies. One Cooly died of dysentery on board.

*Per Megram Degram from Madras.*—Dr. Ewart, of the *General Kyd*;—Sandeman, Esq. Merchant; and 40 Natives.

*Per Countess of Minto.*—Messrs. R. Hotson, F. Banks, and F. W. Scale, Volunteers Pilot Service.

*Per Marquis of Bute.*—Captain R. W. Beatson, commanding troops; Lieuts. R. Patton and A. G. C. Sutherland, doing duty with detachment; Dr. W. Glennie, M. D. in medical charge; Messrs. Harris, Mc arty and Leslie, Cadets; Mr. Douglas Hunter; 108 Artillery H. C. recruits, 8 Sappers, 10 women and 3 children, 1 woman and 1 child died at sea.

*Per Prince Albert.*—Mrs. Kinsey.

*Per Robert Small from London.*—Mrs. Pontet, Mrs. Logan; Misses Curnie, M. Curnie, Spears, and Scotts; Mr. Forsytt, Messrs. Macbean, Magnay, Ross, Welles, Russell, Cureton, Paterson, Richardson, Temple, Young, Smalley, Warwick, Elliott, Delam, Davis, Walcot, and Moncrief, Cadets; Mr. Murray, steerage passenger. *From Madras.*—Mrs. Bathurst, Mr. Bathurst, and Captain Woodward.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

*Per John McVicar.*—Mrs. R. Stewart, Mrs. T. F. Lloyd, Miss A. L. Stewart; Messrs. R. Stewart, junior, and M. R. Stewart; Captain Wright, H. M. 10th Regt.; R. Stewart, G. E. Briton, F. W. Lloyd, and C. A. Lloyd, Esqrs.

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# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

*PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.*

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## GENERAL POST OFFICE NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Government Overland Express, will be despatched hence to Bombay on Saturday, the 8th proximo, on which date, letters will be received at this Office, under the rules published on the 4th of September 1840.

WM. MOORE,
*Deputy Post Master.*

*Fort William, General Post Office, The 28th June, 1843.*

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Editor of the Friend of India begs to acknowledge the following donation:

From G. O. Co's. Rs. 24, to the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY AND ITS FINANCES.—The stability of our Empire in India was never more clearly demonstrated than during the past year. From the Himalayu to Cape Comorin it was known that we had been ignominiously expelled from Cabul, and that a large British army had been annihilated beyond the Indus, by the tribes who had heretofore established their dominion in India. To add to our misfortunes, it was also known that our avenging army had been arrested for months at the threshold of the defiles, as if appalled by the difficulty of entering them. Yet this period of unexampled disgrace, in which we might have expected a spirit of opposition to revive among the chiefs who were depressed by our supremacy, passed away without a single hostile demonstration, except in the district of Bundlekund, and even there, in no instance have five hundred insurgents ever been able to assemble. The violence of the shock given to the *prestige* of our power, has only served to exhibit more clearly the strength it has acquired. It is scarcely necessary to add that our triumphant return from Cabul has served to consolidate our power, and that to all present appearance nothing is necessary to secure the tranquillity of the country for years to come, but the exercise of a little common sense and ordinary vigor in the administration of its affairs. There is of course a strong disposition in the Tory party at home, to ascribe the repose of India to the genius of the Governor General. So far as that repose has been improved by our victories in Affghanistan, and so far as Lord Ellenborough contributed by his exertions to those victories, he is entitled to share in the credit. But the health of the patient is far more to be attributed to the strength of his constitution, than to the aid of political practitioners.

But *is* India tranquil? Comparatively speaking, it is. In a country in which we have overturned so many interests, and created so many enemies, absolute tranquillity can scarcely be expected for a century to come. Bundlekund is in a disturbed state; but after a careful perusal of the bushel full of letters which have appeared on the subject in the papers, truth compels us to say that the insurrection, which was from the beginning insignificant—a kind of tempest in a tea pot—is far less troublesome than it was a twelvemonth ago, when people talked of putting the fort of Allahabad in a state of defence. A province comprising so large a number of independent little kings cannot be expected to exhibit the same aspect of repose as one of our own districts, where every man from the highest Zemindar to the meanest peasant is the Company's *golam*. To us much reflecting on the diverse letters which have appeared in the papers, the tranquillity of Bundlekund seems to be considered rather a personal than a political question. Those who believe that Col. Sleeman, who has put down Thuggee, and whose simple appointment to suppress Dacoits produced such a salutary dread on the minds of the profession generally, as to induce the most successful among them to retire beyond his jurisdiction, is not the man to tranquillize Bundlekund, and that the peace of the country cannot be established by him, believe that the country is less tranquil than ever. Those, on the contrary, who are ready to admit the idea that the combination of suavity and vigor exhibited by the Colonel is just the thing for a province, half dependent and half independent, are disposed to look with a cheerful eye on its present condition and prospects.

At Gwalior there is not peace. On the death of the old Raja, our Government recognized the adopted son as his successor, and the Mama Saib as minister. But an insurgent called the *Khasgee-walla*, has suddenly appeared on the stage, ignominiously expelled the Minister, and acquired possession of the treasures and the person of the young sovereign. He has overturned the administration to which we made ourselves a party, and has obliged or induced the British Resident to retire from the Court to the camp of the Contingent force. It is said that Lord Ellenborough has refused to interfere, and has directed the Resident not to return to the Court till he is invited back. This determination is traced to the tenor of the letters which his Lordship has received from England relative to the occupation of Scinde; but this we think is a far-fetched reason; a more probable cause may be discovered in the policy which his Lordship has invariably pursued in reference to all the states which stand in the same position to the British Government as that of Gwalior. That policy has been one of the most strict and jealous non-intervention. But non-interference is next to an impossibility. In this very instance of Gwalior, the expression of the Governor General's concurrence in the succession of the Sovereign, or the appointment of the Minister, was an act of intervention; and identified us in the opinion of the natives of India with the existing order of things. The present insurrection, followed as it is by the departure of our Resident, will be regarded by the people of the country, as well as by its princes, as a defiance of *our* authority, and it requires no seer to predict that we cannot long continue in the present state of neutrality.

In Scinde, Shere Mahomed has collected another Belochee army and we are daily expecting to hear that Sir Charles Napier has annihilated it. But the tranquillity of that province,—which by whatever means acquired, we may not, must not relinquish,—will be a work of time. Already has Sir Charles's boast that not another shot need be fired in it, been belied by the event. The warlike Belochees will not easily relinquish their hold on its fertile plains and, they must experience a succession of defeats before they can be brought to regard the recovery of it as hopeless. While the province is under a Napier, there can be little fear for the result of their efforts; but let our troops once be subjected to the same imbecility, which cost us Cabul, and another military tragedy may be exhibited on the banks of the Indus.

The Finances of India may well form an object of congratulation, as well of surprize, to those who noticed Sir R. Peel's doleful anticipations in Parliament last year. It will not be forgotten how the Premier, when enforcing the necessity of an Income Tax, availed himself of the disorganization of the finances of India, though he never intended that a farthing of that tax should be applied to their relief. "Bear in mind," said Sir Robert, "the probable demand I may have to make for the increase of the military or naval establishments of the country *having regard to the position of affairs in the East*"—"I am sorry to say that Indian finance offers no consolation for the state of the finance in this country." He described the deficiency of the next year as independently of the increase to be expected on account of China, and *Affghanistan*. On the 23d of March he enforced on the House the "obligation of being prepared with money in hand to maintain the *failing credit of the Company*"—"You do not believe perhaps that the financial difficulties of India will recoil on you; but if you think so, I shall convince you that the time is approaching, when you will know by experience that such a position cannot be maintained."—"Look at the war in India and China.—We have to send six Regiments to India in order to maintain the honour and power of this country." The *Edinburgh Review*, from which these extracts have been made, insinuates that these statements were intended to mystify an assembly notoriously ignorant of the real condition of the revenue and finances of India. Others, more considerate, have attributed them to a real dread on the mind of the Premier that our financial system would break down. Perhaps there was a mixture of both motives. A single year however has been sufficient to dispel these gloomy forebodings and to demonstrate the elasticity of our Indian revenue; and we can now smile at the idea of England's coming to the rescue of the Company's failing credit. The Company Bahadoor's credit was as firm as ever even at the most serious period of the late crisis. If the five per cent. loan was not filled up with rapidity, it arose from an impression that the Indian Government would want millions more to maintain its authority beyond the Indus and would be constrained to open a new loan at six per cent. The current of subscriptions ebbed and flowed according to the reports of our intention to abandon or retain the country. When it became certain that our victorious army was actually on its return, Government was so overwhelmed with payments into the loan, as to be obliged, in its own defence, to close it. The fact is, that the embarrassments of the Indian treasury arose from no permanent increase of establishments, and no interruption of the established sources of revenue, but simply from the vast sums required for operations beyond the Indus. As soon as this drain ceased, our finances resumed their usual appearance of health and vigor.

Of this fact the present value of the public securities may be adduced as a proof. The old five per cents, are at a sickly premium of *nine* or *ten annas* per cent; while the last loan bears a premium of between *three and four Rupees* per cent. On enquiring into the cause of this difference in the market price of securities of the same value, we find it arises from a report that the Treasury vaults are choked up with money; and that the idle funds in it amount to *two millions* sterling. The report appears to us to be not far from the truth. This has given rise to an impression that Government intended to commence paying off its loans, and that the old five per cents would be the first victims. Assuming these facts to be correct, we find that instead of Sir Robert Peel's being "obliged to prepare himself with money in hand to maintain the failing credit of the Company," within *seven* months after the last detachment of our troops had crossed the Indus, though there has been no retrenchment of domestic expenditure even to the extent of 50,000£ a year, and though we have been called to provide the ways and means for conquering a kingdom, as large as Portugal and as fertile as Egypt, the accumulation of funds in the Treasury amounts, according to probable report, to the sum of Two Millions Sterling; and that three years will be sufficient to pay off all the pecuniary obligations incurred by the Affghan war—without the imposition of any property tax in India.

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Mr. Thomas Sidney Smith and the Libel Case.—A very singular case of Libel has just been tried at Bombay, which has ended in the Court's awarding damages to the extent of 500 Rupees against the Editor of the *Bombay Times*.

Mr. Thomas Sidney Smith, a barrister of the Supreme Court at Madras, went down to Hydrabad, in the dominions of the Nizam, about the end of 1840, where a number of Natives who were dissatisfied with the Resident and the British authorities there, resorted to him and placed their cases in his hands. On all such occasions when a European gentleman makes his appearance at any station, receiving complaints and collecting evidence against those whom the natives have been accustomed to regard with respect, the whole frame of society becomes unhinged, and heats and animosities are generated, in which it is difficult for either party to keep its temper. A series of articles appeared in the *Englishman* simultaneously with Mr. Smith's advent at Hydrabad, in which the conduct of some of the British authorities in the Nizam's territories was attacked with extreme severity. These articles were generally understood to have been one of the consequences of Mr. Smith's residence at Hydrabad; and some even went so far as to attribute them to his pen, but of this there is no evidence.

Some gentleman in the Deccan, roused by these attacks on the British authorities, took up their defence under the signature of *Ryut*, and sent two letters to us, forwarding copies of them at the same time to the Editor of the *Bombay Times*, but forgetting to alter the address. Of these letters we published the first; the second contained a personal insinuation, of the truth of which we had no evidence; and we declined inserting it. It appeared however in the *Bombay Times* of the 24th of March 1841, as a letter addressed to the *Friend of India*. Mr. Smith, fancying that it had appeared originally in our columns, sent us a reply to it, with an anonymous signature, which to the best of our recollection was in type, and appeared to have been carefully revised. It was accompanied with a letter from him under his own signature, in which he said that it "would be easy to name noblemen who were his relatives or members of Parliament who were his friends," and at the same time insinuated that we were actuated by base motives in our readiness to aid in defending the servants of Government. He also used other expressions which were intended to be very cutting. This virulent attack on us for a communication we had never published, served only to create a smile at the thought that so much indignation should be wasted. At the same time he sent a copy of his reply, which was signed *Anti Humbug* to the *Bombay Times*.

The libel on which Mr. Smith founds his action against the *Times* is contained in these words. *Ryut* said, "a Native friend of mine, who occasionally consults me regarding his affairs, told me he had just had a very large Nuzzerana unjustly taken from him by the Nizam's Government, and that he intended going to Hydrabad to pay and get the Chota Lawyer Saheb to write a petition for him, and forward it through his relation the Lord Burra Governor Saheb in Calcutta to his (Mr. S's.) *dost Ameers* in Parliament, and before the Queen.—If Mr. Smith made his fortune—(70,000 Rs. through writing petitions) by such imposition, and Capt. Malcolm was aware of it, I cannot think the Assistant Resident, in pressing his being returned to Madras, recommended any thing out of the way."

Now it appears very singular that Mr. Thomas Sidney Smith, whose character and honor are said to have been so deeply compromized by this charge, should have slept on the dishonor for eighteen months, and then have brought an action against the publisher, when the original letter, together with all hope of reference to the writer, was lost.

It appears very singular that Mr. Smith having engaged in a newspaper controversy with *Ryut*, having in his reply to the letter now deemed calumnious made no allusion to the stain cast on his honour, and having moreover encouraged *Ryut* to continue the controversy, by saying, "I am really glad he has taken the field so boldly and I promise to discuss every point with him," should, at the end of eighteen months, ground an action for damages on a paragraph in that same letter of which he had extolled the boldness.

It is singular that Mr. Smith, after having vindicated his character in the public papers, at the time, from this charge, by using the strongest term a gentleman can adopt, and designated it as a *lie*, should consider it necessary to seek a farther vindication of his character, after so long a period, in a Court of law.

It is singular that Mr. Smith, having in his letter to us called *Ryut* a "mean liar," and a "sneaking calumniator," should bring an action for the falsehood and calumny which he supposed to have been charged on himself.

It is singular that Mr. Smith, considers himself injured by *Ryut's* having said that a native had told him how he, Mr. Smith, obtained money by imposing on the Hydrabad natives with the assertion that he was a relative of the Governor General, while in his letter in reply to *Ryut* he brought a still more offensive accusation against another individual, Mr. Dighton, by stating that he had been charged with *swindling* to the extent of a lakh and a half of Rupees. It is singular that an individual smarting under what he considers a charge of "swindling," should turn round and charge others with the same crime, and eighteen months after drag his accuser, or rather the Editor who was the innocent instrument of publishing the accusation, before a tribunal, and demand heavy damages for the loss of his *own* character.

But the Judge's charges are still more singular, and we must give them a separate article next week.

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Coal.—We publish among our advertisements a notice regarding the Coal obtained from the Palamow beds, which we are informed can now be delivered at Dinapore at a less cost than Coal brought up by a circuitous route from the, miscalled, Burdwan field. We have been favoured with some particulars respecting this Coal, which may not be uninteresting to the reader.

Major Sage, who was employed by Government in 1830, in examining the coal measures in that part of the country, and who succeeded in conveying about 4,000 maunds to Dinapore at an expense of about 16,000 Rupees, which was not found to be adapted for the Steamers, says—Vide the Coal Committee's Report—"Nor am I of opinion that there is at present either capital or energy sufficient in India for individual enterprizes of such magnitude." He recommended Government to connect the Coyle, the Gorassan, and the Gungary river with the head of the great Pompon, &c. but as this would have involved an expenditure of between 20 and 30 lakhs of Rupees, Government did not follow this advice. Perhaps the difficulties were somewhat overrated by him; though the success which has now attended the enterprize has not been obtained without serious obstacles. One great difficulty is presented by a range of rocks four or five miles in length, through which the channel for boats is in some parts only 20 or 30 feet wide. The boatmen refused to transport the coal from the Coyle to the Soane for less than 30 Rupees the 100 maunds, but it has been accomplished for a less sum by the construction of boats by the enterprizing individual who now offers the coal to the public. The coal did not reach Dinapore in 1841, at a less cost than 4 Rupees a maund. Last year, the expense was reduced, and coal reached the point of delivery at one Rupee, two annas. Greater facilites have now been created, and in the present year the charge will be farther reduced. He expects in the course of time to be able to supply it at 7 or 8 annas the maund. Government now pay, as we are informed, 82 Rs. 10 annas the hundred maunds; or 13 annas 1½ pie per maund, on the whole line from Calcutta to Allahabad.

Should this enterprize succeed, and good coal be delivered from these mines at 8 annas the maund at Dinapore, the progress of Inland steam navigation will be greatly facilitated. The expense of fuel forms one of the most serious items, and until the cost of it can be reduced, by the acquisition of coal from localities in the more immediate vicinity of the great towns on the line of communication, every other retrenchment will be comparatively useless. It is, we believe, mainly to be attributed to the high price of coal that this enterprize has not made any progress during the last eight years.

We fear, however, that unless a larger field for the consumption of coal can be created, or unless coal of a character resembling that obtained from England, can be discovered, those who are

engaged in working the mines in different parts of the country will suffer serious loss. The Burdwan coal has been found too inferior to be of much use in sea going steamers. The *Hindoostan* steamer is understood to have been unable to make more than eight knots and a half an hour, in the first trip to Suez, so long as the country coal was used, whereas when supplied with the English coal taken in at Galle, she attained a speed of nearly ten knots. Capt. Engledue, it is said, will look at nothing but English coal. Meanwhile those who have opened coal mines are labouring to increase the supply, and it is expected that in the present season it will fall little short of *two millions* of maunds, while the demand continues almost stationary at *twelve hundred thousand*.

EXACTIONS AT VIZAGAPATAM.—We have been requested to give publicity to the following statement of exactions levied on the poor Natives at Vizagapatam, by certain influential and orthodox Natives at that place, for the support of the Hindoo religion. It appears somewhat singular that assessments so illegal should have been allowed to exist for any length of time under the eye of the European authorities; but it does sometimes happen that the European officer is unconscious of every thing that is not brought officially before him. Be that as it may, the fact that such exactions exist, is now publicly known, and we feel perfectly confident that the Madras Government will direct the most searching enquiry to be made on the subject, and put an immediate stop to all further demands of this nature.

THE WAY IN WHICH IDOLATRY IS SUPPORTED IN INDIA.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

DEAR SIR,—In reference to this important subject I wish to relate one fact that has come to my knowledge a short time since.

The temples at Vizagapatam having fallen greatly out of repair within the last few years, and the greater part of the people caring nothing about them, a scheme was set on foot by some of the orthodox Hindus of this place for repairing and beautifying the shrines of their unclean deities. How to raise the money was the difficulty, for it takes a long time to move a Hindu's heart; and if the idolatrous shrines of this part of India were to depend only upon the *voluntary offerings* of the people for their support, they would soon fall to ruin. At last three of the chief men in the employ of Government at this place hit upon the following device; the owner of each bullock that entered the town with grain for sale, and the owner of every bandy load of wood, was compelled to pay two dubs for the repairs of the decayed temples. This taxing system has been going on for six months past, and though the poor ryots have been inclined to make complaint against this unjust tax, they have been kept back from so doing from fear of the influential native gentleman at the head of the scheme. This plan for the support of Hindu temples in this town is conducted by the three principal Government native servants connected with the Court and Collector's Cutchery. They have appointed peons, a gomastah (or writer) and a regular establishment to collect and disburse the money. There is little doubt that many of the poor ryots and coolies imagine that this tax is demanded by the Government, and thus the British name is disgraced, and British justice called in question, by the largest and most industrious portion of our fellow-subjects in this district.

It deserves to be mentioned that a similar tax was exacted some years ago in this place, but on being made known to the Government by the Circuit Judge, it was immediately abolished by an order from head-quarters. The sum collected in this way already amounts to upwards of 10,000 Rupees, and out of this and other resources 400 idle Brahmins are daily fed and the temples repaired.

I hope, my dear Sir, that you will take notice of this glaring piece of injustice and duly animadvert upon the same.

I remain, your's sincerely,

AN OBSERVER.

*Vizagapatam, 17th June, 1843.*

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JOURNALS OF EVENTS IN AFFGHANISTAN IN THE WINTER OF 1841. LADY SALE, LIEUT. EYRE, LIEUT. MELVILLE—THE FATAL RETREAT.—The tragic death of Sir William Macnaghten was not positively known in the cantonments till the day after the event, the 24th December, when letters from Captains Lawrence and Conolly to Ladies Sale and Macnaghten informed them of the assassination. It was however evidently seen from the Camp that Sir William had fallen a victim to Affghan treachery, and had been either murdered or captured. The troops stood to their arms and manned the walls, but not a single effort was made to rescue or revenge their leader. The Ghazees were seen from the walls to strip the body of a European in the very spot where the Envoy had met the chiefs, and it was afterwards ascertained that this was the body of the Envoy, which might have been recovered by a single charge of cavalry, but not a movement was made. The loss of the Envoy created a deep sensation in the Camp, and the troops were ardent for action, but nothing could break up the apathy of the Commanders. All that General Elphinstone did was to send Capt. Grant to the head of each regiment to assure the troops that the conference had been disturbed by some Ghazees, that Sir William was safe, and was in Sheriff's fort, and would soon return. As the General was known to have received no intelligence to warrant such an assertion, it was of course received with little confidence.

The confusion in the City was great. The murder of the Envoy and of Capt. Trevor, and the capture of Capts. Lawrence and Mackenzie soon became known. The Affghans seem to have been terrified at the boldness and success of their treachery. They fancied that there was some British spirit left in the cantonments, and reckoned upon being instantly attacked by an infuriated body of our troops. But their fears were idle. Lieut. Melville observes that, considering the excitement of the troops and the apprehensions of the enemy, an attack on the city might, even at that time, have been successful, and have turned the scale in our favour. Under favour of this success, we might have made good our way to the Bala Hissar, and there held out till summer. "*We* attack the city," says the writer with the deepest feeling of scorn: "We had seen our Political Agent murdered, our magazine taken, our troops defeated, and had not attacked it; why should we attack it? No, no, it was our fate again to allow ourselves to be ensnared in their miserable treaties, and, vacillating to the last, to fall victims in the end to their treachery, and seal with the blood of a hundred officers, and 12,000 men, including camp followers, the work so inauspiciously begun."

On the 24th, the Affghan chiefs sent in the treaty with some important alterations; and at the same time attributed the murder of the Envoy to his breach of faith—as if they themselves had not violated every item of the treaty! The new terms were that all our guns, except six, and all our treasure should be given up, and that all the married men with their wives and children should be exchanged for the hostages now in their hands. General Elphinstone, on receiving this communication, requested Major Pottinger to assume the office of Political Agent, and though that officer was suffering severely from his wound, and incapacitated for active bodily exertion, he had too much public spirit to decline the office. On the 26th., the Naib Ameer arrived in the camp, to obtain the ratification of the treaty. It appears that Sir W. Macnaghten had engaged to pay the Chiefs fourteen lakhs of Rupees, on the safe arrival of the army at Peshawur. They now insisted that this sum should be paid down before the army moved out of cantonments, by bills drawn on the Indian Government, which the bankers of Cabul were ready to cash. Major Pottinger was exceedingly averse to the payment of this money, or indeed to any treaty at all. He knew the Affghan character too well to put any confidence in the promises of the Chiefs. Even at this, the eleventh hour, he proposed to hold out at Cabul, or to force an immediate retreat to Jellalabad. But we must give the whole passage from Eyre:

"Major Pottinger being altogether averse from the payment of this money, and indeed strongly opposed to any treaty binding the Indian Government to a course of policy, which it might find inconvenient to adopt, a council of war was convened by the General, consisting of himself, Brigadiers Shelton and Anquetil, Col. Chambers, Capt. Bellew, Assist. Qr.-Mast.-Gen., and Capt. Grant, Assist. Adjt.-Gen. In the presence of this council, Major Pottinger declared his conviction that no confidence could be placed in any treaty formed with the Affghan chiefs; that, under such circumstances, to bind the hands of government, by promising to evacuate the country, and to restore the deposed Ameer, and to waste moreover so much public money, merely to save our own lives and property, would be inconsistent with the duty we owed our country and the government we served; and that the only honourable course would be either to hold out to the last at Cabul, or to force our immediate retreat to Jellalabad.

"This, however, the officers composing the council, one and all, declared to be impracticable, owing to the want of provisions, the surrender of the surrounding forts, and the insuperable difficulties of the road at the present season; they therefore deemed it preferable to pay any sum of money, rather than sacrifice the whole force in a hopeless prolongation of hostilities. It was accordingly determined, *nem. con.*, that Major Pottinger should at once renew the negotiations which had been commenced by Sir William Macnaghten, and that the sums promised to the chiefs by that functionary previous to his murder should be paid."

On the 29th, the Naib Ameer came in from the city with Captain Lawrence and the bankers, and the bills were drawn out, signed and delivered. The sum thus negotiated amounted to fourteen lakhs of Rupees, of which Ameenoolla, the head of the conspiracy, was to receive six. It was distinctly explained to the bankers and Affghans by Captain Lawrence that the bills would not be honoured unless the army arrived in safety at Peshawur; and that they would be of no value except this fact was certified under the hand of one of the Political Officers at that place. The same fact is understood to have been proclaimed in the city by Capt. Conolly. That the conditions of payment were never fulfilled, is as certain as that the

Chiefs never intended to fulfil them. The bills were very properly dishonoured by our Government, and it is some consolation, amidst the dreary reflections to which this campaign gives birth, to know that with the exception of 50 or 60,000 Rupees, which the Chiefs contrived to squeeze out of the bankers, they never derived any benefit from the bills. Four officers were given up as hostages. Three of the Shah's guns were made over during the day, together with the greater part of the treasure, to the evident disgust of the soldiers. The sick and wounded were sent into the city, but the very camels and doolies which conveyed them were plundered on their return; so admirably did the Affghan Chiefs keep their engagements with us, before the retreat commenced.

Those Chiefs had now gained all they had demanded. The forts around the cantonments had been delivered up; the guns and ammunition made over to them. They had obtained possession of nearly all the treasure in the camp. They had received Bills for fourteen lakhs of Rupees on the Indian Treasury, and the Envoy was no longer in existence. They had gradually reduced this noble British army to a state of complete helplessness. It remained now for them to fulfil their part of the contract; to supply the troops with provisions, to furnish them with cattle, and escort them in safety to Peshawur. They did nothing. They sent in no provisions, no cattle, no escort; they put off the departure of the crippled forces from day to day, that the murderous Ghilzies might have time to occupy the passes and extinguish the army. Of this the inmates of the Camp received repeated warning. They were told that the Chiefs, never intended to keep faith with them, and that it was their intention to obtain possession of the ladies, and to put every man, save one, to death.

"At length," says Lieut. Eyre, the fatal morning of the 6th of January dawned which was to witness the departure of the Cabul force from the cantonments in which they had sustained a two month's siege, to encounter the miseries of a winter march though a country of perhaps unparalleled difficulty....Deep snow covered every inch of mountain and plain with one unspotted sheet of dazzling white." It lay a foot deep on the ground and the thermometer was below freezing point. There was no appearance of the promised escort, though 40,000 Rupees, over and above the fourteen lakhs and the treasure which was surrendered, had been paid for 2000 men. After the advance had proceeded above a mile, an order was brought from Zeman Shah Khan to return to cantonments as the Chiefs were not ready; but this was no longer possible. The strength of the force on quitting Cabul to pursue its dreary journey to Jellalabad, —which only one individual reached,—consisted of 690 Europeans, 970 cavalry, and 2840 foot; altogether about 4500 fighting men. The camp was crowded with nearly 12,000 followers. From the state of the weather, the condition of the troops and the disposition of the enemy, it was manifest that the safety of the army depended entirely on its pushing forward rapidly through the terrific defiles, and reaching the valley of Jellalabad, in the shortest possible time. Had there been a master mind at the head of the army, the retreat might have been accomplished with comparatively small loss and some little renown. But, had there been such an individual at the helm, there would have been no retreat at all; by the 6th of January, the troops, instead of turning out of cantonments to perish on the mountains, would have been safely cantoned in the Bala Hissar. The troops started from the cantonments in military order, with an advance guard, a main column and a rear guard; but many precious hours were lost in passing the mass of troops and baggage across a narrow bridge, thrown up for the occasion, over the narrow river, while there was a ford a little above it. Thus the opportunity of pushing on through the Khoord Cabul the first day, at all risks, which the few friends we had among the Affghans, had so strenuously advised, was lost. The advance halted at 4 P. M. Previously to leaving the cantonments, Lady Sale picked up from among the books which were about to be abandoned, a volume of Campbell's Poems, which opened, alas, too prophetically! at those well known lines:

> "Few, few shall part where many meet,
> The snow shall be their winding sheet;
> And every turf beneath their feet
> Shall be a soldier's sepulchre."

The rear guard did not leave cantonments till near dusk; they were fired upon incessantly. As the cantonments were left by our troops, they were filled with infuriated fanatics thirsting for blood and plunder. As the evening advanced they set fire to the cantonments. "The night," says Lieut. Melville, "was dark and murky, while the columns of lurid smoke and flame, from the Envoy and General's houses, both burning, ascended high into the heavens, and throwing a red glow around, caused the thousands of Affghan banditti in the vicinity to resemble fiends at their orgies; while the faint moans of the dying, the louder cries of the wounded, and the harsh and exulting shouts of the Ghazees added to the effect. On every side lay women and children, dying from the cold, or wounded wretches wishing for the death which came not."

The rear guard was so long in clearing the cantonments that it did not get up to the encampment till two in the morning, when it was found that all order was already at an end. "The tents had been pitched without the slightest regard to regularity, those of different regiments being huddled together in one intricate mass, mixed up with baggage, camp followers, camels and horses in a way which beggars all description." Thousands of poor fellows were obliged to lie down on the bare snow without shelter, fire, or food.

On the 7th January, the second day of the retreat, the force broke up from Begramee, at 8 A. M. without the faintest semblance of that regularity or discipline on which depended the only hope of safety. The Shah's 6th Infantry was no where to be found. It had wisely dispersed and returned to Cabul. As the troops moved on, they were attacked by the enemy, who dashed down and captured the mountain train consisting of three guns. "Their recapture might have been effected, if the soldiers could have been prevailed on to make the attempt, a gallant example being shewn them by Lieut. Green and his few artillery men, who made a sudden charge upon the foe, but being unsupported, was obliged to abandon the guns and spike them. Soon after the enemy charged down and captured a large quantity of baggage. The original intention of the General on starting from Begramee was to pass on at once through the Khoord Cabul, which would probably have saved half the force. But on arriving at Bootkhak, Capt. Skinner fell in with a follower of Akhbar Khan, who said that his master was encamped at some little distance. Skinner was sent to him on the part of the General, and Akhbar stated that he had come on the part of the chiefs to escort the troops to Jellalabad. He had six hundred horsemen with him. He said we had been attacked because we had left the cantonments contrary to the wishes of the chiefs! He insisted on the army's halting at Bootkhak, at the mouth of the Khoord Cabul Pass till the next morning, in which case he promised to provide food, forage, and firewood for the troops. He said he should expect hostages to be given up to insure our not marching beyond Tezeen, till tidings should be received of the evacuation of Jellalabad. The infatuated General, never reflecting for a moment that it was physically impossible for Akbar to supply food and firewood for that host, listened to the treacherous foe, and ordered the army to halt. "Thus," says Lieut. Melville, "the Sirdar had gained his point. Instead of making the forced marches we intended, and which would have carried us at once both out of the snow and the power of the enemy, we allowed ourselves to be outmanœuvred by this politic barbarian, and halted at the mouth of the passes till they should be occupied and barricaded by the Ghilzie force. Thus the general played into the enemy's hand and sealed the doom of thousands." The soldiers, exhausted by fatigue, cold and hunger, lay down at once on the snow, which was to many a grave and a winding sheet. Lady Sale says, that scarcely any baggage remained. In a small pall of Johnson's they slept nine, all touching each other; their only food consisted of a few Cabul cakes and some tea.

On the morning of the 8th the troops had no sooner started than the enemy opened a heavy fire on them. Major Thain, putting himself at the head of the 44th, led them on boldly to the attack, and they behaved with a resolution and gallantry worthy of British soldiers. Akbar Khan was in the neighbourhood. Capt. Skinner was sent to communicate with him, and he demanded that Major Pottinger and Capts. Lawrence and Mackenzie should be given up, which was no sooner done, than hostilities ceased! Just after this conference and the surrender of the officers, a note arrived from Capt. Conolly to Capt. Lawrence, telling him to be cautious how he put himself into Akbar Khan's power, and above all things to push on. "Once more," says Lieut. Eyre, "this living mass of men and animals moved on."..." The idea of threading the stupendous pass before us, in the face of an armed tribe of blood thirsty barbarians, with such a dense irregular multitude, was frightful. and the spectacle then presented by that waving sea of animated beings, the majority of whom a few fleeting hours would transform into a line of lifeless carcases, can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it."

The Khoord Cabul defile is five miles from one end to the other, shut in on either hand by a line of lofty hills. Down the centre dashed an impetuous torrent, which the troops were required to cross and recross twenty-eight times. Through the whole passage the enemy kept up a fearful discharge from their unerring jezails. Some Affghan chiefs rode with the advance, and desired their followers to shout to the Ghilzies to cease firing, but in vain. They ran the same risk with the British soldiers, and their sincerity on this occasion, is beyond suspicion. The ladies were exposed to the most eminent danger. Lady Sale received a ball in her wrist. On one camel were Mrs. Boyd and her youngest boy in one kujava; in the other, Mrs. Mainwaring,

her infant of three months, and Mrs. Anderson's child. The camel was shot. Mrs. Boyd obtained a horse; her child was put on another behind a man who was shot, and the child lost. Mrs. Anderson's child was carried off in the confusion. Meeting a poney laden with treasure, Mrs. Mainwaring mounted it, but it upset, and with her infant in her arms she hurried forward on foot through the deep snow, picking her way over the bodies of the dead, dying and wounded men and cattle, the enemy keeping up a sharp fire, and several being killed beside her—but she reached the camp in safety. About the centre of the pass the slaughter was terrific; the panic became general, and each one rushed forward to get through the defile, regardless of all around him. The rear guard suffered severely, and at length, finding that delay was only destruction, the troops which composed it followed the general example, and made the best of their way to the front.

Here fell Capt. Sturt, mortally wounded with a blow from an Affghan knife in the abdomen. After seeing Lady Sale and his wife lodged in comparative safety, he returned through the defile. Lady Sale says that he saw Major Thain's horse wounded, and went back, *she believes*, in search of the Major. We are happy to find, that this report was believed by any one, for it was generally understood among the captives that he went back in search of a *goodree*. On hearing that he was wounded, Lieut. Mein, of H. M. 13th, went in search of him through the pass, at the eminent risk of his own life, and finding him unable to move, placed him on a quilt, (perhaps *the* goodree,) and with the aid of Sergeant Deane, drew him through the snow, while the enemy were dealing death around, and restored him to his relatives. This act of heroic friendship attracted the notice of Sir Robert Peel, who in the speech in which he moved the thanks of the House to the troops, and commemorated the deeds of those who had so nobly upheld the reputation of their country in scenes of unexampled danger, singled out the name of Mein, and presented it to the applause of the Commons. How does it happen then, that Lady Sale, so much more deeply interested in the transaction, should pass over in ungrateful silence, such an act of devotion to that son-in-law, in whom her soul was wrapped up, and with whose praises her book is filled? It is scarcely possible to suppose that the journal originally contained no affectionate record of her gratitude. It is still less possible to suppose that *any* subsequent alienation could have induced her to obliterate it. It is an omission highly injurious to the character both of the book and its author. But though this act of the gallant youth has not been deemed worthy of notice in her Ladyship's pages, he may be amply consoled by the recollection, that it will be preserved from oblivion in a far more important and permanent memorial, the records of the Parliament of Great Britain.

Three thousand men perished in this day's march. The survivors, on arriving at the table land of the Khoord Cabul, found themselves in a still colder climate than that they had left. The snow began to fall on their arrival and continued to fall till morning. Only four tents had been saved, of which one belonged to the General, two were devoted to the ladies, and one was given up to the sick. It is marvellous that any survived that dreary fearful night.

"The morning of the 9th dawned, awakening thousands to increased misery. Many a wretched survivor cast looks of envy at his comrade in the quiet sleep of death. This morning Capt. Sturt died of the wound received the preceding day, and he alone of the multitude who left Cabul and perished in those mountains, received Christian burial. The General had ordered the march at 10 A. M. but two hours previously, a large portion of the troops, with nearly all the camp followers had moved on. Before 10, a message came from Mahomed Akbar strongly recommending that the troops should halt for the day, when he would use every effort to procure supplies. "In a bleak barren mountainous country, our enemy promises supplies, and is believed!" One day more; this day, the 9th, would have carried the troops almost out of the reach of snow. Yet the enemy who had lured the troops on, and planned their destruction, persuades the General to halt the troops for another day and another night, in the deepest snow, on the highest table land in the vicinity of Cabul, and he halted! In the course of the day Akhbar Khan sent over a very gracious message to say that the camp was not a place for ladies and children, and that he would take charge of them, if they would place themselves under his protection, and conduct them safe to Jellalabad. Lieut. Eyre's description of the hardships to which they had been exposed will easily account for their preference of captivity with a faithless foe, to an excruciating death. The ladies were accordingly sent over with their husbands and children on the noon of the 9th.

Akhbar Khan had thus gained one of the points for which he had so long been labouring. He had obtained three hostages and had now possession of all the married women. One half the force was annihilated. It only remained to annihilate the other half, and to obtain the persons of the General and the Brigadier. He had promised to secure a safe retreat for the troops, and to supply them with provisions. Of provisions he never sent in so much as a grain. The protection he afforded was apparent the moment the troops left their encampment at Khoord Cabul, on the morning of the 10th. The camp had no sooner broken up than every man who from frost and wounds could not be removed, was massacred, almost before the eyes of the retiring troops. On leaving the encampment, the enemy rushed furiously on our troops. The Shah's 2d Cavalry was ordered to charge; they rode up to the enemy—and joined them, and then turned round on their own officers! A couple of miles from the last bivouac the troops came to a narrow gorge between the precipitous spurs of two hills. At this point the Affghans had prepared to receive them. As the column defiled through it, these men perched securely on the ridges, poured a murderous fire on the troops. Fresh numbers fell at every volley, and the gorge was choked up with the dead and dying. The sepoys seeing no escape and driven to desperation, cast away their arms and accoutrements and fled on for their lives. The Affghans rushed down with their knives and butchered them without mercy. Here the last remnants of the Native Regiments were scattered and destroyed; and the public treasure and the remaining baggage fell into the hands of the enemy. The advance pushed on to Kubbur-i-Jubber, five miles a-head and halted to enable the rear to join. They waited long, but in vain; a few stragglers came up one after another, and then the astounding truth flashed on their minds that nearly the whole of the main and rear columns had been cut off, and that of all who had left the table land of the Khoord Cabul that morning, they were the only survivors—that is to say, 50 horse artillery men with one twelve-pound howitzer, 70 files of H. M. 44th and 150 Cavalry troopers. But the Camp followers were still numerous.

A party of Affghan horse now approached, and they turned out to be part of Akhbar Khan's escort. He seems always to have presented himself, after every fresh slaughter of our troops. Capt. Skinner was sent to remonstrate with him on this new attack, and his reply was that he could not control the Ghilzies; *but* that if the General would surrender himself and all the Europeans, unarmed, and leave all the camp followers to be butchered by the enemy, he would give them a safe conduct to Jellalabad. To this proposal the General refused his compliance, and the small remnant marched on five miles farther to Tazeen, attacked all the way by the murderous Ghilzies. They reached it at 4 P. M. on the 10th. This was the fifth day after leaving Cabul, and during this period, hunger and thirst, the sword and the snow had done its work on that unfortunate army with such fearful efficacy, as to leave only 4,000 men out of 16,000 who had quitted the city. The good Samaritan was again in their vicinity at Tazeen also, and the General, though perfectly aware of his inability or unwillingness to arrest these attacks, sent Capt. Skinner to renew negotiations. The answer was again the same. Surrender yourselves unarmed, and leave the Camp followers to the tender mercies of the Ghilzies, and I will protect you. To this proposal the General could not in honour accede, and it was resolved, famished, frost bitten and exhausted as the troops were, to make an effort to reach Jugdulluk, twenty-two miles distant, under cover of the night, and if possible to get through that terrific defile before the enemy could occupy it. At 7 P. M. the troops began their dismal march, leaving Dr. Cardew, who had been severely wounded, lashed to their last gun; which they were obliged to abandon. The Ghilzies soon put an end to his misery. At 8 A. M. of the 11th they had only been able to reach Kutteh Sung, and Jugdulluk was yet ten miles off. The murderous Ghilzies were now on the alert and began to crown the heights. The progress of the troops was one continual conflict. Brigadier Shelton, with his brave little band in the rear, holding overwhelming numbers in check, literally performed wonders. Alas, that the first day of the insurrection had not been distinguished by a similar display of the Brigadier's valor; we should not then have had this record of unparalleled disasters.

They arrived at Jugdulluk at 2 P. M. of the 11th, having been *thirty* hours without food, drink or rest, exposed to the incessant attacks of the enemy. The rear was still struggling gallantly, followed at every step by its merciless foe. To cheer them on the General called twenty of the officers, to form and shew a bold front. Arriving at Jugdulluk, the men took shelter within some ruined walls. They were nearly maddened with hunger and thirst. A tempting stream of clear water ran in the front, about 150 yards from them, but no man could venture down without the certainty of being shot. Three bullocks were found with the remnant of the force; and they were slaughtered and eaten raw. Akhbar had again dogged our troops and was at Jugdulluk as soon as they were. He sent a message to Capt. Skinner to come to him, and he went over to the enemy's camp at half past three. No sooner had he taken his departure than the

mountaineers began to pour their fatal vollies into the enclosed walls; but twenty gallant soldiers of the 44th drove them from their position. At five, Skinner returned with a message that if the General, the Brigadier, and Capt. Johnson would come to a conference, Akbar Khan would engage to put a stop to further annoyance, and give the troops food. Confiding in the punic faith of the Affghan, they proceeded to his camp, where they were received with kindness, and supplied with meat, drink and fuel. Akbar Khan promised the next morning to make an arrangement with the chiefs for the salvation of the few who remained. He had now fully accomplished his object. He had obtained possession of the ladies and married men, and of the General and the Brigadier, and the army was reduced to Three Hundred fighting men.

This small band remained in deep anxiety during the night of the 11th, looking out for the return of their chiefs, who came not. Suffice it to say, that notwithstanding every remonstrance on their part, Akbar Khan would not allow them to move; they were his prisoners. On the morning of the 12th, numerous Ghilzie chiefs flocked into Akbar's tent to pay their homage to him, and a conference took place, which the three British officers attended. The Ghilzies expressed the utmost hatred of the English race, and seemed to exult in the prospect of cutting the throats of the few who survived. On receiving a hint from Akbar Khan, they changed their language from Persian to Pushtoo, which the officers could not understand. The Sirdar, to all appearance, endeavoured to calm them. It was at length agreed that two lakhs of Rupees should be given them to ensure the safety of the troops, and Mahomed Shah Khan went out to make the proposal. At 12, the Sirdar himself proceeded to a hill in the rear of the British bivouac. Repeated enquiries were made when Mahomed Shah Khan would be back; and the General was always told, immediately. Frequent assurances were given him that the troops had been positively supplied with food and water. At sunset, Akbar Khan returned, and was soon followed by Mahomed Shah, who brought the intelligence that every thing was finally and amicably arranged for the safe conduct of the troops to Jellalabad. The Sirdar said he would accompany them the next morning. Suddenly the sound of musquetry was heard down the valley, and a report was brought that the Europeans were marching off, pursued by the Ghilzies. At first the Sirdar proposed that the officers should follow him. In a few moments he changed his mind, saying that if he did so, the whole horde of Ghilzies would follow him. He then agreed to start at midnight, and then changed the hour to day light.

What in the mean time occurred in the encampment where the few troops and officers who remained, had been treacherously deprived of their commanders? During this day, the 12th, they had been exposed to a constant fire from the enemy. In the morning Major Thain and Capt. Skinner rode out towards a party of horsemen, when Ser Bullund Khan, an influential chief, rode up to them and passing by the Major, mortally wounded Capt. Skinner, who was taken to the encampment and died at three in the afternoon. While he was in the agonies of death, the enemy renewed their charge. The broken walls behind which our troops had taken up their position, were completely surrounded by one in the afternoon, and hundreds of rifles poured in their murderous charges from every side. "The artillery men, those few that remained, formed in the ranks of the 44th, and gallantly supported on foot that deathless reputation they had gained when urging their daring steeds into battle." At two, P. M. the last charge was made with great and melancholy loss. A party of the 44th now took up a position on a small hill commanding the approach to the fort, which kept the enemy at bay; "the ground being completely covered with the bodies of the dead and dying was a fearful sight; soldiers taking the last words of some favourite comrade, which they were never fated to convey, while dying officers gave their few papers to a friend, who a few short hours afterwards was doomed to lie on the same bloody field himself." Some ponies were killed this day and eaten raw, while water was only procured at the risk of the men's lives. As no communication was received from the General, who had now been detained twenty-four hours, it was resolved to retreat under cover of the night, and to endeavour to pass the terrific defile of Jugdulluk.

At nine in the evening, this final, destructive but inevitable step was taken. The sick and wounded were necessarily left on the ground to be massacred. The confusion was great. The Ghilzies rushed down with their fearful knives, and the last shadow of discipline disappeared. Each one rushed into the roads and pushed forward. On nearing the summit of the pass, it was found to be blocked up with felled trees, which formed a barrier six feet high. Here the Affghans waited the arrival of the small remnant of the army. A terrific fire was poured in from all quarters, and the enemy rushed in furiously upon the pent up crowd of troops and followers, "committing wholesale slaughter." Twelve officers, among whom were Brigadier Anquetil, Col. Chambers, and Major Thain fell here. At length the united efforts of men and horses forced the barrier down, and again the much decreased column pushed on. Three hundred men of all colors crossed the barrier, and pushed on towards Jellalabad. As they advanced, beacons were lighted up from hill to hill, to call the Affghans to the slaughter. At one in the morning of the 13th, the whole body of fighting men was reduced to about a hundred. At three, they arrived at the Soorkab river, the bridge of which was occupied by the enemy. Part of the troops forced it; others crossed the bitterly cold stream. The troops now became dispirited beyond the hope of revival; parties were formed who chose their own leader; and wandering toward Jellalabad, met death at the hands of the Affghans. Six of the officers who had preserved their horses pushed on for that post, but one alone of their number reached the goal of their hopes. At seven A. M. eighty men composed the whole of the remaining body. On approaching Gundamuk, the enemy pressed round them and they took refuge on a little eminence. After having been there ten minutes, a horseman approached, and waving his turban, requested a parley. Major Griffiths and Mr. Blewett, one of Capt. Johnson's writers, went with him to see what terms could be made; they were carried off to a neighbouring fort. Soon after, the enemy approached, and offered the troops some loaves, but at the same time endeavored to seize the muskets of the soldiers, who drove them down. They took up a position on a neighbouring eminence, and "marked off man after man, and officer after officer, with unerring aim." The troops after having exhausted their little ammunition began to pelt stones. At length the enemy made a final onset, and with the exception of two officers and four men, the whole body fell victims to the sanguinary mob;—and thus perished the last remains of the Cabul army.

[We shall next week conclude this lengthened notice by reviewing the period of captivity.]

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29.

— Letters and papers have been received from Singapore to the 1st of June; but they contain no information of importance relative either to the Straits or to China. Our advices from Hong Kong do not extend beyond the 7th of May, at which date the commercial negotiations had not recommenced, in consequence of the non arrival of the new Commissioner from Pekin.

— The *Star* states, on the authority of letters from Bangalore, that Sir Hugh Gough was to take his departure *en route* to Calcutta about the present time. He may therefore be shortly expected here to assume the office of Commander-in-Chief.

— The *Penang Gazette* of the 1st of June mentions, that Mr. Blundell arrived there on that day from Calcutta on the *Lord Amherst*, and landed immediately. We have not been able as yet to obtain any farther and more certain intelligence regarding his removal by order of Government, in consequence of certain vigorous measures pursued by him at *Moulmein*, to resist the encroachments of the Burmese. Government must, to all appearance, have had full knowledge of all his proceedings at that settlement, before he took his departure for the Straits. If any dissatisfaction was felt in reference to those proceedings, it seems incredible that the authorities should allow him to proceed to Penang and assume the administration of the three settlements, and then send to recal him. Until, therefore, we have more satisfactory evidence of the fact, we must withhold our confidence from the report we have received. Besides Government must be fully aware that nothing is more likely to maintain peace between Tharawaddy and ourselves than a firm, and immediate resistance of any encroachments on the part of his officers.

— The *Soonamooky* Pinnace, in tow of the *Berhampooter* Steamer, arrived at Allahabad on the 20th of last month. Lord Ellenborough may therefore start for Calcutta as soon as he desires.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30.

— The *Star* states, that a letter from Dinagepore mentions the discovery of the tea plant near *Kursiong*, in the Darjeeling range, by Capt. Biddulph.

— The Sessions closed on Tuesday last, when those who had been convicted were sentenced. Eastman and his gang, who occasioned the death of Peterson, had been found guilty of manslaughter, and are sentenced to transportation for life. They will probably be sent to the Tenasserim provinces, where, under the new arrangements introduced by Major Broadfoot, they will be subjected to severe labour, befitting the nature of their crime.

— Papers were yesterday received from the Mauritius, to the 6th of the last month, which mention the total loss of the *Regular*, a vessel of 650 tons, bound from London to Bombay. During a heavy squall the vessel sprung a leak which gained on her and at length compelled those on board to take to the boats. The weather continued very rough, and little hopes of ultimate safety were entertained, when they were happily descried by the French frigate, *la Cleopatre*. They were picked up in a state of complete exhaustion and generously brought on to the Isle of France, when the Governor went in person, accompanied by his Staff, on board the French vessel of war, to return his thanks to the Captain for his generous kindness.

— The same vessels announce the wreck of the *Thomas Rickinson*, Capt. Newby, bound to the Mauritius with a general cargo. She struck on

the reefs off Poudre d'Orton, on the morning of the 27th, the Captain supposing himself to be a degree to the eastward of the island through an error in his chronometer.

— Another wreck is announced—the third—in these Isle of France papers. The *Queen Victoria*, which left Bombay on the morning of the 14th of March, was wrecked on the S. W. reefs off Rodrigues on the 7th of April last. Mr. Peele, the 1st officer, Mr. Robert Plunkett, a passenger, and three seamen were lost in endeavouring to save themselves. The rest of the crew were brought in safely by H. M. French brig *Colibri*.

— The Raja of Ulwur, in imitation of the example of the King of Delhi, has established a Lithographic Press in his Capital for the publication of a weekly newspaper. Such is the march of intellect!

— As though commotions were not to cease in India, we now learn that considerable excitement prevails among the Soonees and Seeahs in the city of Delhi in reference to the collision between the two sects on the frontiers of Turkey and Persia. Great festivals have been given by the Sheahs in honour of the victory their brethren have gained, and the King of Lucknow has made similar demonstrations of his joy.

— There has been some trifling delay in opening the Bank at Madras, but it is pleasing to learn that it is not, as in a similar case at Bombay, attributed to the jealousy of a Bengal clique. On this occasion however it is equally placed on the wrong shoulders. It is said to arise from Lord Tweeddale's mismanagement. It arises from the absence of the Governor General from Calcutta.

— Col. Roberts left Sehwan on the 6th June to attack Shere Mahomed at Sukkurind. His force at that place is respectable, and his post is strong. Sir Charles Napier, it is understood, will simultaneously move to that point from Hydrabad. Sukkurind is on the left bank of the Indus.

— The *Hurkaru* states, that Baboo Prusunnocoomar Tagore has applied to be admitted as Vakeel in the Sudder Court. It is believed that the Baboo looks to the post of Government Vakeel, the very unambitious title given to the Advocate General in that Court.

SATURDAY, JULY 1.

— The *Hurkaru* has commenced the republication of an able article on Puseyism, which appeared in the last *Edinburgh*. It has not the genius exhibited in Mr. Macaulay's article on the same subject in his reply to Mr. Gladstone, but it is written with great spirit, and with a thorough knowledge of the subject. Those who have been asking what is Puseyism, which half the clergymen of the establishment are said to have embraced in the last ten years, cannot do better than peruse that article.

— A letter from China of the 7th May, the latest date yet received, appears in the Bombay papers of the 20th of June, with some particulars which have not yet appeared. The reader will remember that two vessels had been detained by the British authorities at Chusan for trading with the eastern ports contrary to orders. It is said that the big houses at Canton and Hong Kong had determined to send vessels laden with opium to those ports under American colors, and that Sir Henry Pottinger was thus constrained to release the two ships and take off the embargo. Seven ships had gone up the Yang-tse-kiang and were openly selling opium and British goods at Woosung. Trade is also brisk at Shanghae. *Gold* of fine touch is readily given in exchange for opium, and strange to say, the exportation of it is not forbidden like that of silver.

— The Rao Raja of Boondee, a Rajpoot chief, who was on his way to Brindabun to worship at the shrine, has been induced to return home without doing so, in consequence of the heats and animosities which have broken out between the Hindoos and Mahomedans. The Gates have fomented the dispute. Thus there may be peace in Asia, and discord in India.

— The Madras Mail sent off on the *last safe* day, did not reach Bombay in time for the Steamer, which has gone without them. This calamity did once occur to the Ditch letters, and mighty was our indignation; and a meeting at the Town Hall was advertized and burning speeches were rehearsed the night before to be spoken the next morning to an audience of 700, when lo and behold! Mr. Toby Prinsep, disappointed the town by publishing in the Gazette an official letter to the Bombay Government, with a severe *wigging*. Unfortunately the Gazette arrived before the written letter, and great was the wrath of the Bombay authorities.

MONDAY, JULY 3.

— The Hon. Mr. Maddock has been obliged to undergo the amputation of one of his thumbs, in consequence of an injury received a short time back from a deer.

— Lord Ellenborough was expected to reach the Presidency this week; but a correspondent of the *Star* states, that his Lordship was not to leave Allahabad before the 28th of last month, and did not expect to be in Calcutta before the 12th Instant. The following is the proposed route: Chunar the 29th, Benares the 30th June, Ghazeepore the 1st July, Buxar the 2d, Dinapore the 3d and 4th, Monghyr the 5th, Bhagulpore the 6th, Rajmahl the 7th, Berhampore the 9th, and Barrackpore the 12th July.

— The *Star* on Saturday last published a short Extra announcing that Col. Roberts had come up on Shah Mahomed, a brother of Shere Mahomed, by a forced march of fourteen miles, during the night, and completely surprized and routed him. The enemy made but little resistance and fled in every direction. Eighty were left dead on the field, and Shah Mahomed himself, his suite and his standards were captured. The troops under Col. Roberts were to march forward immediately to form a junction with Sir Charles Napier, by whose admirable arrangements Shere Mahomed will be completely hemmed in on all sides and prevented crossing the Indus by the armed Steamers. The large body of men collected to the north of Sukker, and who were supposed to be friendly, have turned out to be our enemies under Meer Mahomed Alee, who has been plundering a number of villages. Brigadier Paul, commanding at Sukker, had been directed not to go to such a distance from his post that he should be unable to return to it by night; but he has deemed it necessary to march out with a good force against this new enemy.

— The number of letters and covers sent by the last overland Mail which left Bombay on the 20th of June was 44,544, namely Letters 34,599 and covers 9,945.

— One John Howell has been taken in Scinde fighting against his country, and his case, which is somewhat singular, is to be referred we learn to Government. He is said to be a man about 32 or 33 years of age, a native of Islington, near London, who has been in Scinde eleven years. He sought to escape with the savings of many years to join the British army on the eve of the battle of Meanee, but was stopped by the Beloochees and obliged to point the guns during the battle. He did so in such a manner as to inflict no injury on his fellow subjects. As soon as he could, he gave himself up to Sir Charles.

— The *Hurkaru* states on the authority of a letter from the Himalayas, that an enormous fire broke out in the pine forest of Kussowlie, which continued to rage the whole of the 18th and 19th June.

— A very aggravated case of Crim Con has just been tried at Bombay. A Lieutenant in a Queen's Regiment has destroyed the domestic happiness of a brother officer, and the Court have awarded damages to the extent of Two Thousand Rupees, though there was nothing brought forward in mitigation of damages. If the Press were to comment on the great disproportion between the crime and the punishment, as it deserves, we suppose it would be set down as a fresh proof of its *licentiousness*.

— An action has been brought at Westminster by a passenger on the ship *Marquis of Hastings* against the Captain, for breach of contract, in not carrying an experienced Surgeon according to the terms of his advertisement. There was no surgeon on board, but a passenger who had been placed under the Captain's charge in consequence of derangement, acted as Surgeon. The Supreme Court is now employed in taking evidence under a Mandamus.

TUESDAY, JULY 4.

— From the Resolutions adopted by the Cabul Relief Fund Committee, at Kurnal, the 5th of June, we gather that the entire fund, including the subscriptions at Bombay, amounts to about three lakhs and a half of Rupees. The scheme now proposed embraces, 1st. a permanent provision for the widows of European officers and their children. It is supposed there will be *ten* annuitants of this class. 2dly. The widows of European non-commissioned officers, soldiers, subordinate medical officers, and all others of a similar class, and their children. The Committee suppose that the number of annuitants of this class will amount to 200. 3dly. The maimed of every description and rank, the number of whom at present is about 150, and may hereafter amount to 200.

— The confusion at Gwalior becomes greater and greater. At midnight on the 19th the usurper ordered two Regiments of Infantry, and eighteen guns to enter the Jinsey and seize all the Christian officers in camp. No opposition was offered, as the Native troops had already been brought over to his party. The Christian officers, forty in number, were captured, tied up to the guns, and unmercifully beaten. Col. Baptiste, on hearing of this, immediately ordered his camp to be fortified. He has three Regiments and eighteen guns with him; but it remains to be seen whether his men will be true to him, amidst the general defection. The Resident has left Gwalior, and gone to the encampment at Sepree. Had he called up the contingent force, or written to the British Government for troops, the insurrection would have been nipped in the bud. The *Star* asserts that Lord Ellenborough has determined to let matters take their own course, and has ordered the Resident not to return till he is formally recalled. If we could explain to the native princes the deep political reasons which recommend non intervention, the mischief would be mitigated; but they can and will attribute our inaction to fear alone; and the mischief of this insurrection will not therefore be confined to the territories in which it originated.

— The *Coromandel*, Capt. Lobban, which we thought was by this time well on towards the Cape, is at *Penang!* She left the Sandheads about the middle of April, but experienced very squally weather, and provisions and water soon began to run short, so that the commander was obliged to bear up for Penang, from whence a letter has been received from a passenger dated the 5th of June. Mrs. Trevor and her eight children had embarked in this vessel.

— Mr. Montriou, the barrister, who has been appointed one of the Magistrates of Calcutta, was this day sworn in as one of the Justices of the Peace. The *Hurkaru* says, that he will take the Native division, and Mr. Blacquiere, the Chowringee division, which seems almost as whimsical a division of labour as that which prevails among the Court of Directors in Leadenhall street. Mr. Blacquiere is the best Bengalee scholar in India, Mr. Montriou, being a stranger, cannot be supposed to know a word of the language.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.

— The *Bombay Times* of the 24th June states, that a communication had been received from Government by the Chamber of Commerce, respecting a very daring robbery which has been committed on a large quantity of treasure which was on its way from Bombay to Mendoosur, under charge of five sepoys. The party was attacked on its arrival at Chandore, on the 20th of April last,

by a gang of robbers, who made off with 40,000 Rupees, after having wounded six persons, one of whom has since died. So daring an attack shews that the robbers must have been connected with a gang. If there was any plan for the suppression of robbery in that part of the country, similar to that which was organized in the North West Provinces, by Col. Sleeman, the gang would not remain long undetected.

— The Ceylon papers state on the authority of private letters from England, that the Pope had appointed the late Dean of Maynooth, named Russel, Bishop of Ceylon. and that he was about to embark for the island with ten or twelve Romish priests.

— The Carriage belonging to the Governor of Madras, which went to the bottom, between the ship and the shore had not been recovered, though divers have been employed in endeavouring to find it.

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India :—

| | | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. M. Nesbit, Esq. ... | ... to Feb. 1844, | 10 | 0 |
| Capt. Geils, .. .. | ... to April 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| The Officers of the Mess of the 14th Regt. N. I. .. ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| E. W. Pitt, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | | 20 | 0 |
| The Simla Library, ... | ... to Dec. 1843, | 12 | 0 |
| G. Beeby, Esq. ... ... | ... to Dec. 1843, | 10 | 0 |

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

### SCINDE.

We have letters from Sehwan of the 9th, and from Sukkur of the 15th June, of which the following is a Summary. Colonel Roberts having received intelligence that Meer Shah Mahomed, a brother of Meer Shere Mahomed, had moved to the side of the river on which Shewan is situated, and encamped within 14th miles of our troops with about two thousand five hundred men, with the intention of getting the Hill tribes to join him and turn out the Faringhees, determined on attacking him before proceeding to engage Shere Mahomed himself as intimated in our last, especially as the distance allowed of his making a move during the night, with every probability of surprising the enemy's camp; the force accordingly marched at 1 A. M. of the 8th instant, and reached the enemy's camp a little after day break; on seeing the approach of Colonel Roberts's force the main body of the Belochees commenced retreating, when Captain Walter, with a troop of the 3d cavalry, pursued them and cut up about 80 men, who were left dead on the field besides a proportionate number of wounded; the light companies of the force also pursued a little distance. The guns were formed up, but the enemy became so scattered that it was useless wasting ammunition upon them, and only one shot was fired. The Commandant of the force had encamped in an old burial ground, surrounded with thorny bushes, and not being prepared to move upon our sudden approach, he took up a position under cover of the hedge with a number of followers, all of whom, together with the chief, were taken prisoners and forwarded on the evening of the 8th by steam to Hyderabad. Several letters were found on the person of the captured Meer bearing the signature of Shere Mahomed. Some guns, the number is not specified, and also standards were captured. The only misfortune on our side was in the person of Ensign Lancaster of the 20th Bombay native infantry, who received a bad sabre cut into the bone in the arm, and some 12 men were wounded; none killed. The trip was in every respect a most successful one, but we regret to say that two Europeans of Captain Blood's Battery died from the effects of the heat during their return to camp, and another died during the absence of his comrades, the heat in tents being 127 degrees. It is feared that the excitement of the temporary service over sickness to a considerable extent will declare itself. Captain Blood was to cross the river with two guns and all his horses on the 10th and to be followed on the 11th by Colonel Roberts, who would march on Sukkerind, and with the assistance of four hundred Scinde Irregular Cavalry, who had been sent in advance to co operate with his brigade try and fall in with Shere Mahomed; when he is dispersed, perhaps taken, the Bombay troops will march on Hydrabad. The next news we may expect will be the capture of the Ex-Ameer, as Sir Charles was to move out to meet him in the event of his escaping from the brigade marching from the North, and the steamers are most carefully watching the movements of the chief, changing their positions as the Ameer does his, that they may be in readiness to receive their prey.—*Delhi Gazette, 24th June.*

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There is a report prevalent at Sukkur that a force of 5000 men with two guns is assembled either at Subzulkote, or between that place and Sukkur; they profess to be friends, but are, it is said, commanded by another brother of Shere Mahomed's. They ought certainly to be dispersed, whether enemies or professed friends, but we hear that Colonel Paul's instructions are precise not to take his force further out of Sukkur Cantonment than will enable him to return the same evening, giving him a range of 8 miles at the furthest. It is to be hoped the Belochees will not become acquainted with these instructions, as they might turn them to their own great advantage. The pickets at Sukkur seized a 6-pounder gun going through Cantonments two nights previous to the date of our last letters; the men who were with it said it belonged to Alee Morad, and were allowed to proceed.

Since writing the above we have received, by this morning's dawk, letters from Sukkur of the 16th, from which it appears that the body of men gathering to the North of Sukkur is under the command of Meer Mahomed Allee, and, so far from being intent on friendly relations, was stockading itself at a place called Gotekee, some 35 miles from Sukkur, and assuming such a position as to render it imperatively necessary on Colonel Paul to take steps for its immediate dislodgement. In order to effect this, without endangering the safety of his station, he had resolved on the morning of the 16th, although no official intimation had been given publicly up to the time of the despatch of the dawk on personally taking a strong detachment against the Meer. In consequence of this determination the Irregular horse crossed the Indus in the course of the 16th, and were to be followed on the 17th by four guns of the camel battery, with three companies, of the 9th Nat Inf., and the same number from the 10th and 55th, altogether nine companies, to be made up to their full strength. Mahomed Allee has, it is reported, been doing considerable damage to the villages North of Sukkur, burning some of them, but as the dâk communication is apparently open, we apprehend he is not on the direct road from Sukkur to Ferozepore. The dour is not likely to prove a very pleasant one under a Scinde sun, in the month of June. Some of the officers were talking of wearing turbans. A postscript adds that the camels of the battery had all been ferried over the Indus, by 5 o'clock P. M. of the 16th.—*Delhi Gazette, 24th June.*

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*To Correspondents.*

*The Family Domain of the Raja of Benares*, next week.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

Dear Sir,—Your correspondent a "*Mofussil Missionary*," boldly charges me with a misstatement of facts, and as this is a matter not of *argument* but of *veracity*, I trust you will do me the justice to allow me to reply to so serious an accusation.

I shall be as brief as possible, and confine myself to matters of facts, not but that there is abundance of room and provocation too, to enter the lists with my accuser; but I forbear. 1. Your correspondent enters into a history of the controversy regarding the spelling of the Saviour's name, and then calls upon your readers to compare his statement with mine, from which one would naturally infer that I had made a similar statement. Now the fact is, that I neither did nor designed to enter into a history of this matter at all, and when I had read to the end of his narrative I was really at a loss to discover what were the misstatements to which he alluded.

2. Happily however, he is afterwards more explicit, and so far as I can discover charges me distinctly with one misstatement. I said, that in regard to one version of the Scriptures, the translators and Committee were quite agreed, and in fact that the proposal came from the translators themselves. Your correspondent distinctly denies this, and says, "They (the translators) are not on the side of the Committee in the way which he represents." This is something tangible, and I repeat in opposition to it, that they *are on the side of the Committee in the way in* which I represented. Now then for the proof. 1. I have the evidence of my own consciousness as I was present and must therefore know more about the matter than my accuser; I give you my own proper name. 2. I appeal to the members of the Committee for the truth of my statement. 3. I appeal to the minutes of the Committee, which, to avoid the possibility of a mistake, I have just examined. In the meeting of January 17, 1843, it is stated that, it was *unanimously* resolved to adopt the spelling proposed. Both translators were present and voted on the occasion. 4. I appeal to the Missionary himself who is one of the translators, to whom your correspondent can apply as he is now in the Mofussil. What evidence has your correspondent to corroborate his charge? He says, "the minute of the Society tells another tale." I suppose he refers to the minute published in the *Calcutta Christian Observer* in February last; if so, I have no hesitation in declaring that, that minute does nothing of the kind. The minute in fact says nothing about the *individuals* who proposed or adopted it. It in reality, by *implication* at least, proves the correctness of my statement, as much as it is the minute of a Committee, of which the translators were members and present at the time. The facts connected with the adoption of the spelling in question, in Committee are briefly these. The spelling in the first instance was proposed by one of the translators and objected to by the other. After this the matter was discussed by the translators before the Committee, in a friendly and Christian spirit. The Missionary was convinced, fully acquiesced in the views of his *colleague*, and recommended the adoption of the new spelling, *and not till then*, did the Committee come to any resolution on the subject. The Missionary was convinced by the arguments of his colleague, and did not adopt the measure by constraint, as your correspondent insinuates.

3. I am really surprised to see your correspondent trying to make out a case against me, by placing my assertion in a false position. My words are these,—"In regard however to the Urdu version which has given rise to this controversy," &c. the dispute is not now between the Committee and translator, but between the Committee and translators on the one hand, and some of the *readers and distributors* of the Bible on the other. Now, Sir, is it fair, is it becoming in one who hesitates not to accuse me of misrepresentation, to take my words out of their proper connection and to apply them to a subject to which I never applied them. I never *intended* nor *did* I apply the terms translators, distributors, &c. to any other than the version in question, and therefore in its proper connection my assertion is literally and strictly correct. Whose is the mistake now, I will not call it, as my accuser does, misstatement of facts?*

It is a strange fact, and shows how little dependence is to be placed in the *cautiousness* (not to use a harsher phrase) of your correspondent. that the very paragraph to which he objects, as a misstatement of the views of one of the translators, and the part he took in this business, was *suggested to me originally by that translator himself.* Let the Mofussil Missionary reflect on this, it may furnish him with a wholesome lesson in future.

4. I know not whether your correspondent charges me with any other misstatement, if he does, let him be explicit, I shall honestly meet his charges, and if in error in the least, I shall cheerfully confess it,—I hate all quibbling. Perhaps he means to call in question the correctness of my views when I said that the question was a matter of principle on the one side and of expediency on the other. If so, I may state in reply; 1. That this is my opinion founded on the documents pub-

* How far the resolution of the Society *may* or *is intended* to affect future versions, is a matter of *opinion*, regarding which your correspondent and I may differ without either being guilty of a *misstatement of facts.*

lished, and even if I were mistaken in judgment it is not a misstatement of facts. 2. The very same view is taken of it by the Committee of the Bible Society, (see their minutes in the *Calcutta Christian Observer*,) for whom your correspondent professes to have so high a respect.

I am afraid of occupying more of your space, otherwise I might expose some of the errors into which your correspondent has fallen regarding the intentions and doings of the Auxiliary Bible Society, I may merely state that I do not agree with the statement made by him, and that I know that a very different version of the matter could be given by a writer on the other side. I now leave it to your correspondent to determine what is becoming on his part, and promising not to trouble you any more on this subject, unless I am compelled to do so in vindication of my statements of facts.

I am, yours truly,

A MEMBER OF THE CALCUTTA BIBLE SOCIETY.

*Calcutta, 3d July*, 1843.

We have reluctantly admitted this letter on the controversy, because the writer defends himself from a charge of misstatement. We have other letters which would occupy, *twelve* closely printed columns. We are obliged to close the controversy, as far as we are concerned.—*Ed.*

## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF SCOTLAND, AT ABERDEEN—PATRIOT.—At the meeting in George-street Chapel, Mr. Leslie introduced the business of the evening by tracing the rise, progress, and the present state of Independency in Aberdeen. He stated that they were then met in the first Congregational church which had been formed in this city, and remarked upon the singular circumstance that the Rev. gentleman by whom the church—consisting of eleven members—was formed, and the chapel opened for public worship, nearly forty years ago, was then present—he meant the Rev. Dr. Bennett of London. It was Dr. Bennett who first proclaimed the Gospel within these walls; and it could not but be gratifying to his heart to find, that not only had the principles of civil and religious liberty, which he then enunciated, taken root in the public mind, but had spread to every part of Scotland. Independency, which was then in its infancy, was now rising into the vigour of its strength, there being no fewer than a hundred and twenty churches in the connexion, not bound together by a rope of sand—as some of their politico-ecclesiastical friends had said—but united in the fervent bonds of Christian affection, and rejoicing in the liberty with which Christ makes his people free. Mr. Leslie then made some very suitable observations on the character and influence of the Congregational Union, and expressed his high satisfaction at finding that the first meeting of the body in Aberdeen had done more than realised all the expectations that had been formed regarding it. In conclusion, he called upon the members and friends of the Union, to renew their exertions on behalf of the principle on which it was based, and to take encouragement to persevere, from the fact, that a large and influential body of Christians, who at one time were amongst the most formidable opponents which the Voluntary principle had to contend with, were now about to throw off the trammels of State connexion, and become auxiliaries in the glorious cause of religious freedom. The union of evangelical Christians was never more needed than at the present moment, when a dominant priesthood, through the highest authority in the land, were exerting their influence to train the youth after their own models, and thus seek to bind the children in the chains of ecclesiastical bondage, though the parents might go free.—The report of the Committee was then read by the Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Watson, of Musselburgh, which gave a very encouraging account of the condition and prospects of the Union, the most striking point of detail being an increase in the total amount of funds collected, notwithstanding the great depression which has prevailed during the year among all classes of society.

PUSEYITE MODESTY.—We are frequently compelled to wish that some means existed, by which the teachers and expounders of the new Oxford system could be made to place that system *fairly* before the world. At present, using to the fullest extent the advantages they possess, of non-accountability, they are continually putting forth the most inconsistent and contradictory views, and no one is able to force them to say how it is that black is *black* at one moment, and white the next.

For instance, what can be more constantly obtruded upon the view than exaggerated ideas as to the sanctity and power of the Episcopate? And yet, where have we ever seen, in modern times, more contumacious and rebellious assaults upon the general authority and specific acts of our Bishops, than we find *in the pages of these same writers?*

The latest instance of this, is now before us in a tract recently issued from Parker's and Rivingtons'; which common report assigns to, and which internal evidence affiliates upon, Mr. Palmer, of Magdalen College. The subject is the recent institution of the Jerusalem bishopric.

Mr. Palmer, who is one of those ultra-Episcopalians described in the preface to *Froud's Remains*, as considering fellowship with Christ, out of an Episcopal communion, a mere "*impossibility*;"—Mr. Palmer thus deals with the present Primate of the English Church, and with the Bishop of London:—

"It seems that the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London have ruled in the name of our Church,

"I. That people calling themselves Protestants or Reformed, (especially foreigners,) may be admitted to our communion as members of sister Churches, though they neither bring canonical letters from any bishop, nor acknowledge any bishop from whom they might bring them if required, nor any from whose unjust sentence of excommunication they appeal: which position is contrary to the fundamental discipline of the Universal Church, and of our own; and *subjects the bishop who acts upon it to deposition by the canons*.

"II. They have ruled, that laymen who have never been confirmed by a bishop, either by imposition of his hands or by chrism of his consecration, may be admitted to communion, and even ordained, although they are *not* 'ready' or 'desirous' to be confirmed at all: which is to dispense with what St. Paul (even by Calvin's own confession) makes a fundamental 'element' of Christianity, and is *directly contrary to the law of our own, and of the whole Church*.

"III. They have ruled, that clergy ordained by our bishops may and ought not only to communicate with communities which recognise no bishop, as with true Churches, and with clergy of no orders, ordained originally by mere priests or laymen, as with true clergy, but also themselves to seek and exercise the so-called 'pastoral office' *in* such communities conjointly with the sacerdotal office in our own Church: which is *contrary to the canons of* the whole Church, and to the rubrics and laws of our own.

"IV. They have ruled, that it is a matter of choice and discretion for Christian laity, clergy, and congregations, to accept or not to accept the pastoral care of the bishop: whereas even to maintain the position that any persons or congregations not submitting to the bishops are true Churches, subjects the offender to excommunication by the canons of the whole Church, and of our own.

"V. They have *dispensed with oaths* (both for themselves and for bishops and clergy whom they may ordain) and with canons and rubrics, which by the same oaths they were bound to follow and to enforce; and have even pledged themselves and others to act in *direct opposition* to them.

"These things having been done by them, in the name of the Church, and with a high hand, the question for us to consider is, first, whether their acts have legally and formally, and of their own inherent force, bound the Church? secondly, in what case may they virtually bind here? thirdly, what is their bearing upon ourselves?

"The first question is easily answered. It is evident that the act and treaty of the two prelates in question cannot *proprio vigore* bind the Church; because they are of themselves illegal and uncanonical, and *subject their authors to deprivation*, and even to excommunication: for the bishop, and still more the archbishop, is set to keep and enforce the laws of the Church, and not to break them or authorize others to break them: and if any law be changeable in itself, still it is not actually changed till it has been repealed or altered by an authority equal or superior to that which enacted it."

But, again, considering the question of implied consent, he argues:—

"We conclude, therefore, that those acts of the Archbishop and the Bishop of London, into the character of which we have been examining, though they would have been in themselves simply illegal and *uncanonical enormities*, if they had been done with an arrogant or wicked mind,—having been done from an opinion of duty, and on the assumption of the concurrence of the other bishops, and of the whole body both of clergy and laity, will actually involve the Church, if they are deliberately and permanently accepted, or acquiesced in by her members."

Such is the style in which this *deacon* of the Church—for Mr. Palmer, we believe, is no more—deals with its highest prelate. His whole hypothesis is false, being merely this: that all non-Episcopalians (such as the Prussian Churches), are without the pale of Christianity. But, charitably to increase his horror, we must place before him one other fact, which, though of ordinary occurrence, is utterly irreconcileable with this his theory.

On Tuesday last, the 25th of this present April, a Meeting was held of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. The business was connected with the Church, and accordingly, the Archbishop of Canterbury was present, not accidentally, but *ex officio*, as the chief adviser as to what should be done.

And at that Meeting of the Privy Council, the following order was agreed upon, not in spite of, but with the entire concurrence of, the Primate of the Anglican Church.

"It is this day ordered by their Lordships, that every minister and preacher, as well of the Established Church in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, as those of the *Episcopal communion*, protected and *allowed* by an Act passed in the 10th year of her Majesty Queen Anne, do, at some time, during the exercise of Divine service in their respective churches, congregations, and assemblies, put up their prayers and thanksgivings to Almighty God for Her Majesty's safe delivery of a Princess."

The like kind of order, and exactly so worded, has, we apprehend, been agreed to by every Archbishop of Canterbury for the last century at the least. We leave Mr. Palmer to reconcile it with his system in the best manner that he may.—*Record*.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SOCIETY.—On Thursday a very numerous and respectable Meeting of this Society, which has for one of its objects the promotion of Christian education in Syria, took place at the Hanover-square Rooms. The Hon. Captain Maude, R. N., took the chair, and announced that an orthodox Christian, Assad Y. Kayat, a native of Syria, would address the Meeting. Assad, he said, besides many recommendations of his ability, integrity, and Christian zeal, had testimonials from Mr. Farrar, so many years British Consul at Damascus, and from Lady F. Egerton whom, as well as her Lord, he accompanied in their late journey to the Holy Land. Assad then addressed the Meeting for about two hours in very intelligible English, to show that the actual generation of Christian Syrians were direct descendants from the first converts to the true faith by our Saviour and his apostles. The means of proof he used were interesting, and his manner of using them learned and ingenious. He stated that the manners, habits, and customs of the Syrian Christians remained unchanged, either by Roman or Mahometan conquests, by Arianism, or by the subtle efforts at proselytism by Jesuit missionaries sent by the Bishops of Rome. Nothing could ever make one of those orthodox believers doubt for a moment the divinity of Christ. The scriptural names of towns, rivers, and mountains, still remained the same in the language of the Christian Syrians, although the names given to them in profane history were forgotten or unknown. Every Christian Syrian, no matter how ignorant otherwise he might be, knew of Damascus, Bethlehem, Jordan, Lebanon, &c., and could describe their precise locality, whilst he knew nothing of the sites of the magnificent heathen cities. Teaching by parables was still common in Syria, and many of the figurative illustrations so frequent in the Scriptures, and not easily understood by western nations, were palpably intelligible to the Syrians, for they were drawn from customs or objects still existing as they did in the days of the apostles. The Syrian Christians were opposed to the errors of Rome, and acknowledged only four hierarchs, viz., the Patriarchs, or Bishops of Jerusalem, Antioch, Alexandria, and Constantinople. The Syrian clergy married, and whilst they remained single they were not permitted to live in towns, and this Church was directly opposed to monkish celibacy, as being contrary to Divine ordination. The speaker concluded by saying that the Christian Syrians needed only education, in which England could assist them to render them extremely useful, in disseminating Evangelic truth among the people of the East. The above is but a very faint sketch of Assad's discourse. That it afforded general satisfaction was proved by the collection made as the Meeting were separating, after having voted thanks to the gallant Chairman, and to the erudite and zealous Syrian.—*Ibid.*

THE PROPAGATION SOCIETY.—We intimated in our last the resignation of Mr. Campbell as Secretary of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Obviously it is a matter of vast importance upon whom the choice of the Society, as his successor, shall rest, both as proving what is the present prevailing influence in the Society, and showing forth what will be its probable future course in relation to the Tractarian heresy.

Every one knows that the Under-Secretary of the Society, the Rev. Mr. Hawkins, is very high indeed in Church views in comparison of Mr. Campbell; that, in short, he is a reputed Tractarian. And we have reason to believe, that among the chief difficulties which Mr. Campbell experienced in following a simple and straight course in the discharge of his duties, was the strong leanings of Mr. Hawkins to measures fitted to strengthen the Tractarian influence in the Society in all respects.

We beg our readers carefully to inquire into this matter, and to be very careful that they are not misled. We think they will find that what we now say is correct. And, accordingly, they must strongly feel that, if instead of a new Secretary being nominated to the vacant situation, Mr. Hawkins be advanced to the office of chief Secretary, with a junior placed under him, the position of the Society with reference to Tractarian influence and appointments (bad as it has recently been), will be wofully deteriorated. We solicit their immediate and close attention to this very important point.—*Record.*

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN FRANCE.—The *Constitutionnel*, in reference to some hindrance given at Mantes and Versailles, to the celebration of Protestant worship, and to the question now before the Court of Cassation, whether the law regulating public Meetings can be deemed applicable to Meetings held for the celebration of religious rites, contains the following observations:—

"The Court of Cassation will in a few days have to give a decision on one of those questions which interest freedom of conscience; viz., to know whether the law against Associations can be applied to meetings for the celebration of any kind of worship recognised by the State. The strict execution of the Charter, which promised to all forms of worship equal protection and liberty, has been regarded in another sense by the Ministry. In the commune of Senneville a certain number of Protestants wished to have a place of worship and a pastor. The civil tribunals caused the doors to be closed, and prosecuted the pastor and his followers on the plea of holding illegal Meetings. Two judgments have been given by the tribunals of Mantes and Versailles, condemning the Protestant minister to a fine, and ordering the closing of the chapel. It is on the merit of these decisions that the Court of Cassation will have to decide. The independence of the Supreme Court, the wisdom which presides over its decisions, give us the firmest hopes that the judgment submitted to it will be set aside, and that it will, by its sentence, check the inferior tribunals in their progress of religious intolerance into which the Ministry wish to lead them. The Chambers have also taken up the complaints of the persecuted Protestants, and there is no doubt but that it will demand proper explanations from the Ministry on the subject. The complaints of the followers of the reformed worship increase every day, and the irritation which the partiality of the Ministry has caused has reached its utmost point of endurance; we repeat, therefore, that we anxiously look for the decision of the Supreme Court, whose deliberative judgment will shortly be directed to this important subject."—*Ibid.*

INCREASING INTOLERANCE OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—From time out of mind it has been the custom in Strasburg for the one church to serve Catholics and Protestants at different hours, one end of the church being devoted to one worship, another to the other. The present Minister of Public Worship, as great a bigot as ever disgraced the days of Charles X., has put an end to this harmony which Charles X. and his clergy respected. M. Martin, of Nord, has issued a decree brutally turning the Protestants out of these mixed churches.—*Pat.*

EXTRACT FROM THE APPEAL OF THE PARIS MISSIONARY SOCIETY ON THE SUBJECT OF THE FRENCH AGGRESSIONS IN THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.—French Protestant Christians! the facts to which we invite your most serious attention are grave, and may have a sad and fatal influence on the future. The faith which you profess is followed, persecuted, destroyed, to the ends of the earth, in the persons and labours of these English and American brethren, whom we love, because they believe the same Gospel as ourselves; for the truth is neither English, nor American, nor French; it is emphatically Christian wherever it exhibits itself in life and power. We ought to rejoice in its victories, be afflicted at its trials, sympathise with its contests, give a helping hand in its struggles, and when it is threatened, bestir ourselves with earnestness. Then you have seen that the Romish Church wishing to overturn it, and probably not deeming itself strong enough, single handed, leans for support upon an arm of flesh, invokes the aid of the civil power, and makes alliance with brute force. These are the vessels of the State which transport its missionaries to the isles of the great ocean; these are our officers of marine, and our admirals who instal them in their posts. The cannons of our frigates, and the bayonets of our marines, are there, not only to protect, but to impose them. A propaganda army was organised in the name of France.* Placed thus between the most cruel of alternatives,—desirous, on the one hand, to rejoice on every occasion of national prosperity, and to associate ourselves with all the glory of our country; and, on the other hand, not being able to subscribe to injustice, oppression, and violence; compelled even by our patriotism as Frenchmen, our consciences as men, and our faith as Christians, to protest against such deplorable abuses of national power—what can we hope for, what have we not to fear? For if, when the Society Islands were independent, Catholicism, feeling itself supported by our squadrons, is become so formidable to a mission whose ruin appears to have been determined on, what may not be effected for its destruction, now that France decides, as it is declared, to make them pay for its protection at the price of their repose, their prosperity, and their safety?

The people of the Pacific desire to live sober, and they are to be compelled to be intemperate; they make laws against the production and introduction of inebriating liquors into their country, and they are to be forced to buy and to consume the ruinous fruits of our distilleries; they repel Catholicism, and they are to be obliged to receive it permanently; they only ask to rest in peace, and with the priests of Rome their country is to be fired with the torch of discord. "No, certainly," observed on a recent occasion the Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the tribunal of the Chamber of Peers, "the King's Government, wherever it may penetrate, will never occasion a retrograde movement to the cause of Christianity and civilization." These are imposing words. How is it that we are bound to declare that they are already contradicted by *facts*?

It is only within these few years that French influence has been felt in the Pacific; and now, where ten years ago not a single case of drunkenness could be found, intoxicated people are often to be met with in the streets; where they followed in peace the precepts of the Word of God, without seeking for anything in the Gospel but edification, one is now compelled to engage in harsh and incessant controversy; where the natives submitted without reluctance to the laws of a paternal government, men led away by party spirit foment discontent and revolt—where concord prevailed there is now division.

"The moral aspect of these isles," lately wrote the Missionary Bishop, "is covered with clouds—our assemblies are diminished, Christian charity has waxed cold—and, with the introduction of intoxicating drinks the other vices of Paganism have appeared to spring up anew." The prospects of the mission, then, are compromised, and the labour of forty years is theatened with impending ruin. Is it thus that the French Government intends to propagate religion and civilization?"—*Pat.*

FRENCH PROPAGANDISM IN POLYNESIA.—"The effect produced in England by the occupation of Tahiti," remarks the *Sémeur* of last week, "has been precisely what we foresaw. The indifference of political men has been as complete, as the astonishment of religious men has been painful and profound." The declarations of Lord Aberdeen and Sir Robert Peel are understood as indicating, that there is no political difficulty on the subject between the two Governments. "We have even some ground for thinking," it is added, "that communications had been exchanged between them *a year ago*, before the French Admiral received orders to act as he has done. *There is no longer, then, any possibility of rivalry on* this point between France and England; national self-love is not involved in the question; and we have already shown that the national interests is not concerned either. The political question being thus set aside, there remains absolutely only the religious question; and in this point of view, the intention of the French Government to sustain the Catholic Propaganda in Oceanea cannot be doubted."

Our readers may recollect, that Capt. Laplace, whose doings, as commander of the *Artémise* frigate, at Tahiti and the Sandwich Islands, met with the warm approval of the French Government, and whose special commission *seems to have been, to track the* English, and prepare the elements of all possible mischief to British commerce and British influence,—met at Teneriffe the *Papal Vicar Apostolic of Polynesia*, upon whom he has pronounced a fervid eulogy, predicting that he would soon bring under civilization the barbarous tribes over whom the English Missionaries not been able to obtain any influence! (*Patriot*, Jan. 6, 1842) The *Sémeur* remarks, that it would be unjust to throw the whole responsibility on Admiral Dupetit Thouars, as if he had acted of his own accord. He has been governed by instructions from home! There can be no doubt that the plan has been *long laid, and that the Protestant M. Guizot*, the Minister of Peace, the friend of civilization, has acted in this affair towards our Missions, just as he has acted in the question of slavery, deceiving those who trusted to his smooth professions, and betraying the cause he affected to patronise. The statement that our own Government has been a consenting party to the project of establishing, by force of arms, French Propagandists throughout Polynesia, demands, however, to be inquired into. Have we no one in the *House of Commons sufficiently* alive to the interests of our Protestant Missions, to take up this subject with a view to elicit the requisite explanations? If the allegation is unfounded, it ought to be at once contradicted. We see that at the meeting of Wednesday next, the Earl of Roden has consented to preside, which we hail as an assurance that the cause is felt to be not that of any party or sect, much less is it a political question, being an affair of the deepest concern to all true Protestants of every communion, whether at home or abroad. The lively interest taken in the subject by our brethren in Paris does honour to their principles. We could wish to see the demonstration responded to with equal earnestness in the United States; but we have reason to fear that we can rely upon the *political* men of America as little as upon our own.—*Pat.*

FRENCH PROPAGANDISM IN THE SOUTH SEAS.—We have deemed it advisable to avoid mixing up commercial considerations with the religious question involved in the occupation of Polynesia by the French. It is certainly of some importance, not to Great Britain only and to her Australasian Colonies, but to America also, that the independence of these Islands should be guaranteed, and the maritime stations they afford, be accessible, as now, to merchantmen of all nations. It reflects no credit upon the sagacity of our Government, that they should have allowed the independence of Tahiti to be placed in jeopardy after our protection had been repeatedly and earnestly invoked. Still, it is not the unwise neglect of our commercial interests that we feel disposed to complain of, so much as the culpable disregard of the higher interests intrusted to us, which has been exhibited in this perfidious abandonment of the field of Protestant Missionary labour to the armed Apostles of a licentious Jesuitism. That there are persons in this country, calling themselves Christians, who would *prefer* to see Popish Missions, even in connexion with a foreign power, *established on the ruins of the* flourishing churches planted by Protestant Missionaries of the Dissenting communions, is, unhappily, but too certain. The *Times*, in an Article worthy of M. Guizot himself, contrasts the Protestant and the Romish Missions in the following significant terms:—"Until a comparatively recent period, the business of foreign missions in this country has chiefly devolved upon representatives of the Dissenting persuasions which exist in Great Britain; whilst the Roman Catholic Missionary, whether from Paris or from Rome, spoke the language and assumed the authority of a representative of a constituted and universal church." For what purpose is this remark made? To account, apparently, for "the *success* of the Roman Catholic Missions throughout the Globe for the last 300 years!" We cannot spare time to expose the ignorance or gross unfairness of this statement; but must content ourselves with reminding our readers, that the successes of Protestant Dissenting Missions during the last fifty years, throw into the shade those of the Romish Missionaries during the three preceding centuries. But who does not see that the very circumstance that the British Missionaries assume no such ecclesiastical authority, and are wholly unconnected with any National Establishment or State Church, is that which ought to have disarmed *foreign rivalry*, and protected them against hostile interference? The *Chronicle* justly remarks, that if Governments begin to take upon themselves to preach and push a religious *propaganda*, the consequence would be a revival of the religious wars of other days. "Our great complaint against France," remarks our Contemporary, "and especially against M. Guizot, is, that he has entered upon this bigoted and dangerous policy of religious rivalry. Whilst the Court Camarilla of the Tuileries, and its knot of priests, are anxiously extending Catholicism in America and the Pacific, M. Guizot has raised the same standard in Europe and in Asia. Throughout the Levant and the East, M. Guizot has replaced the tri-coloured flag by the old *labarum* of CONSTANTINE. Throughout the entire empire of Turkey, M. Guizot has sent agents to represent France as the only pure Christian and Catholic land, the only country through whose aid the Christian of the East could be aided in the work of regeneration. Money has not been spared. It has been showered on the Syrian convents; and that supremacy which French fleets and armies were forbidden to assert, is, by M. Guizot's policy, to be attained by the *Cross*. *In hoc signo vinces*, is M. Guizot's circular to his envoys in the Levant. St. Louis, could he have laid aside the courage and activity of the soldier, and remained merely the bigot and the saint, would have adopted no other policy. Were all this the result of religious zeal, the effort would deserve the credit of sincerity; and even those who deprecated the re-introduction of religious propagandism into international polities, might applaud the piety and energy of the act. But this crusade of the nineteenth century has been got up in the name of Catholicism, by a nation which glories in the profession of Infidelity, led by a Minister who prides himself on being a Protestant. Never, certainly, was the prostitution of religion to political ends so scandalous and barefaced."—*Ibid.*

HALLE.—(From our private Correspondent.)

* It may be seen, from the *Journal des Debats* of the 27th of March, in what manner Admiral Du Petit Thouars and his crew propose to labour for the amelioration of the manners and for the civilization of the natives of Otaheite. We will not here repeat the details given on this subject, by an eye-witness himself, an actor in the sad scenes which took place on board the admiral's ship, the Reine Blanche, in the month of October last, in Papeeté harbour. The recital would pollute these pages. It will suffice to state that the French seamen appear to have left no means untried to replunge the Tahitian women into the abyss of corruption from which the Gospel had delivered them.—*Translation.*

—It is understood that the post held by the late Professor Gesenius, is to be filled by Professor Hupfeld, of Marburg, one of his most distinguished pupils. This appointment will be peculiarly gratifying to the friends of evangelical truth, as the views of Hupfeld are very different from those of the late professor of Hebrew. A severe attack on the lungs, which has occasioned some apprehension to his friends, is the only circumstance likely to be any impediment to the conclusion of the intended appointment.—*Pat.*

EARTHQUAKE IN ANTIGUA AND ST. KITTS.—MORAVIAN MISSION IN THE WEST INDIES.—The Committee have published the following amongst other extracts of letters, received from Antigua and St. Kitts, by the last West Indian mail. They express at the same time their lively gratitude to God, for the protection mercifully vouchsafed to the missionaries and their families, and for the preservation from utter ruin of the *ten* Settlements, which have been more or less affected by the earthquake.

The islands which have been the scene of this wide-spreading calamity, have, for more than half a century, been among the most important and fruitful fields of missionary labour occupied by the Brethren's Church. At the present time, about 15,500 souls,—no small proportion of the negro and coloured population,—are under the spiritual care of the missionaries; and about 3,000 children are enjoying, through their instrumentality, the blessing of Christian education.—

EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM BR. B. HARVEY.

"St. John's Antigua, Feb. 18, 1843.

"On the 8th of February, at about twenty-three minutes to eleven a. m. this island was awfully convulsed by an earthquake, the most violent that has occurred within the memory of man. Churches, chapels, schools, mills, sugarworks, and other buildings constructed of stone, have, with few exceptions, been thrown down or ruined. Our old wooden church is the only one remaining in town fit for use, and, I need hardly add, is crowded with hearers. Our lives have been mercifully spared. Such a fearful visitation I never expect to experience, till 'The voice of the Lord shall again shake terribly the earth.' Pray for us, that our faith may be sustained, and our strength rendered sufficient for the discharge of the important and harassing duties which devolve upon us. Yesterday, being the day appointed for general humiliation and thanksgiving, we preached six times, in three different places."

FROM BR. W. REICHEL.

"St. John's, Feb. 18th, 1843.

"I was walking in the town, when the earthquake occurred; the first symptom of it which I perceived, was a rattling noise accompanied by a gentle undulatory motion of the earth. This motion became more violent every second, till at length it was scarcely possible to stand upright. Before me was the cathedral, the walls of which I saw fearfully shaken, and at length partially give way, and fall together. On every side, the stone houses were falling, while a thick cloud of dust enveloped the whole town. I suppose this convulsion of nature lasted nearly three minutes. As I looked around me, I saw numbers of people kneeling or lying on the earth, from whose lips, the cry 'Lord, have mercy upon us!' was continually resounding. On my return home, I found all my dear fellow-servants alive and unhurt, and the damage done to our mission-premises, less serious than I had expected. Our old wooden church, and three dwelling houses of the same material, are but little injured; but the stone house, occupied by Br. Harvey, has so many rents in the walls, and is altogether so shaken, that it must be nearly rebuilt. The kitchen and other offices are in ruins."

FROM BR. G. W. WESTERBY.

"Lebanon, Feb. 18th, 1843.

"On the 7th inst., my wife and I paid a visit to Gracehill, and on the morning of the 8th, Br. and Sr. Voss accompanied us to Monk's Hill, on the summit of which a fort is built, whence there is a beautiful view of the whole of Antigua, and the island of Montserrat, about thirty miles distant. It was a lovely morning, and the prospect around was most delightful. We were all upon the ramparts watching the approach of the steamer from England, and I was in the act of steadying a telescope on one of the great guns, when I felt it begin to vibrate; I knew at once what was coming, and seizing my wife by the hand, and calling to the others, I immediately rushed from the ramparts. We had not gone far, before the motion of the earth became so violent, that we were no longer able to walk, and were obliged to take hold of each other to keep on our feet. It was a most awful moment, and our lives were in great peril. A little from us the houses were falling; just above us, on a rising ground, a heap of canon balls were heaving and rattling in the most fearful manner, and on our right, the long signal-staff was bending from side to side, and threatening every moment to fall upon us. I believe the shock lasted about three minutes. When it subsided, we looked over the island, and towards Montserrat, and in every direction we saw clouds of dust ascending, a sign of the widely-spread ruin.

"We had not long retired to rest, when we felt another smart concussion, and immediately rushed out of doors. This shock brought down more of our church. We have since had many slight ones. On the 9th, I buried the three children, killed by the falling of a church, side by side. Another has since died of the injuries received.

"The island is in ruins; how the fine crop of sugar will be taken off, no one can tell! May the Lord make 'all things work together for good!' During the earthquake, the bells at Gracehill and Lebanon rang as if for Divine service. Below Gracehill the earth opened and threw out water. The barometer was higher than it had been for some time before.

"We now have our public services out of doors. These were attended, last Sunday morning, by more than a thousand persons. May the Lord bless the preaching of his word to many souls!

"The church is to be rebuilt of wood. We must commence the work in faith. Whence the money is to come, the Lord alone knows."

FROM BR. P. RICKSECKER.

"Basseterre, St. Kitts, Feb. 20th, 1843.

"With a thankful heart I hasten to inform you, that we have all been preserved from bodily harm during the late awful earthquake, and that our mission-premises at this place have sustained less injury than might have been anticipated. Our new church and school-house have got several rents in the walls, which, however, can be easily made good. At Bethesda the damage done is more considerable. Both the church and the school-house have been severely shaken, but the walls, though cracked in many places, we hope are capable of repair. The guest-house is quite ruined. Bethel has nearly escaped.

"Ever since this severe visitation, our evening services have been attended by many, whom we had never seen in our chapel before. On the 15th, the day appointed by the Governor as a fast and thanksgiving day, an immense crowd filled every part of the building, and even flowed over into the school-house. The service was marked by deep solemnity; and we trust an abiding impression has been made on the minds of those who attended it, and who were affectionately reminded of what they owed to him, who is the God of salvation, and to whom belong the issues of death. (Psalm lxviii. 20.)"—*Record.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR TEACHING THE BLIND TO READ.—The Sixth Annual Meeting of this charitable and most interesting Institution was held on Thursday at the Hanover-square Rooms. The most Noble the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair. The proceedings opened with prayer, and the singing of a hymn by a number of the pupils of the Blind School, who were ranged upon the platform. The Chairman then briefly addressed the Meeting, regretting the inability to preside of one of the Right Reverend Prelates, who had been accustomed to take the chair at the Meetings of the Society. The Rev. Septimus Ramsay read the Report, which spoke in grateful terms of the success which had attended the efforts of the Society, and of the facility with which the blind acquired the art of reading by the aid of Mr. Lucas's stenographic characters, which were stated to be far superior to those of Mr. Frere. The school in London contained thirty pupils and twenty day boarders. The receipts during the past year, ending December 31, 1842, amounted to 1,163*l.* 18s. 9d., and the expenditure during the same period to 1,102*l.* 4s, leaving a balance of 61*l.* 14s. 9d. in the hands of the Treasurer. The subscriptions during the year amounted to 271*l.* 16s. 3d., and the donations to 306*l.* 14s. The children then read several passages from the Scriptures with a facility and an emphasis which excited at once the astonishment and admiration of the very large assemblage of auditors. Two little girls also, natives of China, read a part of the Epistle to the Romans with a great deal of fluency and a very pleasing intonation of voice. Upon the Motion of Dr. Hugh Pearson, the dean of Salisbury, seconded by the Rev. J. Gouring, the Report was accepted. On the Motion of Sir Charles Clarke, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman; and another hymn, sung by the children, concluded the business of the Meeting.—*Record.*

LEGALITY OF ART UNIONS.—A short time ago, Sir Edward Sugden, the present High Chancellor of Ireland, was at the Royal Irish Institution, examining some pictures about to be sold by auction. Mr. Stewart Blacker, the Honorary Secretary to the Irish Art Union, being in the rooms at the same time, spoke to him relative to the assumed illegality of the Art Unions, when Sir Edward stated his opinion that the laws which have been referred to did not in any way apply to such Societies. Mr. Blacker having expressed his gratification at hearing this, Sir Edward said, "If you like I will give you my opinion in writing," and taking a pen, wrote an order to the Royal Bank to pay the Art Union three guineas annually until further notice.—*Irish paper.*

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—At a Meeting of the local council held last week at Cork, it was resolved that this learned body should commence its next session in this city on Thursday, the 17th of August. The attendance is likely to be very large, as the Meeting commences not only just at the termination of the assizes, but just previous to Her Majesty's contemplated visit to Ireland. The local subscriptions are going on well, at the head of which stands the name of the Earl of Rosse, the President. The Noble President has announced that his gigantic reflecting telescope will be completed, and thrown open for the inspection of members.—*Record.*

QUARANTINE.—It is with no small degree of satisfaction that we announce to our readers, more particularly those interested in commerce, an important reduction in the quarantine. The quarantine from the Ionian Islands has been abolished *in toto*, although arrivals from Athens or Syria are not included in the exemption. As regards arrivals from Egypt, the quarantine imports on vessels and cargoes has not been reduced, but that inflicted on passengers has been reduced from twenty to sixteen days. No reduction has been made as regards Turkey, either in passengers, vessels, or goods, but we have little doubt she will be shortly included in the list of exempted places. From Greece, some indulgence is granted to merchant vessels, for on their arrival at Malta, provided they are furnished with a certificate from Her British Majesty's Consul to the effect that no disease reigns in the country, their quarantine is reduced to seven days, nor are they under the necessity of discharging cargoes.—*Ibid.*

PROBABLE REPRISALS AT TAHITI.—The Vindictive, 50, Captain Toup Nicolas, arrived at Hobart Town, from China, in sixty-four days, on the 20th November. It was said, but we can hardly credit it, that Captain Nicolas intends calling at Otaheite, before proceeding to Valparaiso, to avenge the outrage some time ago perpetrated on Queen Pomare and her subjects by the captain of a French frigate, by placing the British standard on that island, thus placing the good Queen and our ally under British protection.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* publishes the proceeds of the revenue during the first quarter of 1843 which show that they amounted to 183,190,000f. being an increase of 19,728,000f., as compared with those of 1841; and of 6,640,000f. over 1842.

The liberal *Courrier Francais* chuckles on the idea that the report of the Duc de Broglie on the best mode of obtaining the emancipation of the French negro slaves, though but in ten years' time, will be allowed to lie dormant in the archives of the Chamber.

*La Presse* mentions the death of M. Maguin, the parish priest of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, in his 84th year. "It was this clergyman," says *La Presse*, "who found means, in 1793, to penetrate into the dungeon occupied by Marie Antoinette in the Conciergerie, and to administer to the illustrious prisoner the consolations of religion."

Rear-Admiral Dupetit Thouars has been raised by a Royal Ordinance, on the 13th inst., to the dignity of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.—*Pat.*

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—Advices from Posen of the 1st inst. state, that the Provincial Diet had commenced the discussion of the Penal Code Amendment Bill, and pronounced by a majority of 25 to 22 the abolition of capital punishment.—*Ibid.*

THE COMET.—M. Arago made another communication respecting the comet, to the Academy of Sciences, in the sitting of Monday last. He stated that the nucleus had been twice seen from Paris, but that a third observation was necessary, in order to determine the orbit. In this state of things the two observations of Paris were combined with that of Geneva, and it was found that the perihelic distance from the comet to the sun had been under-rated by the observer at Geneva. The comet passed on the 27th of February last at its nearest point to the sun; its rate of travelling was 104 leagues per second.—*Record.*

It appears, from the calculations made at Paris, that when the railroad from the French capital to Calais, and from Dover to London, is completed, the whole passage from Paris to London can be made in sixteen hours.—*Ibid.*

A letter from St. Petersburgh states, that M. Allier, Professor of the University of that city, has just discovered in the Imperial Library, 3.1 autograph letters of Henry IV. of France, hitherto unknown. He immediately imparted his discovery to a commission at Paris, especially occupied in collecting the letters of that sovereign.—*Ibid.*

In the continental territories of the King of the Two Sicilies, there is (says Mr. Macgregor, in his Treaties and Tariffs No. 7) only one teacher to about 1,000 inhabitants, while there is a priest or monk for every 120. In Austria, France, Holland, and Prussia, he adds, the schoolmasters greatly exceed the number of clergymen. The net revenue of the island of Sicily is 1,000,000*l.*; half the amount yearly goes to Naples, never to return. Its population decreased

upwards of 100,000 between 1832 and 1837.—*Record.*

DESCRIPTION OF JERUSALEM BY SIR DAVID WILKIE, IN A LETTER TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.—"It is a fancy or belief that the art of our time and of our British people may reap some benefit, that has induced me to undertake this journey. It is to see, to inquire, and to judge, not whether I can, but whether those who are younger, or with far higher attainments and powers, may not in future be required, in the advance and spread of our knowledge, to refer at once to the localities of Scripture events, when the great work is to be essayed of representing Scripture history. Great as the assistance, I might say the inspiration, which the art of painting has derived from the illustration of Christianity, and great as the talent and genius have been this high walk of art has called into being, yet it is remarkable that none of the great painters whom the world has hitherto looked for the visible appearance of Scripture scenes and feelings have ever visited the Holy Land.

"What we therefore so much admire in the great masters, must be taken from their own idea, or from secondary information. In this, though Paul Veronese, Titian, Giorgione, and Sebastian del Piombo, all Venetians, have by commerce, and immediate intercourse with the Levant, succeeded in giving in their work a nearer verisimilitude to an eastern people, yet who is there who cannot imagine that such mines as Raphael and Lionardo da Vinci, great as they are, might not have derived a help had they dwelt and studied in the same land which Moses and the prophets, the Evangelists and the Apostles, have so powerfully and graphically described, and which they would have described in vain to the conviction of their readers, but as witnesses and participators in the events which form the subjects of their sacred writings?

"In my journey hither, desirous of taking a review of some of the great works in Germany of Rubens and Rembrandt, I was deeply interested at Munich by the great and meritorious efforts now making by the native painters of that city. These I believe you have seen, and I doubt not with high admiration of the genius of the artists, and munificence of the sovereign who has called them forth. To you, therefore, I speak with deference, and under correction; but as they profess to revive a style of art that has formerly existed, whether Byzantine or early Italian, I have doubts fitted to their purpose, if such a style would either suit the disposition of the English painters, or awaken the attention of the English public, to whom it would be like bringing forward the Talmud and the Fathers of the Church, instead of the Pentateuch and the New Testament.

"The time is now come when our supply in this walk of art must be drawn from the fountain head. The facility of travelling, as well as recent public events, favour our pursuits in this sacred quarter; and I am highly grateful at being permitted to see with my own natural eyes what Jerusalem in our day can still present to us.

"Here, after centuries of ruin and suffering, Jerusalem exists in her greatness. She is elevated on the high table land of Judea, 2,500 feet above the level of the sea. Except the Mount of Olives scarcely any hill near rises above her. Her walls, which encompass her on every side, are higher and more superb than any city walls I have ever seen. The square towers of her gates recal those of Windsor Castle; while their lengthened elevation, with the spires and cupolas they enclose, would have arrested the Poussins and Claudes in preference to all other cities. Her streets, are stone-built, massive, surmounted by arches, through which the solemn vista claims the painter's art, though by that art still unknown and unrepresented; and the people, the Jew, the Arab, and the more humble and destitute, who never change, recal, by their appearance, period of antiquity in everything removed from the present time.

"But besides the habits of man and the stately fashion of his dwelling, which here bear the mark of no modern date, there are other features that carry the impress of sacred history which scarcely any time can change. This I strongly felt a few days ago, when ascending from the vale of Jordan by the way of Jericho. I was particularly struck, as we got near to Jerusalem, with the beautiful aspect of a village that was over against us, like Tivoli or Larici; it was Bethany, the abode of Mary and Martha, and the scene of the raising of their brother Lazarus from the dead. From this the road winds round the Mount of Olives, by a path often frequented by our Saviour, and which opens upon the most beautiful view there is of Jerusalem, where the very point is shown the following verse (St. Luke, ch. xix.) refers to:—

"'And when he was come near he beheld the city, and wept over it saying, If thou hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace; but now they are hid from thine eyes.'

"Changed as this holy city must be since these words were uttered—her sovereignty gone, her people despised, and of her temple not one stone left upon another; yet, shorn of her beams, this sacred place of her grandeur presents one of the most striking spectacles I have ever beheld.

"To the expounder of Scripture, and to the painter of sacred history, this whole territory must supply what can be learnt no where else; and professors of art must make a stir to meet the ideas that travellers can so easily acquire. Indeed, since arriving here, I find a new species of criticism applied to our standard works of art; and my humble pursuits and inquiries appear to introduce somewhat novel subjects of discussion. It has become a question, arising from the present habits of the people here, whether the ancient Jews and apostles lived most like Saracens or Romans; whether they sat on the ground or upon chairs; reposed upon mats or upon bedsteads; and whether the females were then as much secluded from public view as they are now in these countries? I find the learned, both of monks and rabbis, inclined to the former opinion; but as the synagogue upon Mount Zion is filled with seats, like a church, we may hope that the mode of sitting of the apostles at the table of our Lord may not, by any new information, be found to be different from what Lionardo da Vinci has painted it.

"Indeed, nothing here requires any revolution in our opinions of the finest works of art; with all their discrepancies of detail they are yet constantly recalled by what is here before us. The back ground of the Heliodorus of Raphael is a Syrian building; the figures in the Lazarus of Seb. del Piombo are a Syrian people; and the indescribable tone of Rembrandt is brought to mind at every turn, whether in the street, the synagogue, or the holy Sepulchre."—*From his Memoirs, just published.—Record.*

NEW ZEALAND.—(From the *New Zealand Journal.*)—The news contained in the file of the *Nelson Examiner* to the 9th of November, and in the despatches of the New Zealand Company's agents at Wellington and Nelson, is among the most gratifying that we have yet had to announce. It will be perceived that a very amicable understanding existed between the bishop and the agents of the company, and that on the part of the local Government there was exhibited a desire to set at rest those disputed questions which have for some time past arrested the course of New Zealand colonization. Colonel Wakefield, in Company with Mr. Commissioner Spain, had visited Auckland, and the acting Governor had given assurances that he would lend his influence in aiding any arrangement by which the claims of the aborigines for *utu*, or further compensation, might be immediately met, and that the territory should be then formally proclaimed as Crown domains, and the titles of the company finally confirmed. These arrangements would also be expedited by a personal visit of the acting Governor to the Port Nicholson settlement. In Nelson, the Bishop had shown great zeal and alacrity in the cause of practical education. He had entered into plans for erecting a church, and Church of England cemetery, Sunday and infant-schools, a native hostelry and chapel, an hospital for the reception of sick natives, and a boarding-school for native children; and, in conjunction with the Chief Justice, his co-trustee in the management of the native reserves, was anxious to establish a general system of medical care and industrial education. Extensive importations of cattle had been made by the Eagle from Sydney, the price averaging 10*l.* per head; and 160 sheep imported by the Guide, also from Sydney, had at once realized 25s. a head. Associations had been formed for working the coal-mines in Coal Bay, and four puncheons of the coal had been sent home. The emigrant ships Thomas Harrison, Olympus, and New Zealand, had arrived, and landed the emigrants, with only three deaths. The Chief Justice had held a sort of legal levee in Nelson on the 24th of October, and had made a trip over the Waimea with Colonel Wakefield, and sailed thereafter for New Plymouth, whence he was to make an overland excursion to Auckland in company with the Bishop. A county court was to be held monthly at Nelson, New Zealand. The despatches and news will be read with interest by all the friends of New Zealand. Altogether, what with the appointment of an efficient and zealous Governor, the friendly coalition of the interim Governor, the Bishop, and the agents of the Company, the hearty exertions of the settlers, and the striking tokens of general progress afforded in the letters from private settlers, New Zealand bids fair at this moment to take a new start, and realize all those sanguine hopes which have been temporarily obscured from various causes now almost certain to be removed.—*Ibid.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*19th June*, 1843.

Mr. J. Wheler, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Noacolly, for one month, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, making over charge of his office to Mr. Robert Abercrombie.

Mr. A. S. Annand made over charge of the Magistracy of Sylhet to Mr. C. T. Sealy on the 5th instant.

Mr. E. M. Gordon made over charge of the current duties of the office of Commissioner of Revenue of the 15th or Dacca Division to Mr. J. F. G. Cooke on the 14th idem.

*12th June*, 1843.

Mr. D. Pringle to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Tirhoot, making over charge of his present office to Mr. A. R. Young, who will officiate as Collector of Tirhoot, until relieved by Mr. E. V. Irwin.

Mr. E. V. Irwin to officiate as Collector of Tirhoot, until further orders.

Mr. H. C. Metcalfe to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Bhagulpore.

*19th June*, 1843.

Mr. G. U. Yule to officiate as Magistrate of Moorshedabad, until further orders.

Mr. E. Jenkins to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Behar.

*26th June*, 1843.

Rev. H. R. Shepherd, appointed Junior Presidency Chaplain under date the 17th ultimo, is permitted to officiate at the Station of Dacca till the 15th September, 1843.

Mr. E. H. C. Monckton, of the Civil Service, reported his departure for Europe on the Ship "Thames," which vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 17th instant.

Mr. W. J. Allen made over charge of the Dacca Collectorate to Mr. J. G. Campbell on the 13th instant.

The leave granted to Mr. J. E. L. Brandreth on the 15th February, to Mr. W. J. Bramley on the 15th March 1843, and to Mr. J. R. Hutchinson on the 17th ultimo, to remain attached to the College of Fort William for the purpose of studying in a third language, Hindoostanee, is cancelled from this date at their own request.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY.
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*Allahabad, 19th June*, 1843.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon J. Ginders, of the Bundlecund Legion, has obtained six months leave of absence, from the 1st proximo.

J. THOMASON, *Secy. to Govt. of India, with the Governor General.*

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Allahabad, 17th June*, 1843.

The Governor General is pleased to make the following appointments and postings in the Department of Public Works:

Terjee Singh to be a Sub-Assistant Overseer, on a Salary of Rupees (35) Thirty-five per Mensem, (25 Rupees being Pay and 10 Rupees Horse Allowance.) from the 9th ultimo, for employment in constructing Roads, under Lieutenant James Spens, of Engineers.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Somerville Irwin, of the Corps of Engineers, to be an Assistant to Captain Robert Napier, Executive Engineer of the Kurnaul Division.

Lieutenant Irwin will proceed without delay to Ferozepore and relieve Mr. Thomas Steele, Assistant Executive Officer, from the charge of the Western Sirhind Division, the duties of which Lieutenant Irwin will conduct in subordination to Captain Napier.

On being relieved, Mr. Steele will repair forthwith to Kussowlee, and place himself under the orders of Lieutenant Spens, of Engineers.

*Allahabad, 21st June*, 1843.

The Governor General is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Capt. F. Rowcroft, of the 1st Regt. N. I., and a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to be an Assistant Adjutant General of Division vice Cooper deceased.

Bt. Capt. Wm. Lydiard, of the 11th Regt. N. I., and Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the Establishment, vice Rowcroft promoted.

EDWD. SANDERS.
*Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India, Mily. Dept., with the Govr. Genl.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 23d June*, 1843.

No. 136 of 1843.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, from the date assigned to them in General Orders, No. 118, of the 2d instant.

| *Infantry.* | *Date of arrival at Fort William.* |
|---|---|
| Mr. Joseph McCarty, .. .. .. | 22d June, 1843. |
| " Robert Robison Harris, .. | |

Major William Edward Blair Leadbeater, of the 53d Regiment N. I., having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

The following Promotion is made in the Subordinate branch of the Department of Public Works, from the 25th March last:

Assistant Overseer Serjeant F. Brine to be an Overseer, vice Rammohun Chatterjie deceased.

No. 138 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to direct the following Promotions and assignment of Rank in the Ordnance Commissariat Department:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sub-Conductor and Acting Conductor Terrence Shiel to be Conductor. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | From the 3d May 1843, in succession to Conductor Joseph Hamilton promoted to Deputy Assistant Commissary. |
| Sub-Conductor Richard Dwyer to be Acting Conductor, .. .. .. | |
| Acting Sub-Conductor Joseph Hume to be Sub-Conductor, .. .. | |
| Serjeant Major Edward Reilly, of the 14th Regt. N. I., to be Acting Sub-Conductor, .. .. .. .. | |

ASSIGNMENT OF RANK.

| Rank and Names. | To rank from. | In whose room. |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Conductor M. Lahey, .. .. | The 3d February, 1843, .. .. .. | Conductor Luke Kelan pensioned. |
| Acting Conductor G. Antisell, .. | | |
| Sub-Conductor J. Holt, .. .. | | |
| Acting Sub-Conductor J. Stone, | | |
| Acting Sub-Conductor J. Leonard, .. | 11th February, 1843, | Acting Sub-Conductor J. Borthwick promoted. |
| Acting Sub-Conductor J. Reid, .. .. | 24th February, 1843, | Acting Sub-Conductor J. Cartland pensioned. |
| Conductor W. Parry, .. .. | 23d April, 1843, | Conductor Mark Connor deceased. |
| Acting Conductor T. Lisley, .. | | |
| Sub-Conductor B. Ruttigan, .. | | |
| Acting Sub-Conductor R. Wells, .. | | |

No. 139 of 1843.—With advertence to General Orders, No. 99, of the 12th May 1843, the following "Erratum" is published, in correction of an omission regarding the Balance of Off-reckonings due to Major General E. Cartwright, whose name should be inserted in Statement No. 4, instead of in Statement No. 5.

*Statement No. 4.*

| | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total Company's Rupees, .. .. .. .. | | | 73,804 2 2 |
| Major General E. Cartwright to be inserted under the name of Major General W. Burgh, (the late) .. .. .. | Full Year. 5,707 7 8 | | |
| Deduct Advance ordered in Europe,.. .. .. | 3,266 0 0 | Blce. | 2,441 7 8 |
| Corrected Total for Statement No. 4, Company's Rupees,.. | .. .. .. .. | | 76,245 9 10 |

*Statement No. 5.*

| | |
| --- | --- |
| The name of Major General E. Cartwright to be struck out of No. 5, and the Total Amount will be Company's Rupees 3,78,646 9 7 instead of .. | 3,84,354 1 3 |

No. 135 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

*Artillery.*

2d Lieut. Alfred Wintle to be 1st Lieutenant, from the 6th June 1843, vice 1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain William Oliver Young deceased.

*20th Regiment N. I.*

| | |
| --- | --- |
| Captain Frederick Brooke Corfield to be Major, .. .. .. .. | From the 14th March 1843, in succession to Major Charles Rogers, retired from the Service. |
| Lieut. and Brevet Captain Thos. Martin to be Captain of a Company, .. .. .. .. .. .. | |
| Ensign Redmond William Pilkington to be Lieutenant, .. .. | |

*41st Regiment N. I.*

Ensign Richard Chas. Hatch to be Lieutenant, from the 7th June 1843, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Fredk. Vincent Ellis deceased.

*Medical Department.*

Assistant Surgeon Kenneth Mackinnon, M. D., to be Surgeon, from the 18th April 1843, vice Surgeon Hugh Smith Mercer retired from the Service.

Mr. Thomas Augustus Carey is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.—Date of arrival at Fort William, 17th June 1843.

Brevet Captain Alexander George Miller, of the 39th Regiment N. I., is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope and Australia, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

Major John Mackenzie, of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, Superintendent of the Stud, Central Provinces, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

W. M. N. STURT, Major,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

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BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 8th June, 1843.*

The Ferozepore station order of the 12th April last, directing the entertainment of thirty extra magazine workmen, to expedite the despatch to Sukkur of a siege train and ammunition, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The following orders, issued by Major General E. Cartwright, commanding the presidency division, are confirmed:

*Dated 21st May, 1843.*—Directing Ensign F. C. Malcly, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 32d regiment of native infantry at Dinapore.

*Dated 25th May, 1843.*—Directing Ensign F. W. Brodie, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 21st regiment of native infantry at Berhampore.

The services of Gunner R. Hayton, who, in General Orders of the 8th of April last, was re-appointed to the Cossipore Foundery, being no longer required in that establishment, he is remanded to the regiment of artillery.

The General Order of the 6th of April last, directing the appointment of Corporal J. McArthur to be Head Overseer in the Cossipore Foundery to cease, is cancelled.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 9th June, 1843.*

The Allyghur station order of the 8th ultimo, directing Capt. J. Bunce, of the 46th regiment of native infantry, to receive charge of the Executive Engineer's office, from Lieutenant S. Pott, of Engineers proceeding on leave, on medical certificate, is confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General.

The Cawnpore division orders of the 31st ultimo and 2d instant, the former directing Assistant Steward W. Norris to act as Apothecary in the hospital of Her Majesty's 3d buff, and the latter appointing Assistant Steward E. Moore to act in the same capacity with Her Majesty's 50th regiment of foot, are confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

*2d Regiment of Irregular Cavalry.*—Lieutenant W. C. Alexander, of the 10th regiment of light cavalry, to act as 2d in command, during the period Lieut. G. Jackson may remain in command of the corps.

*8th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry.*—Lieut. J. R. McMullin, of the 50th regiment of native infantry, to act as Adjutant, during the absence, on service with his regiment, of Lieut. and Adjutant S. Richards.

Cornet Aylmer William Miltown Wylly, is, at his own request, removed from the 6th, and posted to the 5th regiment of light cavalry, as the junior of his rank, with effect from the 18th of April last.

In continuation of General Orders of the 17th ultimo, the undermentioned men are transferred to the pension establishment:

*27th Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Bheekah Sing, Havildar; Durreow, Murdaun Khan, and Sewbulluck Chowbey, sepoys.

*33d Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Lowton Opudeah, sepoy.

*35th Regiment of Light Infantry.*—Surnaum Sing, Subadar; Ackbur Sing, Bhurruth Sing, and Shaick Khodabux, Jemadars; Peerbuccas Khan, Pulton Sing, Rampersaud Opadhia, and Shaick Allabux, Havildars; Rampersaud Sing, Gunness Tewarry, and Bridgloll Tewarry, naicks; Sewuh Opadhia, Teeha Ojah, and Woodit Pandy, sepoys; Dusaye, lascar; Hyder, bheestie.

*60th Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Khodabux and Gungapersaud Pande, Havildars; Badul, drummer; Davedeen Doobe, Madareloll Doobe, and Ramnewaj Doobe, sepoys.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*2d Troop 3d Brigade H. A.*—Brevet Major J. T. Lane, from 15th May to 21st May, in extension, to enable him to join his troop at Muttra.

*17th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain J. C. Plowden, from 1st July to 31st December, to visit Simlah, on private affairs.

*19th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master F. P. Layard, from 23d May to 23d June, to remain at Simlah, on medical certificate.

*30th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant G. Henderson, from 25th May to 20th November to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

*57th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain H. Henchman, Interpreter and Quarter Master, from 16th May to 15th July, to remain at Hussingabad, on medical certificate.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 12th June, 1843.*

1. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointment, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

*4th Foot.*—Lieutenant Charles Shipley Teale, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Gibson, deceased. 22d May, 1843.

Ensign Townsend Gun Morris, to be Lieutenant, vice Teale. 22d May, 1843.

*28th Foot.*—Ensign Francis Gildea, from the regiment of foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Meacham, deceased. 9th May, 1843.

Ensign Richard Everard Blake, from the 22d regiment of foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Webb, appointed Adjutant. 21st May, 1843.

Lieutenant Henry Webb, to be Adjutant, vice MacGregor, deceased. 21st May, 1843.

*29th Foot.*—Lieutenant George Molle, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Nicolay, who retires. 10th June, 1843.

Ensign Charles Eustace Mackonnell, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Molle. 10th June, 1843.

*39th Foot.*—Lieutenant Charles Campbell, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Eyre, deceased. 15th June, 1843.

Ensign Robert Stacy Colls, to be Lieut., vice Campbell, 5th June 1843.

2. The order by Major Clonie, commanding the 3d buffs, dated the 13th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Mackenzie, to act as Interpreter from the 15th January last, vice Lieutenant Speedy, embarked for England, on leave of absence, is confirmed.

3. Leave of absence—

*3d Buffs.*—Captain Dore, to Lucknow, from the 18th June to the 1st October 1843.

*13th Light Infantry.*—Brevet Major Havelock, C. B., prolonged from the 15th July to the 15th October 1843, to remain at Simlah.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 10th June, 1843.*

The following orders are confirmed:

The order issued on the 1st of November last, by Captain H. O. Marshall, commanding a detachment of the 42d regiment of Madras native infantry at Baitool, directing Assistant Surgeon Davidson to resume medical charge of the detachment.

The Saugor division order of the 25th ultimo, directing Ghassie Khan, Native Doctor, to do duty with the 51st regiment of native infantry at Nursingpore.

The order issued on the 25th ultimo, by Captain J. Welchman, commanding the 10th native infantry, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain R. Munro to act as Adjutant to the right wing of the corps, during its separation from regimental Head Quarters.

The Benares division order of the 29th ultimo, appointing Captain R. W. Fraser, of the 45th regiment of native infantry, to act as Assistant Adjutant General of the division, in the room of Captain W. G. Cooper deceased.

The Dinapore division order of the 29th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon J. H. Freeman to receive medical charge of the 25th regiment of native infantry from Assistant Surgeon S. H. Batson.

The Benares division order of the 30th ultimo, directing apprentice J. A. Fleming, attached to the garrison hospital at Chunar, to proceed to Ghazeepore, and do duty with Her Majesty's 29th regiment of foot.

Acting Apothecary Richard Bean, at present doing duty with Her Majesty's 13th light infantry, is appointed to the hospital of Her Majesty's 50th regiment of foot at Cawnpore, and directed to proceed and join.

Hospital Steward Abraham Beatson is appointed to Her Majesty's 13th light infantry, and directed to join that corps at Kussowlie, on the expiration of the leave of absence granted to him in General Orders of the 20th of April last.

Hospital apprentice Benjamin Hunt, who was struck off the strength of the subordinate medical department, in General Orders of the 13th ultimo, is restored to the service, with his original standing, and directed to do duty in the General Hospital at the presidency.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*7th Regiment Light Cavalry.*—Lieutenant Colonel R. A. Stedman, from 15th June to 15th October, to visit Cawnpore, on private affairs.

*53d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain E. Talbot, from 5th July to 1st October, to proceed to Calcutta, preparatory to retiring from the service.

*62d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant F. A. Jackson, from 1st June 1842 to 31st October 1842, in extension, on private affairs.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 12th June, 1843.*

Quarter Master Sergeant H. Rose, of the 2d regiment of Oude local infantry, is, at his own request, remanded to the European regiment, in the rank he held previous to his transfer to the Town Major's list, but will continue in his present situation until the close of the rains.

Private Johnstone, of Her Majesty's 3d buffs now employed at Landour, is to join and do duty at the depot at that station, until an opportunity offers for his being sent to join his regiment at Allahabad.

Erratum.—In the General Orders of the 17th ultimo, making transfers to the pension establishment, for "Chand Khan," syce, 4th troop 2d brigade of horse artillery, read "Billund Khan." Order books to be corrected accordingly.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major-General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 13th June, 1843.*

No. 36.—1. At a General Court Martial holden at Fort Saint George, on Wednesday, the 17th day of May 1843, Lieutenant Leonard Smith, of Her Majesty's 57th regiment of foot, was arraigned on the following charge:

*Charge.*—For conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Fort Saint George, Madras, on the 4th of May 1843, been in a state of intoxication, when in attendance at the mess house of Her Majesty's 57th regiment of foot, for the purpose of taking his seat as a member of a Regimental Court Martial, which had been then and there ordered to assemble in regimental orders of the preceding day, and of which, in the same orders, he Lieutenant Smith, had been nominated a member.

The above being in breach of the articles of war.

*Finding.*—The Court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution of the charge, as well as what the prisoner, Lieutenant Leonard Smith, has urged in his defence, is of opinion,

That the prisoner is "guilty" of the charge.

*Sentence.*—The court having found the prisoner "guilty" as above stated, doth sentence him, the said Lieutenant Leonard Smith, of Her Majesty's 57th regiment of foot, to be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General, and*
*Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.*

*10th June* 1843.

His Excellency Lieutenant General the Marquis of Tweeddale, K. T. is requested to report to the Adjutant General and to the Military Secretary, the day on which this sentence may be published at the Head Quarters of Her Majesty's 57th Regiment, and to order that Lieutenant Smith's name may be struck off on that day.

2. Before the same Court Martial assembled on Wednesday, the 17th day of May 1843, Lieutenant Frederick Charles White Fitzpatrick, of Her Majesty's 57th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge.

*Charge.*—For conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Fort Saint George, Madras, on the 4th of May 1843, been in a state of intoxication, when in attendance at the mess house of Her Majesty's 57th Regiment of Foot, for the purpose of taking his seat as a member of a Regimental Court Martial, which had been then and there ordered to assemble in regimental orders of the preceding day, and of which, in the same orders, he, Lieutenant Fitzpatrick, had been nominated a member.

The above being a breach of the articles of war.

*Finding.*—The court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in

support of the prosecution on the charge, as well as that the prisoner, Lieutenant Frederick Charles White Fitzpatrick, has urged nothing in his defence, is of opinion.

That the prisoner is "guilty" of the charge.

*Sentence.*—The court having found the prisoner "guilty" as above stated, doth sentence him, the said Frederick Charles White Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant, of Her Majesty's 57th Regiment of Foot, to be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General, and*
10th June 1843. *Commander-in-Chief, in India.*

His Excellency Lieutenant General the Marquis of Tweeddale, K. T., is requested to report to the Adjutant General and to the Military Secretary, the day on which this sentence may be published at the Head Quarters of Her Majesty's 57th Regiment, and to order, that Lieutenant Fitzpatrick's name may be struck off on that day.

3. At a General Court Martial assembled at Dinapore, on Tuesday, the 30th day of May 1843, Private John McKenna, of a detachment of Her Majesty's 50th or Queen's own Regiment of Foot, attached to Her Majesty's 62d Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge:

*Charge.*—For highly insubordinate conduct in the following instances:

*First Instance.*—In having at Dinapore, on or about the 13th day of May 1843, when awarded punishment for misconduct by Lieutenant Frederick T. Lister, of Her Majesty's 50th Regiment of Foot, made use of gross and insubordinate language, in presence of, and towards the said Lieutenant Lister.

*Second Instance.*—In having at the same time and place, when ordered into confinement by the said Lieutenant Lister for the offence contained in the first instance of the charge, deliberately turned round, and violently struck acting Corporal James Brett, of Her Majesty's 50th Regiment of Foot, his superior officer, then and there in the execution of his duty, and continuing to pursue and strike the said acting Corporal James Brett, in the quarters of the said Lieutenant Lister.

*Third Instance.*—In having at the same time and place, after quitting the quarters of the said Lieutenant Lister, again violently attacked the said acting Corporal James Brett and knocked him down, at the same time making use of threatening and abusive language towards the said acting Corporal James Brett.

*Finding.*—The court find the prisoner Private John McKenna, of a detachment of Her Majesty's 50th or Queen's own Regiment of Foot, attached to Her Majesty's 62d Regiment of Foot, guilty of all the three instances of the charge preferred against him.

*Sentence.*—The court sentence the prisoner, Private John McKenna, of a detachment of Her Majesty's 50th or Queen's own Regiment of Foot, attached to Her Majesty's Regiment of Foot, to suffer a Corporal punishment of two hundred lashes, on his bare back, in the usual manner.

Approved and confirmed.
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General, and*
10th June, 1843. *Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.*

The General Officer commanding the Dinapore division will be pleased to give the necessary orders for the infliction of the punishment awarded.

4. At a General Court Martial assembled at Kurnaul, on the 6th day of June 1843, Lance Corporal George J. Hill, No. 973, Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons, was arraigned on the following charges:

*Charges.—1st Charge.*—For "disgraceful conduct" in having at Kurnaul, on or about the 11th day of March 1843, embezzled, or fraudulently misapplied monies entrusted to his charge by Lieutenant W. E. F. Barnes, Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons, belonging to the estate of the late Serjeant John Thomas; also a portion of the balance of pay due to private William Eardley, both of Brevet Major Bond's troop, Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons, the whole sum, thus made away with, amounting to one hundred and sixty-nine Rupees, fifteen annas and two pie (169 15 2) or thereabouts.

*2d Charge.*—For having on or about the same time and place, as above stated, tendered to Lieutenant W. E. F. Barnes, commanding detachment H. M. 3d Light Dragoons, a false receipt for two hundred and six Rupees, fourteen annas, and one pie, (206 14 1) bearing the signature of "Geo. Kauntze," Troop Serjeant Major of Brevet Major Bond's troop, H. M. 3d Light Dragoons, he knowing the same to be a false and forged document—in breach of the articles of war.

*Finding.*—The court, from the evidence before it, and taking into consideration the prisoner's admission, are of opinion that he is on the 1st charge, guilty; on the 2d charge guilty.

*Sentence.*—The court having found the prisoner guilty of the charges preferred against him, the same being in breach of the articles of war, do now sentence him, Lance Corporal George J. Hill, No. 973, Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons, to suffer imprisonment for twelve (12) lunar months, the second, fifth, and eighth, solitary, in such place as the officer commanding Her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons, may select; and further, that he be placed under stoppages, not exceeding two-thirds of his pay, till the money deficient, (169 15 1) one hundred and sixty-nine Rupees, fifteen annas, and one pie, be made good.

(Signed) J. BIDDULPH, *Lieut. Col.,*
Kurnaul, 6th June, 1843. *President.*

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General, and*
10th June, 1843. *Commander-in-Chief, in India.*

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in Chief,
H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 12th June, 1843.*

The Sirhind division order of the 31st ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon W. E. Pollard, doing duty with the 1st European light infantry at Subathoo, to proceed to Ferozepore, with a view to accompany any detachment ordered to Scinde, is confirmed.

The undermentioned men of the 2d Assam Sebundy corps, are transferred to the pension establishment, from the 1st ultimo, and, under instructions from Government, are to receive the pension of the rank which they held in their former corps at the period of removal to the Assam Sebundies; viz. jemadar Debee Panday, Sylhet light infantry, as havildar; havildar Beer Singh Boorathoukey, Goruckpore light infantry, as sepoy; naick Nerputh Singh, Cuttack legion, as sepoy.

At a general court martial re-assembled at Cawnpore, on Monday, the 29th day of May 1843, Cornet Frederick Brooke Greville, of the 11th regiment light cavalry, was arraigned on the following charges:—

*Charges.*—"1st. For having been drunk, when regimental officer of the day, at Cawnpore, on the 3d May 1843.

"2d. For having, on the same day, proceeded in a state of intoxication to the mess house of her Majesty's 9th lancers, at Cawnpore, where he had been invited to dinner, and conducted himself in such a manner at the table as to render it necessary to remove him from the room."

*Finding.*—"The court are of opinion, that the prisoner Cornet Frederick Brooke Greville, of the 11th regiment light cavalry, is guilty of both the charges preferred against him.

*Sentence.*—"The court sentence the prisoner Cornet Frederick Brooke Greville, of the 11th regiment light cavalry, to be dismissed from the service of the East India company."

Approved and confirmed.
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General,*
10th June 1843. *and Commander-in-Chief in India.*

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

If there had been any reasonable ground of hope, that Cornet Greville would have profited by an extension of leniency to him on this occasion, the Commander-in-Chief would have made allowance for that officer's youth, but he must recollect that six months ago some highly reprehensible conduct on his part was overlooked, in the earnest desire that repentance and amendment would have followed. His Excellency's wishes have been disappointed, and he confirms the sentence, in order to prevent the army from being disgraced a third time by Mr. Greville.

The officer commanding the 11th regiment of light cavalry will be pleased to strike that officer's name off the rolls, on the day of this order may be published at Cawnpore, and to report the same to the Adjutant General.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 14th June, 1843.*

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings of Cornets and Ensigns:

Cornet George Dent Pakenham to the 4th regiment of light cavalry at Nusseerabad.

Cornet Ernest Augustus Murray MacGregor to the 9th regiment of light cavalry in Scinde.

Cornet Edmund Charles Vibart to the 11th regiment of light cavalry at Cawnpore.

Cornet Loranzo George Moore to the 3d regiment of light cavalry at Ferozepore.

Ensign Edward Robert Blair to the 51st regiment of native infantry at Nursingpore.

Ensign Edmund Tyrwhitt to the 51st regiment of native infantry at Nursingpore.

Ensign Henry Charles Anderton to the 74th regiment of native infantry at Nowgong.

Ensign Lestock Boilean Jones to the 56th regiment of native infantry at Lucknow.

Ensign Cosby Burrowes to the 54th regiment of native infantry at Cawnpore.

Ensign Charles William Blunt to the 2d European regiment at Meerut.

Ensign John Tower Lumsden to the 30th regiment of native infantry at Lucknow.

Ensign James Gedoin Jenkins to the 55th regiment of native infantry at Sukkur, in Scinde.

Ensign William Elwyn to the 58th regiment of native infantry at Mirzapore.

Ensign Martin Godfrey Brabazon to the 60th regiment of native infantry at Ferozepore.

Ensign Andrew Richard Crawford to the 19th regiment of native infantry at Ferozepore.

Ensign Edward Van Heythuysen Holt to the 42d light infantry at Myupoorie.

Ensign Charles Frederick Hicks to the 6th regiment of native infantry at Loodianah.

Ensign William John Ward to the 51st regiment of native infantry at Nursingpore.

Ensign George Henry Monck Mason to 74th regiment of native infantry at Nowgong.

Ensign Toovey Archibald Corbett to the 61st regiment of native infantry at Jubbulpore.

Ensign Peter Henry Peck Gill to the 37th regiment of native infantry at Allahabad.

Ensign William Leonard Halliday to the 56th regiment of native infantry at Lucknow.

Ensign John James Farrington to the 2d European regiment at Meerut.

Ensign John Peter William Campbell to the 47th regiment of native infantry at Benares.

Ensign Erskine Grant Langmore to the 27th regiment of native infantry at Moradabad.

Ensign Edward Dashwood Hale to the 44th regiment of native infantry at Almorah.

Ensign Henry Swinhoe to the 30th regiment of native infantry at Lucknow.

Ensign Thomas Feltus Boll to the 36th regiment of native infantry at Dinapore.

Ensign Malcolm Nicolson to the 23d regiment of native infantry at Jamalpore.

Ensign Horace Brimfield to the 17th regiment of native infantry at Midnapore.

Ensign James Adeane Law to the 66th regiment of native infantry in Arracan.

Ensign Godfrey Colpoys Bloomfield to the 45th regiment of native infantry at Benares.

Ensign Charles Andrews to the 72d regiment of native infantry at Kurnaul.

Ensign John Moore Ritchie to the 5th regiment of native infantry at Jaunpore.

Ensign Harry Cortlandt Anderson to the 34th regiment of native infantry at Cawnpore.

Ensign Augustus Swinton to the 2d European regiment at Meerut.

Ensign Robert Alexander Napper to the 55th regiment of native infantry at Sukkur, in Scinde.

Ensign Robert Burton Taylor to the 13th regiment of native infantry at Allahabad.

Ensign Charles Reay to the 32d regiment of native infantry at Dinapore.

Ensign Michael Angelo Ferguson Thompson to the 2d regiment grenadiers at Agra.

Ensign James Alfred Bartlett to the 53d regiment of native infantry at Meerut.

Ensign Clarence Walter Wigney to the 58th regiment of native infantry at Mirzapore.

Ensign Charles Stephen Fowle to the 22d regiment of native infantry at Benares.

Ensign James Reid to the 60th regiment of native infantry at Ferozepore.

Ensign James Emerson to the 26th regiment light infantry at Loodianah.

Ensign John William Mountjoy to the 12th regiment of native infantry at Lucknow.

Ensign Edward Thompson to the 1st regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore.

Ensign Norman Robert Leslie to the 19th regiment of native infantry at Ferozepore.

Ensign Henry John Grigg to the 42d light infantry at Myapoorie.

Ensign Frederick Charles Maisey to the 67th regiment of native infantry at Bandah.

Ensign John March Earle to the 1st European light infantry at Subathoo.

Ensign Robert Stewart to the 6th regiment of native infantry at Loodianah.

Ensign Robert Ferguson to the 4th regiment of native infantry at Bareilly.

Ensign Charles Irvine to the 51st regiment of native infantry at Nursingpore.

Ensign Robert Michael Smith Annesley to the 74th regiment of native infantry at Nowgong.

Ensign William Augustus Scott to the 59th regiment of native infantry at Neemuch.

Ensign Alexander Mackay Mackenzie to the 61st regiment of native infantry at Jubbulpore.

Ensign Hans George Leslie to the 37th regiment of native infantry at Allahabad.

Ensign William Davis to the 31st regiment of native infantry at Cawnpore.

Ensign Felix Vincent Richard Jervis to the 50th regiment of native infantry at Lucknow.

Ensign Henry King to the 39th regiment of native infantry at Nowgong.

Ensign John Irvine Murray to the 71st regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore.

Ensign Thomas Charleton Merrick to the 3d regiment of native infantry at Hussingabad.

Ensign Francis Walker Brodie to the 2nd European regiment at Meerut.

Ensign Charles Pierrepont Lucas to the 47th regiment of native infantry at Benares.

Ensign Edward Vernon Utterson to the 27th regiment of native infantry at Moradabad.

Ensign Charles Tandy Whiteford to the 44th regiment of native infantry at Almorah.

Ensign Philip Moss Walmisley to the 16th regiment grenadiers at Etawah.

Ensign William Williamson to the 30th regiment of native infantry at Lucknow.

Ensign Henry Murray Garstin to the 36th regiment of native infantry at Dinapore.

Ensign Charles Frederick Williams to the 38th light infantry at Meerut.

Ensign Thomas Holyoake Hilliard to the 23d regiment of native infantry at Jumaulpore.

Ensign Edward Hunter to the 17th regiment of native infantry at Midnapore.

Ensign Edmund Arthur Grubb to the 24th regiment of native infantry at Jubbulpore.

Ensign Robert Patrick Anderson to the 25th regiment of native infantry at Dinapore.

Ensign William Templer Hughes to the 49th regiment of native infantry at Allygurh.

Ensign John Rothwell Martley to the 66th regiment of native infantry in Arracan.

Ensign Richard Mulford John Tozer to the 45th regiment of native infantry at Benares.

Ensign Arthur Campbell Wale to the 29th regiment of native infantry at Nusseerabad.

Ensign Hugh Trevor Pollock to the 35th light infantry at Agra.

Ensign Charles Murray to the 70th regiment of native infantry at Agra.

Ensign Thomas Cubitt to the 49th regiment of native infantry at Dacca.

Ensign Robert William Gibbs to the 72d regiment of native infantry at Kurnaul.

Ensign Spence Derrington Turner to the 21st regiment of native infantry at Berhampore.

Ensign Samuel Briggs Cookson, to the 73d regiment of native infantry at Delhi.

Ensign Richard Adolphus Becher to the 43d light infantry at Futtehgurh.

Ensign Edward Marsh Martineau to the 10th regiment of native infantry at Sukkur, in Scinde.

Ensign Philip James Sanctuary to the 5th regiment of native infantry at Juanpore.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

*45th Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant C. R. Oakes to be Interpreter and Quarter Master.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 15th June, 1843.*

The order issued on the 31st ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel A. Roberts, C. B., commanding at Khytul, directing the Commissariat to furnish four hackeries of 3 bullocks each, for the conveyance to Umballa of new arms and accoutrements received from the Delhi Magazine, for four companies of the 15th regiment of native infantry on duty at that station, is confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following removals and postings of medical officers:

Surgeon R. B. Duncan (recently returned from furlough) to the 49th regiment of native infantry.

Surgeon D. Woodburn, (absent) from the 63d to the 31st regiment of native infantry.

Asistant Surgeon M. Lovell, (on leave) from the 3d irregular cavalry to the 63d regiment of native infantry.

Assistant Surgeon C. B. Handyside, M. D. (on leave) to the 3d irregular cavalry.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—June 7. At Mirzapore, Arthur Mills, Esq. 58th Regt. N. I. to Charlotte Maria, widow of the late Lieut. T. W. Burkinyoung, 5th Regt. N. I.—19. At Bhaugulpore, Montague Crommelin, Esq. to Miss Agnes Charlotte Davies, second daughter of Mr. Robert Davies. —22. At Calcutta, Mr. S. Stone, to Miss M. A. Vernon, daughter of the late Mrs. Ellen Gash.—28. At Calcutta, Mr. W. E. G. Douglas, of the H. C's. Steam Vessel *Irrawaddy*, to Miss M. Agnew, of Kidderpore School.

BIRTHS.—June 3. At Allahabad, at the house of A. Lang. Esq the lady of Henry Godfrey Astell, Esq. B. C. S. of a daughter.—4. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Plumb, of a daughter.—7. At Debrooghur, Upper Assam, the lady of Captain L. P. D. Eld, 9th Regt. N. I. and Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, of a son, still-born.—10. At Chintadrepettah, Mission House, the lady of the Rev. M. Winslow, American Missionary, of son.—12. The wife of Rev. G. A. F. Saulez, Chaplain of Allahabad, of a son.—13. At Agra, the lady of Major A. Mercer, 70th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.—14. At Tirhoot, the lady of W. H. Urquhart, Esq. of a daughter.—At Dacca, the lady of J. Ireland, Esq. of a son.—16. At Rajkund, the lady of L. A. Cooke, Esq. of a son.—17. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. and Brevet Captain Hutchins, of a son —At Allahabad, the lady of Lieut. and Adjutant Pearson, 13th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.—19. At Combaconum, the lady of Gordon Forbes, Esq. M. C. S. of a son.—20. At Allipore, the lady of R. H. Mytton, Esq. C. S. of a daughter.—The lady of Capt. E. A. Cumberlege, 73d Regt. N. I. of a daughter.—23. At Calcutta, the lady of C. F. Dumaine, Esq. of a daughter. —At Bhagulpore, the lady of Walter Landale, Esq. of a son. —At Lucknow, the lady of Major Hope Dick, 56th Regt. N. I. of a son.—24. At Calcutta, Mrs. William Bryant, of a daughter.—At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. Dozey, Junior, of a son.—At Burdwan, the lady of Francis Beaufort, Esq. B. C. S. of a son.—26. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. W. Rollo, of a daughter.—27. At Calcutta, the lady of A. de H. Larpent, Esq. of a daughter.—At Allipore, the lady of A. S. Sawers, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—May 9. On board the Barque *Hopkinson*, on his passage from Madras to Singapore, Lieut. G. J. Purvis, 39th Regt. M. N. I. aged 26 years.—16. At Malacca, Hugh Scott, Esq. the youngest son of the late Robert Scott, Esq. of Penang.—June 3. At Chippacolum, Tinnevelly District, of cholera, John Tulloch, Esq. second son of Lieut. Colonel Tulloch, C. B. Commissary General.—8. At Gya, Alice, the infant daughter of William Blyth, Esq. aged 1 year, 1 month and 9 days.—12. At Madras, Assistant Surgeon J. W. D. Macdonnell, Medical Department. —19. At Calcutta, Miss R T. Reynolds, aged 11 years and 6 months, of bilious fever, leaving a disconsolate mother and a friend to bemoan her irreparable loss.— —20. At Dinapore, the infant son of Lieut. and Brevet Captain Hutchins.—22. At Calcutta, Mr. Emanuel Paulety, aged 44 years, 2 months and 3 days.—At Calcutta, Mr. John George, of the Military Auditor General's office, aged 39 years and 8 months.—24. At Calcutta, suddenly, Mr. G. Higginson, leaving a widow with four children unprovided for.—25. At Calcutta, Captain William Barrington, aged 54 years and 8 days.—28. At Calcutta, Miss Amelia Reed, daughter of Charles Reed, Esq. aged 23 years, 9 months and 20 days.—At Allahabad, Captain J. P. Roberts, of apoplexy, Commander of the *Hoorungotta* Steamer.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

June 27. The English Barque *Fleetwood*, Richardson, from the Mauritius 5th June.—The English Brig *Hero*, Fowler, from China 7th May.

—— 28. The English Brig Mary, Rendell, from Bordeaux 17th February.—The English Barque *Bilton*, J. Riggs, from Penang 8th June.—The English Ship *City of Poonah*, G. E. Bird, from Madras 23d June.—The French Barque *George Cuvier*, Larne, from Bombay 10th June.

—— 29. The English Barque *Prince of Waterloo*, Williamson, from Liverpool 17th February.—The English Barque *Graham*, H. W. D. Mitchell, from the Mauritius 7th June.

July 1. The English Barque *Blair*, Oldham, from Liverpool 15th February.

### ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per City of Poonah.*—Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Bond. Mrs. Sparkes; Captain James, H. M's. 50th Regt.; Lieut. Dryslade, H. M's. 9th Regt. of Lancers; Ensigns Cornleech, H. M's. 39th, and Bishop, H. M's. 50th Regt.; Messrs. Thompson, Blunt, O'Shaughnessey and Gillon, Civil Service; Messrs. Griffith, Evatt, Campbell, Fergusson, Burge, Young, Beatly, Irvine, Sedchard, Coombs and Gibbon, Cadets.

*Per George Cuvier.*—Mari De Kerwan, Supercargo.

*Per Graham.*—Mrs. H. W. D. Mitchell.

*Per Prince of Waterloo.*—Mr. Thomas Longshaw, Cadet; Messrs. J. R. Nicholson, A. G. Forsyth and C. A. Bryne.

*Per Hero.*—Captains Day, Bengal Artillery, and Soames, mariner.

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Pouchong per 10-catty box 16 Rs., per 8-catty box 12 Rs., per seer 4-8.
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*Cawnpore, 5th June*, 1843.

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*Calcutta, 17th December*, 1842.

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THE BENGALEE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE is published under the authority of Govt. every Tuesday morning, and contains, in the English and Bengalee language, the Drafts of Acts; the Acts when passed; the Constructions of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut; the Circular Orders of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, of the Sudder Board, of the Special Commissioners, and of the Superintendent of Police; the Civil Appointments made by the Governor or Deputy Governor of Bengal, and the Appointment of Moonsiffs by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut as well as all Government Notifications of whatever kind.

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It is circulated in Calcutta, and its neighbourhood, in Chandernagore, Chinsurah and Hooghly by Peons, without charge; and to other stations by Post, bearing postage, at an expense of two annas a cover, or Six Rupees Eight annas a year.

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## OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Bombay Government having fixed on the 20th of August, for the despatch of the Suez Mail Steamer of September, notice is hereby given, that the latest safe date for the transmission of letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for that opportunity, will be Saturday, the 12th proximo.

WM. MOORE,
*Deputy Post Master.*

*General Post Office, July 10th, 1843.*

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THE PAY OF DAROGAS.—We have extracted from the *Bengalee Government Gazette*, the official communications relative to the increase of the pay of Darogas, to which we alluded some time ago. It will be seen that the pay of twenty-five Darogas is to be raised to 100 Rs. a month; of fifty to 75 Rs. and of a hundred to 50 Rs. monthly. For this improvement of the system, the country is indebted, we believe, to the exertions of Mr. Bird. If his brief tenure of office, scarcely extending over fifteen months, which will shortly cease, had been distinguished by no other beneficial measure, this first practical attempt to remedy the defects of our Police system would be sufficient to render it memorable.

It is impossible however to peruse Mr. Halliday's letter without a painful feeling of humiliation. It is humiliating to find that the Deputy Governor, in pleading for this partial reform with the Supreme Government, is constrained to disarm opposition, by such repeated assurances that it will cost but little. The entire charge incurred by this effort to give the blessings of an improved Police to forty millions of people, is but 75,000 Rupees a year. Yet to secure the assent of Government to this small expenditure, he feels constrained to gild the pill by the assurance that there would be no necessity or indeed likelihood that the full proportion allowed, should receive the higher allowances. As though the chief consideration upon which the concurrence of the Council was likely to turn, was the smallness of the expense rather than the greatness of the benefit, this parsimonious idea is repeated; and it is added "the increase would not actually, or at least not for a long time, come up to that maximum, that is to say, to 75,000 Rupees a year—*one-half per cent. of the profits of the Opium monopoly!* There can be no doubt that Mr. Bird has acted wisely in employing the strongest argument which could be devised to ensure success; but is there not something radically unsound in the principles of a Government, which requires to be conciliated by such an argument, when the question at stake involves the peace and comfort of so large a community? The Supreme Council appears to have been sensible of the invidious position in which it would be placed in the eyes of the country, by this repeated reference to the smallness of the proposed expenditure, compared as it would be with the magnitude of the public revenues, and the necessity of the reform. In its reply, therefore, we have the grateful assurance that the measure will be hereafter extended, if the present experiment should prove successful. We hope the Court of Directors will not only give the measure the sanction of their approbation, but administer a gentle rebuke to the local Government for its timidity in a matter of such vital importance, and explain that this extreme caution on a question of expenditure, so imperatively required for the benefit of the country, is calculated to produce an unjust and injurious impression on the public mind of the views of the ruling Authorities at home; that they are ashamed to make public the correspondence between the Supreme and subordinate Government, lest it should be remarked that while the Indian administration felt no hesitation at expending seven or eight Millions in a war beyond the Indus, the appropriation of the thousandth part of such a sum to the improvement of the Police, was made with much difficulty. We trust the Court will once for all assure the Council that in every thing which can conduce to the welfare of the people, they are not only authorized but enjoined to display a noble spirit of generosity, and that the smiles of the Court will be proportioned, not to their niggardliness, but to their liberality.

The sanction of the Court of Directors to a more enlarged expenditure of the public funds for the improvement of the local administration, cannot indeed longer be withheld. Mr. Bird has the merit not only of having taken the initiative in this matter of police reform, but the still greater merit of having rendered it impossible for Government to stop at the limit which bounded his exertions. He has placed it on record that the Darogahs are universally corrupt, that their European officers regard them universally with mistrust, and that the people they are appointed to protect, instead of feeling any sense of security from their presence have a new object of apprehension before them. He has traced these defects in our police, by which its object is almost entirely defeated, in a great measure to the inadequacy of their allowances. He designates the present system as impolitic and demoralizing, and affirms that it is vain to expect any improvement while it lasts. He has thus in a measure constrained his successors to continue the good work which he has commenced; for the point of reform at which he has been reluctantly obliged to pause, still leaves *two-thirds* of the Darogahs under the influence of this demoralizing system, to prey upon the vitals of the country, and carry dismay among those whom they are appointed to defend. It is impossible that the system thus laid bare and denounced by the highest and most competent authority in Bengal, can be permitted any longer to disgrace our administration. It is evident that the Court of Directors must—we might almost say will—immediately order the remaining 333 Darogahs to be placed upon 50 Rs. a month, and thus relieve themselves from the odium of being answerable for the continuation of this state of things. The Directors are not insensible to their own dignity and reputation. They well know that they are acting now in the eyes of Europe. They will reason wisely and discreetly in this matter. They will argue that it is far better to spend One lakh of Rupees in rooting out "an impolitic and demoralizing system," than to devote *all* their vast surplus wealth exclusively to the repayment of their loans. They will see at a single glance that five and twenty lakhs of Rupees laid out during the next five and twenty years in an endeavour to secure a vigorous and honest police, and to give internal peace and security to the people, will be more advantageous to the interests of the country than the reduction of their debt to that extent; and they will consummate the work Mr. Bird has begun.

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SUPERCESSION OF MR. BLUNDELL.—We are sorry to find that the information which we had received sometime back regarding the supercession of Mr. Blundell, is correct. The last Madras paper announces that Col. Butterworth has been appointed to receive his office.

We yield to none in admiration of the mode in which Lord Ellenborough has distributed the large patronage at his disposal. Though in some instances he may appear to have committed errors, —as in the instance in which our complicated interests at the Court of Lahore were entrusted to one who had no other recommendation, than that he had improved an opportunity of exhibiting his gallantry at the head of his Regiment in Affghanistan,—yet the total disregard of all private interest, and the anxiety to reward merit, exhibited in the appointments made under his Lordship's administration, have secured the respect of society. But here our commendation must stop. The mode in which vacancies have been created, appears, in more than one instance, to be as objectionable as the mode in which they have been filled up is praise-worthy. Of this capriciousness, which can scarcely be distinguished from injustice, the case of Mr. Blundell, affords a pregnant example.

He had applied for the usual furlough to England at the close of 1841, but it was refused by Government, on the ground that his presence was required at Moulmein, while Tharawaddy lay in its neighbourhood with an army. It is generally understood—it is never denied, that when furlough has been refused by Government, the application falls to the ground, and can be revived only by the applicant himself; in other words, Government having refused to grant furlough when it was convenient to its servant to accept it, cannot enforce the acceptance of it at a subsequent period, for its own convenience. This prescriptive rule was altogether disregarded in the case of Mr. Blundell. Lord Ellenborough wanted the post of Commissioner for Major Broadfoot, and Mr. Blundell was ordered to take his furlough. He replied that it would not be convenient to him, and his successor was immediately gazetted. Just at this time, Mr. Bonham happened to resign the administration of the Straits, and Government endeavoured in some measure to redress the glaring injustice of which Mr. Blundell had been the victim, by appointing him to the vacancy. He took his departure for his Government; and last week's *Calcutta Gazette* announces that he received charge of it from Mr. Garling on the 3d of June. Before he had been a month in office, we learn from the Madras papers that Col. Butterworth has been appointed to supersede him. Of Col. Butterworth's fitness for such an employ, those who have the advantage of his acquaintance, speak highly. But that is neither here nor there. We speak not of the new functionary, but of the old. His double supercession, without any alleged offence or delinquency, without trial, and without convic-

tion, is an act of injustice which reflects little credit on the Government of India. His removal in the first instance, though indefensible, is intelligible. The Governor General wanted his post to bestow as a reward for services at Jellalabad, and he was summarily and unceremoniously bundled out. There was in this case a definite object which could not be mistaken. But in the second instance of supercession, even this excuse is wanting. His place is not required to reward Col. Butterworth's services; and his dismissal can arise only from objections to him, which are personal. There may, for aught we know, be public grounds of dissatisfaction. It is said, but we do not vouch for the fact, that certain measures which he adopted while Governor of Moulmein to resist the encroachments of the Burmese, were deemed injudicious, as being calculated to involve us in a war with Tharawaddy. He made fast a rope to a rock in the Salwuen river, to prevent the timber cut by British subjects being carried over to the Burmese shore. The Burmese cut the rope at night; he renewed it, and sent some gun boats to protect it. Supposing this to be the main cause of that public displeasure which pursues him, the error, if it be one, is after all but an error of judgement; and the punishment exceeds the transgression. Besides, it must not be forgotten that the vigorous resistance of encroachments is officially meritorous or the reverse, not from its intrinsic character, but from the prevalent temper of Government at the time. To teach the Burmese to respect the rights of others, Sir Alexander Campbell burnt down Martaban—and was applauded. To teach them the same lesson and to afford protection for British interests, Mr. Blundell sends up two gun boats—and he is turned out of office. But this delinquency must have been fully known to Government when the administration of the Straits was committed to Mr. Blundell. Upon what principle then was that high office entrusted to him after he had forfeited the confidence of his superiors? If the Governor General was aware that his demerits at Moulmein were so glaring, that no punishment short of suspension from the service could meet the case, why was he elevated to a post he was not to enjoy, and put to all the inconvenience of removing to a place, where he was not to remain? He may have committed an error of judgment, —though our Government ought to have divested itself of its Burmophobia, after we had humbled to the dust the Lord paramount of Eastern Asia—but, such treatment of an old and meritorious servant of the state, is unworthy of the Government.

———

The Libel Case, Smyth versus Buist.—We animadverted last week on the singular inconsistencies which marked the action brought against the Editor of the *Bombay Times* by Mr. Smyth, the barrister, who, after having engaged in a newspaper controversy with an anonymous writer of the name of *Ryut*, and promised to meet him point to point, and invited the continuance of the discussion, and applauded the boldness of his spirit, at the end of eighteen months, brought an action against the *Bombay Times* for certain passages in *Ryut's* letter. But the remarks made by the Judges at the trial appear, if possible, still more singular.

The Chief Justice said he could not conceal "his disgust on finding newspapers thus rendered a vehicle for private slander. If libels such as these were published, it would lower the character of the Press, and an Editor's box in such cases might have pasted over it, "Libels taken in here, and no question asked." A more unfortunate opportunity could scarcely have been selected for this denunciation of the Press. The Editor of the *Bombay Times*, it was evident to the world, was as innocent as the Grand Lama, of any wish to make his paper the vehicle of slander. Mr. Smyth had gone up to Hydrabad, to collect the charges which disaffected Natives had to bring against the British Authorities. He is said to have realized 70,000 Rs. by embodying their grievances, real or supposed, in petitions. At the same time, a series of articles appeared in the *Englishman*, which were generally attributed to the pen or the agency of Mr. Smyth, and in which the English officers at Hydrabad, were held up to public reprobation. Rumour may in this instance have been wrong; but it is necessary to bear in mind that the paternity of these articles was ascribed to Mr. Smyth to understand why *Ryut* should have come forward in defence of these maligned officers, and unfolded the proceedings at Hydrabad. In his letter he stated that a native had informed him that Mr. Smyth had encouraged the resort of the disaffected by giving out that he was a relative of Lord Auckland; and that if Mr. Smyth had increased his fortune by such impositions Captain Malcolm could not be censured for desiring that he should be returned to Madras. It was the scurrility which appeared in the *Englishman* that called *Ryut* into the field. His letter was part and parcel of a controversy then raging in the newspapers. With neither party had the Editor of the *Bombay Times* any concern. It was not because he was ready to take in libels without asking a question, that he published this letter. Indeed the person attacked, applauded the letter and thought it innocent for eighteen months. Is it for publishing such a letter, that the Press is to be stigmatized as ready to make itself the instrument of private slander?

The letter was evidently published with no libellous intent. It appeared to fall within the line of that free discussion which makes the Press so great a blessing to society. The plaintiff himself thought so, till, as we are informed by the Madras papers, some eighteen months after, being anxious to discover the name of *Ryut* he thought the most ready way was to bring an action of libel against the publisher of his letter. The duty of an Editor in the admission or rejection of correspondence is as difficult, as it is dangerous. It is impossible for any man to say where free discussion ends, and libel begins. A Libel is just what the Court pronounces to be a libel. With the sliding and slippery scale of the Libel law, no public writer is safe. In the majority of instances in which he is brought before the bar of a Court, his escape or condemnation appears to be equally the result of accident. An editor not only indites his own opinions, but he publishes those of others, with a halter about his neck. It is scarcely possible with all his discretion, for him to steer clear of the hidden dangers which beset his path. These circumstances an equitable judge might have taken into consideration in commenting on what, even in its most heinous aspect, was only an act of indiscretion. But to take advantage of such an occasion to run down the Press,——

How Mr. Smyth's character as a barrister was so grievously affected by this charge, we are at a loss to conceive. As a barrister he certainly had no business at Hydrabad. It is not within the limits of the Supreme Court of Madras. He was not deputed thither on any official duty. He went there for his own special advantage, and undertook engagements which were not in the sphere of his professional duty. Upon what principle then can he claim the protection of the Court for his professional character? His professional reputation was no otherwise damaged than it would have been by any other act which affected his character as a gentleman. If he had belonged to the medical profession, and had thus embarked in exertions altogether foreign to it, could he have maintained that his professional character was attacked by such a charge of imposition? Sir Erskine Perry came to the aid of this argument of the Chief Justice, but with indifferent success. He stated that conduct which in other men would be free from all imputation would deeply degrade the high and independent character of the bar. For instance, a Clergyman or Medical man might without imputation enter familiarly into society with Attorney's wives and daughters, but this would be deemed unprofessional and unworthy on the part of a barrister. But the simile does not fit. The charge in this case is that of having obtained money on false pretences; of having raised 70,000 Rupees by pretending to be a relative of Lord Auckland. Does the learned judge intend to say that this would be as innocent in an unprofessional man as taking tea with an Attorney's wife, or dancing with an Attorney's daughter?

Sir Erskine Perry is also reported to have said that "attacks on character should be founded on truth." But is it not held as a legal maxim that the greater the truth the greater the libel? If the Editor of the *Bombay Times* had been able to prove that Mr. Smyth had really encouraged the resort of petitioners to him by giving out that he was Lord Auckland's relative—as he boasted to us, that he had relatives who were Peers and friends who were members of Parliament,—would not the Court have been obliged to award heavier damages?

It was also stated from the Bench that "where newspapers were mercantile speculations the interest of the proprietors, not the public benefit, were the immediate objects in view. Attacks on individuals were sure to be greedily read, and to ensure circulation." If these remarks have any bearing on the point at issue, they signify that a slander published in a newspaper which is a joint stock concern, deserves heavier punishment than one published in a paper which is the property of a single individual. Now the paper to which the letter under consideration was originally sent,—we mean the *Friend of India*, —belongs to a single individual. Had it appeared in this journal, and had Mr. Smyth dragged us into the Supreme Court, would the Judges have deemed it any extenuation of the offence, that the proprietor was one and indivisible, and would they have mitigated damages accordingly? We should be loth to try the experiment. All newspapers which are worth their salt, are mercantile speculations. The sole proprietor, equally with a proprietary body, brings his wares to market, and gets the best price he can for them. There is no intrinsic difference between a joint stock newspaper, and one where the pecuniary profit and responsibility belong to a single individual. The distinction is drawn where there is no difference.

Lastly, "in the Indian Press, individuals seem too willing to libel one another for their own private interests." This sentence is evidently carelessly reported; but if its design was to affirm that the Press in India is more addicted

to private slander than the Press in other countries, then we would fearlessly challenge a comparison between the Indian Press and that of every other country in which the English language prevails. We may safely maintain without any dread of refutation, that no Press is more free from the guilt of propagating private slander, and of doing it for the purpose of gain, than that of this country. Public men and public measures may sometimes have been treated with little civility, and editors may have occasionally written under the impression that censure was the tax which men *ought* to pay to the public for being eminent, but if the Press in India is distinguished by any one feature more than by another, it is by an earnest anxiety to avoid being made the vehicle of private slander.

THE DOMAINS OF THE RAJA OF BENARES.—The oppressions under which the tenants of the Raja of Benares laboured, and which it was the object of Regulation 7, of 1828, to remove, are about to be renewed. The protection which the British Government afforded them has been suddenly removed, and they are delivered over to the tender mercies of a landlord, from whom they have nothing to hope, and every thing to fear.

When the Province of Benares was permanently settled in 1795, the Pergunahs forming the Rajah's Family domains were, in deference to his privileges, excepted from the operation of the settlement, with the understanding that the administration of justice in revenue and judicial matters, which were confided to the Rajah, should be carried on in strict accordance with the Regulations of Government. From the fact of no interior settlement having been made with the Malgoozars, the Rajah was led to assume that he, being sole Zemindar, no proprietary rights could exist under him, and that his landholders were mere Farmers and Theekadars, removable at his will and pleasure—forgetting that he was thus assuming a power which the very Government from which he derived his rights, did not itself exert, and which therefore it could not transfer to him. Under this assumed right, a system of exaction and extortion was carried on, under which by the year 1826, the demands from the Pergunah were nearly doubled, and the greater part of the ancient families expelled from their possessions. In one Pergunnah the rents were raised from Rs. 1,38,619 to Rs. 1,82,053, in another from Rs. 3,34,000 to Rs. 6,01,554.

In consequence of a simultaneous appeal to the Governor General from all the oppressed Zemindars, Mr. W. W. Bird was deputed as Commissioner in the year 1827 to investigate the complaints and it was through him that the injustice practiced towards the landholders of these tracts, by excepting them from the general settlement, was first made known. It also appeared from his report that torture to a certain extent had been applied in the realization of the Revenue.

At his recommendation, Reg. VII. of 1828 was promulgated, under which a Superintendent was appointed as an immediate controlling authority over the Rajah, and who being himself invested with the powers of a Collector of Revenue, was directed to make an interior settlement with all parties who under the Benares Regulations of 1795 could prove proprietary rights. This settlement was completed by Mr. W. H. Valpy in 1830, when the separate appointment of Superintendent was abolished and the duties made over to the Collector of Benares. It was however soon discovered that this officer, having already more work than he could accomplish, was unable to pay the requisite attention to the Rajah's domain, which almost equalled in extent the whole of his own Collectorate. The bad feeling between the Rajah's officers and the proprietors, which his almost irresponsible powers of Collector gave them constant opportunities of shewing, continued with unabated animosity, so that after repeated complaints on the part of the proprietors, the separate appointment of Superintendent was again established in the early part of 1839.

Capt. Stewart, who held a military employment at Chunar, was appointed Superintendent of the Raja's estates, to act as an intermediate agent between the oppressing landlord and the oppressed tenantry. The various complicated questions which arose between the Raja and the Gurhwars, were referred to him, and decided with such promptness and equity as to diffuse universal content through this extensive estate. During the three years preceding 1841, he had so far gained the confidence both of the Raja and the people by his abilities, assiduity and judgment, that the Board requested of Government that he might be altogether relieved from his Military duties, and thus be enabled to devote his whole time to the important civil duties committed to him. At the same time, the Board expressed their conviction that in order to secure to the people the blessings which had been procured for them at so great an expense of labour, time and money, it was absolutely necessary to continue the office of Superintendent. They stated that the Civil and fiscal Courts of the Company were so overladen with engagements as to be unable to give any adequate attention to the grievances of the people. Having established the necessity of a distinct Superintendent, they earnestly recommended that Capt. Stewart, whose ability and fitness for the employment were unquestionable, and who would be satisfied with a moderate remuneration, might be continued in the appointment. The address of the Board appears to have carried weight, for he was continued in his situation till April of the present year, when the Governor General thought fit to abolish the office altogether, because the expense, about 500 Rupees a month, which it entailed, was considered too much for the public treasury.

The poor Malgoozars are in dismay. Twice have they been rescued from the fangs of the Rajah by the interference of the British Government, and by the appointment of a *Protector*. They are now to be made over again to their task master and his myrmidons, and insult is added to injury by telling them to apply to the overworked British Courts for the redress of their wrongs. They have now petitioned the Governor General to continue the Superintendent, offering to defray his whole salary themselves, and begging that it may be regularly deducted from their rents. In this proposal they have shewn more wisdom than we generally observe in the natives, who are so remarkable for being pennywise and poundfoolish. Supposing their payments to be Six lakhs of Rupees a year, the sum of 6000 Rs. they now offer to pay for a Protector will amount only to one per cent; and it will be strange indeed if the Rajah, when they are left unconditionally at his mercy, should let them off under an additional squeeze of Five per cent.

Their request is in itself so reasonable and is so powerfully backed by all those public servants who are acquainted with the character of the Rajah's administration, and who know the fatal consequence of removing the Protector, that we are inclined to hope Lord Ellenborough will agree to it; for we have no hesitation in saying that we are not among the number of those who think that the strongest argument against a proposition in his Lordship's eyes, is its conformity to reason.

The petition will be found in another page.

FINAL NOTICE OF THE JOURNALS OF LADY SALE, LIEUTENANTS EYRE AND MELVILLE.—THE CAPTIVITY. The two objects which Akbar Khan appears to have set before himself, were, the expulsion of the English from Affghanistan, and the restoration of his father and his family to liberty. The first of these he expected to accomplish by the annihilation of our army; the second, by securing the persons of as many of the officers and ladies as he could, to be detained as hostages. The narratives before us afford the strongest evidence that the destruction of the force was planned and designed by him before he left Cabul, and that the murderous Ghilzies were let loose upon our troops in the defiles, by his instrumentality. The various detentions on the road, though advised by him professedly for the safety of the troops, were undeniably designed only for their more effectual destruction. It is just possible that when the Ghilzies had been glutted for four or five days with blood and plunder, he might have been unable to put a stop to their atrocities; yet he seems always to have exercised a paramount influence over them—except when it was necessary to restrain their murderous attacks. They appear to have been sufficiently acquainted with his real wishes to pay little regard to his apparent anxiety to save the troops. They understood his Pushtoo addresses too well to care a rush for his Persian speeches, which were intended for the British officers, and not for them. Having at length in six days, secured his object by the almost entire destruction of the force, and by making the officers whom he considered as most important, and the married ladies, his prisoners, his next object was to keep those prisoners alive, as hostages for the exchange of his father. Possessed of no substantive power at this time, he was too well aware of the value of the captives to allow of any thing which should endanger their safety. He treated them with some degree of kindness and consideration, and though by nature the slave of his own passions, for the gratification of which he considered no sacrifice too dear, there were moments of kindliness, in which he appeared as an angel of mercy, when compared with the generality of his own countrymen.

In the afternoon of the 9th January when the married ladies were entrusted to his care, he requested an interview with Lady Macnaghten, and expressed his sorrow at having been instrumental to her present misfortune, and his desire to contribute to her comfort while she remained his guest! None but an Affghan, accustomed to deeds of violence, would have thought of obtruding himself on the sacred privacy of a widow, with whose husband's blood his hands were still stained. She was however obliged to march in his train, on the 11th, when the whole party started about eleven o'clock, and passed over the ground which our army had traversed the preceding day, combating their enemies every inch of the way. Lt. Melville who had received five wounds and had surrendered himself to a Chief the day before, had been transferred by him to Mahomed Akbar, and now rode

by his side over the scene of the previous day's slaughter. The Sirdar halted at each European body, and asked him whether it was that of a Sahib or a Gora. He recognized the bodies of Major Scott, Major Ewart, Dr. Bryce, Captains Leighton and White, and Lieut. Shaw. Lieut. Eyre says, "terrible was the spectacle presented to our eyes along the whole line of road: the snow was absolutely dyed with streaks and patches of blood for whole miles, and at every step we encountered the mangled bodies of British and Hindoostanee soldiers, and helpless camp-followers, lying side by side, victims of one treacherous undistinguishing fate, the red stream of life still trickling from many a gaping wound inflicted by the merciless Affghan knife. Here and there small groups of miserable, starving, and frost bitten wretches, among whom were many women and children, were still permitted to cling to life, perhaps only because death would in their case have been a mercy. The bodies of Majors Scott and Ewart, and of Dr. Bryce, were recognized. Numerous parties of truculent Ghazees, the chief perpetrators of these horrors, passed us laden with booty, their naked swords still reeking with the blood of their victims. They uttered deep curses and sanguinary threats at our party, and seemed disappointed that so many of the hated Feringhees should have been suffered to survive." Lady Sale says, "The sight was dreadful; the smell of the blood sickening; and the corpses, lay so thick, it was impossible to look from them, as it required some care to guide my horse so as not to tread on the bodies."

Between Tezeen and Seh Baba the party encountered the same horrifying sights as on the preceding day: "We passed the last horse artillery gun, the carriage of which had been set on fire by the Ghazies, and was still burning. The corpse of poor Dr. Cardew lay stretched beside it, with several of the artillery men. A little farther on we passed the body of Dr. Duff whose left hand had suffered previous amputation with a penknife by Dr. Harcourt." In passing the ruined enclosure at Jugdullak within which the remnant of the force had taken refuge, the spectacle was still more terrific; the whole interior space being one crowded mass of bloody corpses. "The carnage," says Lieut. Eyre, "must have been dreadful. The body of Capt. Skinner was recognized, and an Affghan was persuaded by Capt. Lawrence to inter it, with Akbar Khan's leave. This carnage it will be remembered took place, at the time when the General, after having been trepanned by Akbar Khan, was assured that every thing had been amicably settled. If such was the scene at Jugdulluk, what must have been the spectacle exhibited at the barrier, two miles on, where the most terrific slaughter of the whole march was perpetrated? That scene of horror however the captives were happily spared. Their jailor conducted them four and twenty miles in a northerly direction across the steep and difficult Udrukbudruk pass, to the fort of Kutz, which they reached at night, but not being admitted, were obliged to repose in the open air. The next day, the 15th, they crossed the Cabul river with some difficulty, but experienced the most polite attention from Mahomed Akbar. Moving in a north easterly direction they passed through the fertile valley of Lughman, studded with forts, from which both men and women issued forth, and poured a torrent of the most virulent abuse on them. At three in the afternoon, they reached the town of Turghuree, within, it was said, thirty miles of Jellalabad. Here they were allowed to halt the next day, which being Sunday, prayers were read from a Bible and Prayer Book, which had been picked up on the field at Bootkhak.

Here it became Mahomed Akbar to send the ladies and children on to Jellalabad, which he had solemnly promised to do when he received them under his protection; but nothing could be farther from his intention. On the contrary, he conveyed them eight or nine miles farther up the valley, to Buddeabad, one of the strong holds of Mahomed Shah Khan Ghilzie, the most inveterate enemy of the British, perhaps in the country. In this fort the captives remained immured from the 17th of January to the 11th of April. The treatment they experienced in this confinement was on the whole considerate. They were supplied with provisions, which, however, were cooked in a very unsavory mode. They obtained some changes of linen; they were occasionally allowed to correspond with their friends at Jellalabad; and in one instance Akbar Khan supplied them with 1000 Rs. Their accommodation was very scanty, and of comforts in the European sense of the term, they were entirely devoid. The monotony of their life was broken on the 15th of February by the arrival of Major Griffiths and Mr. Blewitt, and subsequently by that of Capt. Souter and Capt. Bygrave.

On the 19th of February they experienced that severe earthquake, which shook down the defences of Jellalabad and destroyed in one moment the labour of three months. It seems to have been felt with extraordinary severity in the valley of Buddeabad. The fort was violently shaken; the room inhabited by Lady Sale fell in. The ladies and children were saved only by rushing into the open air. General Elphinstone, being bed-ridden, was for some time in a precarious position, but was rescued by the intrepidity of his servant Moore, a private in the 44th, who rushed into his room and carried him forth in his arms. The quaking continued for several moments with unabated violence; and the shocks were afterwards repeated for a whole month, so regularly, that the day on which there was no earthquake is specially mentioned in the journal. The only other circumstance worthy of notice before the departure of the captives from this fort was the inhuman expulsion of all the unfortunate Hindoostanee camp followers, whose feet had been crippled by the frost. The atrocious Ghilzies, at the command it was supposed of Mahomed Shah Khan, dragged them out of the fort, and left them to perish miserably in the fields without food or shelter, or the consolations of human sympathy.

At length came the 7th of April, when the illustrious garrison of Jellalabad raised the siege of the town, by their own gallantry, and completely annihilated the besieging army of Akhbar Khan. The rumour of the victory reached Buddeabad on the 9th. The arrival of Mahomed Shah Khan in the evening confirmed the joyful intelligence. He had a long interview with Major Pottinger, who endeavoured to propose terms for the release of the prisoners. The Khan however would not listen to them for a moment, but said we must follow the Sirdar's fortune, who would start for the hills the next morning. The poor captives now prepared to leave their dreary prison, and bid adieu to its grim walls, of twenty-five feet in height; but they were not to pass unfleeced. The hospitable Mahomed Shah Khan first selected all the best horses for himself, and then robbed Lady Macnaghten of shawls, to the value of 5000*l.* and of jewels estimated at 10,000*l.* The prisoners finally left the fort on the morning of the 11th of April, and were conveyed about for five days in the train of Akbar Khan, in the most miserable conveyances, over terrific defiles, and heated sands, exposed to every inconvenience through the day, and lodged at night in the most wretched tents. Capt. Lawrence remonstrated with the Sirdar against dragging the ladies and children with him over such a country, when they were so ill able to bear up against fatigue and exposure, but the good Samaritan was inexorable. At length there was a halt for three days, to enable the Sirdar to regulate his movements, for his influence had been all but annihilated by his defeat. On the 19th, though it rained heavily, the captives were obliged to march sixteen miles to Tezeen. At Seh Baba they encountered a putrid smell from the decomposed bodies of their murdered companions. At Tezeen they were lodged in another fort of Mahomed Shah's, which had been shaken to its foundation by the earthquake. The females of his family cooked a dinner for the captive ladies, and the whole party, large and small, in number thirty-four, were closely packed at night in a room 15 feet by 12, with a wood fire in the centre, and pine torches for candles. The day after the arrival of the party at Tezeen, Mrs. Waller was delivered of a daughter. This was the fourth addition to the number of captives since they had lost their liberty, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Riley, and a soldier's wife of the name of Bourne, having been confined at Buddeabad. In no respect was the mercy of Divine Providence more manifest during the captivity than in the preservation of the females, while they were thus exposed to the utmost extremity of hardship, in the most delicate circumstances.

On the 21st of April, the Sirdar held a levee, —Major Pottinger being present,—at which he burst out into a violent passion, and declared that his own countrymen had basely deserted and betrayed him, though he had all along acted at the instigation of the Chiefs at Cabul, especially in the murder of the Envoy and the destruction of the army; yet these very men now refused to support him, and he solemnly swore that if ever he had the power, he would make a severe example of them. This speech serves to corroborate the statement, that the destruction of the army was not the spontaneous ebullition of Ghilzie ferocity, though they doubtless rejoiced in so unusual an opportunity of indulging their natural passion for blood and plunder. It was Akbar who kindled that fire in their bosoms which he may afterwards have been anxious to extinguish when he found it raging too fiercely for his own purposes. The fact that he appeared at Cabul before the assembled Chiefs on the [illegible] of January, booted and spurred, and stated that he was going to slay the Feringee Dogs; and that on the passage of the troops through the Khoord Cabul, on the 8th, he followed with some Chiefs in the rear, and called to the Ghilzies, in Persian to desist from, and in Pushtoo to continue, firing, explains the whole mystery of the massacre, and places his treachery beyond doubt.

The captives remained at Tezeen on the 20th and 21st of April. Early in the morning of the 22d, an unusual bustle was visible. The keeper was roused from his slumbers. A message had arrived from Cabul to say that Futteh Jung was about to rescue the captives with 400 horse. They were immediately removed in two parties. General Elphinstone, Major Pottinger, Capt. Mackenzie and Dr. Magrath, with Capt.

and Mrs. Waller and Capt. and Mrs. Eyre, were sent to a fort two miles higher up the valley. The rest of the ladies and gentlemen were despatched up the Zunduk valley near the Aman Koh, about eight miles south of Tezeen. This sudden movement proved the death of General Elphinstone. When the party was removed from Buddeabad he was so weak as to be scarcely able to sit on horseback, yet he was brutally dragged for several days over the most terrific passes and defiles, exposed to every inconvenience and hardship. At Tezeen, he was so weak as to be unable to stand, yet he was constrained to ride on horseback, and the day after, the 23d, he was released from all bodily suffering and mental anguish. His body was placed in a framework rudely put together by an Affghan carpenter, and sent down to Jellalabad, under charge of a European soldier, disguised as a native. But the progress of the body was interrupted by the savage Ghilzies, who opened the case, stripped the body of the General, pelted it with stones, and would have burned it but for the remonstrances of the Sirdar's men, who at length succeeded in conveying it to Jellalabad, where it was interred with due military honors.

On the same day, the 23d April, on which the General expired, intelligence arrived that the people of Cabul were deserting it in great numbers, from dread of our army, and that all efforts to induce the people to oppose General Pollock's advance, were fruitless. This information at once decided Mahomed Akbar to send Capt. Mackenzie to treat with General Pollock without delay, and though we had already paid dearly enough in our previous attempts to negotiate with him, overtures continued to be received and made for four months, from April to August, at the most precious season of the year, when, had our armies marched at once to Cabul from Candahar and Jellalabad, they would have encountered no obstacles; their progress would have been a bloodless triumph, and the miseries of the captives might have been abridged by two months.

The captives remained in the Zunduk valley for a month. Their situation appears to have been as comfortable as could have been expected in so wild a region. They enjoyed considerable freedom, and not a little kindness from their keepers. Their minds were occasionally cheered by correspondence with their friends at Jellalabad, and their feelings soothed by the tokens of kindness they received in the despatch of various articles of food and dress from our camp. Meanwhile Mahomed Akbar, whose prospects seemed to have been for ever blighted by his memorable defeat on the 7th of April, had risen stronger from his fall, and had gradually acquired such authority at Cabul, by the native force of his genius, as to be able to send for the captives to be lodged in the vicinity of his own encampment, without the fear of a rescue. On the 23d of May, they left the Zunduk valley and traced their way to the foot of the Huft Kotul, or hill of seven ascents. Here they once more encountered the putrid bodies of their slaughtered companions in arms, which strewed the way to Khoord Cabul, and posioned the atmosphere. A little beyond Kubbur-i-jubber they passed two caves on opposite sides of the road, filled with rotten carcases. From thence to Tungee Tureekee the sight become more and more awful. Their conductor asked Lieut. Eyre, whether this would not excite the fury of General Pollock's army, and he was told that he need not be surprized if every house in Cabul was levelled with the ground. The Khoord Cabul pass, was found to be absolutely impassable from the stench of dead bodies. It will be remembered, that it was in the ascent of this pass, that Mahomed Akbar urged on the slaughter in Pushtoo, while he forbad it in Persian, and that three thousand of our soldiers and followers were slain. The party, unable to move down this pass, took the direct road to Cabul, having the column of Alexander the Great full in view all the way. On reaching this classic spot, a scene of unparalleled magnificence burst on their view. "At the distance of some two thousand feet below, the whole picturesque and highly cultivated valley of Cabul was spread before us like a map: the towering mountain ranges of Kohistan and Hindoo Khoosh, clad in a pure vesture of snow, bounded the horizon, at the distance of nearly a hundred miles. The Bala Hissar was dimly discernible in the distance, from whose battlements the roar of cannon broke ever and anon upon the ear, betokening the prolongation of the strife between hostile tribes and ambitious chiefs."

The fort in which the prisoners were now confined was three miles distant from Cabul, and close to the Logur river. They entered it on the 24th of May and continued to occupy it for three months to the 25th of August, when they were transported to Bameean, on the approach of our armies. They appear to have enjoyed more freedom and comfort there, than in either of their previous jails. The fort furnished sufficient accommodation to admit of the ladies and gentlemen enjoying the luxury of distinct apartments. The monotony of their existence was broken from time to time by reports from the city of the gradual progress of Akbar's accession to power, and from the camp of the advance of our army; which latter information was less substantial than the former. The successive journies of Capts. Mackenzie, Troup and Lawrence to Jellalabad, with the proposal of terms from Akbar Khan, kept the captives in a state of feverish anxiety, their joys rising and falling as the prospect of deliverance appeared to approach or to fly from them. It was during these three months, while Cabul was distracted with factions, and the Chiefs were quarrelling with each other, that the advance of our army might have been effected without resistance. Had General Nott advanced towards Cabul as soon as he had received the reinforcements brought by Brigadier England, and General Pollock moved up simultaneously, with the cattle then in the camp, and with which alone he was obliged eventually to take the field, an easy triumph would have attended our arms. This fact, which has hitherto rested on conjecture, is now abundantly confirmed by the journals before us, which disclose the actual state of things at the capital during this period of our inglorious inactivity. As matters turned up, our triumph was more decisive and perhaps more salutary, from its having been achieved after the resources of the country had been collected by Akbar Khan to obstruct our advance; but it will ever be a matter of censure, that the progress of our armies was protracted till opposition had been organized under an able leader, and till the near approach of winter exposed our troops to the additional risks of the climate, the rigour of which had already annihilated one army.

On the 18th of July, Lady Macnaghten had part of her jewels restored to her by Mahomed Shah Khan, in a sadly broken condition. He had endeavoured to raise money upon them in the city, without success, and now made a merit of returning them, but the shawls were too valuable to be given up. On the 24th of July Major Pottinger received intimation from Jellalabad, that his political functions had ceased, and that he was in no way to interfere with any future arrangements which might be entered into regarding the captives. Surely, his eminent services at Herat and Charekar, his noble conduct at the Council of War, when he alone stood up for the maintenance of our national dignity, combined with his sufferings, ought to have protected him from a procedure calculated so deeply to wound his feelings. On the 27th, Capt. Troup returned from Jellalabad with intelligence that Lord Ellenborough had ordered the negotiations to be broken off, and the army to march to Cabul. The announcement of this fact, threw the Sirdar into a paroxysm of rage and he declared that the first movement of the army to Cabul should be the signal for the removal of the captives to Toorkistan, where he would distribute them as slaves among the Chiefs. He resolved however to make one last effort at negotiation. Capts. Lawrence and Troup were deputed that night to Jellalabad. The captives however who knew that nothing could arrest the progress of our armies, now made up their minds for death or slavery, for although they had been told, that the Affghan Chiefs would not permit their removal, the power of Akbar appeared too firm for them to indulge the hope of a rescue. While the two officers were at Jellalabad, Capt. John Conolly, was carried off after five days illness. Mahomed Akbar promised to send his body for burial to Jellalabad; but on Major Pottinger's sending to enquire when it was to start, Akbar replied that till General Pollock made peace, neither living nor dead should be suffered to go. The body was therefore buried in the garden adjoining the fort.

On the 9th of August, Captains Troup and Lawrence returned from General Pollock's camp, and the next morning informed the captives that their mission had led to no result. The General demanded that all the prisoners should be sent down immediately; and Akbar positively refused to do so without a written engagement. On the 12th, Major Pottinger with the five hostages were turned out "bag and baggage" from the Bala Hissar, by command of Akbar, who told his people to "take those dogs away." On the 23d, the party was unexpectedly gratified by the arrival of the Ghuzni prisoners, nine in number, whom Akbar had gotten into his own power during the absence of Shumsooddeen. On comparing notes, it was found that the treatment experienced by the captives of Ghuzni had been far more severe and truculent, than that of the prisoners who had fallen into Akbar's hands. Two days after, on the 25th of August, the last rays of hope vanished from the minds of the unhappy prisoners. They were informed that they should probably march that night for Toorkistan, where hopeless slavery awaited them. In vain did they indulge the faint prospect of a rescue during the day. They knew that no one had the energy to attempt it, and the gloomy day was passed in packing up a few necessaries. In the evening, Capt. Troup was sent to see them off. Capt. Bygrave was ordered to be in personal attendance on the Sirdar. Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Trevor, who were too ill to undertake the journey without exposing themselves to certain death, were left behind with Dr. Campbell for their medical attendant. The rest, sick or well, were obliged to start at half past ten that night for Bameean, under the command of

Saleh Mahomed, with an escort of between 3 and 400 men. As the ladies were now going into unknown regions, where it would be advisable to attract as little notice as possible, they adopted the national dress. Their road lay through scenes of beauty and sublimity which at another season would not have failed to call forth their admiration. They reached Bameean on the 3d. of September. The accommodation in the fort was such as they would not have selected for their dogs; still they enjoyed more freedom than they had ever done, and Lady Sale and Lieut. Eyre made excursions to the caves.

On the 11th of September came the crisis which they had so long anticipated with dread. A decisive order was received from Mahomed Akbar for their immediate removal to Koolloom, where they would have been placed beyond the reach of our victorious armies. But Saleh Mahomed their jailor, was not impervious to money. He had formerly been in the Shah's service in Capt. Hopkins' regiment, and had deserted to Dost Mahomed in this same neighbourhood. The indefatigable Mohun Lall, had sent a messenger after him from Cabul, one Morteza Khan, to promise him the most liberal rewards if he would permit the release of the prisoners. This had prepared his mind to receive with complacency the proposals which Major Pottinger had whispered in his ear. On the morning of the 11th, Captain Lawrence asked the use of Lady Sale's room for a conference, as being the most private. There Mohun Lall's envoy, Morteza Khan and Saleh Mahomed met Major Pottinger, and Capts. Lawrence, Johnson, Mackenzie and Webb, and in the course of an hour the business was settled. Saleh Mahomed agreed to make over all his prisoners on condition of receiving 20,000 Rupees in ready cash, and 1000 Rs. a month for life. The officers (Capt. Webb excepted,) put their names to the agreement; and all the other prisoners signed an agreement by which they pledged themselves to hold the four officers harmless, if Government refused to sanction the expenditure.

The next morning the 12th, Saleh Mahomed hoisted the flag of defiance. As money was wanted, a cafila from Bokhara was intercepted, and 400 Rupees levied by way of tax. Major Pottinger next adopted the bold step of appointing a new Governor of the province in the name of the British Government; and presents and promises were distributed among the neighbouring chiefs. The most energetic measures were now adopted. The Meer Akhor, a confidential servant of Akbar Khan, who had been sent with the party, and who was entirely devoted to his master's interests. on seeing this turn of affairs, moved off with his 100 Ghilzie horse, and there was little doubt that he would soon bring his master down on the fort. It was resolved therefore to put it into a state of defence. A subscription of 500 Rupees was raised among the prisoners as a fund for provisioning the garrison. Saleh Mahomed busied himself in laying in provisions. The water was turned into ditches, and every preparation was made to stand a siege. Major Pottinger exerted himself again as he had done at Herat. "It would be injustice," says Lady Sale, "to Major Pottinger not to mention the active part he took in affairs. From his perfect knowledge of the Persian language, and his acquaintance with the manners and customs of the people, he well knew how to manage them, and to take advantage of the slightest opening on their part in our favour. His coolness and decision were only equalled by the promptness with which he met the wishes of the chiefs; giving them *burats* on the neighbouring lands, empowering them to receive the government rents, &c.; all which documents, though he executed them with an air of great condescension and with the gravity of a judge, he well knew were mere pieces of waste paper: yet they had a magic charm for the time; which was all we required."

On the 15th intelligence arrived that General Nott had taken and destroyed Ghuzni, that General Pollock was approaching Cabul, and that Akbar Khan was supposed to have fled to Kohistan. Saleh Mahomed thought the time had now arrived when the party might commence their journey to Cabul with safety, and he determined to start the next morning. On the 16th, they commenced their march towards Cabul, not however without deep anxiety, for they knew that the Meer Akhor had joined his master Akbar, and announced the entire frustration of his plans. For aught they knew, the Sirdar himself might be in the neighbourhood, and endeavour to regain his captives. It was with hearts fluttering between hope and anxiety that they issued from their cheerless prison, and at sunrise commenced their flight. Every horseman they met on the road was suspected to be the *avant courier* of their enemy. The day however passed without any attempt to interrupt them, and they encamped at *Killa topchee*. At two in the morning, they were roused by the arrival of a messenger from Sir Richmond Shakespear with a letter—the most exhilarating they had received for ten months—stating that he had advanced to *Sir-i-chusm* on his way to their relief, with Six hundred Kuzzilbash horsemen. The next morning, the 17th, they marched eleven miles to the foot of the Kaloo pass, and then crossed that stupendous mountain, which is within a thousand feet as high as Mont Blanc, and had rested a couple of hours, when a body of horse was descried descending in the valley down the distant pass of Hajeejuk. In an instant all were on the alert to catch a glimpse of their liberators; and they soon recognized the friendly banner of the Kuzzilbashes streaming in the air. A few minutes more of eager suspense elapsed, when Sir Richmond galloping up to the party, congratulated them on their liberation, and dispelled every doubt. "At length," says Lieut. Eyre, "we felt the blessed assurance of freedom; the heavy burden which had oppressed our hearts for nine tedious months was removed; and from that moment we were altered beings. Our gallant countryman was greeted on our side with no boisterous cheers of triumph, for all seemed alike conscious that the utterance of such sounds would but inaptly express the deep feelings of gratitude, that agitated our inmost hearts. Our joy was too great, too overwhelming, for the tongue to utter, as it is for my feeble pen to describe. That we should have escaped unhurt, with so many delicate women, young children, and tender infants, through such numerous perils, fatigues, and privations, and above all, from the hands of such merciless enemies as Akbar Khan and his Giljye confederates, seemed at first too much for the senses to realize; nor could even the most thoughtless among us fail to recognize and acknowledge, in all that had befallen us, the distinguishing grace and protecting providence of a forbearing and merciful God."

As Mahomed Akbar was still at large with many of his powerful chieftains, it seemed probable that he would make an effort to recover his lost prisoners. Sir Richmond therefore lost no time in forwarding a request to General Pollock that troops might be sent to their aid. On the 18th and 19th May they continued their march, and at night obtained information that a hostile chief with a thousand followers had reached Kaloo to intercept their flight, a short time after their departure. At early dawn on the 20th September, they started for Argundee, distant twenty-five miles, where they had every hope of meeting a British force. They had not proceeded far when a horseman arrived with a note to say that General Sale was close at hand with his Brigade. A party of Sultan Jan's men were in the neighbourhood, and some Kokhees were driven off by the Jezailchees, so that as Lady Sale observes, "had they not received assistance their recapture was certain; but as it was, they dared not attack the force they saw. It is impossible to express our feelings on Sale's approach. To my daughter and myself, happiness so long delayed, as to be almost unexpected, was actually painful, and accompanied by a choking sensation, which could not obtain the relief of tears. When we arrived where the infantry were posted, they cheered all the captives as they passed them; and the men of the 13th pressed forward to welcome us individually. Most of the men had a little word of hearty congratulation to offer, each in his own style, on the restoration of his Colonel's wife and daughter: and then my highly-wrought feelings found the desired relief; and I could scarcely speak to thank the soldiers for their sympathy, whilst the long withheld tears now found their course. On arriving at the camp, Capt. Backhouse fired a royal salute from his mountain train guns: and not only our old friends, but all the officers in the party, came to offer congratulations, and welcome our return from captivity."

We close this protracted review with Lieut. Eyre's remarks on this scene, than which nothing more striking, more romantic, more thrilling is to be found in all the works of fiction. "All doubt was now at an end; we were once more under the safeguard of British troops: Gen. Sale was there in person; and his happiness at regaining his long lost wife and daughter can be imagined; the gallant veteran's countenance was an index of his feelings, and apathetic indeed must have been the heart that failed to sympathize with his holy joy. The camp was still a few miles further on, and we formed a procession of glad spirits as we moved along towards the pass of *Suffed-Kak*, whose heights we could discern crowned with British bayonets. These we found to be a part of the brave 13th Light Infantry, who, as the ladies successively ascended the hill, raised three hearty cheers to each of them,—sounds never to be forgotten, producing a thrill of ecstasy through the whole frame. The Mountain guns, under Capt. Backhouse, wound up the scene with a royal salute. Fervent were our aspirations of praise to Heaven at this happy, and of late unlooked for, termination of all our hardships and anxieties. Surely never has the hand of Providence been more clearly discernible, than in the wonderful preservation of so many ladies and children, through scenes of a nature to quail the stoutest heart and injure the strongest constitution; but more particularly in restraining the wrath of savage men, whose intense hatred of us was only equalled by their unscrupulous cruelty, and who longed to wreak their revenge upon us for the wrongs, whether real or fancied, that they had suffered at the hands of our nation."

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## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, JULY 6.

— Last night's *Gazette* publishes an official despatch from Sir Charles Napier, relative to the operations of Lieut. Anderson. His Excellency states that Shere Mahomed, finding he could not recruit his troops in Scinde, resolved to draw reinforcements from the mountains of Belochistan. Lieut. Anderson was therefore sent with a steamer and a hundred men to destroy the boats col-

lected on the right bank for the Belochees to cross over into Scinde. This officer has performed his duty in a brilliant manner. Yet on turning to Lieut. Anderson's despatch, we find that he says nothing of having destroyed any boats, but alludes only to an engagement with the Belochees who had assembled to the number of 300. They were soon driven away; and the Steamer kept up a splendid fire of grape shot, killing and wounding it is supposed 140, or nearly half the number. One or two such attacks from the ubiquitous steamer, will soon teach the Belochees that it is safer to keep to their mountains; in which case the tranquillity of Scinde will be an easy work. Here again do we perceive the vast advantages which Government derives from the agency of Steam.

— The President of the United States, reposing especial trust and confidence in the abilities and integrity of Mr. James B. Higginson has appointed him Consul of the United States in the Port of Calcutta. The French had already the start of America in this matter of a Consul. It is singular that Calcutta should for so many years have been the only port of importance in which no foreign nation thought it necessary to appoint a Consul.

— Mr. Montriou, a member of the bar of Calcutta, who has just been appointed one of its Magistrates has, it is said, introduced a novel practise into the Court, which will probably give rise to some observations. It has been the custom hitherto for petitions to be presented in writing to the Magistrate. He has directed that they shall in future be made orally. If Mr. Montriou, were as strong in the Oriental languages as his colleague Mr. Blacquiere, the innovation might have been tolerable, though from the peculiar habits of the people, likely to occasion some injustice. But it appears preposterous that all petitions should be addressed by word of mouth to one who does not understand the language.

— The Bengal Bank, has just declared a dividend for the last six months at the rate of 14 per cent. *per annum.*

FRIDAY, JULY 7.

— The Madras papers announce that Col. Butterworth, the Deputy Quarter Master of the Army, has been appointed Governor of the Straits' Settlements.

— Mr. A. G. Paterson, the Deputy Secretary of the Union Bank, is about to proceed to Singapore on business connected with that institution. Mr. Calder Stewart acts for him in the mean time at the Bank.

— The *Star* states on good authority, that Dost Mahomed had obtained the complete ascendancy at Cabul, and that all those chiefs who were at first opposed to him have succumbed. This was to have been expected. There was no party strong enough to oppose him; and it was for the interests of the people to support the only individual who was capable of establishing a strong Government. Candahar is in a state of great distraction. All those who had manifested any good will towards the English, had been plundered, and were about to fly. It has, we fear, fared ill with that large number of Hindoostanee servants who accompanied our army, but having become domesticated, refused to quit their new connections in the country and remained behind.

— The insurrection of Ali Mahomed to the north of Sukkur does not appear likely to be serious. He declares it to be his wish in all things to submit to our Government. He has taken up arms only to oppose the usurpation of his territories by Ali Morad, the British ally, to whom it is said Sir Charles Napier has incautiously made over large estates belonging even to those who were friendly to our rule. Ali Mahomed has never interrupted our dawks, which is the first thing he would have done had he been hostilely disposed.

SATURDAY, JULY 8.

— We regret to find the death of the Honourable George Turnour, late Acting Colonial Secretary, announced in the Ceylon papers. If we mistake not, this is the gentleman who has been so successful in tracing out the ancient history of that island and of Boodhism, from Pali records.

— There is a report in Calcutta that Lord Ellenborough goes home in the *Endymion* frigate, but it is certain that no one knows any thing of his Lordship's movements; and it is probable that he himself does not know the next move he will take. The intelligence by the next mail will, it is said, decide the point of his continuance or return. It will probably decide nothing. If the Gate and other Proclamations, did not drive his Lordship from India, certainly the conquest of Scinde will not. His Lordship reached Gazeepore with his suite on the 1st Instant.

— The papers announce the death of Major General Hopper, of the Artillery, at Dum Dum in consequence chiefly of an accident which occurred to him a month ago, and which at his very advanced age proved fatal. The General had been not less than *sixty* years in the service, having come out during the administration of Warren Hastings. He had attained the age of 78.

— We are most happy to announce that the carriage of the Governor of Madras, which was submerged in going from the ship to the shore, has been fished up. A survey was immediately held thereon,—we suppose for the comfort of the underwriters.

MONDAY, JULY 10.

— The *Star* states that the Governor General's party reached Dinapore on Monday, the 3d Instant.

— Singapore papers have been received to the 8th of June. They give us but little intelligence, because there is but little to give. They however mention a report that the Plenipotentiary had been invited to Pekin as a more convenient position for the settlement of affairs.

— In two instances within the last week, deaths have been announced in the papers which have not occurred. It is scarcely possible to reprobate so detestable a hoax in too strong language; and we trust that if the miscreants should ever be detected, they will be visited with the utmost severity the law can inflict.

— The *Madras Athenæum* says, it is the intention of Mr. Smyth to return to the *Bombay Times* the amount of damages awarded against him. The *Times* of course has spirit enough to refuse such an offer with the scorn it deserves. It is stated that Mr. Smyth's object in bringing the action at the end of eighteen months, was a hope that the threat of it would have induced the Editor to give up the author. The *Star* very properly observes, that to pay *the costs* as well as to relinquish the damages, would be the proper way of confessing the error into which the prosecutor had been led.

— The *Agra Ukhbar* states, that Dost Mahomed Khan had demanded of Ameenoolla all the plunder he had obtained during the war with the English, but that he had refused to give it up. Khan Shereen Khan, the head of the Kuzilbashes, had arrived at Cabul and had an interview with the Dost, who endeavoured to conciliate him, but he had returned to the hills. Mahomed Akbar Khan was busy in rebuilding Jellalabad, and settling the country.

— The British Resident at Gwalior left that place on the 16th. The Deputy Vakeel, who accompanied him from the Durbar, was not permitted to cross the Chumbul. The Resident dismissed him. It is now confidently affirmed, that the Resident was not expelled by the Usurper; but that the Baee on the contrary used every effort to retain him. Then why did he leave the Court? The residence of our Envoy at the Native Courts should be regulated by the same rules which prevail in Europe. His departure should be the signal for a war, and he should not depart till his Government is prepared to enter on hostilities.

— The *Delhi Gazette* states, that Mr. G. Thompson was to remain at Delhi two months and that a thousand Rupees had been laid out in putting a house in order for him. It is affirmed, though on what authority we know not, that the members of the Imperial family have been called to contribute to the embassy, and have reluctantly paid 7,000 Rupees.

— The *Hurkaru* states that the office of the Principal Casy of the Bengal Presidency has become vacant by the death of the incumbent, and that it is the intention of Government, to reduce the salary from 650 Rupees a month to 300. We copy an article on the subject from the *Hurkaru*, who recommends that the whole system of Criminal law should be altered. Why, it was for this very object that the Law Commission was constituted; and the only attempt it made at legislation was the production of a Criminal Code, which shared the odium attached in this country to its chief contributor, and has never been noticed since it was printed and reviewed six years ago. We want an entirely new Code of Criminal Law; but if Government could not obtain one that it could adopt, even at an expense of ten lakhs of Rupees, how can we ever hope for one?

— The *Bombay Times* in noticing that rumours have been abroad for some time that Sir Henry Pottinger was labouring under disease which would shortly constrain him to leave his post, states that the very last letters from him make no mention whatever of any such complaint.

TUESDAY, JULY 11.

— The four Steamers, with four other vessels in tow, having on board the Governor General and his suite, were at Monghir on the 5th, and are expected this day at Barrackpore, where every preparation has been made for his Lordship's reception.

— Another case of libel has just been tried at Bombay. Some time last year the *Eleanor*, Captain Holderness, ran ashore at Aleppee and was burnt. Capt. Johnson of the *Trey*, who was in the road stead at the time, was publicly charged by Captain Holderness with having neglected to afford him any assistance. Capt. Johnson in his own defence published a letter in the *Hurkaru*, stating that he went on board the *Eleanor* when she was aground, but found that he was not wanted, and returned to his own vessel. In that letter he insinuated that the *Eleanor* had been run ashore and set on fire designedly, to defraud the Insurance offices. The Court found the libel proved, and awarded damages to the extent of 1500 Rupees.

— The accounts from Gwalior extend to the 24th of June. We have copied an article from the *Agra Ukhbar*, which depicts the miserable condition to which the Christians in the Gwalior army have been reduced. We cannot however believe that the Usurper has been so insane as to advise the Pindara chiefs to pillage the countries subordinate to the British Government, and to station troops on the Chumbul to oppose the advance of any English army. One single act of unequivocal hostility to the British Government, and his usurpation is at an end.

— The Madras Bank was to have commenced business on the 1st of the present month. We perceive that some of the Bombay papers have charged it on the misconduct of the Bengal Government that it did not open earlier. The unavoidable cause of delay, as we have stated, was the absence of the Governor General from the Legislative Council.

— The *Madras United Service Gazette* states that Col. Smith of the 2d Cavalry killed no fewer than eleven tigers on his way from Kamptee to Secundrabad.

— The *Agra Ukhbar* publishes intelligence from Scinde, which leads to the impression that the case of Sheer Mahomed is desperate, and that our troops will not be much longer kept out in tents at so inclement a season, exposed at once to insufferable heat, and dreadful inundation. It is said that on the report of Col. Roberts' force being in his rear, Shere Mahomed resolved to attack it, but several of his adherents falling off, he was obliged to "run for it." He had only 5 or 600 men with him, and it is supposed that the line of his flight will

cross the south of Capt. Jacob's force and this may lead to his apprehension.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.

— The City of Madras is agitated by two events; the commercial community by the election,—through the public influence it is said—of Mr. S. D. Birch, as Secretary to the new Chartered Bank of Madras, which has been set a going at last. The bar is indignant at the appointment of Mr. Serle, as Registrar, by the Chief Justice Sir Edward Gambier; and some very stringent resolutions have been adopted. The matter will lead to an open schism between the bench and the bar. The Attorney General made some observations about a *criminal indictment*. The Chief Justice told him to adopt what course he chose, and in reply to some other observations which had been made said that the bench could maintain its own dignity and respectability without the aid of the bar. This announcement caused some laughter among the gentlemen of the bar.

— The following is the latest account of the progress of the Governor General.

9th July.— The Governor General reached Moorshedabad last night. This morning he landed at Berhampore, and like a good Christian attended church. A salute of 19 guns notified his presence in the Cantonments, and this evening his Lordship entertains General Raper, Col. Foord, his Staff, and the Civilians. To-morrow he will retrace his steps on a visit to the Nawaub Nazim, who has invited the whole gentlemen of the station of Berhampore to meet him at dinner. Rumour says it is his Lordship's wish to establish once more an European Regiment here—and for that purpose he intends visiting the Barracks having directed the Executive Officer and the Station Staff to be in attendance. Better Barracks India does not boast, and in spite of prejudice, the station itself is delightful. His Lordship leaves us for Calcutta on Tuesday morning. You shall here further from me about the party."—*Eng.*

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His Lordship reached Barrackpore at four o'clock this evening. He was saluted first from the Danish battery at Serampore, and on landing at Barrackpore by the artillery brought up from Dum-Dum for the occasion.

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the *Friend of India* :—

| | | *Co's. Rs.* | *As.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jas. Campbell, Esq. | ... to June, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| L. Zeigler, Esq. ... | ... to Dec. 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| J. Curnin, Esq. ... | ... to July, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| J. T. Brown, Esq. ... | ... to Dec. 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| Baboo Sreenath Mookerjee, | ditto, | 10 | 0 |
| „ Chundercoomar Bose, | to Oct. 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| Soorrea Rao, ... ... | ... to Dec. 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| Baboo Kaleechunder Roy, | to July, 1843, | 5 | 0 |

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The following sums have been received at Madras, by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. from April to June, 1843 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. D. Bourdillon, Esq. ... | to April, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| The Bangalore Horse Artillery Mess, .. ... ... | ... to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. C. F. Le Hardy, ... | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| The Mess of the 11th Regt. N. I. .. ... ... | ... to Jan. 1843, | 24 | 0 |
| Capt. J. V. Hughes, | ... to March, 1843, | 6 | 0 |
| Capt. F. Ditmas, .. | ... to July, 1843, | 24 | 0 |
| Lieut. Col. G. Fryer, ... | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| T. J. W. Thomas, Esq. | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| The Mess of the 1st Regt. Madras Light Cavalry, ... | ... to Feb. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Dr. G. Thomson, ... | ... to Dec. 1343, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. C. Campbell, ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| E. Bannerman, Esq. ... | to June, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. J. P. Woodward, | to April, 1843, | 24 | 0 |
| J. Goldingham, Esq. ... | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| H. B. Rutherford, Esq. | ditto, | 20 | 0 |

ERRATA.

In the Friend of India, of the 20th April last, *for* R. Clarke, Esq. to Sept. 1843, *read* R. Clarke, Esq. to Dec. 1843, Rs. 20.

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## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

### PROMOTION OF DAROGAHS.

*From Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Superintendent of Police Lower Provinces and the Commissioners of Cuttack, Assam, Arracan and the Tenasserim Provinces, &c. dated Fort William, 19th June, 1843.*

1. I am directed to forward for your information the accompanying copies of correspondence noted in the Margin,* relating to a proposition emanating from the Government of Bengal and sanctioned by the Supreme Government for improving the character and efficiency of the Police in this Presidency by holding out incentives to emulation among those of the higher grades.

2. You will observe that no Thannah Darogah is to receive less than 25 Rupees salary per mensem, and it is therefore requisite that you should in the first place cause the preparation of a statement shewing how many officers of that grade in the districts under you are in receipt of monthly allowances, below Rupees 25. This statement should be forwarded to this office without delay, in order that the necessary information may be communicated to the offices of audit and account to pass the increase in the bills of Establishment, commencing from the 1st proximo.

3. With regard to the three higher grades of Daroghas who are to receive salaries of Rs. 50, Rs. 75, and Rs. 100, respectively, you are requested, after making the most careful enquiries concerning those with whose character you are not personally acquainted, and with the strictest regard to merit, and faithful service, to submit a list of those whom you recommend for promotion to the higher ranks, specifying the degree which in your opinion each one deserves to obtain.

4. It is not intended that the full complement of these three classes should be appointed at once unless there be men of real merit to fill the places. Nor is it necessary, that the distribution of promotion should be made with perfect equality in the several districts, such being impossible in a scheme where qualification is the test for advancement. But it will be advisable as far as it can be done without occasioning too many removals and consequent detriment to the public service, to distribute the officers, so that there may be at least one or two of the three first classes in each district. Accordingly where none of the local Police are by merit entitled to promotion, you are recommended to transfer more deserving officers thereto, avoiding, if possible, to send the latter to places less desirable than those they have hitherto served in.

5. Considering how important it will be to mark whether the advantages now held out will produce the benefits contemplated, the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal requests you will report concisely the case of every Darogah elected for promotion under this order, as well as of those who may hereafter be dismissed for misconduct, for the consideration and orders of Government.

6. This measure for the improvement of the Police of Bengal being experimental, His Honor the Deputy Governor requests that you will also report from time to time such circumstances as may enable him to judge how far its extension is desirable, and whether it succeeds in promoting the object in view by raising the character and increasing the usefulness of the class of officers intended to be affected by it.

7. I am further directed to acquaint you that this Circular and the correspondence which accompanies it, will be published in the Bengalee Gazette, for the information of the classes chiefly concerned.

(Signed) A. TURNBULL,
*Under Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

No. 754.

*From F. J. Halliday, Esq. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to T. R. Davidson, Esq. Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Fort William, 17th May,* 1843.

1. With reference to the communication from your office, No. 12, of 17th Feb. last, in reply to mine of the 6th Idem, No. 210, sanctioning the presentation of a Doshalla by way of reward to the Peishkar of the Magistrate's Court of Tipperah, for meritorious exertions towards the conviction of certain heinous offenders, I am directed by the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal to transmit for the purpose of being laid before the Honourable the President in Council, the accompanying letter in original from the Superintendent of Police. No. 647 of 31st March last, recommending the bestowal of similar rewards on two Police Darogahs, who have for a considerable period distinguished themselves by their successful exertions in the duties of their situations.

2. It has not appeared to the Deputy Governor advisable to support Mr. Dampier's recommendation in this particular instance; but that Officer's remark on his inability to bestow any reward on deserving Officers of this class, and thus encourage them to persevere and stimulate others to follow their example, seems to His Honor worthy of attentive consideration.

3. It is needless to occupy the time of his Honor in Council with the numerous quotations which might be adduced to shew the extent and force of opinion which have prevailed among the most experienced persons in the country regarding the inadequacy of the pay of a Darogah or Thannadar of Police compared with the services required of him and the power with which he is invested. The Report of the late Police Committee is sufficient on this point. Not only however is his actual pay inadequate for his remuneration, but he has no prospect of any advancement or promotion to which he might look for the reward of peculiar exertions. Hence doubtless the almost universal corruption among Officers of this class; the distrust with which they are regarded by their European Superiors; and the apprehension which they excite, instead of a sense of Security in the minds of the people they are appointed to protect.

4. It is, His Honour firmly believes, vain to expect improvement of Police while these its most important functionaries are under the influence of so impolitic and demoralizing a system; and though a general improvement of their position in respect of salary long since admitted to be necessary, must unavoidably await a more flourishing state of the general finances, it may nevertheless be possible without any serious addition to expenditure, to effect a partial amendment and at all events to place before the functionaries in question some incentive however inconsiderable, to activity and zeal, and some reward, though less than may be entirely sufficient, for probity and successful exertion.

5. For this purpose, it has occurred to the Deputy Governor, that the Supreme Government might not be unwilling to permit him to hold out to Darogahs of Police a prospect of gradual increase of salary on the ground of merit and service alone rising from 25 Rs. a month, the ordinary salary now given, to 50; thence to 75; and thence in rarer cases to 100.

6. It might be imposed as a restriction upon the expense which this measure would cause that the number of Darogahs promoted to each grade should never exceed a certain proportion of their whole number; and the promotions being made on the sole ground above referred to, it would not be necessary or indeed likely, that the full proportion allowed should receive the higher allowances. For instance, there are now altogether 508 Thannah Darogahs, of whom 1 draws 100 Rs. monthly; 2, Rs. 50; 1, Rs. 45; 6, Rs. 40; 2, Rs. 35; 5, Rs. 31-5-7; 1, Rs. 31-2; 95, Rs. 30; 20, Rs. 26-2; 361, Rs. 25; 5, Rs. 20; 2, Rs. 16; 7, Rs. 15. Their total allowances amount to Rs. 1,60,520, per annum, allowing twenty-five of these Darogahs to receive 100 Rs. per mensem, fifty to receive 75, a hundred to receive 50, and the remainder or three hundred and thirty-three to receive Rs. 25, a *possible* increase of expense would be incurred to the extent of about 75,000 Rupees annually. But the increase would not actually or at least not for a long time come up to that maximum and thus a commencement would be made at comparatively but little expense to supply those incentives to good conduct in the Police without which any improvement in the existing system has been found to be utterly unattainable.

7. The Deputy Governor directs me to express his anxious hope that this measure for the improvement of the Mofussil Police, so important to the welfare of the community may receive the favourable consideration of the Supreme Government of India.

8. You are requested to return the original enclosure when no longer required.

(Signed) F. J. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to Govt. of Bengal.*

No. 39.

*From T. R. Davidson, Esq. Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to F. J. Halliday, Esq. Secretary to Government of Bengal, dated the 31st May,* 1843.

1. I have the honour to acknowledge your letter No. 754, dated the 17th Instant, conveying a proposition from the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal for improving the Police by increasing the salaries of a certain number of Darogahs according to their merits, and in reply to communicate the entire concurrence of the Supreme Government in the measure recommended for adoption and to authorize its immediate introduction in the manner contemplated by the Honourable the Deputy Governor.

2. I am also directed to observe that the Honourable the President in Council, whilst he admits the inadequacy of the existing rate of pay of Darogahs and the necessity for removing as much as possible so evident a cause of corruption amongst this class of Police Officers, by rendering their remuneration equal to their decent support, and by opening to them the reward of good service in advancement or promotion, is very desirous, that the principle of the arrangement should be carried

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* Letter to Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 754, dated 17th May, 1843. Letter from ditto, No. 39, dated 31st ditto.

still further, not only in respect to Darogahs, but to other classes of Police Officers, and the Government will be prepared to approve the extension of the measure, if in due time it is found that the arrangement now sanctioned, has tended to raise the character and ensure the usefulness of those whom it is intended to affect.

(Signed) T. R. DAVIDSON,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

THE CAZEES—MAHOMEDAN LAW.

The office of chief Cazee, or Mahomedan law officer of the Bengal Presidency, has become vacant by the death of the last incumbent; and it is proposed to reduce the salary from Rs. 650 per mensem to Rs 300. But it strikes us, that the opportunity might be taken to modify the whole of the Mahomedan law officer system, which is one of the many instances of the adherence, by our Government, to forms which are not only without value but actually of a pernicious tendency. That the British nation should continue the criminal administration of the country according to a law, the principles of which are odious to the majority of the inhabitants, and opposed to the enlightened views of modern legislators, is a singular anomaly, the absurdity of upholding which is manifest from the alterations we have, from time to time, made in it, to reconcile it to our notions of propriety. We have deprived the Mahomedan law of some of its most glaring vices, relating to the practice of mutilation, the price of blood, the nature of evidence and so forth, so that, as administered in the Mofussil Courts, Mahomedans would scarcely recognise it as the institution of their prophet. It would, perhaps, be interesting to notice the successive alterations introduced into the administration of the Mahomedan criminal law, from the orders of the Government, dated 9th October, 1791, down to Regulation VI of 1832, by which Hindoos and others are permitted to *claim* exemption from being tried according to that law, and the Nizamut Adawlut are empowered to dispense, at discretion, with the opinion of their law officer on trial referred to them for final order. We shall content ourselves with remarking, that that regulation is inoperative in the majority of cases, before Sessions Judges, in which Hindoos are concerned, who are too ignorant of the law to *claim* the privilege accorded to them; so that it may be assumed, that in all cases, with a very few exceptions, the Mahomedan criminal law has full sway. On the other hand, the Nizamut Adawlut rarely consult their Cazee except in trials where the Sessions Judge recommends a capital sentence. Both these circumstances appear to us to indicate the necessity of a new law expressly confining the Mahomedan criminal law in its operation to trials of Mahomedans; while common sense loudly calls for the abolition of every part of the Mahomedan criminal law still in force in the Mofussil Courts.

Should the arguments from reason not be sufficiently convincing, those derived from the expense of supporting the Mahomedan law may have some effect. Foremost stands the Madressa, or Mahomedan College, with its European and native superintendants, teachers, &c. in which a gabble of Mahomedan law and Mahomedan philosophy is taught to the *future* Moulvees of the Sessions Courts. Then come the salaries of the Moulvees of the 45 districts in this presidency, to which a Sessions Judge is attached, making with the salaries of the Cazees of the Sudder Courts of Calcutta and Allahabad, an annual charge of 65,000 rupees, to which probably should be added at least 15,000 rupees for the cost of maintaining the Madressa.

By abolishing the Mahomedan law system, we rid ourselves at once of the disgrace of maintaining a barbarous law, of the odium of enforcing a hateful law on Hindoos, of the burden which a difference of opinion between the Moulvee and the Sessions Judge involves on the Nizamut Adawlut, as well as of the cost of a barbarous and useless system.

To supply the Mofussil courts with *futwas* (i. e. opinions) on civil causes between Mahomedans, two Cazees, one with each Sudder Court, at a salary of say 300 rupees each, would be amply sufficient, as not more than a hundred *futwas* are required in a year throughout this presidency. The cost of this establishment would not amount to a tithe of what is incurred under the present system.

The law officers of the Mofussil Courts act in the two-fold capacity of assessor and expounder of the Mahomedan criminal code. Their removal would throw the Sessions Judges upon that provision of Regulation VI. 1832, which authorises the employment of assessors and juries in criminal trial,—a provision which has been found to be singularly ineffective, as few natives, who are not *omedwars* care to attend to what does not immediately affect them. It is obviously necessary therefore to introduce the jury system altogether into the Mofussil Courts, in lieu of the mongrel system which has been established. The attendance of the jurors must of course be compulsory in Her Majesty's Courts, and in the district Courts of the Madras presidency. The jurors would have to ascertain the facts, and in this respect supersede the Mahommedan law officer, while the Session Judge would apply to the law; and then instead of the appeal allowed by the regulations to a court, which has not the benefit of *viva voce* evidence, there would be an application for a new trial, in case of any misdirection to the jury, or an argument on any point of law regarding which the decision of the Bench may be questionable.

Were the abolition of the Mahomedan criminal law, as a part of the institutions of this country, to be determined upon, the Zillah Moulvees might be provided with employment as supernumerary moonsiffs, till they could be absorbed into the permanent establishment of judicial officers of that class.—*Hurk. July* 10.

TRANSLATION OF PETITION.

It is unnecessary for the oppressed inhabitants of the Rajah's *Pergunahs* to state in how many different ways previous to the year 1243 they made known their grievances and oppressions to the Governor General of India.

When driven to the last extremity and about to desert our houses and Villages owing to the tyrany under which we laboured the Office of Superintendent of the Family Domains was instituted for the express purpose of giving us our just rights. Now however on account of the expense to the state by an Order dated the 6th of April last, the office is abolished and we are again plunged into the deepest grief and distress. While the Surkar spends crores of Rupees in Courts of Justice for the rest of their subjects what fault can we unfortunates have committed that for a trifling saving of about Rupees 300 per month our interests should be totally neglected.

The duties are now made over to the Zillah Judges and Collectors who having already more work to perform than they can get through are utterly unable to do justice to us.

We beg to remark that in the year 1836 the same experiment was made and for two years while under charge of the Collector of Benares nothing whatever was done and at last in the year 1838 the office was again re-established.

Now that it is again abolished the Rajah has attained the summit of his wishes and we are once more in the power of one who will never rest till he has effected our total ruin.

We therefore pray that the separate office of Superintendent be again established and if the Surkar objects to pay the expense itself we consider that for the following reasons it should justly be borne by the Rajah.

1st. Because by Regulation XV. of 1795 the administration of the Pergunahs was made over to him and the appointment of a Superintendent is in full accordance with that Regulation.

2d. Because the office of Superintendent was established on the Rajah's account for the performance of his Work and for his honour and benefit.

3d. Because since the time of Mr. Duncan owing to repeated exactions the demands from us are almost doubled and trebled.

Should however the Surkar decline paying the expense itself and refuse to adjudge it to be defrayed by the Rajah we the undersigned are ready to undertake the payment ourselves requesting that we may be assessed in our monthly Kists according to our different rates of Malgoozaree.

We therefore humbly pray that this petition be forwarded to the Governor General with the view that Captain Stewart with whose administration of justice we are satisfied be again reinstated in the office of Superintendent.

THE LATE MR. JOHN HENRY MOOR.

The Friends and Acquaintances of the late Mr. John Henry Moor, for many years Head Master of the *Singapore Institution Free School*, will learn with regret that he died without leaving means to satisfy the claims against his Estate, and that his Widow and a family of eight Children, the eldest of whom is a Girl of fifteen and the youngest an infant of three months old, are thus left in a state of absolute destitution. In a case so peculiarly distressing it is trusted that the Communities of the Straits Settlements where the deceased was so long and so well known, will feel that this Orphan Family have no common claims on their charity and benevolence, which have heretofore never been appealed to in vain.

This Paper is put in circulation by the following Gentlemen who will form a temporary Committee for the collection of the funds subscribed and until the same be placed in the hands of the Trustees appointed by the Subscribers at large for its future disposition and management for the benefit of the family.

Mr. H. W. Abbott, Agent of the Calcutta Union Bank has kindly consented to act as Treasurer:

The Honourable Thomas Church, Esq.
Rev. Richard Panting,
Rev. J. T. Dickenson,
Doctor Montgomerie,
Doctor Oxley,
Joseph Balestier, Esq.
John Purvis, "
J. H. Whitehead, "
Joaquim D'Almeida, "
Wm. Napier, "
E. J. Gilman, "

*Singapore, 20th May*, 1843.

GWALIOR.

" On Saturday the 24th instant, the usurper Khasghee sent emissaries and Hoozoorials in the name of the Baee to stir up the minds of the Troops under Colonel Baptiste's command and to signify to them that it was her will and pleasure for them to confine all the Christian Officers in their Camp and expel them from their lines. The seepahees after receiving the order rushed into the houses of the Officers and after belabouring them most unmercifully, dragged them bound with ropes into the Gun-sheds and fastened them to the Guns—they were kept confined and starved, and disgracefully turned out of the lines this morning—they are in the most wretched condition, robbed of all their property, and deprived of their large arrears of pay. Colonel Baptiste and his grandsons are also in the greatest embarrassment and threatened to be most shamefully dealt with. They are at present confined to their quarters without a single guard to protect them and some of their private servants and soldiers are also disgraced and confined. Khasghee in expelling the Christians from the Raj rejoices in having revenged himself on the British Government, and has invited all the Pindara Chiefs and bestowed on them honorary dresses with instructions to pillage the neighbouring countries subordinate to the British Government and to keep a strong party on the banks of the Chumbul to oppose the advance of the British Troops on this side the Chumbul. Colonel Jacobs and his Christian Officers are also in dread from what they have witnessed of Baptiste's Camp. As Khasghee is determined to expel all the Christians from the Raj—the bastard Secunder is rejoicing in the downfall of Baptiste. Upwards of 200 Christians of all classes and denominations have been thrown out of berths, and it is hard to say where and how these unfortunate creatures are to obtain a livelihood in the British Territories—they certainly deserve the notice and sympathy of the British Government. These men would form a most useful band of Police Officers, if the British Government would employ them as such under able Superintendents in the district of Bundelcund, &c.—*Agra Ukhbar, July* 1.

## EUROPE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DUELLING.—The Association at present consists of 326 members, including twenty-one noblemen, thirteen sons of noblemen, fourteen members of the House of Commons, fifteen baronets, thirty admirals and generals, forty-four captains R. N., twenty-three colonels and lieutenant-colonels, seventeen majors, twenty-six captains in the army, twenty lieutenants R. N., twenty-four barristers.

It may be added that one of the Secretaries is Captain Henry Hope, R. N., C. B., an officer of high character in the navy, and who obtained the rare distinction of a medal for his brilliant conduct on the occasion when he captured the celebrated American frigate, the *President*.

Several private Meetings of noblemen, officers, and private gentlemen, were held in the year 1841, which led to a general private Meeting being held at the British Hotel, Cockspur-street, on the 12th of February, 1842, when an Association was formed, and the following Resolutions (omitting matters of formal regulation) were adopted:—

"I. That the following be the basis of this Association, viz.: The members of this Association, under the fullest conviction that the practice of duelling is both sinful and irrational, and alike contrary to the laws of God and man, desire in dependance on the Divine blessing, to discountenance by their influence and example, and by such other means as may appear advisable, the continuance of a practice so dishonouring to God, so fraught with evil to mankind, and so wholly incompatible with the enlightened and responsible state of a nation professing Christianity.

"II. That in order to promote the objects of the

Association, the following gentlemen do form a Committee, with power to add to their number, viz. *(Here follow the names of the Committee, to which other names have since been added.)*

"III. That the following be the instructions to the Committee, viz.:—

"1. That with a view to influence public opinion they shall endeavour to obtain pointed and approved essays on the subject of duelling, for circulation, and to prepare articles in a brief form for occasional insertion in the various periodicals, particularly in those connected with the naval and military professions.

"2. That a well-digested and brief Circular, setting forth the objects of the Association, be prepared for distribution at the discretion of the Committee.

"3. That as it is the intention of this Association to proceed in a quiet and unostentatious way towards the accomplishment of its object, the Committee are not to take any steps of a more public character without the previous sanction of a General Meeting of members. With this qualification they are left to the exercise of their best discretion; and they are to consider themselves intrusted with the admission of members, and to be at liberty to convene a Meeting of the Association whenever it is deemed necessary, or at the written request of any ten of the members."

Enough, it is hoped, has been said to induce a large number of persons to come forward and give their influence in aid of the effort now made to put an end to the practice, against which the preceding observations are directed—or failing that result, to clear themselves from all responsibility on account of its continuance.

Noblemen, officers, and other gentlemen, desirous of becoming members of the Association, or desirous of obtaining further information respecting it, are requested to communicate their wishes to the Honorary Secretaries, Brunswick House, Hanover-square.

HENRY HOPE, Capt. R. N. C. B. } Hon. Secs.
W. DUGMORE, Barrister at Law. }
Brunswick House, Hanover-square.

THE COMET.—*March* 20, 27.—The communications were from M. Arago, and related to the comet. Unfortunately, the atmosphere at Paris, he stated, had been so clouded, that what was known relating to the comet came from other places. The intelligence from England was unimportant. It had been seen at Nice, on March 12, 13, and 14; at Toulouse, on the 18th; at Marseilles at the same time as at Paris, and the united observations of the two places would be sufficient to determine its orbit. At Geneva, the weather had enabled very excellent observations to be made, the comet having been examined on three successive occasions. It appeared certain, from the information derived from this quarter, that not only had the present comet approached the nearest the sun of all others known, but that it had even penetrated into the luminous matter of that body. The tail was presented in an oblique direction, and could not be less than 63 millions of leagues. He had taken some observations, with a view of deciding the disputed point as to whether comets shine by their own light, or by a light reflected by the sun, and he was decidedly of opinion that they shine by a light of their own. The appearance of the comet, at this particular moment, would, he said, have the effect of strengthening the old belief, that such phenomena are always productive of dreadful calamities to man. Thus, that which was seen at Rome, in the year 373 before Christ, coincided with an earthquake and inundations, which overturned two cities in the Peloponnesus. The terrible disaster at Guadaloupe would be quoted by many as the dire effects of the present heavenly visitant. It was also generally believed that comets produced an extraordinary elevation in the temperature, and, this year, the weather had certainly been particularly mild; but, remarked M. Arago, this could only be a coincidence, for it was impossible that the immense heat of comets—and Cassini calculated the heat of that seen in 1702 as 2,000 times greater than red-hot iron—could have any effect on our temperature; and calculations made at the Board of Longitude had even proved that the heat in the years when comets appeared have not been, on an average, greater than others, and sometimes was even less.—*Athenæum.*

THE AERONAUT STEAM-ENGINE.—"*How to make a man to fly*" is one of the Century of Inventions of that arch-anticipator of all modern inventions, the Marquis of Worcester,—"*which I have tried,*" says he, with characteristic *naïveté* "*with a little boy of ten years old, in a barn;*" an excellent caution and laudable foresight; and then he adds this important element in the experiment—"*on an hay mow.*" So completely does this philosophical mode of proceeding square with our own notions of experimental aëronautics, that we confess we experienced no slight disappointment when the many illustrated newspapers of the day brought forth the plans of this much-talked-of *Aërial Locomotive Engine, to find that among the various precautions for the safety of passengers, there was* no vestige of, nor substitute for, the hay mow of the Marquis of Worcester. We hope this appendage will not be forgotten in the specification.

*We entreat our readers not to assume from this* rather suspicious commencement of our notice, that we have any intention of treating this subject with either levity or ridicule. The air is a highway that interferes with no vested rights, injures no man's park or pleasure ground, and costs nothing for maintenance. We have neither milestones nor turnpikes there; and, free as air, we may roam where we please, unassailed by taxes or tolls. Railways have realized the fable of Jack the Giant-Killer's "seven-leagued boots;" may the "Ariel" soon realize to the public the fable of the "wishing-cap," and with the purse of Fortunatus reward the inventor; and "may we be there to see,"—for we wish all success to the invention and the inventor; and far be it from us to follow the example of those who ridicule what they cannot understand, and condemn what they are unable to appreciate. So much for feelings and intentions,—now for the facts.

Mr. William Samuel Henson is the inventor of the Aërial Locomotive Steam-Engine, for which patents have been taken out, and a bill has been brought into parliament, to authorize the transfer of the patents to more than twelve persons, who are to be incorporated as the Aërial Transit Company.

Now, the first question one asks about this machine is, how is it to be supported in the air? We know how a balloon ascends, because it is filled with gas, vapour, or smoke lighter than air, and, of course, like smoke, it ascends, and floats in virtue of its small specific gravity. That a balloon should rise in the air, and that it should be rowed forward or propelled by oars or other devices as a boat is rowed by the watermen, or a steam-boat propelled by the paddles, it is easy enough to understand, provided we get a balloon large enough, a man strong enough, or a steam-engine and fuel light enough to be carried up. This balloon plan of aërial locomotion has often been proposed but never effected. It has an obvious disadvantage; the balloon must be of so monstrous a size to carry the necessary weight, that any degree of success in propelling so great a bulk at a tolerable speed through the air becomes hopeless.

The present plan rests on a totally different principle. It is not sustained in the air by buoyancy, *but must be kept up by the continued expenditure of power:* to render this as easy as possible, means are adopted to retard the descent by gravity. All our readers are acquainted with the construction of the parachute of a balloon—it is an enormous umbrella, by which a person may descend in tolerable safety from a balloon, in case of danger; the size of the umbrella pressing on the air retards the descent of the weight:—now, this is what Mr. Henson uses. He employs an enormous flat umbrella, or gigantic fan or pair of wings (only they do not move as wings do), to keep the weight from falling rapidly; and so, when his machine is once in the air, it will descend but slowly, and the more slowly as the umbrella is larger—the shape is not, however, round like an umbrella, but flat, and oblong, and horizontal.

We may observe at this point, that the size of this umbrella can only retard the descent of the machine, but cannot sustain it. This consideration appears to have altogether escaped our inventors. They say,—"Our umbrella is so large as to expose a foot and a half of surface for every pound of total weight, and therefore, as we have 4,500 square feet of surface, and 3,000lb. of load to carry, we may safely trust that we can stay aloft." But they surely know that no size of umbrella can do more than retard their fall. By a very simple calculation, based on abundant experiment we have found that this aërial machine, supposing all their sanguine plans to be realized, must infallibly fall perpendicularly downwards to the earth, somewhere about the rate of thirteen miles an hour, or eighteen feet per second. So much for the powers of the umbrella!

But may not the power of the steam-engine be applied to keep the machine up in the air, and so countervail this inconvenient gravitation? Let us see. A weight of 3000lb. is descending 18 feet per second—required, the power of steam capable of sustaining it? The answer is 60 *horses' power.* Our aërial company propose only 20 *horses' power* for *both* propelling and resisting powers; and on this slender basis rests the Aërial Transit Company! *Sic transit gloria, &c.*

Thus have we have lost faith in our aërial friends. We wished to find their plan true and promising—but when we find they have not made such very simple calculations, which a slight knowledge of the element they deal in, and the powers they use, would have suggested, what can we think? what can we hope? We see a want of foresight in their calculation; and in their mechanical devices we do not find those judicious mechanical contrivances, which should favour the hope that the patented ideas of Mr. Henson are in hands likely to bring what merit may lie in them out into practical use.

But, do we mean to say, there is no merit in the invention? *On the contrary—it has just merit enough to seduce and fascinate the race of schemers and speculators.* It has a good idea in it, and indeed more than one, only it does not seem to be in hands capable of developing what good is in the ideas, in such wise as to bring a practically good thing out of the idea of it.

Further—we have seen that there are no means of sustaining the weight of the engine, even were it once at the necessary elevation. Then how is it ever to get there? The plan is this. The machine is to run down an inclined plane, to acquire a certain velocity, and then spreading its wings, is, by the mere velocity acquired, to rise in the air to the necessary height. Now surely these inventors ought to know that all the velocity a body will ever acquire by running down an inclined plane, will never do more than carry it up as high (barring a little loss) as the top of the plane. We are, therefore, disposed to recommend a start from the top of the inclined plane, rather than the bottom.

But who will set bounds to human ingenuity? We may yet fly. Watt was ridiculed, Galileo persecuted, and Dr. Lardner and the *Edinburgh Review* cavilled about the transatlantic steam-boats. So doubtless Mr. W. S. Henson, and his friends, think that, as a matter of course, they are martyrs, and we persecutors of unappreciated merit. But we abide by our opinion, and are satisfied with its risks. We may fly by and bye—but this is not the machine. We hoped great things and we are disappointed—

Parturiunt montes; nascitur ridiculus mus.

—*Athenæum.*

RAILWAYS.—Eighteen months ago we directed attention to some questions regarding the General Economy of the Railroad System, which at that time appeared to us of considerable importance to our national and commercial welfare. The evils to which our attention was directed were then just beginning to be felt as casual annoyances, without having assumed a definite shape or general features. It was occasionally found out that a town which wanted a railway was *not large enough* to have one. It was ascertained that a particular district was *not sufficiently populous* to participate in the railway privileges of its neighbours, and, therefore, must be content to remain isolated, cut off from the great railway world, in which alone commerce breathes the atmosphere of health, and grows in the sinews and thews of the mercantile contest. Even a whole fertile and populous country of the British Union, a land teeming with population, and rich in all mercantile, agricultural, and commercial capabilities, is declared to be *too poor* to share the blessings of the railway system. These evils were then regarded as the inevitable judgments of fate, to be quietly endured with Mahomedan resignation. To us, however, they appeared only as manifestations of the giant evil of the British railway system,—an evil of which we endeavoured to ascertain some of the causes, and to point out what appeared to be the possible remedy. (See *Athen.* No. 739).

This giant evil in railway economies has recently manifested itself in a variety of ways too palpable to be mistaken; and our observations, which to some at that time appeared too strongly expressed, because, we admit, strongly felt, and were reckoned somewhat premature and overstated, have been forced home on the convictions even of the sceptical and incredulous men of 1841. This evil is the enormous cost of railways. Here, at last, is the bill, as made up by Mr. Wishaw:—

*Cost of British Railways.*

| Designation. | Length. | Cost. |
|---|---|---|
| Arbroath and Forfar .. .. .. | 15 | £160,000 |
| Ardrossan and Johnston ... ... | 5½ | 19,250 |
| Aylesbury ... ... ... ... ... | 7 | 59,000 |
| Ballochney ... ... ... ... .. | 6 | 38,431 |
| Birmingham and Derby ... ... | 38¾ | 1,030,000 |
| Birmingham and Gloucester ... | 55 | 1,329,300 |
| Bishop Auckland ... ... ... | 8¼ | 96,000 |
| Bodmin ... ... .. ... ... | 14½ | 35,498 |
| Bolton, Kenyon, and Leigh ... | 9¼ | 157,750 |
| Brandling Junction... ... ... | 17¼ | 326,790 |
| Canterbury and Whitstable ... | 6 | 80,000 |
| Chester and Birkenhead ... ... | 14¾ | 496,999 |
| Chester and Crewe ... ... ... | 20½ | 458,333 |
| Clarence ... ... ... ... ... | 32½ | 500,000 |
| Dublin and Kinstown ... ... | 6 | 303,724 |
| Dundee and Arbroath ... ... | 16½ | 140,000 |
| Dundee and Newtyde ... .. | 12½ | 170,000 |
| Durham Junction ... ... .. | 4½ | 130,000 |
| Durham and Sunderland .. .. | 13¼ | 256,000 |
| Eastern Counties .. .. .. | 18½ | 1,234,958 |
| Edinburgh and Dalkeith.. .. | 8½ | 133,053 |
| Edinburgh and Glasgow .. ... | 46 | 1,200,000 |
| Edinburgh and Newhaven .. | 2 | 140,000 |
| Garnkirk and Glasgow.. .. | 8 | 107,364 |
| Glasgow and Ayr .. .. ... | 33½ | 731,381 |
| Glasgow and Greenock .. .. | 22½ | 533,333 |
| Grand Junction .. ... .. | 82½ | 1,921,496 |
| Great Northern .. .. ... .. | 45 | 1,300,000 |
| Great Western .. ... ... .. | 117½ | 4,508,160 |
| Hull and Selby ... .. ... ... | 8½ | 369,589 |
| Lancaster and Preston .. ... | 20 | 440,000 |
| Leeds and Selby ... ... ... | 20 | 340,000 |
| Leicester and Swannington ... | 16½ | 140,000 |
| Liverpool and Manchester ... | 30½ | 1,407,172 |
| London and Birmingham... .. | 112¼ | 5,698,375 |
| London and Blackwall ... ... | 3½ | 643.343 |
| London and Brighton.. ... ... | 42½ | 1,800,000 |
| London and Croydon .. ... ... | 8¾ | 615,159 |
| London and Greenwich ... .. | 3¾ | 668,280 |
| London and South Western ... | 76½ | 2,054,386 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Manchester and Birmingham... | 29½ | 895,914 |
| Manchester and Bolton ... ... | 10 | 650.000 |
| Manchester and Leeds ... ... | 49¾ | 2,113,988 |
| Midland Counties ... ... .. | 57¾ | 1,257,811 |
| Newcastle and Carlisle ... ... | 61¾ | 950,000 |
| Newcastle and Shields ... ... | 7 | 240,000 |
| Northern and Eastern ... ... | 28¼ | 269,496 |
| North Midland ... ... ... | 68 | 2,635,942 |
| North Union ... ... ... .. | 25 | 578.931 |
| Paisley and Renfrew ... ... | 3 | 30,000 |
| Sheffield and Rotherham ... | 5¼ | 170,000 |
| Slamennan .. ... ... ... | 12½ | 120,400 |
| South Eastern .. ... .. | 69 | 1,850,000 |
| Stockton and Darlington ... | 25¼ | 250,000 |
| Stockton and Hartlepool ... .. | 8 | 92.500 |
| Whitby and Pickering ... .. | 24 | 135,000 |
| Ulster ... .. ... ... ... | 7¾ | 107,602 |
| York and North Midland ... | 23 | 445,942 |

This is truly an appalling array of figures—FORTY MILLIONS sterling and more, expended on 1,500 miles of railway! And worse still, more than half that sum *unprofitably* invested! Is it not well we should avail ourselves of the present pause of speculation, to ponder on the effect and tendency of so large an investment? Surely this giant feature in modern national economy demands an attention which it can *hardly be said to have received.*

We shall not, for the present, stop to inquire where this money came from, though this is a most interesting question; nor to find out where this money has gone to, or what has become of it now. Who have gained by the change? who have lost by it? What might have happened if railways had not been created? What a volume might be written on the Railway System as an Element of Social Economy—a source of the wealth of nations! an engine of national industry! commerce! prosperity! luxury! Why has this book not already been written? Who will take up the gage we have thrown before them?

*Our question at this moment is, however,* a much plainer, homelier, simpler one. Have we been spending all this money in the best way? Have we got the greatest practicable amount of value for our money? Could not the same amount of money have extended the benefits of the system through a wider range? In that case, would not a larger population, enjoying these benefits, have increased the profitableness of investment in all? and would not the number of unprofitable investments have been greatly diminished? Have they already cost so much, that we cannot afford to go any further? Forty millions of pounds—could it have been expended better? Fifteen hundred miles of railway—could we not have had *more*? Twenty-six thousand pounds a mile—would not less have done equally well? Such are the questions we now put. They should have been put by our legislators long ago, but the ins and outs of office are too important in their eyes to leave leisure for the mere interests of the nation. We may now reply to them more at large, than we did formerly, when we mooted the questions.

Question 1.—1,500 miles of railway for forty millions, at 26,000*l.* per mile! Could this have been less?

Answer first:—Belgium has provided her subjects with a well *organized system of railways*, at a low tariff of charges, as follows:—

350 miles of railway for five millions, at 14,000*l.* per mile.

This is a pretty good reduction to begin with—nearly a half; *so that we might, with our much cheaper iron* and machinery, have had a double profit on our railway stock, provided always it had been possible to make our railways at the rate of the Belgian—*nous verrons.*

*Answer second:—We have lent a great deal of money* to Brother Jonathan: he has made railroads with a portion of it. How has he expended our money comparatively with our own investment? By a careful examination, we have found that Brother Jonathan has made with our capital lent to him:—

6,000 miles of railway for twenty-seven millions, at 4.500*l.* per mile.

In regard to many of these American lines, it is further to be observed, that they are arranged systematically under the direction and superintendence of the government, each State having a main line, supported and enriched by lateral and tributary branches, while the systems themselves are again united on a more extensive scale in larger systems and lines of general communication; thus economizing the resources and extending the advantages of the system, and preventing that redundancy of lines, which in this country deprives some districts altogether of communication, and allows excessive competition on others, injurious to both and to the public well-being. Now, America is a very thinly peopled country; a comparatively poor country; and its distances enormous. Yet, in 1839, all the railways—good, bad, and indifferent—had paid on the average 5½ per cent.!

Let us examine into the causes that have led to the enormous cost *of our lines compared with those of* other countries; this will go farther to answer our question.

*Answer third*:—Want *of faith in the powers of the* locomotive engine and the resources of mechanical improvers, has been one material source of expense.

The slowness to believe in the capabilities of the locomotive engine, exhibited by the engineers of Great Britain, is truly surprising. This is the more suprising, as means for making the experiment have never been *wanting, since the earliest coal railways*, with the rudest locomotives, were at work at Newcastle, in Scotland, and in Wales. What is most remarkable in the locomotive engine, is its astonishing power of adapting itself to circumstances! of varying its exertions according to the work to be done! *of straining* every nerve (bolt?) to encounter and conquer a difficulty! of its power of extraordinary exertion in an emergency! It is difficult at first thought for any one to conceive this versatility of energy, especially one who has never handled the wonderful creature. It is well known to the intelligent driver; and, indeed, much of the success of the engine in an effort and in general work *depends on the handling* and the *management*,—the "feeding," the "watering,"—now keeping her by the head, now letting her out, now spurring, and occasionally running to her utmost, taking care above all, as with a good steed, never to run her out of breath, *to keep her well in check at the starting, never to* let her take too much water at a time, and a sufficient interval between her feeds, and especially never to overfeed before hard work. In short, the waggoner must thoroughly understand the character of his individual engine, and the nature of the line and the work, to do his engine any justice; and an unskilful driver will cost his employers more in one day, than his wages will cover in a year; *hence he should be well kept, well paid*, and moderately worked. But with such a driver, it is wonderful what an engine will accomplish. First, as regards speed, the locomotive engine has a power of adaptation. Let us conceive an engine starting, with a train behind her and going along steadily at fifteen miles an hour,—a slow pace; it will require all the steam she then produces to maintain that pace, and she will manifest no capability of going faster; in short, she will consume all the steam she has the power of producing at that pace, and, therefore, to all appearance and to all reason, she has attained her maximum speed, and can go no faster; nor would an *ignorant* engineer ever imagine it *possible* she could do more. But now comes the art and its effect. The driver prepares his steed for the race: he gets the fire into a general glow, except just round the margin, where he lays the fresh coke; he regulates the water until just the proper quantity, but rather full charge, is in the gauge, and waits till the steam is just strong enough to raise the valve. Now for the race: he slacks the rein (valve) a little, and off bounds the steed with increasing strength and speed, and, of course, with a much more rapid expenditure of steam, so that the supply of the boiler would manifestly be soon completely exhausted, and the store being expended, the speed would soon relax; but this does not happen; on the contrary, the steam increases in supply more rapidly, or at least as rapidly as it is carried off, so that instead of the boiler being emptied by the rapid process of exhaustion, it is just the reverse,—that is, the more rapidly it is emptied, the fuller does it become; the more it has to do, the more it is able to do; the greater its speed, the greater its ability to sustain that speed. The paradox is explained thus: and this is one of the wonderful qualities and contrivances of the structure of the locomotive engine, from which it derives its great value as a worker of railway labour, that its powers of exertion and production are developed in precise proportion to the demand for exertion. The contrivance for this purpose is like most valuable inventions, simple in proportion to its value. There is a contrivance for blowing the fire. This contrivance is automatic,—that is, the engine blows the fire of itself. Let us call this apparatus the blast. This blast operates by puffs; and these puffs are so regulated, that when the machine is in motion, the air shall be blown into the fire by one puff for every four feet of distance over which the engine travels. When the engine, therefore, travels over one mile, the fire receives 1,320 puffs. Now each puff carries into the fire a certain quantity of oxygen to sustain the combustion, and this supply of oxygen is a proximate cause of the production of heat by the fire, and, indeed, an approximate measure of the quantity of heat produced; double the quantity of air, therefore, properly applied, will give double the quantity of oxygen, and, of course, double the quantity of heat. Therefore, if each puff force into the fire a given quantity of air with its oxygen, a double number of puffs per minute will *give a double supply of heat, and will generate double* the quantity of steam, and give out in a minute double the quantity of work. Suppose, now, that an engine *starts* with a speed of one mile an hour, it will make only about one puff of air into the furnace in three seconds of time; at three miles an hour it will make a puff every second of time, or rather 66 puffs per minute, and will advance about 4½ feet per second; at *twelve miles* an hour it will advance 18 *feet* per second, and make 264 puffs per minute; and at twenty-four miles an hour, it will make a bound forward of *12 yards in every second of time*, but in each second of time it will also make 9 puffs, or 528 puffs per minute. By this contrivance of making the puffs of the blast apparatus regulated not by an independent cause, but directly by the speed of the engine, or the quantity of steam it requires, which is as the speed, *there is given* to the locomotive that faculty, by which its means of generating strength increases along with the demand for that strength. It was otherwise in the early locomotive engines; they were, in this respect, like the common engines of a steam-boat, or like the common steam-engines fixed on land; these engines have a chimney, the height of which measures the draught, *and it has no connexion whatever with the number of* strokes of work that may be required of the engine. They will only burn a given amount of fuel, and raise a given quantity of steam, and do a given quantity of work per day, whatever be the accidental necessities of the case. But for this beautiful contrivance, the locomotive engine would have been an inert, plodding machine, like any commonplace engine. It is this wonderful ability to increase and multiply its powers of performance with the emergency that demands them, which has made the giant engine the noblest creation of human wit, the very lion among machines. With this wonderful capacity, it may be truly said, *that danger and expense are the only known limits of* railway speed.

We have said that want *of faith* in the capabilities of the locomotive engine has formed one important item in the expense of the English railway system. Engineers set out in their railway career with the impression that the locomotive was ill-calculated to climb up hill with its load, and that, therefore, to work with advantage, it must work on lines either altogether level or nearly so; hence mountains required to be levelled, valleys filled up, tunnels pierced through rocks, and viaducts reared in the air—gigantic works at a gigantic cost, all for the purpose of enabling the engine to travel along a dead level, or nearly so. But here, again, was want of faith in the powers of the locomotive engine. The locomotive engine can climb the mountain side, as well as career along the plain; for here, also, its wonderful quality of increasing its efforts with the emergency comes into play. We have already seen how, in running along the level, the engine's powers of production increase with the demand for them, and supply of steam increases in proportion *to the speed of the engine*; but *so also does* the power of propulsion increase with the load to be dragged, or with the steepness of the incline to be ascended. In proportion as the load is increased does the elasticity of the steam, as it issues from the engine, increase, and thereby is the strength of the blast which blows the fire so increased, as to generate more steam, and stronger in proportion to the severity of the work to be done. Thus the locomotive engine has been found capable of ascending hills of rapid inclination. A slope rising 1 yard in 220, or 8 yards in a mile has been found hardly of sensible disadvantage in a railway; double that, or 48 or 50 feet in a mile, is quite practicable; and the parliamentary slope of a common road, or 1 foot in 36, by no means impossible to the wonderful powers of our present improved locomotive engines. It should, therefore, cease to be deemed impossible to adapt railroads to the face of the country. Those enormous works may be dispensed with, or greatly diminished, which were made for the purpose of making the way practicable to the locomo*tive engine*; and the enormous expense which this erroneous view, this want of faith, has cost us in the past, may be saved us in the future. Engineers must resign their crotchets about optimum gradients,—must cut their roads, as their tailors their coats, according to their cloth, and give to such places as will not pay for an optimum railway such a railway as their means can afford or their traffic warrant. Instead of going through the mountain, they must go over it, or round its base, as they best can. We can no longer afford to erect costly monuments of the talent or ambition of engineers; we want plain, useful, profitable railroads for the carriers of our goods and the drivers of our *coaches*; we want a *fair speed and a moderate price*, and that is all we wanted, or should have had, from the beginning; by which means we might now have had double the length of line, and a much larger revenue for the present amount of national expenditure.

So much for gradients: but there is another crotchet of engineers about curves, which, equally absurdly and uselessly, has cost immense sums of money. Neither satisfied to go over a hill or round it, our engineers insist on going through it: *like the land-crab in its migrations, the engineer in his railways, seems to* forget that he has the power of turning to the right or left, and insists, at all hazards, of going right on, and eating *his* way through when necessary; *he flatters himself that a straight line is the shortest distance* between two points and has an instinct, like the ass, which directs him to adopt it. (We forget which ancient philosopher asserts, that the donkey has an *intuitive knowledge of geometry, as far as the* XVII. Prob. *of Euclid, for, says he, place a donkey at one* end of a straight line and a bundle of hay at the other,

and he will manifest his proficiency by adopting the straight line, rather than any other line, to reach the fodder). When a hill is in his way, the engineer says, remove that hill, and take this rock and fill with it that chasm,—forgetting how much easier (commercially speaking) it may be to remove that locomotive engine out of the way of the mountain, than the mountain out of the way of the locomotive engine. A very learned and profoundly scientific engineer will tell you, that the straight line is the only true path of momentum for moving bodies, or rather the circle of curvature of the earth, and will, to prove his learning, refer you to the Phil. Nat. Principia Math., auct. Isaaco Newtono, Eq. Aurato, p. 15, edit. P. P. Thomæ le Seur et Francisci Jaquier, vol. primum; and there to the Leges Motûs, ubi lex primum: Corpus omne perseverare in statu suo quiescendi vel movendi uniformiter in directum, nisi quâtenus viribus impressis cogitur statum illum mutare: which he interprets thus, that a locomotive engine naturally prefers (like the philosopher's ass aforesaid) the straight line, and is, indeed, so fond of it, that you have only to give it a push at one end of it, and it will arrive, without further impulse, at the other, under the guidance of Newton's first law of motion. Now all this is very profound and very wise, only it happens not to be true so far as the locomotive engine is concerned. The locomotive engine does not like the straight line, and never will go in it. When placed on a straight and level piece of railway, it will, of its own accord, begin pirouetting from one side to the other, describing a continual serpentine line, as far as the rails and the guiding flanges of its own wheels will let it. This oscillating motion may often be felt even in the carriages, when going fast. The opposite axiom is, therefore, true, and is this, that locomotive engines prefer curves to straight lines, and always will adopt them when not prevented; so that, in short, it is always proper and right to use curves when wanted, provided their curvature do not exceed the curvature which the engine would naturally take when moving with a given velocity. Experience has shown, that such curves are perfectly consistent with speed, regularity, and safety. Had engineers been sufficiently acquainted with their profession, they would have understood all this, and spared us many millions of expenditure, besides leaving us a great deal of money to have been making railroads with *now*, instead of having *none*. Much that has been said, and unhappily done, in the English railway system, has gone on these two grand errors, arising from ignorance of the nature of the locomotive engine, and want of faith in its capabilities, and the gradual improvement that would take place in its manufacture. It can both *climb* a hill and go round one with ease and safety, and fair speed. To select a level and straight line is very proper and right, if it is to be had, and the wish for one is very well, if, by so doing, the engineer can make the mountain (and why not the valley as well?) come to him. Let the engineer select the shortest and straightest and levellest line he can get, by all means; but if Nature has been very perverse let him work with her, rather than without her. If, by making a line two miles in fifty longer, he can make it two thousand in ten thousand cheaper, which he frequently could, it is not difficult to see which way the gain lies.

Now, be it observed, that we are talking all this while, not of what engineers might have done by possibility, if they had been of our mind, but of what they actually have done, against their will, when they have been compelled by circumstances to give proofs opposed to their own practices. Mr. —— finds that his tunnel through a hill will not stand (on account of the nature of the soil), and, in order to open his railway at all, is compelled to go round the hill instead of through it, which might have been done with easier curves, and better, if he had voluntarily done so at first, to avoid not so much the mountain of earth as *the mountain of money* in his way. No, but the reputation of the engineer rises with a handsome tunnel, and falls with a sharp curve. There's the rub. The engineer loves a bit of good masonry, a well formed arch and a good tunnel; *therefore* it must be made, and of course the company will pay: but this may be thought personal, so we will stop. We have merely shown, that where impossibilities have rendered curves imperative, they are adopted without hesitation: now economical views—the interests of the country at large—should have rendered them imperative, and we should have had more railways and better returns for them. And as with curves, so with inclinations. Where it has proved impossible, from the features of the country, to get level lines with inclinations formerly considered impracticable are successfully employed. When it is known that the cost of cutting down hills and of filling up hollows increases in the *two-fold* proportion of the height and depth, it will be seen how enormously the expense increases with the theoretical perfection of the line; thus, a cutting of four miles in length, and of an average seventy feet deep, will cost, say 60,000*l*. per mile; now, by a gentle increase of inclination towards the summit level, before entering and after emerging from it, one-half of the depth may be saved; but while one-*half* of the depth is saved, *three-fourths* of the expense are saved, or the cutting is reduced to 15,000*l*. per mile, being a clear saving of 45,000*l*. per mile, or of 180,000*l*.: a *bagatelle*, it may be said, in three or four millions; true, but many such bagatelles would sensibly affect these same millions, and would, moreover, suffice to open many a good paying branch line for the public use, so extending the benefits of the system, besides providing many a good feeder to the line itself. The same law holds in regard to embankments as well as cuttings, whose expense diminishes in a double proportion to the diminution of height, besides manifold subsequent advantages in sustentation and repairs, and condition of way.

If engineers must have monuments of their talent, we suggest that St. James's Park, at the end of George Street, Westminster, would be a much more appropriate site for them than the lines of railway over which passengers pass so often without seeing the engineering wonders of the line, often in the darkness of night, and still oftener in the dark about the merits of the railways and those who made them. But on this site in the Park, at the end of Engineer-street, might all these monuments be accumulated in one vast pile, erected at the public expense:—or rather say, that all the money which might be, or might have been saved by intelligent engineering, were devoted to the erection there of a tower or pyramid of granite, we are sure the tower would be higher than that of Belos, and the pyramid than that of Cheops. On it might be exhibited to advantage the names of talented engineers, whose united labours would, we are confident, far outstrip, if thus accumulated, even on railways alone, all the labour, material, and cost of all the pyramids of all the Pharaohs. In this building might be held all the meetings of the great Institution of Engineering: here might be exhibited all the works of those great men whose title in future to admission should be as follows: that they should exhibit the plans, not as heretofore, of the monuments of Genius they have actually built, at public expense, but of all which they would have built, had not an enlightened regard to the general welfare led them to prefer the public good to their personal gratification. And thus at last might these exhibitions display, in happy and harmonious union, Genius, Principle, and disinterested Patriotism. But we are speaking of Utopia: engineers will have monuments as long as the public will submit to pay.

Examples are not wanting, in our own country, of the successful adoption of the economical principles of construction we have ventured to recommend and to advocate. The great line between Liverpool, Manchester, and London illustrates our principle well: the northern half, below Birmingham, called the Grand Junction, cost 23,000*l*. per mile; the upper half, between Birmingham and London, cost 50,000*l*. per mile. Now in this great disparity, one very important element is this, that the former adapts itself to the face of the country, rising and falling as much as 20, 30, and 60 feet per mile, while the latter rigidly limits itself to the theoretical gradient, excluding in every case a steeper inclination than 16 feet per mile: witness the result; the one of 82 miles length is made under two millions of expense; the other, of 112 miles, has cost more than five and a half millions. The consequences are as follows: the one pays a considerably larger per-centage of profit, though with much less traffic than the other, and we do not find in the comparative expenses of working the lines anything from which we can infer that any practical advantage is gained on the more expensive line, either in more economical, more expeditious, more safe, or more regular transport. *Cui bono*? is the question which the disparity of expense brings home upon us continually—echo answers *Cui bono*?

Again, take the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 62 miles long. It passes through a most difficult country, and might have been an expensive railway in the hands of a talented and ambitious engineer; but being in prudent and conscientious management it has cost less than a million, or about 15,000*l*. per mile. Curves and inclinations suitable to the country are adopted: Mr. Wishaw, in his 'Railways,' says very justly—"Whoever is in the habit of travelling on this railway between Newcastle and Carlisle, will be forcibly struck with the sinuosities of its course throughout; yet notwithstanding this apparent impediment to speedy locomotion, no railway in the kingdom is better regulated in point of punctuality of the arrivals, especially of the quick trains, nor is there any upon which fewer accidents have occurred."

But the most extraordinary line is the Birmingham and Gloucester, where we find two planes, rising 52 feet in a mile, one of 65 feet, and one which rises the unparalleled amount of nearly 140 feet per mile, or one foot high in every 37 feet forward, being about the inclination of a slope in a good mail-coach road. We do not, however, quote this as a desirable rate of railway inclination: we merely adduce it as a practicable inclination, which it would be better to put up with than want a line, or want profit on the line when made.—*Athenæum.*

FRENCH COMMERCE.—The *Moniteur* publishes the returns of the imports of merchandise into France during the month of March last, the duties on which produced 12,157,372*f*. The principal articles were colonial sugar, 53,349 metrical quintals; foreign sugar, 9,337; coffee, 24,937; cotton, 94,327; hempen and flaxen threads, 8,780; linen, 3,681; wool, 9,139; silk, 1,511; copper, 9,555; cast iron, 39,354; coal, 1,403,023; lead, 11,539; zinc, 10,952; olive oil, 42,120; &c. As respects the linens imported, there was a falling off compared with the corresponding month of 1841 and 1842 of fully one half; that of the hempen and flaxen threads was 6,704 metrical quintals less than in March, 1841, and 4,852 less than in 1842. The quantity of colonial sugars lying in the Government bonding stores at the close of March last was 234,962 metrical quintals; that of foreign sugars, 81,124. The duties levied on those imports during the first quarter of 1843 amounted to 35,251,140*f*., exceeding by 8,435,887*f*. those of 1841, and by 2,934,017 those of 1842.—*Record.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

*Allahabad, 26th June,* 1843.

The following extract of a letter from His Excellency the Governor of Scinde, together with the report of Lieutenant Anderson, are published for general information.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India,

J. THOMASON, *Secy. to Govt. of India, with the Governor General.*

*Extract from a letter from His Excellency Major General Sir C. J. Napier, K. C. B., Governor of Scinde, dated Hydrabad, 30th May,* 1843.

"As Shere Mahomed found that he could not recruit his troops in Scinde, he resolved to draw reinforcements from the mountains of Belochistan; I therefore sent Lieutenant Anderson of the 1st European Regiment, with a Steamer and 100 men, to destroy the boats collected on the right bank for the Belooches of Sukkur to cross over to Scinde. This Officer has performed his duty in a brilliant manner: and he speaks highly of the way in which Master Miller of the Steamer manœuvred his vessel. The rumour of this skirmish in Belochistan will have good effect in Scinde."

*Above the Luckie Pass, 27th May,* 1843.

SIR,

I had the honour to inform His Ex. Sir C. Napier, K. C. B., Governor of Scinde, this morning, that I had expectations of finding some 500 Belooches of Meer Shah Mahomed assembled below the Luckie pass, to give us fight on our arrival there.

When we came in shore opposite Rock A. the Belooches fired into the Steamer, and to judge from their fire, they must have been 300 or 350 strong. The Steamer immediately returned their fire doing some execution. We then ran down to B. and landed the Sepoys of the 25th Regt. strength as per margin, who chased the enemy out of their position N. O P. A., and drove them up the steeps beyond. It being useless to pursue them any further, the Sepoys returned leisurely on board, after having killed and wounded about 10 of them. During the skirmish the Steamer kept up a splendid fire of grape and round shot at the retreating Belooches, killing and wounding it is supposed 40 men.

1 Ensign.
1 Soobedar.
5 Havildars.
5 Jemadars.
91 Sepoys.

Mr. Lowry received a slight wound leading on his men, and 2 Sepoys were killed and 7 wounded carrying the heights.

On board the Steamer Captain Miller received a slight wound, and two European sailors and 1 Stoker were severely wounded.

I must beg to express my thanks to all parties for their activity during the affair, which lasted altogether 3 hours, from 1 to 4 P. M. of this day.

Accompanying is a list of killed and wounded for the information of His Excellency.

I have, &c.

(Signed) N. A. ANDERSON, *Lieutenant, In charge of Expedition.*

*To the Military Secretary of His Excellency the Governor, Hydrabad.*

True copy,

P. M'PHERSON, *Major, Mil. Secretary.*

RETURN.

*Of Killed and Wounded on board the Honourable Company's Steamer Satellite, and on shore, on the 27th May,* 1843.

| | Killed. | Wounded. | | | | | | | Names of Officers killed and wounded. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Privates. | Ensigns. | Master con'rs. | Havildars. | Naiques. | Privates. | Europ. Seamen. | Stokers. | |
| 25th Regiment N. I., | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | 25th Regt. N. I., Ensign E. Lowry, wounded slightly. |
| H. C. Str. Satellite, .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | R. C. Miller, Master, commanding H. C. Steamer Satellite, wounded slightly. |
| Total, .... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | |

(Signed) N. A. ANDERSON, *Lieut. Commanding Expedition.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*8th June*, 1843.

Mr. F. J. Mouat, M. D., is appointed a Member of the Council of Education.

*10th June*, 1843.

Mr. H. V. Hathorn, late Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, for five months, under Medical Certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 17th ultimo.

Baboo Bhyrulchunder Bose, Sudder Ameen of Hooghly, for one month, from the 16th instant, under Medical Certificate.

*20th June*, 1843.

Mr. F. A. F. Dalrymple, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bancoorah, (West Burdwan,) for two months, under Medical Certificate, making over charge of office to Mr. W. H. Brodhurst, who will officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bancoorah until further orders.

Mr. D. Cunliffe, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Patna, for one month, from the date of his quitting that station.

Mr. W. Tayler received charge of the office of Civil and Sessions Judge of Midnapore from Baboo Rammohun Roy, the Principal Sudder Ameen, on the 22d instant.

Mr. E. M. Gordon took his seat as an Officiating Judge of the Sudder Court on the 22d idem.

*3d July*, 1843.

Mr. W. Grey, Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of Rajeshye, to exercise the special powers described in Clause 3, Section II. Regulation III. of 1821.

Mr. T. C. Loch, Magistrate of Rajeshye, for one month, from the 7th instant, on private affairs, making over charge of his office to Mr. W. Grey.

Moulvie Looft Hussein, 2d Principal Sudder Ameen of Jessore, for nine days, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Mr. F. E. Read made over charge of the Collectorate of Bhaugulpore to Mr. Uncovenanted Deputy Collector J. Brown on the 26th ultimo.

Mr. S. Garling delivered over charge of the Settlements of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca to Mr. E. A. Blundell, on the 3d ultimo.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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*14th June*, 1843.

Mr. D. McFarlan, who was permitted by the Government of Bengal, in the Financial Department, under date the 8th December 1841, to resign the Honourable East India Company's Civil Service, and to proceed to Europe, preparatory to accepting his Annuity, obtained his Pension from the 1st May 1843.

*22d June*, 1843.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to attach Mr. W. J. Bramly, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service in March last, to the North Western Provinces.

T. R. DAVIDSON, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Simla, 26th June*, 1843.

Mr. S. Forbes, Civil Service, has obtained leave of absence, for six months, on Medical Certificate, to visit the Hills.

*Agra, 9th June*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General in the North Western Provinces has been pleased to invest the Judges of Meerut, Seharunpore and Allygurh with the powers of Special Commissioner under Regulation III. of 1828, in their respective jurisdictions.

R. N. C. HAMILTON,
*Secretary to the Govt. N. W. P.*

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# MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Allahabad*, 23d *June*, 1843.

The Governor General is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Captain R. N. McLean, of the 2d Regiment of Grenadiers, to be an Aide-de-Camp on His Lordship's Personal Staff, vice Major J. Byrne.

Lieutenant H. J. Guise, of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry, to Command the Irregular Cavalry attached to the Ramghur Light Infantry Battalion.

The above Appointments are to have effect from the 1st instant.

*Allahabad*, 24*th June*, 1843.

The Governor General is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointment in the Ordnance Commissariat Department:

Captain J. H. Campbell, Deputy Commissary, to be Commissary, vice Captain W. O. Young deceased.

Captain G. L. Cooper, now officiating at Delhi, to be Deputy Commissary, vice Captain Campbell promoted.

The Governor General has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant H. C. Adlam and Lieutenant C. W. Ford, of the 42d Regiment Native Infantry, to do duty with the Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment.

Brevet Major William Riddell, of the 60th Regiment of Native Infantry, late Deputy Pay Master to the Force under the Command of Major General Sir George Pollock, G. C. B., having reported that his Accounts have been made up and dispatched to the Accountant General, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief for Regimental Duty.

EDWD. SANDERS,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India. Mily. Dept.,*
*with the Govr. Genl.*

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GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 30th June*, 1843.

No. 140 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Captain Walter Rutherford, of the 27th Regiment N. I., Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to be 2nd Assistant Secretary to the Military Board to complete the Establishment sanctioned by General Orders, Vice President, dated 26th November 1830, on a Staff Salary of Co.'s Rs. (400) Four Hundred per mensem, with his Regimental Pay and Allowances.

Captain Henry Spottiswoode, of the 21st Regiment N. I., to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, until further Orders.

No. 141 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

*21st Regiment N. I.*

Ensign Henley Thomas Bartlett to be Lieutenant, from the 23d June 1843, vice Lieutenant Thomas Tynte King deceased.

*53rd Regiment N. I.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Captain Colin Campbell to be Major, .. .. .. | From the 23d June 1843, in succession to Major Wm. Edwd. Blair Leadbeater invalided. |
| Lieutenant and Brevet Captain James Hunter to be Captain of a Company, .. .. .. .. | |
| Ensign Louis Henry Nicholson to be Lieutenant, | |

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors as Cadets of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon, on this Establishment. The Cadets are promoted to the rank of 2d Lieutenant, Cornet and Ensign, from the dates assigned to them in General Orders, Nos. 80 and 118, of the 3d March last and 2d instant.

| | Date of arrival at Fort William. |
|---|---|
| *Artillery.* | |
| Mr. Chas. Metcalfe Young, .. .. .. | 24th June 1843. |
| *Cavalry.* | |
| Mr. George DeLane, .. .. .. .. | 24th June 1843. |
| " Alex. Jas. Hardy Elliot, .. .. | 24th June 1843. |
| *Infantry.* | |
| Mr. Hans George Leslie, .. .. .. | 23d June 1843. |
| " William Augustus Scott, .. .. | 26th do. " |
| " William Davis, .. .. .. .. .. | 24th do. " |
| " James Dripsey Magnay,.. .. .. | 24th do. " |
| " Charles Cureton, .. .. .. .. | 24th do. " |
| " George Scougall Macbean, .. .. | 24th do. " |
| " James Clement Paterson,.. .. .. | 24th do. " |
| " William Henry Walcot, .. .. .. | 24th do. " |
| " Alex. Pringle Scott Moncrieff, .. | 24th do. " |
| " Edmund David Russell Ross, .. | 24th do. " |
| " Edward Smalley, .. .. .. .. | 24th do. " |
| " John Irwin Willes,.. .. .. .. | 24th do. " |
| " Henry Russell,.. .. .. .. .. | 24th do. " |
| " Charles Semple, .. .. .. .. | 27th do. " |
| *Medical Department.* | |
| Wm. Ritchie Glennie, M. D., .. .. | 23d June 1843. |

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors:

Lieut. Robert Patton, of the 17th Regiment N. I.—Date of arrival at Fort William, 22d June 1843, but with reference to General Orders, No. 92, dated 28th April last, that Officer is entitled to reckon his return to duty from the date of arrival at Calcutta of the passengers of the Mail of the month of February last.

Lieut. Andrew George Colebrooke Sutherland, of the 25th Regiment N. I.—Date of arrival at Fort William 23d June 1843.

Captain Robert Wedderburn Beatson, of the Invalid Establishment—Date of arrival at Fort William, 23d June 1843.

No. 142 of 1843.—The undermentioned Officers of the Infantry are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their names:

| | |
|---|---|
| 31st Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Wm. Barnabas Legard, .. .. .. .. .. .. | 18th June 1843. |
| 19th ditto—Lt. Henry Virtue Stephen, | 27th ditto " |
| 64th ditto—Lt. James Flyter, .. .. | 27th ditto " |

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, from the date assigned to them in General Orders, Nos. 80 and 118, of the 3d March last and 2d instant.

| *Infantry.* | Date of arrival at Fort William. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Robert Ferguson, .. .. .. .. | 29th June 1843. |
| " Charles Irvine, .. .. .. .. | 29th June 1843. |
| " John Baillie, .. .. .. .. .. | 29th June 1843. |
| " Francis George Griffiths, .. .. | 29th June 1843. |
| " John Forbes Campbell, .. .. .. | 29th June 1843. |
| " Melville Francis Pratt. .. .. .. | 29th June 1843. |
| " Carroll Hessey Scatcherd, .. .. | 29th June 1843. |
| " William Gillon, .. .. .. .. | 29th June 1843. |
| " Robert Crowe.. .. .. .. .. | 29th June 1843. |
| " Alexr. Garrett Burne, .. .. .. | 29th June 1843. |

The surname of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain George Girdwood Channer, of the Regiment of Artillery, hitherto incorrectly written Chauner to be altered to Channer. The Order Books and Army Lists to be corrected accordingly.

W. M. N. STURT, *Major,*
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

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BY THE COMMANDER IN-CHIEF.

GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 17th June*, 1843.

No. 37.—1. At a General Court Martial assembled at Umballa, on Monday, the 5th day of June 1843, Captain George Dobson Young, of Her Majesty's 31st foot, was arraigned on the following charge:

*Charge.*—For highly unbecoming conduct, on the 18th day of April 1843, at Khytul, in the following instances:

*1st.*—In having failed to report to the officer commanding in the fort of Khytul, or to the political authority in charge of the same, that he had received information of treasure being concealed in a tykhana, or place under ground, within the fort; and in having, without authority, proceeded thither with several other officers and native servants to search for the treasure and having dug through a wall in prosecution for his search, which led to portions of the treasure being unwarrantably abstracted from the said tykhana.

*2d.*—In having proceeded into the said tykhana, as above mentioned, notwithstanding that two native sentries were posted there to prevent the ingress of any person.

*3d.*—In having, though aware that his own servant and other persons possessed portions of the treasure abstracted, made no report to that effect, and taken no means to cause the restoration of the money, till he was informed, that the existence of the treasure had been previously known to the political authority.

*Finding.*—The Court, having maturely deliberated on the evidence produced before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Captain George Dobson Young, Her Majesty's 31st foot, is not guilty of the 1st part of the 1st instance, but guilty of the remaining portion; viz. "and in having, without authority, proceeded thither with several other officers and native servants to search for the treasure, and having dug through a wall in the prosecution of his search, which led to portions of the treasure being unwarrantably abstracted from the said tykhana."

That he is not guilty of the 2d instance.

That he is not guilty of the 3d instance of the charge preferred against him.

*Sentence.*—The Court having found the prisoner, Captain George Dobson Young, Her Majesty's 31st foot, not guilty of the 1st part of 1st instance, not guilty of the 2d instance, not guilty of the 3d instance of the charge, do honourably acquit him of the same; the Court having found the prisoner guilty, of so much of the 1st instance of the charge, beg to express their conviction that he was impelled to the search for treasure, by no dishonourable or unworthy motives, and that his conduct in so doing can only be accounted as amounting to an error in judgment, to which they attach no criminality.

Finding only Approved,
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General,*
*and Commander-in-Chief in India.*

*16th June*, 1843.

*Remarks by His Excellency the Commander in-Chief in India.*—The Commander-in-Chief cannot concur with the Court in not attaching criminality to that portion of the 1st instance of which they have found Captain Young guilty—were the verdict approved as it now stands, an officer with impunity might search for treasure in a fort under civil charge, two days after its evacuation; might pass by sentries said to be posted to prevent such attempts in *the lower orders*; and, when the Civil Officer is hastily coming to look after the treasure, he might collect and restore what had been abstracted.

Captain Young gives a motive for his proceedings not exactly in accordance with the Court's opinion, that he merely erred in judgment; he looked for treasure in the hope of obtaining a per centage on what he discovered. His Excellency considers this an excuse unworthy of an old officer—unless he had been encouraged to search with that view, by the Civil Authority, in whose care the fort and all it contained then was, Captain Young, had no right to make such search; and his idea of per centage, already objected to, ought never to have been entertained in a case where prize money could not be claimed.

So much obloquy and misrepresentation attend generally such seizures of money, that the Commander-in-Chief recommends Captain Young, and all other officers to abstain from searching for it without authority; some part of it may adhere certainly to those who find it, but envy, evil report, detraction and censure are sure to follow, and to adhere also.

Captain Young is to be released and to return to his duty.

There were six Subaltern officers on this Court Martial, which is quite at variance with Her Majesty's regulations, and such a proceeding is hereafter to be carefully avoided.

2. At a General Court Martial assembled at Fort William, on Friday, the 2d day of June 1843, Private Anthony Boyle, No. 899, of No. 4 or Captain Stock's Company, Her Majesty's 10th regiment of foot, was arraigned on the following charges:

*Charges.*—*1st.*—For having in Fort William, on the 21st day of May 1843, struck Corporal Patrick O'Flaherty, of the same regiment, his superior officer, the Corporal being in the execution of his office.

*2d.*—For having, about the same time, when a prisoner in the regimental guard room in Fort William, struck Lance Corporal Stephen Cuthberton, his superior officer, the Lance Corporal being in the execution of his office.

*3d.*—For having, when a prisoner there, on the 22d day of May 1843, used mutinous and threatening language towards Color Sergeant James Camerford, of the same regiment.

*Finding.*—The Court are of opinion, that the prisoner, Private Anthony Boyle, No. 899, of No. 4 or Captain Stock's Company Her Majesty's 10th regiment of foot, is

On the 1st charge guilty.
On the 2d charge guilty.
On the 3d charge guilty.

*Sentence.*—The Court having found the prisoner guilty, and taking into consideration his previous convictions, and his general bad character, do sentence him, Private Anthony Boyle No. 899, of No. 4 or Captain Stock's Company, Her Majesty's 10th regiment of foot, to imprisonment, in such place as the officer commanding Her Majesty's 10th regiment shall appoint, for fifteen lunar months, and to be kept in solitary confinement for the sixth, eighth, tenth, and fourteenth months of such imprisonment.

(Signed) G. YOUNG, *Lieut. Colonel,*
*and President.*

*Fort William, 2d June*, 1843.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General and*
*Commander-in-Chief, East India.*

*14th June*, 1843.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in Chief,
H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces East Indies.*

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 16th June*, 1843.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings of Cornets and Ensigns:

Cornet John Hatfield Brooks to the 1st regiment of light cavalry at Muttra.

Cornet George Delane to the 6th regiment of light cavalry at Neemuch.

Cornet Alexander James Hardy Elliot to the 8th regiment of light cavalry at Nowgong.

Ensign Charles Robson to the 54th regiment of native infantry at Cawnpore.

Ensign James Henry Cruikshanks Ewart to the 2d European regiment at Meerut,

Ensign Henry Harcourt to the 68th regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore.

Ensign Archibald Swiney Haig to the 55th regiment of native infantry at Sukkur, in Scinde.

Ensign Alexander Ross Elliot Hutchinson to the 13th regiment of native infantry at Allahabad.

Ensign Henry Strickland Lester to the 32d regiment of native infantry at Dinapore.

Ensign George Andrew Armstrong to the 2d regiment grenadiers at Agra.

Ensign Edmund Junius Hardicastle to the 53d regiment of native infantry at Meerut.

Ensign James Laing to the 15th regiment of native infantry at Khytul.

Ensign Charles Carter to the 58th regiment of native infantry at Mirzapore.

Ensign Alexander Gregor Forsyth to the 22d regiment of native infantry at Benares.

Ensign Charles Armstrong Doyne to the 60th regiment of native infantry at Ferozepore.

Ensign Henry Russell to the 26th regiment light infantry at Loodianah.

Sergeant William Harding, laboratory-man in the Cawnpore Magazine, is appointed to act as Magazine Sergeant, in the room of Sergeant Richard Wells promoted.

Staff Sergeant Patrick Connel, of the 1st company 4th battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the 2d regiment Oude local infantry, in the room of Sergeant Henry Rose deceased.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*5th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign W. McNeile, from 1st April to 1st June, to remain at Dinapore, on private affairs.

*30th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign S. Sage, from 10th January to 21st March, to enable him to join his regiment.

*37th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Bontein, from 8th May to 30th November, to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

*40th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain S. Long, from 15th June to 25th November, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

*64th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain C. Prior, from 23d June to 1st November, in extension, to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

The following orders, issued by Lieutenant Colonel M. C. Paul, commanding at Sukkur, are confirmed:

*Dated 7th May* 1843.—Appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Ewart, Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 55th regiment native infantry, to act as Station Staff, and to receive charge of the office from Captain Mayor, of the 6th regiment of Bombay native infantry.

*Dated 8th May*, 1843.—Appointing Assistant Surgeon J. R. Whitecombe, M. D., of the 9th regiment of native infantry, to the medical charge of the staff, in the room of Assistant Deas, of the Bombay establishment, proceeding on service with his regiment.

*Dated 21st May*, 1843.—Directing Assistant Surgeon C. Forbes, of the 1st company 2d battalion of artillery, to receive medical charge of the 3d company of the same battalion, and the gun lascars and camel sowars attached, from Assistant Surgeon J. Macrae, M. D.

*Dated 23d May*, 1843.—1. Appointing Assistant Surgeon G. F. Thomson, M. D., to the medical charge of Chamberlain's horse, in the room of Assistant Surgeon Stuart, of the Bombay army, ordered to Hyderabad.

2. Appointing Assistant Surgeon W. Keates to the medical charge of the wing of native infantry and the establishments within the fort of Sukkur.

3. Appointing Assistant Surgeon J. Macrae, M. D., to do duty with the 55th regiment of native infantry and to receive charge of the medical stores arrived from Ferozepore.

The following Saugor division orders are confirmed:

*Dated 2d June*, 1843.—Directing Lieutenant W. Olpherts, of the 3d company 5th battalion of artillery, to proceed to Nowgong, and receive charge of the 6th company 6th battalion and No. 16 light field battery at that station, from Lieutenant Vibart, who is reported sick.

*Dated 3d June*, 1843.—Directing Assistant Surgeon K. W. Kirk, M. D., of the artillery, to proceed to Jhansi, and afford medical aid to the civil and military establishments at that station, and Assistant Surgeon M. Nightingale, of the 8th irregular cavalry, to afford medical aid to the 3d company 5th battalion of artillery, the native artillery details, and the magazine establishment at Saugor, during Doctor Kirk's absence.

The Meerut station order of the 2d instant, directing Captain G. Johnston, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, to receive charge of the Sudder bazar and Abkaree department at that station, from Captain C. R. Gwatkin, is confirmed.

*Lieutenant* R. H. Sale, of the 9th regiment of native infantry, and Adjutant of infantry of the Bundlecund legion, is, under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General, directed to proceed and join the regiment to which he belongs at Sukkur, and with which he will continue to serve during the period it may be employed in Scinde, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*57th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant J. Masson, from 7th June to 15th November, to remain at Cawnpore, on private affairs, and to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

*Sub-Medical Department.*—Assistant Apothecary J. Stenson, from 15th February to 15th April, to visit Dacca, on medical certificate.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 17th June*, 1843.

At a general court martial assembled at Umballa, on Friday the 9th day of June 1843, Nedhan Sing, havildar, of No. 4 company, 26th regiment light infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:—

*Charge.*—"For gross neglect of duty, on the 18th day of April 1843, when in command of a guard placed at the entrance to a tykhana, or place under ground, in the fort of Khytul, with positive orders to prevent the ingress of any one, failed to report to his superior officer in command of the troops in the fort, that the said tykhana had been entered by officers and persons, both European and Native.

*Finding.*—"The court, having maturely deliberated on the evidence produced before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Nedhan Sing, havildar of No. 4 company, 26th regiment light infantry, is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

*Sentence.*—"The court having found the prisoner guilty of the charge preferred against him, do sentence him, Nedhan Sing, havildar, of No. 4 company, 26th regiment light infantry, to be reduced to the rank and pay of a private sepoy."

Not confirmed,
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General,*
*and Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.*

*15th June*, 1843.

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The Commander-in-Chief would have approved of this sentence, but that there is an entire want of proof as to the orders given to the havildar.

2dly. The evidence of Captain Willies should have been given to the court, and not transcribed (as it was) from the record of another trial.

The remarks made in general orders of the 30th March 1832, upon a similar error escaped attention, possibly the orders were not at hand; but his Excellency is surprised that the inaccuracy, indeed the injustice of such a proceeding, should not have been obvious.

The havildar is to be released, and to return to his regiment.

Before the same court martial assembled at Umballa, on Friday the 9th day of June 1843, Beekarie, sepoy, of No. 3 company, and Hurbunjun Sing, sepoy, of No. 3 company, 26th regiment light infantry, were arraigned on the following charge:—

*Charge.*—"For gross neglect of duty, on the 18th of April 1843, when on sentry in the fort of Khytul, at the entrance to a tykhana or place under ground, which contained treasure, in the following instances:

"1st. In having in disobedience of positive orders to the contrary, permitted several officers and persons, both European and Native, to enter the said tykhana.

"2d. In having quitted their post, without being regularly relieved."

*Finding.*—"The court, having maturely deliberated on the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Beekarie, sepoy, of No. 3 company, 26th regiment light infantry, is,

"Not guilty of the 1st instance.

"That he is not guilty of the 2d instance of the charge preferred against him.

"That the prisoner Hurbunjun Sing, sepoy, of No. 3 company, 26th regiment light infantry, is

"Not guilty of the 1st instance.

"That he is not guilty of the 2d instance of the charge preferred against him.

*Sentence.*—"The court, having severally found the prisoners Beekarie, sepoy, of No. 3 company, and Hurbunjun Sing, sepoy, of No. 3 company, 26th regiment light infantry, not guilty of the charge preferred against them, do hereby acquit them of the same."

Confirmed,
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General,*
*and Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.*

*15th June*, 1843.

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Had these prisoners been convicted, it would have been necessary to release them, in consequence of the proceedings being vitiated (as in the preceding case) by transcribing parts of the evidence recorded on a former trial, instead of examining the witness again in presence of the accused.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 17th June*, 1843.

The order issued on the 24th ultimo, by Captain T. Fisher, commanding the 1st Assam Sebundy corps, directing Native Doctor Mahomed Cassim Ally, attached to the Jail Hospital at Gowahatty, to act temporarily as Native Doctor with the battalion under his command, is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon K. W. Kirk, M. D., of the 3d company 5th battalion of artillery, is, under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, appointed to the medical charge of the Bundlecund legion, in the room of Assistant Surgeon T. Ginders relieved from the duty.

Hospital Apprentice John Charles Hawley, who was discharged the service, at his own request, in General Orders of the 30th April 1840, is reappointed to the subordinate medical department, with rank from this date, and directed to do duty under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon of the Dinapore division.

Hospital Apprentice Thomas Joseph Lisbey, doing duty with the 2d brigade of horse artillery, is removed to the hospital of Her Majesty's 31st regiment of foot at Umballa, and directed to proceed and join.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 29th June*, 1843.

The presidency division order of the 2d instant, directing the undermentioned Ensigns, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the corps specified opposite to their names, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement:

Ensign F. V. R. Jervies with the 5th regiment of native infantry at Juanpore.

Ensign A. C. Wale, with the 21st regiment of native infantry at Berhampore.

Ensign E. M. Martineau, with the 22d regiment of native infantry at Benares.

Ensign P. J. Sanctuary, with the 22d regiment of native infantry at Benares.

Ensign W. Williamson, with the 41st regiment of native infantry at Goruckpore.

Ensign R. M. J. Tozer, with the 45th regiment of native infantry at Benares.

Ensign H. T. Pollock, with the 47th regiment of native infantry at Benares.

Ensign S. D. Turner, with the 47th regiment of native infantry at Benares.

Ensign T. Cubitt, with the 58th regiment of native infantry at Mirzapore.

Ensign S. B. Cookson, with the 65th regiment of native infantry at Dinapore.

Ensign H. M. Garstin, with the 68th regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore.

The Subathoo station order of the 9th instant, directing Lieutenant H. F. Combe, station staff, to receive charge of the four gun battery lately attached to the Nusseree battalion at that post, is confirmed.

Captain W. P. Milner, of the 31st regiment of native infantry, is directed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General to the Benares division, until further orders.

Lieutenant P. A. P. Bouverie, of the 35th light infantry, is placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor, north western provinces.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Barrackpore station order of the 1st instant, appointing Surgeon C. Mackinnon, of the 52d, to the temporary medical charge of the 1st regiment of native infantry, in the room of Surgeon J. Innes, M. D., removed to the 5th battalion of artillery at Benares.

The Rohilcund district order of the 4th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon F. C. Henderson, M. D. of the 4th irregular cavalry, to proceed to Shajehanpore, and afford medical aid to the 69th regiment of native infantry, during the indisposition of Surgeon J. O'Dwyer, and appointing Assistant Surgeon W. Brydon to the temporary medical charge of the 4th irregular cavalry.

The Loodianah station order of the 9th instant, directing Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master R. Boulton, of the 7th regiment of light cavalry, to act as station staff, and to take charge of the military chest.

The Cawnpore division order of the 10th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon J. Harrison, M. D., to do duty with Her Majesty's 9th regiment of lancers.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

2d Brigadier H. A.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain and Adjutant A. Fitzgerald, from 15th June to 15th September, to visit Simlah and the adjacent hills, on medical certificate

*8th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign E. Oakes, from 2d May to 30th June, to visit Poorie, on medical certificate.

*16th Regiment Grenadiers.*—Lieutenant F. B. Bosanquet, from 1st July to 31st August, in extension, to remain at Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

*52d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant J. B. Y. Matheson, from 1st May to 2d June, to visit Dacca, on private affairs.

*64th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant H. E. Young, from 17th July to 1st November, to visit Mussoorie, on private affairs.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 22d June*, 1843.

No. 38.—1. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

*3d Light Dragoons.*—Cornet Jonas Hamilton Travers, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Knowles, deceased. 13th June 1843.

*2d Foot.*—Brevet Major John Good Strutt Gilland, to be Major, without purchase, vice Raitt, deceased. 29th May 1843.

Lieutenant James Stirling, to be Captain, vice Gilland. 29th May 1843.

*Cancels his promotion, vice Meacham in the 29th Foot.* Ensign Francis Gildea to be Lieutenant, vice Stirling. 29th May 1843.

*29th Foot.*—Ensign Francis Gee, from the 39th foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Meacham, deceased. 9th May 1843.

2. The following orders are confirmed:

By His Excellency Lieutenant General the Most Noble the Marquis of Tweeddale, K. T., appointing Lieutenant Hornes, 15th hussars, to act as Adjutant, vice Lieutenant and Adjutant Cocks, deceased.

By M. General the Right Honourable Lord Saltoun, K. C. B. and G. C. H. dated the 7th and 23d April, and the 6th May 1843, granting leave of absence to the following officers:

*18th Royal Irish.*—Captain Sir Wm. MacGregor, Bart.
*98th Foot.*—Surgeon Bardin,
} To England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation at Hong Kong, at the recommendation of Boards of medical officers.

*94th Foot.*—Lieutenant Synge, to proceed to sea, from the 25th April to the 24th June 1843.

By the officer commanding at Benares, directing Major Pattoun, 21st fusiliers, arrived at Benares in charge of detachments of Her Majesty's regiments, to proceed to the Madras presidency in command of the men of his corps; and appointing Captain Van Straubenzees, 39th foot, to the command of the remaining detachments, on the march to the upper provinces. This arrangement to take effect from the 3d February 1843.

By M. General Grey, C. B., commanding the Cawnpore division, directing Captain Van Straubenzee, 39th foot, arrived at Allygurh in charge of detachments of H. M's. regiments, to march for Agra, on the 10th March 1843, in command of the men of his regiment.

3. Private Johnstone, 3d buffs, employed at Landour, has been directed to join and do duty at the depot at that station, until an opportunity offers for his being sent to join his regiment at Allahabad.

4. The leave of absence granted to Major Astier, 62d regiment, in the General Order of the 5th May 1843, is cancelled at his own request.

5. Leave of absence—

*9th Lancers.*—Lieutenant Francis, from the 1st May to the 6th June 1843, to enable him to join his regiment.

*25th Foot.*—Lieutenant Travers, at the recommendation of a Board of medical officers, to England, for 6 months from the 27th April 1843. This officer will, upon his arrival, immediately report himself to the Adjutant General horse guards.

*50th Foot.*—Lieutenant Joyce, prolonged from the 3d to the 8th June 1843, to enable him to join his regiment.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—June 26. At Lucknow, His Excellency Major General Sir William Nott, G. C. B., Envoy to the Court of His Majesty the King of Oude, to Rosa Wilson, eldest daughter of Captain Dore, H. M's. 3d Buffs.—30. At Calcutta, Mr. Francis S. B. Turner, to Miss Della E. M. Heberlet.

BIRTHS.—June 4. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Plumb, of a daughter.—10. At Kurnaul, the lady of John Lawrence, Esq. Civil Service, of a daughter.—21. At Arrah, Mrs. A. R. Desouza, of a son.—25. At Agra, the lady of James Davidson, Esq. C. S. of a daughter.—26. At Arrah, the lady of W. S. Alexander, Esq. of a daughter, still-born.—28. At Bhaugulpore, the lady of Robert Fulton, Esq. of a daughter.—30. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Grant Castello, of a son.—July 5 At Calcutta, the lady of E. P. Griffiths, Esq. of a son, still-born.

DEATHS.—March 28. At Clifton, Anto. Homfray, Esq. M. D., aged 43 years, son of the late Sir J. Homfray, of Llandaff, Glamorganshire.—June 1. At Midnapore, C. P. White, Esq. Deputy Collector, aged 27 years and 3 months.—6. At Erinpoorah, Mr. W. O. Young, Commissary of Ordnance, Ajmere.—13. At Ramree, Arracan, Robert Strans, third child of the Rev. G. S. Comstock, aged 3 years and 4 months.—16. At Allahabad, Captain Maclean, of the Invalids.—18. At Nusseerabad, of fever, Amelia, the third daughter of Captain Nash, 4th Regt. L. C. aged 12 years and 6 months, deeply regretted.—20. At Chintadrepettah Mission House, in child-bed, Anne, the beloved wife of the Rev. M. Winslow, of the American Mission, and daughter of the late A. Spiers, Esq. of the Madras Medical Service, aged 31 years and 1 month.—29. At Calcutta, Captain Robert Boyd, Commander of the Barque *Rob Roy*, aged 38 years.—At Calcutta, Edith Constance, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Roberts, aged 7 months and 6 days.—July 2. At Calcutta, Captain Robert Fenwick, late Commander of the Barque *George*, of Kirkaidy, aged 39 years.—5. At Calcutta, Ella Augusta, the youngest daughter of T. B. Swinhoe, Esq. aged 2 years, 1 month and 15 days.—6. At Serampore, John D'Cruze, Junior, the eldest son of Mr. John D'Cruze; after a lingering illness of nearly 3 years, deeply regretted by all his friends and relatives, aged 10 years and 2 months.—7. At Barrackpore, at the Quarters of Lieut.-Col. Benson, Ashley Moncreif, a native of Japcastle in Cumberland.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

July 3. The English Brig *William*, T. D. Scott, from the Mauritius 30th May and Madras 22th June.

—— 6. The English Barque *Lalla Rookh*, Henry Kensey, from London 18th February.

—— 7. The English Barque *Lady Bute*, D. McKinlay, from Bombay 13th June.—The English Barque *Clutha*, S. Duncan, from Bombay 14th June.—The Dutch Barque *Cara Anna Maria*, P. J. Bakem, from Holland 26th February, and Pondicherry 30th June.

—— 8. The English Brig *Algerine*, J. M. Hill, from China 7th May and Singapore 10th June.

### ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per William from Madras.*—C. Mackenzie, Esq. Bengal Civil Service; Capt. and Mrs. Pike, country service, and Mrs. Scott and child. *From the Mauritius.*—52 returned Emigrants, men and women.

*Per Lalla Rookh.*—Mr. and Mrs. Sim, Messrs. Safe, Gibbon, Ambro, and Fraser, Dr. Stockpole. Messrs. Helcoat, Westrap, Briggs, Sparks, and John and William Earle, Cadets.

*Per Lady Bute.*—Mrs. Meacham and two children.

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OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Bombay Government having fixed on the 20th of August, for the despatch of the Suez Mail Steamer of September, notice is hereby given, that the latest safe date for the transmission of letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for that opportunity, will be Saturday, the 12th proximo.

WM. MOORE,
*Deputy Post Master.*

*General Post Office, July 10th, 1843.*

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THE JUNE MAIL arrived on Monday evening in forty-one days from London. It can scarcely be pronounced barren, when it announces events which so deeply affect our own native land, as the secession of four hundred and forty Ministers from the Church of Scotland; the first decisive stand made against the progress of Puseyism; and the alarming progress of Repeal agitation in Ireland. In Scotland the event which has been long anticipated with so much anxiety, has at length occurred. The Ministers who have adhered to the Veto, exceeding four hundred in number, have seceded from the establishment. On the 18th of May, when the General Assembly had been constituted, a protest on their part was read by Dr. Welsh, after which they rose and walked out of the Assembly, which proceeded immediately to rescind their resolutions, and undo all they have been doing for seven years. The seceders proceeded to the Church of St. Andrew, and there constituted themselves the Free Protesting Church of Scotland. They have formed themselves into an organized body, and raised subscriptions for the erection of other churches, and for their own support. The subscriptions amounted according to the last account to 244,000£ and were expected shortly to reach £300,000. A very large portion of their congregations still continue to adhere to them, and though the vacancies which have thus been created will shortly be filled up, and the established Church may appear to have lost none of its integrity, it is evident that it will henceforth be able to reckon but a small minority of the people in its communion. In the present distracted state of England, it is difficult to say what may be the effect of this step on its religious state and prospects; but it is scarcely possible that a measure of such magnitude, grounded as it is on principle, however mistaken, and not on passion, should fail, sooner or later, to exercise a powerful influence on its neighbour.

Dr. Pusey has been suspended from his functions in the University for two years, in consequence of a Sermon preached at Oxford, in which the Roman Catholic doctrines of transubstantiation, and of the sacrifice of the Mass for the remission of sins, were distinctly and unequivocally maintained. A "Board of Heresy" was immediately appointed to examine the sermon, and the result was the suspension of the Doctor, against which he has entered his protest. This decisive step shews that there is still some spirit left in the University; and that its leading authorities are not tinctured with the leaven of Tractarianism, to the extent which some have affirmed. Why do not the Puseyites imitate the noble example set them by the Scottish seceders, and throw up their Protestant *livings*? Has Dr. Pusey less courage than Dr. Chalmers?

The condition of Ireland is appalling. Mr. O'Connel has for some time past devoted his time and energy to the promotion of Repeal agitation. He has succeeded so completely in inflaming the public mind, that the Ministry have felt it necessary to adopt the most vigorous measures to prevent the threatened dismemberment of the empire. The declaration against Repeal made by King William in 1834, has been repeated by Queen Victoria, through her accredited ministers, and men of all parties, and of every shade of political opinion seem determined to stand by the Union. Of the precise form which the agitation has taken, and which has rendered it an object of ministerial anxiety, the London Mail does not tell us; it only states that large bodies of men, to the number of 150,000 and 500,000 had assembled to hear O'Connell's harangues on Repeal. Sir C. O'Loghlin, and ten other barristers, some of them in extensive practice, have given in their adhesion to the measure. The Roman Catholic Hierarchy, with the exception of three prelates, have thrown their weight into the scale, and there can be little doubt that it is a struggle of the Popish party for the acquisition of political power and of the Cathedrals and revenues of the Protestant establishment.

The Repealers cannot of course long continue quiescent. They must shortly proceed to action, and the first overt act they commit, will bring them within the statute of treason, and render the interference of the public authorities necessary. It is stated that all the forts in Ireland have been surveyed; that a squadron consisting of six vessels has been sent thither, that ten steamers are to be sent to the Coast, and that the army is to be increased to the extent of 10,000 men. Meanwhile all the Justices of the peace, some of them members of Parliament, who had joined the Repeal party, have been turned out. In this emergency it is some consolation to know that the iron Duke is at the head of the army, and that his voice is all powerful in our councils. He will not be backward on so great an occasion. Whatever vigor of resolution, and energy of action can accomplish in putting down this seditious movement, will not be wanting. Still it is fearful to reflect on the horrors which must attend a civil war. Nothing assuredly could justify this resort to arms but the certainty that to grant this unreasonable demand and repeal the Union, would be equally fatal to the honour, the peace and happiness of both countries. Repeal the union! said George Canning; Revive the Heptarchy!

Indian affairs have not occupied much of the attention of the country. or of Parliament. We cannot always expect to have the Gazettes to ourselves. There was in fact no prominent event to fix public attention, beyond the occupation of Scinde, and the valour of the troops under Sir Charles Napier. It does not appear likely from the tenor of the papers before us that any particular notice will be taken of the conquest of Scinde. The Editors of the public journals will soon be reconciled to it, when they come to calculate the advantages of having obtained the province. After paying a few compliments to the virtue of political moderation, and denouncing, as they have done for the last seventy years, all ambitious aggrandisement in India, they will dismiss the subject with a hope that the blessings of our administration will more than cover the iniquity of the acquisition. We think that if any friend of Lord Ellenborough has been supposing that the present mail would bring so severe a remonstrance from his friends in the Ministry, as to induce his Lordship to relinquish the Government, he will find himself mistaken.—The Mail announces that Mr. W. W. Bird's period of service in Council has been extended for another year; and that Mr. Frederick Millett has been nominated provisional Member of Council, both which arrangements will meet with general approbation. It also announces the death of the President of the Board of Control, Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci; and the appointment of the Earl of Ripon, formerly known as Mr. Prosperity Robinson, to succeed him.

The Mail has not a word about the Educational clauses of the Factory Bill, farther than that the Methodist body object as much to the amended, as to the original Bill. We must wait for our regular files for particulars, but there can be little doubt that it has been consigned to the tomb of the Capulets. The only other item of intelligence worthy of particular notice, is the fact that there had been a serious misunderstanding between the Corn law Conservatives and the Ministry, touching the admission of American wheat, when ground in Canada, at a fixed duty of 4 shillings, which is in fact to admit American corn, by a round about journey into England, at a low duty. The Ministry were firm, and offered to go out—and of course to let in the Opposition—if they were not supported. This soon brought the country gentlemen to their senses, which they are not likely to lose again for some time, for Sir Robert Peel can aways work effectually on their fears by alluding to the Whigs, just as the nurse controls a froward child by frightening him with a "bugaboo."

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THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.—On Thursday morning, Lord Ellenborough left Barrackpore for Calcutta, where he resumed his seat in Council, re-appointed Mr. Bird whose functions had ceased on his Lordship's return, to the Government of Bengal, and on Friday evening came back to his country seat at Barrackpore.

For those who may happen to be unacquainted with the internal economy of our Government, we would mention that though the 69th Section of the last Charter Act allows the Governor General to appoint a Deputy Governor of Bengal as often as the exigencies of the public service require it, it has been usual for his Lordship when at the Presidency to exercise the office of Governor himself, and that a separate Governor has in no instance been appointed, except when the Governor General has quitted Calcutta for another Presidency. Lord Ellenborough has broken through this rule, separated the administration of Bengal from the office of Governor General, and appointed Mr. Bird to preside over it. We believe it will be generally felt that the present measure is one of

the wisest his Lordship has adopted, not merely in reference to the individual on whom his choice has fallen, but to the general interests of the community.

Bengal includes, according to the most authentic accounts, *thirty seven millions and a half* of people, a larger population than that of France. The revenues of the Presidency are greater than those of Spain and Portugal united. It will be at once perceived that the management of a country so populous and so wealthy, ought to be entrusted to a separate administration, and should not be united with another office, the duties of which are as great as a single individual can get through. But we need not travel to Europe to illustrate the propriety of the present measure. The most satisfactory proof of its wisdom will be found in India itself, by a reference to Madras and Bombay. Madras is said to contain a population of thirteen millions and a half; Bombay, of six millions and a half; in all, twenty millions. The Presidency of the Lower Provinces comprises a population of nearly *double* that number. The revenues of Bengal, in the four articles of land tax, opium, salt and customs, are fifty per cent more than the united revenues of the two minor—rather sister—Presidencies. Each of those Presidencies however enjoys a separate Governor and a separate Council, exonerated from all political responsibility, with little else to attend to beyond the internal administration of the country. If two Governors and two Councils are found necessary for the administration of those Presidencies, how much more necessary is it for the Presidency of Bengal to possess at least a distinct administration, instead of being mixed up with the general government of the empire, and placed under the immediate control of the Governor General. It is impossible for him to do justice to the general interests of the country, and to the particular interests of this vast province. It is physically impossible for one man to manage the vast relations of an Empire as extensive as that of Rome, and at the same time to find sufficient leisure for the various questions connected with the Civil and Criminal administration, the management of the Land revenue, the Stamps, the Customs, the Post Office, the Abkaree, the internal and external Steam establishment and the Education, of the Province of Bengal.

It was one of the most unwise provisions of the last Charter, which invested the Governor General with larger powers than his predecessors had exercised, and gave him a general control over all the Presidencies, and at the same time encumbered him with the internal management of the largest of its provinces. It was unjust equally to the empire at large and to the Lower provinces in particular to impose such incompatible duties on the same individual. It was ridiculous to call on the Governor General of India, in his capacity of Governor of Bengal, to decide on an estimate for the repairs of a cutchery, or the appointment of a Sudder Ameen, or the supply of a Thannah with the *Bengalee Government Gazette*, while his attention was required for the more important questions connected with the political relations of the Empire. The framers of that act however inserted a clause by which the Governor General was empowered to correct this anomaly, and to appoint a Deputy Governor of Bengal, when the exigencies of the public service required it, and Lord Ellenborough has had the wisdom and courage to avail himself of the permission. The *Hurkaru* enquires, where is the exigency? Look around, east, west, north and south, survey the province of Bengal from Buxar to Sandoway and from Sudiya to Chota Nagpore, count its population, and cast up its revenue, and then say whether the diversified, and weighty interests of such a province do not demand a distinct administration. The exigence has always existed; it has often been acknowledged, and it is now made the groundwork of a new and salutary provision. Through this extensive and populous region it is necessary not only to check the growth of abuses, to ensure the punctual and honest discharge of duties; but to provide for a progressive improvement in every branch of the administration; and the social and moral elevation of its inhabitants. Is it possible for the Governor General with his imperial responsibilities to devote that attention to a single province which shall secure these results?

The present measure shews that experience is not lost on Lord Ellenborough. Had Mr. Bird been distracted with other cares while engaged in the Government of Bengal, he would have had little leisure to digest those measures of improvement which have rendered his administration so beneficial. But Lord Ellenborough took charge of the Empire, while he left Bengal to Mr. Bird, and the result has been such as to point out the wisdom of the arrangement and to recommend its being prolonged. Who will venture to say that it would have been wiser in Lord Ellenborough to have consigned Mr. Bird to the comparative inactivity of the Council Chamber, and encumbered himself with all the details of the public administration in this single province? So far therefore from considering the appointment of a separate Governor unnecessary, we are rather inclined to hope that the arrangement will be made perpetual, and that the province will never again be left without a distinct and independent Government.

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THE UNION BANK.—The Half yearly meeting of the Union Bank was held on Saturday last, the 15th. Instant. It was a stormy and protracted meeting, and left the main points for which it had been made special, to be discussed on a subsequent day. A statement of the accounts was laid before the Shareholders, from which it appeared that its total assets amounted to Rs. 1,49,77,344; and its liabilities, including the Capital stock, to 1,42,85,542 Rs. leaving an apparent surplus or profit of 6,91,801 Rs., on which it was resolved to declare a dividend of *Eight* Per Cent.

In the course of the discussions Mr. Clark alluded to the singular circumstance, that while the Bank had been subject to an actual loss of only three or four lakhs of Rupees by recent failures, its stock should have fallen thirty per cent. But the mystery is easily explained. The Bank is mixed up with so many transactions of a doubtful and dangerous character, from which it can scarcely be extricated without loss, except by a miracle, that the public look at the future with a feeling of dread; and are anxious to avoid being involved in indefinite obligations. Neither has the management of the Bank been such as to secure public confidence; and the determination to maintain the system which has worked well for the few, and ill for the many, has served to perpetuate mistrust. The direction of its affairs has been monopolized by a few Agency Houses in Calcutta, who seem to have had a kind of "standing" seat in the Direction, one member of the firm going out by rotation and another member taking his place. Every effort to break up this system, by which "An Amurath an Amurath succeeds," has been defeated. Under this close borough system, the funds of the Bank have been diverted from banking transactions, and devoted to the assistance of agricultural speculations; to that same species of speculations which drove the great Houses into the Insolvent Court, and reduced thousands to beggary. Of its capital of a hundred lakhs, sixty-three lakhs are thus scattered over the country, with little other security, except the favour of the seasons. Is it any wonder that the public should feel little confidence in such a concern? It is generally understood that the advances thus made, have been confined to six, seven or eight houses; and that the great bulk of the capital has been absorbed in advances to these firms. It is true that this system of advances has been effectually checked, partly from the strong expression of public feeling on the subject, which these discussions have elicited, and partly from the circumstance of the Bank's having no more money to lend; but "confidence is a plant of slow growth," and where it has been so seriously impaired, it will require a long period of good management to restore it.

Mr. Clarke has endeavored to limit the advances for the management of factories to a given sum; but any positive limitation may do more harm than good. Factories become valueless unless they are worked, and the suspension of all assistance may lead to a large sacrifice of capital. What appears to be wanted is the recognition of the sound principle that advances on agricultural enterprises are no part of the legitimate business of the Union Bank. This must be supported by the firmest determination to get out of the scrape as rapidly as possible, and never to get into it again. Mr. Turton's resolutions go far to destroy the pernicious system which has so deeply affected the character and prospects of the Bank; but they do not go quite deep enough. The system must be entirely extirpated; there must not be a single fibre of the root left for future vegetation. If any opening be allowed for such advances, there is reason to fear that, even under the most stringent restriction, it will be enlarged and improved. If any exception whatever be allowed, it will become the rule. As soon as the Bank has collected all the funds which are now in jeopardy in factories and mills, let its exertions be strictly confined to Banking transactions in Calcutta. If it has not sufficient employment for all its capital, let the idle portion of it be restored to the proprietors, to do what they will with it. It is true the Bank will thus shrink into narrower dimensions than it has hitherto occupied. It will no longer be the *rival* of the Chartered Bank; it will no longer be able to keep shoulder to shoulder with it in the matter of dividends; but it will become a much more useful establishment; and whatever it loses in dignity will be gained in safety. Those who are partial to agricultural enterprizes, and think sugar and indigo and silk speculations safe and profitable, may then form a new association and establish an Agricultural Bank, and lend away their money to their heart's content.

Of the two propositions which are to be considered next Saturday, the one is that the Bank be empowered to buy its own shares, of course with the greatest discretion. Now the Bank consists of the proprietors; and if the proposal be carried, one portion of the proprietors will pur-

chase up, at par, the shares of other proprietors. It is reported that few of the shareholders of the Bank are anxious to buy any more shares, and that many would be happy to be relieved from those they already possess. By the proposed rule, the Directors would be empowered to do that on behalf of the proprietors which the proprietors would by no means consider it adviseable to do themselves. The proprietors would in fact be doing that federally, which they would consider it unwise to do individually.—The other proposal refers to the proxies of absent members, which if carried, would throw a larger and more exclusive power into the hands of certain individuals and firms. Considering that their influence is already too great, and of very doubtful utility, nothing would be so likely to annihilate public confidence, as this injudicious increase of it.—But the June Mail is this moment in, and there must a truce with all parish business.

We have been obliged to omit the statement of the Bank accounts to make room for English news. As it is an important record, we shall give it a place next week. The letter from *A Calcutta Agent*, we cannot venture to publish. A keen lawyer would find little difficulty in extracting from it the materials for a prosecution.

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THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The last arrival from China brings intelligence that the Sandwich Islands have been provisionally ceded by His Majesty Ka-meha-meha the III., to Queen Victoria, and that the British flag has been hoisted on that group of Islands. Lord George Paulet, arrived at Honolulu in Her Majesty's Ship *Caryifort*, on the 11th February last, and demanded a personal interview with the King. The King was absent at the time, but returned on the 17th, and declined the interview. Lord George Paulet then sent him a copy of his demands, with an intimation that if they were not complied with by 4 P. M. the next day, he should immediately take coercive steps to obtain redress for his countrymen; that is to say, blow the town to pieces. The next morning the King of the Sandwich islands replied to his Lordship that he had "commissioned Sir George Simpson and William Richards as our ministers plenipotentiary and envoys extraordinary to the Court of Great Britain, with full powers to settle these difficulties and to assure her Majesty the Queen of our uninterrupted affection, and to confer with her Ministers as to the best means of cementing the harmony between us." But, said the king, in the mean time we will comply with your demands. The dispute appeared thus to have been amicably settled, and it was agreed that the Queen's representative should be received with due pomp, by an exchange of salutes. Here the correspondence we have received breaks off rather abruptly. On Saturday, the 25th of February, King Ka-meha-meha, "in consequence of the difficulties in which he found himself involved, and the impossibility of complying with the demands in the manner in which they were made," made a cession of the sovereignty of the Islands, the "life of his land," as he expresses it, to the British Crown; and Lord Paulet, in announcing this provisional cession ordered that the British flag should be hoisted on all the islands of the group, and that the Sandwichers should enjoy the protection and privileges of British subjects.

It is difficult to suppose that Lord George Paulet could have made so peremptory a demand, without the fullest instruction from his masters in England, as to the course he was to pursue, if it was refused. The peremptory character of his communication seems clearly to be connected with a design upon the independence of the Islands. Either, therefore, Her Majesty's Ministers were aware at the time of his departure that the French intended to occupy the Tahitan group, and determined to anticipate them in reference to the Sandwich Islands, or there was a secret understanding between the two Courts that the two groups should be respectively occupied by them. This transaction seems to furnish us with a clue to that feeling of complacency which Sir Robert Peel exhibited, when the French aggression at Tahiti was mooted in the House. He knew well that a British man of war was at that very time on its way to the Pacific on a similar errand, and that a much more important group of islands was about to become the property of the British crown, by means equally objectionable. Between the two transactions there is no other difference than the superior value of the prize which we have obtained. In both instances the demand appears to have been made with a view to the result which has happened. In the case of Tahiti, the cession was said to be *voluntary*; in that of the Sandwich Islands it is called *provisional*; but the dictates of national ambition will not be long in making it absolute. If we do not denounce this measure with the same vigor with which we denounced the French acquisition, it is only from the fear of repetition; and we beg the reader at once to do us the favour of transfering to this transaction all the reprobation which he will find in our article on Tahiti.

The English, who understand the management of colonial possessions, will probably govern their new islands with more consideration and wisdom than the French are likely to exhibit, and the islanders may probably be more happy under Victoria than they were under Ka-meha-meha the III. or his predecessors, but this will not wash out the original sin of the acquisition. As it regards the result on Missionary operations, it is difficult to speak with any degree of confidence. In this very episcopal age, one of the first measures of the British Government will probably be to send a Bishop to the Sandwich Islands. Now if the assertion of our Puseyite friend, *Dousterswivel*, be correct, that Episcopal clergymen are bound by their ordination vows, utterly to root out and drive away dissent, we fear the Dissenting ministers who have laboured with such zeal and success for the conversion of the Pagan inhabitants of the Sandwich islands will not fare much better under an Anglican Bishop, than the Missionaries in Tahiti are likely to do under a Catholic Prelate.

The intelligence will probably be received in England with no intense feeling of indignation. The acquisition of territory,—the unavoidable expansion of the Empire,—has always appeared rather a venial crime in the opinion of the English nation. In the case of India, where this principle of expansion has had the freest scope, it has been invariably rebuked with gentleness, and rewarded with munificence. A few patriots, who hate ambition, may make some fuss about this matter in Parliament, and there may be some very eloquent speeches delivered on the occasion; but, on the whole, the great advantage of the position we are thus enabled to occupy, which will be made patent by the rage of the French and the envy of the Americans, will contribute to reconcile our magnanimous countrymen to the calamity. The occupation of these Islands by England will moreover prove the salvation of Lord Ellenborough's Scinde Policy. Every argument which the Ministry employ to defend the acquisition of Honolulu, will tell with ten fold strength in favour of that policy, which, after far greater provocations, has secured to the British Crown a much more valuable possession at the estuary of the Indus.

Since these remarks were written, we have received the *London Mail*. The intelligence we have alluded to had then reached Europe; and the French press had been thrown into a paroxysm of fury. The "Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary" whom His Majesty Ka-meha-meha the III. had sent to Queen Victoria to settle these differences, were at the Court of King Louis Philip, which looks somewhat suspicious. Of one of the Envoys, Sir George Simpson, we hear nothing, but William Richards the other Minister, is said to be accompanied with one Timoteo Halillio, and they are described as Envoys to the French Court. On hearing of the cession, they protested, "with infinite promptitude," in the Paris papers of Friday the 2d June, against this wanton aggression of England, and threatened her with the consequences. We may therefore expect the next mail to announce the confirmation of the cession.

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MR. BLUNDELL.—The *Star* thinks we have minced the matter of Mr. Blundell's supercession, and that we might have spoken out with more decision. The "capriciousness which can scarcely be distinguished from injustice," our contemporary considers to be absolute and undisguised injustice. We are anxious to set ourselves right with him, and would therefore explain that in the first instance of supercession, not the slightest delinquency was for a moment imputed to Mr. Blundell. The correspondence which passed on the occasion, distinctly shews that the Governor General took advantage of his having applied for furlough in the previous year, to put him on the shelf, and provide for Major Broadfoot. No man will begrudge the Engineer of Jellalabad, the reward of the Commissionership. He has nobly earned his promotion, and we are confident that when sufficiently 'warm in harness,' he will go on smoothly and rapidly, and make the little settlement a great one. At the same time we cannot but lament that a new and pernicious precedent has been created in order to provide for his elevation, at the expense of Mr. Blundell. Major Broadfoot was justly rewarded. Mr. Blundell was unjustly turned out. But neither the nature nor the object of the transaction could be mistaken.

It is not so with the second supercession. Mr. Blundell's post was not required for Col. Butterworth; and he has not been deposed at Penang on the same ground on which he was deposed at Moulmein. That there exists a strong under-current of prejudice against him, is but too apparent. It is just possible that it may have a just foundation; but it is equally probable that the fault may lie with those who cherish the prejudice. His removal is manifestly a penal measure. His guilt must have been contracted at Moulmein, for he had not time to commit any political sins at Penang before he was removed from his Government. If those delinquencies, which could be expiated only by the extreme penalty of dismissal, were known at the time when he was appointed to a post of such high responsibility, Government cannot be exonerated from a dereliction of duty towards the people of the Straits in placing them under one so unfit to

govern them. If his transgressions were discovered after his departure, Government appears to have acted unjustly to him, by inflicting punishment before he could be heard in his defence. But in our present ignorance of the circumstances of this case we did not feel ourselves at liberty to speak with the same boldness as in the previous case. It is true that his friends have been unable to discover any other cause for the wrath of Government except the energetic measures he adopted to resist Burmese encroachments. But to suppose that a strong government like this, which has humbled the Dragon throne on the east, and punished obstinacy in Scinde by the forfeiture of a kingdom, should pursue a public servant after he had joined a new appointment, for having shewn something of the same vigor in a subordinate post, appears incredible. We confess that the conduct as well as the motives of the Supreme Government on this occasion, are inexplicable. But we have so frequently erred in our estimate of the measures of Government, and have so often seen cause to withdraw the charge of caprice and injustice after it had been made, that we are anxious to guard against a hasty and erroneous judgement.

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Observations on the Journals relative to the Disasters in Affghanistan.—Our last review of the Journals of Lady Sale and Lieuts. Eyre and Melville on the Cabul tragedy made so large a demand on our space, and on the reader's patience, that we were constrained to postpone our concluding observations to the present week.

These publications, while they afford us valuable materials for the history of that disastrous campaign, have by no means exhausted the subject. We have yet a number of circumstances to learn before we are enabled to form a correct opinion of those remarkable events. The journals of Lieuts. Melville and Eyre were drawn up, as we learn, at Buddeabad, from reminiscences of the campaign, then fresh in the memory. Lady Sale's original notes were brushed up and completed in the same retirement, with the aid of hints from the other prisoners. But there are other documents of equal, and possibly of superior, value, which we hope will not be refused to the public. There is reason to believe that Lady Sale was mistaken in supposing that every original record of these events perished in the fatal retreat, except her own. Lady Macnaghten's trunks, which contained a collection of important documents, accompanied her when she placed herself under Akbar Khan's protection. They were not taken from her, and they will afford her deceased husband's relatives at home ample materials for vindicating his character. Sir W. Macnaghten's own official despatch to Government, containing a narrative of these events, to which he made the last addition only a few hours before he fell a victim to the Sirdar's treachery, is safely lodged in the public archives. Two others of the prisoners are known to have kept journals of occurrences, and brought them in safety to India. From these various sources of information we are sure, sooner or later, to be put in possession of the truth; and the history of that period will eventually be as clearly known, as that of any other period.

For this desideratum, however, we must be content to wait. A complete and faithful review of the campaign would exhibit such a series of unparalleled errors, and be fatal to the reputation of so many, both living and dead, that, we can scarcely expect to find the requisite ability united in the same person with the necessary independence of *position*. It must be written by a soldier; but if he ventured to give us the whole truth, he must relinquish his profession. The army would become too hot for him. If Lady Sale's occasional reference to the individuals whose conduct compromised the safety of the army, has brought her into much odium, it is easy to imagine what a storm of vengeance would pursue the writer who should dare to unfold the mysteries of incapacity which marked the campaign. All that we can expect therefore at present is the publication of memoirs and narratives, in which discretion shall be the prevailing feature. Then, after twenty or twenty-five years have elapsed, and these events have become the property of history, and nothing is to be apprehended from personal enmity, we may look for a bold and impartial history. This must embrace the origin of the insurrection, as exhibited in the records of Government; the course of mismanagement by which it was rendered so fatal; as well as the impression which it produced on the minds of the ruling authorities in India, and the activity or lukewarmness of the efforts made by them to meet the crisis. It must be written with the assistance of the official and private correspondence of the time, and of the public records which are now hermetically sealed; it must be composed in a faithful, impartial, and fearless spirit, and it must deal with the public characters whose conduct it may have occasion to expose, as if they had lived and acted in the days of Cicero and Cæsar.—Among other advantages it will afford another proof how little any contemporary estimate of men and measures is to be depended on.

The events which occurred at Cabul in the winter of 1841, will be found of sufficient interest to justify the labours of the ablest historian. They yield in interest to no events in the History of British India. They arose out of the first effort to check the progress of Russian ambition in the East, which all men had foreseen must, sooner or later, lead to a collision, either in Central Asia, or in Europe, or perhaps in both quarters of the globe. Every previous war in Asia had been intended to baffle local ambition, or to overcome local aggression. In this *instance* the object was for the first time to arrest the advance of a European power, by occupying Affghanistan, instead of by kindling a war in Europe. The magnitude of the object, which was to establish a paramount influence in Central Asia, in order to shut out our European rival, imparts an unusual importance to the history of the enterprize. The success which at first attended it, in the hold we acquired on Herat and in the liberation of the Russian slaves at the *Ultima Thule* of Khiva, at the bidding of the Governor General, combined with the subsequent subversion of the system we had built up, the expulsion of our envoy from Herat, and the revolt of Affghanistan, give an interest to these transactions which is attached to no other events in our local History, since the battle of Plassey first made us a political power in India. If any thing be wanting to add to the deep interest of these scenes, it will be found in the entire destruction of a noble army. There is no parallel of such a disaster, not merely in our Indian annals, but in those of Great Britain. Never since we became a nation, and took part in transactions beyond the limits of our own island, has so overwhelming a calamity befallen us;—and seldom has there been exhibited by our public functionaries, such a series of indiscretions, and such apathy, indecision and neglect in affording the means of rescue to a beleaguered army. It is on this latter subject, that the labours of the faithful historian will be most dangerous and invidious. In detailing the errors at Cabul which led to the destruction of the army he will be called to deal,—except in one instance—with the reputation of the dead. In treating of the impression created by this unexpected and appalling crisis, on the minds of those who were at the head of affairs in India, and of the hesitation with which succour was despatched, he will have to touch on matters which affect the credit of the living. It is on this ground that we despair of an impartial History in our own times.

The journals now given to the public amply confirm the suspicion that the complete annihilation of the army is to be traced in some measure to the neglect of the public authorities in India. Knowing as we now do, the state of parties at Cabul, the disposition of the people, the position of our armies from day to day after the retreat had commenced, and the comparative ease with which the troops were enabled to hold out in their cantonments for more than *two months* after their commissariat stores were destroyed, there is a strong probability that if vigorous measures had been pursued in India to push on reinforcements, more than half the army might have been saved in the retreat, even if the necessity of a retreat had not been altogether obviated. The courage of the Affghans, and the boldness of their chiefs arose, for the most part, from our own deficiencies. It was not till three days after the outbreak had commenced, nor till it was discovered that there was no spirit left in the cantonments, that the chiefs who had been favourable to our interests, abandoned our party and joined the enemy. It was the total absence of any appearance of succour from India which gave confidence to Akbar Khan and his associates. Had there been two well equipped regiments at Gundamuk in the beginning of January, the precursors of a relieving army, the aspect of affairs at the Capital and the tone of the leaders, would have been entirely changed; and if retreat had become unavoidable, it would not have been attended with those tragical results we have now to deplore. The certainty of co-operation from a body of fresh troops, burning with ardour to vindicate the national character, would have sustained the spirits of our men who had given themselves up to despair, and on the other hand cooled down the ferocity of the Affghans. We believe there is scarcely an individual among the liberated officers who does not believe that the arrival at Jellalabad, at *that crisis*, of the four regiments which were sent on, would have proved the salvation of the army. Every thing was favourable for such a consummation. The troops had been already assembled on the banks of the Sutlege, to relieve the returning brigade, and they were ready to move; the Commander-in-Chief was himself in the Western Provinces, and might have been at Ferozepore in a week to superintend the despatch of succours. The Khyber was not closed, as it was after our sun had set at Cabul. By such extraordinary exertions as the emergency demanded, those four Regiments might have reached Jellalabad by the 1st of January. There were difficulties in the way no doubt, but they were not insuperable; there was no impossibility in the case. But days were wasted when hours were invaluable To secure this object it was only necessary that the same energy should have been displayed,

which was exhibited by the Head of the army in England during the last year, when an insurrection broke out in the manufacturing counties. As soon as the first intelligence of this disturbance reached the Horse Guards, there was no repose till an overwhelming force had been poured into the district. Troops made their appearance on the scene as if they had been brought by the power of magic. A large body was marshalled on the spot, ready for action, before it was supposed that any notice of the emergency could have reached the Ministry; and the insurrection was strangled in its cradle. If the same spirit had been manifested here, we should not now have to lament the direst calamity which ever befel our arms. On the other hand, if the same spirit of indecision and comparative indifference which retarded the departure of the troops, and sent them at length without sufficient equipment, had been exhibited in England on that occasion, the insurrection would in all probability have gained strength till it was matured into a servile war, and had involved our manufacturing interests in ruin.

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VIVA VOCE COMPLAINTS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.—Mr. Montrieu, who has just been appointed to the Magistracy in Calcutta, resolved, it was said, to exclude all written petitions, and to constrain those who sought redress to prefer their complaints before him by word of mouth. This innovation appeared to us preposterous, and we ventured to express our disapprobation of it. We subsequently learned that the new rule was not to be compulsory, the suitors having simply been informed that a written petition was not necessary, as a verbal complaint would be received, if they preferred it. This entirely alters the character of the measure, and obviates the objection which appeared to lie against it. When the mode of complaint is thus left optional with the aggrieved party, the innovation appears worthy of commendation, in as much as it will afford an opportunity of ascertaining how far this plan is calculated to promote the ends of justice, and this will be manifested by the preference which it may receive from the natives. We think that the habits of the country, and the feelings of the people would be a bar to its general adoption, except in cases in which the Magistrate was so thoroughly acquainted with the language, as at once to win the confidence of the parties. Where a man is compelled to appear in person before a Magistrate and state his case, obstacles will inevitably be thrown, by interested officials, in the way of his approach, and he will consider it necessary to buy access to the Huzoor. The obstacles would be greater in the country than in town, where the natives have acquired considerable boldness; but the difficulty would more or less be supposed to exist. When the complaint has to be translated to the Magistrate by an interpreter, the discomfited suitor will always attribute his defeat to the ignorance or venality of the interpreter, and the character of the Court will be in some measure involved in odium. If his plaint must be presented to the bench in a foreign language, it is more politic to allow him to choose his own translator, than to constrain him to depend on the official interpreter. Some men will feel themselves so *dumbfounded*, when brought in person before the Magistrate, as to be unable to do justice to their own case. These and other considerations led us to question the propriety of forcing the new practice on a people always indisposed to innovation; but as we before stated, every objection is removed when it is left optional with suitors to appear either with a written petition or a verbal complaint.

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We fear we fell into a grievous error last week in confounding Mr. J. B. Norton of the Madras bar, with Mr. George Norton, the Advocate General. It appears to be the former gentleman who is opposed to the appointment of the new Registrar, and the latter who is prepared to defend it.

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We have been constrained to omit *all* communications, in order to make room for the contents of the June Mail. We trust our correspondents will excuse the non appearance of their letters and notices, on the ground of unavoidable necessity.

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## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, JULY 13.

— Yesterday evening's Government Gazette announces, that Major General Simpson, of Her Majesty's 29th Foot, has been placed at the disposal of Sir Charles Napier for employment in Scinde. Capt. Baker, of Engineers, at present Superintendent of the Delhi Canals, has also been sent to Scinde, to be employed in the survey and superintendence of the water courses, canals, and forests of the country. The fertility of a considerable portion of the newly acquired territory depends upon keeping up the canals; and there can be little doubt that the disafforesting of the forests, would not only contribute to the comfort of the people, but to the salubrity of the country.

— The constitution of the several Studs has been remodelled. They will in future constitute one general department, remaining as usual under the control of the Military Board. The department will consist of two divisions, that of the North Western, and that of the Central Provinces. The salaries will be thus arranged; 2 Superintendents at 1000 Rs. a month, 2 First Class Assistants at 400, 2 Second Class, at 300 and 5 Sub-Assistants, at 200 Rs. Lieut. Col. Gwatkin takes the superintendence of one division, and Capt. Moyle Sheres of the other.

— An assault was made some time since attended with loss of life, by men of the 20th Regiment N. I. on the gun lascars and drivers attached to No. 14 light field battery. A Court of Enquiry was held on the subject, the result of which having been laid before the Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency stated in General Orders that such an outrage could not have been committed without the knowledge and connivance of the Native Commissioned and non-Commissioned officers, some of whom endeavoured to screen the guilty. As a punishment for this offence, it is ordered that no furloughs shall be granted to the corps this year, and that all promotion in it shall be suspended for a twelvemonth.

— The *Bombay Times* states, that H. M. S. the *Endymion*, which was under orders to proceed to England immediately after the arrival of the mail, has been detained; and it is reported that she remains to take home the Governor General. This is the second vessel which the papers have destined to convey His Lordship to England.

— The *Bombay* has reached the port of the same name from Plymouth, *in Eighty days*, which is considered one of the most remarkable passages on record.

— The *Englishman* of this morning makes some reference to the Roman Catholic organ in England, the *Tablet*, which, under its present Editor has been remarkable for the virulence of its hostility to Protestantism. "For our parts," says the Editor of the *Tablet*, "these poor Puseyites who stand shivering at St. Peter's threshold, spending all their ingenuity and devoting the whole energy of their minds to the drawing of subtle distinctions and to discovering how much of Catholicism they can (they think) safely disbelieve, or how much they can safely avow, without trenching on their thirty-nine articles,—we say these poor people who live in daily sight and contemplation of the most glorious and necessary truths, and no less in the daily neglect of them, these are the people for whom we tremble, and for whose future state we fear and stand aghast." Who would have thought that such sentiments could flow from a man formerly a Quaker; from one who made so strenuous an effort some time past to introduce the warmth of evangelical feeling into that body? He has now turned Papist, and is, we are told, the Editor of the *Tablet*.

— There is a vessel from China of the 29th of May, which announces the arrival of some Mandarins at Hong Kong where they were received with much distinction, and witnessed the imposing ceremony of conferring the highest order of the Bath on Sir W. Parker.

FRIDAY, JULY 14.

— It is stated that Lord Ellenborough, after having viewed the barracks at Berhampore, which are among the finest in India, but have been abandoned because of their unhealthiness, expressed a wish again to place a European corps there. The *Englishman* is doing all in his power to dissuade his Lordship from such a course. It appears that the expense of these barracks was ascertained some time ago from the office of the Military Board and the Accountant General, to have been nearly *seventeen* millions sterling; but on looking into the account we find that sixteen millions of this sum consists of compound interest on the outlay for 77 years; rather an odd mode of computing the cost of a building. At this rate Westminster Hall must have cost a sum which figures cannot comprize. It is stated moreover that the barracks cost 38 lakhs in the year 1757, which is impossible. The battle of Plassey was fought on the 21st of June of that year, and certainly the barracks were not finished in six months after.

— The Governor General proceeded to Calcutta yesterday, and landed in a private manner, accompanied only by his own staff. His Lordship refused to allow the troops to be drawn out either at Barrackpore or at Calcutta, from a consideration for their comfort.

— The *Bengal Spectator* has taken us to task for having ranked the Hare Testimonial among the city bubbles. He informs us that 10,487 Rs. were subscribed, of which a little more than half has been collected; and that every exertion is making to collect the balance. In this the Committee are likely to meet with indifferent success. The money already realized is safely lodged with the Union Bank and in Government Securities. Enquiries have also been instituted in England whether a full sized marble or bronzed statue can be obtained for such a sum. We are happy to have elicited the information, and communicate it with much pleasure to our readers.

— The *Hurkaru* states, that since that very singular decision in the case of Boyd and Co. *versus* Piddington, there have been upwards of 17 suits non-suited in the Court of the 24-Pergunnahs. In our copy of the paper, there is apparently a figure to the right of the 7 invisible. It is more likely to be 170 than 17 suits. The defendants after being served with a summons, absconded into Calcutta. We would earnestly recommend to the Deputy Governor to abolish all the Civil Courts in the 24-Pergunnahs, as a useless charge on the public treasury. According to the last dictum of the Sudder Court, if a defendant on being summoned, crosses the boundary and gets within the Ditch, (which he must be an infinite ass not to do)—the case falls to the ground. The Court will soon be as much at a loss for plaintiffs as it now is for defendants.

SATURDAY, JULY 15.

— The *Delhi Gazette* states, that Raja Dhyan Sing, the powerful Mayor of the palace in the Punjab, has regularly quarrelled with Shere Sing and has retreated to the mountain fastnesses of his own

domains in Jumboo, and that the Maha Raja has sent General Ventura to bring him to reason with fourteen Regiments of Infantry, two of cavalry and a brigade of guns. The Minister however has an equally powerful army of his own; and also the superior advantage of a difficult and almost inaccessible country. If discord once gains admittance into the Punjab, its independence is gone, whoever be Governor General.

— All apprehension regarding the Ameer Shere Mahomed is at an end. Being hemmed in on all sides by the toils of Sir Charles Napier, he faced the weakest of his opponents, and came down upon Capt. Jacob of the Scinde Irregular Horse, with about 4000 men, and three guns. His whole army fled on receiving a few shots from our artillery. The Ameer himself has escaped in the direction of the desert, with ten or twelve followers. The spirits of the Belochees appear to be completely broken; and unless we lose the country by our own folly, we are not likely to lose it by the energy or valor of the enemy.

MONDAY, JULY 17.

— The *Bombay Times* gives us reason to hope that the June Mail may be here this evening. It was expected at Bombay on the 6th or 7th. The roads are now heavy, and the regular mail has of late frequently been twelve days on the route. We can scarcely therefore expect the Express to make the journey under ten days.

— Sir Charles Napier in his despatches to Government of the 19th June stated that a sudden change of the weather to extraordinary heat just after the troops marched from Hydrabad, had proved fatal to many of the Europeans, who were struck down by the sun and died within a few hours. He had thus lost in the field, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Sergeants, and 29 Rank and File. In the fort of Hydrabad, there had at the same time been carried off by the same cause, 3 Sergeants, 1 Drummer, and 14 Rank and File. In all 50 individuals.

— A Decree has been obtained in the Delhi Court against the eldest son of the King, and an order was issued to seize all his property which was found beyond the Palace. The decree was no sooner known than he took steps to remove his property beyond its reach, and to place it in safety within the precincts of that sanctuary.

— The *Delhi Gazette* mentions that leave has been refused to Mr. George Thompson, by the British authorities at Delhi, to enter the palace and see the King!! This is an act of such superlative folly that we suspect our Western contemporary must have been misinformed.

TUESDAY, JULY 18.

— The *Bengal Spectator* again adverts to the circumstance that eight years have passed since a fund was raised for a testimonial in honour of the late Rammohun Roy, and a Committee appointed to carry the design into execution; and that nothing has since been heard of the matter. The Editor a twelve month ago called on the Committee to inform the public of the steps which they had adopted in furtherance of the design. But the Committee still continues in a state of "profound somnolency," and the public is yet kept in a state of "cimmerean darkness."

— All the accounts from the Western Provinces mention the fall of copious showers of rain, by which the excessive heat has been allayed, and the hopes of the husbandmen revived. In the lower Provinces, so dry a season has not been known for many years. Up to the present day, the 18th of July, there has scarcely been one hearty shower. We have had just rain enough to encourage the flowers, but not enough to invigorate the rice crops, which must suffer severely, unless there is a much more plentiful supply.

— The Bombay papers, on the authority of letters from Hydrabad, describe the mode in which General Napier hemmed in the "*last of the Ameers*" Shere Mahomed, and obliged him to take to the desert with only a dozen followers. Col. Roberts was ordered to advance from the North; Sir Charles himself moved up from the South, while Capt. Jacob with the Scinde irregular Horse advanced against him from the East. The Ameer, thus encompassed, made an attack on the weakest of his opponents, and advanced against Capt. Jacobs, the first few shots from whose guns, dispersed his force. There was a report at Hydrabad that he had been taken, but it wants confirmation. Upper Scinde is said to be in a state of tranquillity and the dawks between Hydrabad and Bhooj have been re-established.

— The *Mortons* which left Bombay with 294 coolies for the Mauritius, has returned with six of them whom the Governor would not allow to remain, because they did not answer to the descriptions given of them in the certificates. These men had taken the certificates granted to others. The *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette* says, that 150 were returned to Madras on the same ground, the substitution of one cooly for another who had made himself scarce on the day of embarkation. The punishment now inflicted on this fraud is likely to produce an effectual cure.

— The Bank of Bombay has declared a dividend at the rate of *Seven* Per Cent. per annum. Business does not appear to be altogether so profitable there as in Calcutta where the chartered Bank has just declared a dividend of double that amount.

— The *London Mail* of the 6th of June reached Calcutta yesterday evening. We have given Copious extracts from it below.

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | *Co's. Rs.* | *As.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lieut. T. H. Sale, .. ... | to Oct. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Messrs. Binny and Co. .. | to June, 1843, | 12 | 0 |
| Baboo Gooroochurn Sen, | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| T. J. Hugon, Esq. ... | to May, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. Geo. Campbell, .. | to May, 1843, | 34 | 0 |
| Capt. G. Biddulph, ... | to June, 1844, | 24 | 0 |
| The Secretary of the Artillery Mess, Kamptee, ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Baboo Sumbhoonath Pundit, | to Dec. 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| R. S. Coombs, Esq. ... | ditto, | 10 | 0 |
| J. Maseyk, Esq. ... ... | to June, 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| F. Gouldsbury, Esq. ... | ditto, | 36 | 0 |
| Capt. R. W. Fraser, ... | to June, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| W. Macnair, Esq. ... ... | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| From some one whose letter dated Calcutta, 16th July, has no signature, ... ... ... ... ... | | 10 | 0 |

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BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The Rev. W. W. Evans begs to acknowledge the following sums for the Benevolent Institution Calcutta:—

| | *Co.'s Rs.* | *As.* |
|---|---|---|
| J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq. ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| C. H. Cameron, Esq. .. ... ... ... | 20 | 0 |
| Major J. W. J. Ousley, ... .. .. ... | 10 | 0 |
| Major W. M. N. Sturt, .. .. ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| W. Dunlop, Esq. ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| Col. Powney, (of a year's Sub.) ... ... | 25 | 0 |
| R. Giblin Esq. ... .. ... ... ... | 16 | 0 |
| Capt. A. Wilson, ... ... ... .. ... | 10 | 0 |
| J. Wallace, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 12 | 0 |
| J. W. Bowman, Esq. ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| Thomas Steers, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| J. H. L. Hoff, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| A Friend; B. B. No. 467, .. .. ... | 25 | 0 |
| J. Holmes, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |

W. W. Evans, *Secretary.*

*15th July*, 1843.

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LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

General Remarks.—The affairs of India have during the past month, been very sparingly discussed, either by the public press or in parliament; a forbearance which is solely attributable to apprehensions raised by a report, said to have reached Bombay two hours before the departure of the April mail, to the effect that another action had been fought near Hydrabad, in which Sir C. Napier had fallen. As soon as this matter is set at rest by the receipt of official advices, there is every reason to believe that Lord Ellenborough's policy will be very freely discussed both in and out of parliament. At the same time we must observe, that though the annexation of Scinde to the British territories was at first denounced as a violation of the principles laid down in his lordship's previous proclamations, the abolition of slavery and the beneficial results likely to flow from an unrestricted navigation of the Indus, have gone far to reconcile public opinion to an act, which, if at all, can only be justified upon such grounds as these.

The present mail will convey intelligence of the decease of Lord Fitzgerald, the value of whose services as President of the Board of Control, the records of the office afford but scanty means of judging. There was, however, one measure to which his declining energies were devoted, which we sincerely trust will not be postponed by his decease. Immediately upon receipt of Sir C. Napier's remonstrance, perhaps before, his lordship appears to have consulted some officers of distinction; and we believe that there is no doubt that before his death he had come to the conclusion that it was essentially necessary that, at least, a captain should be added to every regiment in the service of the East India Company. How far Lord Ripon may adopt the views of his predecessor upon this or any other subject it is impossible to say; but as the Court of Directors are understood to be in favour of such an augmentation, it will no doubt be granted, if pressed for by the heads of the public service in India.

The financial statement of Mr. Goulburn, which was looked forward to with so much anxiety, shows, after all, a deficiency of at least two millions in the revenue, though the Income tax has proved much more productive than was anticipated. But it is perhaps more unsatisfactory still, in so far as it goes to prove the existing state of things to be such, that it is impossible to calculate, with any approximation to accuracy, what the resources of the country can produce. In this respect Sir R. Peel appears to have been lamentably mistaken; for, in 1842, taking a low figure, he estimated that the customs would produce 21,500,000*l.* whereas it has yielded only 20,750,000*l.*—that the Excise would produce 13,700,000*l.*, yet it has returned only 12,500,000*l.*, and so on as respects various other particulars; showing that the whole revenue under ordinary heads, instead of 47,640,000, has only produced 45,600,000*l.* If to this difference is added the Chinese ransom—725,000*l.*, not calculated upon in 1842, and also 650,000*l.* corn duty, we shall have a difference of 3,375,000*l.* upon the year. Of course, all this has furnished the Opposition with grounds upon which to assail Ministers; but though Repeal, the Irish Arms Bill, the Corn Laws, and the Education clauses of the Factories Bill have occasioned them some little trouble, the only serious difficulty they have had to encounter has sprung from the conduct of their general supporters upon the subject of the Canada Corn Bill. This at one time assumed a very threatening aspect, a hostility having been aroused, which was only neutralised by the declaration of Sir R. Peel, at a meeting convened at his own residence, that the Government were prepared, if necessary, to go out of office upon the question. The measure is one permitting the introduction of Canada wheat at one shilling, and American wheat ground in Canada at four shillings, per quarter; but the real objection would seem to be the principle of a fixed duty thus recognised. As the two Canadas do not raise wheat sufficient for themselves, there is really little to fear from that quarter; especially as Lord Stanley has shown, that the price at Montreal averages from forty-five to fifty shillings a quarter, to which if we add duty, carriage, freight, &c. to England, we shall have the price several shillings above the present average in this country.

The aspect of affairs in Ireland is one of very threatening importance, the entire country having been roused to a state of fearful agitation upon the question of a Repeal. The Duke of Wellington and Sir R. Peel have, on the part of the Queen, reiterated the declaration made by his late Majesty upon this question in 1843; and, as a means of maintaining the legislative union *vi et armis* an immense military force has been sent from this country. A Battalion of marines is on its passage to Cork, and orders have been issued that recruiting shall be recommenced, in order to add sixty men to each regiment of the line, except those serving in India and China.

The Secession from the Church of Scotland, as by law established, has taken place, and is now as complete as could by possibility have been anticipated, either by the party who dreaded the effect of such separation upon the interests of true religion, or those who saw in such a movement the promotion of pure scriptural presbyterianism. The disruption has taken place, and, be it for weal or be it for woe, matters have gone too far to admit of re-union; unless a compromise be effected at the sacrifice of principles to which both parties are so deeply pledged, that the idea of retraction cannot be entertained. On the one hand the Veto Act has been repealed; the deposition of the Strathbogie ministers, passed by the last General Assembly, has been rescinded as an un-

just sentence, and in excess of power; and the members of the Secession have been formally proclaimed to be no longer members of the Church, and their churches and chapels are declared to be vacant. On the other, a formal Act of Separation from the Establishment has been passed; the seceders protesting that they truly represent the Church, and "shall not be subject in any respect to the ecclesiastical judicatories presently established by law." We cannot imagine how the effect of such an ecclesiastical revolution as this is to be met by the bill which Lord Aberdeen has introduced, for it only goes to the admission and settlement of ministers, not *quoad sacra*.

As far as we can collect, nearly half the entire clergy of Scotland have joined the secession, and among them are to be found men of distinguished piety and talent. Though Dr. Chalmers repudiates the title of "voluntaries," about 230,000*l*. have been raised in a few weeks for the erection of the new churches, and for the support of the seceding clergy; and the amount will, in a few days probably, exceed 300,000*l*. Among the contributors are the Marchioness of Breadalbane, 1,000*l*.; a colonel in the army, 6,000*l*.; Mr. H. Paul, a private gentleman, 2,000*l*.; Mr. Nisbet, bookseller, London, 1,000*l*.; a Dissenter, 500*l*.; and numerous other subscribers of 2,000*l*. and 1,000*l*. each. Mr. Fox Maule is to build and endow a church at his own expence; Mr. A. Campbell, member for Argyleshire, is to do the same. The Duke of Argyle has given ground as sites for such new churches as they may require in Campbeltown; and report says the Marquis of Breadalbane will give 10,000*l*. From all this the importance of the movements and strength of the seceders, may be collected. In our subsequent pages will be found full particulars respecting this and various other matters of peculiar interest to our readers in India.—*London Mail.*

COURT AND FASHION.—Her Majesty, the Queen, entered her 25th year on the 24th of May.

The papers state on authority that the Queen Dowager does not intend to visit Germany this year.

His Majesty the King of Hanover landed at the Customhouse on June 2nd, in a steam-packet from Calais.

The ceremony of the baptism of Her Royal Highness the Infant Princess, second daughter of Her Majesty and Prince Albert was performed in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace, on the 2nd of June, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, and the Bishop of Norwich. The sponsors were the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Sophia Matilda, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz; and her Royal Highness was named "Alice Maud Mary."

The Queen had nominated His Royal Highness Prince Albert, K.G., to be the First and Principal Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, and Acting Great Master of the said Most Hon. Order, in the room of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, deceased.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, K.G., has been appointed Governor and Constable of Her Majesty's Castle of Windsor, in the room of Augustus Frederic, Duke of Sussex, deceased.

An association has been formed for the suppression of duelling. It consists of 326 members, including 21 noblemen, 13 sons of noblemen, 16 members of Parliament, 15 baronets, 30 admirals and generals, 44 captains R.N., 23 colonels and lieutenant colonels, 17 majors, 26 captains in the army, 20 lieutenants R. N., and 24 barristers. They denounce duelling as sinful, irrational, and contrary to the laws of God and man. They also pledge themselves to discountenance by influence and example a practice which so greatly dishonours God. Capt. Hope, R. N., and Mr. W. Dunmore, have become hon. secretaries to the association.

Campbell, the secretary of the Chartists, who by his letters, exhortations, and denunciations was chiefly instrumental in exciting those deluded men to acts of outrage, violence, and rebellion, and who, by following his vocation, lived and fared well, as all moneys passed through his hands, and he could, therefore, remunerate himself, has winged his flight across the Atlantic to America. He has taken with him the books of the Chartist Association, which bore, it is reported, glaring discrepancies and evident falseness. Campbell was convicted with the other conspirators at Lancaster, and was to have come up for judgment to the Queen's Bench. Previous to his departure, he threatened to write a pamphlet, in which he would expose "the villany, treachery, rascality, and venality of Feargus." Want of funds alone, he said, prevented him giving this precious document to the world. Feargus O'Connor, in vindicating himself from the charges made against him by Campbell, O'Brien, and others of his party, who accuse him of having sold and resold himself to different parties, has adopted the *et tu quoque* argument by charging his opponents with similar political delinquencies. He also insinuates that Sturge's party are dishonest, and calls upon them to produce their accounts and balance-sheet. He says that Joseph Sturge owes him a new hat and the price of a warm plaster. He also threatens to prove that Messrs. Cobden, Bright, Villiers, Thompson, and all the leading members of the League, travel, eat, and drink at the expense of those who subscribed the 50,000*l*. He denounces his own party in no measured language for not coming forward to support him. Speaking of them, he says, "You are, in a word, a poor, beggarly, lousy set of devils. That's just what you are. Crawling sycophants! A nation of servile mendicants!"

The Naval and Military Bible Society assembled on the 7th, the Marquis of Cholmondely in the chair. The Society had distributed 11,472 Bibles and Testaments in the year; the receipts, including a bequest of 500*l*. from Mr. T. Walker, were 3,251*l*.; the expenditure, 3,220*l*. The Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum dined at the London Tavern on the same day, the Earl of Haddington presiding. The subcriptions of the day amounted to 332*l*. The Protestant Association met on the 8th, Mr. Plumptre chairman. The report detailed the presentation of between two and three hundred petitions to Parliament, and the distribution of 167,952 tracts and 2,300 volumes. The receipts for the year were 1,500*l*., the debt of the Society 300*l*. The foundation of the Magdalen Hospital was celebrated on the same day, Lord Skelmersdale occupying the chair. The St. Ann's School Society dined at the London Tavern, with Lord Morpeth at the head of the table; the donations of the evening, headed by the Queen and Queen Dowager, amounted to more than 1,000*l*. The London Missionary Society met at Exeter Hall on 9th: they report an income of 78,000*l*., and activity all over the world. The anniversary festival of the Sons of the Clergy took place at St. Paul's Cathedral on the same day. The fifty-fourth anniversary of the Literary Fund was celebrated on 8th, when several handsome donations were announced; among them, the Queen, 100 guineas; the Emperor of Russia, 1,000 silver roubles (155*l*. 18*s*. 6*d*.), and Baron Brunow, 10 guineas; the American Minister 10 guineas; the Duke of Sutherland, 100*l*.; the Archbishop of Dublin, 10 percent, on his works, 8*l*. 18*s*. 6*d*: total, 800*l*.

The following appointments have taken place:—Thomas Pemberton Leigh, Esq., Q. C. (late M. P. for Ripon,) to be Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall; the Hon. I. S. Talbot, Q. C., attorney-general to the duchy, and also attorney-general to the Prince of Wales; George Edward Anson, Esq., Treasurer of the Household and Cofferer to the Prince of Wales; James Robert Gardiner, Esq., Secretary and Clerk of the Council to the Prince of Wales, and Keeper of the Records of the Duchy of Cornwall; and Edward White, Esq., to be Auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall.

The Protestant Home Missionary Society held its twenty-fourth annual meeting on the 16th. The society has in connexion with it 70 missionaries, 158 agents, 210 schools, 13,000 scholars; during the year 61 new stations were formed, having 655 preachers, teaching 50,000 people; the income was 7,788*l*, the expenditure 9,334*l*.—The National School Society met on the 17th, when the children of the Central School were examined in their studies, including music. The number of schools is now 259, of scholars 42,900; the expenditure last year was 11,900*l*.

Mr. Brunel has been relieved from the coin which had got into his windpipe. An account of the method of relief, signed S. T., has been sent to the papers.

Upon the rejection of Mr. Villiers' motion on the Corn-laws in the House of Commons, the deputies assembled in London from all parts of the country came to the following resolution—viz., "That this conference recommends the League forthwith to commence a registration of the electors of the kingdom, in order to be prepared at the earliest possible period to call upon the Queen's advisers, through the constitutional means of a humble memorial to Her Majesty, to dissolve the present Parliament, and thus afford to the electors of the kingdom an opportunity of revising their late decision upon the question of the Corn-law."

FROM 22D TO 27TH MAY.—Mr. Lockhart has been appointed auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall, in the room of the late Mr. Allen. The salary is about 400*l*. per annum, and the duties will not interfere with Mr. Lockhart's literary engagements.

There has been a very ugly affray at Manchester, in which the soldiers of the 15th Regt. have been united with the populace in a riot. On this occasion the alliance was against the police. The officers of the regiment are said to have looked on while their men from the barracks pelted the police escorting the prisoners to the gaol. The protection of the town is entrusted to the 16th Regt.

The first member of the Arkwright family, who made a noise in the world, was Sir R. Arkwright, who was born of humble parentage, at Preston, in Lancashire, on the 23rd Dec. 1732. His first effort in mechanics was an attempt to discover the perpetual motion; and this direction having been given to his mind, the result was the invention of the machinery for spinning cotton with rollers, better known as the "spinning-jenny." In 1769, Mr. Arkwright obtained his first patent, and commenced a manufacturing concern, which he carried on with Messrs. Need and Strutt. In 1784, he was appointed high sheriff of the county of Derby; and on the occasion of presenting an address of congratulation to George III., on his escaping the attempt of assassination by Margaret Nicholson, he received the honour of knighthood. Sir R. Arkwright died on the 3rd August, 1792, at the age of sixty, remarkable for his mental energy and application to business to the very last, and leaving a fortune of about half a million sterling—a fortune which it appears, in the hands of his descendant, who has just died, has increased to seven millions and a half.

On the 30th May the address of the electors and inhabitants of the West Riding of Yorkshire, agreed to at a public meeting in Wakefield, at which Earl Fitzwilliam presided, was presented by deputation to Viscount Morpeth. It bore the signatures of 38,674 of the noble viscount's supporters and friends.

For steamers iron has been a favourite for some time past, and there is not now one wooden steamer building at Liverpool, while we observe there are two iron ones of the first class nearly completed, and we understand contracts are made for the building of three more. We are also now satisfied that the only objection to sailing vessels of iron—namely, the getting foul during a foreign voyage—is completely removed. This is proved by the result of two voyages by the *Iron Queen*. This bark, of 350 tons register, left the river Tyne in February, 1842, with 424 tons of coals for Havannah, whence she went to Mobile for a cargo of cotton for Liverpool. She has now completed another voyage, from Liverpool to Galveston, in Texas, carrying 300 tons of coals out and a full cargo of cotton home. She had been in the graving dock, where she was visited by many persons, and she is found not to have strained a single rivet, although she struck heavily on Galveston-bar. There is no appearance of corrosion, the red-lead being fresh on the plates, and neither shells, barnacles, nor any foulness was on her bottom. This desirable result is caused by the single application of a compound of tallow, bright varnish, arsenic, and brimstone, which effectually destroys marine vegetable and animal substances.

On the 18th May Sir H. Hardinge stated that he had received a letter from Lord Ellenborough, to the effect that he had been in correspondence with between thirty and forty gentlemen in the civil and military services, all of whom declared that they had never heard anything of the excesses stated by the press to have been committed by our troops in Affghanistan.

In reply to Gen. Johnson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that six months' batta had been given to the naval and military forces engaged in China.

On 19th of May, in answer to Mr. W. Stanley, who inquired, amidst loud laughter, whether, in the event of the gates of Somnath not being required in India, there would be any objection to deposit them in the British Museum? Sir R. Peel said he was not surprised at the anxiety of the hon. member to obtain for this country those valuable gates. By an official letter lately received from Lord Ellenborough, he learned that at that advanced season it was not deemed advisable to carry the gates further than Agra, and there he proposed for the present to leave them. (A laugh.) [He read the following passage].—"It is satisfactory to observe that there has been no other than a feeling of gratitude to the Government for having restored the gates to Hindoostan. There has been no appearance of any religious feeling among the Mussulmans indisposing them to the power which has achieved for all Hindoostan a national triumph."

On the 22nd, the Marquis of Clanricarde put several questions respecting the late transactions in Scinde, and the annexation of that country to the British territories, to which, in the absence of official advices, the Duke of Wellington appeared unable to give satisfactory replies.

On 25th May, in answer to a question from Mr. Mangles, Mr. Baring said that no despatch had been sent out to Lord Ellenborough with respect to the gates of Somnath.

Sir R. Inglis put some questions upon the subject of idolatry in India, to which Sir R. Peel replied, that in the month of August, 1841, the late President of the Board of Control had signified to the Governor-General of India, the wish of her Majesty's Government, that all connexion between the officers of the East India Company and the ceremonies connected with the worship of mosques and pagodas, should be discontinued; and moreover, that all interference on the part of those officers in the management of the land and other revenues of those mosques and pagodas should also cease. Orders to that effect were issued, in consequence of those directions; and from the reports on the subject obtained from the collectors, he had the satisfaction of saying that it was their concurrent opinion that there would be no difficulty whatever in severing all connexion between the officers of the East India Company and the worship of those mosques and pagodas.

LORD FITZGERALD.—The Right Hon. William Vesey Fitzgerald, Baron Fitzgerald, President of the Board of Control for the Affairs of India, Custos Rotulorum of the county of Clare, and Colonel of the Clare Militia, expired at his residence in Belgrave-square, early on the morning of 11th May. His Lordship's first official appointment was that of Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, the abolition of which was necessarily consequent on the consolidation of the English and Irish Treasuries His next appointment was that of Paymaster-General of the Forces, which office he held during the years 1826 and 1827. In the Wellington Ministry, namely, from 1828 till 1830, he filled the office of President of the Board of Trade. This, of course, he resigned when Lord Grey became head of the Government; and, during the last Melbourne Ministry, namely, from 1835 till 1841, he remained in opposition, occasionally addressing the House of Lords, but not taking a very active part in public affairs. When the present administration was formed, in the autumn of 1841, Lord Fitzgerald became President of the Board of Trade, the duties of which he continued to discharge up to the period of Lord Ellenborough's appointment to the government of India, when his services were transferred to the Board of Control. Upon the decease of his mother, in 1832, the honour of the Irish barony devolved upon his lordship, who, in 1835, obtained a peerage of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Fitzgerald, of Desmond and Clangibbon, in the county of Cork. As his lordship has died without leaving male issue, the British peerage becomes extinct: but he is succeeded in the Irish barony of Fitzgerald and Vesey by his brother, the Hon. and Very Rev. Dr. Henry Fitzgerald.

Lord Fitzgerald has left his small estate near Limerick, of 200*l.* a year, to his brother, the present peer: the rents of his estates in Clare and Galway to accumulate until the death of the present lord, to whose heir, when he attains the age of twenty-one, he bequeaths the said accumulated sum and estates; but in failure of male issue, the money and estates descend to the eldest sons of his sisters, the widows of Sir Ross Mahon and Baron Foster, the former the Galway, the latter of the Clare estate. His lordship's personal property, exceeding 150,000*l.* he leaves to his two illegitimate children, one of whom is married to an eminent physician in London. He also bequeaths 5000*l.* to Mrs Baron Foster. The principal executor is his late private secretary, son of Mr. Cane, of Dawson-street, Dublin.

Among others we have to announce the deaths of Dowager Countess Anson; Dowager Lady Peter; Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Ross, Colonel of the 46th Regt.; Lieut.-Gen. Le Mesurier; Major-Gen. O'Malley; Major-Gen. C. S. Fagan, C.B.; Sir Bentinck Cavendish Doyle; Sir James Nugent, Bart.; Rev. W. Chafy, D.D., Master of Sydney College, Cambridge; Mr. Frederick Tyrrell, the eminent surgeon; Mrs. Davenport, the actress.—*London Mail.*

IRELAND.—The Repeal Agitation has assumed so serious an aspect as to demand a public declaration from both the Duke of Wellington and Sir R. Peel, of their determination to maintain the legislative Union, at no matter what sacrifice. Public meetings have been held, at which masses of the lower orders averaging from 150,000 to 500,000 persons, were addressed by Mr. O'Connell and others, and the state of the entire country is at the present moment one of fearful agitation. The Roman Catholic Hierarchy, with exception of Dr. Murray, Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Cork, and Dr. Ryan, Bishop of Limerick, have joined the movement; but save Lord French, none of the nobility and few of the respectable gentry have identified themselves with the present agitation. Troops have been marched into all parts of the country, and it is said Sir R. Peel means to apply to Parliament for additional powers to crush the seditious movements now in progress throughout three parts of Ireland, and a portion of the fourth. Sir E. Sugden has dismissed Lord Ffrench, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. J. P. Somers, M. P., Sligo, Mr. J. Roe, Tipperary, Mr. J. M. M'Donnell, Doo Castle, Mr. Phillips, Mayo, Mr. Fitzgerald, Muckridge, the Hon. Pierce Butler, M. P., R. D. Browne, M. P., Sir M. D. Bellew, Mr. A. Sherlock, Mr. C. Powell, M. P. for Limerick, Mr. J. O'Hea, Cork, Mr. Sinclair, Donegal, and others, from the commission of the peace for taking part in the Repeal movement; Mr. O'Connell in a letter to the secretary of Sir E. Sugden says—"As the restoration of the Irish parliament is an event in my judgment not remote, I will avail myself of the opportunity afforded by a seat in the Irish House of Commons to move for an impeachment of the present Lord Chancellor for presuming to interfere with the subject's dearest and most precious right—the right of petitioning Parliament—a right expressly declared to belong to the people as one of 'the true, ancient, and indubitable rights and liberties of the people of this realm.' I use the words of the statute, which, it should be remembered, settles the succession of the Crown upon the basis of those rights and liberties of the subject." An official circular has been despatched to lieutenants and deputy-lieutenants of counties, apprising them that such as have taken part in the repeal agitation, since the Royal declaration in both houses of Parliament, shall be visited with the marked displeasure of Her Majesty's Government, by the cancelling of their commissions. It is also stated that orders will be issued to all gentlemen holding these appointments immediately to repair to their respective counties in case of services being required there.

Preparations on an extended scale continue to be made for the reception of additional reinforcements, naval as well as military; and certainly if the agitation is to be checked or even overawed by the presence of large military bodies, the authorities appear to be taking a very decided step towards effecting so desirable an object.

At Oxford a vast sensation has been created by a sermon preached by Dr. Pusey, to a large congregation at Christ Church, in which he publicly and without reserve professed and taught the great *fundamental doctrine of the Roman Catholic* church, namely *Transubstantiation.* The text taken was that which describes the institution of the Lord's Supper—Matthew xxvi. 26, 27, 28 v.; compared with John vi., 54. Dr. Pusey took these texts in the literal sense. In the first part of his sermon, he adopted the precise line of argument employed by Dr Wiseman, in his volume published in the year 1836, and which consisted of lectures delivered at the English College at Rome. Following Dr. Wiseman, Dr. Pusey maintained, that on consecrating the elements of bread and wine, a change took place, into the *mode* of which it was presumptuous to inquire, but which we were to regard as a wonderful mystery, that it should be bread and wine, yet the *very* body and blood of Christ. In support of these statements Dr. Pusey quoted the language of the *Council of Trent*, Section xiii. c. 3 and 4. It may be remarked here, that Dr. Turton, the able and learned Dean of Westminster, in his work on the Eucharist, has ably criticised the principles of interpretation adopted by Dr. Wiseman, but of these criticisms Dr. Pusey took not the least notice.

The second part of the sermon was on the *Communication of the Remission of Sins;* and Dr. Pusey laboured to show, that "the *Remission of Sins*" referred not only to the atonement on the cross, by the one offering of the body of Christ, but also to the celebration of the Lord's supper; here again he quoted "*Ancient Church,*" as authority. This doctrine is also maintained in *Tract* 90, this *Tract* asserting—"that there is nothing in the XXXI. Article against the mass in itself, or against its being an offering for the remission of sin, when considered as a continuation of Christ's sacrifice."—p. 63, first edition.

Consistently with these views, Dr. Pusey, in practically applying his subject, spoke of the Lord's Supper as the means of continuing and maintaining the spiritual life imparted in baptism; and urged to more frequent communion both on the part of "the *Holy*" and of *Sinners;* the former that they may enjoy an antepast of heaven; the latter, that they might, peradventure, obtain the remission of sins.

Professor Pusey's sermon was delivered to the Vice-Chancellor, who appointed a Board of Heresy to examine into the truth of the alleged charges. The members of the board were—The Vice-Chancellor; Dr. Faussett, Margaret Professor of Divinity; Dr. Ogilvie, Professor of Pastoral Theology; Dr. Hawkins, of Oriel College; Dr. Symons, Warden of Wadham, and the Rev. Dr. Jelf, Canon of Christ's Church; and it was said that the investigation had terminated in a complete vindication of Dr. Pusey, who has produced out of St. Cyprian the *ipsissima verba* of the passage which Dr. Faussett had accused of heresy. But the fact is, the board has condemned the sermon, and suspended the Regius Professor of Hebrew from the office of preaching within the University for two years.

Dr. Pusey has protested against this decision. He says that he had requested to be allowed a hearing, and that nothing has been pointed out to him in his sermon contrary to the formularies of the Church.

The autograph of Shakspeare, "affixed to a deed of bargain and sale of house in Blackfriars, purchased by him from Henry Walker, dated March 10, 1612, with the seals attached," was lately purchased at Evans's sale-room for the library of the city of London.

The following works have been published within the last month:—"The Stranger in India; or, Three years in Calcutta. By G. W. Johnson, Barrister."—"Memoirs of the Life and Correspondence of John Lord Teignmouth. By his son, Lord Teignmouth."—"Prison Sketches, comprising Portraits of the Cabul Prisoners. By Lieut. V. Eyre."—"Arts, Antiquities, and Chronology of Ancient Egypt, from Observations in 1839. By G. H. Wathen."—"Characters and Costumes of Affghanistan. Second Series. By Capt. L. W. Hart, and J. Atkinson."—"History of the British Empire in India. Vol. IV. By E. Thornton."

The following are nearly ready;—"Ceylon and its Capabilities. With Illustrations. By J. W. Bennett."—"Narrative of a Journey from Herat to Khiva, Moscow, and St. Petersburgh. By Capt. J. Abbott, Bengal Artillery."

COLONIAL.—The Right Hon. Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart., G. C. B., has been sworn into office, and received an address signed by 4,000 inhabitants of Montreal, from which we take the following extract:—"The histories of India and Jamaica record the eminently successful public services of your excellency; in them we read the honourable proof of your integrity, firmness, energy, and wisdom; and, under the guidance of an all wise Providence, we trust that the endowments of a mind so gifted will be exercised no less beneficially in the sphere of your present duty."

The *Times* correspondent observes—"The King and the Cabinet are unanimous in their view of the Spanish question, and in their resolve to crush the Regent by all means practicable, without suggesting a *casus belli.* The King first regarded, and his Ministers now regard, or affect to regard, the Regent of Spain as the instrument of England, and they are therefore determined upon his ruin, if it can be safely effected. The King's object is that about which I have trespassed on you scores of times—namely, to establish a species of Dictatorship in Spain. His Ministers would on their own account be only too happy to purchase popularity by contributing to substitute French for British influence in that country. These are the motives, and hence are they unanimous. A portion of their system for attaining their ends consists in directing the press against—who and what?—'the common enemy' (England). I will not fatigue you with the published proofs of that which I affirm. Any man who takes the trouble of reading the Paris papers, those especially under ministerial influence, will see in the direct, but more particularly in the indirect, attacks upon England and the Regent of Spain which they publish, incontestable evidence of the correctness of my assertion. This unworthy attempt will fail, however."

On April 13th, were married at Wilkes county, North Carolinas, by Elder Colby Sparks, of the Baptist church, Messrs. Chang and Eng, the Siamese twin brothers, to Misses Sarah and Adelaide, daughters of Mr. David Yeates, of Wilkes county, North Carolina.

The Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Alabama has decided that the marriage of a white man with an Indian woman, according to the forms and customs of the Choctaw nation, is void; that a civilised man is incapable of contracting marriage with a savage; and that their offspring is illegitimate, and cannot inherit.—*London Mail.*

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS.—The Emperor of Russia's projected visit to Poland is now postponed. Nevertheless, it is understood that the great plans of reform, relative to the internal administration of Poland, will be carried into execution, and that the Prince-Governor has received the Emperor's commands on the subject. Russia seems to be more and more intent on assimilating Poland to herself. Every trace of Polish nationality is gradually disappearing—as, for example, coins, weights, and measures. Strenuous exertions are made to give extension to the Greek religion at the expense of Catholicism. The clergy complain bitterly of this. As an evident proof of the progress which the Greek religion is making in

Poland, it may be mentioned that this year the Easter festivals were celebrated in the same manner as those in St. Petersburgh.

The property left by Baron Stieglitz, the banker, who lately died at St. Petersburgh, is estimated at the enormous amount of 50,000,000 rubles (between 5,000,000*l.* and, 6,000,000*l.* sterling). He was a native of Hanover, where his elder brother, one of the most celebrated physicians in Germany, died a few years ago.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Frederick John, Earl of Ripon, her Majesty's Commissioner for the Affairs of India, in the room of William, Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci, deceased.

Mr. Gladstone has been appointed President of the Board of Trade, and been succeeded as Vice-President by Lord Dalhousie.

It is stated that Mr. James Weir Hogg, M. P. for Beverley, was offered the Vice Presidency of the Board of Trade, the appointment to which Lord Dalhousie has succeeded, but that it was declined, as acceptance would have necessitated a fresh election for Beverley. Mr. Hogg will, we hope, ere long, be one of the Secretaries to the India Board, in which case a seat in the East India Direction will be vacant.

On the 24th May a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when it was resolved that, in reference to the present state of the Council of India, the term of Mr. William Wilberforce Bird's tenure of his seat therein be extended for one year beyond the prescribed period; and it was also resolved that Mr. Frederick Millet be appointed a provisional member of the Council of India.

The London Missionary Society has determined on sending out twelve missionaries to China during the present year, for which purpose the sum of 8000*l.* has been already subscribed.

On Sunday, 28th May, collections were made in the churches and chapels of the metropolis, and throughout the diocese of London generally, in compliance with the wish expressed in the recent pastoral letter of the bishop to his clergy. The collection so made will be an annual one, that for the present year being applied to the formation of a fund for planting the church of this country in its newly-acquired territories on the coast of China. In the letter alluded to, his lordship remarked, that he trusted the collection might be of such an amount as to provide a competent maintenance not only for a missionary clergy, but also for a missionary bishop.

The Bishop of London also requested the clergy of his diocese to make known to their congregations, that the sums of money which may be collected, in consequence of his Pastoral Letter, for planting the Church of England in the British territories on the coast of China, will be applied by him to that purpose under such arrangements as may receive the sanction of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

We find the following in the *Constitutionel*:—"The Government, we are informed, has received communications from China, announcing that the Emperor has decided upon giving immediately free access to the French into his dominions, upon the same footing as the English. In consequence of this intelligence, a naval division is about to be sent into the Chinese seas, under the command of a Rear-Admiral, and, consequently, it will be composed of several frigates and other ships of war."

We find from the American papers that Mr. Everett having declined the mission to China, Mr. Cushing, the gentleman who was recently rejected by the Senate as Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed by the President to fill the office, and will leave New York in the *Brandywine* frigate early in July. There is some difference of opinion as to the power of the President to make this appointment; and it will, probably, be the subject of a discussion during the next session of Congress; but it is equally probable that the power will be confirmed.

The General Meeting of the shareholders of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company, was held on 30th May, Sir J. Campbell in the chair. The Report read upon this occasion states that the receipts of the Company continue steadily to increase, and that a material diminution of expense has been effected for the last six months. The steamer *Hindustan* had been placed on her station in the Indian seas, after a voyage of 91 days, including stoppages, at a total expense, beyond the receipt of passage money of 1,800*l.*, and it was expected that a similar result would be obtained in the case of the *Bentinck*; thus, though the original estimate was 10,000*l.*, the directors confidently anticipate that both these ships may be placed on their station for 4,000*l.* The opening of the line to and from Calcutta, Madras and Suez, had been attended, as was anticipated, with an increase of passengers in the Company's Mediterranean steamers. The transit through Egypt is stated by the directors to have been, at no time since the establishment of the Company, on so satisfactory a footing. The Company have supplied means for improving the water conveyance on the Nile and Mahmoudieh Canal; and trust that the united efforts which have been lately made, will accomplish this important object, as they are assured of the continued countenance of the Pasha.

The Report, which was considered a highly satisfactory one, concludes thus:—"The *Bentinck* steam-ship, 1,800 tons, and 520 horsepower, built by Mr. Wilson, and the machinery by Messrs. Fawcett & Co., Liverpool, will be ready for sea early in July, and will come round to Southampton during that month. The Proprietors are perhaps not aware, that in addition to the extra fastenings and other improvements, this ship, as well as all the vessels built by this Company since 1840, have had introduced into them the water-tight iron bulkheads, first adapted to steam vessels by Mr. C. W. Williams, one of the Directors of this Company, which give not only additional strength, but also unquestionably additional security in case of accident.

"The Directors therefore recommend that the usual half-yearly dividend of 3½ per cent., for the half-year ending on 31st March last, be paid to the Proprietors entitled to receive the same, which will amount to about 15,000*l.*, and the balance, undivided, will remain to accumulate for future contingencies, or for any purpose to which the Proprietary may hereafter see fit to apply it."

The expected change in the Commander-in-Chiefship in Ireland is postponed—the attempts of the Agitators render it necessary that an officer so intimately acquainted with Irish affairs should not be removed from his important post. Sir Frederick Adam and Sir Willoughby Cotton are aspirants for the command.

Sir C. Napier's remonstrance respecting the scarcity of European officers with Native regiments has drawn serious attention to the subject, and may probably be attended with beneficial results.

It is expected that, as soon as further advices are received, a gazette will be published, conferring honours on Sir Charles Napier, and brevet rank on the officers who distinguished themselves at the battle of Meeanee. H.M.'s 22nd regt. will probably be permitted to carry the words "Hyderabad,—Scinde," on its colours.

On 30th May the Government entered into a contract with Messrs. Learmonth, the principal Army accoutrement makers, for 10,000 sets of accoutrements, to be supplied forthwith. This order confirms the general impression that the Army is about to be considerably increased.

In consequence of the alarming state of Ireland, an order has been issued this week to augment all the regiments in the Service, with the exception of those in India and China, and New South Wales, and those having two battalions, from 740 to 800 rank and file. This order to recruit the regiments, issued so suddenly, and so very recently after the reductions made in the Army Estimates, has excited considerable surprise. All the Irish forts, castles, and battlements, have been inspected by a Government engineer, and ordered to be repaired and placed in a state of perfect efficiency.

JUNE 5 and 6.—The following reached London *via* France, on the afternoon of the 2nd, by telegraph and extraordinary express:—"The *Oriental* brings the news from India to the 2nd May, and from China to the 12th of March. It represents affairs in Scinde as perfectly tranquil, but some disturbances had taken place in Sirhind. A somewhat serious engagement had been fought in the territory of Khytul."

The Wesleyan body have issued another circular, calling on all their congregations to petition against the Factories Bill in its present (amended) shape.

The announcement that possession of the Sandwich Islands had been taken by Lord George Paulett in the name of her Majesty, has thrown the Paris press into a new paroxysm, which has received aggravation by a document published by two foreign diplomatists, of whose existence we had the misfortune to be in total ignorance: these are Timoteo Haalilio and William Richards, Envoys of his Majesty King Kannehameha III. to his Majesty the King of the French, who, with infinite promptitude, protested, through the official evening papers of Friday, against this wanton aggression of England, and threaten her with the consequences.

The *Athlone Sentinel* announces that some of the Roman Catholic Bishops were about to direct their clergy to insert the name of Mr. O'Connell after the Queen's, in the public prayers; in consequence of threats of assassination, and "lest the Almighty would permit the violent removal of the only man who can at present direct the mighty storm of public opinion."

The Repeal agitation increases in Ireland. The rent for the week, announced at the close of the meeting, was 2,205*l.*!—a much larger sum than had been received in any week during the agitation which led to Catholic emancipation. At the meeting of the Repeal Association a circumstance occurred which excited the deepest sensation amongst all parties. Sir C. O'Loghlin, Bart. (son of the late Master of the Rolls), and ten other members of the Irish bar, several of them gentlemen of extensive practice, and all of them men who had heretofore kept aloof from the movement, gave in their adhesion to the association.

The Irish Repeal agitation has spread to England. The Repealers of Liverpool have had a public meeting as a demonstration of sympathy; and in Manchester groups of Irishmen paraded some of the streets, levying contributions towards the Repeal-rent on shopkeepers and publicans. The police took steps to suppress the nuisance.

The Government having considered it politic to establish a light squadron on the coast of Ireland, with a rear-admiral in command, Rear-Admiral Bowles, C. B., is appointed to that command, and has proceeded to Dublin in the *Lightning* steamer, preparatory to his hoisting his flag on board the *Malabar*, 72, Capt. Sir G. Sartorius, which is fitting at Plymouth for that purpose, with the *Malabar*. The *Tyne*, 28, *Rose*, 18, *Racer*, 16, *Lynx*, 10, and *Nautilus*, 10, are ordered to proceed to Ireland. Ten steamers will also assemble on that station, two of which will lie in the river Shannon. The *Fairlie*, Rosehill, for Hong-Kong, is arrived at Portsmouth to embark troops.

There was some serious rioting at the village of Carney, near Dungannon, on the 30th May. An Orange party went from Dungannon to oppose a monthly Repeal meeting in the village: at first they were repulsed, and had a drum taken from them; but, obtaining reinforcements in Dungannon, they renewed the attack, routed the Repealers, and razed some houses.

Speaking of the last news from India, the *Times* says, "We have had occasion to say much for and much against Lord Ellenborough. We have disliked some of his past—we suspect some of his present—policy. But viewed as a military appointment, we must allow that the confidence which he has placed in Sir C. Napier has answered. We will say somewhat more—that as a matter of mere policy the present conquest seems considerably less questionable than that of his predecessor, which was gained by military successes of similar brilliancy, and hailed in this country with feelings of similar triumph. The one attempt was to coerce the population of a distant and almost impenetrable country; the present is the expulsion of a dominant and unpopular tribe from a country which they have oppressed—from the rich and level banks of the Indus—contiguous to our own frontier, and accessible to our steam-boats. In wisdom Lord Ellenborough's enterprise seems at present to have the advantage of his predecessor's. Yet still we must wait and see. The adhesion of the Affghans to Shah Soojah was scarcely less vaunted by the unfortunate Envoy at his Court, than the 'delight' of the Scindian population by Sir C. Napier. In spite of somewhat more promising circumstances, it may still prove that in Scinde, too, our difficulties are only beginning."

And we confess that this apprehension is not lessened by the absence hitherto of any statement of the excuses or justifications of this wholesale seizure. Of such things there is a total absence in our Indian news; and we have only to hope that Sir R. Peel and the Duke of Wellington, in their respective places, will have some better reasons to give for an act of violence, always at first sight suspicious, than our own determination to possess the Indus, the alleged oppressions of the Scindian people by their Beloochees rulers, or their conversion of fertile land, capable of paying a good land-tax to the Government and profit to the cultivator, into a hunting forest for their own boars and roebucks.

We shall wait patiently for this explanation, which doubtless will soon be required. But meanwhile we must, as others have done before us, distinctly guard ourselves from being supposed to relinquish any of our *prima facie* objections to the justice of Lord Ellenborough's policy, or all of our apprehensions for the ultimate result of his sweeping appropriation. Even while most fully participating in the public admiration of the gallantry of his subordinates, and appreciating the value of these acquisitions, which are in good truth worth anything to our Indian empire short of that honour which we may find we have sacrificed in their pursuit, we must still remember that one previous question, and that the most important one, has still to be answered.—*London Mail.*

## EUROPE.

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### RELIGIOUS.

**Abstract of the Report of the Church Missionary Society, for 1843.**—The Rev. R. Davis, one of the Secretaries of the Society, then commenced reading the Report for the past year, of which the following is an abstract of the principal features:—The Committee stated, that whereas they had commenced the labours of the past year under the oppression of a considerable debt, and the necessity for a very heavy expenditure, yet, taking their stand upon those Protestant and truely Evangelical principles by which the operations of the Society had ever been characterized, they now rejoiced to say, that the result was their present almost complete redemption from their financial difficulties. (Hear.) The income of the Society for the past year had exceeded 115,000*l.* (cheer); and, in addition to this, the Committee were glad to be able to state, that their Report was this year unalloyed by any accounts of any serious mortality among those who were engaged in carrying its labours into execution. The Bishops of *Barbadoes* and of *British Guiana* had accepted the office of Vice-Presidents of the Society; and the King of Prussia had become a member of it, having presented it with a donation of 100*l.*, besides becoming an annual subscriber of 25*l.* (Cheers.) With reference to the Institution of the Society, the Principal was described in the Report as speaking of it in the highest terms, as one of the most important features of the operations of the Society; and, as it were, the very spring-head of missionary efforts. God grant that all the streams which flowed from it might be as pure and unalloyed as their source. Of the West African Mission, the Committee were enabled to give an encouraging Report. No death had occurred in it during the past year, and the most encouraging conviction prevailed that the blessing of God rested on all the labours of this portion of the Society's operations, and the Committee had every anticipation that extensive benefit would accrue from this Mission to other parts of Africa. *With respect to the Christian Institution*, the Committee felt that a necessity existed for placing it on a more efficient footing; and, in order to carry out this object, they had made an appeal for a subscription of 2,000*l.*, which was the estimated expense; and though that appeal had not yet quite realized their expectation, yet the Committee had every hope that the subject would be effected, and they had already commenced the additional buildings that were required for it. On the subject of female education, the Committee stated, that a higher degree of instruction had been determined upon. Of the general progress and result of the Society's missionary labours, the Report referred to several very satisfactory instances; and the Committee adverted with much gratification to an extract from a Report of a Committee of the House of Commons, relative to West Africa, of which Lord Sandon was chairman. in which the benefits which had been conferred upon *that* part of the world by the *exertions* of the Church Missionary Society, were spoken of in high terms, it being stated, that on that part of the African coast, not less than one-fifth of the whole population had attended the schools of the Society, and that the effect was visible in their general moral and religious improvement. (Hear.) The Committee of the Society also spoke with satisfaction of the state and progress of the missions beyond Sierra Leone. The result of the labours of the Timmanee Mission was gratifying, and Mr. Thomson's labours among the territories of the Kings of Teemoo and Bambarra had been very encouraging. With reference to Mr. Townsend's mission, that active agent of the Society had visited Badagry, in the Bight of Benin, in a ship called the Wilberforce, and had been received with welcome and encouragement. In the East African Mission, the same desire for the word of God, which was noticed in the last Report, continued to increase; and the Mediterranean Missions were equally progressive. With respect to the New Zealand Mission, it was advancing in every respect, in spite of the opposing efforts of Popery and worldliness. The Bishop had arrived on the 19th of June, at the Bay of Islands, and had made such progress in his knowledge of the native language, that, immediately on landing, he had commenced conversing with the people in their own tongue. (Cheers.) The Northern Island, which was now divided into four districts, were all progressing favourably. The accounts from Waimate were most gratifying. On one occasion the number of persons present at the administration of the Lord's Supper was so great that it was found necessary to hold the service in the church-yard. There were upwards 1,000 natives present, and 487 partook of the Lord's Supper. At Tauranga, 198 persons have been baptized during the past year, being an increase of seventy on any preceding year: the congregation amounted to 1,575 persons, being *an increase of 238; the number of those* who read the Scriptures in their own tongue exceeded by 100 the last return: four chapels had been erected at the expense of the natives. In the eastern and western districts there were increasing evidences of usefulness and of real faith. War was almost entirely given up, and the old chieftains spoke of it with disgust. (Hear.) The munificent grant of 10,000 copies of the Scriptures from the British and Foreign Bible Society having been exhausted, another edition had been printed, and 5,000 copies granted to the Society. (Applause.) The desire to possess copies of the New Testament was general and intense. A lofty mountain, Tongorino, was visited by strangers, who offered gold to natives to guide them; but they refused it, and said, that gold could not break the charm of tapu, but if they would bring Testaments next time, the tapu should be removed from the mountain. ("Hear," and applause.) Within the last four years, the number of natives who had embraced Christianity had increased from 2,000 to 35,000, and not a few to the saving of their souls. Of the character of their Christianity, the Committee would say with their missionary, Mr. Brown, "We look not upon our infant Church as all glorious within, and as consisting wholly of those who count all things loss for Christ—they are yet but babes in Christ, and as such we commend them to the prayers of the Church, that they may grow in grace, till they shall arrive at the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ." (Hear, hear.) The arrangements for withdrawing the operations of the Society from Trinidad, had been delayed by circumstances justifying the delay; nor were they quite completed at Jamaica, but three stations only remained out of nineteen which existed in 1842. In North-west America the work progressed favourably. At the Cumberland station, 500 or 600 miles from the head-quarters of the Mission, a native schoolmaster, named Henry Budd, the first-fruit of missionary labour, being one of two Indian youths who were some years ago committed to the care of a zealous servant of God, was sustaining alone a flourishing station. The Rev. J. Smithers found there thirty-one children in the school, and on the day preceding the Sabbath a whole fleet of canoes, bearing from sixty to seventy natives, arrived there to attend the services of the following day. Upon June 26, last year, Mr. Smithers admitted eighty-five Indians to baptism—thirty-eight adults and forty-seven of their children. (Hear.) Here was a little Church in the wilderness—a flock destitute of a shepherd. Would not the Christians of England follow the advice of Mr. Cunningham, and double their subscriptions rather than that they should remain without one, and the operations of the Mission in such an engaging and extensive field of usefulness as that presented in North-west America?

The Rev. J. Venn then proceeded to read the remainder of the Report.

North India Mission.—At the station of Calcutta the good work had prospered during the last year, and on the out-stations great success had followed the efforts of the missionaries. *Those stations* comprised eighteen villages, and the number of converts was 300, of whom ninety-six had been baptized during the past year, and these had been admitted to that holy rite on two occasions, the candidates being brought up to the front in families. Upon this subject the Rev. J. Long writes:—"Every months experience adds to my conviction of the advantages of Calcutta as a missionary station, and as a centre from which the truths of the Gospel should spread to the surrounding country. Brahminism is fast receiving its death-blow in this country." And again:—"When not engaged in my scholastic duties, I am generally engaged in conversations upon the truths of religion with hundreds of educated young men. The English language is now almost generally spoken, and on every account it is a matter of the highest importance that every effort should be made to spread Christian instruction in this district. From Krishnaghur the accounts were *not quite so encouraging*. Many in this district who had come in had gone back to idolatry. Still the number of the baptized was 3,000, and 660 had been added during the past year; but of this district the Committee had been warned by the Bishop of Calcutta of the danger which would at the outset beset this infant Church; but while it was to be regretted that there were many who had become Christian in name, and showed but little symptoms of a converted heart, there were many of a very different character, who held fast to the truths of the Gospel. The Rev. A. Alexander writes, that many of his congregation came miles to attend Divine worship; and the Rev. W. J. Deerr says:—"If I take a retrospect of twenty-five years, it is surprising to see what God has done for this part of India; but everything is yet in its infancy, and the seed but just springing up." In South India, from the Tinnevelly station, the Report differed in some degree from that *of last year*. It had pleased God to visit and purify the Church in this district with a violent persecution, which had occasioned many to go back. The total number of baptized on this station was 13,604, and there had been 1,221 baptisms *in the course of the* last year; and notwithstanding the number that had gone back on account of the persecution, there were still 1,178 communicants. This station was divided into six districts, and the Rev. gentleman who had charge *of one of them wrote, that* "none have gone back who had been long with us." There were in various parts of this station religious Societies supported by the native converts, especially a Church-building Society, for the purpose of building and enlarging churches, and which had already effected great good. At Cottayam the Rev. J. Bailey had completed and printed a translation of the Holy Scriptures and of the Liturgy in the Malayalim language, and churches had been erected in which the Church service was performed in the Malayalim language, and which were attended by large congregations. At Mallapali, on the Travencore hills, a wild and desolate district where the people were fierce, brutal, and ignorant, many converts had been made, and the sound of the Gospel was now heard with joy by *more* than 200 of these people, and 500 rupees had been subscribed by them for the building of a church. At Ceylon the prospects were encouraging; twenty-two *converts* had been *recently* baptized at Nellore, eight on the 2d of March from Bombay. The Society's stations throughout India were still almost without fruit. The principal advantages hitherto gained being the establishment of schools, and the distribution of religious tracts. There was no case of conversion on this station during the last year. The Committee, in concluding the Report, impress on all the friends of the Church Mission, the urgent need which existed for continuing of those noble efforts by which its treasury had been replenished; and they deprecated the notion that because so much had been raised in the last year therefore their efforts should now relax. The necessity for missionary exertions was now more urgent than ever. European superintendence, especially in the villages near Calcutta, was necessary to prevent a relapse into the state of Heathenism from which they had been rescued. They must never forget that the exertions of the venerable Schwartz had forty *years ago left a large Christian flock at Tinnevelly*, which, having been neglected, had relapsed almost into idolatry, and the Society was now carrying on the work which had been begun there forty years since. The Bishop of Calcutta, who had recently visited that district, had expressed his wonder and admiration at these blessed Missions. The Bishop said, that twenty-four more missionaries were immediately required, and exclaimed, "Oh! what can England be about, with her drivelling contests about tradition and the Fathers, when India was stretching out her arms to England for aid?" Neither was the call on the Christian public limited to the support of existing Missions. New and sudden openings had of late been presented by the opening of Central Africa, by the way of Sierra Leone and the Niger, and by the opening of the great empire of China. (Cheers.) In the former, even the kings and chiefs of Central Africa had invited the residence of missionaries amongst them. China—with an amount of population more than one-half of the whole Heathen world—China, to which are owed so much in return for the evils brought upon her by the pernicious trade in opium—presented *peculiar facilities for the exertions of missionaries*, from the circumstance that the whole of the population was a reading population, and read the same books in the same language, notwithstanding the vast variety of their spoken dialects. Peculiar *facilities* suddenly arising might be taken as an indication of God's will; and with respect to Africa, an opening had now been offered to the Society without any expense to itself; and with respect to China, the *Lord* had put it into the heart of one of his servants to offer 6,000*l.* for that specific purpose. ("Hear," and cheers.) The Committee, therefore, felt themselves fully justified in calling on their friends for renewed exertions, not only to strengthen existing Missions, but to avail themselves of the new openings which had arisen, and this call, they humbly anticipated, would not be made in vain. (Loud cheering.)

#### "STATE OF THE FINANCES.

(To save time the remainder of the Report was omitted to be read, but as it stands in the Report we publish it.)

"The signal blessing vouchsafed of the Society with *regard* to its finances, has been already noticed. The receipts of the year from all sources are as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| General Fund, ............ | £104,177 | 15 | 7 |
| China, .................... | 5,805 | 0 | 0 |
| Fourah Bay, ............... | 339 | 3 | 0 |
| Capital Fund, ............. | 3,715 | 1 | 3 |
| Disabled Missionaries, &c. ... | 1,063 | 10 | 9 |
| | £115,100 | 10 | 7 |

"The expenditure of the year stands as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| On the General Fund Account | £92,446 | 1 | 9 |
| Liquidation of debt, ......... | 6,495 | 18 | 11 |

"Since the accounts were closed on the 31st of March, a farther payment has been made on account *of debt of 6,000l.*

"Thus, through the Divine bountifulness, the debt

of the Society, which at the commencement of the year amounted to 13,500*l*., is now reduced to 1,000*l*.

"In the receipts of the year are included 5,805*l*., a legacy of the late Rev. John Natt, and a like sum of 5,805*l*. (6,000*l*. Consols), a munificent donation by one who wishes to be no otherwise known than as Ελαχιστότερος (*less than the least*). It is also gratifying to the Committee to report that the receipts of the year include a contribution from the Corporation of the City of London of 500*l*.

"The appropriation of the donation of 6,000*l*. Consols is thus limited by the donor:—'I would destine and limit it to a special object; an object, nevertheless, which I have observed has already occupied the attention of several warm friends of the Society, but which has not yet been taken up, it appears, for want of the necessary means: namely, an attempt to make known the knowledge of a Saviour to that vast country, China, to which, apparently, an access is now open to us.' This sum, therefore, is not applicable to the maintenance of the Society's existing Missions.

"In pursuance of the course explained in the last Annual Report, the Committee, immediately after the Anniversary Meeting, took measures to reduce the scale of the year's expenditure to 85,000*l*. The managements for that purpose embraced the relinquishment of the Society's operations in Malta, Trinidad, and Jamaica, and a reduction of expenditure in some other Missions. It required, however, a considerable interval to carry out these arrangements in the distant Missions. The printing establishment at Malta has been entirely disposed of. In Jamaica, the Mission is now reduced to two missionaries and one catechist; but it was not practicable to effect the reduction of the Mission without involving an expenditure on account of it in the past year of nearly 6,000*l*. In Trinidad, the difficulties have been still greater in effecting a reduction of the Society's establishment. This has arisen partly from the sees being vacant at the early part of the year, and partly from the absence at a later period of the Governor, whose co-operation is needed in order to a satisfactory adjustment of the matter. The cost of this Mission, therefore, is little less than in the preceding year.

"In the total of 92,446*l*. above-mentioned, is also included 1,995*l*. 18s. 11d. for tradesmen's bills, forming part of the debt at the beginning of the year.

"In those Missions, the operations of which the Committee decided on continuing, they have the fullest reason to believe that the ratio of expenditure assigned to them will be strictly adhered to.

"In the year just closed, the various causes which have been specified have carried up the expenditure, as above noticed, to 92,446*l*.

"On annalyzing the aggregate receipts of the past year, with a view to fix the ratio of expenditure for the ensuing year, it was requisite to deduct the following items, either as not applicable to the general expenditure of the Society, as not to be anticipated in the next year, or, as in the case of the contributions in the Missions, as applicable to the support of the Missions wherein they are raised, in addition to the sums allowed from home:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Fund .. .. .. .. .. | £3,715 |
| Disabled Missionaries' Fund .. | 1,063 |
| Natt's Legacy .. .. .. .. | 5,805 |
| —— Donation (China) .. .. | 5,805 |
| Negro Education Grant .. .. | 1,850 |
| City of London Grant .. .. .. | 500 |
| Contributions in the Missions .. | 4,756 |
| | £23,494 |

"The Committee, moreover, have not felt themselves warranted to calculate on the same amount of benefactions as received in the last year, when contributions were liberally made with the special view of liberating the Society from debt.

"On the best view which the Committee have been able to take of the financial situation of the Society, they have judged it right to adhere to the course pursued last year, and to limit the scale of expenditure for the year, on account of the existing Missions of the Society, to 85,000*l*. The discontinuation of the Malta establishment; the reduction of the Mission in Jamaica to its present limited extent; and the prospect of narrowing the expenditure of the Society in Trinidad, will, it is anticipated, leave at the disposal of the new Committee the means of some enlargement of operations in the existing Missions. The means thus available will, however, fall far short of what is needed to enable the Committee duly to improve the encouraging opportunities of extending the Society's operations which are placed within their reach. Indeed, the Committee feel that the circumstances of the Society are such as to demand the persevering prayers and exertions of their friends to sustain the operations to which the Society is already pledged.

"It has been stated above that the donation of 6,000*l*. Consols is limited to China. With such a foundation laid for resuming the operations of the Society in that country, the Committee could no longer decline taking preparatory measures for that purpose. They have, therefore, determined on engaging the services of two clergymen as missionaries to China, so soon as two individuals of suitable qualifications for this difficult undertaking shall be met with. At present, the General Fund of the Society is insufficient to provide for a Mission to China, even of this limited extent. The Committee, have, therefore, opened a seperate fund for the China Mission. They do so with considerable solicitude, lest it should operate to the diminution of the General Fund, at present inadequate duly to sustain the existing missions. They trust, therefore, that their friends in promoting contributions to the China Mission Fund, will use the utmost precaution not to injure the General Fund. The Committee have yielded to the opening of a separate fund for China, from regarding the present undertaking as of an experimentary nature; with a view to ascertain what facilities for missionary operations in China may really be the result of the late peace with that country. Should the Mission be permanently established, the Committee would place it on the General Fund of the Society in the same manner as its other Missions.

"It is stated above, that the amount received on account of the capital fund during the year, was, 3,715*l*. This, in addition to the sum reported last year, makes a total of about 5,000*l*.—an amount wholly inadequate to effect the purpose for which this fund was opened. The proceedings of the past year have afforded an additional illustration of the necessity of a fund of this description of considerable amount. In the course of the year, the Committee were compelled to borrow to the extent of 19,000*l*., to meet the inequality between the receipts and expenditure, which constantly occurs during a considerable part of the year. This involved a charge last year for interest of upwards of 700*l*. To this expenditure the Society must be constantly subjected, until a sum of money, constituting a capital fund, shall be placed at the disposal of the Committee equal to meet the inequality between expenditure and income above adverted to; and so relieve them from the necessity of borrowing money to meet the current expenditure. The Committee, therefore, earnestly solicit contributions from their friends to this fund."—*Record.*

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND FOREIGN MISSIONS.—On Thursday evening the tenth anniversary meeting of the London Auxiliary to the Foreign Missions, conducted by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street. William Hamilton, Esq., having taken the chair, the Secretary read a report of the operations of the society and the state of the missions abroad during the past year. The establishments in India were all in a prosperous condition; and the examinations of the children, educated through the instrumentality of the missionaries, gave great satisfaction to all who attended them. The Indian newspapers had passed high eulogiums upon the manner in which the schools were conducted. Since the last annual meeting of the Association, additional schools and churches had been opened under favourable auspices, and many of the former contain 700 scholars and upwards daily. Calcutta, Bombay, Poonah, Bengal, Madras, and the other places reported upon last year, continued, as regarded the missions of the Scottish Church, in a prosperous state. The income of the London Auxiliary during the past year amounted to 686*l*., which sum had been paid to the "General Assembly." The report having been adopted, the meeting broke up.—*Pat.*

ENDOWMENT OF ADDITIONAL MINISTERS.—On the Motion for the House resolving itself into Committee on the subject of endowment of additional ministers in populous places.

Sir R Peel said, in reply to a question from Mr. Hume, that the proposition involved no grant of public money.

The House then went into Committee, and

Sir R. Peel stated the progress which had been made to remedy the evils arising from the population progressing in various towns in a greater ratio than the means of providing them with religious instruction. This evil being admitted, the next question was as to the means of applying a remedy, and for these it was the present intention of the Government that ecclesiastical revenues should be applied to the purpose, but if these should hereafter prove to be insufficient, it would become his duty to apply to Parliament for assistance. The Right Hon. Baronet adverted to the advantages which had resulted from the Ecclesiastical Commission appointed in 1834, and stated, that in consequence of the reduction of the number of cathedral establishments a revenue of 25,000*l*. was now at their disposal, applicable to the augmentation of small livings. This sum would in future years be largely increased from the same source. He proposed to borrow 600,000*l*. from the capital stock of 1,200,000*l*. standing in the names of the Governors of the Queen Anne's Bounty to be secured on the revenues accruing hereafter to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. He proposed that the sum borrowed should be applied to the increase of spiritual instruction to the extent of 30,000*l*. per annum, not the building of churches, but for the endowment of ministers in aid of local subscriptions. If a minister were endowed in a destitute district, he had no doubt but that the erection of a church by subscription would soon follow as a result of his labours. He believed it to be of importance that they should immediately proceed to action, and as he asked for no public money, he hoped the House would unanimously agree to the proposed plan. The Right Hon. Baronet concluded by moving a Resolution upon which to found a Motion for leave to bring in a Bill to carry out the scheme he proposed.

Sir R. Inglis could not give his approbation to the plan, although he would not embarrass the Government by any observations which could have the effect of strengthening, the hands of those from whom the Church had nothing to expect. He confidently looked forward to the time when the House would be asked for a grant of public money in furtherance of the religious instruction of the people. It was to the enlargement of the Church Establishment that the country looked for the means of improving its social condition, and it was to be remembered that the greatest evils of the late insurrection prevailed in districts insufficiently provided with pastoral care. He sincerely hoped the present plan would prove beneficial though it by no means came up to his expectations.

Lord Dungannon approved of the proposed plan, which he thought would be productive of lasting benefit.

Captain Bernal, in reference to the Puseyite schism, asked Sir R. Peel what were the principles of the Church of England, as by law established, as it was but right to know what doctrines were to be inculcated by the new ministers.

Mr. Colquhoun treated the present measure as a step in the right direction, which he hoped to see followed up by Parliament hereafter.

Lord J. Russell was not prepared, so far as he understood the plan, to bestow upon it his unqualified admiration, although it certainly contained the elements of utility. It was not, however, any defect, according to his views, that the plan required no grant of public money in its support.

Mr. Hume thought they should promote the education of the people without augmenting the Established Church.

Mr. Pakington approved of the plan.

Mr. Gisborne thought the question of Church extension was forced upon the Government, and upon the whole they had brought it forward in as moderate a shape as could have been anticipated.

Mr. Plumptre said, he had no reason whatever to disapprove of the proposal now made by the Right Hon Bart. towards the affording of endowments for ministers in populous districts, and he begged to add, that he had been very highly gratified by the tone and language employed by the Right Hon. Gentleman in bringing this proposal before the House. It was most pleasing to him (Mr. Plumptre) to hear the Prime Minister of this great country speaking of the application of religion as the main remedy for the many social evils that are to be found amongst us. Everything was to be hoped for if this great remedy could, under God's blessing, be brought to bear upon the population of the land. The Hon. and Gallant Member for Wycombe had referred, in the discussion of subject before the House, to certain opinions introduced of late years by certain members of the Church, and had said that such opinions ought to be guarded against. He quite agreed with the Hon. and Gallant Member; and as he (the Hon. and Gallant Member) had introduced the subject, he (Mr. Plumptre) would say that he believed that the holders of these opinions, the Tractarians, were inflicting an injury of no common amount on the Church of which they are members. They were giving the utmost offence in many quarters (hear, hear,) and when, in language almost as unintelligible as in his opinion it was altogether unscriptural and uncharitable, they ventured to consign to "the uncovenanted mercies of God," members of any other Church than their own, they were creating disgust, and driving from their churches very many by whom such exclusive opinions could not be tolerated. (Cheering.) The Hon. Member for Montrose (Mr. Hume) had alluded to the empty state of many churches in the City. He (Mr. Plumptre) had heard of this state of things, and he believed he might venture a general opinion that the extent of congregations very much depended on the character of the preaching employed before them. He remembered a saying of Rowland Hill, that the place where a cannon-ball might be fired with the least risk in London on a Sunday, would be along the aisle of a church in which the Gospel was not preached. And he (Mr. Plumptre) thought this was pretty nearly true in these days. People were not satisfied now with a mere dry, moral discourse; they desire to hear the Gospel faithfully and affectionately preached. (Hear, hear.) And when this was the case, as for instance in that great church St. Bride's the minister which the Right Hon. Bart. (Sir R. Peel) had appointed when he was for a short time in power in 1835, he (Mr. P.) believed there was a crowded congregation whenever the church was opened. (Hear, hear.) The body of ministers to whom he had before alluded, the Tractarians, did much;

he believed, towards emptying their churches, and he could not wish it to be otherwise. He trusted they would not be countenanced. The Right Hon. Bart. at the head of the Government had given proof of his sentiments with regard to them, by the appointment he had made to the bishopric Chichester (hear, hear); and he (Mr. P.) hoped, from some little indication of his feeling that he had manifested during the present dicussion, that the Right Hon. Bart. would still discountenance opinions which he (Mr. Plumptre) believed sincerely were dishonourable to the Church of Christ generally, and greatly injurious to the established religion of this country. (Hear, hear, hear.)

Mr. Borthwick complained of the practice of making shows of our churches, charging two-pence for admission to them, instead of throwing them open to all. He then proceeded to complain of the attacks that had that evening been made on the Tratarians, as they were called, and to speak in the highest terms of the learning, piety, and benevolence of the gentlemen so described.

Lord Sandon supported the plan as likely to prove beneficial to the temporal as well as spiritual welfare of the people.

Mr. Campbell, while he approved of the plan condemned the doctrines of Puseyism, and said he would not support any Motion calculated to promote the doctrines of a sect opposed to the principles of the Reformation.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. H. Curtis, Lord J. Manners, and Mr. Brotherton, took part,

Mr. Acland said, he thought that for that House to enter on questions of doctrine could lead to nothing but idle discussions. He agreed with the suggestion thrown out, that the right place for such discussions was the Convocation. He should not object to the Right Hon. Gentleman's plan because it had not been laid before Convocation; but he must protest against the constitutional right of the Church of England to express her opinion on her internal affairs being questioned. He thanked the Right Honourable Gentleman for the manner in which he had referred to the exertions made by private persons in the cause of religion, which would be gratefully received by those who had laboured in the cause, and taken as evidence that they had produced some good.

Sir R. Peel replied, and said that the difference of opinion expressed in the course of the debate upon the propriety of requiring a Parliamentary grant fully justified him in refraining from adopting that course. He believed the annual sum of 30,000*l* which he proposed would be found adequate, with the aid of voluntary subscriptions, to promote the real welfare of the Church more effectually than if he had required a large grant of public money.

The Resolution was then agreed to and the House resumed, after which leave was given to bring in the Bill.—*Record.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.—The City, on Thursday, presented almost the appearance of the Sabbath, scarcely a shop being open for business, agreeably to the wish of the chief magistrate, in order to show the respect of the citizens of London to the memory of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. Until one o'clock nearly the whole of the shops were kept closed, and during the morning the bells of the City churches were tolled at intervals of a minute. Some of the shops remained closed during the whole day, and business was entirely suspended, whilst scarcely one was not partially closed. In other parts of the metropolis the shops were closed.

We are informed that the personal property left by the late Duke of Sussex is considerable, his life having been insured to very large amounts in several offices. The interest of the bulk of his property, it is said, has been settled on the Duchess of Inverness; the principal to revert, on the death of her Grace, to the son and daughter of his Royal Highness by his former wife. It is also whispered that handsome legacies have been bequeathed to the various charitable Institutions of which his Royal Highness was the munificent patron. —*Brighton Gazette.*

Sir Henry Hardinge has instituted inquiries respecting the expediency of granting to soldiers a free discharge after ten years service, to encourage a better class of persons to enlist in the army.—*Record.*

A court for the decision of quarrels between literary men, publishers, &c., has been established at Stuttgardt, and has succeeded so well that the example is about to be followed in Leipsic.—*Ibid.*

A Spanish journal states, that in consequence of the abundance of the growth of oranges of an excellent quality in the south of Spain, and the difficulty of disposing of them for exportation at a good price, several of the growers convert them into wine, which is said to be of a delicious quality, and resembling much in flavour the wine of Madeira.—*Ibid.*

THE WINE TRADE.—The breaking off of the negotiations with Portugal and Brazil, for establishing more liberal commercial treaties, will at least remove the state of suspense in which merchants trading with those countries have been so long kept. The falling off in port wine alone during the year 1842, will show the injurious effect it has had, being no less than 1,351,258 gallons, as compared with the *average* number on which duty was paid for the three preceding years, and which at 5s. 6d. per gallon, and five per cent., shows a loss to the revenue, in 1842, of 390,175*l* 14s. 11d.—*Record.*

We learn from a source on which we can place every reliance, that an intended change is shortly about to take place in the uniform of all the grades of officers in Her Majesty's navy.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

A Bill has been introduced in the State Legislature of Pennsylvania, providing for the incorporation of a company, to whom shall be sold the principal State works. The object is, to appropriate the proceeds of such sale to a diminution of the State debt.—*Record.*

EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS IN THE DOCKYARDS.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have ordered the officers of the dockyards in which convicts are employed to furnish a report of the number of labours it would take to do the same amount of work as 100 convicts, and the difference of expense, taking into account the cost of the hulks, &c. This order is received by the friends of the honest labourer with the greatest satisfaction, for they cannot but hope that it is only a preparatory step towards the entire abolition of convict labour from the arsenals.—*Ibid.*

IMPROVEMENT IN SHIPPING.—It is only a short time since our docks had an unusual number of vessels at whose mast heads a broom was fixed, denoting them on sale; but within the last week this sign of depressed times has so rapidly decreased that there are now scarcely a dozen vessels advertised for sale; the others having been either advantageously chartered or sold. From this we may contemplate a speedy increase in the demand for export goods.—*Liverpool Standard.*

DISCIPLINE OF THE NAVY.—The fact that the ships' companies of the three ships have manifested an opinion as to the estimation in which the hold their officers has attracted the attention of the Admiralty. Within these few days, the crew of the Herald thought proper to cheer Lieutenant Dewes on his return to his ship, after a slight censure from a court-martial; and for this their Lordships have issued a circular expressive of their disapprobation of the custom of cheering, it being contrary to the naval instructions; and to those instructions they direct the attention of commanding-officers as regarding this point, it being, in the opinion of their Lordships, a strong proof of a lax discipline whenever the seamen were permitted to indulge in it. To the credit of Captain Elliot, the late Captain of the Spartan frigate, we are bound to record that he, very shortly after returning on board, from the recent court-martial, turned the hands up, and expressed his sense of the breach of discipline they had been guilty of, though he felt grateful for the feeling they had evinced towards him. If seamen are permitted thus to express their approbation, who shall say how soon they will show their disapprobation, and then what becomes of the discipline of the service?—*Hampshire Paper.*

ENGLISH BRUTALITY.—We hardly know, apart from serious crimes against the person of a more atrocious offence than the following, communicated in a private letter to a gentleman of this city, and from which we have been permitted to make an extract:—

"Butts (Rochdale), April 30, 1843.

"I think I named to you in a former note that Danby's picture of 'The Opening of the Sixth Seal' was exhibiting here, since which I have learnt that it belongs to Mr. Brett, of London, who, I believe, you have some knowledge of. But grieved am I to tell you, that some miscreant last evening, between four and five o'clock, *cut a piece* about twelve inches by eight, *out of the centre of it*, in the temporary absence from the room of the exhibitor. The slave, with uplifted hands, with the prostrate king and warrior in armour is the part cut out, and *taken away*, and no trace whatever is left of the parties who committed this execrable deed. The poor fellow and his wife, who have the charge of it, are almost deranged. He was gone out to give orders for printing bills to announce his last week, and his wife let in two strangers, it is supposed not belonging to the town, and immediately after they had left the room, the man, on going in, observed that the light was excluded, and on opening the window the discovery was made." The picture was valued at 1,000 guineas, and was being disposed of in shares, at 1*l.* 1s. each, the list of which was nearly completed.—*Bristol Gazette.*

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.—Having observed, some eighteen months since, in your paper, a short notice on the effect produced by Music at the lunatic asylum of this town, it may not be uninteresting to you and your readers to know the result of that experiment, and how far the attempt has answered the intentions of the philanthropic and zealous director.

First allow me a few preparatory remarks. England boasts itself, and justly, as the cradle of those enlightened ideas which now preside at the direction of the insane; and in France, where that speciality now attracts so much attention, few names are more honoured than that of Dr. Ellis. Yet, if I mistake not, the French are now in advance even of the English in their treatment.

The present director, Dr. Girard de Cailleux, was named here in 1839, in virtue of the law of 1838, for centralizing the lunatic asylums, and found the Hospital, as all those in France at that epoch, under the management of *religieuses*, and without any resident physician. The old system reigned in all its horrors,—that is, cells, seclusion, and straight waistcoats. The number of the former was to the inmates as 54 for 150 patients, and 22 more were actually contracted for when the change took place. The patients were fed like wild beasts, and left all day without employment. Need I say the cures were few? This treatment was immediately changed; social life was exchanged for seclusion, employment was gradually given to all, idiots excepted; every kind of *délassement* was furnished, music and reading introduced; and such has been the effect, that about a month since, when conducted over the asylum, we were perfectly astonished at the order and regularity everywhere remarkable, and at the cheerfulness and uniform politeness of all the patients. It appeared to us to be nothing more than a well regulated almshouse. The cells were everywhere empty, the *dortoirs* full. The patients are all present at meals. They work, they promenade together, their amusements all in common, and almost all the work of the house is performed by the patients. We found the tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, sempstresses, spinners, laundresses, all engaged with evident pleasure at their respective employments; and those who have no handicraft skill, work in the garden, cultivate the land, or are employed in digging a canal for bringing a supply of water to the establishment, straw-plaiting for hats, bonnets, &c., and the least able at mat-making.

Sunday, the 26th, was the anniversary of the establishment, and a grand mass in music was executed entirely by the insane. Yes, and well executed too. The singers, about 50, were in the gallery, and the choir was filled by about 120 patients. What a cheering sight to contemplate the decorum everywhere observed;—the pleasure the patients appeared to feel, all dressed in new clothes, entirely made by themselves, and proud of their power to unite together and give delight to all that is most distinguished in or near the town: the *préfet*, the *maire*, judges, directors, engineers, with their wives and families, who came to witness and applaud the complete success of this philanthropic experiment!

I could give you many curious illustrations of the effects produced by the music in particular cases, but general results are, perhaps, best suited to your readers, and here they are:—In two years (1841-2) 44 patients have been discharged as cured out of an average of 190 patients,—paupers nearly all, and only sent to the establishment when it is impossible to leave them longer at liberty in their *communes.*

Auxerre, 28th March, 1843.—*Athenæum.*

RUSSIA AND SERVIA.—The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 30th ult. states, that Russia has confined her interference in Servian affairs to the fact of requiring from the Ottoman Porte that a new election should take place in that province in a legal form. The Porte is consequently free to exclude any candidate who may be displeasing to them, and likewise to limit the dignity of the Sovereign to the life of the Prince elected. "It is therefore evident," adds the *Gazette*, "that Russia has merely endeavoured to enforce her will relative to the question of principle, and that, consequently, the Emperor Nicholas has confined himself within legitimate bounds."—*Record.*

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## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*3d July*, 1843.

Mr. D. Pringle to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Tirhoot.

Mr. E. V. Irwin to be Collector of Tirhoot.

Mr. J. H. Young, Officiating Collector of Patna, has been permitted to proceed to England, for one year, on urgent private affairs.

*4th July*, 1843.

Mr. C. B. Trevor, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Baraset, for one month, under Medical Certificate, making over charge of office to Mr. E. H. Lushington.

*26th June*, 1843.

Messrs. Alan Swinton, G. Campbell and W. Ford, of the Civil Service, are reported qualified for the Public Service by proficiency in two of the Native Languages.

*3d July*, 1843.

Mr. R. Drummond, of the Civil Service, is reported qualified for the Public Service by proficiency in two of the Native Languages.

Mr. Andrew Gillon, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors, a Member of the Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival at the Presidency on the 26th ultimo.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. J. Whaler, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Noakolly, on the 19th ultimo, will take effect from the 1st August next, instead of from the 1st instant.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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*26th June*, 1843.

The following Correspondence is published for general information.

To F. J. HALLIDAY, Esq.
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

SIR,—I request that you will submit to Government the accompanying copy of Report furnished by the Examiners of the Institution on an Examination that was held at the College of Fort William on the 19th Instant for a Degree of Honour in the Persian Language, of Lieut J. G. Stephen, of the 8th Regiment N. I.

It has for some time past been so unusual to attempt examinations of this difficult nature in any of the Oriental Languages, that I hope I shall be excused in requesting you to bring the eminent attainments of Lieutenant Stephen in the Persian Language, to the particular notice of the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) G. T. MARSHALL,
*Secy. College.*

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM,
*The 23d June*, 1843.

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,—We have the honour to acquaint you that on the 19th instant, we examined Lieutenant Stephen, of the 8th Regt. N. I. and A. D. C. to the Deputy Governor, in the Persian Language, and are of opinion that he evinced such "eminent proficiency" in this Language, as to entitle him to a Degree of Honour. We therefore beg to recommend that a Degree of Honour be conferred upon him in the Persian Language.

We have the honour to be, &c
(Sd.) J. W. J OUSELY, *A. E.*
" G. T. MARSHALL, *Ex.*

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM,
*The 20th June*, 1843.

(A true Copy.)
(Sd.) G. T. MARSHALL,
*Secy. College.*

No. 662.

To Captain G. T. MARSHALL,
*Secy. to the College of Fort William.*

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 23d Instant, with the Examiner's Report therein mentioned.

2. The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal has much pleasure in learning the eminent proficiency of Lieut. Stephen, of the 8th Regiment N. I., in the Persian Language, and is pleased to confer on that Officer a Degree of Honour as recommended by the Examiners.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Sd.) F. J. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

FORT WILLIAM,
*The 26th June*, 1843.

By order of the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal,

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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*5th July*, 1843.

The Honourable the President in Council has been pleased to re-attach Mr. W. H. Woodcock to the North Western Provinces, to take effect from the 10th of April last.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. Allan Swinton, G. Campbell, W. Ford and J. R. Hutchinson, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the North Western Provinces.

T. R. DAVIDSON,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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*4th July*, 1843.

Captain W. C. Elwall, Assistant to General Supt. of operations for the Suppression of Thuggee, has obtained leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, to Darjeeling, until 7th June 1844.

Lieutenant Colonel A. F. Richmond, C. B., received charge of the Governor General's Agency on the North West Frontier, from Mr. Greathed on the 21st June, ultimo.

Brevet Captain J. Stubbs, 2d in Command of the Joudhpore Legion, is, at his own request, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the expiration of his present leave of absence.

J. THOMASON, *Secy. to Govt. of India, with the Governor General.*

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ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Simla, 28th June*, 1843.

Lieutenant P. A. P. Bouverie, of the 35th Light Infantry, is appointed Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of the Honourable the Lieut. Governor N. W. Provinces.

R. N. C. HAMILTON,
*Secretary to the Govt. N. W. P.*

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ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*26th June*, 1843.

Moulvie Ameer Ulloo, Moonsiff of Gurhunnee, in Shahabad, to be a first grade Moonsiff, vice Moulvie Buddeeoodeen Ahmed promoted.

*10th July*, 1843.

Mr. J. R. Bruce to be a Member of the Ferry Fund Committee of Chittagong, vice Mr. R. Freitas.

*3d July*, 1843.

Mr. W. A. Hay, a Student of the College of Fort William, is permitted to go to Sea in the Ship "Amherst" proceeding to Arracan, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. W. J. Allen made over charge of the Magistracy of Dacca to Mr. B. H. Cooper on the 1st instant.

Mr. C. B. Trevor made over charge of the Office of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Baraset to Mr. E. H. Lushington on the 6th instant.

Mr. A. G. Macdonald made over charge of the Collectorate of Rungpore to Mr. A. T. Dick on the 1st instant.

F. J. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

*Allahabad, 27th June*, 1843.

The Governor General is pleased to appoint Second Lieutenant George F. Atkinson, of the Corps of Engineers, at present attached to the Sappers and Miners, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Allygurh Division, during the absence of Lieutenant Stephen Pott, on Medical Certificate, or till further orders.

*Benares, 30th June*, 1843.

The Governor General is pleased to place Major General James Simpson, of Her Majesty's 29th Regt. of Foot, at the disposal of His Excellency Major General Sir Charles Napier, K. C. B., Governor of Scinde, for Special Service with the Army in that Province.

While thus employed Major General Simpson will be considered on the footing and allowances of a Brigadier of the First Class.

*On the River, 1st July*, 1843.

Captain William Erskine Baker, Superintendent of the Dehli Canals, is placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor of Scinde, for special employment in the Survey and Superintendence of the Water-courses, Canals, and Forests of Scinde.

Lieutenant James Spens, of the Corps of Engineers, is appointed to officiate for Captain Baker, during his absence on the above duty.

*On the River, off Dinapore, 4th July*, 1843.

The Governor General is pleased to place Lieutenant Philip Arthur Pleydell Bouverie, of the 35th Regiment Native Light Infantry, at the disposal of the Honourable the Governor of the North Western Provinces, for employment on His Honour's personal Staff.

*On the River, 6th July*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant L. A. Cook, of the 36th Regiment Native Infantry, to do duty with the Ramgurh Light Infantry Battalion, vice Lieutenant J. H. Fulton deceased.

EDWD. SANDERS,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept., with the Rt. Honourable the Govr. Genl.*

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GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 7th July*, 1843.

No. 143 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

*65th Regiment N. I.*

Lieut. Frederick Alfred Close to be Captain of a Company... } From the 21st June 1843, in succession to
Ensign Francis Justin Nelson to be Lieutenant, .. .. } Captain Robt. Taylor deceased.

The undermentioned Officers of the Infantry are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the date expressed opposite to their names:

2d Grenadiers—Lieut. James Gifford, }
69th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Fredk. Page Fulcher, .. .. .. .. .. .. } 4th July, 1843.
44th ditto—Lieut. Robert Grange, .. }

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, from the date assigned to them in General Orders, No. 118, of the 2d ultimo:

| *Infantry.* | *Date of arrival at Fort William.* |
|---|---|
| Mr. Alexander Gregor Forsyth, .. .. | 5th July, 1843. |
| " Chas. Armstrong Doyne, .. .. | |

Assistant Surgeon Adam Keir, M. D., of the Medical Department, has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors: Date of arrival at Bombay, 13th December, 1842.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough:

Lieut.-Col. Chas. Richard William Lane, C. B., of the 20th Regt. N. I., }
Brevet Capt. George St. Patrick Lawrence, of the 11th Regiment Light Cavalry, .. .. .. .. .. .. .. } On Medical Certificate.

No. 144 of 1843.—The undermentioned Men of H. M.'s 55th Regiment, are permitted to reside in India as Out Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, and draw their Pay at the Stations specified opposite to their respective names, according to the 55th Article of the Pension Warrant of the 14th November 1829, pending a reference to the Horse Guards as to the amount of their Pensions:

| *Names.* | *Place of Residence.* |
|---|---|
| Serjeant James Barber, .. .. .. | Calcutta. |
| Private David Wheaton, .. .. .. | Ditto. |
| " James Carter, .. .. .. .. | Madras. |
| " Stephen Wilks, .. .. .. | Ditto. |

No. 146 of 1843.—With reference to General Orders, No. 133, of the 16th ultimo, Apothecary Francis Pingault, of the Subordinate Medical Department, is replaced at the disposal of the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of being appointed to the Medical charge at Nowgong, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon G. Saunders, or until further orders.

Gunners Hunter and Oliver, of the Regiment of Artillery, are appointed Assistant Overseers in the Department of Public Works, from the 17th November last, the date of General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief appointing them to act as such. Gunners Hunter and Oliver are transferred to the Town Major's List.

No. 147 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council having had under consideration the expediency of remodelling the constitution of the several Studs, so as to consolidate into one Department, what has hitherto consisted of three separate Establishments, is pleased, in concurrence with the Right Honourable the Governor General, to direct the publication of the following arrangements in General Orders:

The several Studs to be formed into one General Department, the control as at present, being vested in the Military Board.

The Department will consist of two Principal Divisions, to be styled the Divisions of the N. W. Provinces and of the Central Provinces.

The Division of the North Western Provinces to consist for the present of the Depots of Hauper, Saharunpore and Hissar, and that of the Central Provinces of the Depots of Ghazeepore, Buxar, Kurruntadhee and the Poosah.

The duties of the two Divisions and their Depots will be carried on by

2 Superintendents, on a Salary of Rs. 1000 each.
2 First Class Assistants at ...... " 400 "
2 Second ditto at ................. " 300 "
5 Sub ditto at .................... " 200 "

The Allowance of 200 Rupees a month, attached to the charge of each Depot, will continue to be drawn as heretofore.

In order to carry the above arrangement into effect, the Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments in the Stud Department:

Lieut. Colonel E. Gwatkin, of the 45th Regiment N. I., to be Superintendent of the Division of the North Western Provinces.

Captain G. M. Sherer, 57th N. I., to be Superintendent of the Division of the Central Provinces.

Bt. Capt. C. Wollaston, 8th Light Cavalry, ............ }
Capt. A. C. Spottiswoode, 37th N. I., .................. } To be 1st Class Assistants.

Captain E. J. Dickey, 14th N. I., ...................... }
Capt. A. Hall, 5th Light Cavalry, .................... } To be 2d Class Assistants.

The Veterinary Surgeons allowed for the Stud being three (3) the above number will continue to be retained for the seven Depots, two being attached to the N. W. Provinces and one to the Central Provinces.

On occasions of travelling on Professional duty by order of his Superintendent, a Veterinary Surgeon will be permitted to charge his travelling expenses at the rate of (8) Eight Annas per mile, for the distance actually travelled.

The Specific Allowance for travelling, which has heretofore been drawn by the Veterinary Surgeon of the Central Stud, will cease from this date.

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*Fort William, 7th July*, 1843.

No. 148 of 1843.—In continuation of General Orders, No. 180, of the 21st July, and No. 276, of the 1st December 1841, the following Act passed by the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council, in the Legislative Department, on the 28th of October 1842, with the assent of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, is published for general information:

ACT No. XII. of 1842.

"*An Act for the better Regulation of Military Bazars, and defining the liabilities of Camp-followers.*

"I. It is hereby enacted, that no person residing within the limits of any Military Cantonment, or carrying on trade therein, or who shall have been a trader at any Military Cantonment shall be allowed to recover in any Military Court of Requests, for the Native Troops of the East India Company, held within any such Cantonment, any debt contracted in the way of trade, or for the loan of money, within any such Cantonment, by any person subject to the jurisdiction of such Court, unless the person seeking to recover the debt shall at the time of contracting thereof have been registered as a Military Bazarman within any such Cantonment.

II. And it is hereby declared, that all persons serving with any part of the Army, and receiving public pay in any capacity, Menial Servants, and other Camp-followers of every description, shall be subject to the provisions of Acts No. XI. of 1841, and No. XXVIII. of 1841, in like manner as enlisted Soldiers."

W. M. N. STURT, *Major,*
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

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BY THE COMMANDER IN-CHIEF.

GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 23d June*, 1843.

No. 49.—1. Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, in the regiments serving in India:

*14th Light Dragoons.*—Cornet William Greenham, from the 13th light dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Whitehead, who exchanges. 14th April 1843.

*5th Foot.*—Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B., from the 38th foot, to be Colonel, vice General the Honourable Sir C. Colville, G. C. B., deceased. 4th April, 1843.

*10th Foot.*—Lieutenant Henry Edward Longden, to be Captain, by purchase, vice White, who retires. 31st March, 1843.

Captain George Burgoyne Sutherland, from half-pay unattached, to be Captain, vice Henry Claringbold Powell, who exchanges. 7th April, 1843.

Ensign William Henry Emerson, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Longden, 31st March, 1843.

Joseph Curry, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Emerson. 31st March. 1843.

Lieutenant the Honourable Peter Foulkes Lysaght, to be Adjutant, vice Longden, promoted. 31st March, 1843.

*13th Foot.*—James Duncan Longden, gentleman, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Stehelin, promoted. 31st March, 1843.

*16th Foot.*—Ensign Henry James Mason, from the 53d foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Call, promoted. 21st April 1843.

Henry James, gentleman, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Fane, appointed to the 53d foot. 31st March 1843.

Richard Trevor Irwin, gentleman, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hayman, promoted. 1st April 1843.

Charles Frederick Kelly, gentleman, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Ward, promoted. 2d April 1843.

Assistant Surgeon Andrew Ferguson, from the 22d foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Baker, deceased. 31st March 1843.

*22d Foot.*—Quarter Master James Edward Langford,

from the 87th foot, to be Pay Master, vice Kennedy, appointed to the 44th foot. 7th April 1843.

*38th Foot.*—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Sydney John Cotton, to be Lieut.-Col. without purchase, vice French, deceased. 8th January 1843.

Captain Frederick Wimbleton Priestley Parker, to be Major, vice Cotton. 8th January 1843.

Lieut. Henry Dalton Smart, to be Captain, vice Parker. 8th January 1843.

Lieut. Francis Durell Vignoles, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Smart, whose promotion, by purchase, has been cancelled. 21st April 1843.

Ensign George Burrell, from the 1st West India regiment, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Vignoles. 21st April 1843.

*40th Foot.*—Ensign Richard Dawson, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Adamson, promoted in the 21st foot. 14th April, 1843.

William Henry Hill, gentleman, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Lindsay, deceased. 31st March, 1843.

Richard Thompson, gentleman, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Dawson. 21st April 1843.

*50th Foot.*—Captain George Frederick Long, from the 5th foot, to be Captain, vice Wire, who exchanges. 7th April, 1843.

*57th Foot.*—Lieutenant John Potter, from the royal Canadian rifle regiment, to be Quarter Master, vice Langford, appointed Pay Master of the 22d foot. 7th April, 1843.

*63d Foot.*—Aylmer Strangford Craig, gentleman, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Bendyshe, promoted in the 19th foot. 31st March 1843.

*70th Foot.*—Lieut. Robert Brownrigg Arthur Purvis, from the 52d foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Carvick, who exchanges. 14th April 1843.

*98th Foot.*—Lieut. John Morton Jeffery, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Russel, who retires. 31st March 1843.

Ensign Thomas Clement Dunbar, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Jeffery. 31st March 1843.

Octavius Latouche, gentleman, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Dunbar. 31st March 1843.

*Staff.*—Lieut. John Osborne Burridge, from the 16th light dragoons, to be Adjutant of a recruiting district, vice Hanson, deceased. 31st March 1843.

*Brevet.*—Captain George Burgoyne Sutherland, of the 10th regiment of foot, to be Major in the army. 23d November 1841.

*Memorandum.*—The christian names of Capt. Longden, of the 10th foot, are Henry *Errington*, not Henry *Edward*.

2. The Commander-in-Chief in India directs the publication in General Orders of the following extract from the London Gazette.

*Downing Street, April 5, 1843.*

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major General Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart. K. G. C. B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hong Kong.

3. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion and appointments, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

*17th Foot.*—Ensign William A. Armstrong, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Dickson, deceased. 17th April 1843.

*55th Foot.*—Captain Frederick Amelius Whimper, from the 98th regiment of foot, to be Captain, vice Grimes, who exchanges. 21st June 1843.

*98th Foot.*—Captain Henry Grimes, from the 55th foot, to be Captain, vice Whimper, who exchanges. 21st June 1843.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in Chief,

H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 21st June, 1843.*

The following orders are confirmed:

The Sylhet station order of the 22d ultimo, directing the Commissariat to furnish a boat, of the prescribed tonnage, for the accommodation of Corporal T. G. Miles, of the sappers and miners, ordered from that station to the presidency.

The presidency division order of the 4th instant, directing the undermentioned young officers, recently admitted into the service, and to join and do duty with the corps specified opposite to their names:

2d Lieutenant E. Fraser, of Engineers, with the sappers and miners at Delhi.

Ensign T. H. Hilliard, with the 17th regiment of native infantry at Midnapore.

Ensigns R. A. Becher and H. P. Anderson, with the 36th regiment of native infantry at Dinapore.

Ensigns E. Hunter, with the 17th regiment of native infantry at Midnapore.

Ensigns W. T. Hughes and C. Murray, with 21st regiment of native infantry at Berhampore.

Ensign J. R. Murtley, with the 65th regiment of native infantry at Dinapore.

The order issued on the 6th instant, by Lieut. Col. A. Roberts, C. B., commanding at Khytul, directing the Commissariat to furnish two hackeries of 3 bullocks each, for the conveyance of the sick of the 4th troop 1st brigade of horse artillery to Loodianah.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

*38th Light Infantry.*—Lieutenant John Waterfield to be Adjutant, vice Dewar transferred to the 37th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant W. H. Jeremie to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Kennedy transferred to the 5th regiment of native infantry.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant C. N. Halhed, of the 54th regiment of native infantry, in General Orders of the 27th ultimo, is cancelled, at the request of that officer.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant E. Thomas, of the 70th regiment of native infantry in General Orders of the 30th ultimo, is cancelled, at the request of that officer.

The leave of absence, for six months, to visit Cawnpore, on private affairs, which was granted to Lieutenant A. C. Rotwell, of the 38th light infantry, in General Orders of the 9th of February last, is to be calculated from the 25th of April, instead of from the date therein specified.

Assistant Surgeon A. Reid, doing duty with the Nusseree battalion, is appointed Garrison Assistant Surgeon at Delhi, and directed to join on being relieved from his present charge.

Laboratory-man Corporal John Stiles, attached to the expense Magazine at Dum-Dum, is promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*13th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant C. F. Bruère, from 15th April to 15th Oct., to visit Meerut and Simlah, on private affairs.

This cancels the leave granted in G. O. of the 31st March last.

*61st Regiment Native Infantry.*—Surgeon J. Smyth, M. D. from 14th June to 20th August, in extension, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 22d June, 1843.*

Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs the following non-commissioned staff appointments in the Bundlecund legion, in the room of Sergeant Major J. O'Sullivan transferred to the pension establishment.

Quarter Master Sergeant W. Rourke to be Sergeant Major.

Park Sergeant Peter Baggs, at present with the siege train at Jhansie, to be Quarter Master Sergeant.

Gun Sergeant Glasscoe to be acting park Sergeant.

Gun Corporal T. O'Reilly, to be acting Gun Sergeant.

Bombardier George Thompson, of the 2d company 2d battalion of artillery, to act as Gun Corporal.

Sergeant Baggs is also transferred to the Town Major's list.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 23d June, 1843.*

The following orders are confirmed:

The order issued by the officer commanding at Hussingabad, on the 24th ultimo, directing Surgeon C. Mottley, of the 3d regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the Civil Authorities, the Jail, and details of native artillery and irregular cavalry at the station.

The Sirhind division order of the 1st instant, directing Apprentice Thomas Gill to join and do duty in the hospital of the 1st brigade of horse artillery at Kurnaul.

The presidency division order of the 6th instant, appointing Steward S. Slater to the hospital of Her Majesty's 10th regiment of foot, and directing Assistant Apothecary F. J. L'Estrange to act as Apothecary with the corps.

The Sirhind division order of the 12th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon A. W. R. Newenham to join and do duty with the 1st brigade of horse artillery at Kurnaul.

Unposted Ensign William Briggs, not arrived, is posted to the 71st regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore.

Sergeant Major Thomas Browne, of the 63d regiment of native infantry, is transferred to the department of the Adjutant General of the army, from the 1st instant.

Lalla Ruggoonauth, Havildar, of the 1st regiment of native infantry, and Uhmud Khan, Havildar, of the horse artillery, late Shah's force, are transferred to the pension establishment, from the 17th of March last, in the rank of sepoy and trooper respectively, being that which they held in corps of the line previous to their volunteering for the Shah's service, agreeably to the provisions of General Orders of the 1st of November 1838.

Lalla Ruggoonauth is, with the sanction of Government, granted the wound pension of a Havildar, in the 3d degree: viz. Rupees 3-8-0 per mensem, in addition to the invalid pension of a sepoy, as stated above.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 24th June, 1843.*

The Commander-in-Chief deems it proper to call the attention of superintending Surgeons to the necessity which exists, on removal from one circle of superintendence to another, for their leaving, for the guidance of their successors, such detailed observations on the hospitals under their control, the result of their visits and inspections, as will enable them (although arriving at their new station towards the close of the period for which the annual report is required to be prepared) to comply with the regulations of the service, and to afford the Commander-in-Chief the prescribed information "on the state of each hospital, in regard to the treatment of the sick and their diet, and the condition of the buildings, hospital stores and appointments of every description," and likewise to offer "suggestions for the adoption of any measures thought advisable, of a local nature, for the benefit of the sick."

The following movements of detachments of foot artillery are, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, directed to take place:

Foot Artillery, Head Quarters, 1st Battalion, 1st Company ditto, 2d ditto ditto.—From Dum-Dum, to Agra, to embark on the 10th July, or as soon after that date as be practicable, to proceed by water to Cawnpore, and to march from thence to Agra.

Head Quarters 3d Battalion, 1st Company, ditto, 2d ditto ditto.—From Agra to Dum-Dum, to march on being relieved by the Head Quarters and 1st and 2d Companies of the 1st battalion.

5th Company, 7th battalion.—From Dum-Dum, to Allahabad, to accompany the 1st battalion to Allahabad.

3rd ditto ditto.—From Allahabad, to Cawnpore, to accompany the 1st battalion from Allahabad.

In carrying these movements into effect, No. 10 light field battery will be attached to the 1st company, 1st battalion; No. 3, to the 1st company, 3d battalion, and No. 4 to the 3d company, 1st battalion.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 26th June, 1843.*

The following orders are confirmed:

The detachment order issued on the 1st instant, by Captain T. Wallace, commanding at Baitool, directing Assistant Surgeon C. J. Davidson to afford medical aid to the detachment of the 3d regiment of native infantry at that station.

The presidency division order of the 8th instant, directing native doctor Seetul Sing, Eesury Loll and Gunsum Sing, of the Medical College, to join and do duty, the first with the 1st Assam Sebundy corps at Gowahatty, and the two latter under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at Saugor.

The Agra garrison and station order of the 10th instant, directing Kureem Bux, native doctor, of the Kelat-i-Ghilzie regiment to proceed with a company of the 70th regiment of native infantry, ordered on escort duty to Allahabad.

The Kurnaul station order of the 16th instant, by Lieutenant Colonel T. Palmer, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Anderson, Adjutant and Quarter Master of the artillery division to act as station staff, during the absence, on duty, of the Assistant Adjutant General of the division.

The presidency division order of the 11th instant, directing Ensign C. F. Williams, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 22d regiment of native infantry at Benares.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

*5th Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain F. Maitland to be Interpreter and Quarter Master.

Sergeant John Piercy, of the 3d company 1st battalion of artillery, is appointed to act as a laboratory-man in the arsenal of Fort William, vice Reid nominated an acting Sub-Conductor.

Sergeant Major Samuel Senior, of the 60th, is removed, in his present rank, to the 63d regiment of native infantry at Delhi, vice Browne transferred to the department of the Adjutant General of the army.

Quarter Master Sergeant Andrew Brennan, of the 44th, is appointed Sergeant Major to the 60th regiment native infantry at Ferozepore, vice Senior.

Quarter Master Sergeant David Davis of the 3d, is removed, in his present rank, to the 44th regiment of native infantry at Almorah, vice Brennan.

Sergeant Patrick Mallon, of the 2d company 4th battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the 3d regiment of native infantry at Saugor, vice Davis.

In continuation of General Orders of the 17th ultimo, the undermentioned men are transferred to the pension establishment.

*53d Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Loll, havildar.

*66th Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Rumdeen, sepoy.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

*6th Regiment Light Cavalry.*—Lieutenant C. R. H. Christie, from 15th June, to 15th June 1844, to visit Darjeeling on medical certificate.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 26th June, 1843.*

At a General Court Martial assembled at Cawnpore, on Friday the 16th day of June 1843, Gunner John Sloane, No. 2,347, of the 2d company 4th battalion of artillery, was arraigned on the following charge:—

*Charge.*—"For disgraceful conduct, in having at Cawnpore, on the 11th of May 1843, stolen from the arm chest, in which the public money was kept, the sum of company's Rupees one hundred and ninety-four, thirteen annas and six pie, or thereabouts, the pay of men of the company in confinement and in hospital, and of servants of the company."

*Finding.*—"The Court, from the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Gunner John Sloane, No. 2,347, of the 2d company 4th battalion of artillery, is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

*Sentence.*—"The Court sentence the prisoner Gunner John Sloane, No. 2,347 of the 2d company 4th battalion of artillery, to undergo a corporal punishment of (200) two hundred lashes.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General and*
*Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.*

*24th June*, 1843.

The punishment to be inflicted under the orders and superintendence of the officer commanding the artillery at Cawnpore.

At a General Court Martial re-assembled at Ferozepore, on Saturday, the 17th day of June 1843, Kurreem Bux, *Farrier*, Elue Bux, Alley Khan, Akhbar Khan, Hussein Bux, Momaric Ally and Rahim Khan, troopers, all of the 5th troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, were arraigned on the following charge:—

*Charge.*—"For having, at Ferozepore, on the 19th of April, 1843, assaulted and severely beaten Dhurcy Sing and Sougdeo, sepoys, 60th regiment of native infantry: such conduct being disgraceful to their character as soldiers."

*Finding.*—"The Court, after the most mature deliberation, and from the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoners Kurreem Bux, Farrier, Elue Bux, Alley Khan, Akbar Khan, Hussein Bux, Momaric Ally and Rahim Khan, troopers, all of the 5th troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, are not guilty of the charge exhibited against them, and do therefore acquit them of the same accordingly."

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General,*
*and Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.*

*24th June*, 1843.

The prisoners are to be released from confinement, and directed to return to their duty.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major-General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—July 5. At St. Peter's Church, Fort William, by the Rev. R. Etason, Garrison Chaplain, Sergeant James McHugh, of the Commissariat Department, to Mrs. Ann Matchett, of the County Tyrone, Ireland.—6. At Serampore, by the Rev. K. Maddock, L. S. Lindhard, Esq. Judge and Magistrate, to Caroline Matilda, relict of the late W. W. Baker, Esq.—8. At Calcutta, Archibald Adam Swinton, Esq. Civil Service, to Lydia Margaret Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Captain W.

Eastgate, H. C. Service.—10. At Dum-Dum, Captain H. A. Boscawen, 54th Regt. N. I. to Ellen Maria, youngest daughter of the late Benj. Fergusson, Esq.

BIRTHS.—June 20. At Hansi, the lady of Captain James Mackenzie, 8th Regt. Irregular Cavalry, of a son.—24. At Calcutta, the wife of J. S. Mendes, Esq. of a son.—29. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Joseph, of a son.—At Mynpooree, the lady of R. B. Thornhill, Esq. of a son.—At Byculla, the lady of Captain George Rowley, of a daughter.—30. At Calcutta, Mrs. T. E. Wood, of a son.—July 2. At Midnapore, the lady of Captain J. Finnis, of a daughter.—3. At Calcutta, Mrs. Charles Martin, of a son.—At Meerut, the lady of Captain N. T. A. Wilson, 2d European Regt. of a daughter.—8. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. C. W. Lamborn, of a daughter.—10. At Howrah, Mrs. Charles Bremner, of a son.—At Cawnpore, the lady of William Muir, Esq. C. S. of a son.—11. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. G. F. Pereira, of a daughter.—15. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. E. P. de Beaufort, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—June 24. At Nursingapooram, Madras, of Cholera, Mrs. Catherine Sullen, aged 33 years, 5 months and 23 days.—25. At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Manuel, aged 43 years.—26. At Cawnpore, Brevet Major W. W. Huntley, of H. M's. 9th Queen's Royal Lancers.—28. At St. Thomas' Mount, of Cholera, Mr. J. P. P. Faisman, junior, in the 21st year of his age.—29. At Secrole, Benares, Farar Sergeant J. Colman, aged 50 years.—30. At Delhi, Captain James Oliver, 73d Regt. N. I.—July 6. At Dum-Dum, Major General William Hopper, of the Bengal Artillery, aged 78 years.—7. At Calcutta, Anna Maria, the beloved wife of Charles Martin, Esq. aged 40 years and 7 months.—8. At Calcutta, Zachariah, the infant son of Charles Martin, Esq. aged 5 days.—8. At Calcutta, George Samuel Hutteman, Esq. aged 74 years and 7 months, after a residence in India of upwards of half a century; he was of a truly pious and exemplary character. His end was calm and peaceful, a pattern of Christian resignation. —9. At Calcutta, Charles William Lewis Tulloh, the beloved child of Mrs. E. Tulloh, aged 5 years, 6 months, and 14 days.—At Entally, J. G. Francis, Esq. Veterinary Surgeon, son of the late Dr. C. C. Francis, Surgeon of the H. E. I. C., aged 46 years.—At Fort William, Miss Lydia Lamax, daughter of the late Sergeant Major Robert Lamax, H. M's. 54th Regt.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

July 10. The English ship *Patriot Queen*, A. Adamson, from Liverpool 28th March.—The English Ship *Mary Somerville*, J. Snipe, from Liverpool 16th March.—The English Ship *John Wood*, J. Rose, from Glasgow 18th March.—The English Brig *Rambler*, P. Hutchinson, from the Mauritius 28th May and Madras 30th June.

—— 11. The American Ship *London*, D. H. Barston, from Sydney 7th May.—The English Barque *Currency*, T. Brodrick, from Liverpool 7th March.—The English Barque *Sylph*, D. McDonald, from China 29th May, and Singapore 26th June.—The English Barque *Hope*, J. Barrot, from Rangoon 25th June.

—— 12. The English Barque *Sultan*, T. Robinson, from the Mauritius 19th June.—The English Barque *Marius*, Gallesand, from Bourbon 13th June.—The English Ship *Charlotte*, Hawkins, from the Mauritius 12th June.—The English Barque *Cambrian*, Dring, from Madras 6th July.

—— 13. The English Barque *Agnes*, G. S. Jones, from Bombay 15th June, Madras (no date), and Vizagapatam 9th July.

—— 14. The English Barque *Framjee Cowasjee*, R. Edwards, from Bombay 25th June.

—— 15. The English Brig *Phanthom*, Thos. Sanyster, from Penang 28th June.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per John Wood.*— Mrs. Currie, Mrs. Buming, Miss Miller; Mr. Currie, Merchant; Messrs. W. Kay, Arch. Stewart Wilson and Robert Andrews.

*Per Mary Somerville.*—George Littledale, Esq.

*Per Patriot Queen.*—Miss Lindsay, and Mr. John Lindsay, Schoolmaster.

*Per Rambler.*—Mr. Tyler, from Madras, and 149 coolies from the Mauritius, one died in the passage.

*Per Hope.*—Mrs. Burot.

*Per London.*—C. Redmonds, E. Woolten and Julia Woolten, lady passengers; Mr. John S. Barston, Supercargo; the Rev. A. W. Wallis, Clergyman, Dr. H. Woolten; Mr. S. Jones, steerage passenger.

*Per Sylph from Singapore.*—Captain W. Wright, and Mr. W. R. Stout, Master Pilot.

*Per Sultan.*—G. May, C. Jourdain, and F. Averagret, Esqrs. Merchants.

*Per Cambrian from London.*—Rev. T. T. Schleicher, Messrs. T. Dalzell, C. Davison, and D. Sandaman.

*Per Charlotte from the Mauritius.*—J. Toche, Esq. merchant, and 176 men and women and 7 children, Indian emigrants returning from the Mauritius.

*Per Framjee Cowasjee.*—Mr. J. Young, Master Mariner; Mr. Porter, Steward late ship *Thomas Grenville*, burnt in Bombay, and Messrs. Pestonjee and Dadabhoy Rustomjee.

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| Stock Paper { Transfer Loan of 1835-36 interest payable in Eng. } | ,, | do. | @ | do. |
| Bombay 5 per cent. ............ | ,, | 1 8 | @ | 2 0 |
| Second 5 do. ............ | ,, | 1 8 | @ | 1 10 |
| Old Sicca Rs. 4 per cent Loan Note. | Disct. | 7 0 | @ | 7 8 |
| New ,, 4 do......... | ,, | 5 8 | @ | 6 0 |
| New Company's 5 per cent. .... | Prem. | 3 12 | @ | 4 4 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| Union Bank .. | (Co.'s Rs. 1,000) | ,, | 10 | @ | 15 |
| Agra Bank .. | (Co.'s Rs. 500) | ,, | 180 | @ | 200 |

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# ADVERTISEMENTS.

## ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

LIST OF WORKS RECEIVED INTO THE LIBRARY SINCE JANUARY 1ST, 1843.

*(Continued from the "Friend of India" of the 6th instant.)*

MISCELLANEOUS.

| Title | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| ALLEN'S Modern Judaism, 8vo. boards, .. | 6 | 9 |
| ——— Aphorisms and Reflections, post 8vo. cloth, | 7 | 8 |
| Addison's Temple Church, 8vo. cloth, .. .. | 3 | 4 |
| Andrews on Flower Painting, ob. 4to. cloth, .. | 10 | 0 |
| Brand on Preserving Provisions, 12mo. cloth, .. | 3 | 4 |
| Byron's Dramas, each, .. .. .. .. | 1 | 0 |
| Burke's General Armoury, imp. 8vo. cloth, .. | 26 | 4 |
| Bingham's Expedition to China, 2 vols. post 8vo. cloth, .. .. .. .. .. .. | 13 | 4 |
| Bayne's Rambler in the East, post 8vo. cloth, .. | 8 | 9 |
| Bourne's Surveying, 8vo. cloth, .. .. .. | 9 | 6 |
| Bakewell's Philosophical Conversations, 12mo. cloth, .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3 | 6 |
| Buller's Winter in the Azores, 2 vols. 8vo. cloth, | 17 | 8 |
| Borget's Sketches in China, folio half morocco, .. | 82 | 12 |
| Bird's Natural Philosophy, post 8vo. cloth, .. | 7 | 8 |
| Bateman's Magnascopia, 18mo. boards, .. .. | 3 | 12 |
| Carlyle's Past and Present, post 8vo. cloth, .. | 6 | 9 |
| Campbell's Speeches, 8vo. cloth, .. .. .. | 7 | 8 |
| Cruikshank's Omnibus, 8vo. cloth, .. .. | 6 | 9 |
| Clater's Cattle Doctor, 12mo. cloth, .. .. | 3 | 12 |
| Catlow's Popular Conchology, 12mo. cloth, .. | 6 | 9 |
| Cottrell's Siberia, 8vo. cloth, .. .. .. | 7 | 8 |
| Cobbett's Gardener, 8vo. boards, .. .. .. | 3 | 12 |
| Cullen's Nosology, 32mo. cloth, .. .. .. | 1 | 0 |
| Cleveland's Narrative, royal 8vo. sewed, .. .. | 2 | 4 |
| Clypt's Political Economy, 12mo. cloth, .. .. | 2 | 4 |
| Cunningham's World, 12mo. boards, .. .. | 2 | 4 |
| Dodd's Dignities and Precedence, 12mo. cloth, .. | 5 | 10 |
| Domestic Residence in Switzerland, 2 vols., post 8vo. cloth, .. .. .. .. .. .. | 13 | 4 |
| Dod's Cookery, 12mo. cloth, .. .. .. | 4 | 4 |
| DePorquet's Parisian Phraseology, 12mo. cloth, | 1 | 9 |
| ——— Introduction to ditto, .. .. | 1 | 0 |
| DaCosta's Deewand Pasund, .. .. .. | 6 | 4 |
| Egerton's Mediterranean Sketches, post 8vo. cloth, | 4 | 11 |
| Every Family's Book of Amusement, 18mo. cloth, | 2 | 4 |
| Elsley's Annotations, 2 vols. 8vo. cloth, .. | 13 | 4 |
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| Frisi on Rivers, 4to. cloth, .. .. .. | 9 | 6 |
| Fielding's Works, in 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, .. .. | 11 | 0 |
| Felton's Commercial Calculations, 12mo. cloth, | 1 | 9 |
| Fryer's Arithmetic, 12mo. cloth, .. .. .. | 1 | 9 |
| Fraser's Scientific Wanderings, 12mo. cloth, .. | 3 | 4 |
| Graham's best method, 12mo. cloth, .. .. | 5 | 10 |
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*Calcutta, 19th July, 1843.* W. THACKER AND CO. 2, Strand, Calcutta, June 21, 1843.

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THE Friends and Acquaintances of the late Mr. JOHN HENRY MOOR, for many years Head Master of the *Singapore Institution Free School*, will learn with regret that he died without leaving means to satisfy the claims against his Estate, and that his Widow and a family of eight Children, the eldest of whom is a Girl of fifteen, and the youngest an infant of three months old, are thus left in a state of absolute destitution. In a case so peculiarly distressing it is trusted that the Communities of the Straits Settlements where the deceased was so long and so well-known, will feel that this Orphan Family have no common claims on their charity and benevolence, which have heretofore never been appealed to in vain.

This Paper is put in circulation by the following Gentlemen who will form a temporary Committee for the collection of the funds subscribed and until the same be placed in the hands of the Trustees appointed by the Subscribers, at large for its future disposition and management for the benefit of the family.

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IS hereby given, that tenders will be received, up to the 1st of August next, by the Opium Agent of Behar, at Patna, for the supply of (20,000) Twenty-thousand Salted Cow Hides of good quality, for covering the Opium Chests. The Hides must be of the largest size, so that two Hides may suffice to cover one Chest—muster Hides may be seen at the Sudder Godowns at Patna and at the offices of the Sub-Deputy Opium Agents of Mootehary, Chuppрah, Mozufferpore and Monghyr. The Hides must be delivered into the Sudder Godowns at Patna, free of all charges on or before the undermentioned dates.

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H. S. OLDFIELD,
*Opium Agent.*

*Behar Opium Agency, Patna,*
*The 20th June, 1843.*

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THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship *HINDOSTAN*, of 2000 tons and 540 horse power, *Captain R. Moresby*, I. N., Commander, will leave Calcutta for Suez, on the 10th of August, touching at Madras, Point de Galle, and Aden.

The *BENTINCK*, sister vessel to the *Hindostan*, expected to arrive at Calcutta about the 20th of November, will in conjunction with her make four trips between Calcutta and Suez, during the approaching cold season, viz., leaving Calcutta, about 14th November, 14th December, 12th February and 14th March, timely notice will be given as to the exact dates of sailing, thus affording an opportunity to all parties visiting Europe to avail themselves of the Overland route, which is not only the most interesting but also the most economical, well worthy the attention of families. The road between Suez and Cairo, has been much improved, thereby rendering the entire route an agreeable, expeditious, and economical mode of proceeding to Europe. All particulars can be obtained by applying at the office of

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## NOTICE.

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J. R. E.

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## OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Bombay Government having fixed on the 20th of August, for the despatch of the Suez Mail Steamer of September, notice is hereby given, that the latest safe date for the transmission of letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for that opportunity, will be Thursday, the 10th proximo.

WM. MOORE,
*Deputy Post Master.*

*General Post Office, July 10th, 1843.*

THE BISHOP OF MADRAS AND THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The *Madras Record* of the 4th instant has a rumour that the Bishop of Madras had refused to ordain a gentleman connected with the Church Missionary Society on no other ground than that he was so connected; and adds, that the domineering spirit manifested by the present Diocesan more especially when contrasted with the humble piety of his predecessor Bishop Corrie, is not calculated to increase his own popularity. A correspondent of the *Hurkaru*, *A Churchman*, addressed a letter to the Editor on Saturday last, in which he asserts that the *Record* has not stated the whole truth, and enters upon a vindication of his Lordship's proceedings. The subject is not without some general interest, as it serves to illustrate the tendency and developement of Puseyism in India. The circumstances on which this refusal is grounded are these. A Missionary connected with the Church Society at the Madras Presidency, had exhibited very unequivocal evidence of belonging to the Puseyite School. The Madras Committee of the Society pronounced him to be disqualified from labouring in connection with the Church Missionary Society. The parent Society concurred with their local Committee, and the Revd. Mr. —— was, as the *Churchman* says, "expelled from the performance of the duties to which he had been licensed by the Bishop, and from which his Lordship had never relieved him"—in other words, the Church Missionary Society refused to devote the funds entrusted to them to the propagation of Puseyism, and the connection between the Society and the Missionary was dissolved. The *Churchman* is we suspect somewhat of a Puseyite himself, for he denounces this measure as a flagrant instance of the Society's "entrenching on the spiritual independence of the Missionary, and trespassing upon the ecclesiastical powers of the Bishop himself." He styles it a "trampling on an office, the purity, dignity and independence of which the Bishop is bound by his consecration vows to maintain." And as the Society had "deliberately insulted the very order which they wished the Bishop to confer; —as the Society would neither confess their delinquency, nor guarantee its non-repetition in future," the Bishop refused "to trust the sanctity of the priesthood to their patronage;" that is, refused to ordain the candidate of the Church Missionary Society.

We need not stop to examine the nature of this reasoning, we look only at its practical effect on the operations of the Church Missionary Society. It is of course well known that the Hundred Thousand Pounds sterling subscribed to that Association in England is entrusted to its agency for propagating the doctrines of the Gospel, as received by Protestants; and that any subscriber who thought his money would be devoted to the propagation of Puseyism, would at once withdraw his support from it. The Puseyites give their money to the Gospel Propagation Society. Now according to the doctrine laid down by *A Churchman*, the Church Missionary Society has no kind of control over its Ministers on the most important of all questions, the doctrines they teach the Heathen. The business of the Society, as it appears, is to find the money; it is the province of the Bishop to judge of the doctrine; and until the Bishop shall denounce any doctrines which the Missionary may think fit to propagate, the Society is bound to maintain him in the dissemination of them. If for instance, any Missionary were to preach to the heathen the doctrine of transubstantiation, and of the sacrifice of the mass, as inculcated by Dr. Pusey on a recent occasion in the University pulpit in Oxford, and the Bishop of Madras were to concur with the Puseyites in maintaining that these doctrines are in strict accordance with the ritual of the Church of England, the Church Society are without remedy. They must continue to support their missionary, and assist in the propagation of religious sentiments which they and their constituents hold in abhorrence. And it seems that the Bishop of Madras refuses to grant ordination to any candidates, until the Society shall not only express their contrition for having cut off the Rev. Mr. —— from their connection, but promise never to repeat the transgression; that is, until they shall bring themselves under an obligation to leave all spiritual questions of doctrine to the sole decision of the Bishop. Now as it is impossible for the Church Missionary Society thus to tie up their own hands, and solemnly renounce the power of withholding support from any Missionary who may think fit to teach Puseyism, in as much as this would inevitably lead to the extinction of the Society; and as on the other hand, the Bishop, as it would appear from *A Churchman's* letter, is "bound by his consecration vows," not to ordain any candidate for the Society unless they will part with the power of dismissal in such cases, and leave all questions of Doctrine to the Bishop, whoever he may chance to be, both parties are in a position which brother Jonathan would call a "fix."

The ground upon which the Bishop's demand on the Society is founded, is stated by *A Churchman* to be that "the Church of England requires her canditates for ordination to produce titles from some respectable quarter, whereby they may be secured from the temptation of engaging in secular labours for their livelihood, *before* they can be admitted into the sacred ministry. If a Bishop confer such an order without seeing his candidates so secured by a satisfactory title, he is bound to maintain them himself, in order to prevent the desecration of their sacerdotal office by entrance into secular work." He adds, "the Bishop cannot be expected to *make* ministers for a Society which assumes the power of *unmaking* them without ever consulting him." As to the *unmaking* a Clergyman here charged on the Society, it is evidently introduced in order to round the last sentence of the letter; but it is singularly misapplied. The *Churchman* ought to have known the principles of his own Church better than to suppose that it is in the power of any body of men to destroy Holy orders which are in their own nature indelible. The Society has not *unmade* him. He is now on his way to India as a Chaplain on this establishment, on 500 Rs. a month; and, if the *Churchman* will forgive a little pleasantry on a very gloomy subject, the Society may really be said to have been the *making* of the Missionary, and so far are entitled to his gratitude. The Correspondent of the *Hurkaru* appears also to be incorrect in stating that this title from some respectable quarter,—which corresponds with what is designated among the Dissenters as a "Call"—is intended to secure candidates from the temptation of engaging in secular labour *before* they can be admitted into the Church. The writer evidently means *after* they have been admitted. The Church cannot be supposed to care much about the avocations of a candidate, before he is brought within the pale of the apostolical succession. It is only to his subsequent conduct, after imposition of hands, that its anxieties are directed, lest "the sacerdotal office should be desecrated" by the Clerk's engaging, like the Apostle Paul, in any secular employment.

As to the general argument, the reasons given by *A Churchman* for this requisition of a title, are unfortunately too original to be of any value, for they are not in the Canon to which he alludes, which is altogether silent as to motives, and simply says, "We do ordain that henceforth, no person shall be admitted into sacred orders, except he shall at the time exhibit to the Bishop of whom he desireth the imposition of hands, a presentation of himself to some ecclesiastical preferment then void in the diocese, or shall bring to the said Bishop a true and undoubted certificate that either he is provided of some church within the said diocese where he may attend the cure of souls, or of some minister's place vacant either in the Cathedral Church of that diocese, or in some other Collegiate Church therein also situate, where he may exercise his ministry....And if any Bishop shall admit any person into the ministry that hath none of these titles, then he shall keep and maintain him with all things necessary till he do prefer him to some ecclesiastical living." And the penalty for a Bishop's refusing thus to support him is, suspension from the faculty of giving orders for a whole year. But this Canon simply prohibits the Bishop's ordaining without a certificate; it does not compel the individual who gave the title or certificate to continue the minister in the ecclesiastical preferment. It is true that in ancient times, the names of the persons who granted the titles were entered in the acts of ordination as "*standing engaged;* as a testimony against the person entitling, in case the clerk (ordained on such title) should at any time want convenient maintenance." In the register of Archbishop Winchelsey there is "an order to a bishop to oblige a Clergyman who had given a title of a certain annual sum to pay it till the Clerk should be provided for." There is but one Archbishop Winchelsey in the list of Archbishops, and he flourished in the days of Edward the II. We believe the rule has long

since been obsolete, and that it is never acted on. All that the ecclesiastical law demands is, that the Bishop shall be satisfied of the candidate's having "a presentation to some ecclesiastical preferment," before he ordains him. After ordination, the Clerk is left to his own resources; there is no obligation on the part of the individual who gave the title to maintain him for life, or even for a twelvemonth. A Rector or a Vicar appoints a man to a Curacy, in order to give him his title to holy orders, but the poor Curate is entirely at the mercy of his patron; and may be dismissed any day without ceremony. Such at least is our impression of the practice in England, and we believe that in no instance is the grant of the certificate considered to create any obligation on the part of the grantor. All the authorities we have been able to consult concur in maintaining that an assistant curate to a Rector or Vicar is removable at pleasure. No Bishop would therefore be at liberty to refuse ordination upon a title or certificate, on the ground that the clergyman refused to bind himself not to displace the newly ordained clerk; and, by parity of reasoning, the Bishop of Madras is *not* constrained by "his consecration vows," to refuse ordination to a candidate of the Church Missionary Society on the ground that they refuse to come under an engagement to grant perpetual support to the Missionary, whatever doctrines he may teach, till the Bishop shall see fit to disapprove of them.

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Double Rations to Convicts.—We are happy to perceive that the Deputy Governor, on the recommendation of the Medical Board, has been pleased to order that the convicts shall in future be furnished with two cooked meals during the twenty-four hours. As a measure of humanity, this rule will meet with general commendation. For men employed like the convicts in hard labor out of doors, a single meal of cooked food in the day is utterly inadequate. It was an unnecessary aggravation of the punishment awarded them by the law, to subject them to a long and painful fast, and expose them to those bodily complaints which inadequacy of nourishment was sure to produce. It is much to be feared that the mortality which has been exhibited in the returns from some of the jails may be in some measure attributed to the rule which limited them to a single meal a day. The principle of the ration system is sound. It subjects men who have disturbed the peace of society to restrictions, which form a very appropriate part of their punishment, and debars them from those enjoyments which would injudiciously lighten it. But while the new system is rigidly maintained wherever it can be introduced without affecting the caste of the parties, it is equally necessary that the quantity of food supplied to the convicts should be such as fully to sustain life, and to keep them in a healthy state. The new rule, combined with the directions given by Mr. Bird that the quantity of food allowed by Government shall be faithfully given to them, will secure this object, and wipe out the suspicion of cruelty.

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Mr. Bird's re-appointment to Council.—The Tame Elephant.—The prolongation of Mr. Bird's tenure of office in Council announced by the last Mail, and his appointment as Deputy Governor of Bengal, appear to have given general satisfaction. The *Englishman's* London Correspondent, has however given somewhat of a whimsical turn to the appointment, which suggests some reflections. He appears to be somewhat puzzled to account for the decision of the Court of Directors, as though they had never exercised this prerogative in the case of individuals who had acquired their confidence; and under the idea that the additional year of service given to Mr. Bird has reference to the state of the Council, he adopts the conclusion that a kind of slur is thereby cast on the other members of that Board, more especially on Sir W. Casement.—The conclusion however is far from conclusive. It does not follow, because the Home Authorities may desire to detain a particular member in Council for an additional twelvemonth, that they thereby dishonour all his fellow counsellors. Sir William's period of service expires in June next year; and we cannot see how his interest or his honour can in the most remote degree be affected by Mr. Bird's continuance, which neither hastens nor retards the lapse of his tour. The Correspondent of our contemporary has been very diligent in endeavouring to discover the secret springs of this measure; and he fancies he has found them in Mr. Cotton's relationship to Mr. Bird, Mr. Cotton being the Chairman of the year. But lest this conjecture should prove groundless, which it needed no conjurer to predict it would, he has another resource in the fact of Lord Ellenborough's being still a wild elephant, who can be subdued and civilized only by tame elephants. So the Court having, by the aid of letters missive, succeeded in bringing the Governor General down to the Council Board, have determined to keep Mr. Bird to act the tame elephant.

It is however quite possible that the Correspondent may be entirely wrong in his conjectures; that the wild and the tame elephant may after all be on such terms of cordiality as to render the idea of any control on the one part, and submission on the other, ridiculous. Judging indeed from the appointment of Mr. Bird to the Government of Bengal by the Governor General on the day of his return, before the mail had announced the Court's determination, we are rather inclined to think that the prolongation of Mr. Bird's tenure of office, is in accordance with Lord Ellenborough's own wishes, rather than in opposition to them. So far as an Editor may judge from appearances, we should suppose that Lord Ellenborough had so much reason to be satisfied with Mr. Bird's management of the Lower Provinces, as to feel a strong desire to prolong the arrangement, in order that he might have leisure to attend to the general interests of the Empire. For the accomplishment of this plan it was necessary that Mr. Bird should be continued in Council after his five years had expired, seeing he had resigned the service, and after the 15th of October was debarred by act of Parliament from holding the Government of Bengal, or any office whatever. It would appear therefore that the resolution to prolong the administration of Bengal in his hands was the cause of his continuance in Council. And it is only to suppose that his services had been as much appreciated by his Masters in Leadenhall Street as they have been by the Governor General, to account for the extra year of labour and honour, without any reference to his relationship to Mr. Cotton, or his being selected to act the part of the tame elephant.

Without attempting to offer any fulsome flattery on this occasion to Mr. Bird, or to obtrude any congratulations on the country, we may still be at liberty to say that the decision of the Court, combined with the arrangement effected by Lord Ellenborough is very satisfactory. Mr. Bird is the first Deputy Governor who has identified himself with the improvement of the Bengal Provinces; and the present is the first instance in which the government of them has been separated from other and distracting responsibilities. We look forward, therefore with confidence during the next sixteen months to a series of beneficial measures grounded upon that intimate knowledge of the country and its wants which those who occupy the *bureau* of Bengal, are known to possess, and calculated to simplify and improve the administration in every department.

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Expence of maintaining Singapore as compared with its value.—The *Singapore Free Press* of the 8th June last furnished us with a statement of the receipts and disbursements of that Settlement, and in that of the 22d of June we have the number of ships which arrived at and left the island, together with their tonnage, for the year 1842-43. From these important documents we learn that although Singapore is a free Port, without a single export or import duty, its revenues during this period, amounted to 509,000 Rupees; and strange to say, the expenditure was only 494,029 Rupees, leaving a surplus of 15,000 Rupees. This is the first year in which the expenditure has not exceeded the income. The amount, as inserted in this account, includes every charge of every description, some indeed of which ought never to be imposed on the local revenues of the island. Thus it not only comprises the Civil charges of the island, 226,721 Rupees, as well as these in the Military branch, 153,087 Rupees, but one-third of the expense of the general Government, and of the *Diana* Steamer and the gun boats, as well as 12,186 Rs. for the magnetic observations conducted by Lieutenant Elliott and his assistants; and nearly 50,000 Rupees for the expenses of the convicts with which it is peopled from the continent of India. The *Singapore Free Press* considers that the expenditure might be still farther reduced, by dispensing with the office of Governor altogether, who is said to be of no more use to the settlement than the man in the moon. This is a very sublime simile, and we cannot take on ourselves to pronounce how far it may be correct; but to those who are not deeper in the secret than we are, there seems to be no adequate necessity for a separate Governor to look after the three subordinate Chiefs of three Settlements, whose united income does not exceed that of many Zillahs at this Presidency, and which, with the aid of Steam, are now brought as near to the seat of the Supreme Government as Bombay. That journal also begrudges the Salary of the Registrar of the Court, all whose duties are performed at Singapore by the Sworn Clerk. If this be correct, the value of this sinecure 1800 Rs. a year, ought certainly to be saved to the Settlements. The charge for convicts might also be reconsidered with reference to the justice of carrying it to the separate account of the provinces which the practise of transportation benefits. Barrington, on being transported to New South Wales, wrote a prologue to a play which opened with this stanza:—

> "True patriots we, for be it understood,
> We left our country for our country's good"

Now the 1185 convicts who are at Singapore are sent thither primarily for the benefit of the three Presidencies which are gainers by their absence. If, therefore, their services are not required in that colony, or if those services could be obtained cheaper, by free than by convict labour, the charge ought to fall on the transporting, and

not on the penal, settlements. The expense of the Magnetic observations ought to be borne by Great Britain. *It is quite enough that she enjoys* the benefit of such an outlet for her manufactures, gratis. It is ungrateful to saddle the tender resources of the island with the cost of her own scientific experiments. If the items we have alluded to were equitably adjusted, there would remain a surplus of some 50 or 60,000 Rupees a year for local improvements, and sound policy demands that this sum, created by the enterprize of this rising and valuable settlement, should be sacredly devoted to that object.

It is impossible to contemplate the state of prosperity which the colony has now reached without a strong feeling of exultation. Here is a maritime entrepôt, in one of the most advantageous commercial positions in the world, to which during the past year 952 square rigged vessels resorted, and 2824 native vessels, from the various ports and islands in the Archipelago. The burden of these vessels was 363,600 tons, and the value of the goods they imported and exported amounted to *five* crores of Rupees. This settlement is maintained at an expense not exceeding 50,000*l.* a year! and this sum is raised on the island itself. All the advantages which it confers, directly and collaterally, on British commerce in the Eastern seas, are gained without one farthing of expense to the mother country. We question whether the records of the Colonial office could shew us any Crown colony, of equal importance and value, which is managed with the same economy; or which makes no annual demand on the British Exchequer. Singapore stands almost alone in our colonial establishments, as a self-supporting colony.

Looking thus as we now do, at the principle of rigid economy which appears to pervade every branch of the expenditure at Singapore, and which has produced such large results at so small an outlay, we cannot avoid noticing the contrast it affords to the expensive establishment at Bencoolen, which we wisely relinquished to the Dutch, after it had swallowed a mint of money. We believe that if the profligate extravagance which marked the public expenditure of the ten years preceding the cession of that place; and the systematic—we had almost said the unprincipled—proceedings by which the public was fleeced, and private fortunes were accumulated, were laid bare, it would be regarded with an incredulous smile in this reformed and economical age. There are two jobs, which for the benefit of society, we have long wished to see fully exposed in all their naked deformity. The one is, that Imperial job; that job of all jobs, the Carnatic and Tanjore Commission, after it had dexterously obtained an Act of the legislative decreeing that, like the Long Parliament, it was not to be dissolved except with its own consent; and the other is the last of Colonial jobs in the East, the great Bencoolen job, in which every functionary from the highest to the lowest, seemed to be animated by one impulse, that of making the most of his position, at the expense of the state.

This allusion to Singapore reminds us that we have been culpably negligent in not bringing forward the claims of Mr. Moor's family on the generosity of the public. He was formerly Editor of the *Malacca Observer*, the *Singapore Chronicle* and the *Singapore Free Press*. In 1837 he published a valuable collection of Notices of the Indian Archipelago and adjacent countries. He was subsequently entrusted with the charge of the Singapore Free School, in the management of which he appears to have earned the approbation and confidence of his supporters. He has now sunk into the grave, bequeathing a widow and eight unprovided children to the sympathy of the public. The gentlemen at Singapore who were acquainted with his worth, have opened a subscription for their relief; and express a hope that though he was little known to the community of this Presidency, the fact of his public labors both as an Editor and an instructor of youth in a neighbouring settlement, combined with the very destitute condition in which he has left his family, will not fail to draw forth those generous feelings which have seldom been appealed to in vain.

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BACON'S NOVUM ORGANUM.—The Rev. T. Smith, of the General Assembly's Institution, has just conferred a great boon on the youth of this country, by preparing and carrying through the press an English translation of Bacon's Novum Organum, for the Christian School Book Society. A translation of this treatise appeared in England in 1818, but its defects both in point of style and fidelity were glaring; and scarcely a copy of it was to be obtained in this country. The Novum Organum was therefore a sealed book to the native youth, whose minds have been expanded by instruction, and who may be supposed to have imbibed an anxiety to examine a work so celebrated in all countries during the last two centuries. Mr. Smith has placed it within their reach, in a simple and attractive style. We hope most cordially, that notwithstanding the secession from the Kirk, of those who have taken the warmest interest in the Assembly's Institution, and with whom the Missionaries are identified in feeling and in position, there will be no interruption of their valuable labors, and that Mr. Smith may long enjoy the opportunity of inculcating on the minds of youth, those important truths which he has now enabled them to study.

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THE LATE GENERAL ELPHINSTONE.—The apparent discrepancy between Lieut. Eyre's representation of Capt. Sturt's advice relative to the attack on Mahomed Shurreef's fort on the evening of the 4th of November has induced him to come forward with full particulars of the events of that memorable night. We have extracted the most material portion of his letter which appeared in the *Hurkaru* of the 15th Instant, and placed it among our selections. It is as important as any part of his interesting narrative, and, in one point of view, infinitely more so. It lets us, so to speak, into the real secret of the destruction which befel our force; and enables us to trace it distinctly to the total want of confidence in his own judgement, which the General in chief exhibited on every occasion, and to that mental weakness, and indecision on his part, which neutralized the ability, zeal and courage of the subordinate officers. The transactions of that single night shew at once that with such imbecility at the head of affairs, the army was doomed from the first to annihilation, and that nothing but a miracle could have saved it.

There were but three days' provisions when the insurrection broke out in the cantonments. All the Commissariat stores were in a fort at a little distance from them, which was closely besieged by the enemy, and defended only by one officer and a few men. He had repeatedly sent intelligence of his critical position and importuned for succour. Between the Commissariat fort and the Cantonments, lay Mahomed Shureef's fort, which it was necessary to capture before it could be relieved. It was painfully felt that the loss of the supplies it contained must prove fatal to the hopes of the army, and leave it no other prospect, but that of a dreary winter without provisions. The salvation of the troops appeared to hang upon the success of the effort to be made that night to capture Shureef's fort and relieve the Commissariat fort. With these feelings of the emergency of that crisis, and of the value of moments, a meeting of officers took place at the General's House on the night of the 4th at which Sir W. Macnaghten was present. It will appear utterly incredible to the world, that the propriety of attempting the capture of the fort was made a matter of *debate* even for a moment; yet it is a lamentable fact that it was debated for hours, and that some of the officers present brought arguments against the measure. General Elphinstone, after the matter had been long discussed without any favourable result, took Lieut. Eyre into his private room and asked his advice. He urged the expediency of assaulting it without delay. The General then alluded to the severe loss sustained in the sally of the previous day under Capt. Swayne, and said that he feared a repetition of that scene, and could not bear to contemplate such a sacrifice of life. Lieut. Eyre replied that no secondary consideration should be weighed in the balance against a measure which involved the honour and safety of the army. The General walked about the room in great agitation, urging the same objections. At length, he opened the door and called in Major Thain and Capt. Grant, and consulted them, flying off repeatedly to other subjects totally irrelevant. To fix his determination, it was proposed to consult Capt. Sturt, the only Engineer officer in the garrison. The General eagerly seized the idea, as one that released him from the burden of responsibility. He ordered Lieut. Eyre to go to his quarters, but above all to tell him that the enemy was on the alert in the Fort. Sturt said that the Fort must undoubtedly be taken before morning, but so far gave in to the General's views as to fix the hour of departure at 3 A. M. This reply was reported to the General, but his repugnance was not overcome, and he began to narrate stories of misfortunes which had befallen the troops in the Peninsula, in nocturnal expeditions. At length he was brought, at midnight, to consent to the attack, but postponed the hour from *3 to 4*. Four o'clock came without any preparations, and it was broad day light before the troops were got together; when, just as they were about to start, intelligence was brought that the Commissariat Fort was in the hands of the enemy!

After this detail of the transactions of this memorable night, when the salvation of the army depended on the improvement of moments, its subsequent destruction ceases to be a matter of surprise. The same lack of energy, the same spirit of procrastination marked every subsequent *movement*. Even when the right thing had been determined on, after dreary and sickening discussion, it was not done at the right time. This unhappy temper of the General, the result of age and infirmity, soon became contagious, and diffused a universal despondency through the whole body of the army, which soon lost the characteristic distinction of British soldiers, and eventually allowed itself to be bearded, defeated, starved and massacred by a foe, whom the least display of energy in the General, would have enabled the troops to sub-

due as they had done before, and have since done in every instance.

It has become the fashion of the day to decry the "Politicals," as they are called by way of contempt, and to ascribe our expulsion from Affghanistan to their mismanagement. In every instance of national disgrace and misfortune, the Government and the community demand a victim. On the present occasion of the direst calamity which has ever befallen our arms, the officers to whom the political administration of that country was entrusted, have been selected for the sacrifice, and they have been pursued with the most virulent obloquy, till the very term "political" has become a byeword of reproach. As it regards the wisdom of appointing Political Agents to the various provinces of Affghanistan, after it had been subjugated, not a little may be said on both sides of the question. The division of responsibility and the clashing of power which it entailed, was injudicious and often inconvenient. The authority to direct the movements of a General in command of a little army, which was lodged with officers of far inferior rank, with beardless boys as their enemies styled them,—though in many instances they had succeeded in acquiring a beard, which even Mr. Muntz might envy—created heart-burnings, and in some instances hindered that cordial co-operation which the circumstances of the time required. Yet the individuals selected for these duties, Majors Pottinger, Outram, Rawlinson, Leech and Todd, and Dr. Lord, were men thoroughly acquainted with the habits and the language of the people, and so far as aptitude for their duty was concerned both as it regards natural or acquired qualifications, a better selection of political officers was never made. It may be doubted whether the bestowal of these political functions on the Generals who commanded in Affghanistan, would have mended matters. Age and obstinacy might have been found qualities as inconvenient, as youth and rashness. As it regards the supreme management of our interests beyond the Indus, no man in his senses would have dreamed for a moment of entrusting Lord Keane or Sir Willoughby Cotton with the responsibilities which were given to Sir W. Macnaghten. Neither did the system of Political Agents work ill in the hour of danger. The much abused Politicals fully vindicated the wisdom which selected them, when their capacity was put to the severest test. Though Majors Rawlinson and Macgregor have been treated with unmerited neglect by the local Government, no one attributes it to any discovery of neglect or incapacity in the discharge of their duty, or indeed to any thing but the misfortune of their being identified with the "Auckland clique." Sir William Nott, and Sir Robert Sale are too just and generous not to acknowledge that in the preservation of Candahar and Jellalabad, their services were invaluable. Major Mackeson, though turned into the Quarter Master of a Regiment, does not stand the less high in public estimation for the important assistance which he rendered the army at Peshawur. It was to Major Pottinger's knowledge of the people and the language, and to his activity and genius that the captives at Bameean were indebted in a great measure under God for their liberation, without which the object of the second expedition would have been entirely frustrated. And Sir William Macnaghten's merits during the whole period of the siege of the cantonments from the 2d of November to the 22d of December, when his better genius left him, and he fell into the toils of Akbar Khan, is allowed by the common consent of all to have been beyond all praise. Every movement of the troops which was crowned with success, owed its origin not so much to his counsel, as to his importunity. If he had not unhappily been thwarted by men who hesitated and grumbled when they should have acted; if there had been at the head of that army, an officer who breathed the same daring and noble spirit with the Envoy, the winter of 1841 would not have been the darkest period of our Indian History. We are confident that when the animosities and prejudices of the present generation have been interred in its grave, and the Historian sits down to do justice to the actors in those transactions, the services of the Politicals will not be overlooked, and that the present judgement regarding them will be reversed.

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

### THURSDAY, JULY 20.

— The *Star* mentioned yesterday that information had been received by the last mail, of the appointment of Sir Lawrence Peel, as Legislative member of the Supreme Council. It is contradicted in this morning's issue. It was supposed at one time that the office would be abolished, but the advantage of having the disposal of such a piece of patronage, worth more than the post of any Cabinet Minister, the Lord Chancellor excepted, will be duly weighed by the Ministry before it is thrown away. Why should not the Advocate General, who is paid 3000£ a year, act as legal adviser in the preparation of laws which require a reference to English legislation? Hitherto the Advocates General have been men fully qualified by their legal experience and acumen to afford such assistance. If this legislative duty was entrusted to that officer it would constrain Directors invariably to fill up that office on the ground of merit and on no other.

— We have been favoured with a letter from Captain Biddulph at Darjeling, stating that the report of his having discovered the Tea plant in that locality is entirely groundless.

— The *Star* gives an account in this morning's number, of the capture and death of an enormous Alligator at Akra, on Saturday evening last. We have placed the whole article, though somewhat lengthy, among our selections.

— Sir Hugh Gough may, we suppose, be daily expected at Calcutta to assume the command of the army. Garrison orders were issued by the Governor General on the 17th instant directing the whole of the troops in garrison, as well as the town guards to hold themselves in readiness to turn out in full dress, as might be hereafter directed, to receive His Excellency.

— The *Hurkaru* states that Mr. George Thompson reached Delhi on the 9th of the month. Three miles from the city he was met by half a dozen of the nobles of the Court with a large phalanx of attendants and was conducted to the residence allotted to him on the king's elephant, richly caparisoned, with a glittering Howdah and splendid trappings. Every possible attention was shewn him. It appears that no obstacle was made to his entering the palace, and the report that the Commissioner had forbidden it, is therefore, as we suspected, utterly groundless.

### FRIDAY, JULY 21.

— The accounts received through the *Delhi Gazette* of the insubordinate proceedings of the too powerful Rajah Dhyan Sing, seem to indicate the approach of a conflict between the Sovereign and his Minister, which will probably end in the establishment of a paramount British influence in the Punjab. It is said that the Minister has abstracted ten crores of Rupees, or ten Millions Sterling, from the public treasury since the death of Runjeet Sing. When called on to account for the expenditure of this sum, he said that it had been laid out in securing the allegiance of the troops, but he appears to have given no other explanation. It is known that a large portion of this sum has been abstracted from time to time from the treasury, and sent to Jumboo. The Minister, in the usual oriental style, said he was the Raja's slave; but his actions are those of a master. He has betaken himself with a large force, to his own mountain fortresses in Jumboo, accompanied by many chiefs of distinction. General Ventura is said to have been sent to bring him to reason. The country appears to be on the eve of a civil war. If at this juncture, a strong and united Government existed at Cabul, an effort would assuredly be made to recover the lost province of Peshawur, and to extend the Affghan dominion again to the banks of the Indus.

— The Raja Kuleekissen Bahadoor, again figures in the papers of this morning. He got up a translation of a Sungskrit work, the Muha Natuk, with the aid of others, and sent copies of it to all the Kings and princes of the earth to whom he could obtain access, and their flattering acknowledgments have from time to time been sent to the public journals for publication. On the present occasion, he announces the receipt of a letter from the King of Prussia. We suppose that as an amicable intercourse has been established between the Emperor of China and the British Government, a copy of the Maha Natuk, will be sent forthwith to Pekin, and that the papers will be called on to minister anew to the Raja's vanity, at no distant period by the publication of a letter signed with the vermilion pencil.

— The *Star*, in reference to the announcement of Sir Lawrence Peel's having been appointed Legislative member of the Council of India, states this morning, that the post has been offered to him. The Chief Justiceship is worth 8000*l.* a year; with a retiring pension of, we believe, 1500*l.* a year, after ten years service. The situation in the Supreme Council gives 10,000*l.* a year, without any pension.

— The *Star* of this morning states that notwithstanding the vigilance of the British officers in Scinde, the Ameer Shere Mahomed had contrived to cross the Indus and had betaken himself to the mountains of Belochistan, where he will endeavour to raise the tribes, and bring them down to the reconquest of the country.

— The same paper has a long and interesting article on the Assam Tea Company which the Editor says, "promises well, all things considered." It appears however that the extravagance of expenditure which has marked its career, from the beginning has not ceased; and an agent is to be deputed to Assam to examine the establishments. Is it true, that Mr. Masters, the only practical botanist connected with the Society, has been dismissed?

— The *Hurkaru* states, that an army of observation, 15,000 strong, will be assembled in the ensuing cold weather on the Seikh frontier, under the command of Sir Robert Dick.

### SATURDAY, JULY 22.

— The Express reached Calcutta last Monday afternoon. Up to yesterday evening, the first instalment of the regular mail had not arrived. Seldom has the patience of Editors, and of the community been put to so severe a test, and we are sorry to say the strength of this virtue has not been improved by the experiment.

— A number of the Christian officers, commissioned and non-commisioned, who were employed in the service of Scindea, have addressed a letter to the Rev. Mr. Price, the Chaplain at Agra, laying their grievances before him, and stating that they were seized, tied up to the guns, abused, kicked, thumped, and cruelly and unmercifully belaboured, besides being deprived of eight month's arrears of pay. It is not a case in which the British Government can interfere. Nothing can be done for them, but through the sympathy and generosity of private individuals.

— A general meeting of the Dumdum Temperance Society was held on the evening of the 18th for the purpose of presenting Sergeant Major Wolfe, with a silver medal, having a suitable

inscription previous to his leaving the station, and proceeding to Agra. It is a testimonial of the respect and esteem of the members of the Society for his unwearied endeavours and disinterested zeal in promoting the cause of Temperance.

MONDAY, JULY 24.

— Saturday's *Calcutta Gazette* contains an extract from a letter of the Court of Directors relative to the splendid victory gained by the troops under Sir Charles Napier on the banks of the Fullailee, in February last. The Honourable Court have postponed the bestowal of marks of distinction on the Troops, having heard that there had been a subsequent battle in which they trust another victory had been achieved. In this they will not be disappointed. The most gratifying portion of this despatch is that in which the Court have supplied an omission in Lord Ellenborough's notification, and made the most honourable mention of Major Outram's services, giving the stamp of their own authority to the epithet "the fearless and distinguished Major Outram," bestowed on him by Sir Charles Napier.

— The *Star* states on the authority of letters from England that Mr. Dyce Sombre had become deranged in intellect, and is placed in a lunatic asylum. The borough of Sudbury, with which his name is so disgracefully associated, retains its franchise. The papers brought by the last Mail state that the Bill for disfranchising it, which had passed the Commons, had been thrown out by the Lords, because *general* bribery and corruption could not be proved against it. It was saved because ten righteous men were found therein.

The *Delhi Gazette* affirms that Shah Kamran has been murdered, that the Persian Monarch, whose occupation of Herat is confirmed,—has commenced the coinage of money in his own name at that place. Central Asia is thus again in commotion as it was in 1838; and, to add to the confusion, we have now the prospect of disturbances in the Punjab. The Affghans, when we were quitting their country last year remarked to several of the officers that we should assuredly be back there before many years had elapsed. Will their prophecy turn out to be as correct as that of Dost Mahomed, who long before there was any appearance of the insurrection, affirmed that the country could not be settled without him, and that he should be at Cabul in two years?

— A meeting of the Creditors of Messrs. Fergusson and Co. was held on Saturday, Mr. Beckwith in the Chair. There were 30 or 40 gentlemen present, and it was resolved to cancel the trust deed, and to transfer the estate to the Insolvent Court. When the trust was originally established, it was remarked that the estate could not long be kept out of the Court. It is affirmed and believed that the intermediate operation of the trust has been beneficial to the interests of the creditors.

— The matter of the appointment of Mr. Serle, as Registrar of the Supreme Court at Madras, has been again brought under the cognizance of the Court. There is evidently some under current of private interest, in this matter, which we at a distance are unable to discover, and which the Editors on the spot are too prudent to unfold. Whether the opposition arises from private disappointment or from public virtue, it is not for us to say, but it is rather a novel sight to see the two Judges pulling one another's caps, or rather wigs in open Court. We are told that the Chief Justice "was very severe in his language with reference to Sir John Norton, and the course which that judge had pursued." We are also told that on the breaking up of the Court, Sir John said he would have nothing to do with Mr. Serle's appointment, in any shape whatever, and *looked* as if he would carry the matter farther.

— We are happy to find from the *Hurkaru*, that Government has at length bestirred itself in the matter of the Dinagepore district, which has been so long the scene of tyranny, oppression and torture. The Shristadar of the Civil and Sessions Court, who entered the office a beggar, and has been enabled upon a small salary of about 50 Rupees a month, to obtain landed property to the value of 150,000 Rs. which yields him a clear income, of 19,000 Rs. a year, or 1583 Rupees a month, has been expelled from his office. It is true that the creatures with which he has filled every office, still remain, and that he himself is allowed to continue in the district; but though it may be a sufficient reason for removing a man from the head of an office, that the amassed property which he could not have come by honestly, it would be unjust to banish him from the district without a legal conviction; and in this case, banishment would be an inadequate punishment.

TUESDAY, JULY 25.

— A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* states, that "some short time back, the corpse of a respectable gentleman was seized by a bailiff of the Court of Requests for a certain sum of money due to a certain creditor, and the friends of the defunct were obliged to pay it before they got the remains removed for interment." Our contemporary states that the practice is illegal, though it was successfully employed to procure the payment of poor Sheridan's debts, whom his friends allowed to pine unnoticed in a spunging house, and when his spirit had sunk under his misfortunes, paraded their carriages at his funeral.—We have understood that the same disgraceful procedure was adopted in the case of William Pitt, and that the body was released by Parliament's paying his debts, but as the *Hurkaru* does not mention the circumstance, we conclude that our impression was erroneous. But how shall the *Hurkaru's* idea of the illegality of the act, obtain legal force, and prevent a creditor's resorting to this disgraceful practice for the payment of his debts, with this example of success before him?

— Mauritius papers to the 29th of June have been received; but they contain no other intelligence than that the Colony had been some time out of rice; yet such was its depressed condition that the few bags which remained, were with difficulty disposed of at 4 dollars the bag.

— We regret to learn from a London letter given in this morning's *Hurkaru*, that Mr. H. M. Parker, was far from well, quite unable to go out, and that he had been advised to visit the German baths.

☞ At the last meeting of the Landholder's Society, Mr. G. Thompson was appointed Agent for the Society in England, and Mr. Theobald accepted the office of honorary Secretary. An instance was brought to the knowledge of the Society of a Collector's having refused to receive Company's paper from a mortgagee for the postponement of the sale of an estate, when it was resolved immediately to memorialize Government on the subject.

— The *Englishman* of this morning announces a Catholic Marriage between one Mr. Rostan and a Miss Cornelius, which is said to have been solemnized by "His Grace, the Most Reverend Dr. Carew, Lord Archbishop of Edessa, and Vicar Apostolic of Bengal!"

— The *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette* complains that the *Victoria* Steamer has not brought any Magazines, or light reading. Thus it appears that the good people at Bombay have for once experienced a disappointment to which we have been but too often subject. This detention of this packet at Suez is much to be regretted, more especially as it contained the last *Quarterly Review*, which has suddenly changed its tone towards the Puseyites, and denounces them almost as violently as it formerly encouraged them.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.

— A grand entertainment was given by the officers at Barrackpore on Monday night to the Right Honorable the Governor General. His Lordship reached the House about ten P. M. when a salute was fired from guns which had been brought up from Dumdum for the occasion. The slumbers of his Danish Majesty's lieges were broken soon after midnight by another peal of cannon to announce his departure. The Governor General made a speech, in which he expressed his warm attachment to the interests of the army, and alluded to their services in the acquisition and maintenance of the Empire. It was eagerly listened to, and loudly applauded.

— It is very gratifying to learn from the *Star*, that we may soon expect a large supply of that necessary luxury, Ice. Two ships left Boston for Calcutta direct on the 22d. May, having, between them, 1000 tons of Ice on board. A third, with 600 tons was to leave that place in June. Another may be expected in a fortnight, with 400 tons for us, and the same quantity for Madras.

— The proprietor of the *Englishman* now at home has engaged the services of a new Editor, Mr. Stephenson, who is to come out immediately. He has received a University education, and is quite at home in the Editorial line, having for some time written the Editorial articles of the *Monthly Times*. We had just penned some observations on the tone and style of this journal; but we must not break through the time honoured rule of receiving every editor on his first appearance with courtesy. We have therefore destroyed them. The *Hurkaru* has engaged Mr. Stocqueler, the late Editor of the *Englishman*, as his London correspondent.

— The *Star* notices this morning the happy mode in which the Legislature of the Mauritius has contrived to evade an act of Parliament. Parliament, in the exercise of its wisdom, has imposed a heavy duty on the importation of salt provisions into the Isle of France. It is an article which the island cannot do without; so the Government has very ingeniously contrived to defeat the law by offering a bounty on the importation, to the same amount as the import duty.

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Messrs. McGregor, Brownrigg and Co. ... .. .. ... | to June, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| E. H. Longden, Esq. .. | ditto, | 10 | 0 |
| Thos. Marshall, Esq. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Messrs. Forbes and Co.... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| J. Cowie, Esq. .. .. | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. A. D. Turnbull, .. | ditto, | 27 | 8 |
| Lieut. G. Nesbitt, .. .. | to July, 1844, | 24 | 0 |
| A. Oram, Esq. .. ... | to July, 1843, | 25 | 0 |
| H. Atherton, Esq. .. ... | to June, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. R. Strachey, ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| R. Hampton, Esq. ... ... | to June, 1843, | 36 | 0 |
| E. C. Ravenshaw, Esq. ... | ditto, | 36 | 0 |
| R. H. S. Campbell, Esq. | ditto, | 36 | 0 |
| G. Logan, Esq. .. .. | to Dec. 1844, | 40 | 0 |
| R. B. Garrett, Esq. ... | to April, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Baboo Locknath Bose, ... | to Dec. 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| " Kasheshur Mitter, | to Dec. 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| A. J. M. Mills, Esq. ... | to June, 1844, | 46 | 8 |
| Miss H. E. Stark, .. .. | to June, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| A. T. Dick, Esq. ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| J. Walker, Esq. .. ... | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. F. Lloyd, .. ... | to June, 1844, | 40 | 0 |
| C. Beadon, Esq. ... ... | to June, 1843, | 36 | 0 |
| H. S. Boulderson, Esq. ... | to May, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. G. M. Hill, ... ... | to Nov. 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| Mrs. Knott, ... ... ... | to July, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| E. Tandy, Esq. .. .. | to June, 1843, | 36 | 0 |

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

### THE CAPTURE AND DEATH OF AN ALLIGATOR.

A very large alligator was hooked and safely landed at the Acra Farm on Saturday evening last. He was deposited in a strong brick building for the night, his execution being put off to the following day that notice might be sent to the curious to attend. At day light he was waited upon by several gentlemen from the surrounding country who paid their respects from the top of the walls that confined him, and appeared very much affected with delight at the *prospect* before them of a little sport. The alligator was lying on its belly with its disproportioned legs extended, and might have been conveniently measured in all his proportions but it was thought as well to put off that until the exact tenacity of life in the amphibious monster had been ascertained. The hook which was a single barb and straight shank, about 11 inches long, had entered

the back part of the right upperjaw and passing round the cheek bone came out above the eye. Thus the tittlebat (qy. stickle-back ?) could never have escaped but by the hook straightening or the rope giving way. It may be mentioned for the guidance of fishermen that the hook above described is far preferable to the small grapnel-shaped affair which has been thought necessary for this game. But the probabilities are that this fellow would have taken any hook for he was ravenous, and it was not thought necessary even to float the bait, but drawing it a few feet out of the water on the mud, two hands were left to watch and report progress. When all was quiet he came straight at it and made no bones about it. The word was passed and by the time he had rolled himself over and over two or three times, some fifty hands were hanging on to a 2½ inch rope and "pull devil, pull baker," was the order of the day till he was safely housed, a matter of no slight difficulty as may be supposed, considering that with his tail he could command a range of about 16 feet. He appeared to have remained perfectly motionless during the night being found in the morning just as he was left. It may be mentioned that the off hind leg was gone at the first joint, that is the foot was wanting, or hand, for their extremities are much more like hands than feet. There are five fingers three of which have large and long nails upon them and the other two are scaled to the very tip. He was maimed also in the near fore flapper and had evidently been in the wars. They are known to fight desperately with each other about their prey, and this one had been maimed for life without a pension; the stump was well rounded off and the injury could not have been a recent one.

Some fortnight ago a child was taken away in this neighbourhood by an alligator while filling some water vessels, and it was thought not impossible it might be the monster now under sentence. Gentlemen who amuse themselves with firing ball at this kind of large game may save their powder and lead. The trials made with a rifle show how heavy the odds against doing any thing with them. There was some difference of opinion as to whether a rifle ball would pass through him supposing it not to strike the scales. The first one fired with a view to this experiment entered the side below the strong scales of the back and the brute took not the slightest notice of it; a second near the same spot seemed not to trouble him in the least; neither of them passed through; they were fired from a distance of not more than 10 feet. He was now stirred up in the rear with a long pole and he turned upon his assailant with a ferocity that was terrific: people talk of alligators not being able to turn easily; he was round with the rapidity of a flash, the report when he opened his jaws to their full extent and closed them in his rage was incredibly loud and gave a tolerable idea of the enormous power of the jaws. A third shot was now fired with the view of finishing him if possible, and the aim was behind the large raised scales at the extreme end of the head so as to break the spine. This would appear to have been done for he turned up on his back and did not again recover his position. After a fourth ball, and a most careful search for his heart with a bayonet and a spear, a rope was passed over him and he was dragged out, giving ever and anon sufficient warning of the propriety of standing aloof: a fifth ball in the spine appeared to settle him and on passing the tape along his back he measured to a nicety 16 feet 6 inches, but his tail too had been curtailed 18 inches less than one caught in the same place about 3 years ago, and of which a very perfect skeleton was made on the farm taken to England by Mr. Waterhouse and deposited in a museum in Yorkshire. With a heavy axe he was now divided just abaft his hind legs. The next process was an interesting one, the examination of the stomach. It contained little: portions of the scull of a child, the thigh bones, some smaller ones, and the bones of one hand; a quantity of straw, a large ball of hair, about four feet of inch rope, and six or eight bangles two or three of which were of silver. Having cut off the head and weighed it, it was found to be to an ounce two hundred weight: the muscular action in the tail end, about six or seven feet, was extraordinary, for on inserting a knife to expose the fat which here lies in thick layers, the whole mass, saving only the chump, was thrown into violent motion and after performing several gyrations almost on end struck the ground with extraordinary violence: this was the effect of every insertion of the knife, and it could not have been less than an hour after it was severed from the body. The head by the by was 5ft. 8in. round the jaws, and 3ft. 6in. long. It is cleaned and preserved. The fat from the body was carefully taken off by native operators it being highly valued as an external application for rheumatism, &c. &c.—*Cal. Star.*

## UNION BANK.

The meeting yesterday of the Proprietors of the Union Bank was very numerously attended both by European and Native Shareholders. The business for which the Meeting had been made special seemed to create the greatest interest.

Major Doveton was called to the chair, and proceeded to read the advertisement calling the meeting.

In consequence of Mr. Gordon labouring under a severe cold and sore-throat, Mr. Clarke officiated for that gentleman in the reading of the following balance sheet of accounts, which, was finally put to the meeting and passed as being correct:

*Dr.* *The Trustees of the Union Bank in Account Current with the Proprietors of the Bank.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 30, 1843. To Establishment and House Rent, from 1st January to this date, | | .............. | .............. | 52,912 4 6 |
| To charges General.—For Law Charges, Printing Stamps, &c. ... ... | | .............. | .............. | 5,752 1 9 |
| To Advances for Stationery.—For amount written off for the half year, ... | | .............. | .............. | 2,141 15 0 |
| To Cash Balance, ... ... ... | | .............. | 2,06,533 10 10 | |
| " Dead Stock, ... ... ... | | .............. | 3,637 10 9 | |
| " Printed Bank Notes, ... ... | | .............. | 3,000 0 0 | |
| " Advances for Stationery, ... ... | | .............. | 3,000 0 0 | |
| Realizable.—Government Bills Discounted. ... ... ... ... | | 3,103 9 9 | | |
| Private Bills Discounted, ... ... | | 17,03,582 4 10 | | |
| Loans on Deposit of Bullion and Paper Securities, ... ... ... | | 11,88,794 11 0 | | |
| Loans and Credits on the Collateral Security of Indigo Factories and Sugar Works, ... ... ... ... | | 61,75,281 8 10 | | |
| Silk Filatures and Silk, ... ... | | 1,58,926 0 6 | | |
| Tradesmen, ... ... ... ... | | 4,77,802 8 5 | | |
| Public Bodies, ... .. ... | | 1,60,175 4 4 | | |
| Goods in Possession, ... ... ... | | 14,18,676 4 8 | | |
| Government 4 per cent. Paper, ... .. | 18,67,693 5 5 | | | |
| Government 5 per cent. ditto, ... ... | 3,64,013 5 4 | | | |
| | 22,32,606 10 9 | | | |
| Less Discount, .. | 62,398 0 4 | | | |
| | | 21,70,208 10 5 | | |
| Exchange Account, ... ... ... | | 54,489 7 9 | | |
| Interest on Open Accounts, &c. ... | | 2,22,009 10 5 | | |
| Singapore Agency, ... ... ... | | 9,08,112 12 9 | | |
| | | | 14,701,172 13 8 | |
| | | | 14,957,344 3 3 | |
| Due.—Circulation, ... ... ... | | 1,37,110 0 0 | | |
| Floating Deposits, ... ... ... | | 8,29,703 0 8 | | |
| Fixed Deposits, ... ... ... | | 13,29,152 5 0 | | |
| Bills Payable, ... .. ... | | 17,78,732 6 1 | | |
| Post Bills, ... .. .. .. | | 1,60,000 0 0 | | |
| Unclaimed Dividends to January, 1843, | | 17,721 14 1 | | |
| | | | 42,52,419 9 10 | |
| | | | | 1,07,24,924 9 5 |
| | | | Co.'s Rs. .. | 1,07,85,730 14 8 |
| Shewing on a Paid up Capital of .... | | 1,00,00,000 0 0 | | |
| A surplus after deducting former Dividend of ........................ | | 7,24,924 9 5 | | |
| | | | 107,24,924 9 5 | |

*Cr.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January 1, 1843.—By Balance of Account rendered to 31st December, 1842, being Subscription on 10,000 Shares, at 1,000 Rupees each, ... ... | .............. | 1,00,00,000 0 0 | |
| Amount of Apparent Profit to 31st December, 1842, .. .. .. ... | 6,13,000 3 11 | | |
| Add realized of Doubtful debts, .. .. | 106 3 0 | | |
| | 6,13,106 6 11 | | |
| Less Dividend to Proprietors, .. .. | 4,00,000 0 0 | | |
| | 2,13,106 6 11 | | |
| " Old Sicca Bank Notes returned from Circulation, &c., .. .. .. | 1,251 5 6 | 211,855 1 5 | |
| | | | 1,02,11,855 1 5 |
| June 30,—By Discount realized to this date, | .............. | 63,781 1 9 | |
| " Interest do. ... ... | 2,12,554 9 5 | | |
| Add due on Outstanding Loans, | 59,629 2 8 | | |
| " Do. Government Papers, | 1,94,875 9 5 | | |
| | 46,7,059 5 6 | | |
| Less Interest due on Fixed Deposits, &c. | 33,123 2 2 | | |
| | | 4,33,936 3 4 | |
| By Bills of Exchange. The Amount being Profits of that account, .. .. | .............. | 52,789 0 0 | |
| By Singapore Agency. The amount being Profits of that Agency from 1st December, 1842, to 31st May, 1843, ... | .............. | 23,369 8 2 | |
| | | | 5,73,875 13 3 |
| | | Co.'s Rs. | 1,07,85,730 14 8 |

E. E.

(Signed) W. BONNAUD, *Accountant.*
" J. C. STEWART, *Actg. Depty. Secy.*
" G. J. GORDON, *Secretary.*

Calcutta, 30th June, 1843.

The accounts on the table, it will be observed, exhibit an amount of profit corresponding very nearly to that of the former half year, namely—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. 5,13,069 | 8 |
| against, ............................ | " 5,10,936 | 10 |

in the preceding six months.

Since the last General Meeting the deficit on the accounts of the Insolvent Firms of Messrs. Boyd and Co. and of Messrs. McLeod, Fagan and Co. have been ascertained. In the latter instance, particularly, the proceeds of the Goods pledged to the Bank and sold by the Assignee of the Estate, have fallen very far short of the lowest estimate at the time of the failure, a great portion having realized less than one-third of their Invoice cost.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The loss by Messrs. Boyd and Co., amounts to ........................ | Rs. | 24,059 |
| by Messrs. McLeod, Fagan and Co., | „ | 75,460 |
| Total, ...... | Rs. | 99,519 |

The award of the Referee in the matter of Gilmore and Co. has also proved more unfavorable than was expected, and the proceeds of Indigo that remained unsold at the date of the last General Meeting fell considerably short of the original valuation. It is to be hoped that the out-turn of the present season will go some way to compensate those disappointments.

The amount of Credits with the collateral security of Indigo Factories continues larger than could be wished or than was expected at the time that the Directors fixed the amount of such Credits for the current season —the difference being almost entirely attributable to the unexpectedly low prices of Indigo that prevailed after the bad prospects of the English market became known. Had the value of Indigo as estimated by Brokers in October been maintained, the balance due to the Bank on last year's operations would have been inconsiderable. As it is, the safety of those balances is fully secured, the principal amount being due by the Estate of Fergusson, Brothers and Co., and there is no doubt that by the close of the season the whole will be liquidated.

It will be observed, that there has been a falling off in point of profits from the Singapore Agency, and that there is a larger balance standing against that Agency than was contemplated at the time of its institution. The Directors have under those circumstances deemed it expedient to depute the Deputy Secretary to the spot, and his report may determine the expediency or otherwise of withdrawing from that field of operations. In the mean time, he is directed to take measures to reduce the funds employed in that Agency to their originally assigned amount. Should it appear that there is little probability of the Agency being restored to its former flourishing state the Directors propose that it shall be gradually contracted with a view to its total withdrawal.

It is now for the Shareholders to determine the rate of Dividend which it would be expedient to declare under actual circumstances.

Mr. O'Hanlon, addressing the chair wished to know " whether there was or was not any truth in a report which stated an error to the amount of 1,80,000 Rupees had been made in the accounts ?

Mr. W. P. Grant, a Director, in reply to Mr. O'Hanlon, explained in a straightforward and satisfactory manner the way in which the report had got abroad and its total want of foundation.

Mr. Grant deprecated in strong language such idle reports, and expressed his surprise that proprietors should, without the least enquiry, give credence to rumours that owe their origin to alarmists, who propagate all manner of nonsense at the expence of the Bank's credit.

Mr. Turton proposed, and Colonel Forbes seconded.—

*Resolved*—That the Secretary's Report just read be approved and published, and that the accounts submitted be passed, and the books be closed accordingly.

Mr. Hume begged to propose an amendment on this resolution, to the following effect : that the accounts be open for a further term of one week for the examination of shareholders. This was seconded by Mr. O'Hanlon ; however on being put to the vote, it was negatived and lost.

Mr. Hume, in proposing this amendment, said he did not throw any suspicion on the report, but he did not think sufficient time had been given for the examination of accounts. Much discussion here arose on the expediency of the amendment. Mr. H. said it was admitted there was an error of 180,000 Rs., and where there were no auditors, it was but expedient that time should be afforded the shareholders for the examination of the accounts before they were passed.

It was then proposed by Mr. Turton, seconded by Mr. Willis, and

*Resolved*—That a half yearly dividend of eight per cent per annum be declared.—Carried.

The third resolution was to the following effect :

*Resolved*—That the time of service as Directors of Messrs. H. Holroyd, D. M. Gordon, John Lyall, and G. F. Remfry having expired, the meeting proceed to elect four duly qualified members in their stead.

Mr. Longueville Clarke here proposed that the General Meeting be adjourned till after the consideration of Mr. Lattey's proposition, that the partner or partners of a retiring director shall not be eligible for election until the lapse of one year dating from such retirement. This proposition of Mr. Lattey's was seconded by Mr. Imlach ; but on being put to the vote, was lost. Mr. Hume spoke at some length in support of Mr. Lattey's resolution.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of directors in room of those who had retired, when the following were elected : Rev. Mr. Morton ; Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, and Messrs. A. Rogers and John Rennie.

Mr. Turton addressed the meeting in a lengthy speech, in which he stated his opinion, with reference to Mr. Lattey's motion, that though he was against two partners of a firm being in the direction at the same time, he did not see any reason why one member should not take the place of a retiring director, also a member of the same firm. Mr. W. P. Grant took part in the discussion arising out of this proposition of Mr. Lattey's. Some gentlemen said Mr. Grant was inclined to think that parties in the direction exercised an undue influence, forwarding their own interests, at the expence of the interest of the Bank ; they alluded to the instances of Messrs. Gilmore and Co. and Fergusson and Co.; but for his part he conscientiously believed that the loans which had been made to those firms were not effected by the influence exercised by members of those firms then in the direction, and that the loans in question which had been productive of loss to the Bank, would, he had every reason to believe, have been made even had these circumstances not existed.

Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore then followed in an address of some length.

The following resolution was then proposed by Longueville Clark, Esq., seconded by Mr. Allan and

*Resolved*,—That it is expedient to abolish gradually the system of advancing for the cultivation of Indigo and other produce, and with a view to the object that the advances for the next season be limited to 25 lacs of Rs., and that none be made previous to the month of May, excepting to the firm of Fergusson and Co.

This motion was proposed by Mr. Clarke, in an excellent speech ; but not having preserved notes of it, we are unable to give even an outline thereof.

Mr. Turton proposed an amendment, to the following effect :—That this meeting is of opinion that advances for the entire or chief carrying on of Indigo Factories through the whole season, and upon the mere security of block and crop of such factories is an inconvenient mode of employing the capital of the Union Bank, and foreign to the legitimate objects of a Banking establishment, and that the Directors of the Union Bank ought to make no advance of such a nature to fresh parties, and to discontinue all such advances to their present constituents except under the most stringent circumstances, after the close of the present season, and that under any circumstances the Directors ought to be prepared to give the fullest information to the proprietors of any deviation from the strict observance of this rule. That advances for Indigo crops cannot be safely made by Banking establishments until the month of May and June in every year to be repaid in a few months, say on the arrival of the indigo in Calcutta. That such advances ought only to be made on the security of all the owners and mortgagees, and on the block and crop of the season, with an acknowledgement of the manager in possession that he holds such for the Bank to secure their advances of the season before any other payments, and the Directors of the Union Bank ought not to advance for the next season for indigo cultivation, even with such security beyond the extent of 25 lacs of rupees." This amendment was carried. Mr. Turton in proposing this amendment made a very lengthy speech.

After this matter was disposed of, Mr. Turton addressed the meeting and referred to one or two subjects which it was his intention to bring before them on the present occasion. One of these was the qualification of Directors. The qualification at present entitling a proprietor of the Bank to Directorship was ten shares. He certainly thought this too little. In his opinion, the number of shares should be increased to twenty-five. He was aware that this measure would lessen the number from which the election of Directors would be made. But it would contribute materially to guard against members of mercantile firms, leaguing together, and getting into the Direction, and forwarding their own private interests instead of those of the bank. He did not bring this question forward on the present occasion for the purpose of decision ; but he would place it before the proprietors for their consideration, and at some future opportunity he might frame a resolution to the above effect.

It was then moved by Mr. Turton seconded by Captain Vint, and

*Resolved*—That it is inexpedient to make any relaxation in the rule which prohibited the Bank advancing on its own shares.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Gordon, seconded by Mr. Morton and

*Resolved*—That this meeting be adjourned till Saturday the 29th instant.

Thanks being voted to the Chairman, the meeting broke up at 4 P. M.—*Eng. July* 16.

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### CABUL ON THE 4TH NOV. 1841.

It must be remembered that the rebellion broke out on the 2nd of November, and it was on the night of the 4th of November, that conference of officers took place at the General's house, when the propriety of immediately capturing Mahomed Shurreef's fort was discussed. The principal speakers for and against were Sir William Macnaghten, Captains Boyd, Lawrence, Grant, and Bellew, but several other officers were present. Of General Elphinstone's talents as an officer I then knew next to nothing. His apparent lack of enterprize, during the first day, had certainly excited general surprise, but I considered that neither my station nor standing in the service entitled me to obtrude my thoughts upon him unasked. I accordingly sat a silent listener during the early part of the debate, until the General suddenly came up to me, and leading me into his private room, demanded my opinion as to what he ought to do. I then said, that from all I had heard urged by the Envoy and Captain Boyd, I could not help concurring with them as to the expediency of assaulting the fort without delay. He then complained of what he was pleased to term Captain Boyd's "impetuosity,"* which he said had annoyed without convincing him, and his object in calling me aside was that we might discuss the matter calmly and dispassionately. He then reminded me of the severe loss sustained that very day in the sally under Captain Swayne, H. M.'s 44th, and said he feared a repetition of the same thing on the present occasion without any proportionate benefit being derived, and that he could not bear to contemplate such a frightful sacrifice of life. I replied, that in a case of such desperate emergency as the present, soldiers must be prepared to sacrifice their lives, and I conceived that such secondary considerations should not be weighed in the balance against a measure involving the safety and honour of the whole force. He walked about the room for several minutes in great agitation, urging again and again the same objections, and receiving the same reply ; at length he opened the door and called in Major Thain and Captain Grant. The General had an unfortunate habit of flying from one subject to another, it being impossible to keep his attention fixed to an argument for any length of time. Observing this propensity, and seeing the necessity of bringing him to a speedy decision, I proposed that he should abide by the opinion of Lieutenant Sturt, the Garrison Engineer. He eagerly jumped at the idea, as releasing him from the sole burden of responsibility, and bade me go to that officer at once and state the whole case, but, *above all*, to mention the fact of the enemy being on the alert in the fort. I accordingly hurried over to Lady Sale's house, where I found Lieutenant Sturt sitting up in his chair, Lieutenant Warburton was present, but whether he accompanied, or had preceded me, I cannot precisely remember. I told Sturt all that had occurred and the General's unhappy vacillation. He said, that the fort must *undoubtedly* be taken before morning, but that, as the garrison was on the watch at present, there could be no harm in so far giving in to the General's views as to postpone the attack until about 3 A. M. at which hour the Affghans usually get careless. As Lieutenant Sturt seemed somewhat exhausted, and the wound in his face rendered his articulation difficult I did not stay longer than was necessary to obtain his answer, which I forthwith reported to the General.

I was disappointed to find that he was even *yet* disposed to keep up the unprofitable discussion, and it was long past midnight ere he was prevailed on to abide by Sturt's advice, and then only with an *amendment* of his own namely, that the hour of attack should be 4 instead of 3 A. M. I believe the fact was he had an insuperable repugnance to nocturnal expeditions, and could tell of numberless instances where they had failed in Europe. "It was an inconceivable trial of one's patience to be doomed to listen to such stories at this serious crisis when every moment was of infinite value.

* Captain Boyd had, in his eagerness to carry his point spoken in rather a loud tone of voice, but his manner was solemn, and his language, though not perhaps classically select, yet certainly not disrespectful.

No one could tell an anecdote better, and, unfortunately for us, he always had one ready even at the most unseasonable time. Meanwhile several officers, desparing of getting him to *act* instead of *talk*, had gone away disgusted, and when at last it was decided to attack the fort, it became no easy matter to warn those concerned, scattered as they were in different parts of our extensive cantonment. I myself, accompanied by Captain Bellew, went to the magazine to prepare the powder bags after which I visited the batteries and employed myself as best I could until the appointed hour drew nigh, when I began to marvel at the stillness that prevailed, there being no signs of preparation. In great uneasiness of mind I went to the General's house, and seeing a light in Major Thain's room I entered. He was awake, but told me I better not disturb the General. He however, urged me to put the folk on the *qui vive* promising himself to do the same. Meanwhile precious time was spent at a fearful rate, and what with running hither and thither all night long, I was thoroughly fagged, and but for the necessity for continued exertion could have fallen asleep on my legs.

The troop turned out but slowly and in driblets, and, to my horror, it was broad daylight ere they were collected at the Western gate in readiness to move out. The rest is already known. The delay had been fatal to the garrison of the Commissariat fort, who were hard pressed by the enemy and desparing of relief, evacuated their post at dawn of day, and marched into cantonments just as we were on the very point of moving to their assistance.—*Hurkaru, July* 15.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### POLICE DAROGAHS.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—I was glad to see your remarks in your issue of the 13th July 1843, on the subject of the pay of Darogahs. There can be no doubt that persons who hold such responsible situations ought to be well paid. Indeed 100 Rs. a month, for the higher class, is less than a Subadar Major of Native Infantry receives when on command, (107 Rs.) and little more than when in Cantonment (93 Rs.) A Subadar of Native Infantry gets 67 Rs. a month, 83 Rs. marching, and 107 Rs. if a Subadar Major. The Subadar Buhadur gets more; one Rupee a day; other ranks less. A Jemadar of Native Infantry gets 25 Rupees a month in Cantonment. Then there are advantages for gallantry; the order of British India, &c. But the usual regimental incomes should be the guide, as promotion to Jemadar or Subadar, and Subadar Major is not according to seniority. The Darogahs will not get the increase to 50, 70 and 100 Rs. by seniority. My object is to point out that there should be certain rewards, as in the Native Army, beyond the above departmental increase of pay. There are said to be 508 Darogahs, and their annual incomes are Rs 1,60,520 yearly.

The 503 Darogahs are to be thus paid :

| | | | Yearly. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 at | 100 Rs. | a month, | 30,000 Rs. |
| 50 „ | 75 | „ | 45,000 „ |
| 100 „ | 50 | „ | 60,600 „ |
| 353 „ | 25 | „ | 99,900 „ |
| | | New plan, | 235,500 |
| | | Old plan, | 160,520 |
| | | Increase, Rs. | 74.900 |

Now we do not see as to the 508 Thannahs, the extent of population or size of District or Thannah, over which these Darogahs have control. Would it not be better to make the scale on such a principle ?

I would recommend that the advance from 25 to 100, though ordinarily of gradual increase, yet, for very eminent services, should be from the minimum to the maximum at once. That without reference to the rate of pay, individuals should, for very distinguished service, receive a *Medal* commemorative of the occasion with a suitable inscription in the English and Native languages. That presents of swords and pistols from Government on other occasions would be much prized. I believe those who are killed, have a pension or provision from Govt. made for their families.

If a man distinguished himself in either of the classes of 25, 50 and 75 Rs. pay, we will suppose a Medal, or Sword, &c. and his name should be registered for future notice, promotion, &c. A copy of such names should be kept at the Head Quarters of the Magistrates, or Deputy Magistrate's of the District. The grades of 25 to 100 Rs. should be distinguished by their dress, and every thing should be done to cause them to *feel* confident of being noticed and rewarded for meritorious acts! The proposed increase of 75,000 Rs. makes the total Rs. 2,35,500 annually. If these men were Subadars and Jemadars or 67 and 25=92÷2=46 Rs. monthly, the annual cost would be 2,80,416 Rs. The very important duty of these *Darogahs*, points out that they should be well paid. If the sum of 300,000 Rs. were allowed, they would be paid more with reference to the labour of daily and nightly calls.

But may not the expense of living be greater in some districts in Bengal than in others, and should not that be taken into consideration ?? of the *Darogahs* get less than the pay of a Subadar of the *Calcutta Native militia!* compare the duties and risks of the two classes! It is not so much the *number* as the *zeal and energy* of the Darogahs, on which the peace, happiness, and protection to life and property depend! The Darogahs get no extra batta, as command allowance, or when on service, as Subadars and Jemadars in the Army do! Hence they should be better paid 508×600 Rs. (50 Rs. a month) would be Rs. 304,800 annually. The Subadars and Jemadars get the Invalid pay, pensions, &c. There seems to be too great a number on 25 Rs. If there were 5 classes of 25, 35, 50, 75 and 100 Rs. it would be a better plan. Though indeed, I should make the classes according to a scale of amount of jurisdiction, population, &c. which create so much more work liable to be done. I think the plan must be hereafter modified, the good pay of the Darogahs will stimulate the exertions *of those under them;* and if it works well, the plan should be extended beyond Bengal. A Darogah ought to be mounted to be fully useful.

DAROGAH.

### HOME; SWEET HOME.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

"We are sorry to find Capt. Moresby styling the voy-
"age from Suez to Calcutta, the homeward bound voyage
"of the vessel. It is in very bad taste. The word *home* is
"sacredly associated in the mind of an *Englishman*, with
"England. Whenever he is obliged to allude to any other
"place by that endearing name, it is done with a manifest
"conviction that nothing but the necessity of circum-
"stances could justify such a misuse of the word. It is a
"poor compliment to the European community in Cal-
"cutta to desecrate the word, by applying it, even in the
"case of a steamer, to any city in India."

DEAR SIR,—I fear, from the above quotation, that you are the "Friend of India" only in name; and that you belong to that numerous class, who conceive that they confer great favour (forsooth !) on the people of India, by coming to live among them for a while, and then return *home* (as you call it) with wealth, of which not one farthing will ever be expended for the benefit of the country from which it was obtained.

Notwithstanding what you have stated, I cannot help thinking that Captain Moresby was perfectly right in styling the return voyage from Suez to Calcutta the homeward bound voyage, nor do I believe that he intended to pay any compliments to the community of Calcutta, or of any other place, by doing so. "*Our own Steamer*" belongs, I presume, to the port of Calcutta, and the expression of homeward, and outward bound, is therefore quite correct.

Moreover I have always understood you to be a great advocate for promoting the visits of respectable Indian gentlemen to England, by means of Steam communication—and to have rung the changes upon "amelioration of the natives"—"the two countries brought more closely together—" "spread of knowledge and intelligence" and all that. Surely to Indian gentlemen, the voyage from Suez to Calcutta would be *their* homeward bound voyage. Why then claim for Englishmen the exclusive right to use the word "*home*" as you have applied it?

But I will go farther than this and maintain that so long as an Englishman resides in India, (and how many have done so, long and happily) it is, to all intents and purposes, his home—and that it is not a "misuse" of the term to call it so. Why disparage the country in which we live, and eat our daily bread, and which, after all, will bear a fair comparison with the miserable, cold, raw, damp, dark atmosphere of England from October to April inclusive, with its train of colds, consumptions, influenzas, and what not? The people too as inhospitable as their climate, *unless you have plenty of money in your pockets!* Away then with all that maudlin, mawkish, puling, pitiful baby cry which we so often hear about "dear old England!" The real friend of India is he who spends his whole life in it, and who does all the good he can in his own immediate neighbourhood.

I remain, dear Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
A REAL FRIEND.

*Upper Provinces, 8th July*, 1843.

### JESSORE SCHOOL.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—I shall feel highly obliged by your kindly inserting the following few lines in your valuable journal.

Perhaps all your readers are not aware that an English Seminary has been established by Government at Jessore, where it was long felt as a desideratum. This school was established in 1838 by the exertions of the European gentry of the station.

On Monday the 17th July, the third annual examination of the pupils of the above Institution took place at the School House, where all the gentlemen of the station assembled. The examination was chiefly conducted by Messrs. Bentall, Morris, Anderson and Bamber, who were highly satisfied with the rapid progress of the boys, during the short period they have been in the School. The studies of the senior classes consisted of Histories of Greece, England and India, Poetry, Geography, Grammar, Geometry, Algebra, Arithmetic and Translations, in which the boys acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of the Examiners, and reflected the greatest credit on their Instructors.

In conclusion I beg to remark, that from the great demand of English education which exists in this part of Bengal, it is earnestly hoped, that this Institution will continue to prosper under the able management of Mr. Smith, the Head Master, and his zealous coadjutor Baboo Thakoordass Chuckerbutty.

I am, &c.
A VISITOR.

*20th July*, 1843.

## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—On Thursday last, (1st June) at an early hour in the morning, Exeter Hall was visited by a great concourse of persons, sufficient in number to have filled a building thrice its dimensions, spacious as it is. An advertisement had appeared in various religious periodicals, headed "Christian Union," and announcing that "a Public Meeting to promote this most desirable and blessed object," would be held there and then. Although the Meeting was thus designated "public," admission was only procurable by tickets, the issue of which for the most part was limited to "members of Churches," a regulation necessarily applying, in the sense the terms are commonly used, to some denominations not at all connected with the Established Church, with respect to the members of which it was understood that there was also a restriction; tickets being given only to communicants at the Lord's table. Nevertheless, the great room was literally crammed, and there were present some few persons whose particular tenets excluded them from the prescribed category, and consequently it may be presumed, from a full participation in the proceedings. The great room was built to contain 4,000 persons; but so closely packed was the auditory upon this occasion, that there must have been considerably more than that number. Even the reporters' box was invaded, a place barely sufficient for its proper purpose; and but for the kind interference of the Chairman and Secretaries, the pressure of the intruders must have rendered the duty of the representatives of the press upon this occasion more laborious than usual, if not wholly impossible. Some persons, however, in spite of every remonstrance, pertinaciously retained their position in a place to which they had no right whatever, until the very last. Other Meetings, to save the surplus auditory from entire disappointment, were held in the lower room, and in the Wesleyan Chapel, Great Queen-street, both of which were equally crowded. But besides these, numbers returned to their homes; among those who retired, were many delicate females, unable to endure the pressure, and with torn dresses and other damages almost un-

voidable, though in several instances the result of a reckless eagerness. In the Great Hall, to the proceedings in which this account will now be confined, the majority, reckoning the platform, was against the ladies, a circumstance rather unusual in Meetings of a religious character. The heat was distressing throughout, and there were frequent faintings, fits, and cries for water; notwithstanding which the Meeting lasted seven hours.

W. Evans, Esq., M. P. for North Derbyshire, took the chair by invitation at half-past nine o'clock, half an hour before the appointed time; the Hall being full, it was deemed unnecessary to wait.

After the assembly had sung the 34th Hymn, Book II., Dr. Watts, "Come, Holy Spirit, heavenly Dove," &c., led by the great organ.

The Rev. T. Mortimer, of the Episcopal Chapel, Gray's-inn-lane, read the 133d Psalm, John xvii. 15 to the end, and Eph. iii. 14 to iv. 6. He then read prayers, the collects for Good Friday, and for St. Simon and St. Jude's day.

The Rev. G. Clayton, Walworth, then offered an extemporaneous prayer, concluding with the Lord's Prayer, the petitions of which were audibly repeated by a few voices.

The Rev. Dr. Leifchild, a member of the Committee which had convened the Meeting, now came forward and read an official statement of its nature and design. It described the assembly as being ministers and members of different Protestant Evangelical denominations, met together upon the declared ground of the essential unity of the Church of Christ, and the union of heart and affection that ought to arise out of that oneness of Christ's mystical body. The separations and divisions and hostilities which had marked the various denominations of professing Christians had long been deplored by good men of every section, as being inimical to the progress of our holy religion, and alike unjust to its character and its author; they had sighed in secret and yearned for such a prominence to be given to the essential verities of the Gospel, as should blend together in the sympathies of holy friendship all who hold the Head. The strifes and divisions of the present day, instead of abating, that desire, had given it new vigour, and led to the inquiry how it could be expressed and extended. Conferences had been held with different parties supposed to be best acquainted with the state of feeling of their respective denominations and after several consultations on the subject, it was resolved to call a Meeting for the purpose of endeavouring to establish Christian union upon a firm basis, by giving, in the first place, expression to the desire for closer union of heart and affection, on the ground of the essential verity of the Church of Christ, and with a view of promoting it among Christians and ministers of all Evangelical Protestant communities. The union proposed was not to be formed upon a compromise or surrender of any distinctive opinions and convictions; there was in it no implied pledge of abstinence from the avowal and maintenance of them on other and fitting occasions, with deference to the sacred oracles and meekness towards those who differ. For the time being those distinctive opinions would be put in abeyance, lost sight of, and forgotten, if possible, in the *contemplation of our common* Christianity, as a sufficient ground of fraternal regard and conference. No allusion therefore would be made to those opinions, either by way of apology for holding them, or of giving reasons for the preference given to them. It would be the aim of every speaker and hearer in that vast assembly to escape from the *recollection of them in the absorbing contemplation of* being fellow-Christians, made children of God, and heirs of everlasting bliss. No practical object was intended to be connected with the Meeting. It was felt necessary first to raise the tone of Christian feeling and communion, by confining attention to that object, which feeling was likely to be the prelude to more practical and permanent objects. In the meanwhile, should such associations be frequently formed and held in different parts of the country, benefits of no ordinary nature must ensue, in removing shyness and distrust, in establishing friendly recognition and interchange of acts of kindness, in softening the asperities of controversy, in eliciting the truth and in disarming the sceptic of his weapon of reproach against Christians on account of their hostilities. As the principal character of the Meeting was to be devotional, the usual display of feeling in expressing approbation was not expected. [This point was occasionally disregarded, involuntary expressions of feeling breaking from sections of the audience, which, however, were as promptly hushed by others.] It was hoped that the feelings elicited would be of a high and lofty order, which find their most appropriate vent in prayers offered and praises sung by the whole assembly. The Rev. Speaker then said, that some expense had been incurred by the Committee preparatory to the Meeting, and that of hiring the Hall was not inconsiderable. Towards it the Committee had advanced money, and if they had to bear it all they would be well repaid, more than repaid, by the spectacle before them, the oneness of feeling in that multitudinous host, and the anticipation that this was but the first of a long and numerous series of similar Meetings, leading forwards to a bright and glorious era in the history of the Christian Church at large. To others as well as to himself that was a most auspicious day. The first of June henceforth should never be a black day in his calendar, for in that Meeting he saw the true olivebranch held forth to the Christian world.

The Chairman then rose and apologized for his presumption in presiding upon that occasion; but he had consented to do so at the urgent request of the Committee. He had long felt the deep injury arising from the divisions among those he believed to be true Christians who hold the Lord Jesus Christ as the only Head of his Church, who looked to his atonement, his death, and *resurrection*, as the grounds of their pardon and acceptance with God, and that happiness in heaven which Christ had promised to all who trust and love him. He did not allude to the mere divisions of sects, and diversities of discipline, and forms of worship, but to the heartburnings and jealousies, the open hostilities and rancorous abuse, which sometimes were exhibited by one party towards another. Such a state of things was not only injurious to Christians themselves, but to the cause of Christ, and to those who were irreligious, while they afforded matter for triumph to the enemies of the cross of Christ, and strengthened them in their enmity. He lamented that the occasions on which true Christians could thus unite were so unfrequent. The only instances he could then call to mind, were the Meetings of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the City Mission, and perhaps the London Missionary Society. With respect to the first, he had heard that some persons had expressed a hope that there would be no dissenters present. But it was not his duty to go into such topics. He was happy to see so large an assembly; his fears were disappointed. He anticipated the best results from the spirit of union evinced by the Meeting.

The Rev. Dr. HARRIS, (one of the tutors of Cheshunt College,) then read a written address in support of the first Resolution. (The different Resolutions will be found below which we hope will be published.)

The Rev. J. Sherman, of Surrey Chapel, who acted as Secretary *pro tem.*, said, a vast number of letters had been received from ministers and laymen of all Evangelical denominations; but it would be utterly impossible to read them all. As samples, he read one from the Rev. Dr. M'Leod, Minister of St. Columbus, Glasgow, and another from Dr. Chalmers, who both pleaded the state of ecclesiastical affairs in Scotland as an excuse for their absence, and expressed their earnest desire for the success of the object of the Meeting.

*The Rev. J. Hamilton, (Minister of the Scotch* Church, Regent-square,) next read a most eloquent address, which we regret we have no room to insert.

Another hymn by Dr. Beddome,—"Let party names no more the Christian world o'erspread," &c. (given out by the Rev. J. Sprigg, of Ipswich), was sung; and the Rev. Peter Latrobe, Secretary to the Moravian Missionary Society, engaged in prayer.

The Rev. Dr. Cox (Baptist) proposed the second Resolution. In the course of his speech he said, There were times and seasons when it was important to take a retrospective view of our Moral position. He agreed with the sentiments of Howe in his *Treatise on Union amongst Protestants*, that the increase of love and union amongst true Christians would be the best means of defence against the enemies of the Christian interest. The results he expected from that Meeting, were, a spirit of prayer for each other's welfare; the promotion of an internal feeling of union; a stronger attachment to the great principles held in common; a salutary effect upon the rising generation, on perceiving that none but members of Christian Churches were admissible to the Meeting; the hallowing fraternal interchanges; the *exaltation of the Christian Church* as the light of the world; and the full recognition of the fact, that all true believers are one in Christ.

The Rev. Dr. Alder (Wesleyan), then addressed the Meeting.

The Rev. T. Jackson (Divinity Tutor of the Wesleyan Theological Seminary) gave out the hymn from which Dr. Alder had quoted a verse; that having been sung, the Rev. A. Tidman offered prayer.

The Hon. and Rev. B. Noel reminded the Meeting of the commands which our Lord by himself and his apostles had laid upon the members of his body—the Church—to unite together, which commandments must have more weight than all the eloquence and authority of man. "A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another; as I have loved you, that ye also love one another. By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another." The absence of that grace in fervent exercise would prove that we were not the followers of Christ; while its exhibition would be one of the most certain proofs that we belonged to him. Again, that passage, when our Redeemer prayed for them that should believe on his name, should never be absent from our minds;—"That they all may be one; as thou, Father, *art* in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us: that the world may believe that thou hast sent me." [This verse was printed on the back of the admission-tickets.] Not a portion of his believing people, but the whole, were thus to be one, with a view to the securing at length of the world itself to Christ, our Master. The apostles reiterated the same injunction no less than others, which must lie on our consciences at this time, if we are true followers of Christ, for they were intended to guide us through the whole of our course. "Be ye therefore followers of God, as dear children;" was the admonition of Paul to the Ephesians; "And walk in love, as Christ also hath loved us, and hath given himself for us an offering and a sacrifice to God for a sweet-smelling savour." The Christians at Philippi were called to a similar manifestation of brotherly kindness, by the most affecting of all motives, the recollection of the love Christ had manifested unto them, and of that voluntary humiliation on our behalf to which our blessed Master consented. To the Thessalonians the apostle gave a similar command. "As touching brotherly love," he says "ye need not that I write unto you: for ye yourselves are taught of God to love one another. And indeed ye do it toward all the brethren which are in all Macedonia: but we beseech you, brethren, that ye increase more and more." The Apostle James, and the Apostle John, insist on the same features of the Christian character, and demand from us this love to all the disciples of Jesus Christ. Indeed, the Apostle John, who insists much upon this feature of the Christian character, declares that he who loves not his Christian brother without taking account of any discrepancies of opinion between them, is not of God;' and he tells us, moreover, that we may "know we have passed from death unto life, because we love the brethren;" that is, all who are Christ's followers without regard to the differences of opinion subsisting among them. "He that loveth not his brother abideth in death." "If we love one another, God dwelleth in us." "If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar: for he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen? And this commandment have we from him, that he who loveth God love his brother also." We must not have the pretence then, but the reality; we should love one another, not because we are members of the same denomination, but because we are members of Christ's body, because we have learned to love him, and are owned as his followers by him. The same spirit is as constantly enjoined in the opposite form in the New Testament. As expressly as we are urged to love one another as Christians, so are we strictly warned not ourselves to create dissensions, nor to associate with those who do. "I beseech you, brethren," says the apostle, "mark them which cause divisions and offences contrary to the doctrine which ye have *learned*, and avoid them;" and we are at no liberty to choose which of Christ's commands we shall neglect and which we shall obey. The apostle says, that a spirit which leads to divisions and jealousies, marks those who profess to be Christians as carnal; "And I, brethren, could not speak unto you as unto spiritual, but as unto carnal *even* as unto babes in Christ. I have fed you with milk, and not with meat: for hitherto ye were not able *to bear it*, neither yet now are ye able. For ye are yet carnal: for whereas *there is* among you envying, and strife, and divisions, are ye not carnal, and walk as men?" Just so far then as in the present day, and in this country, there are envyings, and strifes, and divisions among the professed followers of Christ; yes, and among the true, are we carnal, and dishonouring the religion we profess. Each of the Churches addressed by St. Paul is warned against dissensions by the most earnest entreaties and exhortations, "Grieve not the Holy Spirit of God, whereby ye are sealed unto the day of redemption." A greater calamity than that cannot befal a Christian or a Church; therefore the apostle follows up his warning with the admonition, "Let all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamour, and evil speaking, be put away from you, with all malice: and be ye kind one to another, tenderhearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you." When the apostle urged upon Christians this necessary duty of avoiding schism and cherishing love, he well knew that there would be, and there were even then most important diversities of opinion, which, be it remarked, he did not enjoin them to cease from. The passage quoted by Dr. Alder (Rom. xiv. 1—6) is the great rule of Christian forbearance, showing that while we must not despise or judge our brother for holding different opinions, but leave them to be determined by the Great Arbiter, we are to love one another. This was the grand characteristic of the infant Church at Jerusalem, when the young converts suffered persecution and the loss of all things, *those* who had goods gave them up to preserve the starving and the destitute; and the historian, St. Luke, declares, that the early Christians were of one heart and mind. God was pleased to make the Church in that day the model to every individual Church throughout all ages. "Great grace was upon them all," and therefore they were thus united. Hence if we judge of the example of the early Church while under the influence of the Spirit of God, or regarded the injunctions expressly laid down, we must feel it to be our duty to love one

another. It must be a real love, a lasting love, and a visible love. The mere secret feeling of attachment to all we deem true Christians is not enough to satisfy the injunctions of Scripture, or the needs of the Church. How can the words of our Lord be fulfilled,—"By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye love one another,"—unless that love be visible? When our Lord entreated that his disciples should be one as he was one with the Father, it was that the world might believe that he came from God; but if their unity is concealed, what influence can it have upon the world? How would a concealed union bring the whole force of the body to act upon any feeble part of the Church? How could it strengthen, for instance, the hands of the persecuted Christian missionaries in Tahiti? How can we efficiently protest against a powerful tract I have in my hands, in which the author condemns Dissent from the Established Church as a sin, and all who in any way countenance Dissenters as incurring equal guilt? Such sentiments would fill the whole land with enmity, and prevent any hopes of union among the universal body of Christians; they are utterly at variance with Christian charity, and would devastate the Church. Here is also another tract by a professed minister of Christ, in which he anathematizes the principle of Protestantism in all its forms, and anthematizes all Protestants. In the absence of visible union how are such doctrines to be resisted and refuted? I have communicated in other Protestant temples than those of the Church of England, and hope to do so again, notwithstanding this anathema; I have done so at Geneva, and rejoiced to be recognised as a brother. Here then, is another motive to manifest the union of Christians. The Hon. and Rev. Gentleman proceeded to show that Christian union could not consist in constrained conformity, and therefore the idea of making any form of Church government dominant over the rest must be given up at present; eventually some one might possibly prevail, but the past history of the Church did not seem to favour the expectation. An agreement in essentials was compatible with separate opinions on minor matters, and the free expression of them upon fitting occasions. The elements of Christian union were the grand items of the Christian faith, as stated by the apostle in Ephes. iv. 1—6. These being held by all, no discrepancies in other doctrines ought to be grounds of disaffection or disunion. A little moderation would settle many points of difference, and in all cases we should give each other credit for sincerity in believing our own course to be right. We should not deal in sweeping censures upon each other. Let not any Dissenter, for instance, having heard of the anathemas uttered against him by the clergyman who wrote the tract just mentioned, say, "See what the Church of England is!" That would be unjust, for there were many in the Church who would condemn that tract. On the other hand, if a Dissenting minister had the bad taste at a public Meeting to tread upon the Common Prayer-book, and pronounce it to be fit only to wipe his feet upon, it would be unjust in a Churchman to exclaim. "There, you see what Dissent is!" The Hon. and Rev. speaker concluded an excellent address of which we are able to give little more than an outline, by moving the third Resolution, which recognised the Bible as the basis of all Protestant Christian Churches.

The Rev. J. Sherman explained that the Dissenting minister alluded to by Mr. Noel, had denied the conduct attributed to him; what he did was, to elevate the Bible with one hand, and to drop the Prayer-book in the floor, declaring, that so far from the latter being fit to be placed above the former, it ought to lie in the dust in comparison with it.

The Motion was seconded by the Rev. M. La Croix, of Switzerland, and supported by Mr. T. Farmer (Treasurer of the Wesleyan Missionary Society), and unanimously adopted.

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dr. Steane.

The Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham, proposed the fourth Resolution.

Mr. Isaac Taylor seconded the Motion, which was adopted unanimously.

At the suggestion of *Dr. Leifchild*, the Committee were requested to continue, with power to add to their number, and to confer together on the next step to be taken to establish Christian union.

The Rev. R. Redpath moved, and the Rev. B. Ainslie seconded the last Resolution. It was carried unanimously, as was also a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and after another hymn and prayer, the Meeting adjourned.

We have been unavoidably obliged to omit some of the addresses, thinking it better to give a few speeches at length and many briefly. The above report gives a fair representation of the tone of the Meeting. The following were the Resolutions proposed and carried:—

1. "That this Meeting is fully persuaded that real and essential unity exists among all the children of God, and that being united to Christ, they are, in principle and affection, united to each other by the Spirit of Christ."

2. "That this Meeting is therefore convinced of the duty and practicability of rendering visible the union of all who hold the Head, Jesus Christ the Lord, notwithstanding the diversity of their opinions and practice with regard to minor points of faith and ritual observance; and that the state of theological controversy, missionary operations, and public sentiment at the present time, renders it peculiarly desirable to attempt the furtherance of such an union.

3. "That this Meeting declares itself assembled on the ground of truths common to all Evangelical Churches of the Protestant Reformation from Popery, and based on its first principle, the sufficiency and authority of the Holy Scriptures as the sole rule of Christian faith and practice, and the right of every man to judge for himself of the meaning and interpretation of that rule—and recognises as the bond of Union, the great doctrines unanimously received by all Evangelical Christians, viz.—the doctrine of the Holy Trinity; of the infinite love of the Father; of the perfect atonement of the Lord Jesus Christ; of the sanctifying grace of the Holy Spirit; of justification by faith alone; of the necessity of regeneration to a Christian life and character; and other truths in harmony, and in essential connexion with these. And the Meeting believes the agreement in these fundamental truths among Evangelical Christians, to be so unanimous in substance and spirit, as to lay a firm foundation for concord and union."

4. "That this Meeting utterly repudiates the sentiment that a true Church, a true ministry, or a true Christian can be constituted, in the absence of spiritual qualifications, by the mere observance of any form, even though of Divine appointment. At the same time, it disclaims the least compromise of what is conscientiously regarded as truth or duty on any point of doctrine, discipline, or worship, by any individual bearing part in its proceedings."

5. "That this Meeting deems it an imperative duty, for the defence of the truth—for the strength of the Churches—for the spread of the Gospel, to seek Christian union—not in ritual uniformity; not in exact agreement of creed; not in a universal incorporation of Churches; but in the blinding force of love to the truth in things great, and in the harmonizing power of forbearance in things subordinate. For this union would the present Meeting bear witness before the world, and offer fervent prayer to Almighty God. For the promotion of this blessed fraternal oneness in Christ, it would appeal to all his disciples, on the ground of their Saviour's will and prayer, that thus our holy religion may be honoured in the sight of the world, and the world be converted to our holy religion."—*Record*.

DR. PUSEY'S SUSPENSION.—The condemnation of Dr. Pusey, in due form, and under the provisions of a statute "for such cases made and provided," is an event of no slight importance. It removes this acknowledged head of the Tractarian party from the elevation he has heretofore occupied, and places him in a very unquestionable way, among the teachers of error.

We say, in the most unquestionable way;—for nothing can be more frivolous and ungrounded, than the exceptions taken by Dr. Pusey's friends, and by Dr. Pusey himself.

The objections started by the *Times*, and other journals in the Tractarian interest, are such as these,—that the proceeding was of a "persecuting" character;—that the statute was an "obsolete one;"—and that the Board or Committee was unfairly constituted.

A sermon which is now fully ascertained to contain heretical statements is preached in the University pulpit. A public complaint is made by the proper officer. Is it "persecution," then, for the Vice-Chancellor to direct an inquiry into the charge? If so, what kind of check would these writers propose to the preaching of heresy in an University pulpit? Or would they have no check at all? Are they converted, on the sudden into ultraliberals?

But the statute was "obsolete:"—in other words, no such flagrant instance of unfaithfulness to his engagements, as that of Dr. Pusey's, has been known in Oxford for a century past. And this is gravely assigned as an objection to the present proceeding!

The more serious objection of Dr. Pusey's advocates is the last; namely, that the Committee was unfairly composed. Happily, however, there is not the slightest ground for this imputation. The whole proceeding has been entirely regular, and if partiality has existed, it has manifested itself in a favourable leaning towards the accused, to which just exception might be taken, did not this fact now render the sentence more convincing and impressive. Let our readers mark the circumstances.

The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Wynter, is a High Churchman, and has been considered to lean rather to the Tractarian side. It was only on the receipt of a positive complaint, that he took up the matter, and he is said to have acted unwillingly, and as in the discharge of a most disagreeable duty, throughout the whole transaction.

The selection of the Committee of examination, or "*Board of Heresy*," was as follows: *One only of* the members, Dr. Fausett, could be considered as a declared opponent of the Tractarian party, and he formed one of the Board, not by choice, but necessarily, *ex officio*, as Margaret Professor. On the other side, however, there was named Dr. Jelf, who is on terms of the greatest intimacy with Dr. Pusey, and therefore, according to the recognised principles of judicial proceedings, ought not to have been of the number. Our readers will remember that it is this gentleman who has professedly endeavoured to find a *via media* between Protestantism and Tractarianism. A third member was Dr. Ogilvy, who was formerly Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and who was recommended by his Grace to the Chair of Pastoral Theology. The other three members were Dr. Jenkyns, the Master of Balliol; Dr. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel; and Dr. Symons, Warden of Wadham, the two latter personal friends of Dr. Pusey, and all three most respectable men, no doubt, but at the same time unquestionably High Churchmen.

Nor did these six judges arrive at a verdict of guilty by a mere vote carried by a majority. Each, individually, gave in his judgment of the impugned sermon. With these six deliberate opinions before him, the Vice-Chancellor proceeded to pass sentence; and that sentence speaks a language which cannot be mistaken.

We come, then, lastly, to Dr. Pusey's own complaint. This is obviously for the popular ear; for, to those accustomed to deliberative proceedings, the Doctor's pleas will appear utterly frivolous.

He complains that his judges did not enter into a controversy, or paper war with him! that they did not select particular passages of his sermon for proof or disproof; and that they did not hear him in his own defence. He is quite sure that he has been "misapprehended," and that he could have satisfactorily defended, or explained, every sentiment in his sermon, had he but been allowed the opportunity.

This sort of complaint will have some little effect upon weak minds. But what is it really worth? A theologian of mature age, and well practised in controversy, delivers a written and well considered discourse, in an University pulpit. A charge is brought against him, of maintaining, in that sermon, false doctrine. The manuscript is called for, and laid before six seniors of the University that they may examine into the charge. Is it not abundantly clear, that if these six men, two of them personal friends, and another on terms of great intimacy with the accused, find no difficulty in replying to the question, as to the heretical character of the sermon,—the permission to the author, to defend himself, in writing, or *viva voce*, could not affect the question. When Dr. Pusey argues that these six divines, all equal to himself in intelligence and theological discernment, have unanimously "misunderstood" him, what kind of an idea does he convey of his own skill in writing English. What! could no one of all these six, by any means discover the real meaning of Dr. Pusey's discourse! Are his sermons usually so obscure, that not even learned divines can discover their real meaning? If so, then assuredly it is quite time that he was prohibited from any longer perplexing the University by public discourses which by his own account of the matter, it would appear that nobody can understand.—*Record.*

LAW, ARCHES' COURT, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26. OFFICE OF THE JUDGE PROMOTED BY SANDERS AGAINST HEAD.—This was a proceeding by letters of request, at the promotion of Mr. Ralph Sanders, of Exeter, against the Rev. Henry Erskine Head, Rector of Feniton, Devon, for having offended against the laws, statutes, constitutions, and canons ecclesiastical of the realm; for having written and published, or caused to be published in the *Western Times* newspaper, of Exeter, for August 21, 1841, a letter entitled—"A View of the Duplicity of the Present System of Episcopal Ministration, in a Letter addressed to the Parishioners of Feniton, occasioned by the Bishop of Exeter's Circular on Confirmation," in which letter he (Mr. Head) advisedly affirmed and maintained that the Catechism, the order of Baptism, and the order of Confirmation, in the Book of Common Prayer, contain erroneous and strange doctrines, and wherein he also advisedly affirmed and maintained other positions in derogation and depraving of the Book of Common Prayer, contrary or repugnant to the law, statutes, constitutions, and canons ecclesiastical of the realm, and against the peace and unity of the Church; that in the said letter were contained the following passages:—"There spake the spirit of the present system of Episcopal ministration. All the bishops, it is true, may not be quite so incautious as the Bishop of Exeter; but, inasmuch as they connive at and continue the use of the Catechism and Baptismal and Confirmation Services in their present state, I do not hesitate to aver that they act upon a system by which the Episcopal order is exalted under false pretences, and at the expense of the doctrines of the Bible." "As reformation in this respect is not hopeless, and as I also am pledged by my ordination vows, as a minister of the Church of England, to banish and drive away

all erroneous doctrine, I do hereby decline and refuse to give any countenance whatever to the office of Confirmation as it is now used by their Lordships the bishops, and, instead of recommending, in compliance with the Episcopal circular, the perusal and reperusal of that service, to the young persons of this parish, I warn them all, young, old, and middle-aged, to beware in the name of God of the erroneous and strange doctrine which it contains." "It is also a fact that the Prayer-book sins against itself. Some parts of it are at variance with other parts. The 4th, 6th, 8th, and 36th Canons are repugnant to the first and third ordination vows. Some of the dogmas in the Catechism, Confirmation, and Baptismal Services are utterly inconsistent with the doctrines contained in the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Articles." "If their Lordships wish to satisfy the public that their exaltation is just and right, let their Lordships, instead of teaching the erroneous doctrine in the Church Service, banish and drive it away; instead of bending the Bible to the obliquities of the Prayer-book, let them make, or endeavour to make, this Prayer-book consistent with the Bible and with itself; instead of reversing the apostle's rule, let them 'abhor that which is evil' in the Prayer-book, and 'cleave to that which is good' in it."

The proceeding against Mr. Head was commenced by the Bishop of Exeter, under the recent Church Discipline Act (3d and 4th Victoria, c. 84); but this form of proceeding was soon abandoned, and the case came in the form of a cause of office, by letters of request, before this Court. Mr. Head, however, appeared to the citation under protest to the jurisdiction of the Court on several grounds, which were overruled. Mr. Head, thereupon, appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which affirmed the sentence and remitted the cause to this Court.

Dr. Adams, for the promoter, contended, that as the articles had been admitted without opposition, the question of law had been conceded, and the facts could not be denied; but the case was clear upon both points, the law and the facts. It was a matter of public notoriety that, at the present day, there was a strong disposition to deny the doctrine of baptismal regeneration. The gentleman proceeded against had thought proper to discuss this point and the others, not soberly, at a proper time, and in a proper place, but in a public newspaper, the last place where such a controversy should be carried on, accompanied by matter very offensive to his diocesan; as if the Bishop had any right to alter or disuse the offices in the Book of Common Prayer. He (Dr. Adams) contended, that by the Canons of 1603, recognized and re-enacted by the Act of Uniformity (13th and 14th Car. II., c. 4), the party had been guilty of a gross offence against the ecclesiastical law, which he had aggravated by the vexatious manner in which his defence had been conducted; and he submitted that the Court was bound to pronounce a sentence of deprivation.

Dr. Robinson followed on the same side. The main and essential fact upon which the charge was founded was proved by Mr. Head's admission that he was the author of the letter. This was not a dissent from a mere matter of discipline, but from the doctrines of the Church, expressed in a public journal.

The Queen's Advocate, on behalf of Mr. Head, observed that that gentleman had a perfect right to defend himself as he thought best, and he (the Learned Advocate) had advised the protest. In the articles the law had not been distinctly pleaded, as had been done in all preceding cases of a similar kind, and as this was a criminal case, and the Court was asked to pronounce the highest penalty in its power, the proceedings should be strict. He should not go into the theological part of the question, nor discuss the merits of the publication.

Sir H. Jenner Fust.—Do you waive that part of the question, whether the publication was "in derogation and depraving of the Book of Common Prayer?"

The Queen's Advocate.—I do not discuss that question. I am not bound to make admissions unfavourable to my party. I apply myself to the law. Some of the canons in question apply not to the clergy merely, but to the laity, and they were passed in 1603, whereas the present Book of Common Prayer was not in existence till 1662. The 36th Canon, indeed, applies to the subscription of the clergy, and it is not alleged that Mr. Head has not subscribed. The Acts of Edward VI. and Elizabeth, which the Act of Uniformity referred to and re-enacted, prohibited the "preaching, declaring, and speaking" matter repugnant to the Book of Common Prayer; but it said nothing of printing and publishing. "Declaring," in its primary sense, meant "speaking openly." Moreover, the statutes did not annex the punishment of deprivation to the first offence; but provided that, if a party had once so offended, and "eftsoons" should offend again, he might be deprived.

Dr. Harding, on the same side, urged that, this being a case *primæ impressionis*, the party was entitled to the utmost indulgence. This was a criminal suit, and the construction of penal statutes was most strict. The language of statutes *in pari matteria*, passed at the time, showed that the term "declare" meant *viva voce* uttering. A reason for this limitation might be found in the fact, that a statute was then in existence against unlicensed printing, which rendered a person's house and goods liable to be seized *jure prerogativo*. There had been no instance of a prosecution under the statute on the ground that publication was a contravention of the prohibition against "preaching, declaring or speaking."

Sir H. Jenner Fust said, he must have an opportunity of looking into the cases. It was an important question, whether, on the one hand, a clergyman was at liberty to "write" anything in derogation of the Book of Common Prayer; and, on the other, whether he was liable to deprivation for doing so.—*Record*.

A steam-boat recently passed Natchez, bound for Nauvoo, with 500 Mormons from England on board.—*Ibid*.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir Charles James Napier is to be created a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, in token of his services at the late battle of Meanee.—*Record*.

The colonelcies of the vacant regiments, the 19th, 21st, 46th, and 48th, have been filled up by the selection of General Sir Warren Marmaduke Peacocke, Lieutenant-Generals Sir William Macbean and Sir Robert Arbuthnot, and Major-General Sir Charles James Napier.—*Ibid*.

LOSS OF THE PACKET-SHIP "GREAT BRITAIN."—Accounts have been received of the total loss of the packet ship the "Great Britain," Captain Sharron, master, on her late outward passage to New York, together with the whole of her valuable cargo. The crew and passengers were saved with difficulty.—*Ibid*.

NEW POST-OFFICE CONVENTION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—On Wednesday the *employés* at the General Post-office and the branch-offices were making every arrangement for the new Post-office convention between England and France, which came into operation next day, the 1st of June, by which the British rate on all letters to France and Algeria, or to countries through France, is reduced to 5d. on a letter not exceeding half-an ounce, and the French rate to 5d. (10 sous) under the weight of a quarter of an ounce. To Spain and Portugal, Sardinia, and the Southern States of Italy (when not conveyed by Mediterranean packets, *vià* Falmouth), 10d. India, &c., as far as Bombay, 1s. 10d., and any British colony or foreign country beyond sea (except the Mediterranean), *via* France, 1s. 3d.—*Ibid*.

THE CARTOONS IN WESTMINSTER HALL.—The inclosed space that has been boarded in for some time past, in Westminster Hall, for the receipt of the Cartoons that are shortly to be publicly exhibited, on Thursday received some of these works of art, that are sent to compete for the premiums that are to be awarded to the best. These cartoons, as is well known, are proposed as specimens of designs for the frescoes with which it is contemplated the new Houses of Parliament will be adorned. They are executed in chalk or charcoal, or some similar material, and without colours; the subjects selected from British history, or from the works of Shakspeare, Milton, or Spencer, and the figures not less than the size of life.—*Ibid*.

IMPORTATION OF RUSSIAN GOLD.—On Saturday morning week the St. George Steam-packet Company's steamer, Hercules, Captain Mowie, arrived at her moorings off the St. George Steam packet Wharf, Lower East Smithfield, from Cronstadt and Copenhagen, with a full cargo. Part of the Hercules's cargo consisted of upwards of 100,000*l* in gold bult imperials, the remainder of her cargo being wholly bristles, packed in casks.—*Ibid*.

SOUTHAMPTON, JUNE 1.—NOVEL PRESENT TO THE PASHA OF EGYPT.—Amongst the miscellaneous cargo carried out to Egypt to-day by the Great Liverpool was a case of six splendid salmon, caught at Mr. Tamlyn's fishery in the river Tert, near this town. They were well packed in ice, and there is little doubt of their arriving at their destination in good condition. As this description of fish has never yet been seen in Egypt, it will indeed be a rarity.—*Ibid*.

WATERLOO BRIDGE.—On Thursday the Half-yearly Assembly of proprietors was held at the Crown and Anchor, the Rev. Mr. Rush in the chair. Mr. Powell read the Report. The half-year's tolls amounted to 6,521*l*. 7s. 5d., being an increase of 374*l*. 11s. 10d. over the corresponding period of the preceding year. This was attributable to the omnibuses from Camberwell to Cambridge-gate, and other vehicles passing over the bridge. The disbursements, including the payment of interest on bonds at five, four, and three and a-half per cent., and a dividend of 2s. 6d. on annuities upon 37,500*l*., figured 7,105*l*. 14s., and there remained on the general account a reserved balance of 542*l*. 7s. towards the ensuing half year. Mr. Cope introduced the subject of selling the bridge to Government, in order that it might be thrown open to the public, but as it was irregular to do so, and as the Directors and proprietors were unwilling to entertain the question, it was dropped.—*Record*.

STATE OF TRADE.—We have much pleasure in stating that a decided improvement has taken place in the trade of Kidderminster. In Bromsgrove, however, we regret to say, that the aspect of affairs is different. It having been intimated to the nailors that a further reduction would be made in their wages, they turned out on Monday last but have not proceeded to any violence.—*Worcestershire Guardian*.

KIDDERMINSTER.—We have much pleasure in stating that a decided improvement has taken place in the trade of Kidderminster.—*Ibid*.

We understand that an Association has been projected by some very respectable and influential parties, to be called "The Indian Service Banking Agency," with a capital of 500,000*l* divided into 5000 shares, one-half for disposal in Great Britain, and the other half in India; 5 per cent. to be paid up on subscribing; 20 per cent. in three months; 25 per cent. in six months, and the remaining moiety in two equal payments, after three months' notice from directors. The Bank is to be one for exchange and remittance transactions, and occasionally for discounts in India, when accompanied by the security of imperishable staples in Bonded Warehouses, Government Paper, or Bank Shares. The supreme management of the Bank is to be vested in a London Board of Directors, and there is to be a branch in Calcutta, with a local Board.—*London Mail*.

DESTRUCTION OF A BRIG BY FIRE.—On Friday an explosion took place on board the brig Tartar, at Southampton. Her cargo consisted of 1,000 Paixhans, hollow or loaded shells, a large quantity of rockets, shipped in London, and twenty brass guns. The sight was grand and imposing, vast numbers of the rockets going up simultaneously, and many of the shells exploding in the air. Some pieces of the iron fell a third of a mile from the vessel. About two o'clock a further and more powerful series of discharges and explosions took place, and at twenty minutes to three she sank in deep water. The Tartar was under 200 tons burden, commanded by Captain John Byrom. The origin of the fire remains a mystery. It seems truly providential that no injury took place either to life or limb. The depth of water, low tide, is from eighteen to twenty feet where the Tartar lies.—*Record*.

Letters from Rome say, that an extraordinary mission from Russia is expected in that city, and that Count Potemkin, the Russian Ambassador at the Holy See, had received orders to repair to St. Petersburg, to confer with on the Emperor on the differences that have so long existed between the Russian and the Papal Courts.—*Ibid*.

The *Constitutionnel* states, that the King has by ordonnance, conferred the style of Royal Highness on Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, the husband of the Princess Clementine; and on the young Prince of Wurtemberg, son of the late Princess Mary.—*Ibid*.

THE DUC D'AUMALE.—Wednesday's *Moniteur* is full of details of the feat of the Duc d'Aumale, in surprising and capturing some fifty Arabs' ladies, their children and treasure. His Royal Highness certainly showed great quickness and address, as well as much courage and resolution, in attacking at once, with five hundred horse, and before the infantry could come up, the *smala* (as this Arab family party is called), the escort of which counted 5,000 muskets. The *Journal des Débats* says, with truth, that this is the greatest *razzia* yet executed in Africa. It is not only greatest, but the one least liable to objection, the capture being a gallant act, the captives being well-treated, and the loss falling on chiefs, not upon the poor population, the *razzias* of whose wives and cattle are anything but glorious.—*Ibid*.

DENMARK.—We mentioned a few days ago, on the authority of a letter from Copenhagen, that a journalist of that city, charged with libel, had, in virtue of some obsolete law, been thrown into a dungeon, and kept on bread and water. By another letter, of the 17th inst., we learn that he has since been brought to trial and acquitted, and the Crown has been condemned to the costs of the suit.—*French Paper*.

THE GRAND CAYMAN ISLAND.—It was stated in the newspapers a few days since that the Grand Cayman, one of the three islands called Caymans, was reported to have disappeared in the recent earthquakes in the West Indies. We are glad to mention that, in consequence of this report, Her Majesty's frigate Warspite, Lord John Hay, sailed from Port Royal for these islands on the 26th March, which it made on the 28th of that month. Several boats came off from the shore, and the people on board reported to his Lordship that nothing had occurred.—*Record*.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 13.—The resignation of the office of Secretary of State by the Hon. Daniel Webster is now complete, and the appointment of Hugh S. Legare, *pro. tem*, in his stead has taken place. Caleb Cushing, a distinguished statesman of

New England, has received the appointment of Commissioner to China; a son of Mr. Webster will accompany him as Secretary of legation, and a son of the President, Mr. Tyler, as private Secretary Mr. Cushing will proceed to China, via England, Bombay, &c. Mr. Webster and President Tyler parted on the most friendly terms—the President proceeding for a short time to his farm in Virginia, and Mr. Webster to his farm at Marshfield, Massachusetts. The present being a recess in all active public affairs, it is impossible to foresee the coming policy of the altered Cabinet. I cannot avoid, however, mentioning a singular report which has obtained credence in the political circles, to the effect that Lord Brougham is coming over here in August or September, either as a special Minister or Commissioner, accompanied by J. Macgregor, Esq., of the Board of Trade, for the purpose of arranging a new commercial treaty between England and the United States, and that the President will appoint the Hon. D. Webster and the Hon. John C. Calhoun to confer with them on the subject, with equal powers to their own, as far as consistent with the institutions of this country. I hope they will arrange the Oregon question at the same time, as it really bears a threatening aspect It is much to be lamented that this excitable difficulty was not settled with the north-east boundary in the late treaty of Washington. It is further stated that the French Ministry also intend to follow the example of England and the United States, if they succeed in their negotiations, and to propose a new commercial treaty between France and the United States.

MAY 17.—Two dreadful steam-boat accidents have just occurred on the Ohio. The "Pulaski" ran into the "Forrest" by accident at Pittsburg, on Monday night last. Both were crowded with passengers, and the boilers of the Pulaski collapsed. Six persons were killed, and thirteen seriously scalded. The "Harry of the West" exploded near the mouth of the Ohio, and then caught fire; drowned seven, and several dangerously wounded.

Jacob Ridgway, Esq., one of the richest citizens in the Union, died on Saturday last in Philadelphia. His property is estimated at about 6,000,000 dollars, all acquired by foreign commerce. It is equally divided (except a few trifling legacies) between his son and two daughters.

An immense sensation has been created in the far-west by the formation of a horde of banditti, who have gone out for the purpose of robbing the Santa Fe traders, on their return from New Mexico. The officers at the United States fort Independence, on the verge of Missouri, behaved with great spirit on the occasion, and sent out military parties, and scoured the prairies for several hundred miles, in the hopes of arresting the brigands. One party of the robbers plundered a Mexican trader named Charvis, whom they also murdered. Fortunately two of the miscreants, named M'Daniel, have been arrested at Liberty, and about 20,000 dollars recovered. Two or three others are also reported to be captured. The M'Daniels are believed to have shot poor Charvis; and doubtless the utmost penalty of the law will be carried into effect upon them, if the crime be proved, as the Santa Fe trade is a great source of wealth to the far-west, and both that and the fur trade will be injured seriously, if not destroyed, unless the banditti are suppressed. The principal band of these marauders is now on the prairies, waiting to intercept the great American trading expedition from Santa Fe. This "caravan" of the New World is numerously attended, all the men with it being well armed, and of tried courage, from long practice in Indian warfare. They will, therefore, make a vigorous defence. The Governor of Louisiana has been applied to for a military force to suppress these daring marauders, and they will doubtless soon pay the penalty of their crimes. —*Record.*

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WAR-OFFICE, MAY 9.

1st Drg. Gds.—Cor. T. D. Chester Lieut. p., vice Mills; T. M. Riddell Cor. p., vice Chester.

2nd—Cor. J. S. Mansergh Lieut. p., v. Robertson; F. Hogge Cor. p., vice Mansergh.

7th Foot—Lieut. Hon. T. H. H. Thurlow Capt. p., vice Ponsonby.

6th—Sec. Lieut. S. Kenny, Adj., vice O'Connor, who res. Adj.

Brevet—Capt. J. Childs, Rl. Marines, Superint. of Norfolk Island, to be Major in the Army.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 12.

3rd Drg. Gds.—Brev.-Col. T. Dobbin, h.-p., Lieut.-Col., vice G. Maunsell, who ex; Major T. Arthur Lieut.-Col. p., vice Dobbin; Capt. C. Teesdale Major p., vice Arthur; Lieut. I. Rodon Capt. p., vice Teesdale; Cor. and Adj. A. R. Robinson to have rank of Lieut.; Cor. H Marsh Lieut. p., vice Rodon; T. E Whitby Cor. p., vice Marsh.

6th Lt. Drs.—Lieut. G. Brown Capt. p., vice Hon. R. H. Browne; Cor. J. Thompson Lieut. p., vice Thompson.

12th Foot—Lieut P. Thornton Capt. p., vice Phillipps; Ens. H. Segrave Lieut. p., vice Thornton; G. R. Littlehales Ens. p., vice Segrave.

40th—J. J. Symonds, Ens., vice Thompson, whose ap. cancel.

47th—Capt. H W. E Warburton, Major, vice Gordon (1st) dec.; Capt. R. Brereton, h.-p., Capt., repaying diff, vice Warburton; Lieut. T. W. Elrington Capt. p., vice Brereton; Ens. R. W. Lowry, Lieut., vice Elrington; C. Villiers Ens. p., vice Lowry.

52nd—Ens. A. L. Peel, from 85th, Ens., vice Mason, prom. in 18th; Surg. W. Cruickshank, from 71st, Surg., vice Wilson, who ex.

56th—Capt. E. E Nicolls, h.-p., Capt., vice Brev.-Major R. S Vicars, who ex.; Lieut. E. Fosbrooke Capt. p., vice Nicolls; Ens. E. F. Hare Lieut. p., vice Fosbrooke; E. Wingfield Ens. p, vice Hare.

58th—Brev. Lieut. Col. J. Wood, h-p., Major, vice H. H. Irving, who ex.; Capt. C. A. Arney Major p, vice Wood; Lieut. C. W. Thompson Capt. p., vice Arney; Ens. G. H. Page Lieut. p., vice Thompson; H T. F. White Ens. p., vice Page.

71st Surg. J. Wilson, from 52nd, Surg., vice Cruickshank, who ex.

85th—G. Mainwaring Ens. p., vice Peel, ap. to 52nd.

88th—Major G. Allen, h.-p., Major vice J Stuart, who ex., rec. diff., Capt. E R. Jeffreys Major p., vice Allan; Lieut. J. F. Stuart Capt. p., vice Jeffreys; Ens. B. H. Holme Lieut. p., vice Stuart; W. Fitzw. L. Conyngham Ens. p., vice Holme.

Unattached—To be Lieut.-Cols. without p.; Brev.-Col. P. Brown, h.-p., Major 14th; Brev.-Col. T. J. Wemyss, h-p., Major 99th.

To be Major, without p.: Brev.-Col. Sir J. M. Wilson, h.-p., Capt. 77th.

Brevet—Major G. Allan, 88th, Lieut.-Col. in the Army; Capt. R. Brereton, 47th, Major in the Army.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, MAY 15.

Rl. Artil.—First Lieut. A. G. W. Hamilton Sec. Capt., vice Wynter, ret. on h.-p., Sec. Lieut. D. F. Russel First Lieut., vice Hamilton; First Lieut W. Fulford Sec. Capt, vice Stewart, ret on h-p, Sec. Lieut G. Shaw First Lieut., vice Fulford; Sec. Capt. J. W. Collington Capt., vice Kaye, ret. on h-p.; First Lieut. A. Irving Sec. Capt, vice Collington; Sec. Lieut. A. F. F. Lennox First Lieut., vice Irving.

Rl. Engin.—Sec. Capt. M. Williams Capt., vice Patten, dec.; First Lieut. J. Lynn Sec. Capt., vice Williams; Sec. Lieut. C. G. Gray First Lieut., vice Lynn.

Rl. Sappers and Miners—Sec. Capt. G. St. V. Whitmore, Rl. En., Adj., vice Williams, prom.

Ord. Medical Depart.—Temp. Assist-Surg. H. O. Walshe, Assist.-Surg.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 19.

1st Drgs—Cor. T. Jones Lieut. p., vice D. F. Jones; H. J. W. King Cor. p, vice T. Jones.

7th Foot—Ens. G. C. Wilson, from 38th, Lieut. p, vice Thurlow, pro.

10th—Quartmast J. Goodfellow, from 26th, Quartmast., vice Daines, who ex.

21st—Lieut B. L. Lye, from h-p., Lieut., repay. diff., vice Mortimer, ap. to Rl. Canadian Rifles; Sec. Lieut. W. J. Firebrace First Lieut. p., vice Lye: H. P. T. Woodington Sec. Lieut. p., vice Firebrace.

22nd—Ens. O. Dakers Lieut., vice Macpherson, dec.; Ens. R. E. Blake Lieut, vice Dakers, prom. on 27th May, 1842, cancel.; Ens. J. F. Hyde, from 38th, Ens, vice Blake.

26th—Quartmast. C. Daines, from 10th, Quartmast, vice Goodfellow, who ex.

29th—Capt J. D. Young, from 44th, Capt., vice Browne, who ex.; Lieut. E. Durbin Capt. p., vice Palairet; Ens. T H. Breedon Lieut. p., vice Durbin; J. M. Lyle Ens. p., vice Breedon.

33rd—Ens G. Swaby Lieut. without p.; J. Cassidy Ens., vice Swaby; Lieut. C. Mills Adj, vice Erskine, prom.

38th—C. F. Browne Ens. without p., vice Hyde, ap. to 22nd.

44th—Capt. G. Browne, from 29th, Capt., vice Young, who ex.

87th—Lieut. C. T. Graves Capt., vice Hassard, dec.; Sec. Lieut. J. K. E. Holmes First Lieut., vice Graves; H. F. Williams Sec. Lieut., vice Holmes.

Unattached—To be Lieut.-Col. without p.: Brev.-Col. H. Balneavis, h.-p. Major.

To be Majors without p.: Brev.-Col. T. E. Napier, h.-p. Capt.; Brev. Lieut.-Col. R. Fraser, h.-p. Capt.

To be Capt. by p.: Lieut. G. S. Jenkinson, from 68th.

Memorandum—Capt. R. Templeton, h.-p., has been allowed to retire from the Army, by the sale of his Commission, he being about to become a settler in Canada.

ADMIRALTY, MAY 18.

Rl. Marines—Sec. Lieut. W. J. Burney First Lieut., vice W. G. Mahon, who has res. Commission.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, MAY 22.

Rl. Artil.—First Lieut. D. Airey Sec. Capt., vice Wingfield, ap. to command Riding Troops; Sec. Lieut. C. S. Henry First Lieut. vice Airey; Sec. Capt. W. Berners, Capt., vice Spiller, ret. on f.-p.; First Lieut. St. J. T. Browne Sec. Capt., vice Berners; Sec. Lieut. E. H. R. Flint First Lieut., vice Browne.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 30.

13th Lt. Drgs.—Surg. J. Young, from 19th, Surg., vice Preston, who ret. on h.-p.

Coldstream Gds.—Brev.-Col. C. A. F. Bentinck Major p., vice G. Bowles, who ret. on h.-p.; Brev.-Col. H. Stisted, from h. p., Capt. and Lieut.-Col., vice Bentinck; Lieut. and Capt. J. C. Clitherow Capt. and Lieut.-Col. p., vice Stisted; Ens. and Lieut. Hon. T. V. Dawson Lieut. and Capt. p., vice Clitherow; L. D. Mackinnon Ens. and Lieut. p., vice Dawson.

22nd Foot—Ens. H. G. Bowden Lieut. P., vice Coles; J. T. Usher Ens. p., vice Bowden.

38th—G Hume Ens. p., vice Wilson, prom. in 7th.

44th—H. A. Porter Ens p., vice Gronow.

48th—Major W. Bruce, from h. p., Major, vice W. Codd, who ex., rec diff.

51st—Lieut. G. E. E Warburton, from 78th, Lieut. vice H. M'Farlane, who ret. on h-p. of 49th; S. Darling, Ens., vice Warburton, prom. in 78th.

61st—Major H. Burnside Lieut. Col, vice Forbes, dec.; Capt. R. N. Verner Major, vice Burnside; Lieut. W. Ward Capt., vice Verner.

68th—Ens. A. Tipping Lieut. p., vice Jenkinson, prom.; F. C. P. A. Stuart Ens. p., vice Tipping.

71st—Lieut. J. T. J. English, from 72nd, Lieut., vice Peel, who ex.

72nd—Lieut. L. C. L. Peel, from 71st, Lieut., vice English who ex.

78th—Lieut. J. W. Collins Capt. p, vice Mitchell. —To be Lieuts.: Ens. G. E. E. Warburton, from 51st, vice Fox, dec.; Lieut. G. D. Prettejohn, from 49th, vice Warburton, ap. to 51st; Lieut. L. P. Bouverie, from 2nd W. I. Regt.—To be Lieut. p.: Ens. R. H. Rocke, vice Collins.—To be Ens. p.: J. Davidson, vice Rocke.

82nd—Ens. O. F. Timins Lieut. p, vice Pratt; C. M. Fraser Ens. p., vice Timins.

95th—Lieut. and Adj. C. A. Cobbe, from Ceylon Rifle Regt., Lieut. and Adj, vice Rogers, prom.

Ceylon Rifle Regt. Sec. Lieut. H. Skinner, First Lieut.; E. F. Trenchell, Sec. Lieut., vice Skinner: Lieut. H. G. Remmett Adj. vice Combe. ap. to 95th; Quarterm Serg. C. Macdonald, Quartm., vice J. Black, who ret. on h-p.

Unattached—To be Lieut. Cols.: Brev.-Col. J. Freeth, from h.-p. Major Rl. Staff Corps.—To be Majors: Brev. Lieut. Col. C. H. Smith, from h. p. Capt. 40th; Brev.-Major A. A. O'Reilly, from h.-p. Capt. 21st Lt. Drgs.

Brevet—Major W. Bruce, 4th Lieut. Col. in the Army.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 2.

1st Reg. Life Gds.—Assist. Surg. A. E. Campbell Surg., vice W. Bromet, ret. on h.-p.; Assist.-Surg. A. C. F. Colclough, from 3rd Drg. Gds., Assist. Surg., vice Campbell.

Rl. Horse Gds.—Assist.-Surg. G. Gulliver Surg. vice A. Hair, ret. on h. p.; Assist. Surg. J. Cockburn, from 30th, Assist-Surg., vice Gulliver.

4th Drg. Gds.—Lieut. C. P. Ibbetson Capt. p., vice Tait; Cor. H. A. Allen Lieut. p., vice Ibbetson: F. H. G. Nicholls Cor. p., vice Allen.

4th Lt. Drgs.—Capt. A. P. G. Cumming, from 71st, Capt., vice Campbell, who ex.

2nd Foot—J. T. Sadleir Ens. p., vice Leeson.

15th—Sir W. C. Morshed, Bart. Ens. p., vice Bolland.

28th—J. G. Maycock Ens. p., vice Graves.

46th—Staff.-Surg. Sec. Class W. I. Breslin, Surg., vice Duncanson, dec.

56th—Ens. J. S. H. Farrer Lieut. p., vice Sutherland; A. G. Woodford Ens. p., vice Farrar.

61st—Ens. J. Massey Lieut. without p.; Quartmst. Serg. A. Grant Ens., vice Massey; Lieut. C. C. Deacon Adj., vice Ward, prom.

65th—Lieut. Hon. A. G. C. Chichester, from 71st, Lieut., vice Sutton, who ex.

71st—Capt. R. D. Campbell, 4th Lt. Drgs. Capt., vice Cumming, who ex.; Lieut. C. W. Sutton, from 65th, Lieut., vice Chichester, who ex.

87th—Assist.-Surg. G. Ledingham, from 5th, Assist-Surg., vice Lawson, prom. on Staff.

97th—Ens. F. C. Cornish Lieut. p., vice Douglas: S. M. Hawkins Ens. p., vice Cornish.

3rd W. I. Regt.—To be Lieuts. without p.: Ens. T. M'Curdy, R. Magrath, G. Muttlebury, and A. Geary. To be Ens. without p.: T. Mills, vice M'Curdy; G. A. Auquetil, vice Magrath; C. Wilcox, vice Muttlebury; and W. Couper, vice Geary.

Hospital Staff—Assist.-Surg. S. Lawson, from 87th, Staff Surg. Sec. Class, vice Breslin, ap. to 46th. —*London Mail.*

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## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

*13th July*, 1843.

With reference to the Proclamation No. 195, dated the 11th April 1842, it is hereby notified for general information, that the Right Honourable Edward Lord Ellenborough, Governor General, having returned to the Presidency, has this day resumed his Seat in the Council of India.

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council under Sec. LXIX. III. and IV. William the IV., Cap. LXXXV., has been pleased to appoint the Honourable William Wilberforce Bird, Deputy Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

Mr. P. Melvill to be Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home and Financial Departments.

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Mr. R. Drummond, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the North Western Provinces.

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Mr. A. A. Swinton, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

T. R. DAVIDSON,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*10th July*, 1843.

Mr. F. R. Hodgson to officiate as Collector of Patna, vice Mr. J. H. Young.

Mr. D. Cunliffe to officiate as Magistrate of Monghyr.

*13th July*, 1843.

Mr. W. W. Bird, Junior, to be Private Secretary to the Deputy Governor of Bengal.

Lieutenant C. A. Nicolson, 28th Regiment N. I., and Lieutenant J. G. Stephen, 8th Regiment N. I., to be Aides-de-Camp to the Deputy Governor of Bengal.

Mr. J. Dunbar assumed charge of the Commissionership of the 15th or Dacca Division on the 4th instant.

The leave granted to Mr. A. Adam Swinton, on the 9th March last, to remain attached to the College of Fort William for the purpose of studying in a third language, Bengalee, is cancelled.

*10th July*, 1843.

Mr. R. E. Cunliffe, Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Hooghly, for fifteen days, under Medical Certificate, to take effect from the 3d ultimo.

Mr. G. Saunders, Assistant Surgeon of Nowgong, for four months, under Medical Certificate.

Captain H. L. Bigge, Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, at Tezpore, to proceed to the Presidency, under Medical Certificate, preparatory to making application for leave to go to Sea.

Baboo Samdutt Surma Burdolye, Sudder Ameen of Nowgong, for one month, from the 18th ultimo, to visit Gowahatty, on private affairs.

Mr. J. F. Cathcart, Civil and Sessions Judge of Purneah, (at the Cape of Good Hope) for six months, under Medical Certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 12th March 1843.

Baboo Hurreenarain Ghose, Principal Sudder Ameen of the 24-Pergunnahs, for one week, from the 7th instant, on private affairs.

*17th July*, 1843.

Mr. E. Smart, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Moorshedabad, for six months, under Medical Certificate, to proceed to Sea for the restoration of his health. The leave to take effect from the date on which he quitted his Station.

*10th July*, 1843.

Mr. Apothecary J. F. Pingault to be in Medical charge of the Civil Station of Nowgong, vice Mr. Assistant Surgeon G. Saunders.

Captain J. T. Gordon to officiate as Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, at Tezpore, vice Captain Bigge. This cancels the Orders of the 19th ultimo, granting leave of absence to the former Officer.

*17th July*, 1843.

Mr. A. A. Swinton to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of Monghyr.

Moulvie Imdad Ullee, Principal Sudder Ameen of Sarun, made over charge of the Office of Civil and Sessions Judge of that District to Mr. G. Gough on the 7th instant.

*FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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*13th July*, 1843.

The Governor General in Council has received intelligence that, on the 14th ultimo, the Troops collected by Meer Shere Mahomed, were dispersed by a few discharges from Captain Jacob's Guns, without any loss on our part.

Meer Shere Mahomed fled to the Desert with ten followers.

By Order of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council,

J. THOMASON, *Secy. to Govt. of India.*

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ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Agra, 9th June*, 1843.

Mr. G. P. Money, Assistant under the Commissioner of the Rohilcund Division, for one month, from the 1st instant, on his private affairs.

*Simla, 26th July*, 1843.

Mr. S. Forbes, Civil Service, has obtained leave of absence, for six months, on Medical Certificate, to visit the Hills.

*29th June*, 1843.

Lieutenant P. A. P. Bouverie of the 35th Light Infantry, is appointed Aide-de-camp of the Staff of the Honourable the Lieut. Governor N. W. Provinces.

*3d July*, 1843.

Hubeeboollah, Moonsiff of Bansee, in Zillah Goruckpore, to be Moonsiff of the 1st Grade, vice Moulvie Fuzl Azeem, late Moonsiff of Captain-Gunge in the same Zillah, promoted to a Sudder Ameenship.

Mr. H. G. Astell, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bijnour, for two months, from the 10th ultimo, on his private affairs.

R. N. C. HAMILTON,
*Secretary to the Govt. N. W. P.*

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ECCLESIASTICAL.

Notice is hereby given, that the Bishop purposes to hold a Confirmation in the Fort Church, on Thursday, the Twenty-fourth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and also in the Cathedral, on Tuesday, the Third day of October next, at the same hour.

Candidates for Confirmation are requested in the mean time to apply to their respective Ministers, or the officiating Chaplains of the above Churches, or of the districts in which the Candidates may reside, to be examined and approved.

Notice is hereby given, that the Right Reverend Daniel, Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan, purposes to hold an Ordination of Priests and Deacons in the Cathedral, on Friday, the Twenty-ninth day of September next, being the Feast day of Saint Michael and all Angels.

Candidates for Holy Orders for the Diocese of Calcutta are requested in the mean time to send in their papers in due course, to be approved by the Bishop.

Divine Service will commence at Ten o'clock.

The Sermon will be preached by the Bishop.

Dated at Calcutta, this 14th day of July, 1843.

WM. HY. ABBOTT,
*Registrar and Secretary.*

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# MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 14th July*, 1843.

No. 149 of 1843.—Major E. Sanders, C. B., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, is placed in charge of the Office at the Presidency, from the 13th instant.

Major Sturt will officiate for Major Sanders, as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, during the absence, on Medical Certificate, of Lieutenant Colonel Stuart, or until further orders.

No. 150 of 1843.—The Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

*Engineers.*

2d Lieutenant Thomas Somerville Irwin to be 1st Lieutenant, from the 1st July 1843, vice 1st Lieutenant John Staples Alexander deceased.

*73d Regiment N. I.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut. William Fyre Andrews to be Capt. of a Company, Ensign Norman Wm. Mainwaring to be Lieutenant, .. | From the 30th June 1843, in succession to Capt. James Oliver deceased. |

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry, on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, from the dates assigned to them in General Orders Nos. 50 and 118, of the 3d March last and 2d ultimo.

| *Infantry.* | *Date of arrival at Fort William.* |
|---|---|
| Mr. John March Earle, .. .. .. | 8th July 1843. |
| " William Briggs,.. .. .. .. | |
| " Henry Brougham Hillcoat, .. | |
| " Dawson Westroopp,.. .. .. | |
| " Wm. Henry Shadwell Earle, .. | |
| " John Guyse Sparke, .. .. | |

No. 151 of 1843.—The Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion:

*Regiment of Artillery.*

Lieut. Col. and Brevet Major Genl. William Battine, C. B., to be Lieut. Colonel Commandant, from the 6th July 1843, vice Colonel (Major General) William Hopper deceased.

Brevet Captain J. Macdonell, of the 19th Regiment Bombay N. I., late Commanding the 5th Regiment Shah Soojah's Force, is permitted to visit Simla, on Medical Certificate, for six months, from the 13th June last.

Lieutenant John Dick Lander, of the 47th Regiment N. I., (Adjutant of Cavalry, Bundlecund Legion,) is permitted to proceed to Singapore and eventually to China, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for six months.

Corporals Miles and Millar are transferred from the Munipore Road to the Benares Road, under Captain Willis, as Assistant Overseers, their permanent nomination to the Department being made to depend on their passing the usual examination.

The undermentioned European Non-Commissioned Officers are admitted to the benefits of the Pension, sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Orders dated the 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Honourable the Court of Directors, with permission to receive their Stipend at the places specified opposite to their names:

| | |
|---|---|
| Serjeant Major John Walsh, of the Nusseree Battalion,.................. | Simla. |
| Quarter Master Serjeant John Fitzmaurice, of the 1st Battalion of Artillery, .......................... | Europe. |

No. 152 of 1843.—The Pay, Batta, and other Allowances for July 1843, of the Troops at the Presidency and at the other Stations of the Army, will be issued on or after Wednesday, the 9th proximo.

No. 153 of 1843.—To prevent unnecessary delay in the adjustment of the Accounts connected with late Military Operations beyond the Indus, the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct, that all claims on Government referrible to the Campaigns in Affghanistan, be forthwith presented for consideration through the prescribed channels. Parties who may have applications of this nature to prefer, will be held strictly accountable for undue delay in their presentation.

For the benefit of Officers and others who may, by circumstances beyond their control, be prevented from making earlier application, the period within which claims on the Government of the nature defined in the foregoing paragraph, may be received in the different Public Offices, is extended to the 1st of November next, but subsequently to that date, no claims shall be received, unless it can be shown that special and peculiar circumstances prevented their earlier submission.

EDWD. SANDERS,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

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GARRISON ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR.

*Fort William, 17th July*, 1843.

The whole of the Troops in Garrison, as well as the Town Guards, leaving Sentries standing, will hold themselves in readiness to turn out in full dress, at such time and in such manner, as will be hereafter directed, to receive His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir HUGH GOUGH, G. C. B., whose arrival may be now daily expected.

The whole of the Garrison and General Staff, as well as other Officers on duty at the Presidency, are directed to be in attendance in full dress, at the Governor General's Ghat, to meet His Excellency on landing, due notice of which will be given, and whose arrival at Kedgeree will be announced by a Signal of Three Guns, fired from the North East Angle of the Fort.

By Command,
GEORGE WARREN, *Lt.-Col.*,
*Town Major.*

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BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 27th June*, 1843.

The Commander-in-Chief having had before him the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry, originally convened at Nusseerabad on the 22d of March last, and re-assembled by His Excellency's desire, on the 27th of April following, to investigate the circumstances connected with an assault, attended with loss of life, committed by men of the 20th regiment of native infantry, on the gun lascars and drivers attached to No. 14 light field battery, and being satisfied that such an outrage could not have been perpetrated without the knowledge and connivance of the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of that corps, some of whom, instead of coming forward to assist in discovering the parties implicated in the ryot, exerted their endeavours to screen the guilty from detection: His Excellency has deemed it necessary with the concurrence of the Right Honourable the Governor General, to direct the following measures to be adopted, as well with the view of punishing the offenders in this instance, as in the expectation, that the example will operate to prevent the recurrence of similar outrages in other corps, by proving to the native commissioned and non-commissioned grades generally, that the duty of maintaining order and discipline amongst the men, in their lines, is not to be neglected with impunity; and that a plea of ignorance of individual delinquency will not, in circumstances like the present, be received as an excuse, or afford them protection from the consequences of an insufficient performance of their duties.

The Major General commanding the Rajpootanah field force reports having withheld the indulgence of furlough from the 20th regiment for this season; and the Commander-in-Chief confirms the order, and desires that no Native Officer, or soldier, of the corps be permitted to proceed on leave, during the present year, unless under medical certificate.

All promotion in the native ranks of this regiment is to be suspended for one year, from the 20th of March last; and all promotions that may have been made in the corps, subsequent to that date, are hereby cancelled. On the occurrence of casualties, a report is to be made to the Adjutant General of the army, when the vacancies will be filled up by transfers from other corps.

Jemadar Bussee Sing and Havildar Emam Bux, both of the light company of the 20th regiment are considered by the Commander-in-Chief unworthy of further advancement, in consequence of having been particularly active in their endeavours to nullify the exertions of their European Officers to discover the perpetrators of the outrage, and a remark to this effect is to be entered opposite their names in the character roll.

Sewanhoy Sing, naick, of the 2d company, is reduced to the rank and pay of a Sepoy, from this date, in consequence of having prevaricated in his testimony before the Court of inquiry.

The Commander-in-Chief desires that this order may be read at the head of every native regiment in the army, at a parade specially ordered for the purpose.

The Dinapore division order of the 23d of April last, directing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain A. DeFountain, of the 49th to relieve Captain W. Mitchell, of the 32d regiment of native infantry, from the charge of the detachment of irregular cavalry attached to the Ramgurh Local force, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

*41st Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain C. Apthorp to be Adjutant, vice Ellis deceased.

ERRATUM.—In General Orders of the 30th ultimo, transferring native soldiers to the pension establishment, for "*Drummer*," opposite the name of "Henry Deane," of the 35th regiment of light infantry, read "Drum Major."

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Presidency division order of the 15th instant, appointing Native Doctor Pooran to the Civil station of Hidgellie; and directing Native Doctor Bhowanee Deen, on being relieved, to join and do duty with the 68th regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore.

The Cawnpore division order of the 19th instant, directing Veterinary Surgeon D. Cullimore, of the 3d brigade of horse artillery, to afford professional aid to the horses of Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, during the indisposition of Veterinary Surgeon Johnston or until further orders.

Hospital Apprentice Alexander Ure, who was struck off the strength of the subordinate Medical Department, in General Orders of the 13th ultimo, is restored to the service, with his original standing, and directed to do duty in the General Hospital at the presidency.

Sergeant Thomas Johnson, of the 4th company 2d battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed to the Commissariat Department, in the room of Sergeant Hugh Douglas deceased.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 29th June*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The presidency division order of the 12th instant, directing Ensign R. A. Grubb, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 17th regiment of native infantry at Benares.

The presidency division order of the 14th instant, directing Ensign P. M. Wal. isley, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 65th regiment of native infantry at Dinapore.

The order issued on the 18th instant, by Major R. Roberts, commanding the artillery at Sukkur, appointing 1st Lieutenant D. C. Vaarenen, of the 1st company 2d battalion of artillery, to do duty with No. 1 light field battery, in the room of Lieutenant Young, of the 3d company, proceeding on leave, on medical certificate.

The leave of absence, for three months, to visit Moradabad and the hills, which was granted to Lieutenant F. J. Thompson, of the 2d European Regiment, in General Orders of the 5th ultimo, is to be calculated from the 2d instant, instead of the date therein specified.

The following Native Officers and Sepoys, of the 10th regiment of native infantry, are to be directed to join and do duty with the recruits under enlistment for the corps at Sultanpore, Oude, on the expiration of the leave, on medical certificate, on which they are at present absent:

Subadars Pursotum Sing and Sewraje.

Sepoys Bisram Misser, Makhun Misser and Dewkee Sing.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*3d Troop 2d Brigade H. A.*—Lieutenant A. Robertson, from 10th June to 30th Sept., to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

*Subordinate Medical Department.*—Assistant Apothecary H. W. Tibbetts, acting Apothecary, H. M.'s 62d foot, from 9th June, to 9th December, to visit Calcutta, for the purpose of proceeding to the Sand Heads, on medical certificate.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 29th June, 1843.*

The Dinapore division order issued on the 21st of April last directing Assistant Surgeon H. M. Macpherson to proceed to Gyah by dawk, and assume charge of the medical duties at that station, during the indisposition of Assistant Surgeon J. B. Dickson making over medical charge of the 29th regiment of native infantry to Assistant Surgeon S. H. Batson, is confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General.

The following orders are confirmed:

The regimental order issued on the 14th instant, by Lieutenant Colonel D. Williamson, commanding the 41st native infantry, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain C. Apthorp to act as Adjutant to the corps, vice Ellis deceased.

The order issued on the 15th instant, by Lieutenant Colonel G. E. Gowan, commanding the 2d Brigade of horse artillery appointing 1st Lieutenant E. G. Austin, of the 2d troop, to act, as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Brigade, in the room of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain A. Fitzgerald, proceeding on leave of absence, on medical certificate.

The Meerut Artillery Division order dated the 15th instant, appointing Lieutenant E. G. Austin, of the 2d troop 2d brigade of horse artillery, to act as Adjutant to the artillery division, during the absence of Brevet Captain Fitzgerald.

The following removals and postings will take place in the regiment of artillery:

Captain the Honourable H. B. Dalzell, (on staff employ) from the 8th company 6th to the 3d company 2d battalion.

Captain G. Ellis, from the 4th company 4th to the 3d company 6th battalion.

Captain J. D. Shakespear, (on staff employ) from the 9th to the 8th company 7th battalion.

Captain F. A. Mires, (on furlough) from the 4th company 1st to the 4th company 4th battalion.

1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain E. P. Master from the 1st company 4th to the 1st company 6th battalion.

1st Lieutenant J. Abercrombie, from the 3d troop 1st to the 1st troop 2d brigade.

1st Lieutenant H. M. Conran, from the 3d company 4th to the 6th company 6th battalion.

1st Lieutenant H. Lewis, from the 3d to the 5th company 6th battalion.

1st Lieutenant R. S. Gilmore, from the 1st company 3d to the 1st company 5th battalion.

1st Lieutenant M. J. Vibart, from the 4th company 4th to the 6th company 6th battalion.

2d Lieutenant H. Tombs, from the 5th to the 3d company 5th battalion.

2d Lieutenant H. D. Macsween, to the 4th company 7th battalion.

2d Lieutenant D. McNeil, to the 4th company 7th battalion.

2d Lieutenant E. B. Johnson, to the 5th company 1st battalion.

2d Lieutenant H. H. Maxwell, to the 4th company 4th battalion.

2d Lieutenant A. Light, from the 4th company 3d to the 2d company 7th battalion.

2d Lieutenant C. Cookworthy, from the 4th company 3d to the 4th company 6th battalion.

2d Lieutenant G. Maister, from the 3d company 3d to the 7th company 9th battalion.

2d Lieutenant H. Reid, from the 3d company 1st to the 3d company 4th battalion.

2d Lieutenant C. S. Dundas, to the 3d company 1st battalion.

2d Lieutenant R. Mecham, to the 4th company 3d battalion.

The order issued on the 1st of August 1842, by Major General Sir W. Nott, G. C. B., when in command of the field force in Affghanistan and Scinde, appointing Lieutenants T. Studdert and C. F. North, of Bombay Engineers, to be field Engineers to the 1st and 2d brigades respectively, with effect, in the case of Lieutenant North, from the 1st of July 1842, is confirmed, under the Authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General.

The Dinapore division order of the 14th instant directing Apothecary W. Whiter, of the pension establishment, to act as Apothecary in the Hospital of Her Majesty's 62d foot, vice Tibbetts, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Captain W. Lydiard, appointed a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, in General Orders by the Right Honourable the Governor General, of the 21st instant, is posted to the Benares division.

Unposted Ensign Henry Brougham Hillcoat, not arrived, is appointed to the 3d regiment of native infantry at Hussingabad.

Apothecary F. Plagault, who was placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in General Orders by the Honourable the President in Council, of the 16th instant, is appointed to the Hospital of Her Majesty's 62d regiment of foot at Dinapore, and directed to proceed and join.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major-General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 1st July, 1843.*

No. 40.—1. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

*15th Light Dragoons.*—Lieut. John Surman, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Gillespie, deceased. 19th March 1843.

Cornet Adam Blandy, to be Lieutenant, vice Surman. 19th March 1843.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph Jee from the 57th foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Bisset, M. D., who exchanges. 26th June 1843.

*3d Foot.*—Captain Alexander Seton, from the 21st fusiliers, to be Captain, vice Chatterton, who exchanges. 26th June 1843.

*21st Foot.*—Captain Thomas Chatterton, from the 3d buffs, to be Captain, vice Seton, who exchanges 26th June 1843.

*57th Foot.*—Assistant Surgeon Thomas Bisset, M. D. from the 15th Hussars, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Jee, who exchanges 26th June 1843.

2. The order by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir T. McMahon, Bart. K. C. B., dated the 24th February 1842, confirming an order by brigadier Valiant, K. H. dated Quetta, 16th April 1841, appointing Lieutenant Nelson, 40th Foot, to command a detachment of the 13th light infantry, proceeding to Candahar; and acting Sergeants Weir and Maud of the 40th foot, to act, the former as Sergeant Major and the latter as Quarter Master Sergeant to the detachment, is approved.

3. The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Meik, 91th foot, in the General Order of the 27th April last, is cancelled at that officer's request.

4. Leave of absence—

*15th Hussars.*—Lieutenant Colonel Sir W. Scott, Bart. to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation.

*4th Foot.*—Surgeon Parry, to England, for one year from the date of embarkation, for the purpose of being placed on the list of retired officers. This officer will, upon arrival, report himself to the Adjutant General Horse Guards, and to the director General Army Medical Board.

*29th Foot.*—Lieutenant Templar, to Calcutta, for 2 months from the date of his departure from Ghazeepore; and to England, for 18 months from the date of embarkation.

*44th Foot.*—Captain Souter, prolonged from the 15th June to the 1st Nov. 1843, to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

The leave of absence on private affairs, granted to this officer in the General Order of the 26th May 1843, is thus cancelled from this date.

*94th Foot.*—Lieutenant Eastwick, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in Chief,
H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 30th June, 1843.*

The station order issued on the 20th ultimo, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Tulloch, C. B., commanding at Ferozepore, directing the commissariat to furnish tonnage to the undermentioned subordinate medical servants, of the Bombay establishment, arrived at the station from Meerut, in progress to join Her Majesty's 39th Regiment of foot, is confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General:

Apothecary A. Rumsay.

Hospital steward E. S. Kinlock, (to return to the Bombay presidency.)

Assistant apothecary J. M. Major.

Assistant apothecary A. Pollard.

Hospital Assistant B. Thompson.

Apprentices J. Felton and W. McDougall.

The following orders are confirmed:

The presidency division order of the 16th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon A. Bell, M. D., attached to the general hospital, to do duty with Her Majesty's 10th Regiment of foot in Fort William, as a temporary arrangement.

The Benares division order of the 19th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon G. Turner, attached to the 5th Battalion of artillery, to assume medical charge of the 5th Regiment of Light Cavalry at Sultanpore, in the room of Surgeon J. Forsyth appointed a presidency Surgeon.

Surgeon J. Barker is removed from the 50th Regiment of N. I. and posted to the 5th Regiment of Light Cavalry, vice Forsyth.

Cornet Amyand Powney Charles Elliot is, at his own request, removed from the 3d, and posted to the 5th regiment of Light Cavalry at Sultanpore, Benares, as the junior of his rank.

Gun Corporal William Plummer, doing duty with the battery lately attached to the Nusseree battalion, is remanded to the 2d Company 4th battalion of artillery, in the rank he held previous to his transfer to the Town Major's list.

In continuation of General Orders of the 17th ultimo, Jamadar Rohoo, of the 47th Regiment of Native Infantry, is transferred to the pension establishment, as a havildar.

The undermentioned warrant officer has leave of absence.

2d Brigade H. A.—Riding Master R. McAuliffe, from 1st July, to 1st October, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 1st July, 1843.*

At a general court martial assembled at Sukkur, on the 19th day of June 1843, Sewdial Pandy, Sepoy, No. 4 company, 10th regiment native infantry, was arraigned on the following charges:—

*Charges.*—" 1st. For having, on the 25th day of April 1843 in camp, at Bhaderah, wilfully and maliciously killed and murdered Nunkissore Pandy, Sepoy, of the same company and regiment by discharging at him a musket, loaded with gun powder and a metal bullet, and thereby inflicting mortal wounds on the body of the said Nunkissore Pandy, whereof he then and there immediately died.

" 2d. For having at the same time and place, severely wounded on the head, with a sword, Benee Sing, sepoy, of the same company and regiment, with intent to murder the said Benee Sing."

*Finding.*—" The court, having maturely weighed and considered the evidence in support of the charges against the prisoner Sewdial Pandy, sepoy, No. 4 company, 10th regiment native infantry, together with all that he has stated in his defence, are of opinion, that he is guilty of the first charge.

" Guilty of the second charge.

*Sentence.*—" The court do therefore sentence him, Sewdial Pandy, sepoy, No. 4 company, 10th regiment native infantry, to be hanged by the neck till he be dead."

Approved and confirmed.
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General and*
*Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.*

*1st July*, 1843.

The sentence of death passed on Sewdial Pandy, sepoy, of the 10th regiment native infantry, will be carried into effect, under instructions which will be communicated to the Major General commanding in Scinde and Beluchistan.

The above order is to be read at the head of every garrison or body of troops at a general parade, and subsequently repeated at the head of every troop, company, or detachment of natives.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 6th July*, 1843.

No. 41.—1. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased, to make the following promotions, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

*3d Light Dragoons.*—Cornet Roger Casement, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Dyer, promoted in the 9th Lancers. 27th June 1843.

*9th Light Dragoons.*—Lieutenant John Edward Dyer, from the 3d light dragoons, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Huntley, deceased. 27th June 1843.

*29th Foot.*—Ensign Robert Dobbs, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Mitchell, who retires, by the sale of an ensigncy. 1st July 1843.

2. The following orders are confirmed:

By His Excellency Lieutenant General the most noble the Marquis of Tweeddale, K. T. granting leave of absence to Captain Campbell 4th foot to the Cape of Good Hope, for 2 years from the date of embarkation, at the recommendation of a Board of medical officers.

By Lieut. Col. White, C. B., commanding the 3d light dragoons dated the 29th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Newton to act as Adjutant during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Sullivan, from the 13th June 1843, vice Knowles, deceased.

3. Leave of absence—

*16th Lancers.*—Major Smyth, prolonged from the 27th June to the 15th July 1843, to enable him to join his regiment.

*28th Foot.*—Lieutenant Burrell, to Landour, from the 21st April to the 1st November 1843 on medical certificate.

*31st Foot.*—Pay Master Matthews, prolonged from the 30th June to the 31st July 1843, to remain at Simlah.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

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BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 1st July*, 1843.

The order issued on the 11th of February last, by the officer commanding at Mobarickpore, directing Her Majesty's 9th foot and 13th light infantry, and the 1st European light infantry, to retain their extra or marching establishments during the time they may remain encamped in that neighbourhood, with exception of half the doolie bearers with each, which were ordered to be paid up and discharged, is confirmed.

The order issued on the 16th of May last, by brigadier F. Young, commanding at Nowgong, directing lieutenant H. E. S. Abbott, of the 74th regiment of native infantry, to receive charge of the executive engineer's office at that station, in the room of captain C. S. Guthrie, absent on leave, on medical certificate, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The leave of absence, for six months, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate, which was granted to lieutenant T. E. Ogilvie, of the 15th regiment of native infantry, and officiating interpreter and quarter master to the 35th light infantry, in general orders of the 24th of May last, is commuted to leave to visit Simlah and the hills north of Deyrah, for the same period, and on the same account.

Shaick Ahsan Ally, native doctor, attached to the 7th irregular cavalry, having been sentenced to be dismissed by a regimental court martial, assembled at Segowlee on the 31st of May last, is to be paid up and discharge the service, from the date of the receipt of this order at the head quarters of the corps.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 4th July*, 1843.

Captain Colin Troup of the 48th regiment of native infantry, is appointed to act as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General to the Benares division, in the room of Captain W. P. Milner, who is directed to proceed to Seetapore, and there to await further orders.

Lieutenant interpreter and quarter master J. C. Fitzmaurice, of the 17th regiment of native infantry, having been declared by the examiners of the College of Fort William qualified to discharge the duties of interpreter to native corps, is exempted from further examination.

Sergeant E. Deane, who arrived at Delhi in charge of captured ordinance from Ferozepore, is appointed to do duty, as a laboratory-man, in the magazine at that station, until further orders.

With the sanction of the right honourable the governor general, the undermentioned men are admitted to the benefits of wound pension, from the 1st of May last.

*In what degree.*

4th com. 2d bat. artillery, Azim, . . Gun. Lascar, 4th degree.

5th light cavalry...... Augund Sing, Trooper, 4th ditto. Arracan local battalion, Mrothwee,.. Sepoy, 2d ditto.

ERRATUM.—In general orders of the 31st of March last, admitting the claims of the heirs of certain native soldiers to family pension, for "Rajpoot," as the cast of Sodhun, read "Brahminee." Order books to be corrected accordingly.

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—June 20. At Kussowlie, by General Sir R. Sale, Mr. George Hunt, Sergeant Major, Sappers and Miners, to Amelia Margaret; Mr. Thomas Henry Mortimer Johnstone, Sergeant, Sappers and Miners, to Matilda; and Mr. George R. White, acting Assistant overseer Public Works, to Augusta, third, fifth and sixth daughters of the late Mr. William Staines.—July 14. At Calcutta, Mr. John George Parker, to Miss Isabella Ward.

BIRTHS.—June 29. At Mussoorie, the lady of Assistant Surgeon E. Edlin, Horse Artillery, of a son.—July 7. At Benares, the lady of Captain Kenneth Campbell, 45th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.—8. At Cuttack, Mrs. Henry Rigby, of a son.—At Tezpore, Assam, Emma, the wife of J. Davis, Esq. M. D. Apothecary in Medical Charge, of a son.—9. At Benares, the wife of the Rev. James Kennedy, of twin-daughters both of whom died the same day.—10. At Agra, Mrs. Arthur Derozio Johnson, of a son.—11. At Allahabad, the lady of Lieut. Price, 67th Regt. N. I. of a daughter, who survived her birth a few hours only.—13. At Barrackpore, the lady of Dr. D. Woodburn, 46th Regt. N. I. of a son.—14. At Calcutta, Mrs. S. H. Scott, of a daughter.—15. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Reynolds, of a daughter.—16. At Calcutta, Mrs. T. H. Lloyd, of a daughter.—17. At Midnapore, Mrs. P. M. Coello, of a son.—At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Thomas Horton, of a son.—19. At Howrah, the lady of Captain M. Chaplin, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—June 16. At Sellimpore, Munjowlee, Edward Golding Andrews, Esq. Indigo Planter, in his 25th year.—19. At Kussowlie, Julia, wife of Lieut. Jas. Garner Holmes, and third daughter of Major General Sir R. Sale.—25. At Bograh, Sarah, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Taylor, aged 6 years and 6 months.—27. At Vizagapatam, Capt. W. P. Dean, 6th Light Cavalry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Mysore Division.—28. Drowned at Sukkur, in Scinde, by the upsetting of a boat, Lieut. W. G. Horne, Adjutant of the 55th Regt. B. N. I.—July 1. At Delhi, Lieut J. S. Alexander, of the Engineers.—4. At Calcutta, Mrs. Edith Roberts, wife of Mr. H. S. Roberts, aged 23 years.—9. At Kidderpore House, Miss Ann Sturrock, aged 57 years and 6 months—51 of which she passed in the Military Orphan Institution where she lived respected and died lamented.—15. At Calcutta, Miss Eliza Bartlett, aged 17 years and 7 months.—18. At Calcutta, George Williamson, Esq. Commander of the Barque *Prince of Waterloo.*

*Europe.*—Feb. 2. On board the *Maitland*, Charlotte Elizabeth, wife of E. Bates, Esq. Bombay, and daughter of C. Smith, Esq. of Calcutta.—May. 26. At Wardhurst Castle, Sussex, the residence of B. Harding, Esq. in her 79th year, Mrs. Ellizabeth Thacker, relict of the late A. Thacker, Esq. of Upwell Norfolk, and mother of William Thacker, Esq. of Calcutta.—Conock Manor House, near Devizes, Major General C. S. Fagan, C. B. Bengal Army. June 1.—Chester, E. W. Brightman, Esq. son of the late E. Brightman, Esq. of Calcutta.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

July 18. The English Ship *Thetis*, J. Roche, from Singapore 15th June, and Penang 1st July.—The English Ship *Paragon*, J. Coleman, from Bombay 30th June.—The Burman Barque *Shoocyintha*, D. Davis, from Rangoon 29th June.—The French Barque *L'Atalante*, Caillon, from Bourbon 16th June.—The French Barque *Austerlitz*, M. Gautreau, from Bourbon 27th June.

—— 22. The English Ship *Carnatic*, J. Drayner, from England 7th February, the Cape 4th May, and Madras 12th July.—The English Schooner *Joseph Manook*, J. R. Spears, from Rangoon 16th July.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Thetis from Penang.*—Mr. and Mrs. Watson, and Mr. Stanley.

*Per Carnatic from England.*—Mr. Jackson, Civil Service; Mr. Craddock, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Nandy, Artist; Mr. Friend, Artificer; Messrs. Rein and Ball, Pilot Service; Mr. Brooks, Cadet, Cavalry; Messrs. Armstrong, Haig, Ewart, Harcourt, Lester, and Robson, Cadets, Infantry; Mr. James Frame; Mr. John Mason, from the Cape of Good Hope, and Messrs. N. B. Acworth, William Foster, and Robinson, from Madras.

*Per Joseph Manook.*—Captain A. H. Sanders, K. S. F.; H. Elwell, Esq.; A. D. Abraham, and Aga Mahomed Sadack, Merchants, and one deck passenger.

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THE JURISDICTION OF THE 24-PERGUNNAHS.—Considerable interest has been excited by a recent decision of the Sudder Court in a case in which Mr. Piddington, the former occupant of the factory of Goureepore, situated within the Civil Jurisdiction of the 24-Pergunnahs, was sued for 84,000 Rs. by the assignees of Boyd and Co. We were given to understand that the suit had reference to land or other real property situated in that district; hence the determination of the Sudder Court that the Civil Court had no juriadiction in the case, appeared to be at variance with a previous Construction which had been established by the concurrent decision of the Allahabad and Calcutta Courts of Sudder Adawlut. On turning however to the Reports of Cases decided during the last year, we find that the Sudder Court did not consider the suit to have reference to land or other real property, but to arise out of the balance of an account, and to come therefore within the category of personal actions, which in the Court of 24-Pergunnahs cannot be sustained against any individual who resides in Calcutta, or becomes a resident in it after the suit has been instituted. There can be no question that the sum demanded had reference to the unfortunate factory of Goureepore, in which more than two *lakhs of Rupees belonging to the estate of* Boyd and Co. have been interred beyond the hope of a resurrection; but it was not considered by the Sudder Court as being in the strict sense of the word, a suit for land or landed property, and the decree of the Principal Sudder Ameen was reversed on the sole ground of its having been passed in a matter beyond his jurisdiction. It is a matter of justice to the Sudder, not only to state this fact, but also to recal those reflections which an erroneous impression of the nature of the case led us to indite.

As the papers state that an application has been made by the Sudder Court to the Legislative Council to rescind Regulation III. 1793, Section 17, we propose to offer a remark or two on the subject. By this Section, it is declared that the Court of 24-Pergunnahs is not to "receive or entertain any suit whatever against any person who may be an inhabitant of Calcutta, at the time the suit was instituted, or may become a resident *within the limits of the town after the* suit may be commenced." The Sudder Court has ruled that this prohibition was intended only to apply to personal actions; and not to suits for land or other real property, A suit for landed property situated in the 24-Pergunnahs may therefore be sustained against a defendant, though resident at the time in Calcutta, and the suit does not fall to the ground upon his subsequent removal into town. This Section of the law of 1793 appears however to be strictly limited to the 24-Pergunnahs; and not to extend to any of the other districts of the Lower Provinces. We are aware that the *Hurkaru* has taken a different view of its applicability; but we think our impression is fully borne out by the following reasons:—

*First.* The original regulations for the administration of justice in Bengal passed by the Governor General in Council (Mr. Hastings) on the 11th April 1780 directed that all mercantile disputes, all matters of personal property, all disputes about bounds and limits of landed property within the town of Calcutta should be subject to the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Court of Dewannee Adawlut; that is, to a Company's Court. In the course of that year Mr. Hastings hit upon the memorable expedient of stopping the encroachments of the Supreme Court by making the Chief Justice a pensioner of the Company, and appointing him to preside over the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, on a salary of 60,000 Rupees a year. This appointment took place on the 24th October 1780; and Sir Elijah, soon after entering on his office, laid the foundation of our present Code by preparing Regulations for the administration of Justice comprised in Ninety-five articles, which were passed by the Governor General on the 5th of July, 1781. The 23d Article of those regulations for the first time imposed those restrictions on the jurisdiction of the 24-Purgunnahs which Government has now been requested to abrogate: and in almost the same words which appear in the Regulation of 1793. The object of Sir Elijah was to prevent a collision between the Company's Court in the suburbs, and the King's Court in the city; and the limitations were manifestly intended not to apply to any other Court in the interior, the jurisdiction of each of which was distinctly described in that document. *Secondly.* Regulation 9, 1819, declares that no person being a resident in Calcutta shall be at liberty to defend an original suit in any Zillah Court unless he shall furnish security for eventual costs by a surety or sureties residing or possessing property out of Calcutta. It is manifest from this enactment that personal actions had been constantly instituted in the other Zillah Courts against persons resident in Calcutta. If the Legislators had considered that the provisions of 1793, barring the jurisdiction of the 24-Pergunnahs in such cases, was binding on all other Courts, they would not have made provision for the management of suits, which, upon that interpretation, it would have been illegal for them to entertain. The Regulation of 1819 gave no additional powers to the Mofussil Courts which they did not before possess; it merely made provision, *as the Preamble states, for demanding* that previous security from residents in Calcutta, of which *experience* had shewn the necessity. *Thirdly.* Act 23 of 1840, which supersedes the Regulation of 1819, goes upon the same principle, viz. that personal actions against individuals resident in Calcutta may be entertained in the districts of this Presidency; and it prescribes forms for summoning a defendant resident in Calcutta who had been sued for debt in the Court of Hooghly, and who was directed to attend in person and answer the complaint. If Goureepore had been situated on the right bank of the Hooghly, instead of the left, and a suit had been instituted against Mr. Piddington in the Principal Sudder Ameen's Court of that district, the Sudder Court would not have quashed it.

It is a singular fact, and it tends to shew how much our legislation has been the patch work of successive legislators, and how much it stands in need of a revision, that the law laid down exclusively for the 24-Pergunnahs, was extended in 1803 to *all the Ceded Provinces;* and it was ordained that the Courts in the Western Provinces should not entertain any suit whatever against any individual resident in the town of Calcutta, unless such suit related to real property situated without the limits of Calcutta. *It appears therefore, that* in the 24-Pergunnahs, and in the Western Provinces, no *personal action* will lie against any person who resides in Calcutta, nor can it be prosecuted if after its institution he has the wisdom to abscond and take refuge in that city. In every other district of the Lower Provinces such an action may be brought against any resident in Calcutta, and the most ample provision has been made for serving writs on the defendant, through the machinery of the Supreme Court. It must be self evident that this permission to sue a debtor in Calcutta is more urgently required in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs which surrounds the town, than in a zillah, four hundred miles off; yet it is refused to the Court in which it is most needed; and in which the non-possession of it leads to the grossest injustice. As soon as a suit is commenced against a debtor, living in the suburbs, and the summons has been served upon him, he crosses the line of demarcation, gets within the Mahratta ditch, and sets his creditors at defiance. They have no remedy but to bring an action against him, in the city Courts, and he then re-crosses the boundary, and again evades their pursuit.

By this admirable contrivance of the law, a debtor is enabled to play at hide and seek with the Courts, and to baffle the individuals he has defrauded. The anomaly created by this Regulation of 1793 does not cease here. If a debtor lives in the suburbs of Calcutta which lie across the river and are within the jurisdiction of the Hooghly Court, he may be pursued into the city; if he lives in the eastern suburbs, he may not. Thus there is one law for the western and another for the eastern suburbs of the city. If this anomaly is to be perpetuated, there will be little wisdom in maintaining any Courts on the Eastern side of Calcutta, where every legal process may be so easily evaded. The time has now arrived for removing this anomaly, and assimilating the powers of the Court of 24-Pergunnahs with those of the Hooghly Court, and of every other Court in Bengal. The reason in which this enactment originated having ceased, the law itself should be abrogated. There is no longer any dispute between the Supreme Court and the Supreme Council; there is no fear lest the Governor General and Council should be served with a summons from the Supreme Court in a plea of trespass. There is no necessity for purchasing an immunity from vexation by creating an unconstitutional office and stopping the Chief

Justice's mouth with 6000£. Parliament has created a local Legislative Council with equal authority over the Queen's and over the Company's Courts; and an enactment which grew out of their collision, and which inflicts injustice and misery on a large body of people, ought therefore to be expunged forthwith from the Statute Book.

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THE NEW REGISTRATION ACT.—Government has been somewhat unfortunate in its attempts to establish an efficient system of Registration for this Presidency. About three years ago, a very complicated Act was drafted by the legal member of the Legislative Council, which was said to be very complete, but which was found to be very unintelligible, except to the initiated. The draft was published at two successive periods in the *Government Gazette*, but was left by Lord Auckland for the consideration of his successor. Lord Ellenborough, shortly after his arrival, went to the North West Provinces, where he was too busy with wars and foreign politics to command the time necessary for understanding the machinery of the proposed Act. It was therefore laid on the shelf, and in its stead was published a brief Act, in which the most palpable error of the previous law, an error which had rendered it altogether ineffectual, was corrected. That Act was directed to come into operation on the 1st of May in the current year. A draft of an Act has just been published repealing it, with the exception of the provision we have alluded to above.

The original law of 1793 declared that if a person had any knowledge, or had been informed of, the existence of a prior unregistered deed at the time when he registered his own deed regarding the same property, his registration became of no value. This clause created an opening for endless fraud and litigation, and entirely destroyed the security afforded by registration. Evidence of this prior knowledge sufficient to invalidate any subsequent registered deed, could always be obtained in the market, and at no great expense; and hence registration was altogether omitted. The same rule existed in the Equity Law of England, and the Real Property Commissioners in their Report state that it had ruined registration. The 1st Act of this year repealed this clause, and declared that no previous knowledge or notice had by parties of the existence of prior unregistered deeds, should affect the validity of their registered titles. This salutary provision of the new law has been retained in the Draft Act now promulgated, though the Landholder's Society, when roused from their long slumbers by George Thompson, addressed Government against it, and praised the old law, by which they said the Civil Courts possessed the power of protecting the *innocent party*, that is, the party which refused to obey the law and neglected to register its deeds, trusting to the eminent facilities which exist in India for obtaining proof of any thing—for a consideration.

Act I. of this year also provided that all registered conveyances or other instruments affecting titles to land, or *any interest* therein, should take precedence of every other deed or instrument of the same nature which was not registered. This in fact was compulsory legislation; and nothing was wanting to complete the process of compulsion, but to declare that the validity of a deed should date from the day of its registration, not from that of its execution. It was soon found however that, under existing circumstances, the new law embraced too large a circle; a deed affecting *any* interest in land included leases as well as large deeds of gift. The natives have a natural repugnance to registration, as they have to every thing else which enforces order. But even if their desire to register had been as strong as their repugnance to it was, they could not have quitted their homes and travelled to a distance, of several days' journey with witnesses to the execution of every deed, in order to obtain its registration. Neither was there any machinery ready to meet the new and almost boundless demand for registration which the comprehensive terms of the Act were sure to create. That Act has therefore been repealed, and the draft of a new law promulgated, which limits compulsory registration to deeds of *sale*, *gift*, and *mortgage*, and *certificates* of the discharge of incumbrances. Every registered deed or document of this nature will invalidate every prior or subsequent deed, relating to the same property, which may not be registered.

It would be unjust were we to omit to mention that after Act I of this year was passed, the Landholder's Society came forward and addressed a long and able memorial to Government in which the objectionable clause of the new Act, which is now about to be repealed, and certain other unobjectionable clauses which have been retained, were censured. Whether the new Act is owing to the representations of that body, as the *Hurkaru* supposes, or whether the brief experience of two months has shewn that with the existing registration agency, the Act could not be enforced, we know not. But the present Act is so limited in its nature, that it can be regarded only in the light of a temporary arrangement, till Government has the leisure to digest a new and comprehensive law, and to create such local facilities for registration, as shall leave every man who refuses to register his deeds without excuse. The Act makes the law regarding the registration of certain deeds stringent; this is necessary; in fact a registration law cannot be too stringent; but then it leaves the old clogs on registration untouched, and it establishes no machinery for universal registration. All leases of any value ought to be registered. It is the non-registration of them which diminishes the value of estates. We think we speak within bounds when we assert, that if purchasers had an opportunity of knowing the exact circumstances of an estate, and the extent to which it was encumbered with leases, the value of landed property would be increased twenty per cent. As soon as a suitable apparatus can be established in every district, registration should be rendered universal, peremptory and compulsive, however contrary to the habits and feelings of the people. The machinery will pay for itself, and form no charge on the state. Mr. Bird's administration, so to speak, will be immortalized if he should succeed in introducing a measure, which, independently of its effects in augmenting the value of property, would do more to introduce peace and security, and to lessen the amount of litigation, than any other plan which could be devised.

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APPEALS TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—The Legislative Council has at length published the draft of a Regulation which devolves on the Appellant the expense of preparing two copies of all papers and proceedings connected with Appeals to the Privy Council, including the charge for translating into English those documents which are in the Native language. The preamble of the Regulation declares that this measure is just and necessary. The *Hurkaru* seems to doubt the assertion, and intimates that the Landholders' Society will be down on Government on the subject. We are curious to see the arguments by which the Committee of that Society may endeavour to prove that this expense ought not to be borne by the parties who prefer the appeal. Whatever argument is brought to bear on the subject of appeals to England, will apply with equal force to all inferior appeals in this country. If it be right that the state should assist an appellant to the Privy Council, by sharing the expense of his appeal, it must be equally right and just, and necessary that it should grant the same aid from the public purse to those who appeal from the Moonsiff to the Judge, or from the Judge to the Sudder. If this principle be once admitted, and the wishes of the appellant be allowed to regulate the duty of the state, there can be no reason why Government should not also defray a portion of the vakeel's fees, or indeed of any other charge connected with the management of an appeal.

The Regulation of 1798 on which the practice which it is now intended to abrogate was built, does not declare, in so many words, that the expense of translating and transcribing papers in such cases shall be borne by Government. But as it made no provision for the appellant's defraying these charges, while at the same time it required him to pay the expence of the suit in England, and of making any copies of the papers he might desire for his own use, the practice grew up of drawing the expense of the two copies which were sent home from the public treasury. While the minimum of appeals remained fixed at 5,000*l*., the appeals were few and far between, and the expense was little felt by Government. But several years ago it pleased Her Majesty's Privy Council—doubtless with the laudable desire of giving the natives of India the inestimable blessing of English justice to a greater extent than they had previously enjoyed it, and thus of drawing more business to the Cockpit—to reduce the value of appealable suits to 10,000 Rupees. This necessarily multiplied the cases of appeal more than five fold, and made the demand on the public funds a serious consideration. With this increased facility for appeal, abuses began to grow up in this rank soil. An appeal was lodged in numerous instances without the remotest intention of prosecuting it, simply to annoy the respondent, and to bring him to terms, by the dreary prospect of a law suit at the distance of half the globe, of which it was impossible to foresee the termination. This process of intimidation cost the appellant the sum of *Two Rupees*, and security for the costs in England. When this had been furnished, the Sudder Court ordered the translation and transcription of papers to commence, and it frequently happened that they had no sooner been completed, than the respondent compromised the matter with his opponent, and agreed to accept less than the sum which had been decreed him, and the appellant filed his *razeenama*, and withdrew his appeal, leaving Government saddled with all the expenses which had been incurred in the preparation of the documents. To such an extent has this privilege of appeal been abused to defeat the ends of justice, in the manner thus described, that if we are rightly informed, an appeal to England has become the rule, and non-appeal the exception. It is not necessary, nor is it just that Government should foster this

system of legal chicanery, by taking on itself the expense of preparing the documents. It is proposed therefore to require a deposit of money equal to the expense likely to be incurred, before the appeal is declared to be admitted. This rule will effectually check fictitious appeals, without obstructing those in which the appellant, with a bold confidence in the justice of his case, resolves to submit it to the investigation of the Privy Council.

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PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS OF PUSEYISM.—The intelligence brought by the last Mail regarding the prospects of the Established Church, both in England, Scotland and Ireland, is in the highest degree ominous. In Scotland, a large body of the most pious and zealous ministers and laymen have seceded from the Establishment in a body, and thereby given it a shock from which it will in all probability never recover. In Ireland, the Roman Catholic population has been organized against the Protestant Establishment, by the ablest demagogue of modern times; and unless the agitation can be put down by military power, there is little prospect that it will cease, while the grievance of which the people complain—that of supporting an establishment to which they do not belong,—continues to exist. A quarter of a century ago, the Papists might have been satisfied to leave the Protestant Church its endowments, if their own Priests and Bishops had been taken into the pay of the state; but any such proposal at the present stage of disaffection, would be viewed as an index of fear, and only serve to give fresh impulse to their demands. In England, the Church is torn with dissensions from Penzance to Berwick; the great majority of the Clergy are said to be Puseyites both in doctrine and practice, and the *uniformity* to establish which two thousand ministers were ejected in the days of Charles the Second, and Dissent created, has ceased to be any thing but a name. In all these commotions it is the principle of Establishments which is placed in jeopardy, and whatever change they may produce in the views and feelings of society, it can scarcely be favourable to the Established Church of England and Ireland. Those who are sincerely and conscientiously attached to its communion, cannot escape the painful conviction that its integrity would be as deeply affected by the triumph of O'Connel and his Irishmen, as by that of Dr. Pusey and his Tractarians.

It is true that Dr. Pusey has been debarred from preaching in the University for two years, but this step will neither silence his party, nor check its increase. On the contrary it may possibly invest him with the sanctity of a martyr, and give new importance to his doctrines. Every such exhibition of force, either proves completely successful in subduing the refractory, or it serves to invigorate them. In the present instance it is likely to produce this latter effect. The objectionable doctrines maintained in Dr. Pusey's sermon, we gave in our extracts last week. It is said—though we have not been able to discover the fact in our files—that of the six members of the Board of Heresy, three were favorable to his views, and that the condemnation of his sermon was carried by the casting vote of the President. Dr. Pusey has entered his protest against the decision of the Board, and complains that he has been condemned unheard. This has given occasion for the remark, that if such be the case, he has only had meted out to him the measure he meted to Dr. Hampden some years back. The condemnation of their Chief appears to have produced the same effect among his followers that the outlawry of O'Connel would produce among the Repealers. The Tractarians are in a fury. The misfortune is, says a Puseyite organ, "that matters cannot end here." It is to be hoped they will not. Every well wisher of the Church must be happy to see any probability that the battle will be drawn to a head, and the controversy brought to a distinct issue, whether the Articles and Liturgy are to be interpreted in a Catholic or a Protestant sense. A second victim, according to the Puseyites, has been already selected by the Vice Chancellor in a Mr. Morris, who is to be summoned, it appears, *before* the Board of Heresy, for having in a sermon preached at Christ Church, declared his belief, that Archbishop Laud was then *interceding for* the English Church. "If," adds this Puseyite journal, "such sermons as have been heard continually within the University are repeated, denying as has often been done, Regeneration in the one Sacrament, and the Real presence in the other, or the Apostolicity of orders, we can only have arrived at the *commencement du fin.*"

The excitement at Oxford has been increased by an action for damages, brought by the Rev. G. Macmullen, against Dr. Hampden for preventing his obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. The Regius Professor proposed these two *theses* for the candidate to maintain. 1. That the Church of England does not teach, nor can it be proved from Scripture, that any change takes place in the elements in consecration in the Lord's Supper. 2. That it is a mode of expression calculated to give erroneous views of Divine Revelation to speak of Scripture and Tradition as joint authorities in the matter of Christian Doctrine." Mr. Macmullen, who is a disciple of Dr. Pusey, refused to maintain the theses, and claimed the right of selecting his own subjects, which being denied by the Regius Professor, he was unable to obtain his degree, and forthwith instituted an action against the Professor—a proceeding admirably calculated to strengthen the bonds of discipline in that learned and Conservative University.

The good Bishop of Norwich has shocked the Tractarians by a sermon he preached at the anniversary of the Gospel Propagation Society at St. Paul's Cathedral. The most satisfactory account of the Sermon is given in a Puseyite journal. "It was enough to affect a Christian to tears to see the exhibition which was made by one of the Bishops of the Church from the pulpit of St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday last, the 10th of May....The Bishop of Norwich from the pulpit of St. Paul's, denied, *totidem verbis*, the apostolical succession of the priesthood of the English Church; he denied it to be the necessary mark of a true Church; he denied that it could be traced with any certainty." The journalist expresses a fervent hope that the Society will not permit the sermon to be printed with its annual Report, adding, "should it appear there, the hand-writing is upon the wall, declaring that the days of the Society are numbered."

The tears here referred to are tears of regret. *It is right therefore to bring out to view on the* other hand, an event which is enough we suppose to affect such a Christian with tears of joy. We allude to the opening of a Puseyite Church at the Land's End. "Our readers will have seen, in our last publication, the specimen of what the efforts of the Cambridge Camden Society are intended to produce, recently given at the opening of a new chapel at Penzance. There was "the approach to the chancel by three bold and well-executed granite steps." Then a rail, "or rather screen;" and within the rail, three more steps. Then the reredos, and seven *sedelia*, and the *credence* and *piscina*. Then, "on the first altar-step are two elegant candelabra, *five feet and a-half high*, containing candles of wax, *four feet and a-half high;*" making *ten feet* in all. Then, "the service is read from a lectern, which is situated on the upper chancel-step." "The Litany is said from a faldstool, placed on the second chancel-step, *and looking towards the altar.*" "The lessons are read from a brass eagle, which stands on the pavement of the choir."

"We have then a description of how no fewer than *nine* clergymen contrived to divide the service among them; the whole "*effect*" of which is said, again and again, to have been "impressive," and "most impressive;" but of which, it is abundantly obvious, the chief peculiarity must have been, the distracting and dazzling effect of the whole glitter and parade, and perpetual changing of the *dramatis personæ*, inevitably making quiet and abstracted devotion almost impossible. Three of these clergymen, we are sorry to say, were members of the Church Missionary Society."

The Bishop of London, whose memorable charge appears to have given new heart to Puseyism, had been employed during the month of May in giving admonitions to his clergy relative to certain innovations on established usages, which are styled a restoration of ancient practices. These admonitions were subsequently converted into injunctions. The preaching in the surplice, which the Bishop had previously enjoined, had been in many instances dispensed with, owing to the strong repugnance of some of the clergy and nearly all the laity to it. Of the new injunctions, the principal item referred to the "restoration of the weekly Offertory, by which the offerings and oblations of the people, should be collected *every Sunday*, and placed on the altar, to be at the disposal of the Bishop." Archdeacon Hale, who enjoys the entire confidence of the Bishop, has entered into a calculation that a revenue of no less than half a million sterling might thus be raised. The collection will of course be accompanied with the prayer for the Church Militant; and certainly at no period, was it more necessary to offer up, not only weekly, but daily, the supplication contained in it, that "it would please God to inspire the Church with a spirit of truth, unity and concord." But the innovation has met with much stern opposition, more especially on the part of the laity, to whose exertions at the present crisis the Church must look for its salvation. The laity object to this weekly demand on their funds as seriously affecting their means of assisting the various objects of secular and religious charity which they have been accustomed to support. To this and other innovations, Sir W. Baynes, and seventy-three of the parishioners in St. Paul's Chapel have sent a very spirited remonstrance. In their letter they state. "It is not necessary for us to particularize these novelties, or to inquire whether at a remote period they were in use; if it be said they are trivial and of no moment we see less occasion to harass our feelings, and to widen that schism which your Lordship need not be told bids fair to shake to its centre the Church of England; but, on the other hand, if these alterations in the service to which we have been accustomed be important, we cannot disconnect them from those obnoxious and insidious doctrines which have been promulgated in the *Tracts for the Times*, and which need not be said are

embraced by a large portion of the clergy of the Established Church."

They conclude by entreating that his Lordship "will allow the congregation of St. Paul's Chapel to have the Church Service as preached to their fathers, without mutilations or additions, which, though they may appear trivial, the undersigned can only view as the insidious advances of those doctrines which they firmly and conscientiously believe could only lead, if adopted and enforced, to the re-establishment of Popery and the overthrow of the Church of England."

The particular object of this weekly collection is not clearly stated, but from some hints thrown out in the papers, it would appear as if his Lordship intended it for a Mission to China, which is to begin with the establishment of a Bishop at Hong Kong.

Next to Dr. Pusey's suspension from the pulpit, the most important event of the month, in reference to the progress of Tractarianism, is the defection of its most influential advocate, the *Quarterly Review*. For several years past, the weight of this important periodical publication has been cast into the scale of the Tracts; but a change has come over the spirit of its dreams. The rapid spread of this sect, its nearer and nearer approximation to the doctrines of Rome, the increasing arrogance of its pretensions, which if submitted to would bring back the times when the Church trampled the State under its feet, combined with the alarming strife and distraction which it has introduced into society, and which threaten the very existence of the Establishment, have aroused the fears of this Conservative organ, and it has sounded the note of alarm to the people of England. From some indistinct allusions in the papers before us, we are led to infer that the article, which is written with great spirit and vigor, is from the pen of John Wilson Croker. Whether the hand which penned it be lay or clerical, its intrinsic boldness and excellence, and its appearance in so popular a journal, will give it extraordinary influence, and serve to hasten the crisis, which cannot come too soon. Our own copy of the *Quarterly Review* is now at Suez, waiting for the arrival of the *Hindoostan* Steamer; for the following quotations from the article on Puseyism we are indebted to the papers which have reached us.

"The zeal of the writers grew hotter and hotter at the flame they excited, till at last growing blind at the blaze, they have burned their own fingers, and very nearly, if not actually, set fire to the Church."

"They have been carried away into excesses in matters of both doctrine and discipline—and all in a Popish direction—which appear to us quite extravagant."

"Open defection, even when we suspect it to be the result of an irregular intellect or a morbid vanity, is less deplorable and infinitely less dangerous than the masquerade orthodoxy whose heart is already reconciled to Rome, though its hands are still willing to carry *the bag* and take the sop, and to participate in the communion of the Anglican Church, as Judas did at the Last Supper."

"The reader sees that all these additional ceremonies have the same Popish taint as the others we have commented on, and are intended to give to the elements something of anticipated sanctity, and confer on the table the character of a *sacrificial altar*."

"Next we arrive at a series of innovations introduced by the Tractarians and their imitators, which, in fact, deserve no other title than *fooleries*, and are individually so puerile that, if it were not as symptoms of a Papistical spirit, we really should be ashamed to waste time and paper in exposing them."

The Reviewer's protest against all movement is thus expressed :—

"Our first and main objection to it (bowing to the east) is, that it is another of the series of attempts, great and small, by which the Tractarians are endeavouring to introduce Romish forms into our Church. We object to the trifles we have just been discussing because they are parts of a *system*; we should equally object to this practice, even if it were also a trifle, as another part of the *system*."

On the use of the Surplice the Reviewer remarks :—

"May we not venture to deplore that, because a *few* clergymen have thought proper to interpret the Rubric about the Church militant prayer in a way different from the *usage* of at least a century and a half, and then dislike the consequent trouble of changing their gown, the Church of England is to be involved in obsolete, yet, when revived, thorny and angry controversies as to the old rivalry between that '*rag of Popery*,' the white surplice, and that '*badge of Calvinism*,' the Genevese gown."

The confusion introduced by the Tractarian is next denounced :—

"It is easy to make a jumble and confusion, but not so easy to set it right again. It is not seemly that a preacher should be enjoined to wear a white gown at one end of London-bridge, and a black gown at the other; which must be the case till the Bishop of Winchester shall have adopted the Bishop of London's views, or, which we rather hope, the Bishop of London may reconsider the case, and revert to what has been, we think we can show, the undeviating practice in parish churches at least since the Reformation."

And finally, the subject is closed with the following entreaty :—

"If, as we believe, the whole Episcopal bench, and the vast majority of mankind, are agreed that the greater part, if not all, of these deviations from the established usages of the Church are frivolous, unwarrantable, and, in their consequences, dangerous, let the venerated depositaries of authority honestly and roundly, and with one voice, say so, and save, if possible, those who heedlessly practise them from the sin,—and the Church from the peril,—of a schism about trifles and toys,—nosegays, curtsies, and candlesticks."

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THE CHAPLAINS.—The *Englishman* stated on Friday last, that he had been looking into the state of the subscription lists of the various institutions supported in this country by voluntary subscriptions, and was struck with the decline of bounty on the part of the Clergy who were once the chief supporters of many of these charities. The reason, says he, is obvious. The clergy are no longer paid as they were. The augmentation of the numerical strength of the Chaplains was accompanied by a reduction in the salaries of their respective grades." Our contemporary has we think been misled on the subject. The salaries of the Chaplains have never, as far as we have heard, been subject to any serious reduction. Full Chaplains receive the same allowances they did twenty-five years ago, that is from 8 to 900 Rupees a month. We are not certain that the salaries of the two Presidency Chaplains were not curtailed on the appointment of a Bishop and an Archdeacon, but with this exception, if it be an exception, the salaries have not been affected by any subsequent change. The allowances of Assistant Chaplains, were not made up by any deduction from the salaries of the older Chaplains then on the list; they formed an additional charge on the state to the full of the salaries.

Neither has there been any real decline of bounty on the part of the Clergy to our charitable institutions; nor were they at any time the chief supporters of any of the charities, with the exception perhaps of small local charities. If our contemporary alludes to the munificent donations of Mr. Brown and Dr. Buchanan, he must bear in mind that their pecuniary resources were derived, not from their allowances as Chaplains, but from their well paid offices of Provost and Vice Provost of the College of Fort William. Those who have been identified as belonging to the same school, gave liberally and nobly, but not because they were in the receipt of larger allowances than their successors. If their names appear more conspicuously in the list of donations, it was because the number of institutions which demanded their aid was exceedingly limited. At present the number of public institutions, and the calls on the clergyman's purse, have been so greatly multiplied, that the amount he can subscribe on each occasion appears comparatively small. If however we had an opportunity of summing up the unostentatious charities of the clergy of the present day, we are certain our contemporary would have no reason to complain that the exercise of this Christian virtue had diminished.

The Editor proceeds to speak of the necessity of having not only a numerous, but a *high caste* clergy in this country. If by *high caste* clergy he alludes to a Puseyite clergy, we should say, from a reference to some of the appointments which have recently been made in the grade of the Assistant Chaplains, that his wishes are likely to be realized. Not only have we had these high caste clergy sent out ready made from England, but some of those who came out of an inferior caste, have subsequently risen to that higher order which is thought so desirable. Perhaps however we are doing violence to the views of our contemporary, in supposing that he considers a *high caste* clergyman necessary to cope with a *high caste* brahmun, and his allusion may possibly apply to the mental endowments of the Chaplains, under the augmentation rule. In this case also we think his opinion is open to correction. Doubtless the Company have had some very "hard bargains" among the Chaplains, as they have in the Civil, Military and Medical departments; but among those who have arrived within the last two years in India, there are men of equal learning, and equal talent and zeal, with those whose names are found on the list thirty years ago. We cannot expect to find a cluster of men like Brown, Buchanan, Martyn, Corrie and Thomason, in every lustrum; but to assume that there is any general and perceptible inferiority in the clergymen now appointed, which would place them in a disadvantageous contrast with their predecessors, would be contrary to the result of observation. A Chaplaincy in India is not in the list of clerical prizes; and those who have prospects of rising in the Church at home, would probably refuse an Indian appointment. But if the salaries of the chaplains were trebled, it is much to be doubted whether we should have men more endowed with Christian piety, zeal and humility, or even with University learning, than we can expect under the present system of moderate allowances. Rich Chaplaincies would become objects of ambitious competition, and would in all probability be used as counters in the game of politics. Men who were sent out here to make rapid fortunes would consist of those who had more interest

than gifts; and although they might be men of higher caste, of more patrician birth, and of nobler connections than those who accept the office at present, it is not certain that they would apply themselves with more assiduity to the discharge of their duties, or enlarge their charity in proportion to their means.

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THE UNION BANK agitation is on the wane, and will probably not be revived till the period of the next half yearly meeting comes round. The meeting which was made special to consider the propriety of altering the Rules of the Bank in various respects, was held on Saturday last, when not one of the proposed alterations was carried. The qualification of a Director was not raised to double the amount of qualification necessary for a Director of the Bank of Bengal; neither was the Bank allowed to advance money on its own shares, nor were the Directors vested with discretionary power to buy up the shares of the Bank; and the propriety of allowing proxies in certain cases, was not admitted. The object of those who signed the requisition to the Secretary, appears to have been defeated, almost with their own consent, for never were measures urged with greater feebleness and indecision. We believe this result is mainly owing to the exertions of the press, and so far as those measures were likely to be detrimental to the Institution, the Proprietors owe a debt of gratitude to the fourth estate, which we fear they are ill disposed to pay.

We hear it repeated, that these discussions by the press are injurious to the Bank, and are calculated to shake the confidence of the public in its stability. But if the assertions so repeatedly made in the public journals could be fairly met, and proved to be utterly groundless, by a reference to figures, their interference, so far from doing harm, would serve to increase the stability of the Bank. If the press had been as faithful four years ago, as it is at present, much of the distress and anxiety which is now felt, would have been averted. The capital of the Bank would not have been diverted into channels from which it cannot be recovered without much risk and difficulty; advances would not have been made upon produce not in existence; goods would not have been hypothecated to the Bank and left in possession of the borrower to be pawned to other parties. And however distressing to individual feelings; however detrimental for a time even to the interests of the Bank, this unceremonious agitation may be, yet it will probably be discovered in the end to have averted far more mischief than it may have created.

The remarks of the Press, more especially of the *Star*, were embodied by Mr. Turton in a series of questions, of which he required an answer from the Directors of the Bank. Mr. Grant responded to the call, and offered various explanations of the balance sheet, which served rather to strengthen than to remove the impression that the statement which had been published in the papers, was intended to cover and not to reveal the untoward position of the Bank. The Directors have evidently aimed in that document at making the best of a bad matter. Mr. Grant's explanation disclosed some matters which would otherwise have remained unknown; he acknowledged that the mode of keeping the accounts would admit of much improvement; and he confessed his inability to assign any reason why the interest on the Government Securities, to the amount of Twenty-one lakhs and seventy thousand Rupees, belonging to the Bank, had not been drawn, though the reason was plain as a pike staff;—the paper had been impignorated to a sturdy Association which would not take the trouble to draw out and pay over the interest.

The object of every discussion on the subject of the Union Bank ought to be to restore, and not to impair its credit; and it becomes those who have taken part in these discussions, to consider whether any good can be expected from prolonging the agitation. Every one is perfectly aware that by the predominating influence of Directors seeking their own relief, the funds of the Bank have been directed into dangerous channels; that the object of the Institution—the support of commercial transactions,—has been defeated, by locking up its capital in mills, factories, mines, and other profitless speculations. That these proceedings will not be repeated, may be safely gathered from the energy of public reprobation which the disclosure has called forth. The object now is to retrieve the affairs of the Bank; to recover with the least loss, the funds which have thus been placed in jeopardy, and to re-establish public confidence. It is the part of wisdom therefore to bring these discussions to a close, and to place a generous reliance in the Directors whom the proprietors have chosen; and in the effect of that public opinion which has been so unequivocally expressed. The Directors have a serious task before them; but we have every confidence in their zeal, their fidelity and their eventual success. The present season is favorable for liberating the Bank from its unwise agricultural engagements. If at the next meeting it should appear that any opportunity of disentangling the institution from those indigo speculations into which it has most injudiciously plunged, has been wantonly neglected; that any fresh measure can be traced up to a wish to continue the speculation, or that the funds of the Bank have been devoted as heretofore to the relief of distressed firms on insecure pledges, it will then be time for the public to come forward and make its voice heard. Meanwhile the Directors should be allowed a season of repose for the undisturbed performance of the duties committed to them.

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THE EDUCATION CLAUSES OF THE FACTORY BILL.—The reader has not forgotten that the Educational clauses of Sir James Graham's Factory Bill, in which provision was to be made by public assessment, for the establishment of state schools which were to be under the control of the Establishment, and in which no Dissenter was to be allowed to become a teacher or an assistant, were met by so determined an opposition on the part of the Dissenters, as to stagger the "unmitred Baronet," as the Puseyites term him, and to induce him to amend the Bill. But it was found, on examination, that the amended Bill had received only a few alterations in the details, and none in its principle; while its spirit was more objectionable than that of the original measure. The opposition to the Bill was not abated, but rather augmented by the revision it had undergone. Still however Sir James Graham announced his determination to carry it through the House, evidently hoping that a counter demonstration would intermediately be got up. But in this he has been signally disappointed. A petition in favour of the bill was, it is true, presented from Manchester, with 23,000 Church signatures, but the value of it was completely neutralised by another petition from the same place, with 90,000 Dissenting signatures attached to it. The Baronet is said to have been coquetting with the Wesleyans, which may or may not be true, but we find they are immovable in their opposition to the Bill. The day originally fixed for the consideration of the amended Bill was Monday, the 22d of May. It was then postponed to Friday, the 26th, then to Monday, the 5th of June, on which day Sir James Graham stated that he should be prepared to proceed with it that day *fortnight*. Meanwhile, the House continues to be inundated with petitions, and it is fully expected that the number will reach 15,000, and the signatures amount to three Millions by the day fixed for the debate.

The *Englishman*, when alluding to the remarks we offered on the subject on the arrival of the last mail, expressed some surprize that we had given no editorial opinion of the measure. We thought the general tone of our observations, and the exultation with which we dwelt on the opposition it had encountered, would have been sufficient to indicate our own views. But lest he should again suppose that we are in any measure favourable to it, we would distinctly state that the plan of raising funds for national education by taxation, and of excluding all but Churchmen from the office of teacher, and placing the whole system under episcopal control, is open to the most serious objections. The claim of the Church to be the *sole* instructress of a people, among whom two-fifths, at least, have separated from her communion, cannot be admitted. We are fully convinced that the voluntary efforts of private communities are not sufficient for the education of a nation; that they are too feeble to cope with the evils of national ignorance. Private individuals and bodies have assuredly done more in England than has ever been done in any age and in any country, by unofficial agency. It is owing to their exertions, among Churchmen and Dissenters, that England has been kept from degenerating into absolute barbarism. But the experiment of the voluntary system has only served to point out more emphatically the duties of the state, and to demonstrate that national education must be supported by national funds, and that it must be made compulsory. But in the present divided state of England, and more especially in the distracted state of the Church, while its due weight is given to episcopal agency in the system, it must not be allowed to absorb every other influence. If the Dissenters are to pay for the Schools, they will reasonably object to any arrangement which shall exclude them from all share in the management of them, founded on the assumption that they are a tolerated but proscribed sect. The Bill, it is said, makes every *concession* which could be expected; but the very term concession, especially in reference to districts, the seats of manufacturing opulence, in which the Dissenters constitute the overwhelming majority, implies a degree of degradation on the one part, and of supremacy on the other, which cannot fail to wound the feelings of the mind.

But it is the growth and prevalence of Puseyism in England which has given its bitterness and pungency to the opposition manifested to the Bill. The principles of the Oxford School are now described as having pervaded the majority of the Establishment. The feelings of a Puseyite to a Dissenter exhibit perhaps the highest instance of intense contempt of which the human mind can form an idea. The contempt of the 'Son of Heaven' for the

outside barbarians—of a Mahomedan for an infidel,—of a Brahmun for a *chandal*, is mild compared with the feelings of superlative contempt which a full grown Tractarian feels towards a Dissenter. Can any man wonder that Dissenters should so strongly object to entrusting the scheme of national education for which they are to pay, and in which the welfare of their own families is bound up, to such keeping? Whatever might have been the propriety of placing the Church at the head of public instruction at any former period of our history, assuredly the present is not the time at which any friend of peace and religious liberty would think it prudent to do so. But there are other considerations which forbid it. In doctrine, the heart of the Puseyites is at Rome. They abhor the "odious Reformation," and all that Dissenters hold dear of Christian truth; at the same time, so important do they consider trifles that they scruple not to introduce a schism in the Anglican Church about "trifles and toys, nosegays, curtsies, and candlesticks." Is it to such men, so unsound in doctrine, so puerile in conduct, that the business of public instruction is to be confided? We beseech the reader not to imagine that we write thus under the influence of sectarian feelings; if that were the case, we should exult over the progress of Puseyism, which is the firmest and most successful friend of Dissent; but we feel painfully that whatever *unprotestantises* our beloved country, effectually destroys its happiness, its peace, its glory, and disables it from the performance of those high duties in an uncivilised and heathen world which Divine Providence seems especially to have confided to its instrumentality.

The Bill cannot pass. With the Scottish Church rent in twain, and the Establishment emaciated almost to a skeleton by the life blood which has been drawn from it; with the English Church divided against itself to a degree which almost betokens the arrival of the period when, in the emphatic language of Holy writ, it cannot stand; with Ireland demanding the Repeal of the Union, in the hope of stripping the Saxon Church of its endowments, and restoring them to the Church of St. Patrick; with Ireland in a state of insurrection, requiring the presence of 25,000 troops, and a fleet of observation, as though it was the country of an enemy, Sir James Graham will not be so insane as to push through a measure, against which fifteen thousand petitions signed by three millions have been presented, and which cannot be carried into effect, without the cordial co-operation of those who are its uncompromising antagonists. He evidently wants only a decent pretext for giving up the Bill, and backing out of the foolish scrape into which he has been drawn by his Clerical prompters, who will long rue the day when they urged a measure which has served so unequivocally to demonstrate the strength of Dissent, and to shew the country that whenever the Dissenters are unanimous on any question touching their religious privileges, the Church is powerless, and the Parliament submissive.

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MOULMEIN.—We have received Moulmein papers to the 12th of July. They announce that all differences with the Burmese authorities at Martaban had been successfully adjusted by Major Broadfoot, and the navigation of the river freed from all interruption through his exertions. The papers publish a series of Proclamations issued by the Commissioner to the number of eight, during the progress of these negotiations, for which we cannot afford space. It is sufficient however to announce the result to which they have led. The imposition of an excise duty of fifteen per cent. on timber, the staple production of the province, requires to be reconsidered. It may possibly appear to the controlling authorities here that the removal of the impost would be more advantageous to its interests than the retention of it.

It is manifest that the success of Major Broadfoot's exertions has been owing to the vigour which has marked them. The Burmese Cabinet will not go to war with us, even on a great pretence, much less for a few rafts of timber. Our triumph in China has settled the question of peace or war, not only with the Burmese, but with the other Indo-Chinese nations, for the next ten years. Any encroachments which the Burmese officers may make in the frontier provinces, will be disavowed and punished, as soon as a vigorous remonstrance is offered. We owe it to the peace and security of our own provinces, to use the advantages which we have thus acquired, for their benefit, and to resist with firmness the very first attempts to encroach, which the Burmese may exhibit. Major Broadfoot deserves credit for the energy of his conduct, which has thus been crowned with success. But in proportion as these exertions by the new Commissioner appear commendable, the punishment which has been inflicted on the previous Commissioner for having adopted the same measures, though not perhaps with the same energy, appears unaccountable and unjust.

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## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

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THURSDAY, JULY 27.

— The *Star* of the 25th instant, has a long and able article on the Salt Company, written with a perfect knowledge of the subject and in lively and vigorous style. We recommend it to the especial notice of our readers. It will be found among our extracts.

— The convention with France regarding the conveyance of letters by way of Marseilles, which was announced by the last mail, has by some oversight not been made public by the post office authorities, and the last *Calcutta Gazette* still contains the old announcement of three years standing, that all letters sent by way of Marseilles will be charged 2s. 8d. under a quarter of an ounce. As a double mail will be despatched this day week to England, one by the *Hindoostan*, the other by way of Bombay, it is important that the public should bear in mind the new arrangements which we copy from the *Star*.

"Most of our readers will rejoice to hear that under the new convention with France the postage for letters to England viâ Marseilles has been reduced to 1s. 10d. for letters under a quarter of an ounce; and to 2s. 3d. for those under half an ounce—but on the other hand newspapers are to be charged 3d. instead of 2d. each as formerly. This increased postage on Newspapers has occasioned some remonstrance which it is stated will probably have the effect of reducing it to the former rate of 2d. Arrangements are in progress for the convenience of persons posting letters in England for places beyond India, as China, Australia, &c. &c. and the late regulation of the Post Office prohibiting such letters being sent by the India overland mail has been cancelled."—*Eastern Star*.

— Mr. A. F. Smith, the Sheriff of the year, has presented the Jail with a number of books calculated to amuse and instruct. This library is intended equally for the unfortunate and the guilty, the debtor and the culprit.

— The *Hurkaru* states, that the last express reached Madras on the evening of the 18th, just four days before it reached us; the difference of time is said to be disproportioned to the distance of space. The distance between Madras and Bombay is 763 miles; the transmission of letters therefore in six days is at the rate of *five miles and a quarter an hour*.

— The Managers of the Military Orphan establishment have resolved to maintain the Boys' school, instead of placing the wards at other institutions. As the expense of the establishment was excessive beyond all precedent, owing to the very small number of boys educated in it, it was proposed to break it up and send the lads to England, where they would be better educated for the same sum. The plan would also have had the advantage of detroying an odious and galling distinction now made between those born in and out of wedlock. The Court of Directors however refused to sanction the arrangement, and the question therefore came up whether the present expensive establishment should be kept up, or a more economical and equally efficient plan adopted. The managers have it seems resolved on the former.

— The Theatre at Prince of Wales' Island is about to be sold—to defray the arrears of wages, due to the peon who had charge of it.

FRIDAY, JULY 28.

— The *Star* of this morning has a very spirited and humorous translation into Hindoostanee of Lord Ellenborough's speech at Barrackpore. It is intended for the use of the native officers, to whom it is important to convey the fact that his Lordship is the Friend of the Army. The concluding part of the translation, in which Lord Ellenborough's determination to throw off all parade, and live like a country gentleman at Barrackpore, is peculiarly happy, and almost superior to the original. Though we have given the whole speech elsewhere, we cannot refrain from quoting again this well turned peroration. "Our ub hum yihan ek sirah kooch aram lenge, Inshallah! myn dowlut bur turuf kurta hoon; myn sultanut kinare ke rukhta hoon; girist ke tor pur myn ata hoon; girist ke tor pur toom se milta hoon: Mem Sahib log kee sulamut,—bus!"

— The last *Delhi Gazette* seems to hold out some hope of an accommodation between the Rajah of the Punjab and his refractory minister. The son of the minister, a young man of excellent abilities, has been sent to persuade his father to return to Court. This he may probably effect, and the storm may blow over for the present, but only to burst with greater fury at no distant period. The relative position and strength of the parties, now that mistrust has been manifested, forbid the hope of any permanent reconciliation.

— Mr. Cochrane, formerly of the Calcutta bar, who proceeded to Bombay two or three years ago, and met with much success, has now returned from England, to which he had gone, and has determined to give Bombay the benefit of his talents, which, considering the overflowing state of the bar in Calcutta is a wise determination.

— The King of Delhi has given Mr. George Thompson a document in Persian, handsomely engrossed and framed, in which he is styled "the wise, the high in rank, the well wisher of either side, the deputed of the Shah of Hindoostan."

— At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Fergusson, Brothers and Co. held in pursuance of the orders of the Insolvent Court, it was resolved to recommend Mr. R. C. Jenkins to act as assignee in conjunction with Mr. O'Dowda. It was also resolved to give the Assignees a remuneration of *five* per cent. which, as the estate is valued at Fifty lakhs of Rupees, will be a handsome purse of two lakhs and a half of Rupees.

— The *Delhi Gazette* states, that Alee Mahomed as well as Shere Mahomed, has succeeded in crossing the Indus, and reaching the Soleman mountains. Scinde is therefore quiet while the river over-

flows it. Should the Ameers succeed in raising the Hill tribes, there may be some more honours for our troops in the next winter, but the Belochees will do little in the plains against disciplined troops.

— Lord Ellenborough has presented Capt. Scott, who was Commodore of the fleet which brought his Lordship down, with a silver tankard as a token of approbation of the particular zeal and attention manifested by him. Lord William Bentinck presented a similar token of his approbation to Mr. Tudor, who first introduced the blessing of Ice into the country.

— The *Hurkaru* states, that Mr. Long has been admitted as an authorized pleader in the Sudder Court. But the Editor does not say in what language he is to plead; if in English, then the rule of the Court regarding the use of Oordoo is suspended. But in whatever language he may plead, the admission of European barristers into the Native Courts will be the beginning of a new and happy era. In England the improvement of our Courts has been far more owing to the bar than to the bench.

SATURDAY, JULY 29.

— The *Bombay Times* states, that the schism in the Scottish Church has extended to that town, and that it has been resolved to set up a free Presbyterian Church, and bring out a free minister.

— The Police of Calcutta has taken the field in earnest against the unlicensed Punch Houses in Calcutta; and three men have been brought up on the charge of keeping them, and have been fined on their conviction, the first in the sum of 50, and the two others in the sum of 40 Rs. each.

— The Board of Revenue for the Western Provinces, it is said, has applied to the Commissariat for 600 cases for packing up their records, preparatory to their moving up to Agra. There can be no longer any doubt that the Sudder Court and the Sudder Board will be removed from Allahabad to Agra in the ensuing cold weather.

— The *Gentleman's Gazette* mentions a series of operations recently conducted in Lower Scinde, under the judicious arrangements of Mr. J. G. Lumsden, Political Agent in Cutch, and Col. Stalker, commanding the troops in that province. The first attack was made on the Fort of Deepla, across the Runn which was taken possession of and blown up. Meetee was occupied on the same day. It contained eighteen large guns, nine of them brass. The force then advanced to Wanga, which was occupied on the 10th. Nawakote, one of the strongest forts in Scinde, was taken on the 13th, the enemy dispersing as our troops advanced. It contains good barracks, has two wells and ten guns, four of them being brass. The fort is 330 feet square. In consequence of these successes, it appears that the mail communication between Hydrabad and Cutch, had been completely re-established. All these operations have taken place in Shere Mahomed's territories, he himself being a fugitive in the mountains of Belochistan.

MONDAY, JULY 31.

— The *Delhi Gazette* states, that the Lieut. Governor of the North West Provinces has replied to the King of Delhi's application regarding Mr. George Thompson, that he might have free access to the Palace, and that His Majesty was at liberty to appoint him his Agent and depute him to England; but that he was not to confer a Khillut upon him;—that is, he is not at liberty to perform an act of sovereignty.

— We have much pleasure in stating, that the statement published in the *Hurkaru* last week, regarding the detention of the dead body of a debtor by the bailiffs, till it was released by the payment of his debts, is discovered to be without foundation. Four bailiffs of the Court of Requests have addressed a letter to the Commissioner, denying the fact of their having ever executed a writ on the corpse of any individual, or recovered any money from the friends of the defunct before the remains were allowed to be removed for interment. The Editor of the *Hurkaru* also acknowledges that he had been misinformed on the subject. From the zeal with which the matter has been taken up by the Commissioner, there is every reason to hope that so disgraceful a proceeding will not be permitted.

— The *Madras Athenæum* states, that Sir Hugh Gough was to leave Bangalore for Madras on his route to Calcutta, to assume the command of the army on the 15th of July. His Excellency cannot therefore be here much before this day week. We perceive that General Smith, the Adjutant General of the Queen's Troops, has already passed through Delhi, on his way to join Head Quarters in Calcutta.

— A Commission has been sitting for some days in Calcutta, to enquire into the sanity of Baboo Doorgachurn Sein, before Messrs. Prinsep and Leith as Commissioners. The Jury found him not of unsound mind, but of weak intellect and recommended him and his property to the protection of the Court. At the close of the inquest, Mr. Seppings, the foreman of the Jury, stated that he and his brother jurors had determined to devote one half their fees to the Seaman's Hospital, the other half to the Free School.

— The *Star* states, that the H. C. Steamer *Queen* is ordered to proceed on an early day next month to Bombay, with treasure. Lord Ellenborough does *not* proceed in her, as some of the papers intimated.

— Sir Robert Harry Inglis will be happy to learn, that Lord Ellenborough visited the Catholic Nunnery in Calcutta, on Friday last, the 28th instant, where he was received by the Most Reverend the Vicar Apostolic, and conducted to a throne surmounted with a Royal crown, which had been prepared for his Lordship. A suitable address was presented to the Governor General, who accepted it with great pleasure, and assured the Vicar Apostolic that it would always afford him great gratification to co-operate in every way in his power to the welfare of the Establishment.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1.

— A writer in the *Hurkaru*, under the name of *Standfast*, has come forward in defence of the Political officers employed in Affghanistan, and he has executed his task admirably. But there is one fact to which he alludes altogether new to the public. He says, that while Jellalabad was besieged, a Council of War was held to discuss the propriety of a *retreat*, and that it was chiefly through Major Macgregor's arguments that the plan was abandoned. Of course every thing that occurred in that garrison is now the property of History. Is it a fact then that a Council of war was held to sanction a retreat? If so, where are its records? Have they been abstracted, or are they in the public archives? Who supported this plan of a retreat? Who opposed it? It is to the man, or to the men who successfully opposed it, that the salvation of that force is to be attributed.

— We yesterday denied on the authority of four of the bailiffs, that a dead body had been seized by the bailiffs for debt; but we seem never to know when we have got the truth. A gentleman in the *Hurkaru* comes forward this day and positively asserts that the body of Mr. Higginson was detained for a debt of 25 Rupees by the Bailiff, who said it should be detained till it stunk. This bailiff is on sick leave; but he is to be confronted with his accuser on Friday next. The Commissioner, Mr. Brietzcke, has determined that there shall be the strictest investigation of the subject, and *of course* the severest punishment of the guilty, if the crime is brought home to him.

— The plot thickens at Gwalior. On the night of the 16th July, all the men under Col. Jacob's command, and those under his son, went over to the Usurper. All the Christian officers of the Brigade are placed under arrest and are to be dismissed! Col. Jacob, and Col. Baptist, who was previously dismissed, are said to be enormously rich, and will have little cause to regret their separation from the Gwalior army. They say that three hundred guns are undergoing repair, that the utmost activity is apparent in the arsenal; and the conjecture of course is that these exertions have reference to objects the British Government will not approve of.

— A letter addressed to the *Athenæum* at Madras, on the subject of the new chartered Bank, gives us the singular fact that of a capital of thirty lakhs of Rupees, not more than *three* lakhs and *a half* are held by the Merchants of the town, and that seventeen lakhs are held by the public servants of Government.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. Smith, Esq. .. ... | to April, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. Fenwick, for H. M's. 10th Regt. ... ... .. ... | to Feb. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. Dr. Charles, .. ... | to June, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Baboo Russomoy Dutt, ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| " Obhoy Churn Goho, | to June, 1843, | 28 | 0 |
| Messrs. Gibbon and Co. | to June, 1844, | 30 | 0 |
| R. Neave, Esq. .. ... | to June, 1843, | 38 | 0 |
| R. H Clarke, Esq. ... .. | ditto, | 36 | 0 |
| Mr. D. Craven, ... ... | to Sept. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| C. Le Bas, Esq. .. ... | to July, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| J. V. Leese, Esq. ... ... | to Dec. 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| C. T. Vaughan, Esq. ... | to June, 1843, | 8 | 0 |
| H. Holm, Esq. ... ... | to July, 1844, | 25 | 0 |
| G. Van Someren, Esq. ... | to Aug. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. J. Trail, ... ... | to July, 1843, | 14 | 0 |
| Jas. Grant, Esq. ... ... | to March, 1844, | 50 | 0 |
| Lieut. Col. A. Speirs, ... | to June, 1843, | 36 | 0 |
| G. U. Yule, Esq. ... ... | ditto, | 44 | 0 |
| Baboo Issurchunder Dutt | to Jan. 1844, | 10 | 0 |

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

### VISIT OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD ELLENBOROUGH TO LORETTO HOUSE AND ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.

On Friday the 28th Instant, the Right Honourable the Governor General honoured with a visit the Loretto Convent. On his arrival at the establishment, his Lordship was received by the Most Revd. the Archbishop, Vicar Apostolic, and conducted to the spacious and splendid drawing-room, where the Religious Ladies and their Pupils were assembled. At the southern extremity of the room, a throne surmounted, with a Royal Crown had been tastefully prepared. Whilst his Lordship was proceeding to take his place upon the Throne, the National Anthem, God Save the Queen, was exquisitely performed on the Piano by one of the Nuns, and the music accompanied with a very happy effect by the voices of four of the young Ladies of the Institution. At the close of the performance, the Lady Superior arose and after paying her respects to his Lordship read the following address.

MY LORD,—We the sisters and pupils of the Loretto Institution beg leave to tender to your Lordship the tribute of our profound respect—we gladly profit of this occasion—to convey to your Lordship our grateful acknowledgements, for the distinguished honour you have conferred upon us by condescending to visit our Seminary. We humbly hope that the course of instruction and the arrangements adopted in it will be found to deserve your Lordship's high approbation, with the earnest prayer, that your Lordship's administration may augment the glory of the British Empire and the lustre of your own fame. We beg with profound respect to remain your Lordship's most obedient servants.

Signed on the part and of the Pupils,

DELPHINA HART, *Superioress.*

*Loretto House, July* 28, 1843.

To this address His Lordship graciously replied:—I accept with pleasure the address presented by the Sisters and pupils of the Loretto Institution.

It will always afford me great gratification to co-operate in every way in my power to the welfare of this establishment.

The Lady Superior next submitted to his Lordship's inspection some specimens of fancy needle work and drawings executed by the pupils and begged his kind acceptance of a beautiful drawing of shells and feathers prepared by a member of the community. From the drawing room the noble visitor proceeded to visit the childrens' dormitory, the schools, and the range of baths lately erected. With each of these apartments, his Lordship expressed himself highly pleased. Of the dormitory, in particular, he more than once remarked, that he had not seen, in Calcutta, a room so admirably adapted for the purpose for which it was employed. The orderly arrangements of the dressing room annexed to the dormitory drew forth also his marked approbation. Such excellent arrangements, his Lordship remarked, were exceedingly well calculated to accustom the pupils, betimes, to habits of regularity and order. From the convent Lord Ellenborough passed under the newly built semicircular verandah to the Church, every part of which his Lordship examined with much attention. After a few minutes delay, during which the 19th Psalm, for the preservation and happiness of the Sovereign was opened and performed on the Organ by the Sisters, assisted by some of the children, the Right Honourable the Governor General retired, evidently much gratified by his visit to the Loretto Seminary. We know that it will be in accordance with the wishes of the Loretto community, to profit of this opportunity, to add, that

they feel deeply grateful for the distinguished courtesy, condescension and affability which Lord Ellenborough displayed on this occasion, as well as for the kind interest which his Lordship evinced for the success of their Institution.—*Calcutta Star, July 31.*

LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S SPEECH.

"Buhdr. Sahib log jumma hooe Uchaunk meng Lat Sahib kee moolakat ke liye. Burrah tummashah ! Feringee kee atish basee kee hikmut se, yih likha hooa,

KHOOSH AHMED.

LE.

Iska yih mane tha, kih Lat Sahib Sindh ka moolk zubt liya, to is waste oosko Le Sahib ke nam diya Sahib log, hanune ke waste. Phir jub ruks ho chooka, baja "*Roe beef*" ko bajaya : sub Sahib log, Mem log, our Miss log ke sath khana khane ko gaya burrah tumashah tha, our buhot shurab. To Junrale Katryte Sahib, khurrah hokur, bola "Queen kee salamut." sub sahib log shurab piya, koee kooch bola naheen. Phir yih Junrale ne kuha "Lat Hellibruff ke salamut ! Fouj ke dostdar ! hum log ka imrez ke mehman !" Kyaa tumashah ! sub koee khurrah hooa sub kooee pookara, top dugga, baja bajaya—bus : Phir Lat Sahib bola, "oh ! Sahib log ! Junrale Katryte hum ko Fouj ke dostdar ke lukub diya hy : theek ; such bat, saheeh ; hum Fouj ka dostdar buhot roz se hyn. Is moolk meng hum burra doulutdar hyn ; phir jub humareo turukkee hogee upne vilayut meng lat jakur, to our koech zidadah humaree hogee doulut ; vyse uhee our ziyaduh humaree hogee fooj kee dostdaree."

We omit a considerable portion of the translation which, as given us by *Dhobey Ram Pandey* is very elaborate, and take it up at what (he says) is the next interesting passage.)

"Junrale kee salamut ! Kurnale kee sulamut ! do Meejur, Kuptan, Luptunun, Unsan, Surjun, Soobahdar, Jumadar, Havildar, Naib, Sipahee ; sub kee sulamut, tambourchee tuluk !" (Yea bola tha Lat Sahib, sub sahib log kee dur miyan meng tumashah suneean hone luga ; ta kih Lat Sahib Burt Sahib se bola tha." Burt jee, huneya tuluk sub koee yaa khooshkhahee dil upne se kurta hy : peeleejiye, Burtjee." Is bat soonkur, Burt sahib lal shurab piya—bus.

(Here we omit a further portion of the narration.)

Phir Lat Sahib Luarwa hokur bolne luga : "Sahiban, Uchaunk phir sukur humnara dil khoosh hogaya. Wah ! hum ko yad nuheen hota jis din kee humnaree is mukam se rowanugee hooee Hindostan ka simpt ko ? Kysee dooshwaree ! kitne moorhkilat ! Roostum in ko dekhkur, kampta hota ? Lekin Kumpnee—kee ikbal se (our upnee leakut, our bukht kee zor se) goozur chooka sub ! sub goosur chooka, miyan sahiban, our ub hum yihan ek zirah koosh aram lenge, Inshallah ! mya dowlut bur turuf kurta hoon ; mya sultanut kinare ke rukhta hoon ; girist ke tor par mya ata hoon ; girist ke tor pur toom se milta hoon : Mem Sahib log kee sulamut,—bus !"
—*Cal. Star, July 28.*

THE BENGAL SALT COMPANY.

We promised in a recent paper to continue our notice of the Calcutta Joint Stock Societies whereof we have already considered one, the Assam Tea Company. The next most obvious of these associations is the Bengal Salt Company, a concern in which much capital has been invested, the returns upon which have been as empirical as the curative doses of a homœopathic doctor. We have taken some trouble to enquire into the history of this Company, which appears to have been somewhat as follows.

Mr. George Prinsep, a brother of the late Member of Council, was, as is well known, a member of the firm of Palmer and Co. on the failure of which he had to recommence in business. He was an ingenious enthusiastic man, with much of the perceptive acuteness remarkable in the members of his family, but of a temperament unfortunately sanguine in engaging upon speculations in which the theory of success was vivid, the weight of experience nil. Now it is easy to say in general justification of the proceedings of a speculative man, that, 'without daring nothing is done,' or that, 'speculation is the soul of experiment' or so on ; but in all this, one essential thing is requisite, and that is judgment. A cool judicious calculator can afford to experimentalise, for before he makes his essay he has not only considered the consequences of his own attempt, but has critically examined the trials made by other men ; he has estimated at their proper valuation the casual influences, which in the one case have originated success, and in the other been rife with the germ of ruin : he has not looked alone to the supposed merit of his peculiar scheme, but, considering as well the existing local method of arriving at the end which he in his way proposes to accomplish, he has bethought him of the reasons which may have deterred men from preferring to an apparently rapid and economical system (as perhaps his own, which presents the show of obvious advantage), some rude plain primeval mode of arriving at the same result. A man of such a temperament will not say, 'I have devised what man here never devised before,' but, 'why was never such advice as my own put previously into operation?' To such a person we would concede the title of *speculator*, as his just due. This is the schemer upon solid grounds, the man who sees a reason on every side of him for the thing he does, and can cite it when called upon to do so. The other description of undertaker of new projects merits no better name than that he takes from the abstract title of the thing he occupies himself about : he is a pure projector. The difference between the two men exists in the relative power of such to judge, not of actual only but of antecedent facts ; the one goes not by personal and—being judged of personally, or by the test of a man's own mind applied to his own experiment uncertain trial,—but by the bearing of other systems opposed to his own : the other is biassed by his own system, or his own fancy only. It is Galileo with his new world-theory showing up the established errors of the astronomic bigots of old, or the superficial adventurer who, like worthy Sir Humphrey Gilbert, would carry off shiploads of the micaceous sands of Virginia for gold, "because it glistered."

Unfortunately the Salt Company was misled by such a projector as we have above sketched. With him the rude native process was not the result of experience, but the effect of ignorance. The Bengalees made Salt as they did, not because it was the best and cheapest way the country and the climate admitted of, but because they knew no better ; and therefore he proposed by extensive works, and complicated machinery to bring about results, as respects produce, ten times as great as ever had been effected by simple means and manual labour. The salt manufacture in *Bengal is*, we believe, according to the native process a mere boiling of the brine in small earthen pots over separate fires. Mr. George Prinsep projected the same manufacture on a grander scale : he devised terraces of masonry for evaporating the watery particles, and inspissating the brine : iron pans of large size for boiling it, and an economy of fuel by application of one fire to a large surface. His plans, his experiments, and his general system were set forth in taking language, and the result was that a body of men was readily found to invest money as a company in carrying out the scheme he laid before them. Before however the Company could commence operation, the projector was no more, and his brother, Mr. William Prinsep, took up the undertaking, which was, we believe, largely supported by the encouragement of the Government : under this gentleman's management as Secretary, the company fixed upon an eligible spot in the pestilential Soonderbuns, and there laid down brick terraces, and raised up brick chimneys, had plans for furnaces, and pans for boiling, reservoirs and salt stores, and a contract with Government itself. They erected, we understand, a complicated concern for the inspissation of brine, with a steam engine to pump up water, and in fact every possible device was brought into play by which money could be experimentally expended. It was all experiment in fact, and no margin was left for the possibility of failure. There was no reserve fund, there was no statement of risk, there was nothing but implicit confidence on the part of the executive Officer of the Company, and total ignorance on the part of its members. The funds have melted away, the machinery has never worked, the terraces are too low, the chimneys are too high, the location of the works breathes the essence of malaria ; some of the shareholders have paid up nearly in full, others have, we are told, paid next to nothing at all, the produce has been very short, the bills exceedingly long, and the great Bengal Salt Company is a very great bubble.

This has been the result of projection. The originator of the scheme was a man of warm imagination : his supporters were persons who had pleasant visions of fifteen per cent. dividends : as respects the subject matter of the undertaking, they were aware of only two great facts, viz. that salt is salt, and that brine is brine ; whence they deduced the conclusion, that as the latter may be produced from the former, and profit made thereon, so money might be invested in the process. What the rationale of that process was they took on credit, and the result of their confidence has been any thing but the advancement of the credit of the Company. We are exceedingly sorry for it. This same salt manufacture is one of the untried sources of wealth with which India abounds. Those who have stood over a Lancashire salt pan, and have seen the simple and economical mode in which the article is therein produced, may well smile at the abortive attempts of man, who in this country attempts to supersede a still simpler and cheaper process by Steam engines, and square acres of brick terracing. In India manual labour is to be had for next to nothing against it what is the cost, not of making only, but of maintaining and of working a steam engine ? The calculation depends less upon the cost of the engineer's labour than upon the risks on his life. You may buy the man's services for two hundred rupees a month, but the wealth of worlds will not secure them to you. Your Birmingham John Brown dies of your Soonderbun fever, pay him what you will, and your works are stopped ; whereas your Soonderbun fever-proof native salt-boiler lives, and lasts. He with his earthen pot makes a hundred weight of salt ; you with your stagnant reservoir, and powerless engine and the season without an ounce of it. Who would fix a Steam Engine in the Pontine Marshes, and hang the venture of his fortunes on the *life* of the engineer ? If no one, as certainly no one would, attempt so wild a risk, why should you do in India, what in Italy you would scout as next to madness, and send John Brown aforesaid as your only stand-by into the Soonderbuns to work an engine on which your only hope of produce can depend.

The question of the Salt Company's existence as Company is we fancy pretty nearly settled. We only trust that if the speculation be continued, those may take it up who will do so upon practical grounds, and lead it to another conclusion.—*Cal. Star, July 25.*

*To Correspondents.*

We have received a letter signed *B. H. S.* but as we see that the same letter has been simultaneously sent to the *Hurkaru*, in which paper it has appeared, we are constrained to decline inserting it.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WILD RASPBERRIES AT DARJELING.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Were you ever at Darjeling ? No ? then have you missed *one* of the "luxuries of the East." The ground raspberry that ripens in July and August covers a mountain, and furnishes fruit enough for a legion. It is beautiful, to see beds of the creeping plant profusely enamelled with scarlet fruit, so bountifully provided by the hand of nature. It is acid, but strongly resembles in flavor the cultivated raspberry. The Doctors speak highly of its salutary qualities, and prescribe it as follows ; walk to the ground—say 2 miles off, and gather a pint of the fruit—more or less, to this, add half a pound of sugar and a pint of milk or *water*. To be taken daily. The effect is said to be as wonderful as the remedy is agreeable !

Upon my word, Mr. Editor, this is a charming spot, and the guide-books say truly that it is almost impossible to speak too highly of its climate. An individual of simple habits may live as comfortably and cheaply here, as in the plains. A couple of bachelors may occupy a house and live at the rate of 60, 80 or 100 rupees each, all expenses included. The monthly charge at the Hotel, for room, table, and attendance, for a single person is only 100 Rs. The official residents are kind and hospitable ; and the Society in general is unaffected and harmonious.

Pray, Mr. Editor, if your health ever unfortunately require renovation, proceed to Darjeling, for as many months as you can spare.

VALETUDINARIAN.

P. S. Such is the kindly influence of the climate, that more than one gentleman, it is said, contemplate speedy matrimony. Why do not the 15 maidens, that, my correspondent writes, repine at Simlah, try this genial air ? Bachelors are obliged to fall in love with the grand and beautiful scenery, for want of their more sympathetic charms.

## EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH MAINTENANCE BILL.—It is a matter of great surprise that the Liberal press should have taken no notice of a bill now stealthily passing through the House of Lords, which, under the sim-

ple denomination of "Church Maintenance Bill," is nothing less than a repeal of the Mortmain Act, one of the wisest and best in our statute-book. By the proposed bill, individuals are not only permitted, but encouraged, to leave all their property, whether real or personal, to the Church—a permission which, it will not require any great penetration to see, must open the door to abuses of every description. The bed sides of the dying will again be surrounded by intriguing and designing ecclesiastics; and many a rightful heir will be defrauded of his rightful inheritance by delusions practised upon the old, the feeble, and the superstitious.—*Correspondent of the Chronicle.*

The Puseyite Tract on Matrimony.—A correspondence has taken place between the Rev. Dr. Hook and Hamer Stansfeld, Esq., on the subject of the celebrated Puseyite Tract on Matrimony. Dr. Hook denies that it is a Leeds tract, and no evidence is yet found to prove that it was a Leeds tract, though circumstances of suspicion exist. It is right to state that the Rev. Richard Ward, of Skipton, the supposed author of the Tract on Matrimony, has in the most explicit manner denied that he is the author, or that he knows anything of the authorship. The tract, it appears, was published in the *Edinburgh Witness* as "A Leeds Tract;" but this arose from the editor of that paper having received it in a cover bearing the Leeds post-mark; and, on further enquiry, it appears that that particular copy was printed at Boston, in Lincolnshire. That many of the Puseyites, however, hold the offensive doctrine broached in the tract, there can be no doubt: it will be found expressed in the songs published by the Rev. Mr. Neale, of Cambridge, from which we have made selections in another column. Dr. Hook's zeal, therefore, to repudiate the doctrine will hardly be palatable to his brethren either of Cambridge or of Oxford. We have some reason to think that the disclaimer has come out in consequence of the doctrines of this tract being alluded to in a petition to the House of Commons against the Factory Education Bill.—*Leeds Mercury.*

The Bishop of Norwich's Sermon at St. Paul's.—(From a Correspondent.)—On Friday last, there was preached, at St. Paul's Cathedral, the annual sermon on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; and it was attended by the Archbishops of Canterbury and Armagh, the Bishops of London, Durham, Winchester, &c., by a number of the inferior clergy, by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c., and by a congregation that filled the choir. It had been announced that the psalms and anthems would be chanted by a double choir: and beautiful as were these specimens of Cathedral music, and admirably as they were given by the professional singers, never was the non-adaptation of such a mode to devotional purposes more strikingly exemplified, than in the listlessness which pervaded the congregation during these performances, not omitting the dignitaries and clergy themselves. The Bishop of Norwich took his text from 1 Cor. vi. 5. He considered the anniversary of this ancient and venerable Society a suitable occasion for setting forth the reasonableness and advantage of a Church Establishment in connexion with the State, as giving to the Church a more stable and permanent character, than could be found among the sixty sects with numerous subdivisions into which other professed Christians were split. The Church Establishment was founded on the general consent of the wise and enlightened in the nation, and with the large majority of whom as hitherto, so now, and as he was fully persuaded in all time coming, he said, "*Esto perpetua.*" However much he admired the zeal, learning, and piety of a large party in the Church, he could not concur in their pretensions to almost divine and miraculous powers, and he disapproved of the "innovations" which had been introduced. Their claims to Apostolical Succession were rested on the transmission of priestly authority in a direct line from apostolic and primitive times. The links of the chain it was very difficult to ascertain; they were attenuated to a thread in many cases; and some of the individuals represented by them had been reprobates and monsters. He thought that the claims of the Church to an apostolic character rested on the purity and scriptural character of its doctrines. The views he condemned were too intimately associated with the Church of Rome, erroneous as that system was: though he would admit, that in different ages, many individuals of sincere piety had been connected with it, and, for a long period, it alone had been the means of communicating Christianity to various parts of the world. He admitted the abuses and slumbers which had crept over the Church of England in the 18th century; but, now that those abuses had been removed, he thought that the claims of the Church to universal support were stronger than ever. He concluded his discourse by an animated appeal in behalf of the Society. We have not heard that his lordship has been requested to print his sermon. It seemed very little satisfactory to the majority of his clerical hearers, if we may judge by the commotion that prevailed among them at the conclusion of the service. One of them expressed his opinion, loud enough to be heard, that the sermon "was a tissue of ignorance and presumption."—*Pat.*

The New Secretary of the Propagation Society.—Referring to the intimation we recently gave of the resignation by the Rev. Mr. Campbell of the office of Secretary of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, and the necessity of watching against the appointment in his room of the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, the Sub-Secretary, a reputed Tractarian, we now present to our readers the following notice, extracted from the *Standard*:—

"At a Special Meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel on Friday, the 28th of April last, the Rev. Ernest Hawkins was, on the recommendation of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, President, unanimously elected Secretary in the room of the Rev. A. M. Campbell, resigned."

We advise our readers at large to ponder this fact. We do not believe that the venerable and aged Primate of the Church is a Tractarian. On the contrary, our belief is the reverse. But there are those about his Grace, and who greatly influence his mind, who are so, in fact, if not in name, and the result we see in the nomination of the Rev. Ernest Hawkins to the Secretaryship of the Society.

The fact is a very important one. It tends to show with whom the leading power and influence in the Society rests. It throws light on its probable future course. And will, we doubt not, speak with a strong effect throughout the Church.—*Record.*

British Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Jews.—The first Meeting for the formation of this Society was held on Monday evening in the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street. There were upwards of 700 persons present, amongst whom were Mr. John Dean Paul, the Chairman; the Rev. Dr. Burden, Rev. Messrs. Redpath, J. Blackburne, Scott, Archer, J. Hamilton, &c., who severally addressed the Meeting. The Rev. Drs. Henderson, Cox, and Patterson, the Rev. Messrs. Bunting, Miller, Burns, &c., were also on the platform. It appeared that on the 7th of November, 1842, a number of ministers and others formed themselves into an Association for the purpose of establishing this Society. A Committee of that Association drew up a report, which was submitted to the present Meeting, and unanimously adopted. It stated that the Association had placed itself on a footing of friendly alliance with the Church of Scotland's Jewish Committee, who had confirmed the covenant by a vote of 500*l* in aid of the funds of the Society. (Loud cheers.) It likewise stated that it had long been a subject of regret with many ministers and members of churches in this metropolis and in the country, that no Society existed in which the friends of Israel, belonging to all Evangelical communions, might find an outlet for their liberality and a rallyingpoint for their labours and prayers on behalf of the Jews. It, therefore, called upon the Meeting to sanction the formation of the Society, and to authorize it to proceed in its labours by the employment of suitable agents, and by opening a correspondence for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the Jews. Resolutions adopting the suggestions of the Report and sympathizing with "the dispersed of Israel" having been agreed to, the Meeting separated.—*Ibid.*

The Church Missionary Society.—The Meeting of the Church Missionary Society, on Tuesday, was very gratifying and full of promise. It was, if possible, more than usually full. The speaking in general was as much characterized by sound sense as by deep feeling. An impression seemed to pervade the speakers and the audience that there was a coming storm, and the disposition to meet it with becoming firmness was throughout apparent

The manner in which the allusion to "the plain grammatical sense of our Articles, Homilies, and Liturgy" was received, was striking, and could not but afford satisfaction to all present.

The speech of the President was sensible and judicious, expressing strong sentiments in very gentlemanly language. The Bishop of Winchester was decided, and his description of what the missionaries of the Society should be—perfect.

Archdeacon Shirly said neither more nor less than the occasion called for: his speech was not long, but every word told, and met a heartly response as well from the platform as from the Meeting.

The remaining speakers we need not characterise. We must not, however, omit to congratulate the Society on the accession of Lord Sandon; his name and character at such a juncture are truly important. His Lordship spoke well; but, as might be supposed, rather like an individual accustomed to the House of Commons than to the platform of Exeter Hall. It is now two years since the Bishop of Salisbury, addressing the Noble President, expressed his wish that he should never again see his Lordship in the chair; adding, that in future he hoped the place might be filled by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Whatever may be thought of this proposition generally, it is impossible not to have wished his Grace's presence at the Meeting of Tuesday. That vast-assembly spoke a language not to be misunderstood; and showed a feeling of unanimity, as well as of decision, which it would be idle to misinterpret.

We trust that good, unmixed good, will result, and that the storm which so evidently lowers over the horizon will pass away like a summer cloud. Deep indeed will be the Christian responsibility incurred, on one side, at least, if anything occur to give this Society even nominally anything less of a Church character than it has at present, embosomed as it is in the best feelings of so many of the wise and good amongst our clergy, and of so large and powerful a body of the active, intelligent, and Christian population of our land.—*Record.*

Dr. Chalmers and the Reporters.—Dr. Chalmers has been blaming the Reporters for mis-reporting his Speech at the Meeting of the "Free Presbyterian Church." We are glad to hear it; because it indicates that he feels to have committed himself. He does not say, indeed, *what* has been reported as said by him which he did not utter; and the offence of his speech, a Scottish Contemporary remarks, was not confined to a sentence or an objectionable expression, but lay in the tone which pervaded more than one-half of it. The *Caledonian Mercury*, no prejudiced judge in such a case, says, incredulously, of the Doctor's complaint against the Reporters,—"Alas! the unfortunate Reporters have to answer for many sins, while pursuing their arduous, intellectual, and too often thankless vocation." We readily believe, that the language ascribed to Dr. Chalmers, would give as much pain to many of his seceding brethren as to those of other communions, whose fraternal sympathy he appeared so haughtily to repudiate. The speeches of Dr Buchanan and Dr. Gordon were in a very different spirit. They indicate no looking back in hopes of recall—no regret for the flesh-pots of Egypt. The separation is referred to as final. "They had not separated," said Dr. Buchanan, "from the Word of God; nor from the Confession of Faith; nor from the Standards of the Church. God's Word was before the Moderator; the Standards were upon their table; and, along with those, the ancient laws of their Church, which constituted their rule and guidance. All that they were separated from, was *the power of the world*, because they could not sacrifice their principles. I thank God," said Dr. Gordon, "I breathe in a better atmosphere than I have done for years back." (Loud cheers.) "I feel now that I am a freeman." Still more strongly opposed to the spirit of Dr. Chalmer's trade against Voluntaries, is the language of Dr. Candlish, (the *rising man of the movement*,) in reference to a contemplated meeting of churches holding the Westminster Confession. "We do not," he said, "wish it to be understood that it is only a plan of co-operation with Churches holding the Westminster Standards, else it would exclude, of course, some of our best friends. It would exclude some of our friends who have stood nobly by us, and who have done us good service; such a body are the Wesleyan Methodists. (Cheers.) Neither do I altogether despair of some method of communion and co operation with bodies not holding the Westminster Standards, being yet somehow or other connected with the commemoration, on the ground which I have already explained; that some Churches which do not agree with the Standards ultimately adopted by the Westminster Assembly, still regard the sitting of that Assembly as a boon to the Christian world. (Hear, hear.")

We hail these demonstrations of decision and catholicity as the best refutation of the injurious surmises which have been afloat, as to the ultimate intention of Dr Chalmers and his friends.—*Pat.*

Opening of the First of the Free Presbyterian Churches.—On Sunday the first of the new buildings of the Free Presbyterian Church, which has been completed within the last six weeks on the Lothian-road, was opened for public worship by the Rev. Dr. Candlish, for the use of whose congregation it has been erected. The structure, though plain in the extreme in its outward appearance, has really a neat and substantial look in the interior. The roof is supported by nine massive pillars, over which there are strong arches binding the sides of the building, painted imitation oak, while the walls are covered with a very neat pattern of paper to match. The pulpit is in the centre of the north side, and is also finished in the same style. The fabric, which is lighted by 23 windows, glazed in small diamond lozenges, will accommodate a congregation of about 1,300. In the centre the seats are on a level, while in the front and each side they rise gradually to the back, thus rendering the view and sound complete in all parts of the house. The Rev. Dr. Macfarlan, of Greenock, preached in the afternoon from Matthew xvi. 24. Although there was no public announcement that the opening was to take place yesterday, the church was completely filled on both occasions. The forenoon sederunt of the Free Presbyterian Assembly is to be held to-day in this place.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

The Free Church of Scotland.—The following are extracts from advertisements in last Saturday's *Witness*:—

HIGH CHURCH CONGREGATION.—Public worship will commence to-morrow, the 28th instant in the Upper Waterloo-room, at the usual hours in the forenoon and afternoon.

TOLBOOTH CHURCH.—The congregation adhering to the ministry of the Rev. W. K. Tweedie will meet on Sabbath first (to-morrow), in Freemasons'-hall, at the usual hours of public worship.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH.—The congregation of the Trinity College Church adhering to the principles of Free Assembly will meet in the Calton convening-room, Waterloo-place, on Sabbath first (to-morrow), at the usual hours of public worship.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.—The congregation of St. Mary's Church and parish adhering to the Rev. Mr. Grey, will meet on Sabbath next, the 28th instant, in Albany-street Chapel.

ST. ANDREW'S CONGREGATION.—Mr. Bruce's congregation will assemble for public worship to-morrow, at the usual hours, in the Lower Waterloo-room.

OLD AND NEW GREYFRIARS CONGREGATIONS.—The members of these churches who intend adhering to the principles of the Free Presbyterian Church, will meet with the Rev. Mr. Sym, for public worship at the usual hours, on Sabbath first, in the School of Arts, Adam-square; and on the following Sabbaths in Portsburgh Church (Rev. Mr. Robertson's).

NEW NORTH CONGREGATION.—The congregation of the New North Church adhering to the Rev. Mr. Brown, will meet in the Rev. W. L. Alexander's church, North College-street, for public worship, on Sabbath next.

BUCCLEUCH CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. Clason's congregation will meet for public worship in the large hall of the parish-school, Meadows, on Sabbath first, the 28th inst., at the usual hours.

LADY YESTER'S CONGREGATION.—The committee respectfully intimate that the members of the above congregation, adhering to the Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland, will meet for public worship in the School of Arts, Adam-square, on the evening of Sabbath first, the 28th current.

GREENSIDE FREE CHURCH.—The Calton convening-room having been taken for a Free Church, the members of the Greenside congregation adhering to the Protesting Church of Scotland, are requested to attend public worship, at the usual hours, in that place, until their own church shall be built in Greenside, which, it is expected, will be in a few months.

Mr. Guthrie's congregation will assemble for public worship on Sabbath first, the 28th instant, in the Methodist Chapel, Nicolson-square.

ST. BERNARD'S PARISH AND CONGREGATION.—The Hall of Tanfield, Canonmills, occupied by the assembly of the Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland, having been secured as a temporary place of worship for adherents belonging to St. Bernard's parish and congregation, those wishing to procure sittings are requested, &c.

LIBERTON AND NEWINGTON.—The Rev. James Begg will transfer his ministrations from his present church to that of the Rev. Mr. Johnston, Nicolson-street, (very kindly and handsomely granted for this purpose), on Sabbath next (to-morrow), the 28th current.

SOUTH LEITH.—The congregation of South Leith who adhere to the principles of the Free Presbyterian Church, and to the ministry of the Rev. David Thorburn, will assemble in the Wesleyan Chapel, foot of Leith-walk, for public worship, on Sabbath first, the 28th instant, at the usual hour of Divine service.—*Pat.*

LADY HEWLEY'S CHARITY.—The new trustees appointed by the Master in Chancery, and whose selection has been approved, on appeal, by the Vice-Chancellor, are as follows:—Mr. J Wilson (1), of Highbury-place, a member of the Inner Temple; Mr. J. Clapham (1), of Leeds; Mr. J. Hodgson (1), of Woodlands, Halifax; Mr. J. Lonsdale (2), of Carlisle; Mr. R. Barbour (2), of Manchester; Mr. J. Finlay (2), Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Mr. J. Ross (3), of Carlisle. The following are also appointed as sub-trustees or managers:—The Rev. James Parsons (1), of York, Independent Minister; Mr. J. Bowden (1), of Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant; Mr. J. P. Pritchett (1), of York, architect; the Rev. H. Ralph (2), of Liverpool; the Rev. C. Thompson (2), of Tynemouth; Mr. T. Fair (3), of Fenchfield, in Cumberland; and the Rev. J. Pringle (3), of Newcastle. The figures annexed to each name signifies the religious sect which each party will represent in the trust. The figure 1 denotes the Independents; 2, members of the Church of Scotland; 3, members of the Secession Church of Scotland.—*Ibid.*

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY FOR 1843.—The Report stated, that a larger distribution of the Sacred Scriptures had taken place during the past than in any former year, and that it amounted to nearly 1,000,000 copies (hear), bringing up the grand total circulated since the formation of the Society, to 15,023,000. The report of M. de Pressense, the Society's agent in France, presented the same features as on former occasions—the same obstacles, the same successes, the same resistance of man, and the same blessing of God. There were about fifteen communes in which a remarkable religious movement had taken place, in the midst of Roman Catholic population, a portion of whom had decidedly renounced the superstitions of Popery for the pure creed of the Gospel of salvation. This had been chiefly effected through the agency of the colporteurs employed by the Society. By the depot of the Society in Paris, 142,129 copies of the Holy Scriptures had been distributed, between the 1st of April, 1842, and the 1st of April, 1843, of which no fewer than 135,831 were circulated in France. This part of the Report also mentioned a mass of facts proving the great benefit of circulating the Scriptures among all classes of persons in that country, and the success which had attended the labours of the Society's colporteurs and agents. A grant of 500*l.* had been given to the French and Foreign Bible Society, and a Bible Society had been established in Calais. A grant of Bibles had likewise been given to the labourers on the Paris and Rouen railroad. From the Frankfort depot Dr. Pinkerton reported a distribution of 68,525 copies. Copies to the amount of 57,118 had been printed, and there were 33,000 of various editions in the press. From Berlin, Dr. Pinkerton wrote that the issues of the past year had amounted to 14,000, of which only about 700 were Testaments. At Hamburgh, 500 copies had been distributed to the sufferers by the late conflagration in that city. (Hear.) To the Hanover Society a fresh grant of 2,000 Testaments had been made; and to the Stade Society, of 600 Testaments. In Hungary, 57,247 copies had been distributed since 1837, and 17,086 during the past year. In Belgium, the Society's agent, Mr. Tiddy, reported that the numbers distributed amounted to 12,546 volumes, being 3,000 copies more than in the preceding year. There was also an increasing demand in that country for what were generally called Protestant versions. In Belgium, a deeply-interesting series of Bible Meetings had also been recently held, which had been attended by M. de Pressence of Paris, and the Rev. Dr. Malan, from Geneva. With regard to Prussia, his Majesty the King of that country had transmitted, through the hands of Chevalier Bunsen, a donation to the Society of 100*l* (hear), and had become an annual subscriber of 25*l*. (Cheers.) The issues of the Prussian Bible Society and its Auxiliaries, made a grand total of 1,092,321 copies. To Mr. Samuel Elsner, of Berlin, 6,874 copies had been forwarded, and a grant of 1,100 Testaments made, on the application of Peter Brown, Esq., of Copenhagen, for the Bishop of *Odensee*. At Stockholm, during the year 1842, 10,000 Bibles, and 15,000 Testaments, in Swedish and Finnish, had been received into the depot; and 19,935 had been issued from it. To the agency at St. Petersburgh there had been supplied 1,918 copies, and their entire issues for the past year had been 25,160, the circulation being carried on in the Russ, Slavonian, Esthonian, Polish, &c., languages. Forty thousand poor families in Finland had received through the hands of their clergy, and chiefly by the help of this Society, a copy of the New Testament. (Hear.) In south Russia, 12,357 copies had been issued up to April, 1842. In Spain and Portugal the Committee regretted that they had been disappointed in the hope that the door would have been opened ere this for the admission of the Scriptures. They, however, reflected with comfort that they had been permitted, in past-years, to plant many a copy of the Bible in Spain. To Madeira the Committee had been called to forward supplies of 300 Testaments. The Society regretted that the Church Missionary Society had been led to break up its Mission in Malta. From that spot, as a centre, 3,522 copies of the Scriptures had been issued in various languages, to Egypt, Abyssinia, Corfu, &c. From Greece, the Rev. H. D. Leeves reported an issue, during the year, of 8,428 copies, the great mass of them in modern Greek. To the depot at Athens had been forwarded 12,430 copies of the Scriptures in modern, and 1,500 Testaments in ancient Greek; the printing of this last work having recently been completed, under the care of the editorial department, Professor Scholefield, Greek Professor of Cambridge, having given the last reading to the work, which had been printed at Cambridge. The Committee desired very gratefully to record this proof of continued attachment to the Society on the part of that learned Professor. (Hear.) From Mitylene, 4,417 copies of the Scriptures were distributed last year to Smyrna, &c. There prevailed an increasing demand for the Turkish New Testament in Syria, Trebisond, and elsewhere. In India, the Society would be sorry to hear that the labours of their valued agent, Dr. Haeberlin, had been seriously interrupted by repeated attacks of illness during the past year. He had, however, been enabled to leave Calcutta in December last, to commence a lengthened journey on the part of the Society, the outline of which had been sanctioned by the Calcutta Committee, and proposed to visit, among other places, Krishnagur, Benares, Allahabad, Meerut, and Lucknow, in the hope of establishing depots there. Dr. Haeberlin had taken with him 60,000 volumes from Calcutta. The issues of the Calcutta Auxiliary had been, in the past year, 25,032, and the Calcutta Bible Society continued its very useful labours. In Madras, the Rev. F. Spring, the Society's former correspondent, had been removed by death. The Committee had sent to Madras 1,000*l.* and 1,000 reams of printing paper, for which the agency there had drawn on the Society. The total issues in Madras for the past year had been 23,968. To the Auxiliary Society at Jaffna, grants had been made of 390 Bibles and 200 Testaments, with 500 reams of printing paper. In that place, 50,250 portions of the Old Testament had been issued, and 20,651 volumes of various portions of both the Old and New Testament. With respect to China, the Committee rejoiced at the recent results of the last three years of hostility, and had passed a Resolution, that it be communicated to the Directors of the London Missionary Society that their missionaries were at liberty to draw upon the depots of the British and Foreign Bible Society in Canton and Malacca for such copies of the Chinese Scriptures as they might require, &c. (Cheers.) Special subscriptions had been kindly given, by several friends of the Society, for the benefit of China; and the Committee assured the supporters of this Institution that every opportunity for distributing the Scriptures in China would be eagerly embraced. The London Missionary Society had already in the field a body of missionaries; and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was making arrangements for occupying the ground. Several remittances had been received, from Sydney, New South Wales, and from other parts of Australia, by the Society. At the request of the Church Missionary Society, 20,000 copies of the New Testament had been provided in the native language of New Zealand; of which, 10,000 had been placed at the disposal of that Society, and 5,000 at that of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, in consequence of the earnest demand for them in New Zealand. Five hundred reams of paper had been granted for printing the Old Testament in the language of Barotonga. The Sierra Leone Auxiliary had remitted the sum of 90*l.* 18s.; and the Cape Town Auxiliary, 182*l.* 5s. 5d., supplies having been forwarded to the extent of 900 Dutch and 1,000 English Bibles and Testaments. A grant had been made of 650 copies to the *Rev. James Read*, of Kat River. From Graham's Town, 92*l.* had been received; from Salem 60*l.* The Committee regretted that, with one or two exceptions, South America presented a very painful blank. From Rio de Janeiro, a remittance of 31*l.* 10s. had been received. In British Guiana, prospects were more cheering. 380*l.* having been received from the Auxiliary there, and supplies forwarded to it, to the extent of 1,895 copies. The Auxiliary at Honduras had sent over 86*l.* 18s. 6d., and supplies had been sent of 1,058 copies. Under the head of Mexico, Dr. Thompson's engagements in British North America were referred to. He had proceeded to New York in his way to Mexico, and had there met with much kindness. About 1,000 copies of the Torres Amats Bible had been sold in Mexico, and an edition of Scio had been published, and several copies sold. To Mexico, also, 150 Spanish Bibles; 600 ditto Testaments, and 20 French, and 30 English Bibles had been forwarded. Mr. James M'Murray, the new agent in the West Indies, had arrived on the 20th March in Jamaica, and had met with a most cordial reception. One of his first movements was to establish a depot at Kingston. Large supplies had been forwarded to Jamaica, amounting to more than 25,000 copies. The expediency of adopting a similar course at Antigua and Barbadoes was also suggested. Supplies of Bibles had been forwarded for all these places. The Barbadoes Auxiliary had transmitted two sums of 190*l.* each, and had ordered during the year nearly 700 copies. The Antigua Auxiliary had sent over 143*l.* and ordered 1,912 copies. Their issues had been 711 Bibles, and 362 Testaments. From Port of Spain, Trinidad, 14*l.* 3s. 9d. had been received, and 525 copies were forwarded there. From San Fernando, Trinidad, 30*l.* had been sent, and supplies requested. To the Baptist Missionary Society, a supply of copies had been given for Hayti. From the Bahama Auxiliary 40*l.* had been received; and from Bermuda, 100*l.* from Major Wright. The issues of the American Bible Society had been, in the past year, 25,767. At Toronto, in Canada, the Auxiliary had sent over 694*l.* 19s. 8d., and 9,545 copies had been forwarded to it. The Mohawk Auxiliary was doing well, and had issued 5,905 copies. The Montreal Society had remitted 100*l.*, and ordered 4,179 copies. The Quebec Auxiliary had issued 2,103, and ordered 522 copies. The St. John's, New Brunswick, Auxiliary had sent over 309*l.* 15s. 7d., and ordered 1,123 copies; and the Frederick's Town, 100*l.* The Prince Edward's Island Auxiliary had ordered 815 copies; and the Halifax had remitted 150*l*, and ordered 1,193 copies. The Yarmouth Ladies' Association had sent 48*l.* 16s. 2d. To the Newfoundland School Society, 800 copies had been granted. Under the head of domestic affairs, the Rev. Dr. Daly, now Bishop of Cashel, had been added to the list of Vice-Presidents. The entire receipts for the past year, had been 92,476*l.* 2s. 6d., consisting of the two items of 39,621*l.* 7s. for the ge-

neral objects of the Society, and of 88,654*l*. 15*s*. 8*d*. received for Bibles and Testaments, including drawbacks, the expenditure had amounted to 86,964*l*. 10*s*. 6*d*. There had been 101 new Societies formed; making, in all, 2,870 in this kingdom. Grants of copies of the Scriptures had been made to the amount of 13,000 to the London Hibernian Society; to the Sunday School Society for Ireland, 23,750; to the Church Scriptural School Committee (Cloyne) 1,000; to the Irish Society, 2,000; the Baptist ditto, 1250; (Cheers.)—*Record*.

JERUSALEM.—We grieve to learn, says the *Voice of Jacob*, that the mail just arrived has brought intelligence that Bishop Alexander, and his colleagues of the London mission, have dared to desecrate the tombs of our pious ancestry on the Mount of Olives, by tearing up the head stones; they are even said to have placed crosses there! Not even the tomb of the holy prophet Zechariah has escaped, though all ages have hitherto spared it. They are also charged with having obtained possession of a court in the Jewish quarter, by bidding for it over the heads of its occupants, whom they have since then turned adrift. Three poor men, of indifferent characters, are said to have been tempted to desert to their protection, "stealing away secretly from the houses of their wives with all their property, leaving them destitute even of the inheritance of their fathers. They are now worse off than widows, for they have not been able to obtain even the letters of divorce prescribed by the law."—*Pat*.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BUDGET.—The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to state the Ministerial plan of finance. He referred to the large measures introduced last year for the increase of revenue and for the diminution of import duties, observing, that though the imposition of the property-tax and the diminution of the import duties were contemporaneous, the new tax did not come into operation till after six or nine months from its enactment, while the remission of the old duties took effect at once; so that there was one period of the last year during which the accruing income was unequal to the current expenditure. To have postponed the reduction of the duties, when once such reduction had been announced, would have been injurious to trade in all articles affected by that reduction; and it had not been thought justifiable to meet the exigency by the only other alternative—the raising of a loan for the year's service. The revenue calculated upon by Sir R. Peel for the year, from the Customs, had been 22,509,000*l*.: in that he had been disappointed, the actual produce having been only 21,750,000*l*. A great part of the deficiency had been upon the wine duty, the wine trade having been extensively checked by the delays of the treaty with Portugal. There had also been a diminution on the estimated duty upon foreign spirits; but this diminution he hoped was owing chiefly to the improvement in the temperance of the people. The timber duty, on which there had been a remission, had produced somewhat less than had been expected from it; but the timber trade was now improving, and with it the produce of the duty. The case was the same with coffee. On the minor articles included in the tariff, the loss had been in a somewhat larger proportion. On the other hand, there had been an increase in the consumption of tea, sugar, tobacco, molasses, and pepper. There had been also an increase in the consumption of cotton and various other articles employed in manufactures, indicating a general improvement in our industry; and he was happy to say that the rate of that increase had been much accelerated since the beginning of the present year. On the estimated produce of the Excise, there had been a deficiency of 1,200,000*l*., of which Mr. Goulburn proceeded to explain the details. Upon the whole, the revenue had fallen short of Sir R. Peel's estimate by somewhat more than 2,000,000*l*. That defalcation was, however, diminished to about 1,250,000*l*., by a payment from China of about 725,000*l*. Against the deficiency thus constituted was to be set the produce of the income-tax, which had exceeded the expectation formed of it. It was not yet all collected; but it would probably amount to about 5,500,000*l*., of which about 5,100,000*l*. would be net revenue. He might now be asked in what way he intended to meet this deficiency. And he would at once declare that he had no new measure to propose. His calculation was that the causes which had occasioned the deficiency of last year were of a temporary character; that in the next and subsequent years there would be a surplus of revenue; and out of that surplus of revenue, he proposed to discharge the small deficiency of the year gone by. Until the repayment thus contemplated should be complete, the state of things would undoubtedly be an irksome one for the Ministers; but the more irksome it might be, the stronger would be the inducement to them to make every effort for keeping down their expenditure. He would next present his estimate for the next year. There were two heavy charges which did not form part of the ordinary expenses of the year—the one a payment of 800,000*l*. to the owners of the opium, and the other a payment of 1,250,000*l*. to the East India Company on account of expenses borne by them for the China war. He proposed to advance the money requisite for these two payments, and take repayment out of the future remittances from China. He then proceeded to state the probable revenue of the year under the usual heads of Customs, Excise, Stamps, and so forth, making a total estimated revenue of 50,150,000*l*.; in which, however, he included a sum of 870,000*l*. from the Chinese Government; and he followed this calculation with an estimate of the probable expenses of the year, under the usual heads of Army, Navy, Ordnance, and so forth, making a total estimated outlay of 49,387,645*l*.; which, being deducted from the 50,150,000*l*., would leave a surplus of 762,000*l*. in favour of revenue above expenditure. Under these circumstances, he had not been able, however much he desired it, to yield to any of the numerous applications which had been made to him for remission of taxation. He trusted that if there were any error in his computation, it would turn out that he had been too moderate rather than too sanguine in his estimates; especially as he now saw indications of improvement, on which he thought himself entitled to rely, in the augmented consumption and reviving manufactures of the country. He then stated the substance of several impartial returns respecting the state of industry in the three great towns of London, Liverpool, and Manchester, confirming this favourable view, particularly as to the cotton, linen, and woollen manufactures. Distress, indeed, was still prevailing in other branches of our industry; but an improvement in the greater branches must necessarily extend itself in no long time to the others. Thus, therefore, though he was not in a condition to make a flattering statement of the country's resources, he trusted the time was not distant when the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be able to come down with a proposal for easing the industry of the country by important remissions. He concluded by moving a vote of 47,943,000*l*.

Mr. Baring asked why the money already received from China was brought into the general resources of the year, instead of being applied to meet those claims of the opium owners of the East India Company which had been excluded from the other side of the account?

Mr. Goulburn said, he thought the first claim on the China compensation money was the repayment of the cost of the Chinese war; and he had therefore applied the first money to repay a part of the expenses actually incurred in that war.

Mr. Hume contended that the diminution in the regular revenue had arisen in a great measure from the additional taxation imposed in the shape of income-tax. He was delighted that the Government had been disappointed in their expectations from the duty which they had so unwisely imposed upon coal. A deficiency was now admitted of more than 2,000,000*l*. on the computation made by Ministers last year, and when it was considered that a large sum received from China, and not included in that computation, was brought into the year's receipts, the deficiency would be found to approach 3,000,000*l*. To balance the income and expenditure now, on the principles of Sir R. Peel, it would be necessary that the income-tax should be doubled; so far were we from having yet arrived at that equalization which Sir R. Peel's supporters had boasted that we were about to realize. He saw no reason to suppose that the receipts of the next year would, as Mr. Goulburn had calculated, exceed the receipts of the last. The only way to relieve the country was to diminish our expensive army and navy, and then we might take off the income-tax and the taxes upon raw materials. The great increase in the importation of cotton was merely the result of very low prices, and of the great efforts which, at those prices, the manufacturers were making to keep their people employed. He then went into the question of free trade. He was of opinion that Sir R. Peel, after his professions on that subject was bound to carry the principles of free-trade to their full extent, or else to resign his office. The right hon. baronet had not done better than the Whig Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, at any rate, had carried on the Government without an income-tax.

Mr. Baring reminded the House that Sir R. Peel, when he stated his computation of regular revenue last year, had professed to have made it under the mark; yet it had fallen very short even of that computation. It was true that a large income-tax must greatly diminish consumption, and, of consequence, revenue; but this was a deficiency beyond all reasonable allowance. But for the receipt from China, it would have been a deficiency of almost 3,000,000*l*. and that was more than even the produce of the income-tax had been able to compensate. The new duty on coals had been a failure. When imposed last session it had been treated as a tax upon foreigners, which if it had been it could have claimed but little approbation, just at the moment when we were trying to get over our neighbours into good humour with a view to free-trade. But it had not turned out to be a tax bearing upon foreigners, but rather upon our own trade and shipping. Equally unfortunate had been the tax on spirits in Ireland. It had failed to produce revenue, and it had frightfully increased smuggling and drunkenness, and the vices consequent upon them. This had led to an enormous increase of prosecutions under the revenue laws. With such facts he trusted Sir R. Peel would reconsider his intentions, and remove a tax which yielded only 45,000*l*. in money, but produced demoralization in such abundance. He was aware that the country could not in her present state afford to give up revenue; but there were some articles on which revenue would not be diminished by reduction duty, for instance, sugar. The Brazilian treaty having failed we were free upon that subject now, and the time will come when the Government, who had given some remission upon coffee, ought to give the people some sugar to drink with it.

Sir R. Peel admitted that he had been disappointed in his computation with respect to the probable produce of certain branches of revenue. That was a disappointment to which all similar computations must be liable, as had been proved by Mr. Baring's own estimate of the produce to arise from the per-centage imposed by him upon the assessed taxes, in which estimate he had been deceived to the amount of more than 1,600,000*l*. When he himself in proposing the income-tax had adverted to that estimate of Mr. Baring, he had done so, not with any view to inculpate him for the error, but merely for the purpose of showing that no further increase of revenue could be expected from a per-centage upon the old taxes, and that it was therefore necessary to impose a new tax, namely, on income. The income-tax did certainly charge a per-centage of 2*l*. 18*s*. 4*d*.; but he believed the cheapness of all articles of consumption had more than counterbalanced that impost. He did believe from the information produced by Mr. Goulburn, that with respect to some of the most important classes of manufacture, there was an improvement in progress, which he trusted would, ere long, extend itself to other branches of industry; and he hoped that in the present state of the country the House would not force the Government to reduce taxation. The existing deficiency on the last year would now be nearly made up if the instalments of income-tax for that year had been actually got in, so that it was not a deficiency resembling that of former years, which there was nothing to compensate. As to further reductions of our military establishments, he considered them to be impracticable, and he believed that to be the opinion of almost everybody in the House except Mr. Hume and Mr. Williams. He saw nothing in what had passed since last session which should induce him to think that any other tax would be preferable to that upon income. But for the income-tax, where should we have been now? If the defalcation in the present year had been chiefly on the assessed taxes, there might be ground for arguing that the income-tax had been a main cause of deficiency; but the chief defalcation had been in the Customs, which were the sources of revenue least liable to be affected by the income-tax. He wished, most sincerely, that it had been possible to relieve the country by some remission; but, in the present state of financial affairs, that remission was impracticable.—*Pat*.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday evening at the Music-hall, Store-street. The Right Hon. Lord Teignmouth, in the absence of the Lord Bishop of Norwich, in the chair. The Report stated that in the year 1832, the number of persons charged with drunkenness was 32,636; in 1842, it was 12,338; showing decrease of 20,298. The decrease in the number of beer-shops in England and Wales, in the year 1843, as compared with the preceding year, was 2,499, and 8,839 as compared with 1839. The total quantity of malt converted into liquor in all the distilleries of the kingdom in the year 1840 was 3,947,000 quarters; in 1841 it was 3,796,000 quarters; showing a decrease of 150,000 quarters. The consumption of spirits in 1830 was not so much by 5,600,000 of gallons as in the year 1820; and in 1840, the decrease as compared with 1830 was 2,087,000 gallons. Illicit distillation had increased in Ireland, 143 persons had been charged with that crime in the quarter ending January 1842; and 1,040 persons were similarly charged in the corresponding quarter of the present year. General Sir Robert Sale, writing from Jellalabad upon the hardships to which the soldiers under his command were subjected, added—"I will not mention as a privation the European troops having been without spirits, because I believe that to be a circumstance tending to keep them in the highest health, and in the most admirable state of discipline; crime has been almost unknown, and a murmur is never heard, though they are deprived of their usual quantity of animal food," &c. The principles of the Society were progressing in Gibraltar, Malta, Madras, Calcutta, China, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, the Hanse Towns, Hanover, Russia, Switzer-

land, and elsewhere. The receipts during the past year amounted to only 473*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.*, and the expenditure to 451*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* The Society was involved to the amount of 212*l.* 8*s.* 3½*d.* This report having been adopted, it was resolved, upon the motion of the Rev. W. Rotherey, seconded by the Rev. Owen Clarke, that the grateful thanks of the meeting be expressed to her Majesty for the kind patronage with which she had been pleased to honour the Society. Their Majesties the King of Prussia and the King of Sweden were likewise included in the resolution. A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, who briefly acknowledged it, and the meeting separated.—*Pat.*

Post-office Order Cancelled.—The recent Post-office order, having reference to the transit of letters through the territories of East India to New Zealand, Australia, the Mauritius, and other places beyond the boundary of the possessions of the East India Company, has been cancelled, by the authority of the noble lord at the head of the Post-office department. Such letters and newspapers, therefore, need not now be addressed "To the care of Correspondents in India," but may be sent in the usual way. The order was withdrawn on Saturday last.—*Ibid.*

A Glorious Assembly.—"This will be a glorious Assembly!" exclaimed a sleek and well fed Moderate on Thursday last, after the disruption. "How?" said his friend. "Oh!" replied the residuary, "*short sederunts and long dinners.*"—*Ibid.*

Sir C. T. Metcalfe comes among us with unusual recommendations on the score of ability and experience. From many of his acts in Jamaica we gather that he possesses a very generous spirit, and freely aids public and benevolent objects out of his very ample private fortune. Respecting his policy as Governor we can offer no decided conjecture; though we suppose he will act on the constitutional principle of responsible government, and so far follow in the foot-steps of his predecessor. With political parties as such we have nothing to do; but on questions affecting religious liberty and equality, we shall always express decided opinions, and hence we hope our new ruler will not, like unhappy Sir C. Bagot, countenance the Episcopalian monopoly of our national colleges. We are jealous for freedom of conscience and fair play in religion; and for this reason we especially honour the memory of Lord Sydenham, who was freer from religious favouritism than any Governor that ever had charge of Canada.—*Montreal Register.*

The Marriage Act in Canada.—By the kindness of a young friend, now student at law, we are enabled to give an abstract of the law, according to which Baptist ministers, in Lower Canada, may be authorised to solemnise marriage. We draw attention to it, in the hope that every settled minister will be induced to avail himself of its provisions, and get the power to marry any couples that may desire his services. The Act prescribes no publication of banns, nor the procuring of a license; thus leaving it with each minister to take the necessary precaution against clandestine or improper marriages. In Upper Canada, where banns must be published on three several Sundays, the legal provisions are, it seems, considerably different.—*Ibid.*

Effects of Monopoly in France.—Every body knows that the Duke de Cazes and some of his friends are the proprietors of the Iron-foundry at Decazeville. This establishment has at present sufficient orders to occupy it for the next two years. The iron which is delivered at Decazeville at 365f. the ton, is sold in Belgium at 160f. From which it appears that France must pay for the railroads now in progress of construction eighty millions more than if foreign iron was used. It is, therefore, easy to comprehend why MM. De Cazes, Roy, Soult, &c., will not consent to sacrifice national labour to foreign industry.—*Pat.*

The Marquesas.—A Toulon letter of the 6th inst. mentions the departure, on the 4th, of the Uranie, 60 gun frigate, Captain Brunt, for the Marquesas Islands, with 140 passengers, including a bishop and several other ecclesiastics as missionaries. Two days previously to the sailing of the Uranie, an elegant altar was erected on the quarter-deck. The Bishop of Amathe, assisted by a numerous body of clergy, performed an appropriate church service, administered the sacrament, and pronounced a benediction upon the ship and all on board.—*Ibid.*

Hayti.—The *Press* represents the recent revolution of St. Domingo as the triumph of the black race over the mulatto. Herard, the leader of the insurrection, and his brother, are negroes; whilst Boyer, his secretary, Inginac, and the chief of his party, are all mulattos. The negro race, according to the writer, entertain a predilection for the Europeans, especially for the French, whilst the mulattos are viewed by them with the extreme of detestation. It was, indeed, the negroes who raised the great insurrection and insured its triumph. Whilst they and Toussaint prevailed, the French colours continued to float; but when the mulattos prevailed, then commenced that system of hatred to the French name which is well known. But we must let the writer in the *Press* relate his story:—

"In 1806, Petion founded at Port au Prince the republic of Hayti. Dying in 1818, General Boyer became his successor. In 1820, Christophe killed himself to escape from his soldiers in mutiny, and his kingdom was united to the republic of Petion. In 1822, Boyer conquered and united to his government the Spanish portion of the island, which had sought to separate and declare itself part of the Columbian republic. The relations of France with the republic are well known, as well as the treaty of 1825, which acknowledged its independence, on condition of an indemnity being paid to the old colonists. On the accession of the present King of the French, the Haytien government, who had paid but 30 of the 150 millions stipulated, thought fit not to recognise the monarchy of July. When this recognition was demanded, the answer came in language 'wanting the politeness of civilised nations.' In such a situation there were but two ways of proceeding—one to blockade and bombard, the other to negotiate. The latter was preferred; and, contrary to the treaty of 1825, that of 1838 reduced to 60 millions the 120 millions due, and recognised purely and simply the independence of Hayti, without imposing any longer the payment of the indemnity as condition."

The *Press* goes on to show that immense advantage can be derived from the late revolution, which has substituted negroes, friends of France, in the government, to the jealous mulattos. There is little probability that the next instalment, due in July, will be paid. A pretext will be, that Boyer has carried off the money. France can take every advantage of so fine a country in the state of an insolvent debtor; it can force a treaty of commerce upon Hayti as England has done upon China; and it ought so to manage matters, that in half a century France should reseize the Protectorate of St. Domingo, as it has acquired that of the Society Islands.—*Pat.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

15*th July*, 1843.

Lieut. and Adjutant W. T. Nicolls, of the 5th Regt. Nizam's Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Madras with the view to his returning to Europe, for the recovery of his health, and to resign his appointment in the Nizam's Service, from the date of his embarkation. Lieutenant S. G. G. Orr, of the 23d Regiment M. N. I., at present attached to the Nizam's Army, is permanently appointed to be Subaltern Officer in the Cavalry branch of the Nizam's Army, from the above date.

J. THOMASON, *Secy. to Govt. of India.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

12*th June*, 1843.

Mr. H. V. Bayley, officiating Special Deputy Collector at Midnapore and Hidgellee, to officiate also as Superintendent of Settlements in those Districts, and to exercise the powers of a Collector under Regulations VII. of 1822 and IX. of 1825.

17*th July*, 1843.

Mr. Joseph Reid, officiating Collector of Behar, for six weeks, under Medical Certificate, making over charge of the current duties of his office to Uncovenanted Deputy Collector Baboo Oogur Narain Singh.

16*th July*, 1843.

Mr. E. C. Richardson, of the Civil Service, is reported qualified for the Public Service, by proficiency in two of the Native Languages.

21*st July*, 1843.

Mr. D. Pringle received charge of the office of Civil and Sessions Judge of Tirhoot, from Moulvie Niamut Allee Khan, 1st Principal Sudder Ameen of that District, on the 8th instant.

The Honourable E. Drummond, Magistrate of Behar, received charge of the current duties of the Collectorate of that District, from Mr. J. Reid on the 11th idem.

Mr. H. C. Metcalfe received charge of the office of Civil and Sessions Judge of Bhaugulpore, from Mr. E. V. Irwin on the 14th idem.

17*th July*, 1843.

Captain Warner, Mr. T. C. Loch, Moulvie Abdool Allee, Baboo Shamapersaud Kurr, Baboo Neel Cumul Gongoolee, — To be Members of the Chowkeedarree Fund Committee, in the District of Rajeshye.

Mr. F. E. Read, Collector of Bhaugulpore, for one month, in extension under Section XII. of the Amended Rules of 17th May last, to enable him to join his Station.

20*th July*, 1843.

Mr. G. Martin, Magistrate of Purneah, for one month, under Medical Certificate, to proceed on the river for the benefit of his health, making over charge of his Office to Mr. F. Drummond, who will Officiate as Magistrate during Mr. Martin's absence.

24*th July*, 1843.

Mr. R. H. Russell, Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of Moorshedabad, for one month, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, commencing from the date on which he may make over charge of the Magistracy of that District to Mr. Yule.

Mr. D. Cunliffe received charge of the Collectorate of Patna from Mr. J. H. Young on the 19th instant, and has been authorised to continue to officiate in that Office until relieved by Mr. F. R. Hodgson, after which Mr. Cunliffe will proceed to Monghyr to take charge of the Magistracy of that District from Mr. Vansittart. This cancels the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. Cunliffe on the 20th ultimo.

Mr. R. E. Cunliffe resumed charge of the Office of Civil and Sessions Judge of Hooghly on the 18th instant.

Mr. W. Grey received charge of the Magistracy of Rajeshye from Mr. T. C. Loch on the 17th idem.

Mr. J. W. Dalrymple has been permitted to proceed to Tirhoot and prosecute his study of the Oriental Languages, under the Superintendence of Mr. E. A. Samuells, the Magistrate of the District.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

15*th July*, 1843.

Lieutenant W. A. Anderson, of the Bombay 1st European Regiment, is appointed a Deputy Collector in Scinde.

Mr. Grahame to be Post Master at Kurrachee.

22*d July*, 1843.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions in the Mysore Commission:

Brevet Captain W. C. Onslow to be 3d Assistant to the Commissioner in Mysore, vice Capt. R. Cannon.

Lieut. H. F. Gustard to be 4th Assistant, vice Brevet Captain Onslow promoted.

These Appointments to have effect from October 1st next, or the date on which Capt. R. Cannon may embark from Madras.

J. THOMASON, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*Simlah*, 10*th July*, 1843.

The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. A. Shakespear to be an Assistant to the Secretary to Government N. W. P.

By order of the Honourable the Lieut. Govr. N. W. P.

R. N. C. HAMILTON,
*Secretary to the Govt. N. W. P.*

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

Notice is hereby given, that the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan, purposes now to resume his third Triennial Visitation of his Diocese already notified in the Gazette of the 24th day of June 1842, having in the interim visited the Eastern portions of his jurisdiction, and intends to leave Calcutta for the other parts of his Diocese on Tuesday, the 17th day of October next.

The Bishop will, in the course of his Visitation, hold Confirmations at the following places about the periods specified:

| Period | Places |
| --- | --- |
| During the month of October next, | Baugulpore. |
| Do. of November, | Dinapore. Ghazeepore. Azimghur. Gorruckpore. Jaunpore. |
| Do. of December, | Benares. Allahabad. Futtypore. |
| Do. of January 1844, | Cawnpore. Lucknow. Futty Ghur. |
| Do. of February, | Bareilly. Almorah. |
| Do. of March, | Moradabad. Meerut. |
| Do. of April and May, | Mussoorie. Landour. |
| Do. of July, | Simlah. |

On the arrival of the Bishop at the above Stations, notice will be given of the day and hour fixed for holding the Confirmation.

Candidates to be confirmed in the meantime will duly prepare themselves and apply to their respective Ministers, who will examine and approve them.

By order of the Lord Bishop, dated at Calcutta, this 18th day of July, 1843,

Wm. Hy. ABBOTT,
*Registrar and Secretary.*

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William*, 21*st July*, 1843.

No. 154 of 1843.—The Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council has much gratification in publishing, for general information, the following paragraphs of a Military Letter No. 9, from the Honourable the Court of Directors, to the Governor General of India in Council, dated 30th May 1843.

Reply to paras. 1 to 6 of Secret Letter from the Governor General, dated 14th March, No. 18 of 1843, relative to the Victory gained at Meeanee.

Para. 1. We have perused with admiration the account given by Major General Sir C. Napier of the Victory gained by the Troops under his Command at Meeanee, near Hyderabad, on the 20th February last, over the Army of the Ameers of Scinde.

2. This Victory won by a body of not more than 2,800 men, over a brave enemy stated to be not less than 22,000, deserves to be ranked amongst the brilliant achievements of the British Army.

3. There being, however, reason to believe that another battle has been fought, and we trust, in that case, another Victory obtained, by the Troops under Sir Charles Napier in Scinde, we have to inform you, that it is not deemed expedient to decide at present on the specific marks of honor which no doubt will be bestowed in commemoration of the bravery displayed by our gallant Army.

4. We cannot close this despatch with expressing our marked approval of the steadiness and gallantry with which the attacks of the enemy on the Residency at Hyderabad were successfully resisted by the small body of men under the command of Captain Conway, H. M.'s 22d Regiment, acting under the instructions of the Commissioner, Major Outram, whom on this memorable occasion, General Sir Charles Napier in his despatch of the 18th February, has justly characterised as "the fearless and distinguished Major Outram."

No. 155 of 1843.—The following Lists of Rank of Cadets of Engineers, Cavalry and Infantry, and of Assistant Surgeons, appointed for the Bengal Presidency, are published for general information.

No. 3 of 1843.

LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BENGAL ENGINEERS, CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

*For the Engineers.*

To rank from the 10th December 1841, and in the following order, provided the Ships by which they proceed sail from Gravesend on or before the following dates, they having been allowed three months to study Civil Engineering; viz.

William Arden Crommelin, .. .. .. 1st August 1843.
Quitted Chatham, 1st February.

Samuel Edward Sneyd, .. .. .. .. 16th Sept. „
Ditto 16th March.

James Edmund Tennant Nicolls, .. .. 28th June „
Ditto 28th December.

To rank from the 10th December 1841, provided the Ship by which he proceeds sails from Liverpool on or before the 5th July, viz.

George Peter Hebbert, .. .. .. .. Winifred.
Quitted Chatham 5th April.

*For the Cavalry.*

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ships by which they proceeded and in the following order, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| James Vincent Valentine McDowell, .. .. .. | Samarang 4th April. |
| Henry Stone, .. .. .. | Ditto ditto. |
| Edmund William Eardley Howard, .. .. .. | Hindoostan 20th May. |
| Charles Wyndham, .. .. | Seringapatam 22d May. |

*For the Infantry.*

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ships by which they proceeded and in the following order, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| William Dashwood Hoste, | Samarang 4th April. |
| William George Ellice, .. | Ditto ditto. |
| Henry Curry Hillier, .. | Ditto ditto. |
| Henry Belson, .. .. .. | Ditto ditto. |
| Henry Sidney Smith, .. | Martin Luther 7th April. |
| Richmond Baynes Elmsire, .. .. .. .. | Bengal Merchant 9th April. |

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the Overland Route, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas Augustus Carey, .. .. .. .. | Oriental Steamer 1st May. |

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ship by which he proceeded, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Frederick Richards Mealy Gosset, .. .. | Seringapatam 22d May. |

(Sd.) JAMES B. YEARN,
*Asst. Secy. Mily. Dept.*

EAST INDIA HOUSE, 30th *May*, 1843.
(A true Copy,)
(Sd.) JAMES C. MELVILL,
*Secretary.*

EAST INDIA HOUSE, *London*, 6th *June*, 1843.

No. 3 of 1843.

LIST OF RANK OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BENGAL.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ships by which they proceeded and in the following order, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Frederick Morrison Clifford, | Samarang 4th April. |
| Thomas Alexander Gray, .. | Alexander 23d April. |
| Aloys Sprenger, M. D. .. | British Sovereign 12th May. |
| Joseph Rose, .. .. .. .. | Diamond 28th May. |

(Sd.) JAMES B. YEARN,
*Asst. Secy. Mily. Dept.*

EAST INDIA HOUSE, 30th *May*, 1843.
(A true Copy,)
(Sd.) JAMES C. MELVILL,
*Secretary.*

EAST INDIA HOUSE, *London*, 6th *June*, 1843.

No. 156 of 1843.—The Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions consequent on the decease of Major General Christopher Sullivan Fagan, C. B., from the 26th May 1843:

*Infantry.*

Major Louis Bruce to be Lieutenant Colonel.

*12th Regt. N. I.*

Captain and Brevet Major William John Thompson, C. B., to be Major.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain William Burvill Holmes to be Captain of a Company.

Ensign John Thomas Stephenson Hall to be Lieutenant.

The undermentioned Officers of the Cavalry and Infantry are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the date expressed opposite to their names:

| | |
|---|---|
| 49th Regiment N. I., Lieut. Robert Stein, .. .. .. .. | 19th July 1843. |
| 1st Ditto, Lieut. Henry George Mainwaring, .. .. .. .. | |
| 32d Ditto, Lieut. Wright Westcott Davidson, .. .. .. | |
| 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, Lieut. George Jackson, .... | |

Lieutenant Charles Holroyd, of the 36th Regiment N. I., doing duty with the 2d Assam Sebundy Corps, is appointed Adjutant of that Corps, vice Lieutenant J. M. Lockett deceased.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on Medical Certificate:

Lieutenant Colonel William Burroughs, Commanding the 29th Regiment Native Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon John Burule Dickson, of the Medical Department, attached to the Civil Station of Gyah.

Assistant Surgeon G. C. Wallich, M. D., is placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces.

Supernumerary Apothecary George Oliver, attached to the Governor General's Household, has been placed by His Lordship at the disposal of the Superintending Surgeon of the Presidency Division.

No. 157 of 1843.—The Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Medical Department:

| | |
|---|---|
| Surgeon General T. Tweedie (on leave to the Cape,) to be Physician General, .... | From the 23d of July 1843, in succession to Surgeon C. Campbell, Physician General, whose tour on the Staff expires on that date. |
| Surgeon J. Marshall, Inspector General of Hospitals, and officiating Surgeon General, to be Surgeon General, .. .. .. .. .. | |
| Superintending Surgeon H. F. Hough, officiating Inspector General to be Inspector General of Hospitals, .. .. .. .. .. .. | |
| Officiating Superintending Surgeon J. B. Clapperton, to be a Superintending Surgeon on the Establishment, | |
| Surgeon General J. Marshall to officiate as Physician General, .. .. .. .. | From the 23d of July, 1843, during the absence on leave of Surgeon Tweedie, Physician General, or until further orders. |
| Inspector General H. F. Hough to officiate as Surgeon General, .. .. .. | |
| Superintending Surgeon W. Panton to officiate as Inspector General of Hospitals, .. .. .. .. .. | |
| Surgeon F. Corbyn, Garrison Surgeon of Fort William, to officiate as Superintending Surgeon, during the absence in China of Superintending Surgeon J. Thomson, or until further orders, .. .. .. .. .. | |

No. 158 of 1843.—The following para. of a Military Letter, No. 25, from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, dated 30th May 1843, is published for general information:

"There being no Officer of your Establishment available for the duty, Captain John Wright and Captain C. R. Hogg, both of the Bombay Establishment, have been directed to proceed to your Presidency, in charge of the Detachment of Recruits embarked on the ship "British Sovereign." As usual, on similar cases, those Officers will be considered to have returned to their duty on reaching Calcutta, and will be also entitled to a free passage from Calcutta to Bombay."

No. 160 of 1843.—Captain William Henry Robson Boland, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, late officiating Principal Assistant Commissioner, Hoshungabad, is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company, from the 1st ultimo, on the Pension of his rank.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

*7th Regiment N. I.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Henry John McGeorge to be Captain of a Company, .. .. .. | From the 1st June 1843, in succession to Captain William Henry Robson Boland retired. |
| Ensign Henry Godfrey Sim to be Lieutenant, .. .. .. .. | |

*55th Regiment N. I.*

Ensign Augustine Allen to be Lieutenant, from the 29th June 1843, vice Lieutenant William Gelston Horne deceased.

Captain William Peel Milner, of the 31st Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Commandant of the 2d Regiment Oude Local Infantry, vice Captain C. J. Oldfield, who is permitted to resign that appointment.

The Surname of Lieutenant John Dick Lauder, of the 47th Regiment Native Infantry, hitherto incorrectly written Lauder is to be altered to Lauder: The Army Lists and Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 161 of 1843.—The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to place at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor of Scinde, the services of Captain George Powell Thomas, of the 64th Regiment of Native Infantry, at present employed at Bahawulpoor, under the Orders of the Governor General's Agent North Western Frontier.

EDWD. SANDERS,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 6th July, 1843.*

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that Barrackpore, instead of Berhampore, shall henceforward be considered a station for the formation of a standing medical committee, under the operation of the rules published in General Orders of the 22d November 1834.

The officers commanding the rifle companies of the corps indicated in the margin, are directed to forward to the Adjutant General of the army, at the close of the ensuing cold season, a detailed report of the ball practice they will then have had with the new two grooved percussion rifle with which they will be furnished. These reports are required in order that it may be ascertained whether any change is necessary in the charge of powder (3½ drachms) which it is at present intended shall be used for these arms, and they are to be framed with a view to full information on this point being afforded.

*1st European Light Infantry.*
*2d European Regiment.*
*26th Light Infantry.*
*35th ditto.*
*38th ditto.*
*42d ditto.*
*43d ditto.*

Drum-Majors Henry Walker and George Flynn, of the European invalid veteran company at Chunar, are, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside and draw their stipends, the former at Benares, and the latter at Buxar.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*15th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain W. Innes, from 1st April to 5th June, to remain at Barrackpore, on medical certificate, and to enable him to join his corps by water.

*18th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant J. C. Remington, from 1st June to 31st July, to remain at Cawnpore, on private affairs.

*36th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign H. Raban, from 18th July to 15th November, to visit Sylhet, on private affairs.

The Dinapore division order of the 26th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon E. B. Thring to do duty in the hospital of Her Majesty's 62d regiment of foot, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The appointment of Sergeant Patrick Connell, (deceased) as Quarter-Master Sergeant to the 2d regiment of Oude local infantry, announced in General Orders of the 16th ultimo, is cancelled; and Sergeant William Appleby, of the 2d European regiment, is transferred to the Town-Major's list, and appointed to that situation, in the room of Quarter-Master Sergeant Henry Rose deceased.

In continuation of General Orders of the 17th May last, Sewdeen, syce, of the 4th troop 2d brigade of horse artillery, is transferred to the pension establishment.

The undermentioned men, of the 9th regiment of light cavalry, having been pronounced by a special invaliding committee assembled at Ferozepore, unfit for further service, are transferred to the pension establishment, from the 1st ultimo:

Sheick Mungoo, subadar; Goordial Sing, Joograj Sing, and Jossak Sing, troopers.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 7th July, 1843.*

The following orders are confirmed:

The Loodianah station order of the 26th ultimo, directing Surgeon S. Wilson, of the 6th regiment of native infantry, to make over medical charge of the 1st troop 2d brigade of horse artillery to Assistant Surgeon D. McRae, of the 4th troop 1st brigade, and veterinary Surgeon J. Hough, of the 7th regiment of light cavalry, to afford professional aid to the horses of the 4th troop 1st brigade.

The presidency division order of the 22d ultimo, directing Assistant Apothecary H. Callaghan, attached to the presidency general hospital, to proceed to Dinapore, and do duty in the hospital of Her Majesty's 62d foot, in the room of Tibbets proceeding on leave, on medical certificate.

The order issued on the 24th ultimo, by Major-General O. W. Hamilton, commanding the Meywar field force, directing Nynsook, native doctor, whose services are not required with the Malwa Bheel corps, to do duty as a second class native doctor in the hospital of the 6th regiment of light cavalry at Neemuch.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following removal and postings of Ensigns:

Ensign William Williamson, at his own request, from the 30th to the 41st regiment of native infantry at Goruckpore.

Unposted Ensign Dawson Westropp (not arrived) to the 30th regiment of native infantry at Lucknow.

Unposted Ensign William Henry Shadwell Earle (not arrived) to the 29th regiment of native infantry at Nusseerabad.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

*2d Brigade Horse Artillery.*—Lieutenant Colonel G. Graham, C. B., from 10th October to 20th December, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 7th July, 1843.*

At a general court-martial assembled at Subathoo, on Friday the 12th day of May 1843, private Robert Archer, No. 5, of the 9th company 1st regiment of European light infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:—

*Charge.*—"For having, in camp, at Tumalee, on the 17th day of March 1843, feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought, killed and murdered Elizabeth Archer, his wife, by discharging at her a musket, loaded with gun powder and certain metal slugs, and thereby inflicting mortal wounds upon the face, neck and back of the said Elizabeth Archer, whereof she then and there, on the same day, died."

*Finding and sentence.*—"The court, having maturely deliberated on the evidence produced before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner private Robert Archer, No. 5, of the 9th company 1st regiment of European light infantry, is guilty of the charge preferred against him with the exception of the words 'mortal wounds' and 'certain metal slugs,' as only one mortal wound is proved, and there is no proof whatever of the nature of the missile with which the wounds were inflicted; and they do therefore sentence him, private Robert Archer, No. 5, of the 9th company 1st regiment of European light infantry, to be hanged by the neck till he be dead."

*Revised finding.*—"The court having maturely deliberated, respectfully adhere to their original finding, with the exception of the word 'missile,' for which the word 'material' is substituted."

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General and Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.*

6th *July*, 1843.

RECOMMENDATION BY THE COURT.

The undersigned members of the general court martial, taking into consideration the high character so long borne by the prisoner, which leads them to suppose that, at the time of committing the fatal act, of which he has been found guilty, he was maddened by jealousy, caused by the provoking conduct and continued irregularities of the deceased, beg respectfully and earnestly to recommend him to mercy.

(Signed) G. W. Talbot, Lieutenant, 13th P. A. light infantry.
„ A. Oakes, Lieutenant, 13th P. A. light infantry.
„ Robert Parker, Lieutenant, 13th P. A. light infantry.
„ T. B. Speedy, Lieutenant, 13th, or P. A. light infantry.
„ L. Hook, Lieutenant, Her Majesty's 9th regiment.
„ J. U. Vigors, Lieutenant, Her Majesty's 9th regiment.
„ W. Shelton, Lieutenant, 9th regiment.
„ Lieutenant Morgan.
„ George King, Captain, Member.
„ A. Borton, Captain, Her Majesty's 9th foot.
„ A. Stewart, Captain.
„ W. Shortreed, Captain.
„ F. Stanford, Captain, 9th.
„ G. L. Davis, Major, Her Majesty's 9th foot.

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The Commander-in-Chief greatly regrets the issue of

W. Frontier, Kussowlie, the lady of Lieut. R. C. Lawrence, acting Adjutant 3d Irregular Cavalry, of a son.—7. At Benares, the lady of Captain Kenneth Campbell, 46th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.—9. At Futtyghur, Mrs. J. E. Mackie, of a daughter.—10. At Agra, the lady of Captain Swinley, Horse Artillery, of a son.—12. At Agra, Mrs. James Ede, of twin daughters.—20. At Secrole, Benares, Mrs. William Charles, of a son.—21. At Calcutta, the lady of Edward Bartlett, Esq. of the H. C's. Marine, of a son.—At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Piaggio, of a son.—23. At Dacca, the lady of Charles Wagentreiber, Esq. of a daughter.—25. At Calcutta, Mrs. S. G. Wyatt, of a son.—26. At Calcutta, the lady of Frederick Bellairs, Esq. of a son.—At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Urage, of a daughter.

Deaths.—April 18. At Sea, on board the *Madagascar*, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of William Ouvessough, Esq. sincerely regretted.—19. At Sea, on board the *Madagascar*, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Dr. John Smyth, of the Bengal Medical Service, aged 40 years, sincerely regretted by her disconsolate husband.—June 10. At Cawnpore, the beloved wife of Mr. Overseer John Duncan, aged 17 years and 4 months.—11. At Singapore, in the peace and hope of the Gospel, John Monckton Hay, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.—20. At Lucknow, Michael Hanly, Esq. late Captain H. M's. 56th Foot, aged 63 years.—July 2. At Saugor, Jonathan Grady Beatson, Esq. aged 21 years and 11 months.—6. At St. Thomas, Madras, Elizabeth, the wife of Captain Ricketts, 48th N. I. aged 42 years.—12. At Agra, the twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. James Ede.—13. At Camarurah Factory, Midnapore, Mr. Neil McNeil, aged 47 years.—17. At Patna, David Arthur, youngest child of D. J. C. Johnston, of the Patna tannery, aged 2 years.—20. At Chinsurah, Mary Georgiana, the beloved wife of Mr. John Kiernander.—21. At Calcutta, A. Barbaroux, Esq. aged 32 years.—22. At Calcutta, Mr. John Leebridge, aged 37 years, 11 months and 7 days.—23. At Calcutta, Mr. William Price, aged 33 years, 11 months and 20 days.—At Fort William, Theresa, the beloved wife of Quarter Master Joseph Goodfellow, H. M's. 10th Regt. aged 61 years.—26. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Smith, aged 48 years, 10 months and 9 days, wife of the late Mr. G. Smith, Indigo Planter.—At Calcutta, Mr. Andrew Williams, aged 39 years.—At Mynaguggur Factory, Purneah, W. A. Arson, Esq. aged 27 years, 11 months and 25 days.—At St. Andrew's, on the 8th of May, Mr. John Paterson, aged 68 years.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

July 23. The English Ship *Hydroose*, J. Shepherd, from Penang 3d, and Acheen 12th July.—The English Schooner *John Hepburn*, G. Livingston, from Rangoon 11th July.—The English Brig *William*, J. Taylor, from Port Louis 30th June.

—— 24. The English Brig *Sir William Wallace*, H. Lovett, from Sumatra 11th, and Acheen 13th July.—The English Brig *Hector*, R. Marchbank, from Penang 8th July

—— 25. The French Brig *Amaury*, Vignard, from Bourbon 7th June.

—— 27. The English Steamer *Enterprise*, J. M. Dicey, from Moulmein 20th July.—The H. C's. Ship *Amherst*, J. Paterson, from Akyab 20th July.—The English Barque *Reaper*, N. Thompson, from London 10th March.

—— 28. The English Barque *Thetis*, Thomas White, from Dundee 30th March.—The English Barque *Merlin*, D. Thomson, from Greenock 25th February.—The English Ship *John Cooper*, J. Salmon, from Chusan 21st April, and Hong Kong 14th May.—The English Ship *Athenian*, R. B. Mann, from China 13th May and Batavia 24th June.

—— 29. The English Brig *Peru*, D. Campbell, from Glasgow 16th January, the Mauritius 8th June, and Madras 22d July.

### ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

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*Per William from Halifax.*—Mr. Ritchie, Supercargo.

*Per John Hepburn.*—Hajee Amertoolah, 1 Mogul, and 2 Burmahs.

*Per Hector from Halifax.*—Mr. W. Hare.

*Per Reaper.*—Mrs. Holmes, and Mr. J. Locken, Volunteer.

*Per Enterprise.*—Mrs. Chandler, Major General Logan, Lieut. Padmore, 44th Regt. M. N. I., J. de la Condamine, Esq., J. Wingate, Esq. and the Rev. Mr. Chandler.

### DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Kitty to Moulmein.*—Mrs. Dobbie, Mrs. Howard and child, and Lieut. G. S. Dobbie, M. N. I.

### RIVER STEAMERS.

The *Soorma*, Accommodation Boat, in tow of the Iron Steamer *Indus*, left Calcutta on the 25th July for the Upper Provinces, with the following passengers:—

*For Allahabad.*—Major J. H. Mackinlay, W. H. Martin, Esq. C. S. to embark at Berhampore, Ensign W. S. Earle, Ensign C. Cureton, Ensign J. M. Earle, Ensign E. Ross, Dr. G. R. Playfair, and Ensign F. G. Griffiths.

*For Benares.*—Captain J. Turton and Ensign J. Baillie.

*For Monghyr.*—Mr. and Mrs. A. Swinton.

*For Dinapore.*—Mrs. W. P. Goad, Mrs. Colquhoun and three children, Miss Kellett, E. Richardson, Esq. C. S. and Ensign Semple.

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Rev. J. T. Dickenson,
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Joseph Balestier, Esq.
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*Singapore, 20th May*, 1843.

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External Commerce of the Bengal Presidency during the last Commercial Year. We have been favored with a copy of Mr. Wilkinson's Commercial Annual for the year 1842-43, and avail ourselves of the valuable information it furnishes, to present a brief view of the present state of our external commerce.

The entire value of the Imports during the past year in the Port of Calcutta exhibits an increase over the preceding year of nearly *thirty* lakhs of Rupees; the imports in 1841-42, having been, in round figures, Rs. 5,42,00,000; and in 1842-43, Rs. 5,71,00,000. In the Exports there is a decrease of *seventy-four* lakhs of Rs., the value in 1841-42 having been Rs. 8,39,00,000 and in 1842-43, Rs. 7,65,00,000. This is accounted for by the diminished export of the single article of Indigo, of which the quantity sent abroad in the last year was *seventy-five* lakhs less than in the preceding period. In fact, our exports are always liable to great fluctuations, owing to the variation in the produce and price of Indigo, and the unsteady value of Opium; two articles which form nearly one half our entire exports. It is quite possible therefore that the result of one year may appear more unfavourable than of the year which preceded it, though in every other article of export, except these two staples, there may in reality be a general increase. To ascertain the strength of commercial improvement it is necessary, therefore, to take a wider field of comparison than that of any two consecutive years; and in this view of the case we shall find that there has been a steady and most gratifying increase both of imports and exports. Thus, the average of *Imports* in the six years ending April 1838, was Rs. 3,23,00,000; the average of the five succeeding years, ending with April last, was Rs. 5,24,00,000. In the first named period, the average of our *Exports* was Rs. 5,49,00,000; in the last mentioned period, Rs. 7,58,00,000. During the last five years therefore there has been an increase of two millions sterling a year, or two crores of Rupees, in the value of our Imports, and the same augmentation in the value of our Exports; which proves that the capacity of the country to consume British manufactures, as well as its productive powers, have been steadily on the increase.

Of this trade, one half is connected with England. Our imports from, and exports to, England constitute *fifty* per cent, more or less, of our whole external commerce. If the trade from the other Presidencies which finds its way to England, bears the same proportion to their general trade, it will appear that, as a customer, the value of India to England is second only to that of North America; and that the value of the entire trade to the East, including the Straits and China, is quite equal to that which Great Britain enjoys with the United States. Nay, when the superior permanence of this trade, subject as it is to no hostile tariffs, is considered, as well as its expansive faculties, it will not be too much to affirm that it is the best foreign commerce which England enjoys.

The import of *Cotton twist and cloths* into India, which followed the relaxations in the Charter of 1813, had been for some time previous to 1835, stationary. It reached a certain mark, owing, it was said, to over trading; then receded, and again advanced; but in the year 1835-36, it stood no higher than 80,00,000 Rs. The manufacturers of England value a country in proportion as it takes off the produce of their looms. Hence the value of India, that is of the Indian market, had been in their estimation for several years, fixed and not progressive; but in the eight years which we embrace in our comparison, the importance of India, at Manchester and other piece-goods and cotton-twist towns has been nearly doubled. Since the year 1835 we took off in one year not less than *two millions* of their cotton cloth and twist. But as this may have been owing rather to the necessities of the manufacturers than to those of the consumers, the best mode of testing the increase, is to take two periods of four years each. In the period from 1836 to 1839, the average imports were Rs. 1,08,00,000; in the next four years, from 1839 to 1842, they amounted to Rs. 1,84,00,000, exhibiting an increase of nearly *Eighty* per cent.

In *Woollens* however there is little increase of consumption. In a country where the thermometer ranges two-thirds of the year above 85°, there can be little demand for the fabrics of Leeds and Bradford. In the four years extending from 1836 to 1839, the average consumption was 10 lakhs of Rupees worth, 100,000 pounds sterling; in the four succeeding years, it rose to 130,000*l.*; in other words seventy millions of people took off as much woollen cloth as a second rate town in England. China will be the country for our woollens, as soon as the people to the North of the Yang, find out how warmly and cheaply we can clothe them.

In the article of *Metals*, copper, spelter, tin, lead, iron, steel, and quicksilver, there has been no very perceptible alteration in the period under review. In 1835-36 the importations amounted to 40 lakhs of Rupees; in 1842-43, they did not exceed that amount. But on dividing the period into two parts, we find that in the first four years the average imports were 37 lakhs; in the last period, 40 lakhs.

Of *Books* and *Pamphlets* the importation of 1842-43, was less than that of 1836-37; having been in the earlier year, Rs. 2,35,000; in the past year, Rs. 2,31,000; but upon a comparison of the four years ending in 1839, with the same period ending in 1843, we find that there has been an average increase of 14,000 Rs.,—not worth mentioning. In the article of *Millinery* however there is a very palpable difference in the transactions of these two periods. Thus, we have for the average of the first four years, 5,15,000 Rs. annually of caps and bonnets and dresses; and for the last four years not less than Rs. 11,20,000. Eleven lakhs of Rupees worth of Millinery to two lakhs and thirty thousand Rs. worth of books! Philosophers, have remarked that female influence is one of the surest tests of civilization. Judging by this criterion, we shall find that the rapid strides in civilization made in the European community in India, since the year 1838, are almost without a parallel.

The consumption of *Tea* has been more than doubled, in the last four years. In the year 1835-36, the imports were, Rs. 1,34,000. In the past year, Rs. 3,02,000. But comparing the two periods, on which our calculations are based, we find that in the first four years the imports were to the extent of two lakhs annually; in the last four years, they averaged four lakhs and forty thousand. It is possible that some portion of this increase may have arisen from the importation of Tea which was eventually sent to Great Britain, during the troubles in China; but since the year in which the largest importation occurred, there has been a steady and considerable increase upon the average of preceding years; and we are much disposed to attribute it to the increased consumption of this article among the more wealthy natives.—*Brandy* was imported to so large an extent in 1835-36, (five lakhs of Rupees worth) that it required three years to consume it. Accordingly, in the next three years the entire imports did not amount to more than three lakhs and eighty thousand Rupees. But the last four years exhibit an increase, which tells awkwardly upon our temperance habits. The average of the first four years was, Rs. 2,20,000; that of the last four years was, Rs. 5,20,000; that is to say, the average of this latter period exhibits a larger importation than the year 1835-36, in which the market was glutted. As the habit of drinking brandy is decidedly on the wane in the European community, we can attribute the increased consumption of this "liquid fire and distilled damnation," as Robert Hall designated it, only to the increase of intemperate habits among the natives. But the Import of *Wines*, red and white, Port, Sherry and Champaign exhibits almost the same progressive augmentation. Of the period we have chosen for comparison, the importation in the first half averaged Rs. 7,67,000; in the latter half, Rs. 12,20,000. Of this wine, we fancy that a large portion has been decantered into native stomachs.

The importation of *Salt* from abroad, has steadily increased during the past five years, as the following schedule will exhibit.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In 1838-39, | we imported | 2,07,000 Mds. |
| „ | 39-40, | 4,38,000 |
| „ | 40-41, | 5,71,000 |
| „ | 41-42, | 6,14,000 |
| „ | 42-43, | 8,93,000 |

yielding Government a clear custom revenue in the last year of twenty-seven lakhs of Rupees. Whether the revenue from the manufacture of salt in Bengal has been reduced to this extent we cannot say; but if it has not, this sum will stand as a clear increase of revenue. This progressive increase of importations, shews that the objections of the natives to all salt except that manufactured in their own province has been gradually giving way. It is proper however to remark that of this entire quantity of nearly nine lakhs of

maunds, not *ten* maunds came from England; the great bulk was imported from Bombay.

We will only detain the reader among the Imports for another moment, with the butts and hogsheads of Ale. In the consumption of this article there is little perceptible difference. In 1836-37 we imported 10,781, and in the last year, 10,164 hogsheads. In 1840-41, the importation rose to nearly 15,000 hogsheads, but that was evidently a year of speculation. Although however there has been little mutation in the quantity of beer, during the last few years there has been a complete change of brewers. There are many now living who can recollect the time when Hodgson reigned without a rival in this market. There may be some alive who can even recollect the time when he spread dismay through India by announcing that he was about to repair his brewery, and should be obliged to curtail the supplies. But Hodgson is gone, never to revive; a worn out firm, like a worn out superstition, never has a second lease of life. In the last year, Hodgson,—who was said at one time to clear 3000*l.* a year from the profit of the casks which he insisted upon supplying for his own beer, because the beer kept so much better in them,—sold *five* hogsheads, and his return from a country which was once all his own, was *One Hundred and Seventy-five Rupees!* The market is now in the hands of Bass and Allsop; but they have a formidable rival in Saunders, a brewer unknown to India eight years ago, but who in the last year supplied us with 1485 hogsheads. His is a rising mark, though the competitors for our custom have in the last eight years increased from *twenty-one* to *forty-seven*, and even Brother Jonathan, among his other notions, has indulged us with ninety-six hogsheads of true republican Ale.

In treating of the EXPORTS from this Presidency, our first duty is to shed a tear over the grave of the now defunct trade in Cotton piece goods, once the great source of wealth to India, and the envy of Europe. In no one instance has the uncertainty of all human possessions and prospects been so decidedly exhibited, as in the value of our export trade of Indian made cotton piece goods. In the years 1816-17, the value of the Cotton goods imported into India from England, the produce of our steam machinery, was Rs. 3,17,602; a little above *Thirty thousand* pounds sterling. In the year 1842-43, the importation of Cotton cloths and twist had advanced to nearly two crores of Rupees; *two millions* Sterling. But exactly in proportion as the British article has been making progress in this market, has the Indian manufacture been losing ground in the markets of Europe. It is instructive to trace its steady, unchecked, progress down the inclined plane, as the following statement of the export will exhibit:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1816-17, | *Sa. Rs.* | 1,65,94,380. |
| 1817-18, | „ | 1,32,72,854. |
| 1818-19, | „ | 1,15,27,385. |
| 1819-20, | „ | 90,30,796. |
| 1820-21, | „ | 85,40,763. |
| 1821-22, | „ | 76,64,820. |
| 1822-23, | „ | 80,09,432. |
| 1823-24, | „ | 58,70,533. |
| 1824-25, | „ | 60,17,559. |
| 1825-26, | „ | 58,34,633. |
| 1826-27, | „ | 39,48,442. |
| 1827-28, | „ | 28,76,313. |
| 1828-29, | „ | 22,23,163. |
| 1829-30, | „ | 13,20,423. |
| 1830-31, | „ | 8,57,280. |
| 1831-32, | „ | 8,49,887. |
| 1832-33, | *Sa. Rs.* | 8,22,891. |
| 1833-34, | „ | wanting. |
| 1834-35, | „ | do. |
| 1835-36, | *Co.'s Rs.* | 8,79,466. |
| 1836-37, | „ | 7,45,976. |
| 1837-38, | „ | 6,96,250. |
| 1838-39, | „ | 5,30,121. |
| 1839-40, | „ | 5,54,624. |
| 1840-41, | „ | 4,64,645. |
| 1841-42, | „ | 1,76,294. |
| 1842-43, | „ | 1,69,618. |

In the Article of *Raw Cotton*, there has been also a steady decline, unchecked except in the last year. In the four first years of the period we have chosen, namely from 1835-36 to 1838-39, the export was, on an average, 3,64,224 maunds annually; in the last four years it does not present an average of more than 1,61,900 maunds, and unless the American gentlemen sent out by the Court of Directors, should succeed in improving the quality of the Cotton, it will probably experience the same gradual decline as our Cotton fabrics.

Of *Raw Silk*, the exportation has on an average increased within the last four years over the preceding period; for though the quantity exported in 1842-43 was not quite equal to that of 1836-37 (69,00,000 Rs.) yet the average of the first period was 50 lakhs of Rupees worth a year; of the second, 66 lakhs annually. In the article of *Silk Piece Goods*, the export has been declining for some time, owing partly to the improvement of machinery at home, partly to the dishonesty of manufacturers in India; who have endeavoured to put off their customers with an inferior article made up to the proper weight by paste, and rendered smooth and plausible by ironing. Judging from the progress hitherto made, we should be led to conclude that it will require at the least another hundred years to teach the natives of India, that 'honesty is the best policy.'

We close this protracted notice of the work by a reference to the article of which the improved export has been the most decisive and manifest during the past eight years; we allude to that of *Sugar*. In 1835-36 the quantity exported to England amounted in value to 16,89,958 Rs.; in the last year it had increased to Rs. 1,48,35,773, that is to nearly One million and a half sterling in value. There has been no instance of such growth in any article of commerce at any previous period. There has been no developement of the resources of India, to be compared with this sudden increase. Last year we supplied England with *one-fourth* the sugar she consumed; and there can be no doubt that India, would in time, be able to supply the whole of the home demand, if the prospects of the trade were not rendered so uncertain, by the vacillation of the Ministry at home in regard to this staple article.

It only remains for us to offer a brief remark or two, on the subject of *Duties* collected in Calcutta, which, under the operation of the new Tariff have increased, since 1831-32 from Rs. 6,42,000 to Rs. 27,80,000, without creating any inconvenience in the country. The abolition of the Transit duties has been felt throughout the country, from Delhi to Calcutta, as the greatest and most meritorious act of this Government since it obtained the sceptre of India. At the period of that abolition, which was concurrent with the establishment of higher duties, it was affirmed that Government would lose nothing by that act of generosity; that the continued maintenance of custom house stations on the North West frontier, for the collection of duties on goods coming from foreign states into our territories, and the establishment of higher duties on the import and export of articles in Calcutta, would amply compensate for any loss which the abolition might occasion. We regret that we have not the means of bringing this prediction to the test of facts. We know that in the year 1831-32, the whole amount of the transit duties, and of the sea Customs,—exclusive of the charges of establishment—was, Rs. 43,29,000. In the last year, the Collection of Sea Customs in the Port of Calcutta alone was, 27,80,000 Rupees; from this sum is to be deducted the expense of the establishment, and to it is to be added the receipts from the frontier customs of the North West Provinces. It is probable that the whole sum then sacrificed to promote the convenience and prosperity of the country may have been entirely made up; but even if that should not be the case, the actual loss cannot be much above five lakhs of Rupees, or 50,000*l.* a mere drop in the ocean of Indian revenue.

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REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND.—The Governor General has notified in the last *Calcutta Gazette*, that it is the intention of the local Government, if the measure obtains the sanction of the Court of Directors, to discontinue advances upon the hypothecation of produce sent from India to England, as a means of remittance, and to depend entirely upon the sale of bills in London on the Indian Treasuries. This early intimation of the intentions of Government is given with the view of enabling those whose interests may be involved in the present system, to make due provision against its discontinuance. Both the object and the spirit of this notification have elicited general approbation; and the merits of Lord Ellenborough will stand high with the commercial community for this determination to abolish a system so detrimental to their interests. The interference of Government with the Calcutta market for produce, which was regulated by no rule but the exigencies of the state, tended to give an uncertainty to all mercantile calculations, and to disturb the natural current of trade; and it has long been the anxious desire of the great body of merchants, that this powerful, and, in effect though not in design, capricious customer, could be kept from interfering with these operations. Their desires are now likely to be consummated. Yet it seems very singular that Lord Ellenborough, immediately on receiving from the Court of Directors and the Board of Control the two letters published in Friday's *Hurkaru*, in which they distinctly refuse to bind themselves by any promise to relinquish the system of remitting money on the hypothecation of goods, should come forward and make this announcement to the mercantile community, as though he were certain of overcoming with equal ease the repugnance of the Court and the Board.

In the course of the enquiry instituted by Parliament, at the close of the last Charter, great anxiety was manifested lest the Company should find themselves unable to make the necessary territorial remittances to England, if they relinquished their commercial transactions in India. Those who were examined on this point, Mr. Holt Mackenzie, Mr. Palmer, and Mr. Bracken, maintained that no difficulty at all, would be experienced; that the entire withdrawal of the Company from the trade of India would give it fresh activity, and that the

idea of an understanding among the leading merchants of Calcutta to force the Company to their own terms of exchange, was out of the question. They do not appear to have contemplated the early arrival of a period when the Company would be able to dispense even with advances on goods, and to obtain the whole sum they required to bring home, by the sale of their Bills on the Indian treasuries. But during the last ten years, the trade of India has experienced so large an augmentation, the two cities of London and Calcutta have been so closely approximated by steam communication, and the intercourse between India and England has been so vastly extended, that the remittances from this country may be provided for in a single morning in Leadenhall Street. The advantages to the Company of adopting this as the sole channel of operations, whether we regard the facility with which it may be effected, or the security which attends it, are great; but not greater than the convenience the merchant will experience when relieved from the presence of so powerful a competitor in the exchange market. The advances on produce will now be regulated on mercantile principles, and the current of operations will not be disturbed by the intrusion of the State. The remittances made from this country to England, must of course, consist of its produce; only that produce will now be sent home by private individuals instead of being transmitted direct by Government. In whatever point of view we regard this measure, it appears to be sound and satisfactory.

With the close of the system of advances, the functions of the Import Warehouse keeper, will cease, and the last link between the Merchant and the Sovereign will be dissolved. This office has latterly been paid rather with reference to the claims of the individual who held it, one of the oldest servants on the Establishment, than to the importance of his duties. The Company will now cease to give to the appraiser of Indigo and Silk, a salary equal to that enjoyed by a Secretary of State in England. The Import Warehouse keeper has for sometime been doing duty as a supernumerary Member of the Board of Customs, and his duties will now be confined we suppose exclusively to that Department.

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PRIVATE AUDIENCES.—A brief notification from Capt. Durand, the Private Secretary of Lord Ellenborough, in the last *Calcutta Gazette*, announces that the time honoured privilege of private audiences, which the members of the service have continued to enjoy during every successive administration, has ceased. Those who have any object of individual interest to advocate with the Head of the Government, are required in future to send in their applications in writing. The old practice has probably been found an inconvenient tax on the time of the Governor General; but it is an inconvenience inseparable from the eminence of his station. Lord Ellenborough has probably also found that the invidious duty of saying No, oftener than Yes, may be performed more agreeably to his own feelings, by a letter, than in person. It falls to the lot of few men to be able to deny with such grace, that the suitor finds the suavity of the refusal almost compensate for the chagrin of his disappointment. But however convenient it may be to the Governor General, this innovation is so contrary to the gracious condescension of his predecessors, and runs so entirely counter to the wishes and feelings of society, that it will be extremely unpopular. Every man admitted to a private audience on matters connected with his own interest, always provided himself with a good stock of arguments, which he intended to array with much dexterity, and enforce with great eloquence. And though in the majority of instances he was disappointed, he still had the satisfaction of reflecting that he had enjoyed an opportunity of personally urging his claims. Under the new system, that intercourse between the members of the service and the head of the Government which was advantageous to both parties, will be destroyed. The suitor will receive a cold and formal denial through the Secretary, whose duties in this respect, will be so uniform, that much of his valuable time might be spared by having lithographed forms of refusal ready for use. We are certain the prohibition will be found generally distasteful, and create a strong hope that the next Governor General, whenever he may come, will revert to the practice of former rulers, and give a share of his personal attention to the requests and grievances of the public.

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STEAM PROJECT.—Our correspondent S., the steady and untiring advocate of Steam communication direct from Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon to Suez, has sounded the note of alarm in our own and other journals, on the disclosure of a project for depriving us of this advantage, just at the time when it had been placed within our reach. He has drawn from the columns of the *Monthly Times* published in London, the evidence of a conspiracy against our interests, of which that paper appears to have undertaken the advocacy. The matter had escaped our notice, as it appears also to have escaped that of the *Hurkaru*; for the only occasion on which any Editor can be supposed to consult the *Monthly Times*, is when the other monthly journals do not happen to arrive in time. The character of that paper has been so completely altered since the first number appeared, that we feel ashamed whenever we reflect on the commendation bestowed on it. The Editor seems entirely to have forgotten that when we open with eagerness any of the Monthly London Journals published for circulation in India, we do not expect to find three editorial columns, filled with the most bitter and reckless party invective. But it is not merely the partizanship of this unsafe guide, which fills the mind with regret; the most momentous subjects are treated with a degree of flippancy which makes us turn for relief to any other journal that may be procurable. As the organ of the Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Company, in the operations of which our interests are bound up, however, it has an importance it would not otherwise possess. The articles which have successively appeared in it regarding the deviation of that Company from its original design, are apparently put forth to feel the public pulse. The object now proposed is to send the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, from Galle to Bombay and from thence to Suez, during eight months of the year, and thus save the Government of India the expense of maintaining a complement of Steamers at Bombay. It is intended during four months of the year, in the height of the monsoon, to send a little steamer from Bombay to Galle with mails and passengers; and to employ the same vessel in bringing back the mails from Aden.

The objections to this plan, are numerous; first and foremost stands the breach of faith which it involves with the Indian Subscribers to the Peninsular Company, who were induced to take shares with the express understanding that the vessels should proceed to and from Calcutta direct. It is true there was no stipulation that the vessels should not go out of their way to call at Bombay, or at the Mauritius, or at the Cape; but this silence arose from the perfect confidence which the public reposed in the good faith of the Association, and from the evident improbability that any such deviation would ever be dreamt of. In the next place, this alteration of the route of the vessel, will occasion a delay of at least *five* days, possibly of a greater number, during which all the passengers from Bengal, Madras and Ceylon will be subject to heavy charges on board. It will also protract the receipt of our letters, papers and parcels for five days; to us a most serious inconvenience. This can only be obviated by sending them through Bombay; in which case we shall be saddled with the same exorbitant charge for postage, from which we now suffer so severely. In fact, if this plan be adopted, all letters which demand speed must be despatched by way of Bombay, and the advantages we now enjoy by the establishment of a steam communication with our own doors, will be in a great measure neutralized.

But these arguments will we fear weigh little with those who have the disposal of the question in their hands; we mean the rulers of India. The measure will probably be carried without the slightest reference to the inconvenience it may occasion to the community. All that the Government at home in Leadenhall-street or in Cannon Row cares for, is the monthly transmission of about 40lbs. weight of despatches to and from India, in the shortest space of time, and at the smallest expense. On the question of steam navigation, the Court of Directors have shewn from first to last—except in the one instance in which Mr. W. B. Bayley prevailed on them to grant 20,000*l.* a year for the establishment of a line of steamers between Calcutta and Suez—a narrowness of mind and of views, which will be remembered in after times to their deep discredit. During Lord W. Bentinck's administration, they threw every possible obstacle in the way of establishing any monthly communication at all between India and England. Repeatedly did they reprimand that statesman for having employed the *Hugh Lindsay* in navigating the Red Sea. They appear at that time to have adopted it as a fixed principle, that the greatest calamity which could befal the Company would be the approximation of England to India. When the necessity of establishing a monthly communication was forced on them by circumstances, and by the example of the civilized world, they still clung tenaciously to the project of limiting the communication to one port; and every attempt to extend the advantage to Calcutta, was repelled with scorn and indignation. When at the beginning of this year, Lord Ellenborough endeavoured to establish a regular intercourse between Calcutta and Suez, by the despatch of one of our redundant Steamers, the Court is understood to have peremptorily forbidden the repetition of the attempt.

S. seems to think that the plan now proposed will produce no great saving. The Company have evidently formed a different idea. It is in the hope of being able to discontinue the despatch of their own steamers from Bombay to

Suez, and thus to save the whole expense it entails on them, that they are so eager to force the new arrangement on the Peninsular Company. It is a mere money question with them. They reason thus: "We are now constrained to give the Peninsular Company Twenty thousand Pounds a year, for keeping up the communication between Calcutta, Madras, Galle and Suez. If by making some addition to this bonus we can prevail on them to go out of their way and take up the Bombay Mails, we need not send steamers from that port, and we shall save all the expense they now cost us." How far the Peninsular Company is ready to go into this plan, we cannot say. If the *Monthly Times* represents their views correctly, they would appear to be so favourable to it as to require little coaxing from Leadenhall Street. But if they were as much opposed as they are probably favourable to it, the plan is proposed by those who can make it worth their while to yield, and yet be themselves into pocket. Yet it seems strange that the Government of India, with ten or twelve steamers on hand, for which they can hardly find adequate employ, should thus covet the use of Steamers which have been established for the especial benefit of the two Eastern Presidencies, and endeavour to turn them out of their natural and legitimate course.

But why should the Hindoostan and Bentinck Steamers be turned out of their course at all? Under the proposed plan, the communication between Bombay and Suez must be maintained during four months of the year by an auxiliary steamer to be dispatched to Galle with mails and passengers. Why should not the same plan be adopted with the same vessels during the remaining eight months of the year, and a branch Steamer be sent from Bombay to Aden to carry out and bring home the Bombay mails and passengers? There would be common sense in this arrangement. It would be fair to us; fair to Bombay; fair to all parties; and would probably cost Government but little more than the scheme which is now proposed. Instead of making all the passengers from Bengal, Madras and Ceylon, together with all the letters and covers go five or six hundred miles out of their way to a single port, it must strike every one as a more rational plan to send the heavy steamer with her freight on as rapidly as possible to her destination, and to meet her at Aden, by a small steamer with the passengers and letters from Bombay. It is more rational that Mahomed should go to the mountain than that the mountain should be constrained to go to Mahomed.

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THE PUNJAB.—The *Delhi Gazette* informs us that the dispute between Shere Sing and his powerful Minister, Dhyan Sing, has been accommodated for the present without a resort to arms. The Minister, either thinking that the time for raising the standard of rebellion had not arrived, or dreading the possible interference of the British Authorities in favour of his master, has come down from his mountain fastnesses in Jumboo, and made his appearance and his submissions at the Durbar. But the terms in which he ventured to address his sovereign evidently shew that he is fully aware of the strength of his position. He promised to render a faithful account of the sums he had abstracted from the public treasury, at some future time, which will of course be regulated by his own convenience. He complained of the ill offices which some of the chiefs were doing him at Court, and he was assured that no one should be permitted to slander or to injure him. He even ventured to upbraid the king in the presence of the whole Court, with his inordinate love of the chase, and his intemperate habits, to which he attributed the disorganization of the Government. It must be evident that no prince would have put up with such open reproaches, if he had not been conscious of his own weakness, and no subject would have dared to offer them, unless he had great confidence in his own power. The return of the Minister at the earnest and abject entreaty of his sovereign, serves to establish his authority on a firmer basis, while it reduces the sovereign to the rank of a cypher in his own Court. Unless Shere Sing can manage to form a stronger party among the chiefs of the country, all real power will henceforth centre in the powerful Minister; and the deposition of the impotent monarch becomes only a question of time and circumstances. The triumphant attitude which Dhyan Sing has now been able to assume, can scarcely fail to create new occasions of irritation and discord, and the appeal to arms, though suspended by concessions on the one hand and discretion on the other, cannot long be averted. If the integrity of the Government of the Punjab be once fairly disturbed, and it be distracted with intestine discords, it must speedily drop into the hands of its more powerful and envious neighbour. When a fair and honourable opportunity is presented of making the country British, it will not be left unimproved by those who are restrained from the attempt by no political or military considerations. Some such opportunity cannot but turn up, whenever it becomes the seat of a civil war; and as it has fallen to the lot of Lord Ellenborough to extend our boundary to the Indus in the south, it will probably belong to the administration of his successor, to give our empire a corresponding expansion in the north; and thus to bring us again in contact with the Affghans, by giving us possession of the country beyond the Indus, to the foot of the Khyber pass, at the same time that we obtain the command of the five rivers, and make Cashmere contribute her exquisite wools to the looms of Yorkshire. The pear is ripening gradually, and must drop into our mouths at no distant period.

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THE SOMNATH GATES.—The last number of the Journal of the Asiatic Society, contains a report of the Officers assembled by order of General Nott to report on the state of the Gates brought from Ghuzni. It would appear from this valuable document, which will be found among our extracts, that they are really and truly the Gates which Mahmood of Ghuzni carried away from the Temple of Somnath to adorn his own tomb. It is not the least remarkable circumstance of these trophies, that they should have remained in so high a state of preservation, during so long a period, notwithstanding the danger to which they were exposed, in their journey across India, and subsequently when buried in the ground. The Committee state that "the upper portions of the gates still retain much of their original carving, which is in high relief, of beautiful execution, and in a wonderful state of preservation." We are also told that the tomb of Mahmood of Ghuzni has been for ages a place of pilgrimage, almost of adoration, to Mahomedans, and that the gates were objects of especial attention. This would prove that the loss of these gates is probably a greater source of grief to the Mahomedans beyond the Indus, than the acquisition of them is a matter of exultation to the Hindoos within the river, who know little and care less about them. Of the Mace which the Governor General ordered to be brought away with the gates, the report says nothing. It was not to be found; and the popular opinion is that it was borne off as a trophy by the first British conqueror of Ghuzni.

But what is to be done with the Gates? It is very manifest that they will never be sent across the country to Somnath, to be placed in any restored temple. The voice of England has forbidden it; and indeed Lord Ellenborough's own feelings on the subject must by this time have cooled down to indifference. They are entirely lost to the world, while they continue to be entombed in the Fort of Agra. What more fitting repository for them than the Museum of the Asiatic Society? As trophies of our victory over the Affghans who had so signally discomfited us, there is a degree of political importance attached to them, and they ought to be deposited in the metropolis of our Empire. As the most ancient wooden gates, perhaps, in existence, and as the only memorial we have of the conqueror who first broke up the Hindoo empire, and planted the crescent in the room of the trident, they possess a degree of historical and archaiological interest, which points out the Asiatic Society as the fittest body to enjoy the custody of them.

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## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3.

— Sir Hugh Gough arrived at Madras from Bangalore on the 21st ult. His Excellency intended to embark on the *Samarang* for Calcutta.

— The latest accounts from Bombay lead us to fear that the monthly Steamer may take her departure without our Mails. Though we are perishing here for want of rain, there has been so great a redundancy on the road to Bombay, that the progress of the Mails has been greatly impeded. Neither the Express nor the Mail of the latest safe day had arrived on the 18th, and the despatch of the Steamer was postponed to 6 P. M. The Mails had not arrived at 4 P. M. and it was resolved, if the Governor General's Express arrived during the night, to despatch the Steamer—*leaving the whole of the letters of private individuals behind.* Most fortunately the Governor General's Express did not arrive during the night; and at 5 A. M. the next morning another notice was issued stating that the Mail would be kept open till 4 P. M.

— General Simpson of H. M. 29th Regiment goes to Bombay in the *Queen* Steamer, to be placed at the disposal of Sir Charles Napier for employment in Scinde.

— Last night's *Calcutta Gazette* contains the draft of an Act, which may truly be called an Act for a General Jail Delivery without oyer or terminer. It ordains that whereas prison discipline has been made more strict of late, every man now in jail is to be let off one-fourth the remainder of his period of confinement; and that in future, every man is to be sentenced only to three-fourths of the legal term of imprisonment. We may offer a few comments on it next week. At present we would only observe that some of those who are fond of looking on every occasion at the lame leg of Government, have remarked that since the abolition of corporal punishment, the jails have been crowded beyond their capacity of comfortable accommodation; and that two alternatives were before the Supreme Council; the one that of enlarging the prisons: the other that of letting out some of the jail birds; and they have wisely and economically adopted this latter alternative.

— The *Hindoostan* Steamer goes full; if possible more than full. Among the passengers are two of the gentlemen who rendered themselves memorable in Affghanistan, Captain G. Lawrence,

and Major Rawlinson. Sir John Peter Grant, Mr. W. P. Grant, and several others, go to Galle in the Steamer, and from thence to the new and charming Sanatarium of *Neuralia* which will shortly become rather a formidable rival of Darjeling.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4.

— Our Mails have gone by the Bombay Steamer. It seems that the Government express, arrived after some of the public mails of the last safe day, the 5th July. Those of the 6th and 7th had also arrived and were quite in time for the Steamer, which was originally advertised to start on the 18th, but did not quit the harbour before 3 P. M. on the 20th. At half past two all the missing Mails from Calcutta came in, and were sent on board.

The *Delhi Gazette* states, that Dost Mahomed has thrown the "infamous" Ameenoolla and his sons into prison; and that Khan Shereen Khan, the head of the Kuzelbashes, had fled to the Hazarah country. Dost Mahomed does not appear to be firmly fixed on his throne; the nobles still continue to indulge in the national propensity of intrigue.

— The papers mention the death in Calcutta of of Mr. T. B. Scott, at the age of 57, after having run a very long and useful, but latterly, we fear, unfortunate course. He was the printer of the *India Gazette*, we should think, thirty years ago, at a time when that ancient establishment was in its glory, and the profits were such as a member of the Board of Revenue might have envied. But the Auctioneers took away their catalogues; the price of printing came down twenty, thirty, fifty per cent. Samuel Smith and Co's. Directory superseded Scott and Co's. older work, and Mr. Scott was thrown upon his wits, and eventually the Press itself was brought to the hammer. In any typographical History which may be written of Calcutta, Mr. Scott will deserve honourable mention.

— The Governor General has considerately ordered that the troops and officers for the monthly relief sent from Barrackpore to Town, shall be accommodated with the use of Steamers. Two Steamers came up from Calcutta on Wednesday afternoon, and the next morning took down the troops in two cargo boats. In the evening they returned with the boats filled with troops which had been relieved from Fort and Town duty.

— The Governor General has also ordered the gun which used to be fired at eight in the evening in winter, and nine in summer, to be fired at noon every day. A noon day gun is convenient; but why could we not have had the convenience of both?

— A Buggy Mail is just advertized for the first time to start from Meerut to Delhi and Delhi to Meerut on the 1st of next month. It will continue to leave either station each day at 3 P. M. Accommodation is afforded to passengers at the rate of 16 Rs. a head.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5.

— At the last Meeting of the British India Society there were twenty members and visitors present, and it was resolved to send thirty questions to the interior of the country. We wish there had been a little more discretion in drawing them up. One of them runs thus, "What, in the opinion of the Ryots, constitutes the necessaries, the comforts and the luxuries of life?" What distinction can a poor ryot draw between luxuries and necessaries, who if he is found to be enjoying anything that will bear the name of a comfort is soon squeezed dry. It was said that Mr. George Thompson had written to a member of the Society complaining of the "croaking of the Press on his accepting the appointment of Ambassador from the King of Delhi." Certainly the acceptance of that appointment, after the professions made in Calcutta, was very singular. Mr. Thompson cannot surely have been so foolish as to complain of the remarks of the press on the occasion, which were remarkable chiefly for their lenity.

— The affair of the arrest of a dead body in Calcutta by a Bailiff, has been thoroughly investigated at the Court of Requests, by Mr. Brietzcke, who is anxious to clear the Court from so unfavourable a charge, if untrue; or to punish it, if true. The investigation has not ended in substantiating the charge. The *Hurkaru* has promised to give fuller particulars on Monday.

— The *Bombay Times* has some very pertinent observations on the refusal of Lord Ellenborough to grant compensation to the Cabul Captives for the loss of their baggage. They lost indeed every thing but their lives and their honour, in the service of their country; and the resolution to refuse them any relief, after the heavy pecuniary sacrifices they have incurred, is harsh and ungenerous.

MONDAY, AUGUST 7.

— The last *Delhi Gazette* quotes letters from Sukkur to the 18th of July. They supply no news. The country is under water, and quiet. The two refractory chiefs, Shere Mahomed and Ali Mahomed, had crossed the river and betaken themselves to the mountains. All opposition has ceased, and unless the Belochee hordes can be prevailed on to leave their mountain homes, cross the river and make a fresh effort to recover their hold on the country, it may be found to submit as peaceably to our rule as Bengal did.

— Since the period of Queen Caroline's trial, in which the witness gave evidence to whom the soubriquet of *non mi ricordo* was applied, we question whether there has been any examination in a Court in which the deponent exhibited so short a memory as Mr. Charles Brownfield the Pawnbroker, who has taken the benefit of the Act. His discharge was opposed by Mr. Leith, on Saturday last, on behalf of Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart and Co. The amount of his transactions was between 20 and 30,000 Rs. a month; a business of three lakhs of Rupees a year. Yet he had not an account book, nor a scrap of paper. He could not remember whether he had been at Serampore or not this year, or when he went to Chandernagore, or how long he remained there, nor when he returned. He did not recollect at what house he lived at Chandernagore, or the name of the owner, or where he went after he left that settlement, though he *thought* he went to Calcutta; but what was most remarkable of all was that he could not tell whether he had a short memory or not. The only thing about which he appeared to have any kind of fixed and certain notion was that natives would not advance money unless they had the goods in their possession, in which matter they are certainly wiser than a certain Institution not twenty miles from Serampore.

— The *Delhi Gazette* says, that the Nuwaub Hussun Aly, the uncle of the present Nuwaub, being dissatisfied with his present allowance of 3000 Rs. has resolved to enlist the services of Mr. George Thompson, with the hope of getting more. If Mr. Thompson resolves to undertake the cause of all those who have any thing to complain of, or any thing to expect, he will soon find his hands full of engagements. He will find in fact that there is no end to grievances in India.

— Sub-Assistant Surgeon Chunnum Lall has been presented with a pair of shawls of the value of 250 Rs. by Mr. Joseph Skinner, as an acknowledgment of his services. This young man was brought up at the Medical College in Calcutta, where he was distinguished for his professional acquirements.

— *Standfast*, the correspondent of the *Hurkaru*, says that we have misapprehended him; that he did not say "that a Council of war had been held at Jellalabad, about retreating, but that discussions were in those days frequent within the walls of the beleaguered fortress, and that a retreat to Peshawur was proposed; and that he is not at liberty to mention the name of those who urged the step; nor does he think that any advantage would be gained by the disclosure." In this he is acting not only with consideration, but generosity. The *Hurkaru*, in a note says that the fact mentioned by *Standfast* is unquestionable and that he could name the parties to whom allusion is made. Does the *Hurkaru* mean, only that "discussions were frequent," or that a Council of war was held, the proceedings of which were recorded? In Sir Robert Sale's Narrative of events at Jellalabad, there is no mention of a Council of War. It is important, highly important in a historical point of view that this fact should be known, if for no other purpose, at least that we may ascertain whether the honours which have been given to some, and the neglect with which others have been treated, be just or not. We will not lose sight of this Council of War.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8.

— His Excellency Sir Hugh Gough's arrival from Madras in the *Samarang* was announced by Semaphore yesterday. He was expected to land yesterday afternoon, and the troops were accordingly in readiness.

— An advertisement appears in this morning's *Exchange Gazette* from Messrs Carr, Tagore and Co. stating that the Steamer *Assam* with a flat in tow would be dispatched to Allahabad on the 18th, and that during the present scarcity of freight in consequence of the Government Steamers not being able to meet the public wants, this was an eligible opportunity, &c. &c. It appears then that the *Assam* paid in her last trip. We are happy to see any prospect that internal steam navigation will become an object of private speculation. Government cannot be expected to supply the wants of the public in this respect to their fullest extent.

— The Sheristadar of Dinagepore is, it seems, going to bring an action for libel against the *Hurkaru*, for saying that he had amassed a large property, though in the receipt of a small salary; and had been at length dismissed. The man had better be content to remain in obscurity with what he has gotten, than tempt public scrutiny. We have a list of his estates before us, and a memorandum of his pay during the period in which that property was accumulated. If the state of that district and its administration should become matter of public observation through means of an action, all those who provoked the enquiry will rue it to the end of their lives.

— The number of letters and covers sent by the last Mail from Bombay, was 49,980; namely letters, 30,143; papers 10,837.

— The firm of Messrs Wooler and Co. Bombay, has stopped payment for 5 lakhs of Rupees.

— The *Hurkaru* publishes a letter from a correspondent signed *Dewy Digge*, stating that in a certain district, name not given, "the Magistrate has taken it into his head to leave the station, and to hold his Court at B, some thirty miles off. Hundreds of unfortunate suitors already far from their homes are obliged to follow him in the heat of a July sun, and the middle of the rains, without a place to lay their heads in." Looking farther into the letter, we find the under current of motive in which the charge may probably originate. The writer has had a summary suit which has lingered seventeen months—no wonder his patience is exhausted—and he considers the Magistrate actually tyrannical to Europeans. The removal of the Court however to a distance of thirty miles to suit the Magistrate's convenience, if true, must be a matter of notoriety. We have heard of such fantastic tricks; but we are satisfied that Mr. Bird has only to be made acquainted with the fact that any Magistrate has wantonly inflicted such injury on the suitors in any district, to relieve him of his public duties.

— There has been some discussion in the papers about the sale of Fergusson and Co's. Union Bank Shares 200 in number, at 860 Rs. each, which is 140 Rs. below par. Mr. Roberts, the Broker, declares that he has found many buyers but no sellers at that price. The two brokers who correspond with the *Englishman* affirm that these shares have positively been sold for 800. On this ticklish subject, in which the interests of so many are involved, we say nothing. We give statements as we find them.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9.

— Mr. Roberts, the Broker, has come forward in his own name and affirmed in the *Hurkaru* that the whole of Fergusson and Co's. Union Bank Shares, amounting to 500, have been bonâ fide sold for 960 Rs. each.

— Sir Hugh Gough landed yesterday morning about half past six with all honours.

— By the *Water Witch* intelligence has been received from China to the 26th of June. The Imperial Commissioner, Keying, had arrived at Canton, and was expected at Hong Kong on the 24th, where he was to be received with the highest demonstrations of the Treaty. It was understood that the ratification had been fixed for the next Tuesday, after which it was expected that a Steamer would be dispatched forthwith to Singapore. and Bombay. A Criminal and Admiralty Court had been established at Hong Kong.

— The *Hindoostan* Steamer starts to-morrow morning at sun rise, with a full complement of passengers.

— The Marine Board, it is said, is to be abolished, and a Marine Superintendent appointed on a salary of 3000 Rupees a month. Mr. Greenlaw is to be Marine Secretary upon a salary of 2000 Rs. a month. The *Star* of this morning seems to think that the office and the pay of the Master Attendant will be merged in that of the Superintendent, and that it will be conferred on Capt. Rogers. The Marine Board has been the same as the Customs Board, and the Salt Board, and the Opium Board. In all such cases, the Board is a cypher, and the Secretary, the integer; or as some will have it, the Secretary is the manager, and the Board his skreen.

— A sale of Assam Tea took place yesterday, partly on the part of Government, partly of the Singphos. The samples of some of the Government Pekoe were peculiarly good, but the general run of the lots was decidedly inferior. All shippers from the previous sales have burnt their fingers at home.

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India :—

| | | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lieut. Col. J. Home, | ... to May, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| R. W. Crawford, Esq. | ... to July, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. G. B. Tremenheere, | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| C. P. Brown, Esq. ... | ... to May, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. Messrs. Newton and Wilson, ... ... ... | ... to April, 1844, | 30 | 0 |
| Lieut. Col. A. Dick, | ... to June, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| A. Larruletta, Esq. | ... to June, 1843, | 36 | 0 |
| T. C. Scott, Esq. ... | ... to June, 1844, | 44 | 0 |
| J. Atkinson, Esq. .. | ... to Dec. 1843, | 46 | 0 |
| T. P. Woodcock, Esq. | ... to June, 1843, | 26 | 0 |
| Lieut. Geo. Whish, | ... to June, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| J. O'B. Saunders, Esq. | ... to Aug. 1843, | 40 | 0 |
| M. C. Ommanney, Esq. | to June, 1843, | 36 | 0 |
| J. Stephen, Esq. ... | ... to Aug. 1843, | 40 | 0 |
| F. R. Hampton, Esq. | ... to April, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. R. S. Simpson, | ... to Dec. 1843, | 48 | 0 |
| P. Bonnaud, Esq. .. | ... to July, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Messrs. Turner and Co. | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| J. H. Batten, Esq. | ... to June, 1843, | 36 | 0 |
| Rev. T. Jones, ... | ... to Aug. 1847, | 40 | 0 |
| Rev. John Roberts, | ... to Feb. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. J. Sutherland, | ... to July, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Major J. T. Boileau, | ... to June, 1843, | 18 | 0 |

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The Secretary to the Benevolent Institution begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums :—

| | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| Edw. L. Ryder, Esq. ... ... ... ... .. | 10 | 0 |
| R. W. Allan, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| M. D'Aguiar, Esq. ... ... .. ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| R. L. Guthrie, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| J. Lyall, Jun. Esq. ... ... .. .. .. | 10 | 0 |
| C. H. .. .. ... ... ... ... .. ... | 5 | 0 |
| Major Gen. Cooper, ... .. .. .. .. | 50 | 0 |
| Major Debnam, ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| W. Duncan, Esq. ... ... ... .. .. | 5 | 0 |
| G. Herklots, Esq. .. ... ... .. ... | 10 | 0 |
| Edw. Stirling, Esq. ... .. ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| Major Bowman, ... ... ... ... .. .. | 10 | 0 |
| Col. Dick, ... ... ... ... .. ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| L. W. A. ... ... ... ... .. ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| J. C. Marshman, Esq. ... ... .. ... | 25 | 0 |
| Rev. John Mack, ... ... ... .. ... | 10 | 0 |
| David Jardine, Esq. ... ... ... ... .. | 16 | 0 |
| Alex. Wallace, Esq. ... ... .. ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| John Davies, Esq. ... .. ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| Lieut. Chill, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6 | 0 |
| Capt. C. Y. Bagett, .. ... ... ... .. | 40 | 0 |
| G. O. per *Friend of India*, ... ... ... | 24 | 0 |
| R. Trotter, Esq. .. ... .. ... ... ... | 20 | 0 |
| R. Forbes, Esq. .. ... ... ... ... .. | 4 | 0 |
| D. W. Madge, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 0 |
| Capt. J. Woodley, ... ... ... ... ... | 4 | 0 |

W. W. Evans,
*Secretary.*

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## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

No. 1093.
FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,
The 4th August, 1843.
NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Government of India has recommended to the Home Authorities, the expediency of discontinuing as soon as possible the present system of making advances in India upon the Security of Goods to be hypothecated to the East India Company.

The Governor General in Council is of opinion, that the full supplies required to meet the wants of the Home Treasury can be raised in England by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors by the Sale of Bills on India, without any necessity for the intervention of the Government in the Indian Markets, and he is desirous of relieving the trade of India from the irregular intrusions of a competition that is governed principally by the Political Exigencies of the State.

The Governor General in Council is aware, that private interests may be injuriously affected by the sudden discontinuance of any system that has been long in operation, and he issues this timely notification of his views upon a subject of the gravest importance to the Mercantile community connected with the trade of India, in order that they may not be unprepared for a change of measures, which the Government of India is urging strongly on the attention of the Home Authorities, and will be ready to carry out at the earliest convenient opportunity.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

J. A. DORIN,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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THE AFFAIR OF THE ARREST OF A CORPSE.

The investigation into the affair of the alleged arrest of a corpse, by a Bailiff of the Court of Requests, was held on Friday. Messrs. Law, Cliff, Watson and Stanistreet were separately examined by Mr. Brietzcke, at considerable length. The Bailiff, Shields, also put in his statement of the matter, and likewise a letter from the undertaker, who declared that he had not met with any opposition when removing the body. On the whole it appeared, that the Bailiff did not positively keep the body in custody until the money was paid, which has not to this day been paid. The fact seemed to be, that Mr. Higginson had been arrested before his death, and while a prisoner of the Bailiff, had died. The Bailiff, with a view to get out the money which he thought he would be held responsible for, perhaps showed a few airs of authority, and talked of keeping the corpse and so forth, but he does not appear to have actually resisted the removal of the body.—*Hurkaru, August* 7.

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MALACCA.

To
The Right Reverend Father in God Daniel,
*Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India.*

*My Lord,*

We the undersigned Protestant Inhabitants of Malacca beg to represent to your Lordship that in consequence of your Lordship's promise and undertaking that our Church should never be without a minister in case we complied with your Lordship's proposal to consecrate Christ's Church at this settlement (which, before was open to the preaching of the Gospel by Protestant Ministers of every denomination,) to the services of the Church of England, we made no hesitation in complying with your Lordship's wishes.

It is, however, a matter of regret to us to have to remind your Lordship that ever since the departure of the Reverend Mr. Norgate in December last, we have had no divine service performed in the Church, and that we are deprived of the necessary rituals of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, so essential under the blessing of God, to a Christian community.

We therefore feel it to be our duty to suggest to your Lordship the expediency of providing us as early as practicable with a Minister, especially now that the removal of the Anglo Chinese College to Hongkong, has left us without even the services of an ordained Minister of any Christian persuasion, excepting Mr. Sames, a Dutch Missionary, whose whole time is devoted to the Benevolent Institution, in which there are not less than 250 Boys.

With the greatest respect
we have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's most obedient servants.
(Signed by 113 residents in Malacca.)

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BENCOOLEN.

The *Friend of India* compares the economical management of Singapore with the profligate extravagance of Bencoolen; but the latter was not even a place of general, much more of free commerce. It was one of the cherished monopolies which enabled the Company to supply the nation with pepper, by the aid of a differential duty, at about four hundred per cent. above prime cost. It would have been hard if such an establishment should have yielded profit only to the proprietors of India Stock, and left no opening for patronage to the Directors. A Bencoolen Civilian on his arrival, got about as much pay as a Judge of the Sudder does now, which it must be owned was little enough for such a dreadful banishment. We hope the Dutch manage it better. Singapore is a good model of an economical establishment, and shews what can be done, when there are no spare funds to make ducks and drakes of. The settlement is even charged with various expenses which do not belong to it, such as the maintenance of convicts, which ought to fall upon the thief-producing countries, and magnetic-observations which should be paid for by the Admiralty. There would then be a surplus, which we think ought to be in the first place applied to the construction of permanent defences, sufficient for the protection of so valuable a commerce in case of sudden hostilities. We know that the utterly defenceless state of the island, was accurately reported to a foreign Government by a Commander who visited the place on purpose, because we had his remarks from his own lips. In case of a maritime war there, a sudden visit from a hostile squadron might do incalculable mischief before any force could arrive for its protection. We are not friendly to expensive fortifications in countries where our forces are sufficiently numerous for defence, but a mere outpost, the seat of a most valuable commerce, is sure to attract hostilities if merely for the sake of plunder, and ought not to invite such a visit by its reputed weakness. We have been informed that a very moderate expense would suffice to make one harbour secure against a *coup de main*, and as a powerful expedition, if directed against the British possessions in the east would certainly have more important objects in view than Singapore, it would not be requisite to take more expensive precautions.

The success of Singapore ought, one would think, to have encouraged the British Government to seek out other suitable stations for the extension of its commerce, now threatened by the jealousy of all its immediate neighbours. Aden under an equally free system ought to become the seat of an equally important trade, or at least to engross all the trade which now goes to the neighbouring native ports. But it is already burthened with duties, and unless they are removed, the principal inducement to an extended traffic will be wanting.—*Englishman.*

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CABUL.

It is not right that we should pass over the reported events at Cabul without some casual remark. Dost Mohummed is, as would appear from the *Delhi Gazette*, consolidating his power upon a basis as firm as the frail tenure of authority in so disturbed a land can admit of. If, as is said, Persian influence begins to make itself felt in Khorassan consequent upon the reported murder of Shah Kamran of Herat by his Vuzeer Yar Mo-

hummed, there is no doubt but that the power of the Khujjurs may be extended still further, and that the darling project of the Persian Monarch, the virtual subjugation of Candahar, and its dependencies. may be again entertained with some hope of carrying the same to successful completion. This possibility leads to speculation as to the part which the present Ruler of Cabul may take in the event of the establishment of such political influence on his immediate frontier. His brothers, the former chiefs of Candahar, sought an asylum at Tehran when driven by our arms from their own seat of power, and they have become, if not Persianized at any rate the servants of a Persian interest. Thus they, though *Soonnees* in their creed, have identified themselves with the *Sheea* sect in the matter of political interests, and the curious question arises as to whether a purely *Soonnee* people like the Affghans, will submit to allow the supremacy of those of the opposite sect, should their chief, Dost Mohummed, suspected by them already of an unorthodox bias, take part with a power which comes in force accompanied by members of his own family, to establish domination in a country of which he is by common consent, the lord.

It is difficult to suppose but that in the course of events the Indian Government may be again invited to deep implication in the troublous politics of Central Asia. We can only trust that the interference, if interference there must be, will not again assume a character involving the permanent establishment of British power or the semblance of it, beyond the Indus.—*Star, Aug.* 4.

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SHERE SINGH AND DHYAN SINGH.

"It appears by our later advices from the Punjaub, that for the present, the breach between the Maharajah of Lahore and his all-powerful Prime Minister has been patched up, after a series of negociations on the part of the Sovereign, which must have been as humiliating to the Monarch himself, as they seem abject to us, and to which he found himself reduced from the attitude assumed by certain Sirdars on whose attachment to himself he had doubtless calculated. The state of the army too was found such as to render it impossible to adopt any hostile steps with any probability of success. The whole transaction has therefore turned out to the manifest advantage of Rajah Dhyan Singh, whose power has been increased to that extent, that he ventured to take upon himself to lecture his Sovereign in round terms in open Durbar for his propensities, which he represented as reflecting disgrace on himself and all around him. The promises of rendering a faithful account may be taken for what they are worth and will be kept when Shere Singh is in a condition to enforce them, and, therefore, instead of gaining advantage from the breach he created, the Maharajah has only lost more ground in every respect than he previously possessed. Dhyan Singh is Maire du Palais at Lahore. It is possible that the apprehension of Shere Singh's applying for assistance to the British Government, in case of lengthened differences, may have led the Minister to appear to yield to his master's entreaties with somewhat greater alacrity than he otherwise might have done, and the fear of such interference, at the entreaty of the Monarch, may keep him in check for some time longer, but to any one who has studied the course of events it must be evident, that the days of Runjeet Singh's dynasty in the Punjaub are numbered, and the sceptre, with which he swayed his extensive possessions must ere long pass, in appearance even, to other hands. Dewan Sawun Mull has established himself perhaps firmly enough to declare himself independent, whenever that day may arrive, while Kashmeer will fall an easy prey to the grasp of Golab Singh, whose position at Jumboo, almost commands the beautiful valley. These are the events which may be expected, provided no interference of any kind on the part of the British Government takes place. Such an occurrence would, of course, have a very material influence on the destinies of the Punjab, but how to be brought about appears a difficulty, as there is in reality at present no political treaty, with the exception of the one of general amity of 1809, in existence between the Government of Lahore and that of British India, the only one of a closely connecting nature which ever existed, the tripartite, which placed Shah Soojah on the throne of Kabul, having virtually expired with that Sovereign on the 5th April 1842, and it has been subsequently formally annulled at the express desire of the Lahore Government at the time the interchange of visits took place between Rajah Dhyan Singh and Mr. Maddock on behalf of their respective Governments. The inclinations of the Minister are known to be opposed to his policy in regard to the British whom he detests, and he would therefore be too happy to give vent to the former if he could do so without any great sacrifice of the latter. All these intricacies cause us regret the more that in making the arrangements for the Government of the N. W. P., the Governor General should have deprived the public servant above all other in these provinces best capable of handling it with judgment and discretion, of the power which the authority, near the scene of intrigues, ought to have been intrusted with. It is a question how far even we should be warranted in interfering on the requisition of Shere Singh, against the wishes of his principal Sirdars, with the Minister at their head, though of the policy of our doing so, and extending our influence to the shores of the Indus from Mithenkote to Attock, no question can be entertained, and it will, we trust, be adopted, as soon as there is an opportunity of doing so; how soon that opportunity may offer remains to be seen.—*Delhi Gazette, 29th July.*

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THE PUNJAB.

*July 5th.*—Rajah Heera Singh informed the Maharajah that his father had, at his earnest request, left Jumboo, and arrived at Lahore on his way to join his Highness. Similar news were received from Prince Purtab Singh. Sirdar Tej Singh wrote from Peshawur to say that two tribes of Gilzyes and Burukzyes, having refused to pay the tribute, he had sent 2 battalions with 100 Cavalry to bring them to order, and he had no doubt he should be able to make them pay. The Killidar of Phulor reported the completion of the works under his charge, and that 10 guns had been mounted on the bastions. The Maharajah gave orders to make the ditch round Umritser puckah, and thenceforth to keep it full of water from the Canal.

*July 6th.*—Lugga Singh and Seel Singh, Teilwallas, reported by urzee that they had proceeded to Jumboo, in compliance with the commands of His Highness, and had persuaded Rajah Dhyan Singh to return with them to Lahore. A hurkaru arrived from Jumboo with an urzee from Rajah Golab Singh, to the effect that he had recovered his health and completed the ceremonies of his son's marriage.

*July 7th.*—The Royal camp left the city of Umritser this day and was pitched at the Kunjeree-ka-phul. Orders were sent to Sirdar Lena Singh to place sentries over the mine of lead which he had discovered, and to send some specimens of the ore for the Maharajah's inspection.

*July 8th.*—The Maharajah returned to Lahore this day under the usual salute.

*July 9th.*—The Durbar was held at the Huzooree Bagh this day. Rajah Dhyan Singh presented himself, and having embraced the feet of His Highness, was asked why he had gone to Jumboo, to which the minister answered that there were several reasons, which induced him to do so; the first that he was anxious to see Rajah Goolab Singh who was ill, and also to be present at his nephew's marriage. He further begged to represent that His Highness's constant devotion to the chase and the bottle, during the greater part of the day, had a baneful effect on the state, and reflected disgrace on the Minister as well as the Monarch, and with regard to the accounts and nuzzurana required of him, they were all forthcoming, and all he possessed was the Maharajah's. He took occasion at the same time to remark on the jealousy which many of the Sirdars entertained towards him. The Maharajah replied that he should be protected.—*Delhi Gazette, July 26.*

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THE SOMNATH GATES.

*Report of a Committee assembled by Order of Major General* NOTT, *to report on the state of the Gates brought from Ghuznee.*

*Camp near Peshawar, 8th November,* 1842.

Considering the great age of these gates, the probable injury sustained by them in their displacement from the temple of Somnauth, and transport to Ghuznee, the circumstances of their having been taken down and buried during the invasion of Affghanistan by Changhiz Khan, to preserve them from destruction by the troops of that conqueror, and their subsequent disinterment and re-erection, they must be deemed in good preservation. Great care has been observed in their packing and carriage since their removal from the tomb of Mahmood at Ghuznee, and they do not appear to have sustained any material damage from their transport thus far on their return to India.

The tomb of Mahmood of Ghuznee has been for ages a place of pilgrimage, almost of adoration, to Mahomedans, and the gates objects of especial attention; it is not therefore matter of surprise, that the lower portions of the gates within the reach of a man's hand have suffered greatly; the carved work has in some places disappeared, small portions having probably, from time to time, been abstracted as relics. Here and there pieces of carved wood, perhaps of the same antiquity as the gates brought with them from Somnauth, dissimilar in pattern, have been used to replace the original carving, and in other places *inferior* material and workmanship have been employed to repair the fabric. But the upper portions of the gates still retain much of the original carving, which is in high relief, of beautiful execution, and in a wonderful state of preservation.

The gates appear to have been formerly decorated with plates of some precious metal, fixed to the wood work round the carved compartments by small slips of iron. Many of these slips still remain in regular patterns, over the top of the gates, lower down they have altogether disappeared.

The frames of the gates are in double folds hinged in the centre, their height is eleven feet, and their aggregate width nine and a half feet.

The gates are surrounded by a framing composed of small pieces of carved wood, united by numerous joints in regular pattern. This portion of the work, though of great age, seems of more modern and slighter manufacture than the gates themselves. The exterior dimensions of their framing (now in four separate portions,) are sixteen and a half feet in height, thirteen and a half in width. The framing is in very fair preservation, excepting near the ground, where seats seem to have existed on either side the gateway, and the portions of the framing in this position, to the height of a man's shoulders, have been fairly rubbed away. The construction of their framing, and the numerous joints of the work render it peculiarly liable to damage from travelling over rough roads, or from frequent removal.

We are of opinion, that it will not be difficult to restore all essential portions of the gates that are now wanting, and to fix them in serviceable condition in any building destined to their reception; but some judgment would be required to make any repair or restoration harmonize with the air of extreme antiquity possessed by the original portions of the gates.

In consonance with the Major General's request, we have the honor to forward herewith sketches of the gates, with the dimensions accurately entered on the face of the drawing.

The Major General having desired the Committee to state their opinion as to the expediency of conveying the gates in a frame adapted to elephant carriage, we beg to state our apprehension, that such a mode of conveyance might be productive of serious injury to them. The wood is extremely dry and brittle, and the greatest care is requisite to guard against the more delicate portions of the work being even touched. The gates are not heavy; they do not probably exceed 500lb. in weight, and we estimate the entire weight of the gates and framing at less than half a ton; but their surface is great compared with the scantling of the frame-work, and the swaying motion of the elephant, and the necessity that would exist for daily loading and unloading the animal, could scarcely fail to open the joints and dislodge the frailer portions of the work, however carefully secured.

We would, therefore, respectfully suggest, that a car with a double framing between which the gates should be placed, and to which they should be secured by wedges well padded, measures being taken to prevent the entire weight of the gates falling on any portion of their own frame-work, might be expediently prepared at Ferozepore to receive them, such car being adapted to elephant draft. But the gates alone should, we think, be thus carried, the framing being transported to its destination packed as (with the gates) it is at present in felts and tarpaulins. In any case, we would recommend that on their arrival at Ferozpore, both the gates and framing should be carefully examined, and some strengthening by ties and braces given to the slighter portions, to guard, as far as possible, against the chance of small pieces becoming dislodged, and perhaps lost on the road.

In examining on this occasion the framing surrounding the gates, the Committee observed a Cufic inscription carved in the wood, with a copy and translation of which appended to our report, we have been furnished by Major Rawlinson. We think that it will give an interest to this document, if we attach to it a translation of the inscription on Mahmood's tomb, with which we have been favored by the same distinguished orientalist. Lieut. Studdart has also enabled us to annex a drawing of the Sarcophagus, with an exact copy of the Cufic inscription thereon.

(Signed) EDWD. SANDERS, *Major,*
*Eng. and Presdt.*
" C. BLOOD, *Capt. Bombay Art and Mem.*
" JOHN STUDDART, *Bombay Eng. and Mem.*
" C. F. NORTH, *Lieut. Bombay Eng. and Mem.*

*Copy and Translation of an Arabic Inscription upon the Gates of Somnath, which have been brought from the tomb of Mahmud of Ghuzni.*

*The same rendered in modern Arabic.*

*Translation.*

In the name of the most merciful God—(may there be) forgiveness from God for the most noble Ameer, the great King (he who was) born to become the Lord of the State and the Lord of Religion, Abil Kasim Mahmeed, the Son of Sabaktagin. May the mercy of God be upon him [remaining phrase illegible].

(Signed) J. A. RAWLINSON.

*Translation of the Inscription in Cufic Characters on the Sarcophagus of the Tomb of the Sultan Mahmud at Ghuzni.*

*Translation.*

May there be forgiveness from God upon him, who is the great Lord, the noble Nizam-ud-din Abul Kasim Mahmud, the son of Sabaktagin. May God have mercy upon him.

*Mem.*—On the reverse of the Sarcophagus, there is an inscription in the Neskh character, recording the date of the deceased Sultan Mahmud, as Thursday, the 7th remaining day (*i. e.* the 22d or 23d) of the month of Rabie Akhir, A. H. 421.

(Signed) J. A. RAWLINSON.

*Copy in the Suls Character of the Cufic Inscription on the Minaret (Munarah,) nearest the village of Rozah.*

*Translation.*

In the name of God the most merciful.

The high and mighty Sultan, the Melic of Islam, the right arm of State, Trustee of the Faith, the victory-crowned, the patron of Moslems, the aid of the destitute, the munificence endowed, Mahmood, (may God glorify his Testimony,) son of Sabaktagin, the Champion of Champions, the Emir of Moslems, ordered the construction of this lofty of loftiest of Monuments : and of a certainty it has been happily and prosperously completed.

*The Somnath Gates.*

*Translation.*

In the name of God the most merciful.

(Erected.) By order of the mighty Sultan, the Melic of Islam, the standard of dominion and wealth, the august Masood, son of the supporter of the State, Mahmood, father of Ibraheem; defender of the Faith, Emir of Moslems, the right arm of dominion, the Trustee of the Faith, the master of the necks of the nations, the noble and imperial Sultan, Lord of the countries of Arabia and Persia. May the great God perpetuate his throne and kingdom, commemorated be his beneficence. May God forgive the sins of himself, his parents, and of all Moslems.—*Journal of the Asiatic Society.*

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*To Correspondents.*

The letter from *D. C.* we must decline, simply because the publication would do no good.

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## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—The following letter, and the note by the Editor appeared in the *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 3d Instant.

As you must be well acquainted with the rules and regulations of the Court at Serampore, I have to request, you will be pleased to inform me, (as the parties are all Mahomedans and reside at Serampore,) if the case will be decided at that place by the *Mahomedan law*—and if the view taken by the Editor of the *Hurkaru* be a correct one.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

*Calcutta, 6th August,* 1843.

An answer in your next Thursday's paper will greatly oblige.

*Note.*—The rule followed by the Court in Serampore is the same as that laid down in Regulation 4, 1793, Section 15. All suits regarding inheritance between Mahomedans are decided according to the Mahomedan law as far as it is known and understood.—ED. FR. of IN.

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*To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.*

SIR,—A Mahomedan woman adopts a son and on her death bequeaths the whole of her property to him, with this condition, that the Executor is to allow him a certain sum monthly out of the principal, and he is to enjoy the rent of the Landed Property; but never, on any account to dispose of the said property. Within a year or two the adopted son also dies, leaving a widow, without any issue, and executing no will whatever. By the Mahomedan law, is the adopted son's widow, or the Mahomedan woman's blood relation (brothers and sisters) entitled to the property?

Your obedient Servant,

*2nd August,* 1843. AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

*Note by the Editor.*—As the Mahomedan woman had heirs she could not, by the Mahomedan law, (Vide McNaughten, Chap. VI. of Wills, Prin. 2) bequeath more than one-third of her estate to any person. The adopted son had therefore no claim even to the provision made for him, much less can his widow claim any thing through him.—ED. *Bengal Hurkaru, 3d August.*

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ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—What is become of the reconsideration about the Deputy Magistrates, that was to take place on the 21st June last? Is the augmentation of the Darogahs pay, intended to commute the benevolent institution of the Deputy Magistracy? The people have now fallen to think seriously upon the subject, and engaged themselves to the study of Regulations. I most sincerely wish the Governor General of India will graciously embrace the opportunity to contribute, to the prosperity of India for its deserved sons, and thereby render his name immortal.

I am, Sir,

*1st Aug.* 1843. Your obedient servant

Cant tell.—ED. OBSERVER.

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STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—It is said that coming events cast their shadows before them. I hope most sincerely that the shadow, in the *Monthly Times* of 6th May and 6th June last, of an eventual change in the route of the Steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company from Calcutta will not be found to verify the adage.

I think, however, it behoves all those who are interested in a direct communication between Calcutta and Suez,—touching only at places in the direct line—to be alive to the matter, if possible, in time to prevent that change, if it should be in agitation, which from the manner in which it is mentioned in the *Monthly Times*, the organ it may be said of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, I very much fear is the case. In the *Monthly Times* of the 6th May the question is somewhat elaborately discussed, as if the writer was sensible that he was proceeding on unsound premises.

The writer, after referring to the resistance made at Bombay to the extension of the communication to the other Presidencies, observes as follows:—

"In the January number of this journal it will be seen there is no disposition at present on the part of her Majesty's Government to do more than they can help towards a communication with the East; though the Western interests are sufficiently strong to obtain an outlay of the public treasure to the extent of £320,000 annually, to aid the communication with that less important portion of our empire!

From Suez to Calcutta *viâ* Bombay, the distance is 5,260 miles—from Suez to Calcutta, direct, 4,770, or 490 miles more steaming, supposing the boat to touch at Bombay from Suez on its way to Calcutta—and also on its way from Calcutta to Suez—landing at Bombay a light mail on its outward voyage, and receiving a light mail on its homeward voyage—rendering, in fact, this portion of the post similar to that by the Marseilles route in Europe. Under such a plan, this advantage would be gained:—the largest possible revenue would be collected from private capital, and, though the demand would even then be considerable from the public purse, it would be much less than if both lines are to be maintained independent of each other, and consequently it would be more likely to be obtained from the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury.

During the months of June, July, and August, branch boats would convey the Bombay mail to Galle; from thence proceed quietly to Aden, and there receive during those months the mail and passengers from England for Bombay."

This speaks plainly enough, and, considering the quarter from which it emanates, requires that the people of Bengal and Madras should be on the alert.

The *Monthly Times* of the 6th June again says in a somewhat similar article, "we are of opinion, that at present a monthly Communication between Suez, Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta, viâ Bombay would be sufficient."

On the 6th May, referring to the former quotation, he observes:—

"We are aware of objections to this arrangement; but we have carefully examined them, and unless others can be urged than those we at present know of, we greatly incline to this plan for future operation, and urge all parties to unite in a strong pull to obtain it. We may return to this subject in a future number."

He does not refer to the objections; as indeed he scarcely advances any grounds for the change.

All that appears is that there is no disposition on the part of Her Majesty's Government to do more than they can help towards a communication with the East; but it is not at all shown that more would be required of them to carry out the resolution of the House of Commons of 1834, namely, eventually to establish the Communication "according to the combined plan suggested by the Bengal Steam Committee," the sum total of the public expenditure over the receipts for postage being equally divided between the Governments of England and India, than is necessary on the plan viâ Bombay. This it *is only said* it would be the case in so many words, but there is no proof of it; and before I refer to the objections to the plan, I shall endeavour to shew that little more would be required from the Government on one plan than on the other; or at all events not sufficient to weigh in comparison with the amount that will be necessarily required under the proposed plan viâ Bombay.

It is admitted by the advocate of the change that it cannot be carried out during four months of the year, but that during that period the direct route to Suez must be taken; it is, therefore, only for two-thirds of the time that he proposes to change the route. Now during the remaining one-third there must be maintained, according to the writer's own admission, a vessel to proceed to Galle from Bombay with the Mails for England, and thence to pass to Aden, to await the return of the Steamer for Suez, in order to carry the Mails and Passengers to Bombay, so that it is only the additional expence of the smaller vessel on her run to and from Aden during eight voyages that is saved by the change; while, on the other hand, there is the additional charge of the larger Steamer, consequent on her going out of the direct route to Aden, increased by the necessary Port charges of Bombay: and on a balance being struck it cannot possibly amount to a sum at all worthy of consideration, seeing that the writer himself is looking to obtain from the two Governments, 15 lacs annually to run every month from Bombay alone, and 20 lacs to add a monthly communication to proceed from Calcutta via Bombay!!

It is, therefore, ridiculous to talk of so much more being required from the Government by the direct route from Calcutta to Suez, Bombay, joining on at Aden and Galle, according to season, than by the plan now proposed, so as to cause the Government to adopt the one, and refuse the other.

But the objections to the change are breach of faith, and delay to the people of Madras and Calcutta in the receipt of their letters.

Although it was not expressly stated there was a clear tacit understanding, on the transfer of the shares from Mr. Curtis' Company to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, that the communication should be direct from Calcutta; and, without a breach of public faith, that Company cannot be a consenting party to the change: and it is for the Shareholders of Bengal and Madras to say in how far they will without remonstrance allow it to take place.

It is proposed that the Steamer, during the eight months, shall carry the bulk of the Calcutta and Madras Mails to and from those places respectively, picking up on her way to Suez a light Mail at Bombay, and dropping a similar one on her return.

The number of days she is to remain at Bombay is not mentioned; but it is quite obvious that as by this mode the latest day for writing will certainly be via Bombay, the greater part of the Calcutta and Madras correspondence will still require to go across the Continent of India, unless in using the term "Light Mail" the writer intends that Government shall limit the correspondence across the Continent—in itself an evil. It is beyond all doubt that whatever letters the Steamer may bring to Madras and Calcutta under the proposed plan, whether the bulk or not, they will reach their places of destination respectively three or four days later than they would if brought direct from Aden.

To this is to be added, the inconvenience to the* numerous passengers from Calcutta and Madras. Besides the lengthened voyage they will have the trouble and expense of going into Bombay, and if the latter is borne by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, it will go still further to establish my argument, that so much more cannot be required from the Government of England and India, on the original plan over that now proposed as to induce the Government to refuse to grant it.

The question is one of great public importance; and, I think, requires that the Press of Bengal and Madras should take it up preparatory to the adoption of such other measures as the Bengal and Madras Shareholders in the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and the public in general may see fit to pursue to avert the change.

S.

* I shall perhaps trouble you further on this point, in aid of my argument in favor of the direct route. All that is necessary to say now is that, besides going full during her last two voyages, the *Hindoostan* has now eighty passengers for Suez and twenty-five for intermediate places.

## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—At the meeting on Saturday, the 20th instant, several Reports were given in respecting the present resources and future prospects of the Free Church.

MR. A. DUNLOP gave in the Report of the Building Committee. He said,—As Convener of that section of the Provisional Committee intrusted with the oversight of the building of Churches, I have now to submit an Interim Report on the subject. The two objects which the Committee most particularly had in view were, that the buildings should be erected with as little delay as possible, in order that those congregations who came out from the Establishment might be supplied with places of worship,—that they might be erected with as little expense as possible consistently with comfort,—and that they should be all of a similar form, and erected at the same expense over the whole kingdom. It was necessary, in following out this plan, that in those places which, from their size, and the number or the wealth of their inhabitants, might be able to supply themselves with more splendid erections than those contemplated and recommended by the Committee, a considerable degree of self-denial should be exercised until such time as necessary and comfortable shelter has been provided for all those in country districts who require it; and I feel assured that nothing would tend more to promote the comfort of our brethren throughout the provinces and country districts, than that their brethren, and the ministers in large towns, should not expend their funds upon their own comfort, or give way to the very natural desire to have the house of God in an ornamented condition, till all their brethren have, equally with themselves, decent places of worship. (Applause.) I trust this system will be acted upon everywhere, and that we shall not be actuated by any such feeling of selfishness, if I may give it that name, so long as there is a single parish throughout the country in which a decent place of worship has not been provided. In following out this object we have obtained plans, of which a specimen is to be seen in the Lothian-road. Though, from the novelty of this kind of erection, the supports being chiefly wood, it has been said that the connecting screens will not be sufficiently safe, yet I have the fullest assurance that there are not the slightest grounds for apprehension, but that they are equally secure with others, and that they last a much longer time than from their appearance we would be apt to imagine. There are districts of the country in which, from the situation, the wood pillars and brick screens would not answer, and to suit these circumstances we have got another set of plans prepared by Mr. Cousins, a very able architect in this place, and an ardent advocate of our cause. (Applause.) We have also received another plan from Mr. Westmacott, of London, who is architect to the Building Committee of the Privy Council, and who has had a great deal of experience in the building of schools. He suggests that we should build ours like the old English parish churches. There has been another artist who has given plans,—Mr. Hay, of Liverpool,—the principal feature of whose plan was, that the roof was to be arched, instead of being supported by beams. There is one particular point which deserves our especial attention, and that is a plan for securing a cheap and perfect ventilation. We have had the advice of an able individual, Dr. Reid of London, formerly a citizen of our own, who is of all others the best calculated to give advice on this subject, and who is now employed in superintending the Houses of Parliament, particularly in reference to ventilation and heating; and who, notwithstanding the great press of business on his hands, has volunteered as his contribution the supply of plans for this very necessary purpose. (Applause.) He then went on to say, that there were some districts subject to a painful state of matters in which a place could not be found where God could be publicly worshipped. It was matter of great surprise as well as of deepest regret, that, at this period of the day, when the doctrines of toleration were supposed to pervade all mankind, or at least all in this country, they should find landed proprietors refusing to their people, though not differing from them in matters of faith or doctrine,—though admitting the efficiency and devotedness of their pastors,—and the good effected by their labours—to allow them a foot of ground where they might erect fabrics in which to worship God and hear the word preached (applause)—telling them they were at liberty to leave their estates,—that they were not *adstricti glebæ*, slaves bound to the soil, taking credit to themselves that they were not,—though they attempted to put chains on the people's consciences. They might leave the homes of their childhood and the place of their father's graves, but they should not have a place to worship their God. He ardently hoped that this course would not be persisted in, but if it should they had made provision for it. There were two plans by which it was proposed to obviate this difficulty. The first was, that large tents had been provided, which would hold about 500 people, and which did not weigh more than four hundred weight—so that they might be carried from place to place in a small cart or boat, along the sea shore, from farm to farm, so that when driven from one quarter, they might escape this tyranny by transporting them to another. (Loud cheers.) In other places, it was proposed that some old vessels be anchored off the shore, in which the Gospel might be preached as occasion served (cheers), so that if not in the Queen's highway, yet in the world's highway, (loud cheers), they may be allowed to hear the Gospel declared, and then at least the proprietors could not take away the shelter of the promontories and little bays along the coast. (Loud cheers.) His Reverend Friend (Dr. M'Farlan,) who sat beside him, had just told him, that in Greenock they were on terms for the purchase of such a vessel. (Applause.) He could not think that this state of things would last, now that this has taken place. He could not believe that any man, with a heart, any Scotchman, would persevere in such a course of conduct. (Hear, hear.) It would bring down the indignation not only of our own country, but of the world. (Applause.) And even were it so, he did not believe that the Legislature would allow such tyranny to be persisted in.

Dr. Candlish gave in the Report of the Committee on the Statistical or Ecclesiastical Section of the Free Church. After mentioning the steps they had taken to ascertain the opinions of the different ecclesiastical bodies, he said, there have been various interesting facts brought out in these communications,—facts that must go, as far as facts can go, to convince an ungodly world of the reality and power of Christian principle. I cannot but repeat here what I have stated at other and smaller Meetings, that it is humbling to those whose sacrifices are comparatively insignificant—humbling to witness men making up their minds to leave the homes where they have dwelt in love and peace for years, and not merely to remove to some other town, or street, or cottage, but to be under the necessity of sending their families sixty or seventy miles from them, while they themselves must look out for some prophet's chamber, and occupy it in solitude, that they may still be near, and minister amongst their flocks. What more convincing proof of the sacrifice can be given than this, that for the purpose of visiting his people, we find a man making his home in a yacht, in which a cabin has been fitted up, living far apart from his family,—sailing from island to island, and from bay to bay,—having no home upon the land, but compelled to live upon the bosom of the deep? (Hear, and loud applause.) And yet these men make up their minds to such a sacrifice for the sake of the truth. The marvel is, that they seem unaware themselves of the sacrifice they are making; and they speak of these new arrangements just as they would speak of removing their houses from one street to another,—they speak of them with the same coolness and the same indifference with which you and I would speak of removing ourselves and our families to another part of the town. This is a part of the high and holy principle with which they are actuated,—this calm determination to meet and overcome every difficulty which is interposed in the path of duty. (Applause.) In our recent conferences with our brethren of the different Synods, we have endeavoured to come to an understanding as to the way in which their parishes may be best supplied; and in the great majority of instances, we are anxious that the ministers should remain in their present charges, and provide for the religious instruction of their own congregations. But we have found instances in which this is impossible, and in which not even the contrivance of a yacht can be available to continue the constant access of a minister to his people. In these cases it will be necessary that he should be transferred to another place, from which he may occasionally visit his people, and supply their wants by a succession of missionary tours. We shall be necessitated to fall on such plans, as shall enable a minister not only to supply his own people, but to move to different parishes around him, and afford to the population, as far as possible, the means of grace; and we hope to be enabled to show how all the people adhering to us in this country may be supplied with ordinances by ministers specially intrusted with the duty. A minister, for instance, will in many cases not only have charge of his own people, but many others around him, and, with the addition of a preacher assisting him, will afford supply on Sabbaths as regularly as possible. Here it may be right that I should mention a suggestion which has been made, and which, when duly matured, may be of vast practical importance and utility. In the Highlands especially, we find a universal opinion prevailing amongst our brethren, that it is indispensable that we should immediately take steps for reviving the order of readers or catechists, to whom might be entrusted the duty, under proper superintendence, of supplying occasional religious services. This, according to their Report, will often be a more effective way of providing the means of grace than we could otherwise hit upon by the employment of all the probationers in our service. In particular, I may mention that in some of those districts the employment of readers or catechists is rendered all the more desirable, because of the religious movement which has there recently begun, and which appears a manifest symptom of the outpouring of the Spirit of God on the revival of his work; and there are some of our brethren whose labours God has signally honoured. Amongst others, I cannot forbear the pleasure of referring to one of our brethren, whose exertions, both in his present and his former parish God has signally owned, and who, while connected with the Establishment, endured not a little persecution on that account. I allude to the former minister of Snizort, now the pastor of Bracadale. (Applause.) We have been accused of agitating Scotland by our tours through her different districts; but I hold in my hand evidence, if faithful testimony be of any weight at all, that while this holy man, and others purely minded, like himself, have been labouring largely in the different districts of the Highlands, and have been instrumental in bringing people to the Free Church, they have been still more instrumental in awakening them to the truth of Christianity. In these tours, Moderator,—in these missionary excursions—which our brethren have been making, we have a specimen of what we must all do in our state of freedom. These are the results which by the blessing of God, we may expect to follow on our labours. This testimony comes from entire districts in the Highlands; it comes from entire Presbyteries; it is their testimony, and it is enough to overbear all we have suffered, and all we have lost. It is their testimony that the breaking up of the Establishment is the dawning of the bright day of Gospel light on the people hitherto in darkness. (Immense applause.) The etiquette of pa-

rishes is no more to be observed. All that is valuable in the parochial system will be maintained, but we will have a better parochial economy. We will revive the order of deacons, and with our other means cultivate the country piecemeal; and one glorious result of this abandonment of parochial subdivisions is, that the man of God shall go freely forth over the country, without asking whether he trenches on a Moderate district or no, and proclaim to all, the Gospel of Christ. (Hear.) We shall send forth our evangelists in the spirit and on the errand of Timothy and of Titus, to plant our Church. I have only another remark to make, for, as I have said, this is not the time to enter into minute details. We have been endeavouring as we went along, to arrange not only, to the demand, but as to the supply which can be provided for the various districts; and for this purpose we must ascertain the number of preachers which are available fo them. In considering this subject, we have found that some ministers may be employed with great advantage. For instance, we have found that there is a great want of Gaelic ministers in the Synod of Argyle, and we propose to let loose upon it some of the Gaelic preachers from other parts of the Highlands. (A laugh, and applause.) We have endeavoured to take a *note of* the available preachers, and we find that in various Presbyteries where there is a great demand, there is a scanty supply; and it is absolutely necessary to put our hands to the work, to relieve all our available preachers from their present occupations and entanglements, and set them to work in preaching the Gospel of Christ over all the land. (Applause.) There is only this consideration, that some of these preachers, and some of the most devoted amongst them, hold the situation of parish schoolmasters. We have had the position of the parish schoolmasters under our most serious consideration, and a Committee was appointed on schools as well as on colleges, to inquire maturely into the matter. But in the meantime it does not seem desirable that parish schoolmasters adhering to our principles should take any precipitate steps in quitting their present position. It is not clear they can be compelled to do so. Unquestionably they lie under no moral obligation to do so. Their adherence to our Church does not amount to a forfeiture of their situations; and even though it did, they should wait at least till the arm of the law is brought to bear on them; for it is not our duty lightly to take any steps that may throw the education of our youth into the hands of those whose principles we have condemned. He concluded by suggesting that they might with advantage give those candidates for the ministry who were thought competent an immediate license to preach, without waiting for the usual formalities.

Dr. Chalmers, as Chairman of the Committee of Finance, made the following statement:—The direct donations from individuals amount to 61,673*l*. 5s. 3d. There is another channel through which donations come—they come to us through the medium of the Auxiliary Associations which are planted and planting in all parts of the country. I shall give an account of the state of these Associations presently; but, as I have mentioned that the donations are kept distinct from the annual contributions, I may here intimate, that in the matter of donations, we have received, through the medium of these Associations, the sum of 28,523*l*. Then comes the produce of what we call the "collecting week," which, we have ascertained, amounts to 14,576*l*. And summing all these into one, we find that the total of the donations actually reported amounts to 104,776*l*. 5s 3d. (Great applause.) This, you will remember, is for the Building Fund, except in some few instances, which have been most carefully marked, where the donations go to what we call the Sustentation Fund, which is distinct from the Building Fund, but the general rule is, that the donations go to the Building Fund, and the termly payments to the Sustentation Fund. Before stating the amount of the offers which have come to our knowledge in the second of these forms, that is, through the medium of Associations, let me first observe, that the number of these Associations, according to the latest information, is 687 (loud applause)—687 Associations in various parts of Scotland. Of these, 239—and the reports are coming in very rapidly—of these, I say, 239 have reported their termly subscriptions; "termly," I call them, because they may be given yearly, or half-yearly, or monthly, or weekly—all of which go to the Sustentation Fund; and they, it is found, amount, putting them all together, multiplying by 52—the weekly into the annual sum—these 239 Associations have reported as the total of their subscriptions which go to the Sustentation Fund, the sum of 17,525*l*. Again, 264 Associations have reported their donations to the General Building Fund, amounting to 28,523*l*. I have already stated, with regard to the Building Fund, that it consists of three distinct items—the direct donations made to the Committee—the donations given through the medium of the Associations, and the produce of the collecting week—which altogether amount to 104,776*l*. 5s. 3d. Whereas the amount of the direct contributions going to the Sustentation Fund, and inclusive of those from Glasgow, come to 22,606*l*. 1s. 8d., and of those coming through the medium of the Associations, as reported, 17,525*l*., giving a sum total actually reported, of 40,131*l*. 1s. 8d. (Great applause.) Now, recollect that reports are daily pouring in upon us—that of these Associations, some are not above two or three weeks old, and that some reports which have come in give no return at all; for they say, "we will not give in a return till we have thoroughly canvassed our district;" so that the great majority of these Associations—upwards of three hundred of them, all busily at work—have not made any report whatever, either of donations or of annual subscriptions. And, therefore, it is necessary that we should advert to those Associations which, although in existence, have not yet reported, and in doing so, we shall take as the ground of our calculations the average of those which have actually reported, multiplying that average by the number which have not yet reported, which will give us the whole sum which we are warranted to expect from all the Associations now in operation. The number of the Associations which have not yet reported, is not, I think, to be wondered at, if you consider, in many instances, their recent formation, the time required for going through and thoroughly canvassing a neighbourhood, and the efforts which have to be made in raising the money which has been tendered. To proceed, then, with our calculation: 28,523*l*. of donations, from 264 Associations, will give rise to an average of 108*l*. from each Association. Then there are 239 returns from Associations in behalf of the Sustentation Fund, and these amount in all to 17,525*l*., an average this of 73*l*. Therefore each Association contributes 73*l* a-year, and also presents a donation of 108*l*.,—and this supplies sufficient data for computing the whole amount of donations we may expect from the Associations now in existence, and also the amount of their annual produce. And in order to remove any impression from your minds, as if in all probability most of the richer Associations have already reported, being nearer at hand, and that it is only the poorer Associations that are in reserve, let me assure you that the truth is very much the reverse. (*Hear, hear*) We have got our reports chiefly from the village Associations, and from the Associations in agricultural parts of the country,—indeed, upon making inquiry this morning, they told me that only one or two returns had been received from Edinburgh; only two from Greenock; only one or two also from Glasgow; and the same from Aberdeen. (Hear, hear.) So that we have reason to believe, the average will be fully sustained; it is, indeed, continually fluctuating. We have an average struck every morning when the returns come in (laughter)—the first average was as low as 65*l*., and in course of time it became as high as 78*l*., but there has been a little regress since, it being now 73*l*. I confidently anticipate, however, that the average will be fully sustained in the returns of the Associations that are to follow—for experience has already made it palpable, and is making it more and more so every day—that these Associations will prove the sheet anchor, as it were, of the financial prosperity of our Protesting Church—their individual contributions may be small, but the aggregate produce of them all will come to a much mightier sum than you will arrive at by casting up all the donations which the rich throw into the treasury. (Great applause.) Well, then, taking the average donation of the Associations which have already reported as the ground of our calculations, we find that the total amount of the donations to be expected from all the 687 Associations now at work, is 74,080*l*., from which if you substract 28,523*l*. already reported, you have in prospect 45,565*l*. not reported. Then the total of the yearly subscriptions which, on the same principle, you may reckon on from these Associations, is 50,078*l*., from which if you substract 17,525*l*. already reported, you may yet fairly expect 32,553*l*. from these Associations, busily at work, but which have not yet reported. This calculation enables me to present the following summation of the whole. First, 45,565*l*. to be added to what is already reported, *viz*., 104,776*l*. 5s. 3d. of donations for the Building Fund, will present a grand total of 150,341*l*. 5s. 3d. Then by adding the sum of 32,553*l*. to be expected in the form of annual receipts not yet reported, from Associations which have as yet sent no returns,—adding that to the sum already reported of 40,131*l*. 1s. 8d. will give us the grand total of annual receipts, 72,687*l*. 1s. 8d. (Great applause.) I know that some are fond of slumping the one of these funds with the other; but it is better to keep them separate, for they are quite heterogeneous—the one being a mere donation, the other an annual subscription, and far greater, consequently, in point of value. But as a proof of the zeal of the country in our cause—and remember we have only been a very few months in operation—let it be understood that the application which we have made to a generous population, has been responded to with an intensity and force to which we can give a *numerical expression*—for by adding the one sum to the other, we are able altogether to present you with the truly magnificent sum of 223,028*l*. 6s. 11d. (Loud and continued cheers.) Now, that this average, and therefore the total amount, will not only be upheld, but greatly increased, we are warranted to hope from two considerations: first, because within the sphere of each Association already formed there are so many individuals, more or less, and, in some instances, a very great number, who have promised either to begin their subscriptions for the first time, or to subscribe far more liberally than they have yet done, in the event of the disruption taking place; and, secondly, because we have reason to expect, with equal confidence, that the incredulity which has kept so firm a hold of so many understandings, shall at length be overborne by an ocular demonstration of the actual reality, which it can no longer withstand, and it is very likely that you will not only get an increase in the amount of your subscriptions from the Associations already in existence, but also from the great positive increase in the number of Associations, seeing that the country may be said to be still little more than *half organised*. We have further to add, that besides the sums which we have had it in our power to report, we have been made aware of the exertions which are making in many different localities, and of the liberalities there received for the sustentation of their own peculiar minister. There is a great deal done that does not come our way at all,—a great deal that we do not hear of, and which, not being formally communicated to us, is not entered as a constituent part of our General Fund. We can have no doubt that under the strong impulse of an affection for the Christian good of their own neighbourhood, and, let me add, of a natural as well as Christian affection for their own ministers, there have occurred many instances of generosity which are not *yet* reported, and which will, in all probability, remain untold, until that day which shall reveal all hidden things—that day on which we must all stand before the judgment-seat of Christ, and be reckoned with for the things done in the body, whether they be good or evil. I will not enter at present, indeed I am not prepared for doing so, on the matter of practical suggestions; that I will defer till our final Report is brought up, after the various Meetings of Committee which I have already mentioned, where it will be fully considered. I beg now to detain the Assembly with one general observation. Had the goodly result which I have to-day presented to you been a few months ago spoken of as either possible, or probable, the anticipation would have been regarded, as in fact my expressed conviction at that time generally was regarded, as a vision of Utopia. (Laughter.) We know not what the feelings of such are now, when, instead of presenting the matter to the eyes of their understanding, we place it before the eye of their senses. Sure we are, it has been far easier practically to do the thing, than it was to convince the people that the thing was practicable. (Laughter.) The difficulty lay not in the doing of the work when begun, but wholly in getting it begun—not in the execution of the process after its commencement, but in overcoming the incredulity which stood as a barrier in the way of its commencement. It was in virtue of this incredulity and consequent inertness, that a whole quarter of a year was lost to the cause of our financial preparations. And though now we are entered on the work, and have advanced so far with a gathering and growing prosperity, there is not one instance, we believe, of any man having made what he himself feels—though others may think so—to be a romantic exertion, and very few have the feeling of having made a romantic sacrifice. The whole result has been arrived at by a series of the easiest and most practicable stepping-stones; and let us hope that many of the incredulous will learn from this,—and it will be a great enlargement of their practical wisdom, —will learn to discriminate for the future between the Utopian on the one hand, and the experimental on the other, and how to pronounce aright between the utterances of a sanguine imagination, and the words of truth and soberness. (Great applause.) After some further remarks to the same effect, he said,—Before I conclude, I have one thing to state, to which I would request the attention of any of our Voluntary friends who may be here present. I don't know anything that has more annoyed me than the report of the speech I gave from the chair, in which I am represented as saying, that I can hold no communion with those who hold the Voluntary principle. Now, I said no such thing. I don't ask them to renounce their principle, and all I ask at their hands is, that they will not ask me to renounce my principle. It was a point of difference between us; but I expressly said, that it was a point upon which we could agree to differ. We can hold communion with those who think that there should be no connexion between the Church and State,—though we can hold no communion with those who think that there should be such connexion, even though the State should send its influence to the theology of the Church, so as to make it different from the pure theology that comes directly to us from the fountain-head of truth. I hope that this explanation will suffice for the removal of any misunderstanding that may have been excited from the perusal of this very grievous misreport, which, I must say, has annoyed me exceedingly. I say that we may be engaged in a common cause and

that there may be a common coadjutorship. There is room for us all; and, while walking side by side, and making attempts upon the vast out-field of our population, we may take a lesson from the missionaries, who, from the time they arrive in a foreign land, forget their differences, which are all absorbed in a great common object,—the Christianizing of the people of the country where they labour. Agreeably to the excellent distinction that there is a difference between co-operation and incorporation, we are, perhaps, not yet come the length of incorporation; but, in the meanwhile, there may be the most cordial, the most entire co-operation. It would be a noble thing if the members of all Evangelical denominations would *desiderate* this to the uttermost. *Look* at the Saviour's prayer in the seventeenth chapter of John, where the success of Christianity in the world is made to hinge, not merely upon a real and vital, but upon an ostensible union among Christians such a union as that the world, in virtue of seeing it, would be turned to the faith of the Gospel; and therefore, I say, that there should be no barrier in the way of an ostensible union of co-operation, although it may be the work of years before that union can be so complete as to come to incorporation. I have only to say, that there is room for us all—for our own labourers, and those of other Evangelical denominations; and I trust we will forget all unessential differences, and join our forces, and make common cause upon the masses of irreligion and profligacy that have of late so accumulated in these lands.—*Record.*

LONDON RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.—WILLIAM JONES, Esq. the Corresponding Secretary and Superintendent, then read an abstract of the report. It briefly referred to the operations of the Society and its auxiliaries in China, Java, Burmah, Assam, India, Ceylon, Australasia, New Zealand, South Sea Islands, West and South Africa, Spanish America, West Indies, New Providence, the United States of America, British North America, Newfoundland, Labrador, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Hungary, Carinthia, Lower Saxony, Wirtemberg, Iceland, Denmark, Russia, the Mediterranean, and adjacent countries. In noticing the home proceedings, the committee expressed their regret at the retirement of Mr. John Davis, the Society's superintendent, the duties of which office he discharged for nearly twenty-four years, in a faithful and conscientious manner. The following grants of publications were reported:—For Sabbath-day circulation, soldiers, sailors, and rivermen; Home Missionary, District Visiting, City and Town Missions, Christian Instruction, and other kindred societies; British emigrants, prisoners, hospitals, workhouses, railway workmen, fairs, races, foreigners in England, special occasions at public executions, convict-ships, and other important objects, amounting to 1,677,936. Grants to Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, 302,557. The value of the foregoing grants is 2,668*l.* 18*s.* 106 libraries have been granted during the year to schools, destitute districts, and union-houses; also a grant of books, value 60*l.*, at half-price, has been made to form libraries for the police. The report further stated the proposals of the committee for the formation of factory libraries, and the issue of cheap books, and their efforts to counteract those principles which are opposed to the Reformation. The new publications of the year were 218. Publications circulated amount to 16,469,551; making the total circulation of the Society, in nearly 90 languages, including the issues of foreign societies assisted by the Parent Institution, to amount to nearly 377,000,000. The total benevolent income of the year amounts to 4980*l.* 15*s.* 10d; special donations received for China, to 31st March, 1,747*l.* 4s. 4d; proceeds of sales, 43,064*l.* 14s. 9d. Gratuitous issues amount to 6,649*l.* 7*s.* 1d.; being 1,668*l.* 11s. 3d. beyond the amount of benevolent contributions, without any charge or expenses whatever thereon. Legacies, 999*l.* 19*s.* Total receipts, 52,605*l.* 7*s.* 9d.—*Pat.*

LONDON CITY MISSION.—The Rev. R. Ainslie then read the report, which began by referring to some general matters that have engaged the attention of the committee. A tract had been addressed to the policemen of London, and a copy given to every one of them—above 6,000 in all—a body of men exposed to great temptations, and with few opportunities of attending public worship, even if disposed. Each division of the police force had also been supplied with a library, the expense being divided between this Society and the Religious Tract Society. The suppression of the fairs near the metropolis, and of the profligacy of the Almonry and other places, and the subject of Sabbath desecration, were then referred to, and the steps taken were stated. The Society had now eighty-two missionaries employed; were there four hundred, they could only visit each family among the humbler classes once in about four weeks. After narrating several particular cases at length, the report proceeded to classify the results of the year's labour, as follows:—1. Cases of outward reformation of dishonest, intemperate, profane, and wicked persons; these were 486 in number. 2. Persons who formerly made a public profession of religion, but had lapsed into a state of iniquity: 111 such had been reclaimed. 3. Children sent to different Sabbath-schools; the number was 2,898. 4. Instances of benefit and usefulness among the neglected poor in the time of affliction and death; 532 persons had died, not one of whom had any spiritual instruction or consolation, but from the lips of the missionaries; 1,409 adults visited had died, and 363 of these cases were truly hopeful; the number of visits paid to the afflicted and dying was 27,197; a black man, a Mahomedan, had been converted to the Christian faith, and died in a good hope; this was the second instance of the conversion of a Mahomedan in London, the first being one of the men who brought over the giraffes to the Surrey Zoological Gardens. 5. The prayer meetings held in the houses of the poor were 8,606; persons induced to attend public worship, who before neglected it, 1,268; forming a large congregation if collected together; tracts given away, 411,824. 6. Persons met with in health, and truly converted, as is hoped, though they have not yet publicly united themselves with any Christian Church; the number of these was 206; there were also 141 instances of persons met with in affliction, now recovered, and giving evidence that their affliction was sanctified to them. 7. Persons that had been led, through the instrumentality of the Mission, to make a public profession of Christianity; these were 163. The total number of visits paid by the missionaries was 364,369. The missionaries had formed a fund, from which the widow of one of them dying would receive about 40*l.*, but there was no provision for a superannuated missionary; on this subject a resolution would be submitted to the meeting. The receipts of the mission for the year were 6,741*l.*, 5*s.* 5d., being an increase of 1,202*l.* over the preceding year; the expenditure was 6,092*l.* 12*s.* 9d. The committee have to trust to casual donations for 2,000*l.* a-year, which they are bound to provide. An elderly female, in humble circumstances, had put by a farthing a-day, and sent, as her contribution for the year, 365 farthings; and the Tash-street Working Men's Association had paid in 44*l.* towards the support of a missionary, in St. Gile's. The report, which was much cheered throughout, concluded by asking whether any Christian could be so enslaved by laws and regulations not to be found in the Bible, and therefore laying claim only to human authority, as to refuse to assist in saving souls by what he deems an irregular method, and cover, as with a black cloud, all on whom his own church cannot or will not shed her light. (Much cheering.)—*Pat.*

BAPTIST UNION.—The annual public meeting of this body was held at New Park-street Chapel, Southwark, on Friday evening, April 28. *The Rev. Dr.* Godwin, of Oxford (chairman of the Union for the session,) presided, and the usual array of Baptist ministers and other gentlemen presented itself on the platform. The meeting was thinly attended, the weather being wet and discouraging.

The service commenced by singing the 133rd Psalm, and prayer, by the Rev. T. Morris, of Portsea. The Chairman then opened the business by a few general remarks, and called upon

The Rev. J. H. Hinton, one of the secretaries, to address the meeting. Mr. Hinton said, that one object of the Union was to obtain, from year to year, statistical information concerning the Baptist denomination at large, so as to be able to take for themselves, and to present to the public, a general view of the body with which they were connected. An attempt towards this had been made on an extended scale in 1838 and 1839, the result of which was published in the report of 1840. During the last year a similar effort had been made: and the returns, although still very imperfect, made a much nearer approximation to completeness than the former. He then presented to the meeting the following view of the state of the Baptist denomination in the United Kingdom, as derived from the returns now received:—

| Number of churches:— | | |
|---|---|---|
| | In England....... | 1310 |
| | In Wales.... .. | 257 |
| | In Scotland... ... | 73 |
| | In Ireland ........ | 36 |
| | | 1675 |

Number of churches in associations, 1006, Churches formed within the last three years, 105.

1418 churches return their number of members, amounting to 131,272, and giving an average of 92 in each church. If this average be applied to the whole number of churches, it gives a total of 154,100. This may be taken as representing a population of four times the number, or 616,400.

1141 churches return the number of Sunday scholars, amounting to 142,027. At the same ratio, the number in all the churches would be about 210,000.

600 churches report their village stations, amounting to 1527. At the same ratio, the total number would be 4151.

960 churches report a clear increase during the last year, amounting to 10,402; 179 churches report a clear decrease, amounting to 763; and 135 churches report their numbers unchanged. The actual clear increase for the year, reported by 1274 churches, is 9369.

The average clear increase in these churches during the year, is about seven and a half; or the clear increase per cent. about eight and a quarter. At this ratio, the clear annual increase of the whole body would be 12,558.

From the returns of the Associations it appears that the gross increase of the churches is to the clear increase nearly as 13 to 8; so that the gross increase of the denomination during the last year may be estimated at 20,224, or about 12 to each church. From the same returns it appears that, of the gross increase, four-fifths (or more than 16,000 during the last year) are received on profession—that is, with few exceptions, by baptism.

To be combined with this ratio and amount of increase are some antagonist facts. Within the last three years not less than sixty churches have become extinct, leaving a net augmentation of only 45. Of 1144 churches reported in detail, 314 have not had any clear increase; and of these 314, 179 have suffered a diminution. Applying this ratio to the entire number, 450 churches, more than one-fourth of the whole, must be deemed to have had no clear increase; and 224, more than one-eighth of the whole, to have experienced a decrease. These facts evince that the denomination prospers locally rather than generally, and show what might be expected, if the success now vouchsafed to many of the churches might be enjoyed by all.

The preceding calculations are liable to some modifications. Sixty churches have in three years become extinct; but, with small exceptions, the members of these have been added to other Baptist churches, and are not lost to the denomination. They go, however, to make up its apparent increase. Within three years, 105 new churches have been formed; but these were composed of members of other churches, and this number goes in diminution of their apparent loss. The returns of the associations show 1643 dismissed by letter of commendation, and 1871 received in the same method, within the last year; but this is to a great extent—almost wholly—an interchange between Baptist churches, and neither loss nor gain to the body. The same returns show 1830 excluded from fellowship, and 1013 restored to it; the latter item so far cancelling the former. 505 are reported as withdrawn; and these have generally found place in some other church of the same communion. It is not possible at present to reduce these modifications to numerical expression.—*Pat.*

FERNANDO PO.—We understand that the committee of the Baptist Missionary Society have purchased the property of the West African Company on this island. It consists of their settlement at Clarence, with several buildings adapted for schools and mission premises. The contract for the vessel to be employed in the mission on that coast has been obtained by Mr. John Laird, of Liverpool. Several members of Christian churches in Jamaica are expected to leave for Fernando Po during the course of the summer.—*Ibid.*

LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.—The services connected with the opening of the beautiful structure erected at Withington, near Manchester, under the name of "The Lancashire Independent College," took place on Tuesday and Wednesday.

This course of education is to be given under the personal superintendence of three Professors. The Professorship in Theology has been bestowed on the Rev. Robert Vaughan, D. D., of Kensington, (late *Professor of History in the University of London,*) who will also take the title of President of the College. The chair of Biblical Criticism has been bestowed on the Rev. Sam. Davidson, LL.D., from the Belfast Institution. Mr. Charles Peter Mason, B.A., of the London University, has been appointed Professor of General Literature. The Professors of Theology and Biblical Criticism have residences provided for them in the College. The term of study is to be five years: it being understood that each student, on entering the College, shall have an acquaintance with Virgil, the Greek Testament, and the first three books of Euclid. The College, we have been informed, will be connected with the London University. The College is erected on a scale sufficient to accommodate 52 students, but as one wing of the building will not be completed till the remainder of the funds has been realised, it is proposed to commence with 25 students. It was at first proposed to endow the institution with sufficient funds to board the students, and it was estimated that for this purpose a sum of about 3,000*l.* per annum would be required: a further consideration of the matter, however, has led to a different arrangement, and the Education Committee, in their last published report, we perceive, have recommended that six of the 25 students should be in a condition of life to support themselves (it being supposed that about 30*l.* per annum will be sufficient); that six others be received on the recommendation of the various churches, the required amount for maintenance being guaranteed by such churches; that seven should be received from an association to be established on the

principle of the American Educational Societies, for the purpose of raising the necessary funds; that three be taken upon scholarships which it is intended to found; and it is expected that the remaining three vacancies will be filled up by young men whose expenses wealthy individuals connected with the body may undertake to guarantee from their private purses. The building is so contrived that by completing the quadrangle, fifty students, in addition, might be accommodated whenever circumstances shall require.—*Manchester Times, Apl.* 29.

TAHITI.—*House of Commons, 18th May.*—Lord Ashley presented a petition from the Wesleyan Society of London, praying for protection for the missionaries at Tahiti.

Sir G. Grey then moved for certain papers respecting the French occupation of Tahiti. He understood that his motion would not be opposed, and the papers it related to went only to show what were the recent proceedings of the French government, and what was more important, to calm the feelings of just apprehension entertained by many in this country for the fate of the British missionaries on the island. He could not move for these papers without bearing his testimony to the invaluable men, who for fifty years had been labouring for the promotion of Christianity. (Hear, hear.) These men had been supported by the voluntary contributions of Christians in this country, who took a deep interest in their welfare, and who looked with considerable apprehension to the establishment of French sovereignty in Tahiti. He trusted these apprehensions were without foundation, but he thought it material they should bear in mind the changes which had been effected by these missionaries. The following was the testimony of Admiral Duperre, who visited the island in 1819, and says, in a letter addressed to the then Minister of Marine; "The state of the Island of Tahiti is now very different from what it was in the days of Cook The missionaries of the Society of London have entirely changed the manners and customs of the inhabitants. Idolatry exists no longer; they profess generally the Christian religion; the women no longer come on board the vessels, and they are very reserved on all occasions. Their marriages are celebrated in the same manner as in Europe, and the King confines himself to one wife. The women are also admitted to the table with their husbands. The infamous Society of the Arreois exists no longer; the bloody wars in which the people engaged, and human sacrifices, have entirely ceased since 1816. All the natives can read and write, and have religious books translated into their language, printed either at Tahiti, Ulitea, or Eimeo. They have built handsome churches, where they remain twice in the week, and show the greatest attention to the discourses of the preacher. It is common to see numerous individuals take notes of the most interesting passages of the sermon they hear. The subjects of Queen Pomare have been already initiated in the rudiments of European civilization. The English missionaries have instructed them in the dogmas of Christianity, and have given them some notion of our arts and our laws. Their garments are like ours; reading and writing are in common use amongst them, and the children are brought up in schools on the Lancasterian plan. They possess a code which guarantees the right of individuals, as well as of property, and which establishes trial by jury. The people have only required twenty years to become the most enlightened of the Polynesian populations." He could, in addition, state one fact, which was most honourable to those men, and that was, that they did not possess a foot of land. They looked to moral and social advantages alone. He hoped that the professions recently announced by a distinguished member of the French Government—and he had no doubt sincerely entertained—would be faithfully acted upon; but he confessed he thought it was to our own government the missionaries had to look, and he trusted that the Government would not be found inattentive to their protection. He concluded by moving for the papers.

Lord Ashley seconded the motion, and cordially concurred in the praises which his right hon. friend had bestowed on the missionaries. They had achieved, he thought, the greatest miracle of modern times.

Mr. Hindley expressed a hope that the French might not be allowed to take possession of all the islands.

Sir R. Peel was ready, on the part of the Government, to confirm, by his testimony, all the praise which had been given to the missionaries. Their exertions had been very great and very meritorious. The Government, he could say, had not neglected the opportunity of obtaining from the French Government assurances of its intentions; and they were obtained in writing, so that they might be placed on the records of their country. They were to this effect: "The French Government remains faithful to the three great principles it has ever professed and upheld: first, to afford perfect liberty of worship; secondly, to give all the protection that is due to the subjects of a friendly power; and lastly, to favour the labours of all those bodies who are extending the benefits of Christianity." It was a great advantage to have obtained those official declarations from the French Government, which enabled him to lay before the British Parliament, in an official form, the solemn assurances which had been received by her Majesty's Government from the Government of France.

Viscount Palmerston said the circumstances of the case required that a clear understanding should be come to with the French Government. The differences between that Government and the Queen of Tahiti begun by a difference between the missionaries of the two religions. The French sent Catholic missionaries to Tahiti, which missionaries were expelled from Tahiti by the native Government. The French Government thought that the banishment was caused by our missionaries, and the difference arose between the French and the Native Governments, in consequence of the differences between the missionaries. He thought, therefore, that it would be right to procure a pledge from the French Government that the Protestant ministers should not be disturbed.

The Address moved by Sir G. Grey was then agreed to.—*Pat.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WEALTHIEST COMMONER.—The late Mr. Richard Arkwright was the only son of Sir R. Arkwright, the father and founder of the "factory system" as it now exists. He succeeded to all the possessions and numerous spinning factories on the death of Sir Richard, in 1792, then estimated at the value, capital stock included, of about 500,000*l.* sterling. As the profits of cotton spinning then, and for years afterwards, were counted by *shillings* per pound, instead of by *farthings*, as now, except in the finer counts, it may be safely asserted that by his extensive spinneries in Cromford, Bakewell, and Manchester alone, he could not have derived a less clear income than 100,000*l.* per annum. The extensive works at Manchester he disposed of in favour of his managers, Messrs. Barton and Simpson, who both realized large fortunes. He gave up the spinning works at Bakewell some five or six years ago, only to parties, who it is believed, had been long in his service; but those at Cromford, near his own residence, he carried on, as understood, to the time of his death. Mr. R. Arkwright, besides various other concerns highly prosperous for the most part, was the principal, if not sole proprietor, of some banking establishments in the counties of Derby and Nottingham. From taste, and not from niggardly notions of saving, he lived without the least ostentatious display; the scale of his household expenditure is supposed not to have exceeded 3,000*l.* per annum, of which the larger portion was laid out upon his gardens, on which he prided himself; so that by the natural and equable force of accumulation during 52 years, even had not 1*l.* of surplus income been re-invested and made to bear interest, he must still have been possessed of millions. He was probably the last of the historic names connected and coeval with the foundation of what are now designated the factory and power systems. The fate of those first fathers of the cotton-spinning and manufacturing system who have most contributed to its progress and prosperity by their inventions, improvements, or enterprise, has, however, been very dissimilar and unequal. The late Sir R. Peel, who may be esteemed the head, if not the parent, of calico-printing, realized and bequeathed a large fortune to his descendants. The mountain of wealth accumulated by Mr. Arkwright has already been referred to; but Hargreaves, the inventor of the "spinning jenny," died in but middling circumstances. Samuel Crompton, the inventor of the "mule" frame, which has carried the art of spinning yarn to its greatest perfection, died in poverty, notwithstanding a Parliamentary grant of 5,000*l.* in 1812, which melted away through the misfortunes of his sons in the business in which, by means of this grant, he established them. And, lastly, the late Mr. W. Radcliffe, of Stockport (whose death occurred only last year), the inventor of the "dressing-machines" and veritable father of the "power-loom" system—for, until the epoch of that invention, the power-loom was powerless and impracticable—perished in almost abject poverty; a fact reflecting no small discredit on the opulent manufacturers of Manchester, who, after plundering him of his invention, by the unscrupulous appropriation of which they enriched themselves, might surely have let fall a few crumbs from their own overloaded tables to comfort the old age and penury of the man they contributed to sink into pauperism. Nor, indeed, is such a melancholy fact more creditable to a great nation, or a Government wielding its destinies. The Board of Trade, or the Treasury, did indeed—we record the fact with the deepest feelings of sorrow and shame—at the last moment, through some indirect application, award the beggarly sum of 150*l.* Fast progressing towards his 80th year, and borne down by age, misfortunes, and infirmity, when the intelligence of this munificent token of national remembrance was broken to him it proved too much for the suffering old man; it was like mockery upon misery; and so poor Mr. Radcliffe drew his last breath on the very day, it is said, but if not, within one or two days after; the 150*l.* came opportunely and mercifully to provide a coffin and grave-stone for the dead, and save from the scandal of a parish pauper-burial.—*Pat.*

THE LATE DUKE OF SUSSEX.—In a letter to the *Cheltenham Examiner*, Sir A. B. Faulkner makes the following statement concerning the deceased Prince: —On religious subjects, I need hardly observe, he was especially communicative; and everybody knows how conversant he was with theological lore. Of all his conversations relating to religion, I recollect none more animated and impressive than in speaking of the talents of Dr. Wardlaw, whose lectures on Church and State were making a great sensation at the time. The doctor's views on the connexion between Church and State were an echo of his own. He attended his lectures, and strongly recommended me to hear him. The object uppermost in his thoughts, in comparison of which all other considerations and the policy of states weighed but as a feather, was the advancing the interests of Christianity; and no reasons of state received any quarter at his hands, which in any degree or manner tended to impair the authority or weaken the influence over the heart of a religion, which, when administered in the spirit of its Divine Founder, he designated as "the greatest boon of Heaven to mankind." Holding such a sentiment, we may easily conclude what he must have thought of the priestism, the indolence and the intolerant conduct of so many of our clergy, fenced by an irresponsibility against which the voice of the people avails so little. Intolerance, in any form or disguise, whether of direct oppression, or in the more mitigated aspect of cut-and-dry creeds and Pusey Popery, had his cordial abhorrence. With the devotion of a martyr, he disregarded all consequences, setting his face against oppression and misrule, wherever he found it, irrespective of persons, or station, or office. I never heard him indulge a vein of more earnest indignation than in speaking of some of the turn-coat patriots of the Reform Bill.—*Ibid.*

THE CORN LAW QUESTION.—The adjourned debate on Mr. Villier's motion was resumed in the Commons on Monday, and, after being carried on till a late hour, was finally closed by a division, in which 125 Members voted for the motion, and 381 against it: majority, 256.

The speech of the night was Mr. Cobden's, the great merit of which consisted in its plain, unvarnished, but pointed and telling exposure the hypocrisy and selfishness of the *soi-disant* "Farmer's Friends." So much homely truth was never, perhaps, addressed, in that House, to the ears polite of aristocratic law-makers. Referring to the Petition he had presented from 3,000 Dorsetshire farmers, signed by the chairman, a landholder, praying for the repeal of the Cornlaws, Mr. Cobden, said: "This can be no longer treated as a farmers' question. We will have it put upon a proper footing from this very night." The House laughed at this; and the Hon. Member's speech elicited frequent laughter, alternating with groans, and oh! oh! from the Conservative side, and cheers from the Opposition; but straight onward he held his course, compelling attention, and regardless of the rude impatience manifested by the young gentlemen who grace the Ministerial benches. He challenged his opponents to show what benefit the farmer had ever derived from the Corn-laws. "I have asked the question," he said, "of hundreds and thousands of farmers; and as I am now in the presence of landlords, I ask it of you." And the landlords whom he thus addressed, must have felt that they could not answer the question. They well know that the law was passed for their own interest and protection alone, and that all the promised profits of the deceived farmers have been absorbed into rent. Mr. Cobden told them plainly, that the League were making friends with the farmers, who are "growing sick of the political landlords;" and that, with the aid of the farmers, they would carry the repeal. "Whatever might be the fate of the motion," he said, "however small the minority in its favour, it will not have the slightest effect upon the progress of public opinion. The League will go on as they have hitherto done. In the course of our agitation, we may probably dissolve Parliaments and Ministries; but still public opinion upon the subject cannot be checked; and if there be any force in truth and justice, it will go on to an ultimate and not distant triumph." Bold language, but not more bold than true; and of its truth, coming events which cast their shadows before, will be the sure expositors.

Mr. Cobden's speech had no effect of course on the division, for rarely indeed is a single vote determined by any force of argument or power of eloquence in that House. It seems, however, to have told; and the forlorn hope of the Corn law squirearchy, the *Post*, is ludicrously pathetic on the occasion:

"Melancholy," remarks our Contemporary, "was the exhibition in the House of Commons on Monday. Mr. Cobden was the hero of the night. Towards the close of the debate, he rose in his place, and hurled at the heads of the Parliamentary landowners of England, those calumnies and taunts which constitute the

staple of his addresses to farmers. The taunts were not retorted. The calumnies were not repelled. No: the Parliamentary representatives of the industrial interest of the British empire quailed before the founder and leader of the Anti-Corn-law League. They winced under his sarcasms. They listened in speechless terror to his denunciations. No man among them dared to grapple with the arch-enemy of English industry. No man among them attempted to refute the miserable fallacies of which Mr. Cobden's speech was made up! . . . Melancholy was it to witness, on Monday, the landowners of England—the representatives by blood of the Norman chivalry—the representatives by election, of the industrial interests of the empire—shrinking under the blows aimed at them by a Manchester money-grubber; by a man whose importance is derived from the action of a system, destructive in its nature, of all the wholesome influences that connect together the various orders of society."

The *Post* forgets one chivalrous Norman, who stood up against the Saxon commoner—the wise and whiskered Col. Sibthorpe.—*Pat.*

Mortality Tables.—The quarterly table of the mortality in 114 of the principal town and city districts of England has just issued from the General Register-office. The return is derived from 114 districts, 33 of which comprise the metropolis, and the remaining 81 districts comprise the principal towns and cities of England. At the last census (June 6, 1841) the enumerated population of the 114 districts was 6,534,535, or nearly four-tenths of the total population. The average annual number of deaths registered in the 114 districts was 163,193, or 47 per cent. of the total deaths registered annually in England. The population in these town districts increased from 1831 to 1841 at the rate of about 1,74 per cent. annually. The mortality attained its maximum in the year 1840, and was the lowest in the year 1842. Out of 100,000 persons living in the towns and cities of England, about 2,658 died in the year 1840, and only 2,420 in the year 1842. The reduction was 238 in 2,658, or 9 per cent. on the rate of mortality. Upon an average 2 61 in 100 (or 1 in 38) living died annually in the three years 1838, 1839, and 1840; and 2.43 in 100 living (or 1 in 41) died annually in the two years 1841 and 1842. The average number of deaths registered in the five winters—1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, and 1842, was 45,144. After a correction for the increase of population, the winter average applicable to 1843 becomes 47,542. The number of deaths which occurred in the winter quarter 1843 was 43,466. In the metropolis the mortality is still less than the average, and the deaths in the quarter by epidemic diseases (2,071) were 363 less than the average of the five preceding winters. The epidemic diseases most frequently mentioned by the registrars in the country are typhus, scarlatina, and hooping-cough.—*Ibid.*

Vested Interests of the Wesleyans in Education.—The Wesleyans have embarked a large amount of capital in the work of Day and Sabbath-school education. Without Government aid, they have built and furnished a great number of schools, and have supported them in a state of efficiency by their free contributions. Of Wesleyan Day-schools, there are in England and Wales—

Boys' schools, 119, being a reported increase in two years of . . . 52
Girls' schools, 115 . . . . 75
Infant schools, 28 . . . 4
Total number of children, 18,533 . 7,071

Of Wesleyan Sunday-schools, there are in England and Wales—

3,522, being a reported increase in two years of . . 78
Libraries, 1,018 . . . . . 27
Teachers, 70,551 . . . . . 6,365

There are in these schools 374,611 scholars; and they are supported at an annual expense of 21,271*l.* 5*s.* 9½*d.* To all these aggregates are to be added the amounts from seventeen circuits not reported. In the Factory Districts, there are 58 boys' Day schools, 54 girls' Day schools, 20 Infant schools; and, in the whole, 10,061 children. There are 956 Sunday schools, having attached to them 372 libraries, for the use of teachers and children during the week; there are 28,304 teachers, and 147,194 children under their care. These schools are supported at an expense to the Wesleyans of 9,792*l.* 14*s.* The amount of property invested in buildings for Day and Sunday-schools in Leeds alone, is 11,540*l.* Besides this, they have numerous schools in the adjacent villages.—*Wesleyan Chronicle.*

The Education Clauses.—Mr. Roebuck then brought forward his Resolution upon the subject of National Education, which led to a very important debate. Sir James Graham remarked, that the real resolution, its point and pith, was in the first line and a half: "That, in no plan of Education maintained and enforced by the State, should any attempt be made to inculcate peculiar religious opinions." He resisted this proposition on the ground, that, "as a Minister of the Crown, *the Crown being the head of the Church*, he should be betraying his duty, were he to make any concession on this point." Mr. Sheil made an eloquent speech, in which he adverted to the intestine changes now taking place in the Established Church itself, as justifying the excitement which prevailed among the Dissenters; and described the Factories Bill as an innovation on the principle laid down in the statute for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. Mr. Hawes, while he dissented from the terms of the Resolution, regretted the indiscreet scheme and the indiscreet declaration of the Right Honourable Secretary. Sir Robert Inglis, on the contrary, was only sorry that Sir James Graham had not proposed a grant at the close of his admirable speech! Mr. Roebuck, in his reply, said, the Right Hon. Secretary of State had, by his declaration of that evening, sealed the fate of his Bill. (Hear, hear.) "There was now no mistake: the domination of the Church of England was the thing sought to be established by that Bill." The Resolution was negatived by a majority of 156 against 60, several Liberal Members voting in the majority, as not approving of the terms of the Resolution in reference to religious instruction.—*Pat.*

Canada.—The Canada papers contain accounts of the instalment of Sir Charles Metcalfe, at Kingston. He had not developed the line of policy he intended to pursue. His predecessor, Sir Charles Bagot, had so far recovered as to be able to walk in-doors. He would return to England as soon as his health would permit. The Warspite, Lord John Hay, had arrived at New York to convey him home.

The *Montreal Herald* announces, that hereafter Montreal will be the seat of Government of Canada, and the necessary Government offices, and a Parliament House, will be commenced as soon as the plans can be prepared. Quebec will be the military head-quarters.—*Ibid.*

The Siamese Twins have been residing for several years past in North Carolina, where they purchased a plantation. We had not heard of them for a long time, when we received a letter on Friday from a correspondent in North Carolina, informing us that they had entered into a state of double blessedness Our Correspondent says—"On Thursday, April 13th, were married, at Wilkes County, North Carolina, by Elder Colby Sparks, of the Baptist Church, Messrs. Chang and Eng, the Siamese twin brothers, to Misses Sarah and Adelaide, daughters of Mr. David Yeates, of Wilkes County, North Carolina." Whether the happy quadruple started on a journey to pass off the honeymoon, or remained at home, we are not informed.—*Ibid.*

France.—The professors of the University are everywhere up in arms against the zealots of the clergy, especially against the Bishop of Chartres, who has accused them of teaching every crime, from murder to the "*most disgusting voluptuousness.*" M. Michelet has thundered from his professor's chair in the Sorbonne against the declamation of the episcopal pulpit of Chartres. And, in return for the bishop's denunciation of the pantheism of the University, certain universitarians have published extracts from certain volumes drawn up for the instruction of young priests in the duties of the confessional. The *Débats* gives most disgusting extracts from these books, calculated to cause a strong reaction against the clergy in France. The *Débats* rightly says, that since 1830 the clergy have recovered from the unpopularity which their supposed connexion with an oppressive Government up to that year entailed upon them. The hardihood and unscrupulousness with which they have now attacked the University and the administration of public instruction have, however, awakened their old enemies; and we much fear that the French are recommencing the old circuit of the last century. The attempt to resuscitate Loyola is sure to resuscitate at the same time the spirit, if not the talents, of Pascal and Voltaire. M. de Bonald was one of the most eminent of the higher clergy attached to the Restoration. He was won over apparently to the Orléans dynasty, took the oath of allegiance, and was appointed Archbishop of Lyons. The journals of that city now accuse him of being always purposely absent when any *fête* or ceremony is at hand where the present dynasty is glorified.

In the Chamber of Peers, on Monday, petitions for liberty of instruction were presented, which gave rise, however, to little observation: but another occasion was to occur (on Saturday next), when the whole subject would be discussed.

"The Chamber of Peers," says the *Siecle*, "devoted the entire sitting of Monday to the discussion of various petitions, having for their object to demand, according to the terms of the carter, a law to provide for public education and the liberty of instruction. The debate was warm, particularly in consequence of a wish expressed in one of the petitions, that elementary instruction should be intrusted to the religious corporations, in conjunction with the University. Pretensions, which finished by causing an explosion elsewhere, revealed themselves to the Legislature. The contest which has for some time past commenced between the imprudent organs of the clerical party and the professors of public instruction, the flagrant resurrection of the corporation of Jesuits, all united to give an interest to this debate. When listening to the orators we fancied we had again mounted to the epoch of the Restoration. Thanks, however, to the perseverance of the Minister for Public Instruction, and to the energetic reclamations of MM. Charles Dupin, Cousin, D'Argout, and even M. Barthe, a clear and definite solution was the consequence of the debate. The Chamber of Peers passed to the order of the day on the petition from the inhabitants of Dunkirk which demanded that the religious corporations should be admitted to undertake the education of youth in conjunction with the University, thus separating it from the other petitions, which merely demanded a law on secondary instruction. This result destroys all possibility of equivocation. Baron Charles Dupin was the first to place the question on its true basis. 'We are very fast forgetting past events,' said he; 'we forget the eccentricities which provoked the Revolution of 1830, and the efforts which it was necessary to make in order to re-establish amongst the mass of the population that respect for religion so deplorably compromised by the imprudent zeal of some of its ministers.' To a specious reproach made by the Marquis de Dreux-Breze, of the delay in executing a promise inscribed in the Charter, M. Villemain replied, 'that he was preparing a plan of public instruction.' But, as M. Cousin justly observed, it would be inconvenient to abandon the provisions of the ordinance published by the Government of the Restoration in the year 1828, that previous to establishing any society for public or private instruction, it should be necessary to declare that the society did not belong to any corporation not authorized by law."—*Pat.*

M. Arago announced, at a lecture delivered by him on Thursday last at the Observatory at Paris, that one of his pupils had discovered a new comet on the night of the 3rd to the 4th inst.—*Pat.* 8*th May.*

Germany.—The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 12th inst. states, that a congress of the States composing the German Customs Union would be held during the ensuing summer, at which it would appear that an increase of duty would be proposed on various articles of British manufacture. It is calculated that England gains 14,000,000 or 15,000,000 dollars by the export to Germany of spun thread and various articles of cotton and iron, without offering any compensation to Germany.

In consequence of the extreme severity of the censorship throughout Germany, none of the papers from that country are worthy perusal. Their comments are as empty as their news is dull.—*Ibid.*

Portugal.—We have Lisbon news to the 15th inst. The Deputies had passed the bill for establishing the system of general education throughout the kingdom.

If the tariff negotiations were resumed by England (and it was held to be the part of England, who commenced and broke them off, to resume them), there was considerable probability of their being brought to a satisfactory close by a reasonable compromise of the disputed woollen duties; but there was little likelihood of the Portuguese Government resuming these negotiations of their own motion. Great agitation prevailed at Oporto, and throughout the wine districts with reference to this subject.

The Patriarch of Lisbon had taken possession of his See, as by right of legitimate nomination legitimately confirmed under papal brief, but without ceremonial.—*Ibid.*

New Russian Project.—We call attention to our correspondent's observations upon the rumoured Russian project of a *Pan Sclavonic* union—that is the formation of a new central kingdom, composed of all the Sclavonian populations. It is currently reported, it would seem, at Constantinople, that this project has caused serious alarm to Prince Metternich, and influenced his policy in the Servian affair. In the mean time the Austrian steam navigation question has been settled to the complete satisfaction of the Vienna Cabinet.—*Chronicle.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

*22d July*, 1843.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Clarke, 1st Assistant to the Commissioner of Mysore, has obtained leave of absence, under Section XI. of the Absentee Rules, to visit the Neilgherry Hills, for one month, from the date on which he may quit Mysore.

*27th July*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is pleased to sanction Mr. Assistant Surgeon O. Manger's performing the Civil Medical duties of Seonee, from the 3d April last, the date of his receiving charge from Mr. Assistant Surgeon Cheyne.

*29th July*, 1843.

Captain Keith Young, of the 50th Regiment N. I., is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor of Scinde, for employ in that country.

J. THOMASON, *Secy. to Govt. of India.*

*29th July*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to attach the undermentioned Gentlemen of the

Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, as follows:

Mr. R. J. C. Richardson to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

Mr. J. E. L. Brandreth to the North Western Provinces.

T. R. DAVIDSON, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*24th June*, 1843.

Baboo Neelmoney Birbur to be a Local Agent under the provisions of Reg. XIX. of 1810, in the Southern Division of Cuttack, (Pooree,) vice Baboo Sreeram Mittre transferred to Cuttack.

Mr. R. J. Scott, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad, to exercise the special powers described in Clause 2, Section 3, Regulation III. of 1821.

The Honourable F. Drummond received charge of the Magistracy of Purneah from Mr. G. Martin on the 18th instant.

Mr. W. H. Brodhurst received charge of the Office of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bancoorah, (West Burdwan,) from Mr. F. A. E. Dalrymple on the 19th idem.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY, *Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Simlah, 6th July*, 1843.

Mr. St. George Tucker, for ten days, in addition to the usual time allowed for joining his appointment.

*7th July*, 1843.

Mr. Francis Russell Davidson, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Etawah, for one year, on medical certificate, from 1st July 1843, to proceed to the Hills.

The leave of absence granted under orders of 29th May last, to Mr. William Muir, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Futtehpore, is to commence from the 20th instead of the 15th June.

*10th July*, 1843.

The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. A. Shakespear to be an Assistant to the Secretary to Government N. W. P.

*12th July*, 1843.

Mr. J. D. Inglis, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Bareilly, is invested with the special powers described in Regulations III. of 1821 and VIII. of 1831.

Moulvee Mahomed Hukeemooddeen to be Principal Sudder Ameen of Benares.

Mahomed Khadim Hoosin Khan to be Principal Sudder Ameen of Cawnpore.

Pundit Saligram Oogudheea to be Sudder Ameen of Cawnpore.

*18th July*, 1843.

Mr. W. J. Bramly to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Agra Division.

Mr. G. Campbell to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Rohilcund Division.

Mr. W. Ford to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Delhi Division.

Mr. J. R. Hutchinson to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Meerut Division.

Mr. W. Wynyard to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Furruckabad.

Mr. C. T. LeBas to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rohtuck.

Mr. C. Raikes, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Furruckabad, for four months, on Medical Certificate.

Mr. E. T. Colvin, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rohtuck, for four months, on Medical Certificate, from 19th July.

R. N. C. HAMILTON, *Secretary to the Govt. N. W. P.*

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 28th July*, 1843.

No. 164 of 1843.—The Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to assign rank to the undermentioned 2d Lieutenants, Cornets, Ensigns and Assistant Surgeons, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names:

*Engineers.*

| Rank | Name | Date |
|---|---|---|
| 2d Lieut. | William Arden Crommelin, | 10th Dec. 1841. |
| " | Samuel Edward Sneyd, | |
| " | James Edmund Tennant Nicolls, | |
| " | George Peter Hebbert, | |

*Cavalry.*

| Rank | Name | Date |
|---|---|---|
| Cornet | James Vincent Valentine McDowell, | 4th April 1843. |
| " | Henry Stone, | |
| " | Edmund William Eardley Howard, | 21st May 1843. |
| " | Charles Wyndham, | 22d ditto. |

*Infantry.*

| Rank | Name | Date |
|---|---|---|
| Ensign | William Dashwood Hoste, | 4th April 1843. |
| " | William George Elliot, | |
| " | Henry Curry Hillier, | |
| " | Henry Belson, | |
| " | Henry Sidney Smith, | 7th April 1843. |
| " | Richmond Baynes Blondre, | 9th do. do. |
| " | Thomas Augustus Carey, | 1st May do. |
| " | Frederic Richards Mealy Gossett, | 22d do. do. |

*Medical Department.*

| Rank | Name | Date |
|---|---|---|
| Asst. Surgeon | Frederick Morrison Clifford, | 4th April, 1843. |
| " | Thomas Alexander Gray, | 22d do do. |
| " | Aloys Sprenger, M. D. | 19th May, do. |
| " | Joseph Rose, | 25th do. do. |

No. 165 of 1843.—The Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

*45th Regiment N. I.*

Ensign Octavius Edward Rothney to be Lieutenant, from the 29th July 1843, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Alexander Fraser deceased.

*47th Regiment N. I.*

Ensign John Robertson Pughe to be Lieutenant, from the 20th July 1843, vice Lieutenant Wm. Dinely Goodyar deceased.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant G. M. Brodie, of the 52d Regiment N. I., to do duty with the 2d Assam Sebundy Corps, vice Lieutenant C. Holroyd appointed Adjutant to that Corps.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors as Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry and Assistant Surgeon, on this Establishment. The Cadets are promoted to the rank of Cornet and Ensign, from the dates assigned to them in General Orders, No. 118, of the 2d ultimo:

| *Cavalry.* | *Date of arrival at Fort William.* |
|---|---|
| Mr. John Hatfield Brooks, | 24th July, 1843. |
| *Infantry.* | |
| Mr. Charles Robson, | 24th July, 1843. |
| " James Henry Cruikshanks Ewart, | |
| " Henry Harcourt, | |
| " Archibald Swiney Haig, | |
| " Henry Strickland Lester, | |
| " George Andrew Armstrong, | |
| *Medical Department.* | |
| Mr. William Craddock, | 24th July, 1843. |

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough:

| Officer | Reason |
|---|---|
| Captain Henry Drummond, of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, | On account of private affairs. |
| Surgeon John Smyth, M. D., of the Medl. Dept., | |
| 1st Lieut. Charles Hogge, of the Regiment of Artillery, | On Medical Certificate. |

Captain Michael Hughes, of the 44th Regiment N. I., is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company, on the Pension of a Major, from the 1st of August next.

EDWD. SANDERS, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Simlah,* 15th *July*, 1843.

No. 44.—1. General officers commanding divisions will cause committees of medical officers to be assembled within their commands, for the purpose of examining such soldiers of H. M. Service, as may be deemed fit subjects to be invalided.

2. The documents required for each invalid are, one copy of proceedings of regimental board and discharge; parchment certificate; surgeon's certificate; proceedings of the station medical committee; nominal return of men, women and children.

The officer in charge will take care to obtain these documents when the soldiers are handed over to him.

3. The discharge documents of men applying for the outpension of Chelsea, including a copy of the Surgeon's certificate, are to be transmitted direct to this office, together with nominal returns showing their intended place of residence.

4. The invalids of H. M. regiments at Subathoo and Kussowlie will march on the 1st of October next, under the command of Captain Yerbury, 3d Light Dragoons, for Umballah at which station they will be joined by the invalids of the 31st foot; upon arrival at Kurnaul, by those of the 3d light dragoons; and at Meerut by those of the 16th lancers and 40th foot.

5. The invalids from Landour will join the detachments upon their arrival at Meerut; the whole proceed to Gurmucktesir Ghaut, and embark in boats to be previously provided.

6. The invalids of the 39th regiment will proceed by water from Agra to Allahabad, and there join the party from Meerut. The officer commanding at Agra is requested to name an officer for this duty, who will rejoin his corps as soon as he has handed over the men to Captain Yerbury.

7. The invalids of the regiments at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Ghazeepore and Dinapore, will join at those places respectively.

8. Captains Campbell and Edmonds, of the 9th foot, will do duty with these detachments from Subathoo to Calcutta.

9. The general officer commanding the Sirhind division is requested to appoint a medical officer to the charge of these detachments.

The leave of absence granted to lieutenant Crawley, 15th Hussars, and lieutenant Harrison, 63d foot, in the General Order of the 14th instant, is to commence on the 1st August 1843.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

*Head Quarters, Simlah,* 13th *July*, 1843.

At a general court martial assembled at Meerut on Wednesday the 5th day of July 1843, Lieutenant Hugh John Houstoun, of the 2d European regiment, was arraigned on the following charge:—

*Charge.*—"For unofficer-like conduct, at Meerut, in the following instances:

"1st. In having, on the 23d day of May 1843, in disobedience of regimental orders of the 21st of that month, failed to attend at an inspection of necessaries by a regimental committee.

"2d. In having, on the evening of the 25th of May 1843, when subaltern of the quarter guard, absented himself from his guard, without leave, in disobedience of regimental standing orders.

"3d. In having, on the 26th of May 1843, failed to send in a proper report as relieved subaltern of the regimental guard, as directed in regimental standing orders.

"4th. In having, on the morning of the 27th of May 1843, been absent without leave from inspection parade of the regiment.

"5th. In having, on the 30th of May 1843, behaved in highly disrespectful manner before a regimental court of inquiry assembled to investigate the acts alleged in the first three instances."

*Finding.*—"The court, on the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Lieutenant Hugh John Houstoun, of the 2d European regiment, is guilty of the whole of the charge preferred against him.

*Sentence.*—"The court sentence the prisoner Lieutenant Hugh John Houstoun, of the 2d European regiment, to lose a portion of his rank in his regiment, and accordingly adjudge him to be placed two (2) steps lower in the list of Lieutenants in the 2d European regiment, to which he belongs."

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General,*
*and Commander-in-Chief.*

*12th July*, 1843.

The name of Lieutenant Houstoun is hereafter to be inserted next below Lieutenant Tronson, of the 2d European regiment. He is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

*Head Quarters, Simlah,* 14*th July*, 1843.

The undermentioned men are, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, transferred to the pension establishment, from the 1st of May last, and the degree of wound pension specified opposite their respective names is assigned to them:

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Regiment of Light Cavalry.—Bundhoo, syce, 3d degree, | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| 29th Regiment of native Infantry.—Dhooday Ram, sepoy, 3d degree, | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| 4th Regiment of irregular cavalry.—Mutsuh Khan, sowar, 2d degree, | 2 | 10 | 0 |

*Head Quarters, Simlah,* 15*th July*, 1843.

The orders issued by Major General Sir C. J. Napier, K. C. B., dated the 21st of February and 2d of May last, directing Surgeon J. Dalrymple, of the 9th Regiment of Light Cavalry, to act as superintending Surgeon to the troops in Scinde and Belochistan, are, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, and on the conditions expressed in the letters from the officiating secretary to the Government of India, in the Military department, Nos. 102 and 103, of the 27th ultimo, confirmed, the order of the 21st February having effect from the 15th of that month.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Arracan district order of the 18th of April last, directing Shaik Jungly to officiate as Native Doctor in the Military hospital at Sandoway, vice Kurreem Buksh deceased.

The presidency division order of the 2d instant, directing Assistant Apothecary C. Baker to proceed to Dinapore, and act as apothecary in the Hospital of Her Majesty's 62d foot, vice Callaghan, whose appointment to that Regiment is cancelled.

The order issued on the 29th ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel T. Dickinson, commanding the 55th Regiment of Native Infantry, appointing Lieutenant P. W. Luard to act as Adjutant to the corps, in the room of the late Lieutenant W. G. Horne.

The Meerut division order of the 9th instant, sanctioning an exchange of situations between Casy Persaud Sookul, native Doctor, attached to the Kemaoon battalion, and Shaick Miskeen, native doctor, attached to the jail hospital at Shajehanpore.

The order issued on the 30th ultimo, by Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Marshall, commanding the 34th Regiment of native infantry, in progress to Delhi, directing the Quarter Master to entertain a 2-bullock hackery, in lieu of one furnished for the conveyance of the Medical stores by the commissariat officer at Meerut, reported broken and unserviceable.

The Cawnpore division order of the 27th instant, issued under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General, placing the services of school sergeant E. J. Gillis, of the 3d Brigade of horse artillery, at the disposal of Captain H. Fraser, officiating executive engineer of the Cawnpore division, for the purpose of being temporarily employed in the department of public works.

Assistant Surgeon R. Marshall, M. D. is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, appointed to act as Assistant Garrison Surgeon at Allahabad, until further orders.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings of Ensigns:

Unposted Ensign John Guyse Sparke, not arrived, to the 21st regiment of native infantry at Berhampore.

Unposted Ensign Joseph McCarty, recently admitted into the service, to the 53d regiment of native infantry at Meerut.

The appointment of bombardier George Thompson, of the 2d company 2d battalion of artillery, to act as gun corporal to the artillery attached to the Bundlecund legion, announced in general orders of the 22d ultimo, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*35th Regiment Light Infantry.*—Colonel T. Monteath, C. B., from 1st October to 1st April 1844, to visit the presidency, on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

*64th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign H. C. Anderson, from 19th June, to 1st November to visit Mussoorie, and enable him to join.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—July 15. At Cawnpore, G. A. Wright, Esq. to Jane Louisa, third daughter of J. G. Bruce, Esq.—17. At Mirzapore, by the Rev. R. C. Mather, Lieut. H. K. Shawe, 15th Regt. N. I. to Cecilia Jessie, youngest daughter of the late P. Carey, Esq. E. I. C. S.—18. At Landour, Capt. George Tebbs, of the 23d N. I. to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Captain Richard Phillips, of the Madras European Regiment.—At Nusseerabad, Lieut. W. Wyld, Adjutant 4th Light Cavalry, to Jane, sixth daughter of Major General Kennedy, C. B. Com-

manding Rajpootanah Field Force.—19. At Delhi, Mr. Edward Hickie, to Miss Elizabeth Nixon Synnot.—24. At Allahabad, W. O. Bell, Esq. to Mary Anne, the only daughter of the late F. H. Stanhope, Esq. of the county of Devonshire.—28. At Sehore, by Captain H. W. Trevelyan, Political Agent in Bhopal, Serjeant Major Robert Smart, of the Bhopal Contingent, to Harriet Ellen, relict of the late Serjeant Berry, of the Meywar Bheel Corps.—29. At Calcutta, Captain J Corfield, 1st Regt. N. I. to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Cockerell Hogan, Esq.

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BIRTHS.—July 12. At Bangalore, the lady of Brevet Captain G. Rowlandson, of a daughter.—15. At Hussingabad, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Ramsay, of a son.—16. At Bangalore, the wife of Captain T. E. Geils, of a daughter. —18. At Cawnpore, the lady of Henry W. Hough, Esq. H. M's. 50th Queen's own Regiment, of a son.—At Calcutta, the lady of Captain William Poole, of a son.—21. At Kidderpore, the wife of Mr. G. W. Hornby, of a daughter.—At Agra, the lady of the Rev. T. Phillips, of a son. —25. At Pubna, the lady of Daniel O'Callaghan, Esq. Civil Assistant Surgeon, of a daughter.—At Barrah Factory, Tirhoot, the lady of Joseph Hill, Esq. of a daughter. —27. At Garden Reach, the lady of George Dougal, Esq. of a son.—29. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. G. Kingdom, of a daughter.—30. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. R. B. Ross, of a daughter.—31. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Robert Wright, of a son.—Aug. 1. At Calcutta, Mrs R. Hand, Junior, of a daughter.—2. The lady of Mr. T. Kain, of a daughter.

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DEATHS.—May 27. At Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth De Vine, Milliner, aged 50 years.—28. At Tatta, Lower Scinde, Lieut. W. G. Meacham, H. M's. 28th Regt.— July 1. At Ramree, Groves Samuel, the infant son of the Rev. G. S. Comstock, aged 7 months and 17 days.—15 At Deyra Dhoon, Mr. George Hamilton Scott, aged 27 years. —16. At Darjeeling, Mrs. Eliza Hepper, wife of Mr. E. Hepper, Builder, aged 35 years.—18. At Agra, Mr. Conductor J. H. Dwyer, aged 42 years and 6 months.—23. In Fort William, Mrs. Theresa Goodfellow, wife of Mr. J. Goodfellow, Quarter Master, H. M's. 10th Regt. aged 51 years.—24. Drowned in the river Ghorai, in Jessore, near Amulaha Factory, Robert Harrington Poe, Esq. aged 22 years.—26. At Goamalty, Malda, William Waters Sinclair, Esq.—27. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Botellho, son of the late John Botellho, of the General Post Office, aged 20 years, 1 month and 2 days.—30. At Mirzapore, Upper Circular Road, Mrs. A. Imlay, widow of Mr. J. Imlay, aged 47 years, 1 month and 17 days.—31. At Calcutta, Lewis Ignatius, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Gego, aged 3 years, 10 months and 15 days.—August 2. At Calcutta, T. B. Scott, Esq. Printer, aged 57 years, 9 months and 28 days, leaving a wife and seven children to deplore his loss.—At Calcutta, Mrs. Eliza Fabian, wife of E. D. Fabian Esq., Senior Branch Pilot, H. C. M., aged 44 years and 10 months.

*Europe.*—At No. 4. Melville Street, Edinburgh, on the 2d June, Alicia Jane, the infant daughter of J. Innes, Esq. M. D., Surgeon 5th Battalion, Artillery.

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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

July 31. The French Ship *Gabriel*, Heartevent, from Madras 16th July.

August 1. The English Brig *Patriot*, J. D. Booth, from Moulmein 18th July.—The English Barque *John George*, J. Story, from Newcastle 31st March.

—— 3. The English Barque *Fanny*, T. Ballingate, from Moulmein 16th July.

—— 4. The English Ship *Ranger*, E. Daviot, from Point de Galle 23d and Madras 27th July.

—— 7. The English Barque *Delhi*, R. P. Robinson, from Liverpool 16th March.

### ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Patriot.*—A. J. Anson, Mariner.

*Per Fanny.*—W. Boothby, Esq. Merchant, Captain Miller, mariner, Mr. Falkner, Shipbuilder, and Mr. Edwin Heyburn, steward.

*Per Ranger.*—Lieut. Pattison, H. M's. 10th Regt., Captain J. M. Stewart, died on board, of dropsy, at 1 o'clock A. M. on the 30th July.

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### DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

*Passengers by the Steamer Hindostan.—For Southampton.* —Mr. and Mrs. Kelsall; Mr. A. Mackintosh; Mr. G. F. Hodgkinson; Mr. Geo. Walters; Lieut. Col. Lane, C. B., lady, and 2 children; Dr. Smyth; W. Allen; John Watson and servant; Capt. Doveton; Lieut. Olpherts; Lieut. T. F. Powell, Mrs. Powell and female servant; Capt. Boland; Capt. Wise; Capt. C. G. Layard; Capt. Stanby, N. I.; Lieut. Col. Burroughs; Capt. G. St. P. Lawrence; Dr. Colin Campbell; G. F. Howe; Capt. Rainey, Mrs. Rainey, 3 boys and 12 servants; Capt. McCleverty; Major McCleverty; Mr. Cunstable; Geo. Tell; Capt. Drummond, B. Cavalry; Mr. Drummond; Mr. Thompson; Mr. Somes; Gl. Considine; Mr. Robt. Sterling; Dr. Dickson, lady and 3 children; Lieut. Hogge, Artillery; Mr. J. H. Young; Mr. W. Smith; Major Bowline; Mrs. Campbell; Mr. Forster; Mrs. Parker and 3 children; Mr. Church; Miss Whyte; Mr. Thos. Scallen and 1 child; Mrs. and Mr. Grant, 2 children and servant; Mrs. Hume; Mr. Nott; Mr. Morietor; Mr. Enoch; Mr. Stead; Mrs. McKay, and 1 child; Mr. C. Fraser; Capt. Walsh; Mrs. Dunkin, and 1 child. *For Suez.*—J. Ter Meulen, Junr.; Mr. Mac De Kerwan, and A. Geraud. *For Galle.*—Miss H. Buckland; Mr. Stopford; Sir J. P. Grant; Mr. W. F. Grant, and Mrs. Grant; L. A. Templer, and Mr. Carroll. *For Madras.*—Miss Clay; Mr. and Mrs. St. Hilaire, 1 child, and 3 native servants; Gl. Walker, Mrs. and Miss Walker; Brigadier Genl. Logan; Mr. Paull; Capt. and Mrs. Todd; Aga Mahomed Saduck, and W. Robinson.

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*August 1st*, 1843.

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*17th June*, 1843.

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THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship *HINDOSTAN*, of 2000 tons and 540 horse power, *Captain R. Moresby*, I. N., Commander, will leave Calcutta for Suez, on the 10th of August, touching at Madras, Point de Galle, and Aden.

The *BENTINCK*, sister vessel to the *Hindostan*, expected to arrive at Calcutta about the 20th of November, will in conjunction with her make four trips between Calcutta and Suez, during the approaching cold season, viz., leaving Calcutta, about 14th November, 14th December, 12th February and 14th March, timely notice will be given as to the exact dates of sailing, thus affording an opportunity to all parties visiting Europe to avail themselves of the Overland route, which is not only the most interesting but also the most economical, well worthy the attention of families. The road between Suez and Cairo, has been much improved, thereby rendering the entire route an agreeable, expeditious, and economical mode of proceeding to Europe. All particulars can be obtained by applying at the office of

J. R. ENGLEDUE,
*Superintendent and Agent.*

2, Strand, Calcutta, June 21, 1843.

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The New Magistrate Act.—Lord Ellenborough's return to his Council has quickened the movements of the Legislature, and given us no fewer than five Acts in fourteen days. Among these is the Act for the appointment of Deputy Magistrates. It has been enacted with little alteration. The clause which provided that the office should be open to natives of India without regard to religion or descent, has been wisely omitted. No allusion is now made in the Act to any class, and these situations are therefore open to all classes. Such indeed was evidently the intention of Government from the beginning, and it was on this ground that we objected to the use of any expression which should seem to limit the appointment to particular classes.

The greatest alteration made in the Act is the addition of a new section, which provides that the office of Deputy Magistrate may be held in conjunction with that of a Deputy Collector, and of an uncovenanted Civil Judge. The uncovenanted Judges of the two first grades are already invested with Magisterial powers to a certain extent, and it is probable that the object of this Section is to extend their judicial powers, and to enable them to take cognizance of cases which are at present beyond their jurisdiction. In this point of view the additional section appears calculated to facilitate the operations of the Police, by providing a more extensive machinery for the adjudication of cases brought up by it. The object of uniting the office of Deputy Collector with that of Deputy Magistrate is less apparent, and as far as it is apparent, less satisfactory. Whenever fiscal and Magisterial duties have been united in the same person, and an office connected with the peculiar interests of the state conjoined with one established for the interests of the people, the result has been, that the one has obtained an undue predominance over the other. It is the natural result of the weakness of our nature that in such cases the interests of the Master should have the cream of the officer's time and attention. The flapper of the Board of Revenue falls more sensibly on the ear of the Magistrate-Collector than the flapper of the Superintendent of Police. In all cases therefore in which the state is rich enough to pay two distinct officers, these offices should be dissevered.

The department of the *Police* should not be distracted by any other duties. Its time and attention should be devoted exclusively to the great object of ferretting out offenders. It should be deeply impressed with the idea that if any offence against life or property be committed, which it is unable satisfactorily to trace up, it is to that extent inefficient. When a crime is announced to a Deputy Magistrate as having been perpetrated within his beat, it should be his duty to give himself or his officers no rest till the offenders have been discovered and brought to justice; and if he has any other duties to perform calculated to interfere with the pursuit of those investigations, which he must be prepared to institute whereever they are necessary; if there be any other calls on his time which oblige him to postpone those enquiries, and thus to give to transgressors the advantage of time and circumstances, the public interests committed to him must suffer. The Deputy Magistrate who is entrusted with the charge of the Police, should be always ready to move at a moment's warning to the scene of crime; and whatever fetters his movements, detracts from his efficacy. If we had such a body of Deputy Magistrates distributed over the country, in the centre of small and manageable circles, and occupying a middle place between the Darogа and the Magistrates, crime would be prevented by the vigilance with which it was pursued—and it is in the prevention of crime, much more than in its punishment, that the secret of good Government consists.

The confessions of the Keechuck robbers, which the kindness of Mr. Dampier enabled us to review sometime ago, disclosed the fact that there existed in Bengal bodies of robbers who carried on a system of plunder, in large and organized parties, with perfect impunity; in some cases evading the vigilance of the Police; in other cases, overawing it by their numbers. Independently of these professional robbers, whose depredations are co-extensive with the boundaries of the province, there are local associations of men who prey upon society, and which our Magistracy has hitherto been unable to break up; and for this apparent reason that there is no agency charged with the special duty of hunting them out. The deposition of the Budhuks to which we have alluded, throws much light on the subject, and it ought to be turned to good account. It informs us that these men pursued a system of robbery upon the largest scale for a quarter of a century, and successfully baffled our ill organized Police; but that no sooner was the duty of pursuing them committed to Major Sleeman, who brought the system he had so successfully pursued against the Thugs, to bear upon them, than the whole gang was immediately broken up. The most notorious of the band was captured, and in his deposition stated that as soon as the Budhuks heard that these officers had been appointed especially to apprehend them, they found the country too hot for them, and retired beyond our territories. Let the same system be organized under the Deputy Magistrates, and these confederacies will dissolve of their own accord, and the security of life and property will be improved to a degree of which we have at present little conception.

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The Jail Delivery Act.—The *Draft* of an Act for shortening the period of imprisonment was published a fortnight ago, and has naturally furnished abundant food for comment to the public journalists. It is based upon the assumption that the increased strictness of prison discipline which has been enforced within the last year or two, has rendered the punishment of imprisonment more severe, and that it is necessary therefore to curtail the period of confinement upon the principle that increase of suffering should be accompanied by a diminution of its length. The fact of increased severity is denied by many, who affirm that a prison life, even at present, is easy and cheerful, and, with the exception of the loss of liberty, more comfortable than the life which half the prisoners were accustomed to lead before they entitled themselves to free quarters. Upon the accuracy or the reverse of this statement hangs the propriety of the first part of the draft, which forgives every prisoner one fourth the remainder of his sentence.

If the severity of punishment has been bonâ fide increased, and imprisonment has been rendered more disagreeable than it was, it appears reasonable to curtail the term. And there is every reason to believe that in those districts into which the messing system has been introduced, and restrictions have been imposed on the enjoyments in which the prisoners indulged, the punishment of the jail has been rendered much more severe. Of this a convincing proof has been afforded in the disturbance created at Chuprah by the attempt to introduce it, and which at one time threatened the peace of the district. This messing rule has been introduced into all the districts under the Government of Bengal with the exception of two. But if it be right to curtail punishment on the ground of its increased severity, where is the propriety of curtailing it where the messing system has not been tried? Strictly speaking, the Act should have been confined in its operation to those districts in which the new and stricter arrangements had been introduced, and should not have been made applicable to the North West Provinces, to Madras, or to Bombay, where the same reasons do not exist; for it is altogether a gratuitous assertion that increased strictness of prison discipline has been introduced *generally* into the Territories subject to the Government of the Company? For aught we know, the prisons in those districts, may present scenes of as much comfort and gaiety as our own jails, before the Reform, and in that case the reduction of the term of confinement, far from being a relief, will be a hardship. Be that as it may. We are exceedingly *curious to know*, by what *rule of* Cocker, the Legislative Council *intends to calculate* the *remaining period* of a man's imprisonment, who is sentenced for life, so as to be able accurately to remit one fourth of it.

The second part of the law which directs that no offender shall be sentenced to imprisonment for any period longer than three fourths of the period now ordained by law. evidently arises from an idea that the present periods of confinement are too long; and of this there can be little doubt. If the object of punishment be the reformation of the culprit, and his restoration to society an improved character, this is more likely to be attained by strictness and even severity of discipline, than by length of confinement. During a protracted imprisonment, a man becomes in a measure dissevered from social ties, and habituated to his jail life; and he is not likely to be deterred from the commission of fresh crimes by the mere dread of returning to it. The present sweeping enactment, so far as it respects the general reduction of imprisonment, appears to be premature. A careful revision of the system of prison discipline at all the Presidencies, and in every district, ought manifestly to precede any attempt at fresh legislation on the subject.

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Singapore.—We had occasion, a fortnight ago, to review the finances of the settlement of Singapore, which appeared to be in a highly satisfactory state. We have now [illegible] the

*Singapore Free Press*, of the 29th of June. It republishes the Notification issued by Mr. Bird, the President in Council, on the 26th of April last, which announced the resolution of Government to sell all lands which were public property beyond the precincts or proposed limits of the Towns of Singapore and Penang and in Province Wellesley, in full property, without any reservation of quit rent, at the general rates of 10 Rs. and 5 Rs. per acre, that is at the rate of a little more than 3 Rs. the bigah in one case, and less than 2 Rs. in other cases. The Editor, who may be supposed to be intimately acquainted with the exigencies of the Settlement, pronounces it "one of the greatest boons ever conferred on the Straits Settlements," and adds that the consequences which may be expected to result from this measure are many, and will all be productive of good. We could almost have wished that there had been a small quit rent provided for, to be levied at some future period, upon a fixed and unalterable principle, to meet the expenses of the local administration. A light assessment, when the land had been brought into full cultivation, would not have been felt by the proprietors, and at the same time it would have obviated all necessity for the imposition of any future taxes, which, however trifling, would from their very novelty have been unpalatable. But we will not quarrel with the completeness of a measure which is likely to give so great an impulse to the prosperity of this valuable island. The previous attempt to form a land settlement upon a narrow and less liberal basis, appears to have so completely defeated its own object, that, there may have been eminent propriety in selling the land out and out, without any reservation of rent. And it is satisfactory to know that the measure is likely to be so extensively beneficial. The Editor informs us that "within the few days since the intention of Government was notified, the inhabitants have manifested the greatest eagerness to avail themselves of it. On the road which has been recently opened up between the river Valley and Orchard roads, where a *week ago* nothing was to be seen on either side but jungle and deserted gambier plantations, no less than ten individuals have commenced clearing the ground, and the jungle has nearly all disappeared before the axe for upwards of a mile along one part of the road. In fact wherever there are roads, the land is being rapidly appropriated." There are, it is said, 13,000 acres in cultivation, which are ready to be granted out and paid for. If these are sold at the maximum rate of 10 Rs. the acre, they will yield an immediate return of 130,000 Rs.; and this sum cannot be more advantageously laid out than in opening roads in various directions which would lead immediately to the purchase of the land in their vicinity, and thus not only produce a large and progressive income, but accelerate the great object in view, the rapid cultivation and improvement of the whole island. The Editor of the *Free Press* seems to think that none of the ground now under cultivation should be sold for less than 10 Rs. the acre; which is an exceedingly small sum for the free and unfettered possession of land, as the Hindoo grants term it, "as long as the sun and the moon exist." Should Government devote the sums thus raised in the first instance to the construction of roads, it might reasonably expect 10 Rs. an acre for all the land in their neighbourhood.

This liberal and enlightened measure is based upon the sound principle that the object in founding Singapore, was not to realise a large profit and create a revenue for Government, but to form a depot for the reception and distribution of British manufactures throughout the islands of the Malayan archipelago. The settlement of Singapore has fully answered this object. It is the entrepot of a vast and beneficial commerce, and it has not only ceased to be a burden upon the resources of India, but by the progress of improvement, has formed a little nest egg of surplus revenue. The present arrangement will hold out a prospect of additional prosperity to the island, and may probably serve as a model for other settlements, established for similar purposes. While our commercial intercourse with the continent of Europe, and America North and South, is daily subjected to increased interruption from the rivalry and jealousy of foreign nations, England cannot adopt a wiser course than thus to establish in other quarters of the globe, beyond the reach of her envious rivals, these marts of commerce, which shall furnish new vents for her manufactures.

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THE HALF BATTA ORDER.—Lord Ellenborough has received various tokens of gratitude from the Military Officers since his return to the Presidency for the gracious sentiments he has so repeatedly expressed towards the army. Within the last three weeks his Lordship has been sumptuously entertained by the officers of H. M. 10th Regiment in Fort William, by the Station of Barrackpore, by the General commanding the Division, and by the officers at Dum-Dum. On all these occasions his Lordship expressed his warmest admiration of the achievements of our troops, and renewed the assurance of his being emphatically the Friend of the Army. The applause which he has bestowed upon the recent triumph of the British armies in the East, by whose valour our honour has been regained beyond the Indus, and our influence established in China, is in the highest degree appropriate. They have richly earned all the commendation which the public authorities both at home and in this country have given them. But his Lordship appears in our humble judgment to have allowed himself to be carried away by the ardor of the moment, into the expression of sentiments which, under a strict interpretation, it would be difficult to reconcile with his position as the head of an Establishment composed of many component parts. The repeated assurance that he was the Friend of the Army, is liable to the construction that he was not to the same extent the Friend of any other branch of the service; and in this point of view may appear incompatible with that general duty of watching, without partiality, over every branch of the service, of which a Governor General cannot divest himself. There would be precisely the same impropriety in a Governor General's selecting the Civil Service or any other section of the service for the object of his especial favour, and avowing himself the patron of that single class interest. It appears also to cast somewhat of an invidious reflection on his predecessors, as though they had been deficient in the discharge of a duty which his Lordship prided himself on performing. In the speeches which are reported to have been made at these entertainments, the thing is so much overdone, that we exceedingly doubt their authenticity. His Lordship, we are satisfied, could not have uttered any sentiments which were calculated to draw an invidious distinction between the members of two honourable services, or which could be interpreted into an assurance that the light of his countenance was bestowed, almost exclusively, on one of them. We cannot suppose that his Lordship, while indulging in those *national* feelings of exultation as a Briton, which the contemplation of our recent triumphs could not fail to inspire, became unmindful of that prudent restraint, which his political position at the head of a great Government, would naturally impose.

It is wise however to improve the circumstance of having at the head of the army a nobleman who delights to be regarded as its Friend, and it is not unreasonable to indulge expectations of that substantial boon, which we have failed to obtain under the two preceding administrations; *the repeal of the half batta order.* It is scarcely possible to speak of the Court of Directors in reference to this order, with those feelings one would wish to cherish towards them, as our Honourable Masters. It is perhaps the most unjust, and the most inconsistent order which ever issued from a civilized Government. It is unjust to subject one division of the army to arbitrary reductions of pay, from which every other division is free. The half batta arrangement, to have been just, should have been extended to every Regiment. It is inconsistent to curtail the pay of the officers at those very stations which are most expensive. It is preposterous to regulate the relief of a great army upon the principle of establishing certain penal stations, and of giving to each corps its turn of punishment. It was unwise to risk, as the Court did in 1829, the affections and confidence of a whole army by a measure of partial economy, which brought no substantive relief to the treasury. We are ready to acknowledge that, considering the feelings which the obnoxious order excited, and the peremptory tone in which the repeal of it was demanded, it could not have been safely conceded at the time. Government can concede nothing on the principle of fear, without the certainty of creating a dangerous precedent. The Court at that period had at least this excuse, that they could scarcely retrace their steps without a sacrifice of discipline. No such excuse exists at the present moment; the agitation it created has long ceased, and the Army goes the round of the half batta stations in a spirit of patient resignation to the injustice of the measure, which is exemplary in the highest degree. Government might now restore the full batta to these stations, and re-establish an equality of allowances throughout the Army, not only without the imputation of fear, but even with something of a grace. The present season is most favourable for granting what continues to be the ardent wish of the army. It has fought and conquered in countries where British prowess was only a matter of indistinct report. The reverses which it sustained in one instance, it has gloriously wiped out, and British valor shines the brighter in Affghanistan for the temporary eclipse it suffered. It would be wise in Government to seize this opportunity for relinquishing the obnoxious order, and by its repeal gain the credit of rewarding the valour of our troops, when it was only undoing an act of inconsistency and injustice. But the most favourable circumstance of the times is the commanding position of the Friend of the Army. During the last seventy years we have had no Governor General so entirely independent of the Court of Directors as Lord Ellenborough. No Governor General in the present century, Lord Wellesley perhaps excepted, has appeared to enjoy such absolute power in India. It is in vain for

detraction to question his Lordship's *power*. It was only in the last week we had occasion to remark an instance of that concentration of powers which Lord Ellenborough so manifestly possesses. The Court of Directors and the Board of Control both refused their sanction to the measure of remitting funds to England solely by the sale of Bills in London; and his Lordship immediately announced to the mercantile community that they should prepare themselves for the early adoption of this plan, because the strongest representations had been sent home on the subject. If Lord Ellenborough has such confidence in his own powers, when he is opposed of the wishes of the Court, surely he has only to insist on the abolition of the half batta order, and it will cease to dishonour our administration. The Court, it is true, clings to the order with the tenacity with which men too often adhere to an error of their own parturition; but Lord Ellenborough is omnipotent in Leadenhall Street; and we hope therefore to find at an early period that his Lordship has vindicated his claim to the title of the Friend of the Army, by the issue of the following notification; *The half batta order is rescinded.*

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Mr. T. Sydney Smith.—The *Madras Examiner*, a paper entirely unknown at this Presidency, except to one or two of our daily contemporaries, has undertaken the defence of Mr. Sydney Smith, in reference to the action for libel which he recently brought against the Editor of the *Bombay Times*. The *Examiner* appears to be in high dudgeon with us for the remarks which appeared in the *Friend of India* on the 13th of last month; and has so far lost his temper as to forget the rules of editorial propriety, and allude to us *by name*, as we learn from the following extract from his paper which appeared in the *Hurkaru* of Saturday last.

"Mr. Marshman again.—We perceive that in the last number of his paper, *The Friend of India*, this gentleman has repeated and dilated upon several of the mis-statements which we contradicted and corrected in our last paper. He, personally, as residing in a *Danish* settlement, is, we believe, beyond the reach of *British* Law; but as certain parties in Madras have chosen, *subsequent* to our contradiction, to republish his mis-statements, (which they have thereby adopted as their own) we understand they have been already informed that they will be called upon to substantiate them publicly if they can, (whether by themselves or through means of Mr. Marshman, the author of the mis-statements) in a Court of Justice.

"Under these circumstances, we decline at present giving Mr. Marshman's mis-statements the detailed refutation they would otherwise receive."

This determination to prosecute a Madras journal which had been so unfortunate as to copy our remarks, is in perfect keeping with all the previous transactions in this case. It is a pitiful revenge which seeks to persecute the Editors who may have innocently borrowed an article, *because* it cannot reach the original offender; and we trust that the new Libel law now in progress through Parliament, will effectually prevent the repetition of it. We have carefully read over the article to which the Editor of the *Examiner* alludes, and are at a loss to discover any thing which even Mr. Smith's ingenuity could construe into a libel. If any thing had been necessary to enforce on us the duty of adhering to the strict truth, the prosecution of the *Bombay Times*, after the lapse of eighteen months, would have been a sufficient warning. We took extraordinary pains to admit no assertion which wore even a doubtful aspect. We knew indeed that Mr. Smith had in his own letters, descended to the use of epithets to which the Press of India had long been a stranger, that he had told us that his forbearance to us should be attributed to his contempt; that our correspondent was "a mean liar," and a "sneaking calumniator;" and that Mr. Dighton had been "charged with swindling to the extent of a lakh and a half of Rs.," but we knew at the same time that there was nothing Mr. Smith was less likely to forgive than the imitation of his example, and the application of such phraseology to himself. We were therefore peculiarly careful to guard against every thing which did not fall within the strict line of legitimate argument, or which the Courts could fix on as libellous. At the same time we felt that it was impossible to escape a prosecution, if the Courts should adopt the maxim that the greater the truth the greater the libel.

The organ of Mr. Smith, the *Madras Examiner*, alludes to certain mis-statements, which he says we have repeated and dilated on; and hints at our being beyond the reach of British law, as residing in a foreign settlement. Our residence in a foreign settlement, where happily British law is not administered, is an advantage which we will not controvert; but if the Editor will send us the "detailed refutation," of those mis-statements which he appears to be prepared to give, we will shew him that we are not beyond the pale of British justice and equity, by giving them the widest publicity in our power. As we do not happen to exchange papers with the *Madras Examiner*, and as none of our other Madras contemporaries are likely, after what has transpired, to touch this gunpowder case, and reprint this article, we shall send a copy of it to the *Examiner*; that he may not remain in ignorance of our willingness to publish the refutation,—provided it does not exceed three columns.

On the general question which the *Englishman* and *Hurkaru* have discussed, whether it be right to name an Editor or not, there can be but one opinion. Universal custom has established the rule that the Editor of a paper, should not be alluded to by his personal name, and experience has shewn the value of the rule. It serves to soften down those asperities which journalism is apt to generate, and to maintain a feeling of mutual courtesy among Editors. And of this there can scarcely be a more convincing proof than the fact, that an Editor never breaks through this restraint, except when his passions have mastered his reason, and he has lost all command of himself. Differences among the Editors of public journals cannot be avoided; nor indeed is it advisable that they should. It would be a public calamity if they were always of one mind, and presented only a dead level of stagnant thoughts. It is from the friction of opinions that the sparks of truth are elicited. But in these necessary and inevitable contests, it is quite possible for an Editor to espouse his own view of a question with such ardor, as gradually to lose his equanimity, and to treat his opponent's arguments with a severity, which leads eventually to personality. On such occasions, our conventional rule of the impersonality of the Editorial character, is found to be of the highest service, and if sacredly maintained cannot fail to produce the most beneficial results.

We perceive that one of our contemporaries who has recently broken the rule, and who ought to be condemned to a month's penance for his transgression, seems to think that we set him the example by alluding to Mr. Sydney Smith, by name. But how could we have avoided it? Mr. Smith is not (now at least) the Editor of a newspaper, or a member of Parliament, and we could not have marked his identity by naming his journal or his borough. He is a barrister of the Supreme Court at Madras, and nothing more. If we had not used the name of Thomas Sydney Smith, how would the public have discovered the individual to whom we alluded? We have not therefore broken through the rule of Editorial propriety, and we intend never to do so, even under the severest provocations; for these provocations, as they are called, are after all but trials of editorial patience, and may be turned to the best account, by being made the instrument of strengthening that virtue. The press will always find its own dignity most effectually promoted by adhering rigidly to this doctrine of impersonality, and by r garding every editor as an abstraction. The fourth Estate cannot do better than to imitate the conduct of its superiors of the third Estate; and to bear in mind that to allude to any Member of that estate by name is deemed highly unparliamentary, and is never for a moment permitted. Even the Speaker himself never pronounces the name of any honourable gentleman, except in cases of incorrigible delinquency; and it is always the prelude to his being made over to the Usher of the Black rod. We wish we had an Usher of the Black rod attached to the Press, to take charge of such delinquents.

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General Elphinstone.—Lady Sale, in her memorials of Affghanistan had stated that Capt. Grant, the Assistant Adjutant General of the Cabul force "with cold caution obstructed every enterprize, and threw all possible difficulties in the way." Capt. Patrick Grant, anxious to obtain a vindication of his deceased brother's conduct from those among the survivors of the Cabul tragedy who were intimately acquainted with him, addressed Capts. Eyre and Johnson, begging them to state honestly and candidly their opinion how far his brother's conduct justified those expressions. The correspondence has been published in the *Delhi Gazette*, and, but for its length, we would gladly transfer it entire to our own columns. We must therefore content ourselves with borrowing those parts which serve to vindicate Capt. Grant's character, and which throw additional light on the cause of our disgrace.

Capt. Eyre's letter is not so much to our taste as his book was. We allude more particularly to the introduction, which appears to be a laboured condemnation of Lady Sale, not altogether appropriate in the present instance. It looks more like the highly wrought opening address of an advocate in an action for libel, than a letter intended simply to vindicate the character of a deceased friend. It appears to great disadvantage when contrasted with Capt. Johnson's frank remarks on the same painful subject. "We are all liable to error, and as Lady Sale could not, to the best of my recollection, have founded her opinion of your brother from much personal knowledge of him, but from what other people who knew little of him chose to say, I am sure her Ladyship will be much grieved at having been the means of propagating so erroneous an impression of an Officer who in every point of view was an honour to his profession."

Capt. Eyre admits that Lady Sale's observations were made upon report, he admits that the

reports in the camp, arising from ignorance of the General's infirmity of purpose, were frequently to Capt. Grant's disadvantage. He says "it happened not unfrequently that an officer after having as he imagined, impressed the General with the necessity of a certain line of action, and yet finding that he adopted quite a contrary course, would angrily cast the blame on Capt. Grant, from the mere circumstance of his being the last person consulted. I believe that in this manner Capt. Grant came in undeservedly for a large share of odium, the more so perhaps, because from his usual reserved habit of speaking on public matters, his opinions were but imperfectly known." This acknowledgment shews that the reports which Lady Sale has recorded were actually current in the Camp, and that none but those who were in constant intercourse with the ruling authorities, were acquainted with their inaccuracy. Whatever therefore might have been Capt. Eyre's opinion of other assertions in Lady Sale's Journal, in this particular instance his censure exceeds the transgression, and must be considered as an indication of that feeling of hostility which the boldness of some of her Ladyship's assertions appears to have so generally excited. This opinion is confirmed by the tone of Capt. Grant's letter, in which he demands in terms, barely courteous, considering that they are applied to a lady, "an unqualified retraction of the aspersion which you have cast on the memory of a brave man." We allude to these circumstances with much pain, because Capt. Grant's enquiries arose from the laudable motive of vindicating from obloquy the memory of a beloved brother who met his death like a hero, in the service of his country; and the object of Captain Eyre's letter was to correct the report of his having obstructed every enterprise for the relief of the army, which Lady Sale had incorporated in her work. We regret that in either instance, the additional strength which truth acquires from the union of suavity with firmness, should have been so greatly overlooked.

The utter incompetency of General Elphinstone for the crisis which had arisen, and which demanded the firmest decision of character, combined with the clearest judgment, is well described in the following extract from Captain Eyre's book. "True it is that our unhappy General, crippled in body and distracted in mind, could neither act vigorously nor deliberate wisely: but let it not be therefore supposed that he was a mere lifeless automaton to be moved at the will of another. Happy for us and for our country had he been so! Beset with difficulties, both real and imaginary, and seeing the necessity for doing *something*, yet utterly unable to determine what that *something* should be, General Elphinstone was in the habit of applying for an opinion to almost every one of the numerous officers who at various hours of the day went to him for orders, and it is not at all wonderful that being questioned separately, without any opportunity for consulting together and thus coming to a mutual understanding, the opinions given by them were frequently of so conflicting a nature as to tend rather to mystify the already dim faculties of the General than to clear up the difficulties that were continually presenting themselves to his mind. Had these same Officers been asked to form a *joint stock* of their ideas with a view to framing some definite plan of operations, I have little doubt they would have speedily reconciled their seeming differences, and come to something like a satisfactory decision."

The annoyance which the deceased Captain Grant himself felt from the vacillation of the General is clearly pointed out in the following extract:

"But Captain Grant often complained bitterly to me in private that after imploring the General for hours together to decide on some point of emergency, and at length obtaining definite instructions, he had no sooner commenced to carry them into effect than he received a sudden counter order, and on returning to ascertain the cause, would find that some fresh difficulty had occurred to the poor old man's mind, which was not removed until the time for action had passed away."

In the following sentence Lieut. Eyre lays the whole blame of the catastrophe on General Elphinstone: "No one can feel more desirous than myself to shield the memory of poor Elphinstone from undue reproach. But no private partiality shall deter me from speaking the truth when called upon to do so, as in the present instance. His infirmities were the main cause of our ruin at Kabul, but he is far less deserving of blame than of pity. Had not Brigadier Shelton incurred his dislike or distrust, I believe, Elphinstone would have gladly resigned the entire command into that officer's hands, but having retained it to the last, it is quite clear that he, and he alone, was the responsible man, and that the staff officers over whom he exercised controul, ought not, in common justice, to be blamed for the disasters consequent on his inexpressible want of decision and unprecedented bad generalship. "*Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum.*"

Here however we must remark a slight discrepancy between the statement of Capt. Eyre and Captain Johnson. The former says, "Had not Brigadier Shelton incurred the dislike or distrust of General Elphinstone, I believe he would gladly have resigned the entire command into that officer's hand." Captain Johnson on the other hand says, "It was principally by the advice of the deceased Captain Grant that General Elphinstone consented to lay himself up on the 8th Nov. 1841, and make over the whole and sole control of cantonments to Brigadier Shelton." Which statement is to stand? We ask for the purpose of historical accuracy, and not in a captious feeling.

Captain Johnson brings forward four instances in which Captain Grant's conduct afforded a complete refutation of the unfounded reports which reached Lady Sale, and which she embodied in her narrative.

"On the evening of the 4th November, when Captain Boyd and myself went over to General Elphinstone's bungalow to entreat of him to strengthen, instead of abandoning the godown fort, your brother and other officers were either then present or dropt in during the consultation. As the General took each officer that happened to make his appearance at the time into an inner room to ask his advice, I of course know not what each individual *then* said. I can only judge by what occurred in my presence, and your brother did not utter one word that could lead me to suppose he was averse to the measure we proposed. There were some gentlemen who did give advice which caused vacillation, and this led to the loss of all our provisions."

"I was present with your brother at another consultation at General Elphinstone's on the evening of the 8th December, 1841, to which Eyre in his book makes some light allusion, and at which both Boyd and myself had been desired to attend. This consultation had reference to the adviaability or otherwise of sending a detachment during the night to surprize the village of "Khoja Ruwash." I perfectly well recollect all that took place. Your brother did not utter a word that could be possibly construed into a wish to throw impediments in the way of the expedition, but on the contrary, so soon as it was determined upon, he showed every alacrity to carry the General's orders into effect. The expedition did not take place, but the blame, if any, attached elsewhere."

"On the evening of the 5th January, 1842, the night before our fatal retreat, I recollect as well as if I only heard it yesterday, your brother coming up to me and saying, "Thank God, I have got the General to push on at all hazards to-morrow through the Khoord Kabul pass." Had this advice been followed, and nothing was more easy, by sacrificing our baggage, and had proper arrangements been made, with which your brother had, however, no concern, it would have saved the Kabul Army.

"On the 7th January, 1842, as the advance was approaching Boodkhak, at about 1 P. M., I was riding near the General with your brother, when, at the suggestion of a certain officer the former to the astonishment of us all, ordered a halt for the day, instead of going at *once*, as he had intended not five minutes before, through the Khoord Kabul pass. Your brother immediately rode up to him and entreated he would push on to Khoord Kabul, pointing out the ill effects of their halting. His advice was again unheeded, as, to my knowledge, it had repeatedly been. What was the consequence? We gave our enemies time to make their preparations for our annihilation, and fearful was the slaughter the next morning through the pass."

The noble bearing of the deceased Capt. Grant, at the close of that fatal retreat, when the last remnant of the heroic band, after surmounting the bloody barrier at Jugdulluck, fought their way to the last scene of conflict and perished at Gundamuk, is thus described, by Capt. Eyre. "Nothing could be more soldierly than his conduct on the retreat. At Jugdulluck he received a wound in the cheek, when prominently exposing himself with some other officers in an attempt to check the increasing boldness of the enemy. This was so far from quailing his spirit that thenceforward, up to the final massacre at Gundamuck he was among the foremost to encourage his companions in arms to fight manfully while they had life and limb. Being at length rendered powerless by wounds in both arms, he ordered an Artillery Serjeant who had lost his own weapon. to draw his sword and rush eye once again on the miscreant Ghazees, which the poor fellow did, and after maiming several of them, himself received a mortal wound."

It only remains for us to give Lady Sale's reply to the demand of Capt. Grant, and we think her frank avowal of the error into which she had been led, forms the best apology for the error itself.

"*From* LADY SALE,

*To* CAPTAIN GRANT, *Asst. Adjt. Genl., Simla.*

*Kussowlee, 25th July*, 1843.

My dear Sir,—I received your note and the copies of Captain Johnson's and Mr. Eyre's letters too late yesterday to reply to them by that day's dak, but I lose no time in writing to express my regret that I should have been misled as I was, regarding your brother's conduct. My journal was sent away in parts during the time I was in captivity as occasion offered, and never was seen again by me or corrected in England. I believed what I wrote at the time, and am very happy to find, from the able testimony you have sent me, that I was in error; I however greatly deplore having been the medium through which a slur has been so undeservedly cast on his name. It is not likely that this journal should go through another edition, but if it should do so, I will remedy the error as far as in me lies by sending by the next overland, a copy of this note with copies of the letters you kindly sent me. You will, I conclude, publish them in the papers in this country.

Believe me, yours, &c.

(Signed) FLORENTIA SALE.

(True Copy.)

PAT. GRANT.

The Marine Board is Abolished, so says a notification in the last *Calcutta Gazette*. Government has consigned to the tomb in five words that ancient and venerable Board which has existed, under one denomination or another, from the earliest days of the Company, and was considered an establishment of the first importance when the Military Board, and the Revenue Board, and even the *Customs*, Salt and Opium Board were unknown. It has resolved to concentrate all responsibility on the head of a single individual, to be denominated the Superintendent of Marine. There is nothing to be said against the measure, and a great deal in its favour. The Company's Marine is a source of expense and not of profit. The Board, which managed it was in fact four Boards rolled into one. It was also the Customs Board, and the Salt Board, and the Opium Board; three departments of large profit and little expense. There is always an objection to the union of a department which is a source of revenue with one that is only a source of expenditure; because of the temptation—often irresistible—to give more attention to the former than to the latter, under the idea of securing commendation by improving the revenue. Where a Board is charged with such multifarious duties, it becomes in a great measure a nominal body, and the Secretary is the Board, without its responsibilities. The increasing duties of the Marine from the increase of shipping and the multiplication of steam vessels, seemed to demand that it should form a separate department, and not continue attached to a body, with more functions than it could perform; hence the present arrangement. A writer in the *Star* of Tuesday, states that the Marine Board comes within the province of the Government of Bengal; and hints that the paternity and credit of remodelling it belongs to the Deputy Governor, and that Lord Ellenborough has the merit of having concurred in it. We believe the writer is perfectly correct.

Government has appointed Major Irvine, an Officer of Engineers, the Superintendent of Marine, apparently only as a temporary measure; for it is not we suppose unlikely that the Court of Directors may desire to keep the patronage of this office to themselves, as they do that of the Master Attendant. The nomination of one who is not a seaman to such a post, has created some surprise, but only among those who have not reflected much on the subject. The Superintendent of Marine may be considered as the counterpart of the First Lord of the Admiralty, a post which in England is oftener given to a landsman than to a sailor. Under the Whigs, it was successively filled by Sir James Graham, Lord Auckland and Lord Minto; and under the present Ministry by the Earl of Haddington. The present appointment has therefore the home practice in its favour. It is also recommended by the fact that Major Irvine is a man of great versatility of talent, and good habits of business, two qualities which may possibly be found of more consequence in the new office than even a thorough knowledge of every rope and sail in a ship.

With the able assistance of Mr. Greenlaw, the Master Attendant, and the officers of his department, there can be no doubt that the Marine will be managed with as much ability and success as if it had been entrusted to a seaman. Nor must it be forgotten that our Marine is likely to be composed in an increasing ratio of Steamers, and that the appointment of an Engineer officer to superintend it, is any thing but inappropriate. The department also requires reforms, and perhaps they will be most effectually carried out by one who is devoid of all professional partialities or prejudices. It has been found in England that the appointment of a landsman of talent and energy, to the Head of the Admiralty during the last thirteen years, has been of no detriment, but rather an advantage; for at no former period was our Navy in so efficient a state, or so well able again to meet the world at sea, than it is at the present moment. It is not unreasonable to hope that as the present selection has been made with great judgement, the same beneficial results may be produced here which have been exhibited at home.

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Mr. George Thompson.—The *Hurkaru* thinks we have acted ungenerously towards Mr. George Thompson, in saying that the remarks of the Press on his acceptance of the offer to advocate the claims of the King of Delhi in England were remarkable for their lenity; and has published a letter from that gentleman on the subject which we cheerfully copy. Though we have had occasion to differ from Mr. Thompson on many questions connected with the Indian administration, and may still be called to meet him, in the field of controversy, we have such respect for his personal character, and are so thoroughly convinced of the purity of his motives, that if any remark of ours has inflicted a wound on his feelings as a man, we most willingly retract it. In accepting the post offered to him by the King of Delhi, Mr. Thompson has committed no offence against the rules of morality, or even of propriety. He is as much at liberty as any other man, lawyer or layman, to undertake the case of the prince. The employment is honourable; and we are certain that the advocate the king has now chosen will throw his whole soul into the business, and amply repay by his exertions whatever allowance may be given to him. At the same time, judging of Mr. Thompson by his own high standard of philanthropy, and bearing in mind his frequent assurance of having come out to this country from motives of perfect disinterestedness, the mind is apt to question the delicacy of his accepting an office which makes his visit to India a source of advantage to himself. Somehow or other, it appears to want the 'grace of congruity.' But when we have said this, we have said all that we have to allege against the measure. We have no idea that Mr. Thompson will give up the advocacy of, what he considers, the interests of India, because he has a special retainer from one of its princes.

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

### THURSDAY, AUGUST 10.

— The New Military Police, which has been organized in Bundlekund, seem to act on the principle that discretion is the better part of valour. In the *Star* yesterday we are told that a *disaster* has befallen them. 50 or 60 of them were sent out with 4 or 5 horsemen of the Bundlekund legion to summon disloyal Thakoors. The whole village turned out, and the new Police took to their heels, though the horsemen did every thing to rally them. They left two killed and a great number wounded. Capt. Beatson, on hearing of the disaster, mounted with his suwars immediately, but the river was swelled, so that he could not cross it, and the rebels have therefore for the present the best of it.

— General Cartwright, not having the fear of the *Hurkaru* before his eyes, ordered up guns from Dum-Dum on Wednesday, to salute "Lord Ellenborough," to whom he gave an entertainment that evening, which four hundred merry hearts enjoyed. About half past nine, a salute of nineteen guns announced Lord Ellenborough's arrival, and about midnight, half the children in Serampore were waked by another peal of cannon which told of his Lordship's retirement. As the *Hurkaru* seems to be really in earnest on the subject, and appeals to Sir Hugh against the Dum-Dum nine pounders being used like Chinese crackers, we have given the whole of his article.

— The *Star* states on the authority of Mauritius papers that the number of emigrants landed in the Island up to the 30th of June, after the interdict had been taken off, was 8253; namely, from Calcutta 4909; from Madras 2280; from Bombay 505; from Anjouan, one of the Comoro islands, 111; and 468 Chinese.

— A letter from Kerachee of the 5th July published in the *Bombay Times* states that Sir Charles Napier is likely to succeed to the post of Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, and that Sir George Pollock will probably be his successor in Scinde.

— The *Semiramis* Steamer which left Bombay on the 19th June, in the teeth of the Monsoon, arrived at Aden on the 7th July, in eighteen days. When the weather was favourable, she made the voyage in half the time. On reaching N. L. 10° the winds were found so moderate that she was enabled to cross over without finding it necessary to approach the equator so near as 4 or 5 degrees, as is usually done.

— One of the purchasers of the Union Bank shares has come forward in the *Englishman* and stated that the shares belonging to the Estate of Fergusson, Brothers and Co. were bought at 900 Rs. without the dividend.

### FRIDAY, AUGUST 11.

— The Bombay papers arrive very irregularly. The *Times* of the 25th ult. reached us yesterday, the 10th, having been *fifteen* days in reaching Calcutta. The paper of the 28th arrived this morning, having reached town in *thirteen* days. The roads are evidently very heavy. We fear therefore that the advantage of the early arrival of the July Mail at Bombay, which is expected, will be neutralized by the length of its transit across the country.

— It has been remarked with much regret that in the present rainy season there has been a smaller fall of rain than in preceding years. The complaint is general throughout Bengal. The Western Provinces and Cuttack have enjoyed a liberal supply; but in the lower Provinces, the hope of the husbandman, owing to two months of comparative drought, was on the point of being ruined, when the full moon of yesterday morning brought us a succession of hearty showers. The fields are inundated, the drooping ears of corn are looking strong and green, and the river is rolling on as though there could be no more flood.

— The *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette* of the 29th, says, there is a rumour that Ali Morad's Army had turned against him and taken possession of the fortress of Dejee ka kote, just above Khyrpore. Ali Morad has, according to the *Bombay Times*, obtained through the impolitic generosity of Sir Charles Napier a territory which yields eighteen lakhs of Rupees a year, while the British Government has kept lands only of the value of 22 lakhs, to pay all its expenses. May we hint to the Editor of the *Times* that he would confer a favour on many of his readers, and on us among the rest, if he would give us a Genealogical Tree of the Talpoora dynasty. We cannot trace out the relationship of the Ameers now in our power or at large, with any satisfaction, though we have consulted all the books which have appeared on Scinde.

— The Steamer *Hindostan* went out into the stream very early yesterday morning, and got away about half past 11 with 112 passengers. How many more would she have room for if she had been destined to Bombay, to take up the passengers of that port?

— We had scarcely said we could not tell what

had become of the draft of the Magistrate's Act, when it made its appearance as law in last Thursday's *Calcutta Gazette.*

— The *Star* says, that some of the creditors of the late firm of Fergusson, Brothers and Co. have given notice to the Assignees that they intend to contest in the Insolvent and the Supreme Court the validity of the securities held by the Union Bank and the right of the Bank to the outturn of this season's Indigo. This was generally expected, notwithstanding the assurance that the lien of the Bank on the securities it enjoyed to the exclusion of the other creditors, was tight and immoveable.

— The friends of Mr. Robertson, late Lt. Governor of the North West Provinces, have resolved to raise a subscription for a full length portrait of him to be suspended in the Metcalfe Testimonial at Agra. The surplus funds will be devoted to the foundation of a scholarship in Mr. Robertson's name in the Agra College. The sum subscribed, as given in the *Delhi Gazette*, amounts to 2818 Rupees.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12.

— A very splendid entertainment was given to the Governor General by the officers at Dum-Dum on Thursday last which came off with great eclat. Sir Hugh Gough was also present on the occasion, and was highly eulogized by Lord Ellenborough, for his able conduct in China. This terminates the series of entertainments given to his Lordship by the officers of the army in and around the Presidency. There was one circumstance connected with the entertainment at Dum-Dum which we find it difficult to account for. It is said in the report of the *Hurkaru* that the health of Her Majesty was given by Col. Powney, *and drank in solemn silence;* while the health of Lord Ellenborough was drunk with three times three, and all possible enthusiasm.

— The *Ceylon Herald*, has embodied in broken English the feelings of deep veneration and esteem which the inhabitants of Ceylon appear to feel for the late Honourable Mr. Turnour, who was not less distinguished for his exertions as a public servant, than for the variety and success of his literary labours. Of the very few European gentlemen who have latterly applied themselves to the learned languages of the East, and to literary labours, two of the most eminent have been removed by death within the last two years, Mr. Lancelot Wilkinson and Mr. Turnour.

— The Sessions of the Supreme Court was opened on Friday last, when Sir Henry Seton, now the only Judge on the Bench, charged the Grand Jury. The Calendar is rather longer and more formidable than usual.

MONDAY, AUGUST 14.

— The Mauritius papers last received seem to intimate that the number of Cooly emigrants had reached the number of 12,000, that the Colonial treasury had been exhausted in paying a bonus for their importation, and that the Government could and would pay no more. The *Star* seems to doubt the accuracy of the intelligence, having advices of a later date from the Island which make no mention of it.

— Major Irvine has been appointed Superintendent of Marine. Col. Benson, now at Barrackpore, succeeds Major Irvine as member of the Military Board.

— Sir Jasper Nicolls, we are told by the *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette*, goes home to England from Bombay in one of the Steamers on the 1st of January next. If this intelligence should be correct, he will probably embark on the Sutlege and move down the Indus to Kerachee, without visiting Calcutta.

— The *Hurkaru* states, for the convenience of the public, that a visiting book is kept at Government house, and that parties wishing to pay their respects to the Governor General have only to enter their names and residences. But we cannot see of what use this visiting book can be since private audiences are abolished, and no man is allowed to address the Governor General in person on any matter connected with his own interests. Besides, his Lordship now lives with all the hospitality of a country gentleman at Barrackpore, and goes down to Calcutta generally on Friday morning and returns on Saturday afternoon: What time is there on these two Council days for these private visits the *Hurkaru* alludes to?

— The *Hurkaru* states, "Pursuant to the advertisement put forth by the Scotch Missionaries, Divine Service was held at Free Mason's Hall yesterday both morning and evening. On the former occasion there were about a hundred and fifty persons present, but among them were scarcely twenty members of the Rev. Dr. Charles congregation. The Rev. Dr. Duff conducted the services in the morning, and delivered a most admirable discourse from Proverbs x. ver. 28. "The hope of the righteous shall be gladness; but the expectation of the wicked shall perish." As a sermon, perhaps, the discourse might not bear very strict examination; but as a piece of composition, Dr. Duff's address was assuredly one of the most eloquent, animating and beautiful that has ever been read from the desk."

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15.

— The Governor General has appointed three Commissioned Officers, as surveyors of the second class under Capt. Baker, the Superintendent of the Water courses, Canals and Forests in Scinde, together with Mr. Hooper as Assistant Surveyor, and four non-commissioned officers as sub-assistants. His Lordship appears to have taken up the improvement of this new conquest with particular ardour; and there can be no doubt that a few years of our administration will go far to repair the injury done to this fertile province by the selfishness of the Ameers; and restore its former prosperity.

— We regret to see the death of Lieut. Col. Pogson announced in the papers. He had been nearly forty years in the country, and during the whole of the period was constantly engaged in some literary pursuit or other, in which however his success was not equal to his diligence. He had latterly turned his mind to historical speculations, which were of rather an eccentric character, and of which the only advantage was that they served to interrupt the monotony of cantonment life, and afford occupation for the mind.

— We were informed at the close of last week that the troops at Agra and Muttra had been directed to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. The *Hurkaru* of this morning states, that the formation of three corps for the ensuing cold weather has been determined on; one of 10,000 men at Agra; one of 5000 in Bundlekund, and one of 5000 at Kytul. The Commander-in-Chief, we are told by the same authority, will be at Cawnpore about the 14th of October. The object of this assemblage our contemporary does not explain. Why 5,000 men should assemble in Bundlekund does not appear. Every thing is perfectly quiet both there and in the Saugor District, with the exception of a small portion of the northern part of the Saugor territory which borders on the Gwalior district of Chunderee, where the very few adherents of the ex-rajah of Jeitpore have joined the few insurgents still at large from Saugor and would fain attempt some enterprise, for they have little food. They have been joined by many of the marauders with which the Gwalior district abounds, and on the 20th of last month they had a brush with the police, in which that police acquired little renown. But there is nothing in the present or prospective state of Bundlekund to call for an army of 5000 men. The assemblage of 10,000 men at Agra has evidently an aspect to the state of Gwalior, where the Dada Khasjee has shut himself up in the palace, with the Tara baee, aged 13, and the Maharajah, aged 9, in whose names he rules. He dares not move out; and the insurgent troops are prevented from seizing or killing him only by the assurance that they can quietly squeeze out of him all the juice of the Gungajulee Orange, or Treasury, which still contains one Crore of Rupees. In these circumstances, with a rebel army glutted with plunder on our frontier, the assemblage of troops in the neighbourhood is a precautionary measure, which could no longer be delayed with safety.

— The Commander-in-Chief held a levee yesterday morning, which was numerously attended, not only by military officers, but by many civilians and gentlemen not in the service, who availed themselves of the opportunity of being presented to his Excellency. The *Hurkaru* says, that the presentation of the mercantile community would have been greater had it not been the morning for despatching the Express "to which all other things give place."

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16.

— The *Englishman* thinks we have been misinformed in the matter of Scott and Co.'s Directory, and as our remarks may possibly have an injurious effect on the interests of his family, we willingly insert the correction furnished by our contemporary.

"From the press of other matter, we have omitted to notice an article in the last *Friend of India*, which, unintentionally we feel sure, may have a very injurious tendency in respect to the interests of the late Mr. T. B. Scott's family. We allude to the notice of the Directory published by Scott and Co., relative to which we find the following observation; "Samuel Smith and Co.'s Directory superseded Scott and Co.'s older work, and Mr. Scott was thrown upon his wits, and, eventually, the press itself was brought to the hammer." All of this is likely to depreciate, and much of it is foreign to the fact. Our contemporary has been misinformed. We will not run ourselves into the error, that we condemn, by asserting that some might think the reverse was the case with reference to the two compilations; but without denying the merits of Samuel Smith and Co.'s publication, we feel bound to declare that the preferential assumption is, at least, gratuitous—that Scott and Co's Directory is still looked upon as a standard one, and deserves to be so looked upon—that its production was, *to the last hour of his life*, one of the chief means by which Mr. Scott supported his family, and that the work has experienced no falling off in the quantum of its subscribers."

"When Mr. Scott gave up his last daily journal, his press was not disposed of by auction. He sold the paper with its good-will, and so many of his presses as were not required for his Directory and job work—these he continued to prepare to the last, and his son is now prosecuting the same labour with the same presses. The *Friend* will, we are certain, not hesitate to correct his mistake." We should however state that the Press to which we alluded was the India Gazette Press; and that, to the best of our recollection, the publication of Scott's Directory was suspended when he left Calcutta. He resumed the publication of it, we think on his return; and we are happy to learn from the *Englishman* that it is in sufficient favour with the public to afford his family the means of subsistence.

— Messrs. Lattey, Brothers and Co. finding "that the time fixed upon for the sale of Tickets in their Lottery had proved too limited;" that is, finding that the public had not bought a sufficient number of Tickets, have most reluctantly postponed the drawing to the 26th of September and the 10th October.

— The July mail may be expected this evening or to-morrow morning. Last year it arrived on the 16th. The Bombay dawks have latterly arrived in Calcutta in eleven days. If the Mail reach Bombay on the 7th, it may be hourly expected.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Major General Lovell, .. | to | March, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| The Temperance Coffee Room, H. M's. 10th Regt. ... | to | July, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| W. W. Robinson, Esq. | | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Dr. Dempster, .. ... | to | June, 1843, | 28 | 0 |
| G. Spilsbury, Esq. .. | to | Dec. 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| W. J. Allen, Esq. ... | to | June, 1845, | 40 | 0 |
| W. Robinson, Esq. ... | to | July, 1844, | 58 | 0 |
| Capt. Foquett, ... ... | to | July, 1843, | 24 | 0 |
| Rev. H. R. Shepherd, ... | to | Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. F. Greasley, ... ... | to | Dec. 1843, | 50 | 0 |
| H. Stacey, Esq. .. ... | to | Augt. 1843, | 25 | 0 |
| F. J. Mouat, Esq. ... | to | April, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| His Highness the Nawab Nazim, ... ... ... | to | July, 1844, | 50 | 0 |
| C. C. Jackson, Esq. ... | to | June, 1843, | 32 | 0 |

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

### SALUTE TO LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

One would really think, that Artillery field-pieces were, like quadrille bands and artificial flowers, intended only to help out a dancing party, and add to the display. One would think that Artillery officers and men were, like ticca subdars and Portuguese fiddlers, intended only to be sent hither and thither, to serve as "blue-coats" at private hops. We understand, that four guns were ordered up to Barrackpore yesterday to fire salutes at a private party, given to Lord Ellenborough, by the Major-General commanding the Division. We do not know what Sir Hugh Gough may think of the system of bringing Artillery 16 miles, in the middle of the rains, to enhance the *effect* of a dance, but, being a fine old soldier, we should not think, that he would greatly admire such a degradation of the military profession. As for Lord Ellenborough, having declared that he has gone to his Country House, to live among the gallant Barrackporeans as a country gentleman, we should think, that he would be anything but pleased by finding, that he cannot go out to spend the evening with a neighbour, without incurring the necessity of having a detachment of Artillery sent sixteen miles to give him a head-ache. "Proper things in proper places!" The use of Artillery is not to make a noise at a ball, or to aid the effect of an after-supper flummery speech. Melted butter, not gunpowder is the proper adjunct on such occasions. If salutes are wanted, let young ladies and gentlemen fire them with *bon bon* crackers. *They* make quite noise enough. We protest against this system—for such it is becoming—of harassing any branch of the Army, by long marches in the rains, for purposes in no way connected with their proper military duties. We shall hear, some of these days, of the General commanding the Division, sending a regiment of infantry to escort ice creams and barley-sugar baskets from Spence's to Barrackpore. We confess, that we think our gallant sepoys would not be less improperly employed upon such a duty, than is a detachment of Artillery, when chiming in with the hip-hip-hurrahs, which attend the outpourings of the butter-boat at a ball supper.—*Bengal Hurkaru, August* 10.

### ENTERTAINMENT TO LORD ELLENBOROUGH AT DUM-DUM.

The entertainment given by Brigadier Frith and the Officers of Artillery on Thursday evening in compliment to the Governor General, went off with great eclat. The portico and handsome front of the building were brilliantly and tastefully illuminated with coloured lamps, the word "Ellenborough" surmounting the whole. His Lordship who had driven into Dum-Dum during the afternoon, arrived at the Mess House nearly at the same time with Sir Hugh Gough, and both were received with the usual honours. A party of about one hundred sat down to dinner, at the close of which, Her Majesty's health being drunk, Brigadier Frith in a few appropriate words, proposed that of the Governor General, which was received with hearty applause. His Lordship then rose and in returning thanks expressed his high sense of the merits and services of the Indian Army generally, through whose conduct and exertions this vast empire had been won and was now maintained:—he then took the opportunity of paying a handsome and merited compliment to the Regiment of Artillery, which had always borne a distinguished part in the successes that had graced the Indian Army; finally he alluded to the distinguished visitor then present, the head of that Army, Sir Hugh Gough, whose conduct in China he highly eulogised both in a military and political point of view, and proposed his health which was received with enthusiasm. The Commander in Chief in returning thanks, transferred the merits ascribed to himself with regard to China to the Governor General's arrangements, which he stated had only to be followed up to ensure success; he alluded to his own position with regard to the Indian Army, the importance and responsibility of which he was fully alive to, and concluded by expressing his conviction that this Body would always maintain the high character the Governor General had conferred upon it. The dinner party now broke up and adjourned to the Ball room which was already well filled by the arrival of fresh guests; dancing then commenced and was continued with great spirit until a late hour. His Lordship and Sir Hugh Gough retired about 12 o'clock.—*Cal. Star. Aug.* 12.

### MR. GEORGE THOMPSON'S LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURKARU.

"I have marked the course of certain papers on the subject of my recent 'acceptance of office' under the King of Delhi, and have been grateful to you for what you have said in my behalf. I can truly say, before the Searcher of all hearts, that the step I have taken has appeared to me to be one that was likely to prove conducive to my permanent usefulness in the cause of India. I have again and again told you, that my heart's desire is, to be devoted, not only in heart, but in life and in effort, to the cause of the people of this country. In proof of this, I have preferred *a mere existence*, during the last five years (and that a precarious one) to emolument, and popularity, and prospects to boot. I have toiled, or I believe no other man in the present day has done, *con amore*, for India—and this, when I had no more idea of seeing India, or forming any connections here, than I now have at this moment of being the Envoy of the King of Timbuctoo. That I came to this country with a single purpose, God knows. I only sought, besides, to keep my family from want during my wanderings. My object was to qualify myself for future and more extensive usefulness in the cause of this country. The motive that brought me here, has governed all my actions. If, while I prosecute this my great object, I can secure any business that will enable me to *live* when I return, and so save me from the necessity of turning my thoughts in another direction, I feel not only justified in accepting it, but unspeakably thankful to the Providence that places it in my way—for I can truly aver, that my sole feeling of embarrassment, when contemplating the future, has grown out of a fear that I might be compelled to abandon the objects, above all others dear to my heart, in order to realize some support for my family. I shall devoutly praise God, if this is not the case—Now, as to my connection with the King of Delhi. I sought not his Majesty—he sought me. I made no terms, but what were far less advantageous to me, than those at first offered. I sacrificed no duties, for my purpose was already formed, to visit this part of the country. I have given up no principle, for the cause of the King is one of justice and faith between man and man. I have lost no opportunities of seeing the state of native society, and gaining knowledge; but, as my present experience avouches, secured many and rare ones. I have not circumscribed my movements at home, for I have distinctly told the King that in all places and at all times, I shall be the advocate of the cause of the whole people. His business in England will not only *not* lessen the number of my opportunities to do good to this country but it will increase them. The discussion of an individual case will always enable me to illustrate general principles, and if I have not to discuss his case in public, why then my public efforts will be exclusively with reference to the questions, that affect the masses of the people. I never have,—I never will gain a penny by the support of any cause, which is *bad*—I will starve rather: I would see my children starve, rather than feed them on the wages of prostitution. But if I can, for the sake of wife, children and India, secure a maintenance by the honourable exertion of my talents in an individual case—and give myself without stint to the cause of millions without money and without price—I will do it. I say to the impoverished millions around me—"I am your friend. I would raise you, instruct you, protect you. I would be your advocate without a brief, and without fee, and can afford it, who desire to engage my help, for bless God if made the instrument of doing you service. But I must live while I do this. If there be those who the advancement of their personal ends, and will pay me for my advice and assistance, I will, if the cause be essentially one with your's—the cause of equity and truth,—give them what aid I can, and rejoice that I am enabled, while I do so, to be your unpaid and independent champion." What more can I, or need I say? My trust is before you. My hands are clean."—*Hurkaru.*

### THE LATE HON'BLE MR. TURNOUR.

We are assured, on good authority, that the following tribute to the memory of the late Mr. George Turnour, is not only verbatim what was said, but that it is far from being a partial expression of native feeling. We can readily believe this, and we firmly believe, there would be infinitely more good will towards Government, and more cordial co-operation on the part of the natives, in every measure for the improvement of the Colony, did the Government Servants and Agents, more frequently, take the same pains to be understood by the natives which Mr. Turnour appears to have taken.

"I no got proper English, I have one friend write little for me what I tell him. I understood Momment soon put up for the Honourable George Turnour, Esq. But Sir, what monument is so enduring as the feeling which father will leave to son, if regret and regard for a good man? We Kandyan Chiefs, well know our loss. Why Sir, we now better have Mr. Turnour's reproof than some of the English Gentlemen's good word. We know he was true and sincere in what he said. He was too high for those humbug ways some gentlemen use. Mr. Turnour had chalk line—no go one side or other of it, but straight. And when we Kandy Chiefs had go to him, he always civil and kind. We know himself and he know we.

"If monument put up, please let your good word be in for us, to have a high one, near the old Barracks where artillery stop near Levelly Ferry. So gentlemen when go to Mr. Turnour estate, may bear him in mind.

"*Good* man Sir, (I do assure you half Kandy might die and no tear shed) Mr. Turnour die he swallow all up like bucket of water swallow up drops.

"Never see like gentleman. Cannot let pass without humbly expressing the feeling all Kandy Chiefs, and small men too, have of respect for the memory of the late Mr. Turnour."—*Herald, July* 21.

### SYSTEMATIC ROBBERIES IN BOMBAY.

On Saturday last we received particulars of the most extraordinary system of organized depredation in Bombay which was ever perhaps brought to light in any country. The statement given to us was nearly the same in substance as that which appeared in the *Gentleman's Gazette* of yesterday morning, which will be found under our local head, but somewhat less minute and copious: and we therefore leave with our cotemporary the credit, which is his due, of first having collected together for publication the principal portion of the facts. Nothing short of the disclosures which have been made could have convinced the community that, in the very midst of them, and under the immediate eyes of the police, a system such as this could for such a period have been permitted to exist in the bosom of such a population as that of Bombay, where the harvest field of depredation, highly as it has been cultivated, and plentiful as is the crop of plunder which it has supplied, is of such limited extent. It is singular, too, that this system should so long have escaped exposure after its existence was much more than suspected by the authorities. It is now nearly four months since the following letter was received from a party, who, we had every reason to believe, well-informed. Having inquired into the matter, we were told that premature publication, by placing the thieves on their guard, might prevent their detection. We abstained accordingly, and until four days since heard no more about the matter. Surely this was a singular amount of delay to say the least of it.

We understand that a most extensive gang of harbour robbers has been discovered within the last few days. The details of the gang and of all persons employed and paid by them, are known: so far as we learn, the books containing all their transactions and the names of the sixty sharers who received every month a very large proportion of the profits, were seized publickly in the open day and are in the hands of the Chief Magistrate of Police, upon whose vigilance and activity too much praise cannot be bestowed. There are rumours current of a very large sum being about to be offered to re-obtain possession of the said books, and to substitute others in their stead. Two lakhs of rupees are mentioned as the sum which is to be given for the Books. We abstain from mentioning any names of the many persons said to be compromised in this plot; but we have every hope that no pains will be spared by the Chief and Second Magistrates and Superintendent of the Police, and in fact by all the Magistrates of the Island, to retrieve the character of this Presidency from having existing in it a sort of organization of robbery which resembles Thuggism in every thing but murder. It cannot be said how

much the reputation of the Police Agents is at stake in this affair; but if it should happen to be hushed up or smothered, this notice will serve to open the eyes of the friends of civilization to one of the most extraordinary schemes for robbery and plunder which has been tolerated even in India, and which is said to have been long carried on in Bombay and to have been at length discovered through the instrumentality of one of the gang, who having been some years ago convicted of a felony, was transported, and having obtained his liberty, returned to this island and asked to be re-admitted into the confraternity. He was refused; he applied to the Police Magistrates and Superintendent, detailed the whole scheme, and became a spy, and led to the detection of the gang in their durbar, together with the seizure of their books, in which the names of all the parties, payers and payees, bribers and bribed, and aiders and receivers, and most of the late robberies in the island, are fully registered.

We this day insert a letter signed *Amicus*, in which the highest encomiums are bestowed upon the zeal, activity and integrity of the Senior Magistrate. The discovery of this gang will confer the highest honour on the Police, and it now requires merely the application of the common and ordinary rules of justice to confer a lasting benefit on Bombay, and to promote the cause of Christianity and Civilization in a most extraordinary degree.

Since the preceding statement was written, we have been enabled to learn further details of the Gang. It appears that last Thursday was a day of payment of some of those employed, and that intelligence of the fact having been communicated to Captain Burrows the Superintendent of the Police, he and a number of his peons disguised themselves as Arabs, and at 7 o'clock in the evening went to a house in the Native town where the leaders of the gang were assembled. Upon demanding admittance into the house it was refused. The disguised Arabs insisted, and at length succeeded in gaining an entrance. The Police peons on the watch in that neighbourhood were highly indignant and went to "the honest men's house" in order to take up the intruders; they blustered, and they bullied in the usual style, when Captain Burrows, who had effected his purpose and seized 15 books and a number of the heads of the gang present, threw off his disguise and stood before the astonished peons their Chief and Captain, whose orders they dared not to disobey.

The coolies, who were receiving the amount of their monthly wages, got off as well as they could, but the chiefs of the gang were caught and their books seized, from which a most complicated system of plunder, and robbery, of smuggling and bribery, was discovered. We shall not mention any of the names of these chiefs, nor of their agents, let it suffice for the moment to state that their books were arranged most correctly; that a debtor and credit account was kept of their transactions—and that under the head of robbery in the harbour appeared the name of the goods stolen, where landed, and to whom sold; under the name of smuggling appeared an account of the goods got ashore without paying the duties, and where deposited and to whom delivered and at what price; under the title of thefts by land there was an account of the robberies in this island, and to whom the stolen articles were sold. Among other items in this list was one "Stolen from Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's godowns such and such, which sold for so much." We have not heard the details of the plate and other robberies, and what were the articles sold; but we presume that they are still to be found in the books.

The number of partners in this scheme of wholesale plunder, robbery, smuggling and bribery, was yesterday asserted by some of the denouncers as amounting to ninety. After deducting the payment of their numerous agents in all sorts of shapes, which was no inconsiderable sum, for in many cases double the monthly salaries paid to employees was given by the chiefs, these worthies continued to share amongst them four lakhs of rupees every half year. Their's was a sure mode of settling their affairs: they paid their coolies, their clerks, their agents, and they sent the bribes to the various characters in their pay, and they got evidence of the money being handed over as they wished, and then they calculated their balance and apportioned their special profits and divided the spoil, and then the books were put into boxes and those boxes being filled with stones were put into one of their boats, of which they have a number, and being taken by their confidential man into deep water thrown overboard. What a variety of curious details would the books of late years now present to the inhabitants of Bombay! How cleverly was the plot concocted! They robbed, they plundered, they stole, they smuggled, they cheated and they bribed (of this more anon) with wonderful success; and in order to prevent all chance of detection, they settled once every six months, and then sunk their books in the ocean. We have heard the names of some of the leaders as being involved in other transactions. These names resemble very much some who are said to have figured as being implicated in the burning of the ships last year, and which mode of gain was again attempted last month. We shall observe the rule we have laid down, of mentioning no names as yet.—*Bombay Times, July* 26.

ARREST OF FORTY OF THE SMUGGLERS AND ROBBERS.

We have most sincerely to congratulate the Inhabitants of this Presidency on the successful termination of the inquiry into the case of the Harbour and Bunder Robbers and their Confederates. The Books have been translated and examined, and irrefragable evidence has been found of the existence of confederacy. Warrants were issued on Friday evening for the arrest of forty of the Gang, and they were executed or about one-third of them during the night of Friday. The Police is on the alert, and it was expected that the remainder would be arrested during the course of Saturday and yesterday.

The leader or Muccadum of the party is called *Premjee*; and they belong to the caste of Lowanas or Bhatias. They were examined on Saturday at the Police Office at Mazagon. We must now express our hopes that the Magistrates will act in this case with energy. In England, in such circumstances the most rigid proceedings would receive the sanction of the Legislature, and even the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* would be ordered, for when strong proofs are to be found of the existence of such atrocities as those of robbery, smuggling, plundering, piracy and murder, the ordinary safeguards of the Laws must be suspended. We have no wish to punish any one without a full conviction; but in order to prove to the Indian world that justice, altho' hampered by various trammels, is still secure to British subjects, we hope that no scruples will be allowed to have influence in retaining all those prisoners until the proofs are brought to such a state as will warrant the conviction of the guilty. We are fully cognizant of the difficulties which the native tricksters and their adherence to their castes would throw in the way of the British administration of justice. But this is an abnormal case and demands the full powers of the Government to meet its exigencies. Let there be no useless cavilling; justice must be done on the culprits as soon as they are convicted, and it is therefore to be hoped that the Government will take upon itself to arm the Magistrates with full powers to meet the exigencies if any such exigencies shall arise.—*Gentleman's Gazette, Aug.* 1.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### AMERICA.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

MR. EDITOR,—In your No. for May 25th, I have been reading an article calculated to give a very erroneous view of the state of things in America with respect to the interpretation of prophecy. I beg leave to insert in your paper the two following extracts from late American publications. An able writer in the American Biblical Repository, in an article on "The Religious and Ecclesiastical condition of England," says:

"In biblical literature the land [*i. e.* England] is barren. This might, indeed, be anticipated from the want of theological institutions. * * * The English mind seems to have no affinity to the study, or rather a positive antipathy to it. Drs. Smith and Henderson are honourable exceptions. Our attention has just been called to a notice advertising the Rev. J. Prosser's "Key to the Hebrew Scriptures," in which he strenuously argues against the vowel points! The question in regard to their utility appears still to be a disputed topic among our transatlantic brethren! They have but little appreciation yet of the vast stores of erudition (no small part of these stores well digested too) which are to be found in the German language. There is a horror, almost amounting to *Gallo-phobia*, at the sight of a book bearing the Teutonic impress. A wretched ignorance of the true principles of biblical interpretation is prominent in the one thousand and one efforts which have been made to decipher the prophetical portions of the Bible. The theory which maintains the personal and visible reign of Christ on earth before the Millennium, embraces not a few distinguished adherents, and is said to be rapidly gaining ground; a theory which could never become popular in a country where sound principles of hermeneutics prevailed."

*Professor* Stuart, an eminent American biblical scholar, says: "The Revelation of John has been the principal source from which most who have written treatises respecting the time of the Millennium have professed to derive their proof. This book is more closely allied in its diction, to the Old Testament Scriptures than any other part of the New Testament. One might well say, that it is made up of expressions and imagery of the same cast with those to be found in the Hebrew prophets. Yet there have been many commentators [*i. e.* nearly all English] on this book, commentators that have published treatises on the Millennium, who were not even capable of reading the Hebrew prophets in their original language. Of course it was not possible that they should rightly and fully estimate the diction of the Apocalypse. They have gone on to compose books respecting the Millenial day, seemingly with almost as much confidence as John himself may be supposed to have felt when he wrote his Revelation. How can we wonder, then, at the crudities which have been presented to the world, under the title of commentaries, or dissertations, or remarks, on the prophecies respecting the latter day of glory."

These extracts, the only matter to the point I just now have at hand, are a fair specimen of the position of mind in which the great body of the American clergy now stand toward such English interpreters of prophecy, and their works. They have in fact been trained by, and have imbibed their views from professors in their theological institutions holding the above quoted sentiments. There are indeed in America, as in England, (though far less numerous) wild men, who make a noise now and then; but that there are hundreds of American ministers, and hundreds of thousands of private Christians, who actually suspend their faith in the truth of the Bible on the fulfilment of their prediction that the world is coming to an end in the year 1843, is an assertion *so* foolish that it can be read by no intelligent American without a smile. If we should meet with some such paragraph as the following, in an American newspaper, it would convey as correct an idea of England, in this respect, as the article above mentioned does of America.

In England the opinion very extensively prevails that *Jesus Christ is soon to descend from heaven* and reign visibly here on earth. A vast multitude have embraced this opinion, both in England and the colonies, including most of the pious officers of India, both civil and military. This may have had something to do with the late embarrassments of some of the Missionary Societies, since this doctrine so absorbs the minds of its adherents with the expectation of a stupendous miraculous interposition from heaven, that they have come to regard the old fashioned weapons of Christian effort, and the promised blessing of the Holy Spirit, as quite too feeble ever to effect any thing considerable. They believe that in consideration of the difficulty of exercising faith upon an unseen object, and of the discontent of men thereat, God is about to yield one of the fundamental principles of his Government over this world; that though he has insisted upon it all along through the darker ages, now at this more enlightened period he is to grant the evidence of sense; that henceforth those who have *seen* and believed, are to be the blessed ones; and that, after a certain day, which they have ciphered out, the things that are eternal will no longer be unseen. They believe that having begun in the Spirit, the church is to be made perfect by the flesh. Thousands affirm that if this should not take place, there is no truth in the Bible. Others have run wild in their speculations, but "none have gone to such awful lengths as the English."

AMERICUS.

## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

METHODISM IN LEEDS.—In the borough of Leeds, as we learn from an authentic statement, the Wesleyans have erected places of public worship which have cost more than 54,000*l.* They furnish accommodation for 20,000 hearers, provision being made by free sittings for 5,000 poor persons. Their school buildings have cost 11,540*l.* They educate 850 children in their day-schools, and 6,842 in their Sunday-schools, at an annual cost of 625*l.* There are 1,650 superintendents and teachers connected with their Sabbath-schools. There are also 555 officers who gratuitously serve their Church by preaching in the villages on the Lord's-day, or by more private conversation on religious subjects. Almost every Sabbath-day, 892 persons are engaged in the distribution of religious tracts. Besides supporting fifteen ministers and their families in respectability and comfort, the Wesleyans contribute annually for missionary purposes 2,366*l.*; for the support of aged and worn-out ministers and their widows, the education of ministers' children, the training of the rising ministry, and other purposes, 724*l.*; and for the distribution of tracts, 100*l.* Besides all private and individual occasions of liberality, they distribute to the poor of their own societies 616*l.* per annum.—*Wesleyan Chronicle.*

STATEMENT OF THE REV. J. J. FREEMAN, AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The Rev J. J. Freeman then rose, and spoke to the following effect:—It has been my privilege since the last annual meeting of this Society to visit its stations in the West, and I feel quite aware that on the present occasion it is reasonably expected of me that I should endeavour to render some report of that visit. A chasm has been purposely left in the valuable report just read, which it is my task to try and fill. I shall be forgiven for the expression of a wish, that I could do it in a manner somewhat equal to the rest of the work which my efforts are designed to complete. Yet, important as I feel our missions in the West to be, and ample as that field is for the ambition or discursiveness of any speaker, I could not forgive myself, in supporting a resolution for the adoption of the report read, and containing a devout recognition of the hand of God, if I wholly omitted a reference to some other themes which that report embraces. (Cheers.) My deepened interest in the churches in the West cannot make me feel the less for bleeding Madagascar—(hear, hear)—amidst whose thousand hills and fertile plains I passed some years, and with many of whose honoured martyrs I have been personally intimate. (Hear, hear.) They are men whose names I love, whose memory I cherish, and whose memorial is on high. It is a long dark cloud that continues to roll over that beautiful but afflicted land; and even the patience that adores the hand which, for inscrutable purposes, suffers the wicked to triumph there, and the blood of the just to flow, may be permitted to ask, with the cry of many souls beneath the altar, "How long, Lord?" White robes are given them, and we, their fellow-worshippers, are commanded to wait till the noble army of martyrs is completed, and the time of vindication shall come. (Loud cheers.) Then He for whom they counted not even their lives dear to themselves shall come forth—the Prince of the kings of the earth—wearing by right his many crowns, before whom every knee shall bow in homage, and every voice of a wearied but regenerated world shall shout, "Come, Lord Jesus." (Hear, hear.) Further to the East I look again, and if on the shores of Madagascar I shed, with this meeting, the tear of unfeigned sympathy—there, over India and China, I offer my devout congratulations—yet not unmixed with fear and trembling. There is indeed a wide door opened—but who is sufficient for these things? Where are the commensurate resources? What section of the Christian Church is equal to the vast demand? We are not fully prepared to go up and possess the land. The load of responsibility which rests on our country has long been fearfully great, and this movement in Providence has immeasurably added to it. Well: it is a test for the spirit of Christian Missions through Christendom. The sincerity of the prayers and vows of the Churches of Europe and America are hereby put to a trial. If they have really longed for the conversion of the world—if they have truly yearned over the millions of idolaters in the East, now let them arise and gird on their armour, and quit themselves like men who, as faithful servants of the great Master, only wait the intimation of his will, and are prompt to execute it. (Loud applause.) But then again, amidst the vastness of China, and the almost overpowering magnitude of that subject, I dare not lose sight of that little gem of the Southern Ocean, Tahiti. (Hear, hear.) Poor Tahiti! Poor Pomare, thy unoffending sovereign! Was not the diadem of France sufficiently brilliant without depriving thee of thy little gem? And being wrested from thee when thou wast little able to resist the unsparing hand, will that diadem now shine with richer lustre by the addition? (Hear, hear.) The beauty of the gem is left [illegible] another hemisphere and to another's brow. (Cheers.) I envy not the laurels of the man who seized it. I could not call him great. But I denounce it as an outrage inflicted on humanity. It is an insult to Protestantism. (Hear, hear.) It is a mockery of liberty, and a reproach to a great nation. But it reads to the world, in this the nineteenth century, a lesson as to the alliance between Romanism and Infidelity; and the rampancy and wantonness of that combination when content to give their power to the apocalyptic beast,—and of what may be anticipated till the sound is heard and the fact realized, "Babylon the great is fallen." (Loud cheers.) But I forbear. These and other topics in the report, which should be noticed more fully, will be justly treated by the speakers that follow. At once, therefore, I solicit the indulgence of the meeting, while I bear my humble testimony to much that I have witnessed and examined in the West. So long had our missions been established, in one portion of that field, British Guiana, and so rapidly and largely had they increased in another portion, Jamaica,—so complicated were some of the details of our operations, and so desirous were our missionary brethren themselves, of a visit from the direction at home, that the directors of the Society deemed it wise to resolve on sending a deputation to those regions, and their hope was that I might in some measure fulfil their wishes. (Cheers.) I have cheerfully made the attempt. How far I have succeeded, remains yet to be ascertained by the results of the visit. But I may be allowed to say at once, that everything I saw and heard—ay and everything which I did not see and hear—(laughter) confirmed in my own mind the strong conviction I felt as to the wisdom of the abstract measure of a deputation. (Hear, hear.) I am thoroughly satisfied, that it is a sound measure for societies at home to visit occasionally their spheres of labour, and the labourers in those spheres abroad, by such a means as that which a deputation affords. (Cheers.) And I strongly commend to our Society again, and to other kindred institutions, the adoption, from time to time, of a similar measure. (Applause.) And it was, indeed, with inexpressible delight, that, having been safely conveyed, within little more than three weeks, by a noble vessel, across the Atlantic, I found myself first on the luxuriant plains of British Guiana, and then amidst the magnificent scenery of Jamaica, and mingling with congregations of men so lately in bondage, and now so free, so happy, so grateful, so capable of appreciating the blessings they enjoy—(loud applause)—so worthy of all that humanity, justice, and religion have done for them, and so manifestly affording the earnest of the future prosperity of those countries—the industrious, sober-minded, and increasingly intelligent and religious peasantry of those portions of the British empire. Some of the very names they give their properties illustrates all this. To have witnessed the gratifying and rising condition of those people, was an ample reward for the toils and anxieties of the voyage and the tour, and the absence from family and home. (Applause.) To me it was perhaps the more deeply interesting, for I had seen slavery. I knew it as it exists in Madagascar. I saw it in Mauritius, and the colony of the Cape; and in both I had seen apprenticeship too—that anomalous thing which neither masters nor apprentices ever comprehended—(laughter)—but of which the poor negro himself has often said in his perplexity, "Dem say we slave no longer, and yet we no free. Ah, dem Buckra!" (Cheers.) And so having seen both slavery and its twin sister apprenticeship, I rejoiced to be permitted to see freedom, and to examine its working and bearing among those same people, and to watch among them the progress of Christian institutions. I cannot but advert to this subject, and on this occasion, because it is so intimately blended with Christian missions; and although this is not in one sense an anti-slavery meeting, I am sure in the highest sense it is. I stand on an anti-slavery platform, and our meeting is presided over by an Anti-slavery Chairman. How could I but feel and entertain strong convictions too, as, in my visit to Jamaica, I passed along the shores, and quite in sight of Cuba, Porto Rico, and Hayti? The last, indeed, is free, but without the Christianity of Jamaica—(hear, hear) and so without its peace or its prosperity. Cuba and Porto Rico have neither its freedom nor its Christianity. Tyranny, oppression, fear, anguish, and death are there the doom of the wretched captive. While slavery lasted Christianity could not flourish in our colonies—(hear, hear)—and now that slavery is abolished, Christianity does flourish. (Cheers.) Often when I entered the well-filled mission chapel, and from the pulpit surveyed the crowded audience, and saw the attention of the listening throng, of men and their families, well clad, well behaved, eager to listen, to understand, to believe and be saved, I have felt the tear of grateful joy burst forth in the recollection that these men, these women, these children were lately chattels in law—(hear, hear)—now free and grateful, and industrious and happy, many of them pious and devoted, an honour to a community, the joy of our missionaries, and the destined crown of their rejoicing in the great day. (Cheers.) I loved my country the more because she had [illegible] free, and the blessings of those that were ready to perish came upon her. The emancipation of her slaves was, indeed, a gem in the diadem of Britain. May the glorious example soon be imitated by other lands! It will not be expected of me to touch, on this occasion, the question of the commercial aspect of the experiment of emancipation. My business is with its social, moral and religious consequences. There is its great and all-sufficient vindication, and, I would say, its triumphant recommendation. (Cheers.) I will leave to others to discuss, and perhaps on other occasions, the property interests of the question; but of this I am certain, that if that be good which brings the largest amount of happiness and morality to the largest number of men, then the measure has succeeded—wonderfully succeeded. (Applause.) That some individual proprietors have suffered loss, cannot be denied; but the vast masses have been the gainers, and it was high time they should be. If a general view be taken of the results of the change—the happiness which it has poured into the bosoms of tens of thousands—the peaceful cottages and hamlets that are rising, many of which I visited—the new scenes of domestic and social peace and enjoyment I witnessed—the multiplying signs of intelligence, comfort, improvement—then there bursts before us, not the fictions of a poet, but the sober and delightful realities of Christian truth, which not the pen even of a Montgomery could fully describe, though it once told well the darker scenes of the picture. (Hear, hear.) For how much of all this they are indebted to the efforts of the humble Christian missionary teacher, no man can calculate. Happily, when freedom came, the restraints of the Gospel and the moral influence of the Christian teacher were there; and now the wide experiment, such as the world had never witnessed before, may challenge an impartial investigation by any government or society on earth. (Cheers.) One feature in the character of the churches—the mission churches—made up of those emancipated men, is their liberality. They had speedily learnt the great lesson of Christian liberality. I look with admiration on the large amounts they have so cheerfully contributed, and are contributing, towards the support of the institutions of religion. They have received freely, and they give freely. I know not the sum total raised by them since 1834, alone, in connexion with the missions of the various denominations in Jamaica and Guiana; but surely it cannot be less than the magnificent sum of 250,000*l.*!—A magnificent voluntary effort for Church extension. (Cheers and laughter.) Of course I am not now speaking of our Society alone; I include all, and I think I am far within the limits. (Hear, hear.) But so far as this Society is concerned, there is one fact I must name; it proved to me the liberal spirit of the people, under the judicious guidance of their ministers. They cheerfully paid, and more than paid, all the expenses connected with my visit as a deputation, so that no portion of it should fall on the funds of the Parent Society—(cheers)—a circumstance which, I flatter myself, proves tolerably well that the measure of a deputation was acceptable, and (with all humility) that the party composing it, now addressing you, was not very unacceptable. (Cheers.) And here may I express one word, for it deserves many, as to the gratification I felt in the courteous and fraternal manner with which I was welcomed, not by our own missionaries alone, but by those of all kindred institutions and other denominations. (Hear, hear.) The very day I landed in Jamaica I received an invitation to attend the meetings then being about to be held by the Presbyterian body; and though unable to accept the invitation, I had much pleasant intercourse with several of the excellent men of that body. (Cheers.) The Wesleyan brethren offered me, through their Chairman, the use of their chapels during my visit in Jamaica; and twice within the spacious walls of their noble edifice in the Parade, I had the privilege and delight of preaching in vast audiences to the Hebrew community of Kingston. (Hear, hear.) And our Baptist brethren were not a whit behind the very chiefest of those who gave me welcome,—not as a spy, an enemy, or a partizan, but a fellow-labourer in the great cause; and with some of them, whose names are familiar here, Knibb and Abbott, Clarke, Oughton, and Wood, I had considerable intercourse. And I am not aware that I contaminated them, or that they contaminated me. (Hear.) I dare say they love immersion as much as before (not at all an unpleasant thing in a warm climate)—(laughter)—but we did not touch the question; and I love infant baptism, though not baptismal regeneration as much as before—(cheers) but we did not touch that point. On some grave and important points we did converse, and I think frankly, on both sides; and I could not but wish that there were others on both sides—men speaking the truth in love—to converse on some litigated matters still more fully than I had leisure to do—some mists would roll away, some errors be corrected, and great benefit accrue to the cause of Christianity there, and of Christian missions in general. (Cheers.) I trust I may be allowed to say, and I feel bound to say it, not to the disparagement of others, but in vindication of our own, that our brethren are men of peace as well as zeal. They may [illegible] in common with others, [illegible]

some of the brethren as to the working of certain systems, or parts of systems, or plans of proceeding; but, as a body of men, they are neither factious, envious, unreasonable, or disappointed. (Hear.) God has smiled on their labours, and any society might be thankful to accept them as faithful, diligent, self-denying, and successful men. All may not be equal in talent, enterprise, temper, prudence, or efficiency. We never plead that they were angels, but agents—(laughter)—and they are men of like passions with others, and so, no doubt, share the imperfections inherent to poor humanity; but they are doing a great work, they are worthy of the confidence of the Society, and their testimony is worth the patient hearing and impartial examination of all. (Cheers.) To give a public and definite opinion on the religious state of the mission churches, would be a delicate and a difficult task. Yet I must confess, my full conviction is, that a large amount of real, though not of highly enlightened, piety exists among them. As a whole, I am not impressed with a belief that there is any extraordinary piety, anything approaching to the miraculous, either in our own or any other religious community there. (Hear.) The one characteristic feature is, attachment to religious ordinances. The vast majority seem to act as if under some common and powerful impulse, as though they must have their own minister, their own chapel, and be identified with a religious party, and do something to sustain by personal effort and sacrifice. (Cheers.) With many I fear this is all. There is, however, a large average amount of good moral character, a surprisingly happy amount, considering under what disadvantageous training they had been placed. I could not say the moral character is of a high order. It is negative rather than positive. There is the absence of glaring vices rather than the presence of impressive virtues. There are many too, of whom the pastors stand in doubt, and yet against whom no tangible evidence of dereliction can be found. (Hear, hear.) I apprehend the truth is, that such pastors as are most anxious for the exhibition of spiritual religion look with most anxiety on the state of things at large; while those of a more sanguine temperament, whose hopes are more easily raised, regard the state of things with more satisfaction and confidence. My conviction also is, that the present condition of the Church is not permanent or final. The transition state is not yet completed, but the changes are working favourably. As intelligence spreads among some, others begin to seek it for themselves, and these again act on others. (Hear, hear.) I cannot but entertain the hope, than if directors and committees will be faithful to their trust, and right men and measures be employed, with fidelity and diligence on the part of the agents, that within a period of five or seven years there will be far more substantial reason to rejoice on the mission churches, than even the most sanguine can now find. (Applause.) On the other hand I have my fears, that smiling as many things now are, there may yet be disastrous results, unless wise and prompt measures are employed; so that that which is crooked may be made straight, that which is lame healed, and that which is found lacking made whole. (Cheers.) After these general observations on the state of the missions, may I be allowed to advert very briefly to a few particulars. I commenced my tour in Demerara, where I found springing up an important institution for the training of native teachers and catechists, under the diligent care of our respected and devoted missionary, Mr. Wallbridge—(cheers)—and where a new chapel is immediately wanted to meet the growing demands of an increasingly populous city, and the desire of the people to hear the Word of God placed before them with fidelity and simplicity. (Hear, hear.) In George Town, also, I had the delight—and it was great delight—of visiting my old friend Mr. Ketley, formerly this Society's faithful and laborious agent there. He occupies a large field of labour, and is indefatigably and successfully occupying it. (Cheers.) Few missionaries have been more honoured in doing good; and there are few stations, in my opinion, of greater usefulness in Great Britain, or any part of the world. It was a cheering Sabbath which I spent with and among his schools and people. His wife, too, is among those who are fellow-labourers in the cause, and worthy of great esteem. My excellent friend is perhaps a little too tenacious on the question of Independency. I say this with all my love for it and for him. He is sincere and earnest. I honour him for his convictions, and I commend him and his flock to the affectionate sympathies of the friends of the Society and the churches at large. (Hear, hear.) His people showed much kindness with reference to Madagascar. Among other things, they contributed 50*l.* for a boat to be employed in aiding the escape of the persecuted native Christians from Madagascar. I felt a deep interest, too, in visiting the congregation formerly under the charge of our devoted, but martyred, Missionary Smith, of Demerara. (Hear, hear.) Many of his old friends came around me, with expressions of the liveliest joy and gratitude in the recollection of his faithful and innocent labours on their behalf. Among these were men who had [illegible]

back to the estates where they were slaves; cut their due portion of grass in the loft, and reach home by the allotted time; and yet, on the Monday morning, were flogged and placed in the stocks for having dared to attend the missionary. (Hear, hear.) And here may I state a fact honourable to the negro character. I conversed with many who had suffered this harsh treatment, and on whose backs are still the marks of the laceration they suffered, for no other crime than such as that I have named; but I have never heard one vindictive syllable escape their lips. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) They often recur to the history of the past, but only to thank God for the happy change which they now experience in their privilege and condition. (Cheers.) How changed the scene! Now they can assemble in broad day-light, and bring their wives and children, and call them their own, as they never could before: they crowd to the sanctuary, listen to the sounds of mercy, and none dare to make them afraid. (Applause.) On the West coast, our excellent missionary, Mr. Scott, is rearing a suitable and substantial place of worship at the estimated cost of 2,000*l.* This sum the people are raising by their own efforts—every dollar the result of personal labour. We held missionary meeting there during my visit; and when the people had heard our plain statements respecting the demands made on the Society from various quarters where the people are less able to contribute than they are, they at once responded to the appeal of the minister, and offered to relieve the Society from the promise of its donation of 100*l.* to help them in building their new chapel. By an additional effort, said they, we can raise the sum ourselves, and we waive our claims for the 100*l.*; "yes, massa, we able—we will." (Loud cheers.) It would be long and tedious to specify every case. I pass to Berbice. In the principal town there I found a great and glorious missionary work in progress. Few men are more abundant in labours—persevering and systematic labours—than our missionary in New Amsterdam. There, also, the people are raising an excellent chapel. Within two years, they contributed specifically for it, 2,500*l.* It will cost double that sum, and they will raise it all. (Cheers.) The people determined on building, not a slight flimsy structure, just to last their own lifetime, but for their children too—such a one as a poor pious sufferer, Fitzgerald (of whom you heard a year or two ago, as remarking, as he paid his money, "God's work must be done, and I may be dead,") described to me: "We want build chapel, massa, large, strong, make him last for ever and ever—amen." (Laughter and cheers.) It displays also the liberality of the people, that at another station, Rodboro' in Berbice, a chapel has been reared at an expense of 3,500*l.*, including school and dwelling-house. Others are also in progress, and others are completed, and of which I could find much to say, but time would fail me. From British Guiana and its vast alluvial plain, I crossed to Jamaica, the beautiful magnificent, and salubrious island of Jamaica, with its stupendous mountain ranges, and luxuriant plains of rich colonial produce. My only difficulty as to this branch of our missions is, to comprise what I wish to say within a reasonable compass. If the success attending a missionary enterprise be a legitimate proof of the Divine approval of the measure that introduced it, and the means that have carried it forward, that proof is incontrovertibly there. (Hear, hear.) I do not mean that I would try every individual station by that test, but I speak of our Jamaica mission as a whole. And I do not fear to say it has been a blessing to Jamaica, and will be a blessing still. (Cheers.) Possibly, if all the other societies which were there before ours obtained a footing in the island, had doubled their energies, everything might have been *done* for Jamaica that could have been desired. But Episcopalians who were there, left ample room for Nonconformists—Moravians left ample room for Wesleyans—Wesleyans for Baptists—Baptists for Presbyterians, and Presbyterians for Independents; and still there is work enough to be done, and ample space for all, without any party wishing another to be out of the way. Few spots exist in the world more favoured with a zealous Christian ministry than Jamaica; and I am sincerely thankful for it. In the progress of the great cause of emancipation in the world—for onward that cause must proceed—(cheers)—many eyes will return towards Jamaica. Its prosperity will accelerate the freedom of other lands, and that prosperity is identified with the progress of pure and enlightened Christianity. (Cheers.) May I add, that I think, for the religious interests of Jamaica; for truth, peace, and prosperity—one great desideratum is, a visit from some of our wealthy, intelligent, and religious lay gentlemen. Just let them pass the winter months there—a delightful escape from English inconveniences (as I found it)—(laughter)—instead of a tour of mere gratification along the Rhine, just let them cross to Kingston, pass Mont Diavolo, and feast on the rich and varied scenery of those enchanting regions, and the good they would effect is incalculable, even though it might not be all they wished. But, by addressing churches and pastors the expression of sympathy, the mingling with the congregations as a [illegible]

all the speeches made on the platform of Exeter-hall, or the pamphlets that issue from Paternoster-row. (Cheers.) One important thing I must be allowed to add in relation to our mission churches in the West. I anticipate their being in a position to support themselves ere long without pressing on the funds of the Parent Society. (Loud cheers.) Many of them have become so already. (Hear, hear.) Some resolved on it while I was there, others are approaching to it, and all are honourably desirous of it. With few exceptions I think they will shortly be self-sustained; so that the resources hitherto expended on them will henceforth be available for other fields. (Applause.) In conclusion, I would say, this Society has ample reason for devout acknowledgment in the manifest blessings which God has bestowed on the labours of its agents in all that portion of the missionary field which I have been permitted to visit. (Cheers.) Had the Society existed for nothing else than to do what it has done in Guiana and Jamaica, it has existed for great and noble objects, it has accomplished a service worth existing for—(cheers)—and it may at this moment turn from the dark and afflictive scenes of Tahiti and Madagascar, and rejoice over the bright and prosperous scenes of the West,—there, thank God, and take courage. (Loud cheers.)—*Pat.*

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### MISCELLANEOUS.

English Names.—In announcing the names of Queen Victoria's third child, "Alice Maud Mary," the *Times* praises them as "indisputably English;" and the *Post*, going a step further, says they are "of pure English origin." It would be puzzling to find any names of English *origin.* Two of the names, disputation waived, may be considered English after an Irish fashion—Alice and Maud, which are German. We do not remember that Swift proves Mary to be indisputably English, in common with Epaminondas, and other names in vogue before the days of Caractacus; it is commonly considered of Hebrew origin; and it would be interesting to discover that it had been borrowed by the Jews from the Anglo-Saxons.—*Spectator.*

Arrival of the King of Hanover.—Precisely at twenty minutes before four yesterday afternoon, his Majesty the King of Hanover and suit landed at the Custom-house quay, from the Eagle Government steamer, having the Royal standard at its mainmast. His Majesty appeared in health, but more than usually pale. Indeed, the reception he met with was not calculated to raise his spirits. The number of persons assembled was about 700; and his Majesty, followed by a Hanoverian officer, walked uncovered through the crowd, which formed two lines to admit of their passage. Not a hat was raised—not a single cheer greeted his arrival on the shores of his native land. At length hisses and groans commenced, and became general. As his Majesty ascended the steps of the Custom-house, a respectable-looking man exclaimed, with a strong voice, "Don't hiss the poor old man; let us be thankful to God he is not King of England!" This remark was loudly cheered. I have witnessed the arrival of many noble personages, but never witnessed such a reception as the present, and never was to see such another.—*Globe of Friday.*

The King of Hanover.—Upon the carriage, containing the King of Hanover, and the Duchess of Gloucester, passing through the marble arch of Buckingham Palace, on Saturday, several hundreds of those who had assembled at that spot, partially closed round the windows of the royal equipage, and greeted his Majesty in the most respectful and affectionate manner, taking off their hats and saluting the king with every appearance of warmth and attachment. His Majesty, who looked remarkably well, and who walks firmly and uprightly as in his younger days, will enter upon his 73rd year this day, having been born on the 5th of June, 1771. His Majesty is labouring slightly under the effects of deafness, but in every other respect the king is in the enjoyment of excellent health. The King of Hanover's stay in this country is expected to be prolonged for five or six weeks.—*Times.*

Conservative Alarms in Ireland.—The Conservative organs teem with statements that may well appal the stoutest heart. According to their representations, the worst scenes of the French Revolution were spectacles of virtue compared with those which the state of Ireland now exhibits. The Christian religion has not given place to the adoration of the Goddess of Reason; but to some more sensual and revolting—to something which the *Dublin Evening Mail* terms "one of the most extraordinary compounds of blasphemy, cant, and treason, which the pages of history, sacred or profane, have recorded since the days of Nebuchadnezzar's golden image, set up in the plains of Dura." The name of Daniel O'Connell, we are gravely informed by the same authority, is to be inserted in the prayers of the Romish Church, after the name of her Majesty, and before the commencement of the holy sacrifice of the Mass. And the *Mail* goes on to say, the *bishops of Ireland*—the new authorised phrase for the Popish [illegible]—have put their heads together for the purpose of setting up a brazen image of the Great Dan, as an object of the prayers and

worship of the faithful; and have deemed that propitiatory sacrifices!!! are necessary to the worship." Why the word "brazen" has been put in italics we were at a loss to discover, until we turned to another statement which we find in the same columns. Brass has been preferred to other metals, gold being evidently too expensive in a country so depauperated; and lead, as it will be seen, is in demand for, if possible, higher purposes. "It is a remarkable feature in the times," the *Evening Mail* informs us, "that the peasantry are everywhere purchasing up tea-lead from grocers throughout the provinces; at first the circumstance was not noticed; but there is no strong reason to believe that the tea-lead is purchased for making bullets." Let Sir James Graham look to this. We trust the Arms Bill will be made a perfect thing in its way, by an additional clause against the possession of tea lead. The *Evening Mail* does not inform us of another suspicious fact, which we have reason to believe, that the demand for gunpowder tea has gone hand in hand with that to which we have alluded. Everything, indeed, breathes warfare and defiance. The very names proposed at the Repeal Association are belligerent. Thus we have a Mr. Dart "making some very sharp and pointed remarks;" a Master Power "concluding a forcible address," and a Miss Maria Shield taking the cause under her protection; large subscriptions, also, we perceive, have been received from Swords.—*Chronicle.*

PEACE CONVENTION.—We are informed that at the close of the Anti-Slavery Convention, which commences its sittings on the 13th of this month, there is to be held a convention of the friends of universal peace, to which delegates have been appointed, not only from various parts of the United Kingdom, but also from the continent of Europe and from America. Amongst those from the former, the Marquis de Rochefoucault Liancourt has been deputed by the Peace Society of Paris, of which he is the illustrious president. The object of the society is "to deliberate upon the best means, under the Divine blessing, to show the world the evil and inexpediency of the spirit and practice of war, and to promote permanent and universal peace, on the principle that war is inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity, and the true interests of mankind."—*Pat.*

NEW POST-OFFICE CONVENTION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—Yesterday the *employés* at the General Post-office and the branch offices were making every arrangement for the new post-office convention between England and France, which comes into operation this day, the 1st of June, by which the British rate on all letters to France and Algeria, or to countries through France, is reduced to 5d. on a letter not exceeding half an ounce, and the French rate to 5d. (10 sous) under the weight of a quarter of an ounce. To Spain and Portugal, Sardinia, and the southern states of Italy (when not conveyed by Mediterranean packets, *via* Falmouth) 10d. India, &c., as far as Bombay, 1s. 10d., and any British colony or foreign country beyond sea (except the Mediterranean), *via* France, 1s. 3d.

MRS. FRY.—This distinguished and truly benevolent lady took her departure from Paris, on Wednesday, the 25th ult. During a whole month Mrs. Fry has been fully occupied in public religious services, visiting prisons and schools, and holding meetings at her own apartments for pious and charitable purposes. Persons of all ranks and denominations have frequented her meetings and *soirées*, and she has laboured with unwearied zeal to do them good. The last public act of Mrs. Fry was to visit the Wesleyan day-school, at the chapel, Rue Ménilmontant. On Tuesday evening, the 23rd ult., the children, with many of their parents, were assembled in the chapel. After having addressed the parents on the vast importance of religion, and the necessity of placing a good example continually before their offspring, Mrs. Fry, in the most affectionate manner, spoke to the children, and called on several of them to read aloud parts of the Holy Scriptures, and then concluded with an earnest prayer for the parents and the children. The meeting was numerously attended, and the people appeared to be deeply interested in the whole service. One of the many good things Mrs. Fry and Mr. Gurney have done in Paris, is the institution of a society for the translation of religious and scientific books into Greek, for the use of the rising generation of Greeks in their own country. Such books are much wanted, and it may be hoped will be made a great blessing. Mrs. Fry's visit to Paris will long be remembered with grateful affection.—*Ibid.*

BROUGHAM, during "the Queen's trial," being over-ruled on some point, dashed down his brief, and rushed from the House of Lords with indignant scorn. Lord Lauderdale, catching hold of him at the door, exclaimed, entreatingly, "Where are you going to?" The offended majesty of the bar slily whispered, "To get a mutton-chop!!!"—*Ibid.*

SINGULAR DISCOVERY AND CATASTROPHE.—The late Mr. Ford, a gentleman well acquainted with the [illegible] to trace a villain who had forged his name and drawn large sums out of the hands of his banker. Mr. Ford, observing that the forged notes were all spelt according to auricular orthography, instantly conceived that the forgery was committed by a foreigner; and soon after strongly suspected the minister's own secretary (then present) to be the forger. With this man, however, he was left by the minister to consider what were the most prudent steps to be taken to make a discovery. After a little conversation between them, Mr. Ford proposed inserting advertisements in all the public papers, offering therein a reward to the discoverer; to which the secretary very readily agreed: but Mr. Ford, under the pretence of having left his spectacles at home desired the secretary to write, and that he would dictate; and so contrived it, that he introduced into the advertisements every word which in the forged drafts had been spelt according to auricular orthography; and as every word tallied to a tittle, Mr. Ford retired, satisfied in his own mind that he had discovered the man. The advertisements were, however, printed in the public papers; and about a fortnight afterwards Mr. Ford waited upon the minister, but found only the secretary at home. After mutual civilities, Mr. Ford placed himself nearly *vis-a vis* to the secretary, who asked him whether he had discovered the forger? Mr. Ford, looking the secretary stedfastly in the face, replied—"I have." He then perceived such a sudden change of countenance, that as soon as the secretary had so far recovered his alarm as to ask him, "Who is the man?" Mr. Ford, clapping his hand violently upon the knee of the secretary, said—"You, Sir, are the man!" Conscious guilt struck him to the soul, and the window being near and open, he instantly jumped out, and impaled himself upon the iron rails before the door.—*Pat.*

GOVERNESSES BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—A numerous assembly took place on Thursday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in the chair, for the purpose of passing resolutions regarding the importance of at once establishing this institution. The promoters have three objects in view. 1. "To afford assistance, privately and delicately (as in the Literary Fund), to English governesses in temporary distress. 2. When a sufficient sum shall have been accumulated, to grant annuities to governesses in their old age. 3. When a sufficient number of names shall have been furnished, to open a provident fund, by which governesses may, by their own subscriptions, secure annuities for themselves." The Duke of Rutland, Earls of Manvers and Jermyn, the Bishop of Norwich, the Dean of Chichester, the Hon. Captain Maude, the Hon. Henry Pierrepont, were among the principal speakers; and the sum subscribed, on the spot, amounting to nearly 500*l.*, speaks powerfully in favour of the success of the undertaking. A more deserving object than that which the Governesses' Benevolent Institution encompasses cannot be well conceived; and from the respectability of the meeting, and the effect produced upon it by the able manner in which the several speakers placed the object before them, there can be no doubt that the means will be forthcoming proportioned to the greatness of the result that must arise out of such an institution.—*Ibid.*

PETITIONS.—The following is an abstract of the principal totals in the last report on Public Petitions presented in the House of Commons, down to the 5th May—

| | Petitions. | | Signatures. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Extension of Church of England ... .. ... ... .. | 141 | — | 9,690 |
| For Repeal of Corn-law .. | 675 | — | 186,889 |
| For Repeal and for Freedom of Trade .. .. ... ... | 64 | — | 46,731 |
| For Repeal of Corn and Provision Laws ... ... .. | 489 | — | 163,656 |
| Against Repeal and against Freedom of Trade .. .. | 1 | — | 11 |
| For Repeal of Property-tax Act .. ... ... .. .. | 29 | — | 3,820 |
| Against the Factory Bill .. | 13,060 | — | 2,015,607 |
| In favour of Factory Bill .. | 22 | — | 9,631 |
| Mail Coaches (Ireland) .. | 99 | — | 99,074 |
| For Repeal or Amendment of the Irish Poor-law ... | 50 | — | 14,258 |
| In support of Irish Poor-law | 1 | — | 13 |

The names of petitions presented on the 28th of April occupy 149 pages; on the 1st May, 216; 2nd, 4; 3rd, 43; 5th, 28; total pages in five days, 440.—*Ibid.*

FERNANDO PO.—The Majestic, which arrived at Liverpool from Africa on Monday, brings intelligence that Fernando Po was taken possession of by the Commander of the Spanish war-brig Nervion, on the 21st of March last, in the name of Queen Isabella; he hoisted the flag of his country, and fired a salute.—*Ibid.*

CANADA.—Among the many addresses of welcome which Sir Charles Metcalfe has received, was one signed by 4,000 of the inhabitants of Montreal; scarcely a name of importance or respectability being omitted. The address says:—"Whilst from the present address to your Excellency all party opinion is excluded, we, nevertheless, may be permitted to express our conviction, that in the government of this country are difficulties of no ordinary character, requiring that in the reciprocal discharge of our respective duties our conduct should be marked by a singleness of purpose having only for its end the public good. It will give to us the utmost satisfaction, that so acting, we are able faithfully to accord to the measures of your Excellency's Government our approbation and support." In his reply, Sir Charles observes:—"In accepting the trust confided to me by her gracious Majesty, I was deeply impressed with a conviction that the Government of this country would be attended with great difficulties. Since my arrival here, I have become satisfied that the difficulties are even greater than I imagined, and that I shall need the support of all whose single purpose is the public good."

The *Kingston Loyalist* describes Sir Charles Metcalfe's liberality as having no bounds. Among his donations are mentioned 50*l.* to the Kingston Roman Catholic Church; some large sums (alluded to, but not specified) to another church and the Mechanics' Institution; 10*l.* to a Female Benevolent Society; and 50*l.* to the Quebec Mechanics' Institute.

Meetings had been held in Upper and Lower Canada to petition for legislative "protection" in the shape of restrictive duties on the importation of agricultural produce from the United States.—*Pat.*

WEST INDIES.—The West India mail furnishes intelligence from the whole of the islands up to the end of April, and in one or two instances even to the beginning of May.

The Jamaica papers allude to the satisfactory condition of the treasury, which, at the Board of Commissioners for Public Accounts, was stated to have been 119,627*l.* 18s. 8d. on the 31st of December last, while the September quarter had not shown more than 108,497*l.* 19s. 6d. The new tariff had made a considerable accession to the funds of the Government. Improvements in the distillation of rum were occupying the attention of the planters. With respect to the condition of the crops, the advices read rather favourably; also, of the sugar plantations, there appeared to be doubts of the coming crop yielding an average equal to that of last year, occasioned by the drought.

In the Demerara, Barbadoes, and Trinidad papers, the question of emigration is much discussed; and in the former colony in connexion with the departure of a number of Coolies, who were returning to their native land with wealth amassed to the extent of 22,000 dollars, 16,000 of which they had actually taken with them. Although they accumulate their wages without giving them the slightest circulation in the locality, they are allowed to be an industrious, persevering, and quietly-conducted race of people. Government are urged by some of the influential planters to encourage the emigration of the natives of the East.

In Demerara a strict investigation into the exercise of powers under trust properties, either bequeathed or sequestered for the benefit of creditors, was occasioning considerable sensation among parties who had been deputed to fill such appointments. The Troughton property is cited as an instance, on a large scale, in which the intervention of the authorities could be used with profit to facilitate the payment of a dividend to the numerous creditors, to whom it would be useful.—*Ibid.*

HAYTI.—The following particulars of the progress of the revolutionary troops against the Haytien Government have been received at Lloyd's, from their agent at Aux Cayes, under date of the 24th of March last:—"Two actions were fought between the patriots and the Government troops—one at Numero Deux, to the westward of Jeremie; the other at Pestel, to the eastward—in both of which the result was fatal to the Government party; their generals and many men were killed, many joined the popular army, and the rest fled. The patriot chiefs are General Herard, with the title of 'Chief of execution of the wishes of the sovereign people, and of its resolutions;' General Lazare, who commanded at Numero Deux, and has been greatly instrumental in the success of the cause, he having taken arms at the first rising; and Colonel Giffrard, the commander at Pestel, to whose daring bravery the patriot cause is also much indebted. Fresh troops sent from Port-au-Prince only tended to swell the ranks of the popular army, which now directed its attack on this town, preparatory to marching on the capital. General Herard arrived here on the 7th instant, and though General Borgella made preparations for defence, he was induced to surrender unconditionally through the representations of the inhabitants, and the fact of his having but 800 unwilling men to oppose 12,000 decided troops. The town was then peaceably taken possession of by General Herard, and a committee of twelve members named for the Provisional Government of the district. The quietness was, however, disturbed by an awful event, the explosion of the arsenal, well stocked with powder, situate in the centre of the town, the director of that establishment having shut himself up therein for twenty-six hours, obstinately declaring his intention of

blowing it up, and resisting all threats and entreaties made to induce him to abandon his intention. Two squares of houses were consumed by the fires which immediately communicated, and many more were much shattered. The submission of Aux Cayes gave the final blow to the power of President Boyer, and, accordingly, on the 13th instant, he embarked with all his family on board the sloop-of-war Scylla. His abdication was published the next day. On the 15th instant General Herard left this for Port-au-Prince with his whole army, and we are now in daily expectation of accounts of the formation of a new Government, which we hope will have the effect of restoring tranquillity to the country. No vessel of war has visited us, if we except her Majesty's brig Pilot, Captain Houston, who called off port for one hour, but refused to remain, though particularly requested to do so by the merchants here, as we then could not foresee the peaceful termination of the revolution. We, likewise, made repeated applications to our Consul at Port-au-Prince on the same subject, but without success, though there were three vessels at that place."—*Pat.*

REVOLT IN CUBA.—The *Journal du Havre* contains the following account of the late revolt in the island of Cuba, of which only very slight details have been given in the Madrid journals.

"On the night of March 27, about 400 negroes, belonging to the several sugar plantations in the Bembo district rose to execute a plan which they had conceived of killing the masters, and burning their habitations. The slaughter was commenced in the Pensalves plantation, at one in the morning, by the murder of three persons, viz., the English engineer and his two assistants. It was the moment of relieving the watchmen, and, the alarm being given, the great bulk of the persons employed got safe off. The insurgents immediately made for the Louisa plantation, where they expected to be joined by other slaves. But the alarm had been given here also, and only three persons perished. Thence they advanced in military order, clad in their holiday clothes, with colours flying, and holding leather shields to keep off the balls. They thus proceeded to the Aquilar property, all the inhabitants of which were proscribed. They were saved by the presence of mind of a faithful negress, who came out and persuaded the insurgents that they would lose their time in going further, as her master had fled. They then turned aside, and dispersed themselves through the surrounding country, pillaging and burning all the plantations. As soon as the first burst of terror had passed over, the inhabitants who had fled, armed such of their negroes as had remained faithful, and repaired in small troops towards Bembo, where, in a short time, about 150 men were assembled. The insurgents soon came to the place, singing songs of triumph, and when they had advanced tolerably close to the village, the whites, although imperfectly armed, charged them. The insurgents resisted the shock, and in their turn making a dash, forced the whites to retreat. The latter again attacked, but were repulsed with loss. The insurgents then obtained possession of the village, and set fire to some of the houses. The whites, ashamed of such a termination to their attack, determined to try another charge, and this time they held together so firmly, that the slaves were at first shaken, and finally routed. They fled in every direction, leaving fifty dead. This advantage was decisive, for in a few hours the insurgents had lost all appearance of organization, and the day was spent in hunting them down. The next day everything appeared at an end, when intelligence was brought that 150 negroes from the Cardenaf railroad were advancing, spreading fire and destruction on their passage. They were easily dispersed, and sixty-three of them killed. After these defeats, the woods and sugar-cane fields were filled with fugitive negroes, against whom an active pursuit was instituted. By a strange calculation, the inhabitants endeavoured to screen them as much as possible from the search that was made, offering them an asylum and pardon. Tranquillity was soon restored in the Bembo district, but new insurrections were spoken of in the direction of Manriquez, where a number of the fugitives had collected. The Governor of Matanzas went there with a detachment of dragoons. Out of 550 negroes engaged in the revolt, 150 or 200 were either killed or put an end to themselves in the woods. About 100 more were made prisoners."—*Ibid.*

THE KING OF PRUSSIA'S life was placed in some jeopardy the week before last, upon his visiting the deer-park near Potsdam, where a furious stag, which had already upon several previous occasions done serious mischief, was on the point of attacking the King. He snatched a rifle from the only keeper in attendance, and killed the animal when it was in full career against him.—*Ibid.*

FRIGHTFUL INUNDATION—LOSS OF UPWARDS OF FOUR THOUSAND LIVES!—A letter written by a Jew of Trikala, the chief town of [illegible], in Thessalia, gives an affecting account of an inundation, by which between four and five thousand persons perished. According to this statement, many of the largest [illegible] were broken down by the weight of the many people who climbed up to their tops to escape from the flood.—*Pat.*

SPAIN.—Important intelligence from Madrid has arrived by a telegraphic despatch. Espartero, on the 26th inst., issued a decree dissolving the Cortes, and convoking it for the 26th of August. The Regent will thus have three months to mature his plans, and by that time the people, perhaps, will begin to see which of the contending parties are the real friends of the country. The National Guards of Madrid, and, indeed, of most other towns, are in favour of the Regent, and it is therefore probable that all the respectable middle classes entertain similar opinions.—*Pat. 1st June.*

HOLLAND.—The Second Chamber of the States-General of Holland, after a debate which lasted several days, rejected at its sitting of the 27th ult., by a majority of thirty votes to twenty, the bill relative to the conversion of the national debt. This vote —a decided act of hostility to the Government—was carried because it was considered that if the bill passed, the Chamber would not for a long time have an opportunity of examining the state of the national finances.—*Ibid*

HUNGARY.—The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 26th ult. states that the Comitats of the States of Hungary had addressed the following demands to the two Chambers:—1. That when the two Chambers had twice voted a law, it should be considered *ipso facto* a law. 2. The incorporation of Transylvania, liberty of the press, incorporation of Gallicia, the establishment of a special journal of the States.—*Ibid.*

TURKEY.—Letters from Constantinople of the 10th May, state that Sarim Effendi had been dismissed from the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs, and that Rifaat Bey (a partisan and pupil of Redschid Pacha) had been appointed in his place.—*Ibid.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

*5th August*, 1843.

Brevet Major W. Riddell, of the 60th Regiment N. I., is appointed to officiate as Assistant in the Department for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee at Burdwan, during the absence of Captain W. C. Elwall, on leave.

The services of Major W. Brown, 69th Native Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government North Western Provinces, for employment in surveying the Territory of Kythul.

*7th August*, 1843.

The following Appointments made on the 9th March last, are published for general information:

Captain C. R. Browne, 60th Regt. N. I., to be Deputy Commissioner of the 2d Class, in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

Captain G. W. Hamilton, 34th Regt. N. I., to be ditto ditto of the 3d Class, in the ditto and ditto.

Captain C. Brown, 18th Regiment N. I., to be ditto ditto of the ditto, in the ditto and ditto.

Captain W. M. Ramsay, 62d Regt. N. I., to be ditto ditto of the ditto, in the ditto and ditto.

J. THOMASON, *Secy. to Govt. of India.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*24th July*, 1843.

The following Gentlemen are appointed Members of the Local Committee of Education at Sylhet:

| | |
|---|---|
| H. Stainforth, Esq., .. .. .. | Judge. |
| A. S. Annand, Esq., .. .. | Collector. |
| C. T. Sealy, Esq., .. .. .. | Magistrate. |
| Mahomed Idris, .. .. .. | Principal Sudder Ameen. |
| Baboo Govindpersaud Pundit, | Uncovenanted Depy. Collector. |
| Synd Buct Mozoomdar, .. .. | Zemindar. |

Mr. C. A. Ravenshaw, of the Civil Service, has been permitted to proceed to England under Medical Certificate, from the Cape of Good Hope.

*31st July*, 1843.

Syed Sudderool Hoosein, Principal Sudder Ameen of Rungpore, for ten days, under Medical Certificate.

Moulvie Augaff Alli, Sudder Ameen of Mymensing, for one month and fifteen days, from the 6th instant, under Medical Certificate.

*2d August*, 1843.

Mr. J. B. Dickson, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Behar, in extension of the leave granted to him on 22d May last, till the sailing of the Steam Ship Hindoostan, on which he has engaged his passage for Europe.

*24th July*, 1843.

The Reverend A. Garstin, appointed Chaplain of Assam, is permitted to remain and do duty at Sylhet and Cheera-Poonjee, until the end of October next.

*24th July*, 1843.

Mr. L. Babington to be Post Master at Sumbulpore.

*31st July*, 1843.

Mr. W. J. Bamber, Superintendent of Salt Chokies, to be a Member of the Local Committee of Education at Jessore.

*4th August*, 1843.

Mr. R. Hampton to officiate as Magistrate of Jessore.

*5th August*, 1843.

Moulvie Mahomed Saleem, 1st grade Moonsiff in Sylhet, to officiate as Sudder Ameen of that District, during the absence of Pundit Sreenath Biddabagis.

Mr. D. Pringle to be Member of the Ferry Fund Committee in Tirhoot, vice Mr. A. Grant.

*31st July*, 1843.

Mr. R. H. Rattray, Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, from [illegible] to [illegible] instant, under Medical Certificate.

*5th August*, 1843.

Mr. M. A. G. Shawe, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jessore, for three months, from [illegible], under Medical Certificate, to proceed to Ceylon. This cancels the leave granted to Mr. Shawe under Orders of the 3d ultimo.

Roy Hurreenarain Ghose, Principal Sudder Ameen of the 24-Pergunnahs, for ten days, under Medical Certificate, making over charge of the current duties of his office to Baboo Hurrochunder Ghose, the Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of that District.

Pundit Sreenath Biddabagis, Sudder Ameen of Sylhet, from the 11th instant to 14th November ensuing, including the Dusserah vacation.

*31st July*, 1843.

Mr. Louis Stuart Jackson, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors a Member of the Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 23d instant.

*8th August*, 1843.

Mr. G. Martin, Magistrate of Purneah, resumed charge of his office from the Honourable F. Drummond on the 31st July. This cancels the unexpired portion of the leave granted to Mr. Martin on the 20th idem.

Mr. C. B. Trevor, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Baraset, resumed charge of his office from Mr. E. H. Lushington on the 5th August, 1843.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Simlah, 22d July*, 1843.

Gins for the cleaning of cotton have been established at the undermentioned Stations:

Agra, Goruckpore, Mirzapore, Nursingpore, (Saugor Territory), Soomeerpore, Humeerpore, Kosee (Muttra), Calpee.

*15th July*, 1843.

The leave of absence granted to the Rev. C. Garbett, Chaplain of Lucknow, on the 3d April 1843, is cancelled from the 15th May last.

*21st July*, 1843.

To Seikh Waheedool Zumma Khan, Deputy Collector under regulation IX of 1833, of the District of Humeerpore, for two days, in extension to that granted in Orders of 31st May last.

*22d July*, 1843.

Mr. J. H. Walker to be Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Zillah Goorgaon.

*26th July*, 1843.

Mr. H. W. Deane, Magistrate and Collector of Mozuffurnuggur, for one week, from the 3d July, on his private affairs.

Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, Magistrate and Collector of Meerut, for one month, on his private affairs.

Mr. H. S. Ravenshaw to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Meerut.

Mr. H. G. Astell to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Etawah.

Mr. J. Lean to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Futtehpore.

Mr. W. H. Benson, Civil and Sessions Judge of Futtehpore, for three months, on his private affairs.

R. N. C. HAMILTON,
*Secretary to the Govt. N. W. P.*

*2d August*, 1843.

Numerous applications having been made by Gentlemen at the Presidency for Private Audiences of the Governor General in matters relating to their Private Interests, it may be convenient that Gentlemen generally should be informed that it is not the custom of the Governor General to give Private Audiences on such matters. Any representations relating thereto which Gentlemen may deem it expedient to make, they will be pleased to make in writing through the Private Secretary.

Gentlemen are reminded that all communications connected with the Lower Provinces should be made only to the Deputy Governor, and not to the Governor General.

All communications having for their object the furtherance of the Public Service, are also to be made in the first instance in writing, and are to be addressed directly to the Governor General.

Gentlemen, however, will be pleased to abstain from addressing the Governor General personally, in cases of an official character which should come before the Governor General in Council.

By Order,
H. M. DURAND, *Capt. Engrs.*
*Private Secretary to the Govr. Genl.*

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 4th August*, 1843.*

No. 165 of 1843.—Physician General Colin Campbell, is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company, from the 23d ultimo, on the Pension of his Rank.

The Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions.

*44th Regt. N. I.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Robert Grange to be Captain of a Company, .. .. .. .. .. | From the 1st August 1843, in succession to Captain Michael Hughes retired. |
| Ensign Hugh Rees James to be Lieutenant, .. .. .. .. .. | |

*Medical Department.*

Assistant Surgeon James Stokes, M. D., to be Surgeon, from the 23d July 1843, vice Surgeon Colin Campbell retired.

Veterinary Surgeon John Phillips, of the 5th Regiment Light Cavalry, is appointed Veterinary Surgeon to the Hissar Stud.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on Medical Certificate:

Captain Arthur Crewe Rainey, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Robert Murray Nott, of the 64th Regiment N. I., and attached to the 1st Oude Local Infantry.

The Furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health, granted by the Government of Bombay, to Lieutenant James Duncan, of the 26th Regiment Bengal Light Infan-

try, in General Order, No. 426, date 15th July 1843, is confirmed.

In consideration of the long and meritorious services of Subadar Major Shekh Nusseerun, Sirdar Bahadoor, late of the 64th Regiment Native Infantry, the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to sanction the continuance to that Native Officer of the Brevet Pay of his rank from the date of his transfer to the Invalid Establishment, viz. 1st May, 1841.

The following European Soldiers are admitted to the benefits of the Pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th of January 1797, and General Orders of the 8th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Honourable the Court of Directors, with permission to receive their stipends at the places specified opposite to their respective names:

Staff Serjeant Elisha Grove, of the 5th Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, .. } Europe.
Serjeant Major Moses Harte, of the 49th Regiment Native Infantry, .... } Calcutta.
Bombardier John Roache, of the 3d Company 4th Battalion Artillery, .... } Ireland.

No. 166 of 1843.—With the view of insuring uniformity and in order to abolish all partial distinctions at present existing in respect of the Equipments of Corps of Local Infantry, the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that hereafter all Local Corps and Contingents shall be furnished with Black Leather Accoutrements, those of Buff Leather being confined solely to Regiments of the Line.

No. 167 of 1843.—*The following Subadar Majors and Subadar "Bahadoors." are advanced from the 2d to the 1st Class of the Order of British India, with the Title of "Sirdar Bahadoor," to fill existing Vacancies:*

| Corps. | Rank and Names. |
|---|---|
| 4th Troop 1st Bde. Horse Artillery, .. .. .. .. | Subadar Major Tusmun Sing. |
| 3d Regt. Light Cavalry, .. | Subadar Major Nudjoo Khan. |
| 6th Regt. Light Cavalry, | Subadar Major Sahib Sing. |
| 8th Regt. Light Cavalry, | Subadar Ameersing. |
| 12th Regiment N. I., .. .. | Subadar Major Pooran Sing. |
| 22d Regiment N. I., .. .. | Subadar Major Sungram Sing. |
| 31st Regiment N. I.,.. .. | Subadar Major Poormoun Sing. |
| 48th Regiment N. I., ... | Subadar Major Chope Towary. |
| 68th Regiment N. I., .. .. | Subadar Major Bhowany Sing. |

The undermentioned Native Officers are admitted to the 2d Class of the Order of British India, with the Title of "Bahadoor," to fill existing Vacancies and to complete the Establishment.

| Corps. | Rank and Names. |
|---|---|
| 5th Regiment Light Cavalry, .. .. .. .. .. | Subadar Major Shaik Mykun. |
| 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, .. .. .. .. .. | Subadar Major Medeh Khan. |
| 1st Regiment N. I.,.. .. | Subadar Major Bhowanydeen Pandy. |
| 8th Regiment N. I., .. .. | Subadar Major Cundhie Sing. |
| 9th Regiment N. I., .. .. | Subadar Major Hoolass Soobool. |
| 10th Regiment N. I., .. .. | Subadar Major Asman Sing. |
| 16th Regiment N. I., .. .. | Subadar Major Banee Sing. |
| 20th Regiment N. I., .. .. | Subadar Major Shekh Soobhany. |
| 28th Regiment N. I., .. .. | Subadar Major Ramjohun Khan. |
| 33d Regiment N. I., .. ... | Subadar Major Needy Ram. |
| 35th Regiment Lt. I.,.. .. | Subadar Major Manick Sing. |
| 39th Regiment N. I., .. .. | Subadar Major Sewlall Pandy. |
| 44th Regiment N. I., .. .. | Subadar Major Ram Sing. |
| 66th Regiment N. I., .. .. | Subadar Major Peer Khan. |
| 69th Regiment N. I., .. .. | Subadar Major Buldeo Ditchet. |

No. 168 of 1843.—Mr. John Robert Rice Coombe is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign from the date assigned to him in General Orders, No. 118, of the 2d June last. Date of arrival at Fort William, 30th June 1843.

The date of arrival of Lieut. Robert Patton, of the 17th Regiment N. I., to his duty on this Establishment, announced in General Orders, No. 141, of the 30th June last, is to have effect from the 24th March 1843, being the period of arrival at Fort William of the Passengers of the Mail of February last, on the Steamer Hindostan.

EDWD. SANDERS,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

BY THE COMMANDER IN-CHIEF.
GENERAL ORDERS TO THE QUEEN'S TROOPS.
*Head Quarters, Simlah, 21st July, 1843.*

No. 45.—1. At a general court martial re-assembled at Cawnpore, on Monday the 26th day of June 1843, Lieutenant Charles Abney Mount, of Her Majesty's 50th or Queen's own regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:

*Charges.—1st.*—For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, at Cawnpore, on the evening of the 11th of May 1843, in having at the Billiard room of the regiment, and in the presence of several officers of his own and of another corps, made use of highly provoking language to Assistant Surgeon Joseph Burke, of the same regiment, whom he grossly insulted by an unwarrantable imputation of cowardice.

*2d.*—In having, on the same night, sent a hostile message to the said Assistant Surgeon Joseph Burke, challenging him to fight a duel, [illegible] the Articles of War [illegible].

*3d.*—For highly unbecoming conduct on the morning of the 12th of May 1843, in having entered into a personal altercation with, and used insulting expressions towards the said Assistant Surgeon Joseph Burke, on the ground where they had met to fight a duel.

*Finding.*—The court from the evidence before them, are of opinion, upon the first charge, that the prisoner Lieutenant Charles Abney Mount, of Her Majesty's 50th, or Queen's own regiment, is guilty of "conduct unbecoming an officer, at Cawnpore, on the evening of the 11th of May 1843, in having at the billiard room of the regiment, and in the presence of several officers of his own and of another corps, made use of highly provoking language to Assistant Surgeon Joseph Burke, of the same regiment, whom he insulted by an unwarrantable imputation of cowardice;" and that he is not guilty of the remainder of the charge, of which the court do acquit him.

On the 2d and 3d charges, that the prisoner is not guilty, and the court do acquit him thereof.

*Sentence.*—The court do sentence the prisoner, Lieutenant Charles Abney Mount, of Her Majesty's 50th or Queen's own regiment, to be publicly and severely reprimanded in such manner as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct.

Confirmed.
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General, and Commander-in-Chief in India.*

*17th July, 1843.*

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The Commander-in-Chief has confirmed the finding and sentence on the 1st charge, though he does not wholly concur in the two omissions of the court. By rejecting the words "and a gentleman," the court would separate that which the custom of the service generally unites, and would endeavour to draw a very injurious distinction between the terms. The parties were in a billiard room, and the conversation even had no relation to duty or to military subjects.

His Excellency is sorry that any court should thus affirm, that "insulting by an unwarrantable imputation of cowardice" was not unbecoming conduct in a gentleman.

His Excellency does not agree in the propriety of the court's omission of the term "grossly," for a more gross insult can scarcely be imagined than the imputation above mentioned contained.

The Commander-in-Chief now conveys to Lieutenant Mount his decided disapprobation and censure of his conduct on the night of the 11th May. The disgraceful altercation with Assistant Surgeon Burke, was commenced by Lieutenant Mount, and considering that some disagreement had existed between these parties but a few weeks before, which had called forth an opinion of the commanding officer and the senior officers of the 50th regiment, Lieutenant Mount showed, on this occasion, that he held their opinions very cheap, when they were at variance with his own feelings of displeasure or resentment.

This reprimand is to be read to Lieutenant Mount, in presence of the Major General commanding the station of Cawnpore, and before the officers of Her Majesty's 50th regiment, assembled for that purpose; Lieutenant Mount is then to be released and to return to his duty.

2. Before the same general court martial re-assembled at Cawnpore, on Saturday, the 1st July 1843, Assistant Surgeon Joseph Burke, of Her Majesty's 50th or Queen's own regiment of foot, was arraigned on the following charge:

*Charge.*—For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, at Cawnpore, in the following instances:

*1st.*—In having at the billiard room of the regiment, on the evening of the 11th of May 1843, and in the presence of several officers of his own and of another corps, made use of highly provoking language towards, and giving the lie to Lieutenant Charles Abney Mount, of the same regiment.

*2d.*—In having, the *following* morning, on the ground where he had met the said Lieutenant Charles Abney Mount, to fight a duel, in consequence of the quarrel of the evening before, entered into a personal altercation with the said Lieutenant Mount, and used ungentlemanly and threatening language towards him.

*3d.*—In having terminated the meeting alluded to by falsely stating, that the expressions he had used on the previous evening at the billiard room, were used generally, without individual application, and without any intention to insult the said Lieutenant Mount, the same assertion being made in a document written by him (Assistant Surgeon Burke) dated May 12th 1843; that document likewise untruly purporting to be "a simple and correct recital of what occurred."

*Finding.*—The court, from the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Assistant Surgeon Joseph Burke, Her Majesty's 50th or Queen's own regiment, is.

On the first count, guilty.
On the second count, guilty.
On the third count, guilty.

And the court do find that the conduct of which they have found the prisoner guilty is unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

*Sentence.*—The court do sentence the prisoner, Assistant Surgeon Joseph Burke, Her Majesty's 50th or Queen's own regiment, to be dismissed from Her Majesty's service.

*Recommendation by the Court.*—The court, having found the prisoner, Assistant Surgeon Burke, guilty, as above, and taking into consideration the very favorable testimony to his character from the [illegible] and the other officers of the regiment to which he belongs, as well as the peculiar nature of the evidence before them, do strongly recommend him to the mercy of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Confirmed, but the penalty is remitted.
(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General, and Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.*

*17th July, 1843.*

*Remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.*—The Commander-in-Chief has been induced to remit the penalty in this instance for the following reasons: [illegible] that in the altercation between Lieutenant Mount and Assistant Surgeon Burke, on the night of the 11th May, the former was evidently the aggressor, and made use of offensive language and insinuations sufficient to rouse the indignation of Assistant Surgeon Burke, and of all present.

*2d.*—The proof of the 2d charge rests wholly upon the evidence of his antagonist, Lieutenant Mount, and considering that Lieutenants Mullen and Smyth, who were present, declined to give evidence, because it might serve to criminate themselves, His Excellency thinks that the court should have received Lieutenant Mount's evidence with much caution and doubt, if at all, and he is glad to perceive, that Lieutenant Mount was only called in after considerable hesitation and discussion.

In point of law, Lieutenant Mount was an unobjectionable evidence,—but it appears to the Commander-in-Chief, that the threatening terms should have been proved (if possible) by a third person, and not under very delicate circumstances by the individual to whom they were addressed, and by him only.

*3d.*—The prosecutor Lieutenant Colonel Anderson, declined to call upon Lieutenant Mount, as it would have been "a departure from his sense of justice," and the prisoner also objected to it, because the silence of Lieutenants Mullen and Smyth deprived him of the power of disproving or weakening the evidence of Lieutenant Mount.

*4th.*—The court would not permit two questions to be put to Lieutenant Mullen by Assistant Surgeon Burke, the object of which was to disprove the third charge.

*5th.*—The strong recommendation of the court that Mr. Burke's case should be viewed with the eye of mercy.

The Commander-in-Chief desires Assistant Surgeon Burke to reflect on the depth to which the rash use of one word was the means of sinking him, and he trusts that he will never again apply the offensive term to any gentleman.

Assistant Surgeon Burke is to be called upon to hear the sentence and these remarks read, as before ordered, and then to be released and to return to his duty.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
MARCUS BARR, *Captain,*
*Assistant Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 15th July, 1843.*

The Benares division order of the 30th ultimo, directing Sergeant James English, of the European artillery invalids at Chunar, to act as Bazar Sergeant at Secrole, vice Coleman deceased is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Private James Johnstone, of the 1st European light infantry, is promoted to the rank of Sergeant, transferred to the Town Major's list and appointed Bazar Sergeant at Secrole, Benares, vice Coleman deceased.

Quarter Master Sergeant Henry Burgoyne, of the Nusseree battalion, is remanded to the regiment of artillery, and directed to join the Head Quarters of the 2d battalion at Kurnaul as a Sergeant, which rank he held previous to his transfer to the Town Major's list.

Sergeant Michael Duffy, of the 1st European light infantry, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the Nusseree battalion at Jutog, vice Burgoyne.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 17th July, 1843.*

The Cawnpore station order of the 29th of May last, directing the Commissariat to entertain a two-bullock hackery, for the conveyance of an insane sepoy, of the 21st regiment of native infantry, to the lunatic asylum at Delhi, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The undermentioned Ensigns, recently admitted into the service, are posted to the corps specified opposite to their names, and directed to proceed and join:

Unposted Ensigns Robert Robinson Harris to the 67th regiment of native infantry at Banda.

Unposted Ensign James Dripsy Magney to the 28th regiment of native infantry at Dinapore.

Corporal William Trumble, of the 3d troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Gun Corporal to the battery at Subathoo lately attached to the Nusseree battalion, with effect from the 8th instant, vice Plummer remanded to the artillery.

The undermentioned drummers and fifers, of the 43d light infantry, are transferred, in their present rank, to the 54th regiment of native infantry:

Drummers Charles Crowley, Shaick Kallale, and Elingun Khan; fifers Thomas Jones, Shaick Abdool, Shaick Jungle, Shaick Khyrattee, and Bej Khan.

Drummer Thomas Dunn, of the 6th regiment of native infantry, is transferred to the 3d regiment of light cavalry, with a view to his being appointed trumpet Major to that corps.

Fifer James Murtagh, of the 65th regiment of native infantry, is transferred, as a private, to the 2d European regiment.

ERRATUM.—In General Orders of the 22d ultimo, making certain non-commissioned staff appointments in the Bundlecund Legion, for Sergeant *Peter* Baggs, read Sergeant *Philip* Baggs.

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 18th July, 1843.*

The Cawnpore division order of the 8th instant, directing Sergeant P. Mahon, recently appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the 3d regiment of native infantry, to continue doing duty with the 2d company 4th battalion of artillery, until the 1st of Oct. next, is confirmed.

The Deputy Adjutant General of the army is directed to proceed by dawk to Gurhmuktesur Ghaut, and thence by water to the presidency.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 19th July, 1843.*

The following orders are confirmed:

The regimental order of the 12th ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel A. Gillespie, commanding the 27th native infantry, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. E. Barnes to act as Adjutant to the corps, during the absence, on duty, of Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Nicholson.

The Subathoo station order of the 12th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon T. L. Hinton, of the 1st European light infantry, to afford medical aid to a detachment of the Nusseree battalion at that station.

The [illegible] division order of the 4th instant, directing the undermentioned young officers, [illegible]

into the service, to join and do duty with the corps specified opposite to their names :

Ensign C. Semple, J. D. Maguay, and E. Smalley, with the 32d regiment of native infantry at Dinapore.

Ensigns J. I. Willes, G. S. Macbean, H. Russell, W. H. Walcot, and J. C. Paterson, with the 36th regiment of native infantry at Dinapore.

Ensigns J. McCarty, F. G. Griffiths, and W. Gillon, with the 37th regiment of native infantry at Allahabad.

Ensign C. Cureton, with the 39th regiment of native infantry at Meerut.

Ensign R. R. Harris, with the 45th regiment of native infantry at Benares.

Ensign J. F. Campbell, with the 47th regiment of native infantry at Benares.

Ensign E. D. R. Ross, with the 63d regiment native infantry at Delhi.

Ensigns C. H. Scatcherd, and A. B. Barge, with the 65th regiment of native infantry at Dinapore.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

*3d Company 2d Battalion Artillery.*—1st Lieut. J. Young, from 13th June, to 13th Dec., to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

*2d European Regiment.*—Lieutenant J. Bleaymire, from 12th July to 13th November, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

*31st Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant C. A. Jackson, from 1st June to 1st December, to visit Simlah, on private affairs.

*42d Regiment Light Infantry.*—Ensign E. Van Heythuysen Holt, from 1st July to 1st November, to remain at Jubbulpore, on private affairs, and to enable him to join his regiment.

*4th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Capt. F. S. Paterson, from 1st November 1841 to 2d January 1842, in extension to enable him to rejoin.

*56th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign F. V. R. Jervis, from 1st July to 1st Nov., to remain at Jaunpore, on private affairs.

*74th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain A. Charlton, from 13th July 1842 to 12th October, 1842, in extension, to enable him to join the 3d depot battalion.

*Medical Department.*—Surgeon H. F. Hough, Officiating Inspector General of Hospitals, from 30th July to 31st October, in extension, to remain at Saugor, on medical certificate.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 20th July,* 1843.

The station orders issued on the 16th and 18th of May last, by Lieutenant Colonel G. R. Pemberton, commanding at Banda, the former directing the Commissariat Agent to pay the hire of a 2 bullock hackery and eight doolie bearers, for conveying the wounded men of a detachment of the 67th Regiment of native infantry from Muhobah to Banda, and the latter requiring the Commissariat Department to pay the hire of four doolie bearers, for the conveyance of a sick sepoy, of the same corps, from the fort of Adjeegurh to the Head Quarters of the regiment, are, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :

*7th Regiment Light Cavalry.*—Ensign S. F. Graham, of the 6th regiment of native infantry, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant R. Boulton, or until further orders.

*4th Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Ensign H. R. James, of the 44th regiment of native infantry, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Maitland appointed interpreter to his own corps.

*72d Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. W. Hamilton, of the 34th regiment of native infantry, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant Davidson, or until further orders.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 21st July,* 1843.

In modification of the scale published in General Orders of the 7th September 1842, the understated rates of pay are, with the sanction of Government, authorized for the following portion of the establishment attached to No. 3 light field battery, to which elephants have been assigned :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Jemadar mahout,..................... | 16 |
| 15 | Mahouts, at 7 Rs. each,............ | 105 |
| 1 | Head Cooley,........................ | 5 |
| 15 | Coolies, at 4 Rs. each,............ | 60 |

When marching or in the field, an extra Rupee each per mensem, as batta, will be admissible to these men.

Pension is likewise sanctioned to them, but it is to be clearly understood, that claims on that account will only be allowed to date from the formation of the battery, without reference to previous service in the Commissariat ; and in the event of the experiment of employing elephants with the battery, being abandoned before these individuals become entitled to pension, or before they have been engaged in action, their claims to admission to the benefits of the pension establishment will be at once abrogated, and they will revert to their old position as commissariat servants, entitled to no pension whatever.

For repair of harness of the elephant battery, an allowance of four Rupees a month, or 48 Rupees a year, is fixed, and the period of renewal is reduced from ten to eight years. For the supply and repair of gear, two Rupees per mensem are likewise allowed, making a total of six Rupees a month for the whole, to be drawn by the officer in command.

Officers of artillery serving with elephant batteries are likewise authorized to draw horse allowance, as notified in General Orders of the 15th of May last.

Mirza Hinghun, Native Doctor, attached to the 29th regiment of native infantry, having been examined by a special medical committee assembled at Barrackpore, and pronounced unfit for further service, is transferred to the pension establishment, from the 1st instant.

Erratum.—In General Orders of the 20th May last, transferring certain Native Soldiers to the pension establishment, for "Drummer," opposite the name of Ramjan Khan, 16th regiment grenadiers, read "Fife Major." Order books to be corrected accordingly.

The orders issued on the 27th ultimo, by Major F. G. Lister, commanding the Sylhet light infantry, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain C. G. Walsh to act as adjutant to the battalion, during the absence of Lieutenant G. Verner, proceeding to join his regiment at Sukkur, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Surgeon H. Bousfield, of the 65th regiment of native infantry, is permitted to proceed on the river and to the presidency, during the remaining portion of the leave, on medical certificate, granted to him in General Orders of the 13th of Sept. last.

Lieutenant A. Carrington, of the 24th regiment of native infantry, is directed to act as adjutant to the Sylhet light infantry battalion, during the absence, on service with his regiment, of Lieutenant and Adjutant G. Verner, or until further orders.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :

*3d Regiment of Irregular Cavalry.*—Ruhm Khan, Jemadar to be Woordie Major, from the 1st of May last, in the room of Lall Khan promoted.

Koonjee Puttack, Sepoy, of the 13th regiment of native infantry, having been pronounced unfit for further service, by the annual invaliding committee assembled at Saugor, is with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, transferred, as a special case, to the pension establishment, from the 1st instant, and allowed a pension of Rupees two (2) per mensem.

Emman Shah, duffadar, of the 1st regiment of irregular cavalry, and Hurea, Sepoy, of the Mhairwarah Local battalion, having been pronounced, by the Medical Committees before which they appeared, unfit for further duty, are to be discharged the service, from the date of the receipt of this order at the Head Quarters of their respective corps ; and, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, are allowed a donation of six months' pay each.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

*12th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign P. G. Scott, from 12th April to 3d May, in extension, to rejoin his corps.

*23d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign A. L. McMullin, from 1st August to 1st November, in extension, to remain at the presidency, and re-appear before the examiners of the college of Fort William.

*43d Regiment Light Infantry.*—Lieut. and Brevet Capt. J. Godfrey, from 25th Sept. to 25th March 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

*6th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Capt. J. Stevens, from 1st Oct. to 1st April 1844, in extension, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

This cancels the unexpired portion of the leave, on medical certificate, granted to him in General Orders of the 15th Nov. last.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 22d July,* 1843.

The following orders issued by Lieutenant Colonel M. C. Paul, commanding at Sukkur, are confirmed, under the Authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General.

*Dated 9th May,* 1843.—Appointing Captain J. Scott, of the 55th regiment of native infantry, to act as executive Engineer, until further orders, vice Captain E. Baynes, of 20th regiment of Bombay native infantry.

*Dated 17th May,* 1843.—Directing Lieut. A. G. Goodwyn of Engineers, to receive charge of the executive Engineer's Office from Captain Scott, of the 55th regiment of native infantry.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 24th July,* 1843.

The following orders, issued on the 19th of April last, by Major General Lord Saltoun, K. C. B. and G. C. H. commanding the land forces in China, are, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

1. Directing the Assistant Quarter Master General of the force to provide a passage to Calcutta, for staff Sergeant Douglas, of the Bengal Commissariat Department, returning to the presidency, on medical certificate.

2. Appointing Colour Sergeant John Finch of Her Majesty's 98th regiment, to act in the Commissariat Department, vice Douglas, and on the same allowances.

The presidency division order of the 7th instant, directing the undermentioned young officers, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the corps specified opposite to their names, is confirmed :

Ensign M. F. Evatt, with the 36th regiment of native infantry at Dinapore.

Ensign J. Baillie, with the 45th regiment of native infantry at Benares.

The following orders are, with the sanction of Government, confirmed :

The order issued on the 27th of March last, by Captain J. D. Young, of Her Majesty's 29th regiment, commanding the depot of Her Majesty's 55th foot at Chinsurah, requiring the Commissariat to furnish four bheesties and four sweepers for the use of the depot.

The district order issued on the 11th ultimo, by Major General J. Kennedy, C. B., commanding the Rajpootanah field force, directing 1st Lieutenant C. H. Dickens, of the 4th company 5th battalion of artillery, to proceed to Ajmere, and assume charge of the Magazine there, in the room of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. O. Young, late Commissary of Ordnance, deceased.

The leave of absence, to visit Simlah, on private affairs, granted to Ensign W. J. Smith, of the 63d regiment of native infantry, in General Orders of the 12th instant, is cancelled at the request of that officer.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 27th July,* 1843.

1. Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following appointments and promotions, in the regiments serving in India :

*16th Foot.*—Quarter Master Joseph Goodfellow, from the 26th foot, to be Quarter Master, vice Daines, who exchanges. 19th May 1843.

*21st Foot.*—Lieutenant Benjamin Leigh Lye, from half-pay 11th light dragoons, to be Lieutenant, repaying the difference, vice Mordaunt, appointed to the royal Canadian rifle regiment. 19th May 1843.

Second Lieutenant William Jennings Firebrace, to be first Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lye, who retires. 19th May 1843.

Henry Parr Thicknesse Woodington, gentleman, to be second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Firebrace. 19th May 1843.

*22d Foot.*—Ensign Colin Dakers to be Lieutenant, without purchase vice Macpherson, deceased. 4th May 1842. *(Cancels his promotion vice Saunders, appointed to the 84th Foot.)*

Ensign Richard Everard Blake, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Dakers, whose promotion, on the 27th May 1842, has been cancelled. 27th May 1842. *(Cancels his promotion in the 28th Foot vice McGregor.)*

Ensign John Francis Hyde, from the 38th foot, to be ensign, vice Blake. 19th May 1843.

Ensign Herbert George Bowden, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Coles, who retires. 30th May 1843.

John Theophilus Usher, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Bowden. 30th May 1843.

*29th Foot.*—Captain J. D. Young, from the 44th foot, to be Captain, vice Brown, who exchanges. 17th February 1843.

Lieutenant Edmund Durbin, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Palairet, who retires. 19th May 1843. *(Cancels his promotion, vice Drake.)*

Ensign Thomas Henry Breedon, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Durbin. 19th May 1843.

John Mackenzie Lyle, gentleman, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Breedon. 19th May 1843.

*40th Foot.*—John Jermyn Simmonds, gentleman, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Thompson, whose appointment has been cancelled. 13th May 1843.

2. The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known :

*13th Light Infantry.*—Lieutenant T. H. Breedon, from 29th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Stehelin, who exchanges. 25th July 1843.

*22d Foot.*—Captain T. A. Souter, from 44th regiment, to be Captain, vice Gardiner, who exchanges. 25th July 1843.

Ensign R. Pennefather, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Saunders, appointed to the 84th foot. 25th July 1843.

*29th Foot.*—Lieutenant John Power, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Drake, who retires. 25th July 1843.

Lieutenant W. F. Stehelin, from 13th Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Breedon, who exchanges. 25th July 1843.

Ensign James Johnson, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Power, promoted 25th July 1843.

3. The following orders are confirmed :

By His Excellency Lieutenant General the most noble the marquis of Tweeddale, K. T., appointing Lieutenant Harris, 63d Regiment, to act as Quarter Master, vice Quarter Master Joyce, who has obtained leave of absence.

By Major General the Right Honourable Lord Saltoun, K. C. B. and G. C. H., dated the 1st and 12th May 1843, granting leave of absence to the following officers :

*Royal Artillery.*—Lieutenant Freese, to Singapore, for 3 months from the date of embarkation at Hong Kong, at the recommendation of a board of medical officers.

*98th Foot.*—Lieutenant Wade, to Canton, from the 1st May to the 31st July 1843.

*Dated 19th April,* 1843.—Appointing Color Serjeant John Finch, of H. M., 98th Regiment, to act in the commissariat department, vice Douglas, and on the same allowances.

By Colonel Reed, commanding the 62d foot, dated the 2d instant, directing Assistant Surgeon Lloyd, to assume the medical charge of the regiment.

4. Ensign Cormick, 31st foot, recently arrived from England, is directed to proceed by water, from Calcutta to Gurmuktesir Ghaut, in progress to join his regiment.

5. The leave of absence granted to Captain Knowles, 50th foot, is to bear date from the 27th June to the 3d July 1842, and not "1843," as stated in the General Order of the 12th instant.

6. Leave of absence is granted.

*3d Light Dragoons.*—Captain Yerbury, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation.

*3d Buffs.*—Captain Seton, from the 26th August to the 30th November 1843, to enable him to join his regiment.

*13th Light Infantry.*—Lieutenant and adjutant Wood, to Calcutta, for 3 months, from the 20th September 1843 and to England for 2 years from the date of embarkation.

*13th Light Infantry.*—Lieutenant Breedon, for 4 months from the 25th July 1843, to enable him to join his regiment.

*29th Foot.*—Lieutenant the Honourable H. M. Monckton, to Calcutta for 2 months from the date of his departure from Ghazeepore, for the purpose of appearing before a board of medical officers.

*29th Foot.*—Lieutenant Stehelin, for 4 months from the 25th July 1843, to enable him to join his regiment.

*40th Foot.*—Lieutenant Meeson, to Mussoorie, from the 1st August to the 30th September 1843.

*50th Foot.*—Lieutenant Enoch, to Calcutta, for 3 months, from the date of his departure from Cawnpore, for the purpose of appearing before a board of medical officers.

*94th Foot.*—Lieutenant Fisher to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation.

By Order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
MARCUSS BARR, *Captain,*
*Assistant Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Marriages.—July 18. At Landour, by the Rev. R. Brooke, Captain George Tebbs, 33d Regt. N. I. to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Captain Richard Phillips, of the Madras European Regt.—25. At Kenilworth, Mussoorie, John Liptooth, Esq. 2d in command 3d Irregular Cavalry, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Major Angelo, 1st Light Cavalry.—At Bangalore, Walter Elliott Lockhart, Esq., Civil Service, to Mary Elizabeth Frances, fifth daughter of William Proctor, Esq., Droogelle,

Cape of Good Hope.—31. At Calcutta, Mr. Jos. Shouldham, to Miss Susannah Sophia Lucy, daughter of the late Thomas Bowler, Esq.—Aug. 3. At Calcutta, Mr. John Armstrong, Civil Engineer, to Mrs. Annie Aitchison.

BIRTHS.—July 2. At Dharwar, the wife of Thomas C. Loughnan, Esq. C. S. of a son.—At Singapore, the lady of T. Church, Esq. C. S. of a son.—16. At Hussingabad, the lady of Lieut. Col. Ramsay, of a son.—At Ootacamund, the lady of F. M. Lewin, Esq. of a daughter.—22. At Simlah, the lady of Lieut. Carnegie, 15th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.—26. At Ferozepore, the lady of Captain W. B. Thomson of a daughter.—29. At Delhi, the lady of Major Troup, 15th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.—30. At Calcutta, the lady of Peter Reed, Esq. of a son.—Aug. 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. Thomas H. Bagley, of a son.—2. At Sylhet, the lady of Lieut. Charles R. Malling, of a son.—4. At Calcutta, Mrs. Palmer, of twins.—5. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. B. Carbery, of a daughter.—9. At Calcutta, the lady of A. G. Glass, Esq. of a son.—At Howrah, the lady of H. G. Kinsey, Esq. of daughter.

DEATHS.—July 12. At Singapore, Dr. John Simpson, Assistant Surgeon H. M's. Ship *Dido*.—18. At Rangagora, Upper Assam, Henrietta, the second and beloved daughter of Mr. John Campbell, in medical charge, 2d Assam Sebundy Corps, aged 14 years, 9 months and 7 days.—22. At Soopoor, Mr. J. Brandt, Junior, aged 23 years, 8 months and 5 days.—24. At Agra, Marie Delphine, the beloved wife of Mr. James Eede, aged 31 years and 24 days.—29. At Howrah, Mrs. Jane Burt, aged 67 years.—30. At Sea on board the *Ranger*, Captain John Marsden Stewart, aged 43 years.—At Lucknow, George Catania, Esq. aged 35 years.—Aug. 2. At Howrah, Miss Jane Trivett Burt, aged 29 years.—4. At Calcutta, Colin McLachlan, Esq. aged 39 years.—At Garden Reach, Mary A. the beloved wife of John R. Engledue, Esq.—5. At Calcutta, Henrietta Lavinia, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Adams, aged 9 months.—At Calcutta, at the residence of her father, J. Marshall, Esq., Acting Physician General, Eliza Cecilea, the beloved wife of George Parker, Esq., 74th Reg. N. I.—7. At Calcutta, Mrs. Alexander Ross, aged 32 years.—At Calcutta, Ensign Frederick Dalton Boulton, 17th Regt. N. I.—At Calcutta, Hester Maria, wife of Mr. William Walter, aged 43 years and 7 months.—At Berhampore, Mr. Edward Williams, in the 30th year of his age.—8. At Calcutta, Mrs. Anna Maria D'Rozario, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Mendes, Esq. and the beloved wife of Mr. P. S. D'Rozario.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 7. The English Ship *Samarang*, A. R. Oldham, from London 3d April and Madras 30th July.—The English Ship *Templar*, W. E. Brown, from Sydney 15th May and Madras 30th July.—The English Barque *Nautilus*, S. R. Thomas, from the Downs 11th April and the Mauritius 13th July.—The English Barque *Water Witch*, H. Reynell, from China 26th June and Singapore 22d July.

—— 8. The English Barque *Regina*, W. Poole, from Singapore 14th July.—The English Barque *Johanna*, H. McDonald, from Pedier Coast 24th July.—The English Barque *Gunga*, J. McKinny, from Salumanyon 21st July. —*The Montrose*, put back leaky, 11 days out from the Pilot.

—— 10 The Dutch Ship *Ystroom*, J. F. Detering, from Batavia 18th July.—The English Barque *Flora Kerr*, C. McPherson, from Glasgow 20th April.

—— 12. The English Ship *Princess Royal*, W. Hoodless, from Liverpool 2d May.—The English Ship *Juliana*, W. Woodhouse, from the Mauritius 7th May, and Muscat 21st July.—The English Ship *Faize Rubany*, T. Stewart, from Bombay 24th July.—The English Barque *Brooke*, W. Carpenter, from Liverpool 15th April.

### ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Samarang from London.*—Mrs. Willcock, — Money, Esq. Civil Service, — Clifford, Esq. Assistant Surgeon. Ensigns McDermot, 3d Buffs, and Hinxman, 13th infantry; Messrs. Hillier, Hoster, Bilbage, Ellice, McDowell, Stour, and Bilson, Cadets. *From Madras.*—Sir Hugh Gough, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, Lady Gough, Miss Gough, Colonel Gough, Dragoons; Captain Friend, 3d Infantry; Lieut. McDonald, Madras Cavalry, and Dr. Stevens, Surgeon to Sir H. Gough.

*Per Templar from Sydney.*—Mr. and Mrs. Longham and four children; the Rev. T. Atkin, Clergyman, and Mr. and Mrs. Sylke, Steerage passenger. *From Madras.*—Lieut. Dorchile, 3d Regt. Buffs, Mr. Stevenson, and two European grooms.

*Per Regina.*—A. Behn, D. Munro and N. Ilbery, Esqrs. merchants; Mr. Wicker, late chief officer of the *Nutcut*; Mr. Chalmer, late chief officer of the *Clown*; Mr. Missetter, late second mate of the *Mercury*, and John Goodridge, seaman.

*Per Ystroom.*—Mr. W. Townsend.

*Per Flora Kerr.*—H. Laidlow, Esq.

*Per Brooke.*—Mrs. Carpenter and child, Edward Mills, Esq. and John Drummond, Esq.

*Per Princess Royal.*—Mr. Alexander Knox Blackall, and John McAlpin, cooper ran away concealed himself on board until the ship was at sea.

*Per Faize Rubany.*—Bernard Dryden.

### DEPARTURES.

The *Jellinghee*, accommodation Boat, in tow of the iron steamer *Jumna*, left Calcutta on the 12th instant, for the Upper Provinces with the following passengers:—

*For Allahabad.*—Miss Bonnyman, Ensign J. Armstrong, Cornet A. H. Elliott, Cornet J. H. Brooke, Ensign A. Haig, Ensign C. Doyne, Mr. C. Hall, Mr. Hoppner and Mr. A. Boose.

*For Benares.*—N. B. Acworth, Esq.

*For Dinapore.*—Mrs. Wood and child, Dr. R. Wood and Ensign H. Lester. On the *Flat*.—Mr. D. J. Zecharia.

*For Patna.*—J. W. Dalrymple, Esq. C. S.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### CONCENTRATED SYRUP OF SENNA,

PREPARED BY

BATHGATE AND CO.

*4 and 5, Old Court House Street,*

CALCUTTA.

THIS agreeable purgative, made from a recipe of the celebrated Dr. Christison, Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh, is chiefly recommended by its facility of administration to children.

From one to two tea spoonfuls is a dose for a child according to its age, and one to two table spoonfuls for an adult according to constitution.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE on *Messrs. Wilkie and Mell*, London, drawn with their *authority*, in convenient sums at any date, by

NICHOL, WILKIE AND CO.

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THE Friends and Acquaintances of the late Mr. JOHN HENRY MOOR, for many years Head Master of the *Singapore Institution Free School*, will learn with regret that he died without leaving means to satisfy the claims against his Estate, and that his Widow and a family of eight Children, the eldest of whom is a Girl of fifteen and the youngest an infant of three months old, are thus left in a state of absolute destitution. *In a case so peculiarly distressing it is trusted that the Communities of the* Straits Settlements where the decreased was so long and so well-known, will feel that this Orphan Family have no common claims on their charity and benevolence, which have heretofore never been appealed to in vain.

This Paper is put in circulation by the following Gentlemen who will form a temporary Committee for the collection of the funds subscribed and until the same be placed in the hands of the Trustees appointed by the Subscribers, at large for its future disposition and management for the benefit of the family.

Mr. H. W. Abbott, Agent of the Calcutta Union Bank, has kindly consented to act as Treasurer:

The Honourable Thomas Church, Esq.
Rev. Richard Panting,
Rev. J. T. Dickenson,
Doctor Montgomerie,
Doctor Oxley,
Joseph Balestier, Esq.
John Purvis, Esq.
J. H. Whitehead, Esq.
Joaquim D'Almeida, Esq.
Wm. Napier, Esq.
E. J. Gilman, Esq.

*Singapore, 20th May*, 1843.

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### NOTICE.

### ESTATE OF W. H. TWENTYMAN,

DECEASED.

TWENTYMAN AND CO.

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The July Mail came in rather earlier than the state of the weather authorized us to expect, on the 17th of the month. It brought intelligence of no transaction of any magnitude, but it told us how the elements of extensive changes were at work in the United Kingdom. Foremost in importance is the condition of Ireland, where O'Connel is pushing on the Repeal agitation with unabated energy, arraying the whole Catholic population against existing institutions, rousing their minds with the most inflammatory addresses, but carefully avoiding any expression on which the charge of sedition could be fixed. On the other hand, the Ministry continue to pour in troops, and to put the island in a state of defence, but refrain from any movement which might serve to bring on a collision, and end in a civil war. It is evident that the demagogue is much more master of Ireland than the Queen; but it is impossible to discover the means by which he intends to bring the masses of the population to bear upon the establishment of his independent legislature, which must in the present temper of the people, terminate, in an attempt to establish a separate government. He declares his object to be constitutional, the repeal of a certain obnoxious act of Parliament which united the two countries; but he has manifested no disposition to petition the Legislature for the repeal of the act; on the contrary, he seems determined to make no application at all to Parliament; as the following extract from his last address, in which, we have also the last edition of his Schedule of Repeal blessings will shew. "And so he said to the tardy offer of justice to Ireland, "You're too late; you should have spoken sooner." (Great cheering.) Mr. O'Connell next alluded to the opinions of Saurin, Plunkett, and Bushe, regarding the illegality of the act for abolishing the Irish Parliament. The union was passed in violation of law, and they required no act of Parliament to obtain a restoration of their Parliament. Their beloved Queen had only to issue her writ, summoning a Parliament in College-green, and the measure would be accomplished. Hurrah, then, for the Queen! (Long-continued cheering.) The blessings of local legislation were incalculable. They should have this principle established, that every man—the Protestant, the Catholic, the Presbyterian, the Methodist—should pay his own clergyman. (Cheers.) They would have free-trade. (Cheers.) They would have three pounds of sugar for the price of one pound now; and the same increase in tea and coffee; and the old women would then have three pennyworth of tobacco for every pennyworth they obtained now. Then the absentee drain would be stopped—nine millions a year would be kept in the country. The tenantry would be treated with justice, the extermination system would be at an end, and the recriminatory murders—the horrid scenes of blood which resulted from the extermination system, would also cease. (Cheers.) Would they not, then, join him in struggling for Repeal? (Tremendous cheering.) They were now temperate teetotallers. In his mercy the eternal Creator raised up Father Mathew, and gave to the people the grace of becoming his disciples. (Cheers.) The star of freedom was rising, it was on the horizon—soon would it shine over them, and, whilst they pitied the fate of other nations, they would rejoice in the glory of their own beloved land:—

"The nations have fallen, but thou still art young;
Thy star is but rising whilst others have set:
And though slavery's gloom o'er thy morning hath hung,
The full noon of freedom shall beam round thee yet!"

As yet O'Connel has taken no one step towards Repeal; he has done nothing but muster the Repealers, and keep their minds up at fever heat, rather we should say at the point where "spirits boil." Any single overt action in contravention of the Act of Union, will bring the Repealers within the grasp of the law; but any attempt to enforce the law would probably bring on the crisis which O'Connel evidently longs for, and enable him to appeal to his followers against the ruling authorities, as having first "made war upon them." But it is impossible that matters should continue in their present anomalous state for any length of time. Though O'Connel's strength lies in that almost miraculous change which Father Mathew has made in the national habits, and in the *temperance* of his followers, who would otherwise have long since brought on a row and a rebellion; yet in the present inflammable state of his three millions of repealers, a single spark may create a general flame, and that spark the most trifling circumstance may supply. Upon the result of this movement it is utterly impossible to speculate. The Repeal of the Union, England cannot, under any possible circumstances, concede. There must therefore be a farther, perhaps a larger, instalment of the reform of grievances. The *olive branch* must be of a different genus from that which Sir James Graham offered the Dissenters, and which they regarded as a stinging nettle. No reform can be successful in healing the breach, which leaves the ecclesiastical sore untouched, and continues to consign *all* the ecclesiastical revenues of the country to a Church which embraces only a twelfth of the inhabitants. This grievance reformed, and the evils of absenteeism abated, it is possible that the Irish may fold up for a few years the hope of being again a nation. But it is much to be doubted whether any concessions, such as a British Ministry would dare to offer, can ward off a civil war.

The Education clauses of the Factory Bill, Sir James Graham pledged himself on the 15th of June to withdraw, in consequence of the strenuout opposition which had been offered to them by the Dissenting community. Since the repeal of the Test and Corporation Act, and the admission of Dissenters to an equality of civil privileges with the members of the Established Church, there has been no occasion on which their actual strength has been prominently exhibited, and hence, many of the organs of the Church had been led to suppose that Dissent itself was on the wane. That idea has now been somewhat rudely dispelled; and it is become evident that whenever any such infringement of their privileges is attempted as may serve to produce unanimity among them, they are sufficiently powerful to defeat it, whoever may be their opponents. This power we wish them always to possess and to exercise; more than this cannot be desirable. The Educational clauses of the Factory Bill were objected to because they were based upon the old idea, which it had long been attempted—but in vain—to maintain by pains and penalties, "that there was to be one church as there was one nation." The "church is no longer co-extensive with the nation" as Dr. Arnold has justly remarked, and the determination to establish a system of national education, to which Dissenters were to contribute, while it was to be entrusted almost exclusively to the agency of the Church, with a trifling concession to the tender consciences of seceders, was found to be impracticable at the present day. If Dissenters are to contribute to a system of public education, they will of course expect, not as a matter of grace but of right, to have a voice in its administration. We most sincerely hope that during the recess her Majesty's Ministers, discarding the advice of the two factory inspectors, Messrs. Saunders and Horner, who are supposed to have concocted the Bill, and whom the Dissenters cannot trust, will be able to mature a scheme of national instruction, which shall enlist the energies of every denomination, and secure the cordial co-operation of all classes; and this can be accomplished only by the careful omission of every clause, which shall place Dissenters in an inferior and humiliating position.

The papers state that Puseyism is losing ground; but having as yet received but *one* journal beyond the *Monthly Times* and the *London Mail*, we are unable to ascertain upon what facts or appearances this idea is founded. One more clergyman has quitted the ranks of Puseyism and joined the Catholics, and doubtless many others would follow the same example if they could carry their livings with them. Two centuries ago we had a similar movement in England, and it ended in the temporary abolition of Episcopacy. "Mr. Speaker," said Lord Falkland, on the 9th of February 1641, "Some have evidently laboured to bring in an English though not a Roman popery; I mean not only the outside dress of it, but equally absolute; a blind dependence of the people on the clergy, and the clergy on themselves, and have opposed the Papacy beyond the seas, that they might settle one beyond the water (Lambeth). Nay common fame is more than ordinarily false, if none of them have found means to reconcile the opinions of Rome to the preferments of England; and to be so absolutely, directly and cordially papists, that it is all that 1500£ a year can do to keep them from confessing it." Had Lord Falkland lived in our days he could not have described the present state of things in the Church more accurately than he has done in this nervous language. Next week, we shall again revert to the progress or decay of this sect, if we should find anything worthy of notice in our files. The only two circumstances, which the papers we have received state, are, that Archdeacon Wilberforce, perhaps the hottest zealot in the Puseyite camp, has been selected by Her Majesty's Ministers as the Preceptor of the Prince of Wales, who is however fortunately too young to have any arbitrary principles instilled into his mind, which would unfit him to govern a country like England. The other fact is the injury sustained by one of the large gilt candelabra, which some Puseyite friend presented to St. Leonard Shoreditch, and which in spite of every remon-

strance from the congregation and the select vestry, has been planted on the altar. Some sacrilegious hand has cast down this Dagon on the floor, and inflicted serious damage on it. This is a straw, but it shews which way the wind blows. It affords another proof, among others, that the laity does not participate in the Romeward movement of the clergy.

The stability of the present Ministry is doubted by many. The *Times* has veered round again, and assails Sir Robert Peel's measures in no measured terms. This may be considered as a very clear index of the decay of public confidence in the Ministry. Misfortunes have crowded upon their unfortunate heads ever since they undertook to repair the injuries said to have been inflicted on the country by the Whigs. Their corn bill has satisfied no party. The manufacturers are dissatisfied with the sliding scale, the farmers are loud in their clamors against the principle of concession on which it is founded. The income tax, though in itself just and reasonable, has lost them many friends, without replenishing the Exchequer. The finances are disorganized, and Ireland is on the brink of a rebellion. We seem to be approaching some great national crisis, which will render a reconstruction of parties necessary, as a prelude to the adoption of new principles of Government. And hateful as the term Coalition is to the English nation, it is quite possible that the salvation of the country may yet depend on the coalition of the moderate Whigs and moderate Conservatives.

The honours which have been bestowed on the Scinde Heroes are announced in the papers brought by the present Mail. They embrace we believe every officer who enjoyed an opportunity of distinguishing himself in the two battles which secured us the country. They are on the same liberal scale as the rewards bestowed on the Affghan and China warriors.

We have endeavoured to make as much room as possible for extracts from the Monthly Papers; and have only to add to its intelligence, on the authority of a private letter, that H. M. 13th Light Infantry does not return to England before 1845. Lieut. Col. Squire and Capt. Meredith, are both on their way out to join it. The former will succeed to the command on Sir [illegible]ale's departure.

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The Children rescued from the Khoonds.—The exertions made by the Government of British India to abolish human sacrifices among the Khoonds, are well known to the public. An officer has been stationed in the district for the express purpose of rescuing the victims they had captured for sacrifice, and using all his influence to eradicate the practice. These benevolent exertions we should be very much disposed to extol, if we could do so without the injurious inference that there was any thing extraordinary in them, or that they were not a natural result of our political position and national character. It is to abolish such diabolical practises that Providence has committed the destinies of the East to the most powerful nation in Christendom; and in the arrangements which have been made to suppress these sacrifices, we can recognize nothing beyond the performance of an obvious and imperative duty. But that duty is but half performed, if the children who have thus been rescued from the jaws of death, are not made the object of a benevolent solicitude. It is to this subject we would particularly draw the attention of the Madras Government, within whose territories the Khoond district lies. An application was forwarded to the authorities at Madras, through the regular official channel, about four months ago, for a hundred of the rescued victims, boys and girls, to be consigned to the care of the Missionaries in the neighbourhood, who were anxious to have an opportunity of training them up in a knowledge of Christian truth. *The letter has never received the slightest attention*. Although the Madras Government has the credit of being half a century behind the other Presidencies in liberality of sentiment, and freedom from those pagan propensities by which our government generally was at one time dishonoured, yet we are anxious to put the most charitable construction on the omission, and rather to believe that the Madras Government never received the application, than that it was thrown aside with contempt. The subject ought to engage the earnest and early attention of the Madras authorities, not only with a view of promoting the welfare of the victims, but also of shielding their own character from obloquy. In consequence of the non-arrival of any instructions from Madras, the officer in the Khoond country has disposed of the children, in a way which every friend of humanity must deplore. The boys have been made over chiefly to the Moosulmans, who will circumcise them and bring them up in the doctrines of the Koran. The girls have been sent back to a tribe of Khoonds, to become wives to their chiefs, but there is reason to fear that the practice of infanticide prevails among them. Nothing would be easier than to prevent the recurrence of so deplorable a result. The Government of Madras has only to send the strictest orders to the officer in charge of the district, to make the children over to the Missionaries, or to dispose of them in any other way which shall conduce to their safety both temporarily and spiritually. How just would be the outcry at home if it was echoed through the land that a Christian Government had made over the victims rescued from the Khoonds to the Moosulmans, to be brought up in the religion of the false prophet.

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Alteration in Office Hours.—The *Hurkaru* of Thursday last has the following notice:

"There is a rumour afloat just now—we catch it as it passes—to the effect that the Public Offices are in future to open at 9 A. M., to close at 12; and then to be open again between the hours of 3 and 7. We really, in such times as these, cannot venture to pronounce any report altogether incredible; but we think the arrangement, if projected, is an exceedingly bad one. It will, to be sure, enable official gentlemen to pay as many visits as they like, and to eat their tiffins quietly at home; but happy the man, who can get his breakfast over by ¼ to 9; and as to the evening work, who will be pleased with the distribution of office hours, which deprives him of his evening drive. This much as regards the individual—as regards the public service, it seems to us, that very little will be gained by the change. An officer is not likely to return to his work any the fresher, for the three hours out of office, which he has been spending in his own way."

We have no means of ascertaining the period at which the present practise of commencing business at ten, and closing it at four or five, first came into vogue. The earliest notice we can find of the habits of Calcutta, does not go farther back than Sept. 1768, eleven years after the battle of Plassey, when a Mrs. Kindersley, writing to a friend in England says, "After dinner every one retires to sleep; it is a second night; every servant is gone to his own habitation; all is silence; and this custom is so universal, that it would be as unseasonable to call on any person, at three or four o'clock in the afternoon, as at the same time in the morning.—The custom of sleeping away the hottest hours in the day is necessary even to the strongest constitution. After this repose, people dress for the evening, and enjoy the air about sun set in their carriages.... in a clear airy spot free from smoke or any encumbrance, a little out of town, called the *corse* (because it is a road the length of a crose, or two miles) in a sort of ring, or rather angle made on purpose to take the air in....The rest of the evening is for society."

The next account we have met with relates to the year 1770, in the early part of which the Director of the Dutch settlements of Chinsurah proceeded to Calcutta to pay a ceremonial visit to the Governor, Mr. Cartier. The account is given by Capt. Stavorinus, who says, "About *half past twelve* having been formally invited to dinner by the Governor, we went again to Government House. Here we found, in a large and airy saloon, a table of sixty or seventy covers. The service was entirely of plate. The Director was seated at the upper end, on the right hand of the Governor, having on the other side the General of the English land forces. The other gentlemen in company were placed promiscuously at table. Full half of the guests were officers of the troops, for whom the Governor keeps every day open house. When the cloth was taken away, a *Hookah*, which is a glass filled with water, through which the smoke of tobacco is drawn, was set before every one of the Company, and after having smoked for half an hour, we all rose from table, and separated each to his respective dwelling. At six in the evening Mr. Cartier came to fetch the Director and his company, to take a ride to his country seat, Belvedere, about two Dutch miles from Calcutta, where we were entertained with an elegant concert, performed by some amateurs and an elegant supper. About twelve at night we rode back to Calcutta."

Our next quotation is from Mrs. Fay's amusing letters, from which the *Star* has already given us an extract. Writing ten years later than Capt. Stavorinus, in December 1780 she says: "The dinner hour as I mentioned is two, and it is customary to sit a long time at table particularly in the cold weather, for people here are mighty fond of grills and stews, which they season themselves, and generally make very hot. During dinner a good deal of wine is drunk, but very little after the cloth is removed. The custom of reposing, if not sleeping, after dinner is so general that the streets of Calcutta are from four to five in the afternoon almost as empty of Europeans as if it were midnight. Next comes the evening airings to the Course, where every one goes, though sure of being half suffocated with dust. On returning from thence tea is served, and universally drank here even during the extreme heats. After tea either cards or music fill up the space till ten, when supper is generally announced. Formal visits are paid in the evening," &c.

This habit of guzzling, and sleeping, and riding, and gambling, and guzzling again, for ten hours, between two in the afternoon and midnight, appear to have been checked by Lord Cornwallis, who was not less remarkable for the simplicity of his habits than for the greatness of his abilities. The Rev. Dr. Tennant, writing in January 1798, says "The inconveniences of lodging"—he is writing from Cawnpore—"were aggravated by a constant routine of irregularity. After din-

ner it was the usual custom to go to sleep in the hottest time of the day; from this every party was awakened in the evening to partake of a supper which protracted a drunken *sederunt* till a late hour of the next morning. Amidst constant repletion, and frequent irregularity, the climate operated with fatal influence. A reformation highly commendable has been effected, partly from necessity," (Hamilton states that when the whole English residents in Calcutta did not exceed 1200, there were 400 burials in six months) " but more by the example of a late Governor General, whose elevated rank, and noble birth gave him in a great measure the guidance of fashion. Regular hours and sobriety of conduct became as decidedly the test of a man of fashion as they were formerly of irregularity."

The practice which it is now proposed to introduce, would in all probability lead society back to the pernicious habits of former days. If there be a cessation of business during three hours of the day, from 12 to 3, it will be filled up with a hot and heavy tiffin, which will in fact become the most substantial meal of the day, and turn the evening repast into a supper; and this constant repletion will bring back that state of unhealthiness and mortality, from which the European community has long been happily free. Our present habits of taking a very slight luncheon—and those are most happy who can do without it—and postponing the substantial meal to the close of the day, has been practically found to conduce in no small degree to health and comfort; and any alteration of these hours which should multiply the inducements to gormandize, would be any thing but an improvement of our habits.

It would appear from the extracts we have given, that in the olden time, all business ceased at two. It must therefore have begun early; and accordingly we find frequent notices of breakfast at seven in the morning. But the alteration to which the *Hurkaru* alludes, provides for resuming business at 3, and continuing it till 7. It is easy however to foresee that the business done in the afternoon, will be little more than nominal. Men who have three hours thrown upon their hands in the middle of the day will scarcely resist the temptation of devoting a considerable portion of it to the pleasures of the table; and to return with any zest and alacrity to the desk upon a full and sleep exciting meal, will be impossible.

It is difficult to suppose that the arrangement can have been seriously contemplated. Calcutta is not now what it was when the town could conveniently close the business of the day at two, and retire to dinner and sleep. Half the business of India, political and commercial, is concentrated within the circle of the metropolis. The public establishments have increased ten fold. The houses of business have been multiplied from six to sixty. Instead of a dozen or fifteen large ships from Europe, visiting it once a twelve month, its port is crowded with shipping at all seasons of the year. The quantity of business which requires to be attended to, comes with so little abatement or interruption that the day is scarcely sufficient for completing it. No man has any time hanging heavily on his hands, except the Members of the Supreme Council. To create so large a gap in the time for business, as three hours in the day, would introduce intolerable confusion. It would be found impossible to resume the vigorous prosecution of labour after so long a relaxation; for all practical purposes the day would close at noon, and the disorganization thus occasioned in every department of labour, public and private, would render a speedy return to the old habit of completing the business of the day at one stretch, indispensably necessary.

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Bishop Corrie's Alleged Pledge to the Dissenters.—Within the last month, there has been a long correspondence in the pages of the *Hurkaru* relative to the interference of the Bishop's College Missionaries with the Dissenting congregations to the South of Calcutta; in the course of which a letter of Bishop—then Archdeacon—Corrie to the Rev. M. Hill has been brought up, with the intent of shewing that these encroachments were a violation of his pledge. This pledge was given when the buildings of Tallygunge were made over by the London Missionary to the Christian Knowledge Society, and is contained in these words: "I need scarcely add that the same principle of non-interference with the proceedings of your Society in respect to any Missionary Stations, already formed among the Heathen, will be exercised by the Committee on any opportunity they may have of extending their labours away from large cities." The charge of bad faith thus brought against the Society attracted the attention of Bishop Wilson, who appointed a Committee to examine and report on it; and that Report has now been published, and will be found in another column. The Committee appears to have been fairly constituted; the aggressors were Puseyite Missionaries, and the Bishop placed one Puseyite and two anti-Puseyites on the Committee, which has come to the conclusion that the charges of the London Missionary Society's agents are wholly unfounded.

It is manifest from a perusal of the documents adduced by the Committee, that the negotiation which gave rise to the pledge of Bishop Corrie, had reference only to the particular district, as it is called, of Tallygunge; and it seems to have led to stipulations binding on both parties. The London Society's Missionaries engaged not to establish fresh schools *in that district.* This stipulation is recorded on two occasions. They were therefore at liberty to establish Missionary Schools, and of course Missionary stations, in any other district, far or near. The Report says, the Church Committee "purchased the Tallygunge Mission house, as the centre of a prepared missionary field, and with the view to keep that field their own, free from all other agency." What that field was, is to be determined not by any large views which the Gospel Propagation Society may have cherished, and which were not before the parties, but by the definite language in which the transaction was recorded at the time. It was the district of Tallygunge, and no other, from which they bought out the London Society's Missionaries, and into which, as the result of that purchase, they required a stipulation that those Missionaries should not in future intrude.

Bishop Corrie, on his part, engaged that the Gospel Propagation Society, when they had an opportunity of extending their labours, should not interfere with the operations of the London Missionary Society. We are sorry to see something like an attempt in the Report to weaken the force of this pledge of non-interference. It must of course be taken in the sense in which that devoted and single hearted Minister used it, and it can be regarded in no other light than as the counterpart of the agreement entered into by the London Missionaries, and as based upon the principle of mutual non-interference. After the arrangement had been made, the London Society's Missionaries as the Report states, established a mission at Ramakalchoke, which Mr. Boaz describes as lying in a neighbouring district. With the converts at this station, the Propagation Society's Missionaries have sorely interfered, and this has given rise to the insinuation of bad faith.

Unfortunately the limits of this district, which the Gospel Propagation Society were to keep exclusively their own, free from all other agency, were not defined. That Society give it the most extensive dimensions; and repudiate the idea of having, by the purchase, shut up their Missionary sphere, and the operations of a growing Institution like Bishop's College. Who then is to define the boundaries of the Tallygunge district? It is no civil division of territory, but rather an ecclesiastical diocess, the circumference of which has never been ascertained. Who is to determine whether Ramakalchoke lies within its limits or not? Yet upon the determination of this point the question of bad faith appears to us entirely to rest. If Ramakalchoke be within the boundary, the London Missionary Society's Missionaries are chargeable with bad faith in having intruded into it. If it be not, then the pledge which Bishop Corrie gave of not interfering with stations *already formed*, cannot be said to have been kept. With an agreement so loosely worded, in reference to a large tract of land the limits of which have never been fixed, it is impossible to sustain a charge of bad faith against either party; and we are sorry it was ever brought forward.

The Report puts a construction on the words "already formed," which, however ingenious, is not tenable. It endeavours to limit its application to the stations of the London Society which existed in 1823, whereas it evidently implies that the Propagation Society should not interfere with any stations, after they had been actually formed by the London Society, away from large towns. It would be preposterous to suppose that Bishop Corrie intended to limit the operations of a growing institution like the London Missionary Society to the stations which they *actually* occupied at that early period of their mission, and to affirm that in whatever other portion of the country they might hereafter establish Missionary stations, the Church Society claimed a right to interfere with them, and thus to do what he was so anxious to avoid, "to create a hindrance to the accomplishment of the object we all aim at."

It is impossible to rise from the perusal of these papers without the painful impression that these disputes are occasioned by the loss of those noble Christian feelings which dictated Bishop Corrie's letter. If there had been the same conviction in the minds of those now in the field which then existed in his mind, that the Missionaries of various denominations in this country were engaged in the same glorious enterprize, and that mutual discords would prove a serious obstruction to its accomplishment, the necessity of the present enquiry would never have arisen. If the *spirit* which his pledge exhibits, had continued to animate the Gospel Propagation Society, it would never have been made a matter of discussion, how far its Missionaries might make war on the stations of the Dissenters, without violating the letter of it.

So much for the past. As to the future, the Report is clear and decisive. It defines explicitly the course which Missions connected with the Church of England, will hereafter pursue. "The future operations of a Society of the

Church of England cannot have regard in all its operations to the proceedings of a Society in avowed dissent from her." There is a world of meaning in this well turned period. It dispels at once and for ever all hope on the part of Dissenters, that Missionaries of the Episcopal Church will not interfere with their labours. As if however, there might be some possibility of mistaking the object of an assertion apparently so reasonable, the last sentence in the Report clenches the nail. "What we would insist on is the utter *incompetency* of a Diocesan Committee, or even of a Home Committee to pledge a Society of the Church of England to an engagement of the kind,—that is of non-interference—with Dissenting Missionaries of any denomination." This Report has been received and unanimously adopted by the Committee, and ordered to be printed and published.

This entire repeal of the engagement of Bishop Corrie, and this declaration that any subsequent engagement of non-interference which even the Home Committee of the Society, its responsible Directors, may make, cannot be binding on any of its Missionaries, has created no surprise in our minds. We knew well, that the disputes between the Dissenters and the Puseyite Missionaries in the South, must come at last to this termination. For, though the Church of England is not the Established Church in this country in anything like the same sense in which it is the Established Church in England and Ireland, yet, its feelings towards all who dissent from it, are not changed by this circumstance. It still continues to regard Dissenting Ministers and Missionaries in all parts of the world as in pretended Holy Orders, and their ministrations as irregular, and wholly inefficacious for salvation; and it must therefore regard the acquisition of converts from whatever churches they from an act, not only uncensurable, but commendable. How far these views, which are essential and not incidental to the Established Church, are consonant with the spirit of the Gospel, is one part of the controversy between Church-men and Dissenters; but while the Church maintains them, it is natural that it should act up to them. With some members of the Establishment, with Corrie and Martyn for instance, these Church principles were softened down by the sweet influence of evangelical feelings, and they regarded the Dissenting Missionaries of their day as brethren and not aliens, as fellow workers and not interlopers. But a party has now arisen in the Church of England distinguished for carrying these principles to the utmost limits of sectarian intolerance. They not only deny the validity of all ordinances performed by Dissenters, and regard their converts as mere Heathens, but maintain the propriety of making them over to the secular power, to be burnt to death, if they will not recant. This contempt of others is, as usual, accompanied by an overweening conceit of their own prerogatives. They consider the child regenerated as soon as *they* have baptized it; they regard the bread and wine, when consecrated by them as transubstantiated into "the very flesh and blood which were given and shed for the life of the world," and as the means of spiritual life. Such men must of course consider it an act of religious merit to banish and drive away Dissenters with all faithful deligence or as our friend Dousterswivel describes it. The declaration of the Report that no Committee can bind them to non-interference, will give a fresh spur to their zeal.—On the other hand, if a Dissenter regards the doctrines which the Puseyites teach as deadly errors, and considers that men who depend for salvation on any acts performed by a Christian Priest, are equally as far from the Kingdom of heaven as those who look for eternal happiness to an act performed by a Heathen Priest, he is likewise bound to use all the means his power to reclaim such men from their fatal delusions. The Dissenting Missionaries, then, have no option but to reckon every Episcopalian Missionary an antagonist—except when personal acquaintance enables them to recognize a brother in a nominal opponent: and they are also delivered from all restraints of delicacy in dealing with the pernicious doctrines and influence of Puseyism.

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The Bonded Warehouse.—At a meeting of the Committee of the Bonded Warehouse last week, it was resolved to recommend the construction of a set of offices contiguous to the Warehouse, at an expense a little exceeding a lakh of Rupees. The charge will probably not fall short of 1,25,000 Rupees, which is to be provided for, partly by the sale of a quantity of superfluous iron castings, prematurely ordered out some years back, and partly by a call of 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock, from the Shareholders. They have, it is true, received no very satisfactory return for their money since the Warehouse was complete; the dividends have indeed been poor; and some of them may think it hard to be called on for another instalment, equal, if we remember aright, to last year's dividend; still they cannot do better than to obey the call. If the Bonded Warehouse had been erected in a spirit of rigid economy, it would long since have yielded a sufficient return, but the extravagance which marked the first movement has kept it in the back ground. Notwithstanding unfavourable appearances, however, it is an enterprize which contains the germ of prosperity, and which promises to yield a satisfactory return at no distant period to those who have embarked in it. The present proposal will serve to hasten that period. The counting offices which it is intended to erect, will afford such convenience to the mercantile community that they are likely to be immediately occupied. The merchant will not be long in finding it to his advantage to lodge all his goods in the Bonded Warehouse, and thus to relieve himself from all care and anxiety on their account, and at the same time to rent an office, consisting of a few rooms, in its immediate vicinity. This will probably soon become the vogue, and will render the erection of farther accommodation necessary. These offices will not only yield a fair return for the capital invested in them, but bring more grist to the mill, and serve to destroy the vacuum in the Bonded Warehouse itself.

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The Idler's Letters.—We have received a copy of the *Idler's Letters to friends at Home*. They have appeared in successive months in the *Star*, and are now collected together, and published in a more permanent form. They furnish an interesting record of events, at one of the most critical periods of our Indian History, and, written as they are, in a light and attractive style, will afford much amusement and some instruction. The remarks with which they are largely interspersed, embody the impressions of the time, at a period when it appeared to be the special delight of the Governor General to mystify the press. They must therefore be received with considerable allowance. If the writer himself were to revise them, with his present information, he would find much room for correction, before they could be considered a safe guide to the events of the past year. They must be regard therefore, as the name imports, the Letters of an Idler, who does not aspire to the honour of inditing Historical commentaries.

The Dedication to Lord Ellenborough, whose actions form the great staple of remarks, appears to our mind to be too *strong*; it is more adapted to the meridian of London than of Calcutta, and will therefore be viewed as another proof of the extreme licentiousness of the Indian Press.

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Ella.—We have received from the author, Mr. T. W. Smyth, a volume of Poems he has just published, containing *Ella*, or a tale of the Waldenaian Martyrs, which now appears for the first time, and a number of Miscellaneous Poems, some of which have already been given in the Periodical publications of the Town. Poetical Review is by no means our forte; and we shall therefore refrain from any critical examination of the merits of the volume, which we leave to more competent judges. The writer, in his Preface, very properly disclaims exclusive originality; originality, as Lord Byron is said to have remarked, being quite out of the question in our days. "Of an intentional plagiarism, says Mr. Smyth, "I am not conscious; though of allusion and imitation," and his imitations are sometimes so close, that even a lenient critic might easily mistake them for plagiarisms. "Whatever," he observes," may be the fate of this thing of rythm. and though not destined "virum voliture per ora," I shall at least preserve the consciousness that the motives which led to this publication were not unbenevolent." The benevolence of the motive is unquestionably the strongest argument for this publication; as the profits of it are to be divided among four or five of our charitable institutions in Calcutta; though we have some misgivings as to the success of poetical publications in Calcutta, and the assistance they are likely to minister to the public Societies which are to reap the profit of them. We close this brief notice with a sincere hope that the present effort may prove an exception to the general rule; and do them more good than it is likely to do to the author.

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The late J. O. Voigt, Esq.—The last Mail brings intelligence that the disease which constrained Mr. Voigt to return to Europe, terminated fatally, in London on the 22d of June, before he could reach his native land. During his brief residence in London he received the kindest attention from his old Indian friends, and more especially from Dr. Martin, formerly of Calcutta. Mr. Voigt had been a resident in Serampore, for more than fifteen years, in the service of His Danish Majesty; and he very early renewed his application to the study of botany, under the late Dr. Carey, in association with whom also Dr. Wallich, while Surgeon in this town, commenced his botanical career. After the death of Dr. Carey, Mr. Voigt undertook to superintend the garden he had formed, and in which he had collected a large variety of valuable plants from all parts of the world: and he continued to attend to it with great assiduity till he was invited to take temporary charge of the Company's Botanic Garden, on the departure of Dr. Wallich, last year, on leave to the Cape of Good Hope. During the last year of his residence in Serampore, he gave up all the time he could spare from his professional duties, to the compilation of a

Catalogue of the Plants in Dr. Carey's Garden, and in and around Calcutta. The very devoted attention he bestowed on this work, severely injured his health, and was one cause, we fear, of the attack which constrained him to quit the country. He took with him the manuscript of the *Hortus Suburbanus Calcuttensis*, in the hope of being able to carry it through the Press. That pleasure was denied him; and it will now be placed among the manuscripts of the University of Copenhagen, his Alma Mater. Mr. Voigt endeared himself to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance by the generosity of his feelings; and his gratuitous attention to the poor of this Settlement, and to the Hospital after it was established, will long continue to be remembered with gratitude.

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17.

— The *Star* gives us the Report of the embarkation of Coolies for the Mauritius during the month of July last. The number was, 1006 men, 133 women and 45 children, in all 1184. As the Mauritius appears now to be stocked to the full extent of the funds available for the encouragement of labourers, it would be advisable to turn the tide of emigration to the Island of Ceylon, in which commercial enterprise has experienced an unusual impulse within the last few years, and appears likely to be checked for want of labourers.

— A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* states, that the Sirdars who fled from Candahar on the approach of our army and took refuge in Persia, have returned from thence, and are plundering and imprisoning all those who have, or are suspected to have, any wealth. Sufter Jung, Shah Soojah's son is said to be in their hands. Yar Mahomed, is still paramount at Herat; "the most accomplished scoundrel in Central Asia," as he has been perhaps justly called by those who know him. But the time has passed by when the intrigues or revolutions of Central Asia, excited any interest in our councils.

— A large party is to be given by the community of Calcutta to Lady Gough, which has been fixed for the 1st of September. An absurd report seems to have got abroad, and it is mentioned in this day's *Hurkaru*, that it is given, not so much out of honour to her Ladyship, as out of disparagement to Lord Ellenborough. It is impossible there should be the smallest ground for such a suspicion. His Lordship never expected to be fêted by the denizens of Calcutta and he is not disappointed at the loss of a dinner. We have no doubt the report was got up from malignant motives, in the hope of deterring gentlemen from acting as stewards.

— We mentioned last week that a widely extended confederacy of rogues had been discovered at Bombay; that their books had been seized and examined, and that they confirmed the worst suspicions of the Magistrates. We are now told that the Forty Thieves, as the *Courier* facetiously designates them, intended to bring an action for damages against Government and its servants for the *illegal* seizure of their books and papers.

— We have placed among our extracts an high wrought eulogy of Lord Ellenborough, from the *Bombay World*, a paper recently established in that city. The *Hurkaru* says it has the merit of originality; which is saying a great deal. We have now two papers in India, the *Bombay World* and the *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette*, devoted to the praise of the Governor General. In time there may be a third. These journals, thus espousing the cause of those in authority, will serve to mitigate the guilt of the *licentious* press of India.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18.

— The *Hurkaru* states on the authority of a Ferozepore correspondent, that a vakeel of the Persian Prince Aga Khan, has arrived from Candahar, for the purpose of obtaining an interview with the Governor General to solicit either land or money for his master. Aga Khan is said to have done the state some service, when he was with General Nott's Army. He is also the spiritual head of a sect of Ishmalees, and possesses great influence in the south of Persia. But as we are not likely again to meddle in the affairs of Central Asia, the probability is that his errand will be bootless.

— The *Semiramis* Steamer arrived at Bombay at 10 P. M. on the evening of the 7th of August with the London Mails, which reached Calcutta about midday yesterday in about nine days and a half. The passengers for Bombay by this vessel, from Suez did not exceed *ten* individuals; the number of passengers to Bombay by the July Steamer of last year amounted to *twenty-four*. The sum drawn on the Indian Treasuries by this mail amounts to about sixteen lakhs of Rupees, against four lakhs and a half drawn in July last year.

— The *Englishman* states that Baboo Hurreemohun Sen, the son of Dewan Ram Komul Sen, has resolved to give a prize every quarter to the best of the students in Mr. Grant's Drawing Class in the Mechanic's Institute. Our contemporary describes it as "an act of that quiet sort of liberality which proceeds from the genuine impulses of a kind heart and clear head, without seeking to make an ostentatious display of munificence." We are anxious to be able to join in this commendation, and are therefore desirous of knowing the amount of the quarterly prize, and the accident by which this very unostentatious act became so public.

— A case of almost unparalleled cruelty is, it is said, pending before the Magistrate. The complainant is a native of Bengal, who was returning to his native land from England in a Liverpool ship, and who after having been ill treated in various ways was at length put into an empty cask set edgeways with the top open. The cask was placed in the forecastle with the complainant in it. He states that he was so kept night and day for two months! The case is under investigation before the Chief Magistrate. We have extracted a full notice of it from the *Hurkaru*.

— The Lahore Government has declared itself against the pernicious publicity of the Press, and has, as the *Star* remarks, forbidden the farther composition of the *Ukbars*, or native manuscript journals which were allowed to issue from the Court. Whenever a Government begins thus to gag the press, we may be sure that there is something which it is ashamed should see the light; and the public repay the compliment by always believing the worst. The safety and dignity of a Government will be best consulted by allowing the press to take its own course. Either there will be a diversion in the camp, and one journal will correct another, and thus save the honour of the state, or the papers will become so outrageous in their attacks that they will cease to obtain credit.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19.

— The *Agra Ukhbar*, of the 10th instant, states that the order which had been issued to the troops in the neighbourhood of Agra to hold themselves in readiness for service, has been countermanded.

— Intelligence has been brought from Moulmein by H. M. S. *Serra* which left that place on the 9th Instant. It is reported that two King's messengers had arrived at Rangoon to learn and report on the cause of the misunderstanding between the English Chief at Moulmein and the Burmese Governor of Martaban. Notwithstanding rumours of preparations which may look warlike, there can be no doubt that there will, or rather can, be no war between the two powers, while their present mutual desire for peace continues. A report was said to be current that Mr. Blundell was to be reinstated; but this is of course out of the question, so far as the wishes and power of the Government in Calcutta is concerned.

— A meeting had been held at Moulmein, on the 8th of August when a Committee was formed to consider the most eligible spot for the formation of a dry dock. The scheme to be divided into 160 shares, of which 106 were taken before the meeting closed. We rejoice to see so much enterprise at Moulmein.

— The settlement of Moulmein having gotten a new master, the *Chronicle* has got a new man for its editor, and he seems to enter on his duties with some spirit. He says that salt might be exported from Moulmein to Calcutta with advantage. It appears to sell in the province a little above eight annas the maund, and the Editor makes out that after paying for freight, wastage, and every other charge, and the Government duty here, there would remain a profit of some 40 odd per cent. We imported *seven* lakhs of maunds from Bombay last year. Why should it not be advantageously imported from a settlement at so much shorter a distance?

— The Provisional Committee of the Free Protesting Church of Scotland in Calcutta have just received an anonymous donation of 2,000 Rs. from a Non intrusionist, one-half being intended for the support of the Church properly so called, and the other for the support of its Missions.

— The *Agra Ukhbar* states, that all the insurgents driven out of the Bundlekund and Saugor Districts are believed to have collected themselves together in the Chanderee district, which belongs to Scindia. The present disturbed condition of the Gwalior state makes it difficult to reach them, and it is probable that they may hereafter issue from thence and create new disturbances in our territories.

MONDAY, AUGUST 21.

— The *Catholic Herald* of Saturday last has a glowing article expressive of his gratitude to the *Star*, for his noble and generous conduct, in defending the Catholics. The *Star* accepts the compliment, and turns round upon "some Protestant writers," whom he reproaches for their "want of charity." We cannot but applaud the Editor for his anxiety to diffuse a spirit of charity among the Protestants; and we think that a similar effort in reference to the Catholics and their organ, the *Herald*, would not be altogether superfluous. In this very article, the Protestants are called *the rabid and fanatical sects* around us; the *Star* is lauded for having *exposed the falsehoods and prejudices of the fanatical sects*; their writings are called the *base productions and aspersions of unprincipled men*; and our contemporary is described as having been actuated by his love of truth to *expose the follies*, the *fanaticisms*, and *malice*, of those who are constantly at their *dirty work* of calumniating our Holy Religion.

— The *Delhi Gazette* of the 12th contains items of intelligence from various quarters among which are the following, that Shere Sing was far from satisfied with the conduct of his minister Dhyan Sing—it would be strange indeed if he were—and that efforts were in progress to deprive him of his friends at Court by doing away with their services and filling up their appointments with other individuals.—We are also told that Cabul is in a very distracted state, and that Dost Mahomed's oppression of all people, more especially of those who had been in any way the friends of the English, while there, were beyond description.

— The *Englishman* gives a letter which has been received in town, from some place not mentioned, which says that a Syce who had been in Brigadier Anquetil's service had come in and stated he was with him in the retreat from Cabul, that he was not wounded, but taken prisoner by the Affghans, and after swallowing a diamond ring, laid himself down and died. In the same paper however we have a narrative of Sergeant Fair of H. M. 44th, one of the few survivors of the retreat, who confirms the report previously given that the Brigadier fell at the fatal barrier at Jugdulluck.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22.

— The *Star* of this morning publishes the very complimentary letter which Sir Robert Peel ad-

dressed Sir Edward Ryan when inviting him to become a Privy Counsellor, and giving the benefit of his knowledge and experience to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. We learn from the same paper that the Portrait of Sir Edward to be placed in the Grand Jury room for which a subscription was raised, is now in progress by Sir Martin Archer Shee.

— Sir Hugh Gough, says the *Hurkaru*, leaves Calcutta in the next Steamer, for Allahabad, about the 10th or 12th proximo. An entertainment is to be previously given him by the officers at Barrackpore before his Excellency's departure. It is also confidently stated in the Cantonment that Lord Ellenborough intends to return the compliments recently paid him by the Military bodies by giving a grand entertainment at his country seat, as soon as the weather becomes favourable, on which occasion the Park is to be splendidly illuminated—but there will be no guns from Dum-dum.

— Mr. Piddington has been rewarded for his laudable and persevering efforts to ascertain the law of Storms by being appointed to the vacant post of Coroner of Calcutta, so long held by a nautical man, the Secretary of the Marine Board. The *Hurkaru* says that Government has taken the opportunity of reducing the pay from 575 to 300, out of which the Coroner is to provide an office. The *Hurkaru* says moreover that this is shabby very shabby. Our contemporary is doubtless right in his information but we have always understood that the allowance of the Coroner did not exceed 300 Rs.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23.

— While the letters received by the last mail from England describe the Ministry and the Directors as entirely undecided about our new acquisition of Scinde, which they fancy to be in a very disturbed state, every fresh notice from the country describes it as altogether tranquil, since Shere Mahomed fled beyond the Indus. Sir Charles Napier had completely recovered his health and strength. Though the country presented but *one* sheet of water, the climate is said not to be found unhealthy; and the petty chiefs are described as coming in daily to make their submissions.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the Friend of India :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. Bell, Esq. ... ... | ... to Feb. 1844, | 50 | 0 |
| Baboo Tarucknath Sen, | ... to Dec. 1841, | 24 | 0 |
| The Hon. T. H. Maddock, | to June, 1843, | 36 | 0 |
| G. Passanah, Esq. ... | ... to June, 1844, | 56 | 0 |
| C. C. Jackson, Esq. | ... to June, 1843, | 32 | 0 |
| Capt. P. Nicolson, .. | ... to Aug. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. E. Whitehead, ... ... | ... ... ... | 4 | 0 |
| Lieut. Col. J. R. Ouseley, | to Aug. 1843, | 40 | 0 |
| Rev. C. Lacy, ... ... | ... to Dec. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. Commeline, ... | ... to April, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| J. Walker, Esq. ... | ... to Dec. 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| Rev. J. D. Procknow, ... | ditto, | 6 | 0 |
| Mr. W. D. Lewis, ... | ... to June, 1842, | 16 | 0 |
| E. A. Reade, Esq. ... | ... to June, 1844, | 50 | 0 |
| W. H. Woodcock, Esq. .. | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. Morrieson, ... | ... to Aug. 1844, | 22 | 0 |

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

*Head Quarters, Calcutta, 11th August*, 1843.

1. Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to nominate General Sir Hugh Gough to be Commander-in-Chief of all Her Majesty's Forces serving in the East Indies, and the Honourable the Court of Directors having appointed him to the Command of the Honourable the Company's Forces in India, from his assumption of the foregoing Appointment, He deems it right to announce, that he assumed the duties of these important Offices on the 8th instant, with the concurrence of the Governor General in Council, as promulgated in the foregoing Order.*

2. It would not come within the limits of an Order to convey to the Army Sir Hugh Gough's views and his expectations on assuming a Command of such vast responsibility, other than to express his perfect assurance, that, in carrying through the important Trust confided to him, he will have the energetic Support of every Officer, from the General of Division to the junior grade in the Army, and the ready and willing obedience of the Soldiers, both European and Native. Sir Hugh Gough's Interests and his Character are identified with theirs.

3. An honourable record of brilliant Deeds in the Field and well performed Duties in Quarters, have deservedly established for this Army, a high character, and ensured for it both admiration and confidence.

4. In following the Example of a long list of distinguished Predecessors in Command, Sir Hugh Gough trusts he will, under the guidance of Divine Providence, be enabled to hand over the Army of India, whenever he may cease to be its Head, with unimpaired honour, and in a state of undiminished discipline.

5. General Sir Hugh Gough much regrets, that he is precluded by the absence of his immediate Predecessor, from deriving personally from that gallant Officer, that valuable information, which his long residence in India so well qualifies him to afford.

6. The same honours, which have hitherto been paid by the Military, will be continued to General Sir Jasper Nicolls.

7. The General Staff of the Army and Office Establishments will join the Commander-in-Chief at Cawnpore, by the 15th October next.

8. His Excellency directs that all Reports, Returns and Correspondence relative to Her Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Forces shall be addressed to his Military Secretary and to the Assistant Adjutant General of the Army at the Presidency, respectively, until the arrival of the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, and the Adjutant General of the Queen's Troops, at Head Quarters.

9. The Commander-in-Chief will receive the Heads of Departments, or, during their unavoidable absence, their Deputies or Assistants, of public business, from 10 to 12 A. M. any day on the week, Council days and Sundays excepted.

10. His Excellency will be happy to receive all Officers and Gentlemen who may wish to see him, on Mondays and Thursdays, from 12 until 2 o'clock.

11. In cases of public emergency, the Commander-in-Chief may be seen on any day or at any hour.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, Captain,
Assistant Adjutant General of the Army.

* Published in page 841.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE S. P. G. DIOCESAN COMMITTEE ON THE SUBJECT OF CORRIE'S (ALLEGED) PLEDGE TO THE DISSENTERS.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Corresponding Committee of the Calcutta Diocesan Committee S. P. G. F. P. held 20th June* 1843, *at the Palace, by summons from the Right Reverend the* LORD BISHOP *of* CALCUTTA.

II. The Right Reverend the President stated, that certain allegations of a breach by the S. P. G. Missionaries of a pledge given by the late Archdeacon Corrie in behalf of the Diocesan Committee to the Bengal Auxiliary Missionary Society having appeared in an Editorial in the *Bengal Hurkaru* of May 19th, and given rise to sundry letters in the same paper, bearing the signatures of the Secretary and others, he had judged it fit to call the present meeting, in order to take the sense of the Committee as to whether the matter should, or should not be let rest as it is.

Thereupon, the opinion of the Committee being, that further investigation is advisable, it was proposed by R. Molloy, Esq. seconded by W. H. Abbott, Esq,—

And carried unanimously,—That a Special Committee be appointed to examine into the state of the question as now before the Public, and, if necessary, institute further enquiry into the facts of the case, and report thereupon to the corresponding committee.

It was also agreed unanimously on the proposal of R. Molloy, Esq. that the special committee aforesaid do consist of the Venerable the Archdeacon, the Revd. the Principal of Bishop's College and the Revd. H. J. Pratt.

REPORT.

In discharging the duty laid upon us by the above Resolutions, we have thought it sufficient to direct our attention to the following statement of the charge which appeared in the *Hurkaru* Newspaper of June 15th, in a Postscript to a letter "signed Thomas Boaz, secretary Bengal Auxiliary Missionary Society."

Mr. Boaz says, "The statement is this: The D. C. committee [the Calcutta committee of the *Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*] through Archdeacon Corrie did, unsolicited, offer a pledge to the London society, that, if the Mission premises at Tallygunge were given up to the [Dioc. Comm.] the Missions of the London society, apart from large cities, should not be interfered with, and that this pledge has been violated in the L. M. Society's Mission at Rammakal Choke, a district immediately proximate to the Tallygunge station."

The following is a copy of Archdeacon Corrie's letter referred to by Mr. Boaz :—

TO REV. MR. HILL.

*Calcutta, November* 27, 1823.

MY DEAR SIR,—"I am sure you will receive the communication, I am about to make to you, in the spirit in which it is intended.

"The field of missionary labour in this country is large enough, for all the missionaries of the various societies at present in the country, without interfering with each other. The differences which subsist between them as to the mode of conducting their labours, however well understood among ourselves, are not understood by the natives; and would, I apprehend, were they prominently brought before them serve in many cases as a hindrance to the accomplishment of the object we all aim at. On this account, and on this alone—I am requested to communicate with you on the subject of your relinquishing your station at Tallygunge, to the missionary lately appointed to take charge of the Diocesan committee's schools in that quarter. When you sometime ago offered to superintend the committee's school, near your house, you were, I think, informed, that the reason for declining your offer was, that we were expecting a missionary to arrive, who would take charge of that and of the other schools of the committee in your neighbourhood. A missionary has now arrived, and will enter on the superintendence of these schools. If you will kindly consult the friends with whom you act, and it should be agreed to accede to our wishes, the expense your society has been at in the erection of buildings at Tallygunge will be cheerfully reimbursed by the Diocesan committee; of course time allowed for finding another suitable abode, and I need scarcely add, that the same principle of non-interference with the proceedings of your society, in respect of any missionary stations, already formed among the Heathen, will be exercised by the Committee on any opportunity they may have of extending their labours away from large cities.

I am, my dear Sir, yours sincerely,
(Signed) DAN. CORRIE."

We have carefully considered all that we could discover bearing upon the question, and we are decidedly of opinion, that the charge of bad faith now brought against the S. P. G.'s Agents is wholly unfounded. We consider in fact, that no such pledge as the L. M. S. contends for was ever given, and that, for the following reasons :—The charge is at variance with the *actual language* of Archdeacon Corrie's letter. His words are, "The same principle of non-interference with the proceedings of your Society in respect of any missionary Stations *already formed* among the Heathen will be exercised by the Committee, on any opportunity they may have of extending their labours away from large cities."

Archdeacon Corrie does not speak of Stations that *shall be hereafter*, but of stations *already* formed; whereas that charge of the L. M. society's Agents proceeds on the assumption, that his words (which moreover are incidental, rather than essential, to the transaction in question) have a prospective bearing, and are to limit, in perpetuity, and in all parts of India, the operations of the S. P. G. F. P. That Archdeacon Corrie had reference to the *existing state* of things, and not to the contingencies of the *future* is further manifest, from the language used by him in the opening of his letter, which *states* the *grounds* of his application to the L. M. society. "The field of missionary labour, in this country," he says, "is large enough for all the missionaries of the various societies *at present* in the country, without interfering with each other."

II. The charge is at variance with the *manifest design* of the letter, as well as with its *actual language*. For its manifest design was to avoid collisions with the L. M. society's Agents, by inducing them to move to a distance. "The difference," it says, "which subsists between them (the various Missionaries then in India) as to the mode of conducting their labours, however, well understood among ourselves, are not understood by the natives; and would, I apprehend, were they prominently brought before them, serve in many cases as a hindrance to the accomplishment of the object we all aim at. On this account, and on this *alone*—I am requested to communicate with you on the subject of your relinquishing your station at Tallygunge to the Missionary lately appointed to take charge of the Diocesan Committee's schools in that quarter."

It is manifest from this that collision was expected to be the consequence of *juxta position*, and

that removal to a *distance* was sought for as the preventive.

This design could not have contemplated that the L. M. Society's Agents, in case they accepted the proposal, should settle down, as they did, within a short period at Rammakal Choke, "a district," as Mr. Boaz says, "immediately proximate to the Tallygunge station."

Had Mr. Corrie, or the Committee considered that the so called pledge would have allowed the L. M. Society's Agents to settle down in the immediate proximity of a sphere which they expressly desired to secure from interference, and thus them in their Missionary operations, it is plain they would not have proposed, much less have concluded, the purchase of the Tallygunge Mission House. Their Minutes shew clearly enough, their understanding and design.

*March 23th, 1824, School Dep. Min.* 1. (*S. P. C. K. Committee.*)

"The Secretary submits a letter from Mr. Lindeman, respecting the Mission premises at Tallygunge. Ordered—That the Secretary be empowered to conclude the bargain *provided* it shall be made to appear to his satisfaction that the Schools lately, or at present occupied by the Trustees of the Union Chapel are included in the terms named. And that the said Trustees disclaim, on the basis proposed in Archdeacon Corrie's correspondence, all intention of establishing fresh schools in the district of Tallygunge hereafter, while it remains the scene of this Society's operations."

"On April 5, 1824. The Secretary submits, having *obtained the pre-requisites* from the Union Chapel [L. M. Society's] Missionaries for the conclusion of the bargain of the Russapuglah [Tallygunge] School," certain questions as to the mode of payment.

It is plain from this that the Committee took measures, as they thought to secure *future* as well as *present* non-interference from the L. M. Society before they concluded the bargain; and the withdrawal of the L. M. Society's Agent to the distant city of Berhampore (not to the immediate proximity of Tallygunge) would seem to show that they also then took the same view of the proposal made by Archdeacon Corrie.

III. Farther, the charge is at variance not only with the declared design of the committee, as expressed in Archdeacon Corrie's letter, but with the well known designs of Bp. Middleton in establishing the Schools in the Tallygunge district, and founding Bishop's college, in connexion with which they were to be brought when the proposal was made to the L. Missionary agents. The following extract from the S. P. K. Committee's Report for 1824, will show what those designs were; "With a view to the accommodation of the Superintending Missionary, as well as for the more *effectual furtherance* of the objects which the Committee had *ultimately* in view in establishing native schools a proposal was made for the purchase of certain premises belonging to the Union chapel Mission. The Diocesan committee having fixed on the district of Russapuglah [or Tallygunge] for one of their circles of schools as far back as 1818, (see also Lebas' life of Bishop Middleton, vol. II. pp,) it was implied in the terms agreed upon that the schools occupied by the Trustees of the Union chapel [L. M. Society's Agents] were included, and that the said Trustees disclaimed all intention of establishing fresh schools in that district as long as it remains the scene of the Diocesan committee's operations. The time was come when the gradual dissipation of ignorance and prejudice seemed to have opened a field to the labours of a zealous Missionary, a period to which the committee had looked forward with hope from the commencement of their exertions in this department.

How the secretary of the Calcutta committee, who was Domestic chaplain to Bishop Middleton, and took the superintendence of the schools in question at the beginning, represented the purchase to the Home committee, appears from the following extract of a letter dated July 9th, 1825, —"It was under these circumstances [described in the above extracts from the Report] that the board in Calcutta determined on the purchase of certain premises situated in our circle at Russapuglah in which a society of dissenting Missionaries has established themselves for the express purpose of entering on these mission labours for which the Diocesan committee had prepared the way in their Establishment of schools."

Such was the ultimate design of the S. P. C. K. establishing and maintaining their circles of schools around Calcutta (of which that at Burripur, distant 12 miles from the Tallygunge Mission House, formed one at the time of the purchase,*) and such the account given by the Committee's Secretary in reporting the purchase of the Tallygunge premises to the society at home.

With what design Bishop's College was founded by the S. P. G. F. P. is too notorious to need of being entered on. It was after the founding of this Institution, and in immediate connection with its designed operations, that the S. P. C. K. committee purchased the Tallygunge Mission House as the centre of a *prepared* Missionary field, and with a view to keep that field exclusively their own, free from all other agency. This is plain from the opening of Mr. Corrie's letter, which is a preamble to the proposal which it contains.

But if the L. M. society's interpretation of the pledge with which the proposal was accompanied be correct, it will follow, that the agents of these two societies, including the Bishop and the Archdeacon of the Diocese and the principal of Bishop's college, knowing full well the extensive design and growing nature of the undertaking in which they were embarked, consented to shut themselves up in the district of Tallygunge, and to forbear entering the wide Missionary field which lay in every direction around, if perchance the L. M. society's Agents, whose removal to a distance they had just secured by purchase, should see good to settle, however near them, beyond the immediate precincts of the said district, and that too when the S. P. C. K. had already planted schools preparatory to Missionary labours as far south as Barripur, 12 miles from Tallygunge. Such a conclusion is in the highest degree improbable and extravagant. Apart then from the consideration of the lawfulness or unlawfulness of the pledge in regard to the principles of our church (which bind both the S. P. G. and S. P. C. K.) and its consequent obligation or otherwise on the Church's Ministers, it seems manifest, that the meaning put on it by Mr. Boaz, for the L. M. society, is quite inadmissible, since it is so utterly at variance with the previously avowed and palpable designs of the two Church societies, as well as the general declaration at the opening of Mr. Corrie's letter.

IV. The charge is also at variance with the *subsequent conduct* of the two Diocesan committees generally, and of Archdeacon Corrie in particular.

He continued in connexion with both committees, as Vice President, ex-officio, up to the time of his final departure from this Diocese in 1835, and was present at most, if not at all, of the general meetings of the S. P. G. committee when the successive Reports were adopted which detail, from 1828 onwards, the gradual efforts of the S. P. G. missionaries to extend their labours in every direction, as soon, and as far, as opportunity offered, without regard to any geographical limits of any supposed pledge.

We cannot for a moment suppose, that if Archdeacon Corrie had intended the closing paragraph of his letter to bear the sense now put upon it by the L. M. society's Agents, he would have suffered all these proceedings of the missionaries and the committee to pass in silence. But such was the fact. No reference whatever to his letter, as bearing upon any relations with the L. M. society occurs in the minutes of the S. P. G. committee, nor do we believe that any such reference was ever made or thought of by him. On the contrary, his silence, as also that of the Committee so far as they may have been acquainted with his letter, is sufficient proof, that they never contemplated for a moment that in a field, secured to themselves, as they thought, by purchase, for unlimited and uninterrupted operations, this very purchase was to shut up the S. P. G. Society's Missionaries and the operations of a growing Institution like Bishop's College in the district of Tallygunge, and pledge a Society of the Church of England to have regard in all its future operations to the proceedings of a society in avowed dissent from her.

V. And the obvious inference above drawn from the silence of Archdeacon Corrie is confirmed by the silence of the L. M. society's Agents during the whole of his residence in Bengal.

They never, so far as we can learn, made the slightest remonstrance against the extending operations of the S. P. G. Missionaries so long as Archdeacon Corrie continued in Calcutta, and when, for the first time, a reference was made to his letters, it was made by Mr. Lacroix in December 1836, not in connexion with any of the stations of Calcutta but in connexion with Berhampore. It was when a S. P. G. missionary was about to be sent to this distant station that Mr. Lacroix, as the L. M. society's Agent, produced Mr. Corrie's letter as a ground of remonstrance against such appointment. No remonstrance had been ever made in regard to the Tallygunge or Barripur missions, and even the plea in regard to Berhampore was not admitted as binding by his Lordship, the present Bishop of Calcutta, though it was thought expedient to place Mr. Morton at Moorshedabad.

Such, in our opinion are the reasons supplied by the *facts* of the case, for considering the charge of the L. M society's Agents as wholly unfounded. But we should insufficiently declare our view of the matter, if we did not, in conclusion, state, that we consider the asserted pledge to be, not only *unfounded in fact*, but *inadmissible in principle*; and therefore such as Bishop Heber, Archdeacon Corrie, and the two Church Committees could not have given. We forbear to speak of the impracticability of observing an undefined arrangement of the nature pleaded for, which neither specifies determined boundaries, nor contains or refers to rules for determining them. What we would insist on is, the utter *incompetency* of a Diocesan Committee, or even of a Home Committee, to pledge a Society of the Church of England to an engagement of the kind with Dissenting missionaries of any denomination.

T. Dealtry, *Archdeacon.*
(Signed) G. U. Withers, *Principal of Bishop's College.*
J. H. Pratt.

*The above Report was received, and unanimously adopted by the Committee; and ordered to be printed and published.*

*August* 13, 1843. (Signed) D. Calcutta.
(True copy) A. W. Street.
*Secy. C. D. S. C. P. G. F. P.*
*Bishop's College, Aug.* 15, 1843.

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LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

"And justly proud may Lord Ellenborough feel himself when he looks around him, and perceives the magic influence which his wisdom and discretion has had upon every thing which came under the operation of his judgment and policy; all the qualities which in our opinion are necessary for the pacific government of India are concentrated in his Lordship, what with his urbanity, his well known benevolence, his conscientious desire to uphold impartial justice, and though last not least, his knowledge of Indian polity and affairs, render him not only doubly valuable in the honourable position in which he is placed, but place him in point of eminence, in a superior and more exalted precedence than any statesman of the day. To the present state of Scinde, we have no doubt but that his Lordship will devote his more particular attention, and in conjunction with Sir Charles Napier (with whom he appears to have united in reciprocal views and desires,) he will do all in his power to ameliorate their social condition, to insure lasting benefits upon the population, and point out the way and organize systems, which may be best calculated to develope the resources of that rich and fertile country. But we would ask, what can we expect less than all this, from the man who being so peculiary and happily endowed, has been pronounced by all the leading journals of the day, as being eminently calculated not only as a British politician, but being possessed of liberal and charitable views, and a capacity of so enlarged and enlightened a nature, to be wonderfully calculated to take so expanded and sensible a view of the differences which existed before he arrived in this country, as to be enabled speedily to quench the spirit of aggravated aggression, which was rapidly spreading over the length and breadth of the land; these facts require no comment, they shine before the eyes of the public, with all the brightness of the noon-day sun, and we trust the vitality of them will so far quicken the discernment and arouse the stubborn prejudices of those of his Lordship's enemies, who put down no good action to his credit, but seek to expose every trifling foible, which may tend to reflect ridicule upon himself and cast a shade of imbecility upon his Government. We heartily wish these vituperative egotists, joy in their undertaking, we doubt whether it may not be a more arduous one than they appear to contemplate, in as much as that every morsel of slander which their scouts may bring into the arena of public observation, will be examined by a scrutinizing public, and if not found to be genuine, the perpetrators of the forgery will assuredly meet at the instigation of that public, with ignominy and disgrace."—*Bombay World.*

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CHARGE OF BARBAROUS TREATMENT ON BOARDSHIP.

A Mahomedan servant has just preferred a complaint before the Chief Magistrate, of the most inhuman and cruel treatment experienced by him from the master of a merchant vessel now in the river. The complainant had *gone* to England in *charge of* the children of a respectable gentleman from Calcutta. Having conveyed the children to the place of destination, their friends at home found the servant a passage to Calcutta in the vessel in question. at Liverpool, the passage money being duly paid. The complainant in his petition to the Magistrate

* See S. P. C. K. Calcutta Comm. Report for 1824, Abstract of Accounts.

states, that notwithstanding his having been a passenger, the Captain generally made him work along with the crew which he did as far as he was able. But falling sick he could not perform the work assigned to him, for which he was maltreated, and on one occasion flung into the sea with a rope fastened round his waist. Suffering from illness at the time, this made him worse, and he became less able to do the biddings of the Captain. He was next put into an empty cask, set edgeways with the top open. The cask was placed on the forecastle, with the complainant in it. He was so kept night and day for upwards of two months, as he states, exposed to all the vicissitudes and inclemencies of the weather, experiencing the heat of the sun by day and the damp dew at night. For the support of life a scanty allowance of food was daily given to him in the cask. The poor fellow says, that he was so worn out under this barbarous treatment, that he had scarcely power left to use his limbs, unable even to bear the exertion of going to the bows of the ship. The filth consequently that accumulated on the deck of the forecastle, drew the attention of the Captain, who on that actually had a quantity of it thrust into the mouth of his unfortunate victim, and forced him to swallow it. Such and similar shocking details are narrated in the petition, addressed to the Chief Magistrate, attributing the greatest cruelties and barbarities to the Captain. The man further states, that in consequence of the treatment he endured on board, he is now laid up and in the College Hospital, and has lost the use, as he believes for life, of some of his limbs. There is little doubt that the Chief Magistrate will direct the strictest enquiry into the matter, and if found to be true, will probably send up the case for trial to the Sessions, as one of the utmost atrocity. The names of the vessel and the commander complained against, are suppressed for the present, as it would be unfair to ascribe publicly such brutalities to any man by name, until they were satisfactorily established in a Court of Justice.—*Hurk. Aug.* 18.

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LATEST ACCOUNT OF THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Although the quarter's revenue will, it is expected, shew considerable improvement, no corresponding advance has taken place in the public securities. Very little business, indeed, has been transacted, the posture of affairs in the Peninsular checking the good effect which such a fact invariably produces. Consols for the account closed even a shade lower than yesterday, the last price being 93½ to ⅝ ; Three per cent. Reduced, 94¼ to ⅜ ; Three-and-a-Half per cent. Reduced, 101½ to ¾ ; Long Annuities, 2¾ to 11-16 ; India Bonds, 62s to 64s premium ; Exchequer-bills, 56s to 58s premium ; and Bank Stock 179 to 180.

The amount of Bills drawn by the East India Company in the month ending 5th of July, 1843 :—

| | Bengal. | Madras. | Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1843, | £143,321 0s 9d | £12,922 7s 10d | £5,705 18s 1d |
| 1842, | 38,300 7s 1d | 3,618 0s 1d | 3,112 8s 11d |

1843. Total ... 161940 6s. 8d.
1842. Total ... 43,030 16s. 1d.

The amount of Bullion (in Coin and Bars) exported from the Port of London in the month of June, 1843, to the following places :—

| | Gold ozs. | Silv. ozs. | | | Silv. ozs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay | 1,250 ... | 38,383 ... | Mauritius | | 11,180 |
| Ceylon | 50 ... | 20,000 ... | China | ... | 63,172 |

—*Hurk. Aug.* 18.

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*To Correspondents.*

We are very reluctantly obliged to postpone the publication of the Report of the Kishnagur Relief Fund, in consequence of a great press of English matter.

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## EUROPE.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

The terms in which Sir R. Peel is now spoken of by some of the stanchest supporters of the present government are significant enough. Were it not sufficiently notorious, it would be easy to prove by reference to their speeches and writings that by the great bulk of his followers the ministerial career of the Premier is regarded as a single failure. That it *is* so, in fact, the state of the empire unhappily bears but too conclusive testimony. It may not be amiss, while his friends are reiterating this unquestionable truth, to glance at some of the causes which have produced it. Sir Robert Peel has now been thirty-four years in Parliament; and about twenty years of that period have been spent in office. He has risen from the humblest to the highest position of official life—from an under secretaryship to the premiership. He has served with some of the most eminent men, who, during the present century, have ruled Great Britain; he has been in constant contact with some of the most celebrated characters who, during the same period, have adorned the House of Commons and the country. From the earliest period nobody doubted his capacity for business, his industry, his plausibility, his adroitness; his possession, in fact, of all those qualities which, in office and in Parliament, render a man *useful*. Far inferior to Canning, but more prudent; unable to compete with Brougham in his better days, yet occasionally putting him down by a certain steady adroitness—serviceable to Liverpool; reputed to be attached to Eldon; occasionally convenient, though not always so, to Castlereagh; sometimes aping and sometimes rivalling Huskisson, and to all appearance devoted to Wellington; he has passed from office, to office, with a reputation occasionally depreciated, yet still continually growing. It would be unjust to deny that he has done "the state some service." He has done something for law reform; something for internal improvement; a little for the reform of the church; not a little for Catholic emancipation; and, latterly, a considerable amount for commercial reform. Not a particle of what he has done, however, has been his own; all his Parliamentary efforts have been based on the labours of other men, from the Bullion Committee Report of Francis Horner to the Import Duties Committee of Joseph Hume; but still he has the merit of knowing the time when delay was exhausted, when change was inevitable, and of carrying with him a party somewhat stupid in observation, and which would have ruinously resisted every alteration, unless it had been proposed by one of their own. Sir Robert Peel's exclusion from office was supposed to be favourable to the completion of what may be regarded as his political education, and the maturing of his character. All the time that the Whigs were in power, he had that leisure for reflection and consideration, which is denied to a busy and sometimes overwrought official; and as his party, under his management, became stronger from year to year, it would be a gross insult to his understanding to suppose that he did not contemplate a speedy return to power, and the consequences of it. Looking back to the past, and forward to the future, he must have made up his mind as to the relative strength of "old" and "young England;" and been prepared for the adoption of a line of policy marked by forethought and guided by discretion. This was fully expected of him by the country. The great bulk of the community, no matter whether they called themselves Conservatives, Tories, Radicals, or even Whigs, anticipated something novel—a combination of Toryism and Radicalism—the firmness of the one, and the pliancy of the other. Nor were they altogether disappointed. The measures of 1842 were marked at once by boldness and novelty, considering from whom their principles were adopted, and by whom they were applied. Sir Robert Peel changing the Corn-law; constructing a new tariff, on the principles of the preceding government, only leaving out the more important articles with which a tariff ought to deal; passing an act for grinding corn in bond; continuing the national system of education in Ireland; refusing to dip his hand in the public purse for the purposes of Church extension; and daring to impose an income and property tax on a country struggling with severe distress. No wonder that even a Whig, standing up in his place in the House of Commons, should have told Sir Robert Peel that his measures had no parallel since the days of Pitt. And during 1842 Sir Robert Peel, like Pitt, was the autocrat of the House of Commons. Every thing rested on his shoulders. He did nearly all the business, and much of the speaking; his presence expedited measures, his absence was like that of the schoolmaster; and neither Graham nor Stanley could keep the "boys" in order. The reputation of his firmness, determination, and impartiality spread in the country; he was considered to be the only man capable of ruling it in the critical circumstances in which it was placed; and having dared to do so much, in opposition, not only to his party, but to the principles on which he was placed in office, it was supposed that he would adventure still further, and complete for himself the reputation of being at once the most useful as well as the most potent Prime Minister that for many years has presided over the government of Great Britain. This feeling operated for some time during last recess. Not a few of the agricultural ministerial members, anticipating more calls upon their *consistency*, began to prepare themselves and their constituents by spouting free trade doctrines at rural dinners and meetings. A univeral impression prevailed that, during the present session of Parliament, Sir Robert Peel would proceed to apply free trade principles to corn and sugar, and thus complete the commercial emancipation of the country. But the sturdier monopolists became alarmed. Secret influences were set at work. Sir Robert Peel, unsustained by that feeling of self-reliance, which is the surest support of a statesman, began to quail. The artificial enthusiasm which had triumphantly carried him over 1842, died away. His mind, not original, self-acting, or largely resolute, succumbed. He adopted free trade principles, and uttered them; but, after their enunciation, their echo made his heart tremble. So he gave way before the powerful but concealed influences set in motion within his party; free trade doctrines at agricultural meetings were countermanded; and it was confidently announced that, for the present, no more would be done for the country in the direction of free trade. The session opened; and in the very first week of it, Sir Robert Peel, in his unmanly and foolish assault on Mr. Cobden, inflicted a severe wound upon his own reputation. Then came one after another the proofs that the autocrat of 1842 was the slave of 1843. Instead of boldly following up the policy he had begun, he permitted himself to be bound hand and foot, though even in that condition he ventured to proclaim now and then that he was still a free trader. Next came the admissions that his financial schemes had proved signal failures; and that with five millions of additional taxation, and a large amount from China, the country was still doomed to see the revenue not equal to the expenditure. Ireland, afterwards, to the astonishment of England, was declared to be in a state bordering on convulsion, the result of the failure of that government which boasted to have conquered its "chief difficulty." And now we behold the government in a dead lock: a divided Cabinet—an embarrassed executive—business at a stand-still—legislation suspended—the session wearing away—the whole country surprised, confounded, and amazed, at seeing a "strong" government, commanding large majorities, exhibiting a weakness worse than mortal. The cause is plain. The whole policy of the government is halting, irresolute, devoid of fixed principle, adapting itself to the expediences of the hour, without any line of action which deserves the reputation of being statesmanlike. It has disgusted the agriculturists, without satisfying the free-traders; it has roused the Dissenters, without pleasing the Church; it has excited the Roman Catholics and offended the Orangemen, in Ireland; and in Scotland it has first rent the Church, and then tries to mend it. Imbecility may call this an evidence of impartiality; but those who offend alike friend and foe are not usually classed amongst the wisest of men. Never was there so remarkable an instance of a "strong" government precipitating itself from the highest, to the lowest position in popular estimation within a space of time less than two years; and this signal loss of moral strength is attended with the still more signal disadvantage, that, in a critical condition of the country, its government is literally in a state of abeyance, incapable of action itself and standing in the way of all who would and could rule it constantly, vigorously, and prosperously.—*Morning Chronicle.*

IRELAND.—The Queen was to have visited Ireland this year, but troops and ammunition, arms and coercion bills, are to be her Majesty's substitutes. Instead of peace and the conciliation of a Royal visit, Sir Robert Peel sends war and irritating menaces. It is a happy illustration of the *conservative* qualities of Tories, that, in the last year of their long rule over this country, they made it so disaffected and riotous that William the fourth could not dine at Guildhall on the occasion of his succession, and now Queen Victoria, in the second year of Tory restoration, cannot visit Ireland; and yet two more popular monarchs than William the Fourth and Queen Victoria have never reigned. Between these two periods also—the one closing with Swing's fires and a menaced insurrection in the south of England, and the other opening with a dreaded rebellion in Ireland—there existed ten years of Whig rule, during which the persons and authority of the Sovereigns were universally respected. If the country were to judge of men and measures, like trees, by their fruits, the Tories would have small claim to their title of Conservatives.—*Examiner.*

On Monday, we understand, another of Mr. O'Connell's monster meetings is to go off in Dublin. His hundreds of thousands are to meet in the Irish metropolis, to parade along the Liffey, in front of the Castle, and disperse again or not, as Mr. O'Connell shall choose. He will of course choose that it *shall* disperse peaceably. He would be an idiot—and he is none—if he did not continue the process of training his troops and threatening the peace of the country, as long as he is allowed to do so in tranquillity. Meanwhile the Government stands with its hands before it, like a helpless special constable, who passively allows an ill-favoured ruffian to flourish a bludgeon round and round his head—every feint an inch nearer his nose—and thinks the law is not with him if he stirs hand or foot till felled to the ground by a first and last blow on the temple. Nor are the Government the only persons whose wits seem fairly to have departed in this crisis. By an infatuation incredible, if the history of great convulsions did not teem with fatal examples of the same inexplicable blindness—an infatuation,—we must dare to call it so, were the world as one man against us,—the more alarming because so alien from the usual energy and practical vigour of the English character—we allow a demagogue professing and stimulating a barbarous hatred of our very name and blood, to muster and harangue his myriads of deluded peasantry,—to fix their minds determinedly on a disrup-

tion of the British empige,—to organise them under his agents,—to collect taxes, to habituate them to combined movements on a scale probably unparalleled in any peaceful times,—to exact indefinite but solemn pledges of obedience to himself, as their leader, against an acknowledged enemy,—and to rouse vague notions of resistance, even to the death, against some vague and supposable oppression;—all these, we will again say, unparalleled phenomena we allow to pass, week after week, under our eyes; and all we observe is, that it "will blow over"—that "nothing will come of it"—that "it is the Irish way."

What reason can men have for expecting such a conclusion, except that idle or narrow incredulity which cannot imagine that any great thing can happen in its own day, or any great evil be impending over itself,—which would rather be burnt alive than believe it necessary to get out of bed at midnight,—which dares not or cannot look alarming facts in the face, and consoles itself by hating those who see as if they made the danger? We ask it in unaffected anxiety for an answer, what one ground have we for disregarding those symptoms which, in any other times, by any other rulers, in any other nation, would have been considered as rather the very crisis than the commencement of revolution? Does any man, other than a wholesale revolutionist, really contemplate acceding to O'Connell's demands? Can any Englishman actually intend a measure to which the plain and immediate effect will be to place the Executive Government of Ireland unreservedly in the hands of this open enemy of the "Saxon," or, failing him, of any nominee upon whom Drs. M'Hale and Browne—the "lion of Judah" and the "dove of Galway"—can agree? For the sake of ourselves, our own peace and security—for the sake of the minority, who will be ground to powder—for the sake of the very majority, ready, as they ever have been, to destroy themselves too, if we would only let them, can we for a moment allow this cleaving asunder of the British empire? If we do not intend to take this method of satisfying the demands of the Irish Roman Catholics, what conceivable reason can we have for supposing that they *will* be satisfied? Is rebellion, real sanguinary rebellion, a thing unheard of in Ireland? Is the sympathy with rebellion extinct? Are the agitators at all slow or ambiguous in their appeals to the memory of the "glorious Volunteers"—the "*patriots* of 1798"—the "conflicts between the Saxon and Irish" (of the same period), "in which the former were defeated?" Is there no "thirst for arms" among the people—no recommendations to drill and organise from their leaders? Are the symptoms of danger wanting? or does the experience of Ireland show that those symptoms are untrustworthy? We really hardly know which question least requires an answer.

But then "Mr. O'Connell professes so much peace—and enforces it. Observe the unheard-of numbers who meet and separate without a glass of whiskey or a broken head; look at the upshot of the 'wrecking' at Dungannon; remember the loss of life upon the Shirley estate in attempting to post bills of ejectment. Matters which a few years back would have filled half the newspapers in Ireland with furious invective, pass off in this critical and (as it is said) inflammable state of the political atmosphere like summer showers." Again we ask, does Irish history encourage us to repose with so much confidence on this unusual and un-Irish forbearance? Things inexplicable generally bode mischief, and not least so, whenever it has happened, a deep calm in Ireland. It is only a strong determination, a firm expectation of satisfaction in full, which represses—nay, which moderates—the expression of feeling in such a country and in such a time as this.—The present moment, we say, most alarmingly unites the two almost incompatible omens of evil—agitation and quiet. Both Irish agitation and Irish quiet are now plainly of that kind which are the most effectual preparatives for action.

"Mr. O'Connell promises peace!" Of course he does. Under cover of that promise he is allowed to review his multitudes—under cover of that promise he constitutes his repeal-wardens (who will order a file 'as well as sergeants')—under cover of this promise he is to collect his committee of 300 leaders in Dublin—under cover of this promise he will send them out with their instructions to summon simultaneous meetings, to the tune of 50,000 or so, in different counties of Ireland—under cover of the same promise, after a few rehearsals, when he has got his vaunted 3,000,000 of able-bodied Repealers, he will recommend that on some one fine simultaneous-meeting-day every true Irishman should bring—quite peaceably—a musket or scythe in his hand, and a few days' provisions at his back. We are but a few, a very few, steps from this "peaceable" consummation. Government opposes no difficulties—Government respects the sacred right of insurrection—Government will not anticipate scythes and muskets till it sees them—and then, when it does see them, Government, we suppose, will say, "Who would have thought it?" And we shall be obliged to answer, "Who would not?"

Meantime the flame is spreading. Not only are those Irishmen who formerly held aloof forced into the stream—but we hear rumours of sympthisers in France, of the collection of arms and adventurers in Brittany—and we have thrust upon us, in the shape of a public meeting, the evidence of a savage Repealism rising among the democratic party of New York.—*Times.*

COURT AND FASHION.—The contemplated visit of her Majesty to her Irish dominions during the summer, accompanied by her illustrious consort, having been abandoned, in consequence of the alarming and excited state of that portion of the kingdom, it is now expected the Sovereign and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and the infant Princesses, will pay a visit to Walmer Castle, the official residence of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. In the event of this arrangement, the *Royal Victoria and Albert* yacht will be anchored off the Castle, in order that her Majesty and the Prince may take frequent excursions along the Kentish coast, and visit the ports of Dover, Ramsgate, Margate, &c.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been unanimously elected by the council of Plymouth, Lord High Steward of the borough.

Various speculations have been hazarded as to the name of the rev. divine who has been selected by her Majesty to become the early tutor of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Among others mentioned, upon pretty good authority, is the Venerable S. Wilberforce, M. A., the Archdeacon of Surrey, and one of the chaplains in ordinary to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

The Duchess of Inverness has visited Kensal-green Cemetery, in order to select a spot for the erection of a mausoleum for the remains of the Duke of Sussex, and the centre of the great quadrangle immediately fronting the chapel was ultimately determined on. The effects of the late Duke have been sold by public auction.

Besides the King of Hanover, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Prince and Princess of Oldenburgh, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, and the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg, have visited this country on the occasion of the nuptials of the Princess Augusta.

The Queen lately held a chapter of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle, at Buckingham Palace, when the Most Noble the Marquis of Bute, lord high commissioner of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and the Right Hon. the Earl of Mansfield, were elected into the Order, vice his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex and the Earl of Abergavenny, deceased.

Lord Melbourne has appeared once more in the House of Lords, in opposition, it is said, to the advice of his medical attendants.

The Marquis of Normanby, who is at Naples, is prevented from returning to England by continued indisposition. His medical advisers have recommended him go to the baths of Ischia.

We understand that the illness from which the noble and venerable Earl Grey is suffering is rather debility consequent upon his advanced age than disease, and is not of a character calculated to give grounds for any immediate apprehension. One of the consequences of this debility is that his lordship's sight is seriously affected.

**The Marriage of her Royal Highness the** Princess Augusta, eldest daughter of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, with his Royal Highness Frederick, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, was solemnised on the evening of 28th June, with great splendour, in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace.

**The Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Asiatic** Society, which had been postponed on account of the death of Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci, was held on 10th June, Sir A. Johnston in the chair. The report of the Council painfully reminded the members of the loss of their late President, so soon succeeding that of their previous respected one, the Earl of Munster. Two of their vice-patrons were also deceased—the Duke of Sussex and the Marquis of Wellesley. The Society had during the year lost twenty-one members, whilst thirteen only had been elected, giving a deficiency of eight. Amongst the foreign members the report painfully alluded to the deaths of Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly. Several valuable additions had been made to the library, and the proceedings of the Oriental Translation Fund were very satisfactory. The Society was still embarrassed in its finances: the receipts of the past year exceeded the expenditure by 205*l*. From the report of the Auditors it appeared that the assets of the Society were 1,942*l*., with the library, museum, and furniture, to the value of 3,000*l*. The expenditure for the past year was 1,037*l*. 13*s*. 11*d*., and there was a present balance in hand of 178*l*. 9*s*. 3*d*. Sir A. Johnston having announced from the chair the demise of the late noble President, Sir G. Staunton, Bart., proposed as his successor Lord Auckland, in terms of high eulogium. He also stated that the late noble President had made an application to Sir R. Peel for Her Majesty to grant an annual Gold medal to the Society, but which was at present dec[l]ined. The nomination of Lord Auckland was seconded by the Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, who stated that, although a great deal of his attention had been turned to war during his government, he was well acquainted with the requirements of peace, and he was impressed with a knowledge of those arts, the extension of which would materially benefit India. The Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston, Sir George Staunton, Bart., M. P., and the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, were elected Vice-Presidents.

A remarkable scene took place in the Theatre of the University of Oxford, on the annual commemoration, when it is usual to propose some distinguished persons to convocation for D. C. L. degree. On its becoming known that Mr. Everett, the American Minister, formerly a Unitarian preacher, would be proposed for this honour, a considerable sensation was created. On the entrance of the procession the Vice Chancellor was received with loud cheers, but the junior proctor, Mr. Jelf, of Christ Church, was greeted with shouts of derision and hooting. The names of Drs. Pusey and Hampden, Messrs. Newman and Macmullen, were received with cheers and hisses and the undergraduates seemed nearly equally divided in their opinions. A scene now ensued which it is impossible adequately to describe. What business took place was transacted in dumb show. The honorary degrees of D. C. L. were conferred on Mr. Everett and Professor Daniell, of King's College, London, without a word of Dr. Bliss's speeches in introducing them being heard. All attempts to stop the marked disapprobation of the young men were useless, and the Vice-Chancellor was at length obliged to dissolve the Convocation without either of the prize essays being recited. The board of Heads of Houses met to consult on what steps should be taken in consequence of these insubordinate proceedings, and resolved on punishing four of those who took the most prominent part in the following manner:—Mr. Paul Parnell, Fellow of St. John's College, to be rusticated for five years; two Messrs. Marshall, of Brasenose, for three years each; and Mr. James Collins, Commoner of Baliiol College, for one year.

**By accounts from the Cape of Good Hope, we** learn that the *Erebus*, Capt. Ross, and the *Terror*, Capt. Crozier, had reached False Bay from the South Seas, all well. It would appear that in the voyage of discovery just completed they had not been able to get so far to the southward as upon a former occasion, having only reached on the 12th March, lat. 71°30′ S., when being beset in ice, with strong southerly winds, they were obliged to abandon all attempts to make further progress. In lat. 65°12′ S., long. 56°30′ W., some of the South Shetlands being then in sight, an island was discovered 1450 feet high; it was a perfect cinder, and had evidently been recently thrown up from the sea. These ships may be expected in this country in October.

PRECIS OF MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS.—FROM 7TH TO 10TH JUNE.—Mr. Chisholm, who was assaulted by Mr. Hugh Stratford, in mistake for Mr. Gregory, of the *Satirist*, is now quite recovered.—During the latter part of the week a report was current that a person had made an offer to Government to assassinate Mr. O'Connell. Government obtained a warrant for apprehension of this person, at Bow-street, on the 7th. He was arrested at Gloucester on the 8th, and on the 9th was examined at the Home Office, before Mr. Hall, the magistrate; Sir J. Graham and Mr. M. Sutton being present. On the 5th Sir J. Graham received at his private residence a letter bearing the Gloucester post-office stamp, dated "Gloucester, 5th June," and signed "Samuel Mayer." The letter was couched in very rambling language, relating chiefly to Irish politics, and it contained the following sentence:—"I will undertake, *as I may be advised* to run the risk of my life against O'Connell's." Mr Mayer explained that he wrote the letter on the 3rd, after dinner, under the influence of wine and a conversation with some friends on Irish politics. He had no intention of sending the letter, but he put it into his pocket, in which happened to be a letter to his mother; and, by mistake, he next day posted the wrong letter. On discovering his blunder, he intended to write an explanatory letter, but his friends advised him not, as Sir J. Graham would obviously regard the letter as mere effusion under the excitement of wine. He expressed his extreme regret at his folly, and produced testimonials of excellent character from the High Sheriff of Gloucester, and other very respectable persons. After a few remarks from Mr. Hall, the prisoner was ordered to enter into his own recognizances in the sum of £200, and find two sureties in £100 each, for his appearance at the Central Criminal Court, to answer any indictment which might be preferred against him. Two gentlemen who accompanied him from Gloucester immediately entered into the required sureties, and he was forthwith released. Mr. Mayer is of gentlemanly appearance, and about thirty-five years of age. Some years back he resigned practice as a solicitor to take a situation in the Custom-house at Gloucester, from

which he has now been discharged, by order of Government.—It has been computed that the amount obtained by the Government, in the shape of income-tax, from the various railway companies throughout the country, will very nearly reach 100,000*l.* per annum. It was stated by the Secretary to the Great Western Railway Company, in his examination at the Oxford session, (in an appeal by the Company against its being assessed to the poor at 3,000*l.* for the two miles the railway passed through the parish of Goring,) that the amount of income tax paid by this company alone was 10,450*l.* for one year. The inhabitants of many small parishes through which the lines of railways pass have been very materially relieved by the various companies being assessed to the relief of the poor according to the estimated profits upon those portions of railways lying within their respective boundaries.

Considerable curiosity has been created by the erection of a large tablet on the walls of Allhallows Church to the memory of Milton, the poet. It bears as an inscription the following well-known lines:—

> "Three poets, in three distant ages born,
> Greece, Italy, and England did adorn.
> The first in loftiness of thought surpass'd;
> The next in majesty; in both, the last.
> The force of Nature could no further go,
> To make a third she join'd the former two."

"John Milton was born in Bread-street, the 9th day of December, 1608, and was baptised in the parish church, All hallows, Bread-street, on Tuesday, the 20th day of December 1608."—On the 14th a number of gentlemen of high respectability assembled at dinner at the London Tavern, for the purpose of presenting a magnificent service of plate, which had been voted to Sir J Pirie, Bart, and Lady Pirie.—On the morning of the 15th, a fire burst forth in the boiling-room of Messrs. Thomas and Henry Croft's soupery, in Comus-Street, Liverpool. The premises were nearly new, and of great extent. Though water was speedily obtained, the fire burned so fiercely that the engines could make but little impression on it, and in a few hours the premises were entirely destroyed. The tenements on the opposite side of the street were several times set on fire, but as quickly extinguished. The damage has been estimated at from 14,000*l.* to 18,000*l.*—The proportion of persons in the United Kingdom who pass their time without applying to any gainful operation, is quite inconsiderable. Of 5,812,276 males, 20 years of age and upwards, living at the time of the census of 1831, there were said to be engaged in some calling or profession 5,466,182, as follows:—In agriculture, 2,470,111; in trade and manufactures, 1,888,768; in labour, not agriculture, 698,588; in domestic service, 132,811; as bankers, clergymen, professional men, &c., 275,904; thus leaving unemployed only 346,094, or rather less than six per cent. of the whole, which, assuming that the proportionate number at each age contained the same in 1831 that it was found to be in 1821, is not quite a quarter per cent. beyond the number living in 1831 who were 70 years of age and upwards. It is probable that this number of unemployed persons is somewhat understated, and that noblemen and gentlemen residing upon their estates, many of whom intrust to agents everything connected with business employment, are reckoned among the number of those engaged in agriculture; but, if it be the case, it cannot very greatly alter the calculation.

A Parliamentary paper just published, shows that, according to the census of 1841, the population of England, Wales and Scotland, was 18,531,853—of whom 9,012,072 were males, 9,513,085 females, and 4,896 travelling by railways and canals. The population for Ireland by the same census was 8,175,238. The following is an abstract of the number of persons in Ireland ascertained by the Commissioners of Public Instruction to belong to each religious denomination in the year 1834:—Members of the Established Church, 852,064; Roman Catholics, 6,427,712; Presbyterians, 642,356; other Protestant Dissenters, 21,808—Total of abstract, 7,943,940.—The erection of the monument to commemorate Hampden's last struggle with the Royalist army at Chalgrove, near Oxford, was celebrated on the 19th, by a dinner at that place, it being the 200th anniversary of his death. —The Council of University College, London, at their Session on Saturday last, received another present of a 500*l.* Exchequer Bill from their former benefactor, "Patriot." The fund for which the College is indebted to this *munificent friend to liberal* education now amounts to 3,844*l.*

In the Court of Common Pleas on the 20th, the case of Gregory *v.* the Duke of Brunswick, which has attracted so much observation, was called on for trial. It was an action brought to recover damages for the injury which, it was alleged, the plaintiff had sustained by a conspiracy on the part of the defendant and others to drive him from the stage, and ruin him in his profession of an actor. Several witnesses having been called, Mr. Serjeant Talfourd addressed the jury for the defendants. He said they were charged with having packed a great number of persons in order to carry into effect a preconcerted scheme of hooting Mr. Gregory off the stage. The charge of conspiracy the defendants utterly and entirely denied; but they pleaded to the hooting and hissing spoken of in the declaration, that Mr. Gregory was a common libeller and defamer for hire, from the Queen on the throne down to persons in the humblest rank of life, and that he extorted money from various persons by dishonest means. They then said that Mr. Gregory presented himself on the British stage as a candidate for public favour, and that considering his appearance there as an outrage upon public decency, they hissed and hooted at him, as they had a right to do. The learned counsel then eloquently contended that there was no ground for the action, and that there was not the slightest evidence to sustain the charge of conspiracy. The jury found a verdict for the defendants.—The indictment preferred against Mr. Gregory for a tissue of libels published in the *Satirist*, in reference to the Duke of Brunswick, was called on for trial on the 23rd; Mr. Gregory pleaded guilty.

**The Peninsular and Oriental Company's new** steamer *Bentinck*, will leave Liverpool in a few days for Dublin, in progress to Southampton. She will leave this country for India about 24th August.

The steamer *Precursor* has left the East India Docks for St. Petersburgh, where it is probable she may be purchased by the Russian Government.

**Sir Edward Ryan, late Chief Justice of the** Supreme Court at Calcutta, has been sworn a member of Her Majesty's Most Hon Privy Council, and sits regularly at the Judicial Committee on Appeals.

The widow of the late lamented Bishop Heber has again married. Her husband is a French Roman Catholic gentleman.

H. T. Prinsep, Esq, late a member of the Council of India, has announced himself a candidate for a seat in the Direction of the East India Company; we have reason to believe with every certainty of speedy success.

**H. S. Chapman, Esq., of the Middle Temple,** has been appointed by Lord Stanley to the judgeship at Wellington, New Zealand.

It is understood that Mr. Patrick Murphy, Q.C., assistant barrister for the county of Cavan, will be appointed *to the chief justiceship* at Madras, or to the first vacancy on the Indian Bench. Mr. Murphy is a Roman Catholic, and took a leading part in the struggle for Catholic Emancipation; but since the Repeal agitation he has abstained from politics, devoting himself to his profession. We believe Mr. Murphy has been also appointed one of Her Majesty's counsel in England.

**The Board of Customs have ordered that all** goods imported from India *vià* Egypt shall be liable to the same duty only as if imported by the long sea route, on the consignee making an affidavit that the said goods are the produce of Asia, and have come direct from thence.

**It is stated that the projected railway between** Calcutta and Diamond Harbour, respecting which Captain Boileau, of the Bengal Engineers, has furnished a very valuable report, is likely to be taken up by some respectable parties.

**From a return, printed by order of the House** of Commons, we collect that the total amount expended for steam navigation to India, by way of the Red Sea, in each of the last four years, towards which Parliament has granted 50,000*l.*, is as follows:—1838-39, 149,723*l.*; 1839-40, 121,236*l.*; 1840-41, 107,209*l.*; 1841-42, 71,734*l.*

**The remains of Rajah Rammohun Roy, who** died at Stapleton Grove, near Bristol, the residence of M. H. Castle, Esq., several years since, and was buried in the grounds adjoining the house, have been removed to the cemetery at Arno's Vale, and interred in that portion appropriated to dissenters. A sum of money has been forwarded from India for the purpose of erecting a stately monument on the spot. It will be in the Hindoo style of architecture, and upwards of thirty feet in height.

**Boghos Bey has published a notice regulating** the terms on which merchandise shall be admitted to pass through Egypt. This document states that a transit duty of one-half per cent. on the declared value shall be paid on all merchandise landed either at Alexandria or at Suez, and in case of fraud in the estimation of the value, the custom-house officers may open the cases of merchandise and enforce a duty of 10 per cent.; no person to be permitted to convey merchandise through Egypt without a special permission.

**A printed report of the Committee appointed** to inquire into the transactions between the Union Bank of Calcutta and the late firm of Gilmore and Co. has been received in this country. The *Times* having noticed it, concludes thus:—"If the above abridgement of a report so curious is of no other utility, it will at least serve to give a notion of the very singular manner in which banking business has been conducted at Calcutta."

**The present Mail takes out a Breakfast Ser**vice of Plate, silver gilt, as a present from Her Majesty to Shere Sing, with a letter from Lord Ripon thanking his Highness for the assistance afforded to our troops in their passage through the Punjab.

June 15.—Factories' Bill.—Sir J. Graham made a statement explanatory of the feelings which have induced the government not to press the educational clauses of the factories' bill during the present session. These clauses, he affirmed, had been framed in no sectarian spirit, with the view of meeting the evils so graphically depicted by Lord Ashley; and they had been received by the house, if not with favour, at least with forbearance. The powerful hostility of the dissenters to the clauses, as they originally stood, had induced him to endeavour, by modification, to make them more acceptable, an attempt which had entirely failed. Seeing, therefore, that the hostility of the dissenters remained unabated, and that the church, though it had acquiesced, did not give the measure its cordial support, and feeling that though the bill could be carried, yet that without general concord and co-operation, it would be practically a defeat, and worse than inoperative, inasmuch as it would engender religious strife and animosity, the government had come to the resolution of withdrawing the clauses relating to education; and it was now a matter of consideration with them whether or not, and in what form they would proceed with the other portions of the bill.—Lord J. Russel considered that a wise discretion had been exercised in withdrawing the educational clauses. He recommended that the government should, during the recess, consider some plan for rectifying the evils of general ignorance, and bring it forward in a shape more likely to be generally acceptable.

June 19.—Spain.—Sir R. Peel, in reply to Mr. Hindley, expressed his strong sympathy with the Regent of Spain, who in the midst of many difficulties had acted up to the responsibilities of his high station; and should he be driven from power, he would still have the consolation of knowing that he had mainly contributed to laying the foundations of constitutional government in Spain.

June 22.—Church of Scotland.—Sir J. Graham, replying on several points to Mr. F. Maule, having relation to Scotland, stated that the Government did not intend to provide endowments for the *quoad sacra* parishes of that country.

**The ninth report of the Commissioners of** National Education in Ireland states that the number of schools has increased to 2,721, and the number of children to 319,792. The Commissioners have undertaken to make grants towards the building of 200 schools, which have not been as yet completed but which will be attended by 25,793 children, which would thus give 2,921 schools, with an attendance upon them of 345,585. There were trained during the last year 136 male and 63 female teachers, making a total of 199; there are now trained altogether 980 teachers.

The Reverend Theobald Mathew has, from his own private resources, distributed some thousand copies of the Douay version of the Holy Bible; and with the approbation of the Roman Catholic Prelates of Ireland, has in the press a new edition of the Sacred Volume, to be published in 12 numbers, at the low price of 6*d.* each number. This will place the Old and New Testament within the reach of every teetotaller in Ireland.

**Lieut. W. H. Hall has been promoted to** the rank of Commander, and has been appointed to the royal steam yacht *Victoria and Albert*. This officer commanded the *Nemesis* during the operations against the Chinese.

At the suggestion of Capt. Sir T. Hastings, the Lords of the Admiralty have ordered the stern of the *Trafalgar*, 120, lying at Chatham, to be altered according to a plan proposed by Mr. Fincham. In consequence of the introduction of war-steamers into the Navies of the various maritime Powers, it has become necessary to make the sterns of the ships of the line so that they can carry a powerful battery for their protection. This has been fully provided for in the two last line-of-battle ships launched at Chatham, the *Goliath*, 80, and the *Cumberland*, 80, whose sterns are built so as to present a front of defence in every direction, at the same time blended with a degree of elegance and efficiency not to be surpassed.

On the 19th, the judges attended the House of Lords to answer certain questions which had been put to them respecting the law in cases of monomania. Lord Chief Justice Tindal read the opinions of the judges, who all concurred, with the exception of Mr. Justice Maule. The first question was, What was the law respecting an alleged crime committed by a person afflicted with an insane delusion, in respect to making him liable for his acts where he knew that he was acting contrary to law, but where he did the act complained of with the view of redressing some grievance or injury, or of producing some public benefit? In answering that question, the judges assumed that the inquiry was confined to those persons who laboured under a partial delusion; and they were of opinion,

that notwithstanding the party did so act with the view of redressing some injury, or producing some public benefit, he was punishable according to the nature of the crime committed, if he knew that he was acting contrary to the law, by which expression they understood to mean the law of the land. The second question was, What was the proper question to be left to the jury, in respect of a person labouring under an insane delusion, and such delusion was set up as a defence to the indictment? The third question was, In what terms ought the question to be left to the jury, where the unsoundness of mind appeared in the course of the trial? The judges thought that these two questions ought to be answered together, and their opinion was that the jury ought to be told that every man was presumed to be of sane mind, and in possession of sufficient reason to be responsible for his acts, till the contrary was proved; and that to establish a defence on the ground of insanity, it must be proved that the party was labouring under the defect from such a disease of the mind as not to be in a state to know the nature of the act, or, if he knew the nature of the act, then not to know whether he was right or wrong in the doing of it. The fourth question was, If the person was under an insane delusion only as to the existing case, what consequence ought to follow—ought he to be thereby excused? The answer to that question must depend on the nature of the delusion. But making the same assumption as before, that he was labouring under a partial delusion, and was not in other respects insane, he must be considered the same with respect to his responsibility, as if the fact on which he entertained the delusion was a reality. The fifth question was, Can a medical man, conversant with the disease of insanity, who never saw the prisoner previously to the trial, but who was present during the whole trial and the examination of all the witnesses, be asked his opinion as to the state of the prisoner's mind at the time of the commission of the alleged crime, or his opinion whether the prisoner was conscious at the time of doing the act that he was acting contrary to law, or whether he was labouring under any and what delusion at the time? The judges were of opinion that the question could not be put to the witness in the precise form stated above; for by doing so they would be assuming that the facts had been proved. That was a question which ought to go to the jury exclusively. When the facts were proved and admitted, then the question, as one of science, could be generally put to a witness under the circumstances stated in the interrogatory. [*From the opinion on this question Mr. Baron Maule stated his dissent on the ground of the opposite practice, hitherto sanctioned by the judges.*]

"Rebecca and her Daughters" have grown in the audacity of their crusade against the tolls in South Wales, until they have drawn retribution on themselves. On the 14th, a party of farmers of the hundred of Elvet met in the neighbourhood of Talog, and resolved "to demand from the trustees of the Newcastle trust a debtor and creditor account for the last eighteen years; and if found fair and correct, and the money received from the tolls fairly and honestly laid out on the roads, then the gate at Water Street is not to be disturbed; but if unsatisfactory to them, then the gate is to be immediately demolished." On the nights of the 15th and 16th, all the gates between Carmarthen and the Tivy, and along the banks of the river, were destroyed. On the 17th, a party of police, twenty-two in number, with twenty-eight pensioners, went from Carmarthen to Talog, and levied a distress on a person who had refused to pay toll. They did so; and soon after they were surrounded by a party of 400 men, many of them armed; who disarmed the police, and made them march to the house of Capt. Davies, the magistrate who had signed the distress-warrant, obliged the constables to pull down the wall round the house, and then released them. In the mean time, rumours spread abroad that there was to be a great "demonstration" in Carmarthen on the 19th: and a large body of magistrates, with the mayor, assembled in the Town-hall, to be prepared for any emergency. Representations of the excited state of the neighbourhood had been sent to the Home Office; and a troop of the Fourth Light Dragoons had been ordered from Cardiff, to be in Carmarthen at two. From an early hour the streets were crowded; and about ten o'clock was announced the approach of the rioters by the Newcastle-Emlyn road. Mr. J. L. Davies endeavoured to persuade the rioters to return to their homes. They read a list of their complaints and the changes they desired; which included not only the removal of all the turnpike-gates in the county, but also the abolition of all tithe and rentcharge in lieu of tithes, the total alteration of the present Poor-law, abolition of church-rates, and an equitable adjustment of their landlords' rents. These with other alleged grievances, six or seven in number, they stated their determination to get remedied. An express was sent to meet the Dragoons and hasten their arrival; and in the mean time the Royal Carmarthen Fusileers were called out and stationed near the Workhouse; and bodies of special constables were stationed at the Hall and at other points. About noon, the rioters began to march into the town, through Water Street gate, headed by a band. The leading body consisted of some thousands on foot, many of whom were Chartists and rabble of the town; a large number of women was among the crowd, and men bearing inflammatory placards. These were followed by a man in disguise to represent Rebecca; some bearing brooms with which to sweep the foundations of the toll-houses and the Workhouse, and the rear brought up by about 300 farmers on horseback. They paraded the town; passing the hall, and hooting the magistrates, and proceeded to the Workhouse, which they attacked. They climbed over the high wall with which the building is surrounded, and then burst open the lodge-gates and porter's door; the horsemen rode into the yard and surrounded the premises and the rioters on foot soon forced an entrance into the building, and commenced their work of destruction. While the rioters were in the act of pulling down the premises, the military arrived. Mr. T. C. Morris read the Riot Act, and summoned them to surrender: but they made an attempt to rush on the military. The dragoons charged, using the flat of their swords, and soon put the rioters outside the wall to flight. Those within offered some resistance; and for a few moments the edge of the sword was turned upon them; when they succumbed. Many escaped over the wall; but about a hundred were taken prisoners, and several horses were abandoned by their riders. Two men and a woman were wounded by the swords, but not very seriously. A farmer fell from his horse, and his head was cut by a kick. Several prisoners were immediately examined before the magistrates, and committed for trial. A disappointed provincial barrister is said to be a leader of the riot; and the brother of a Member of Parliament is supposed to be among the prisoners.

The Rev. George Talbot, M.A., formerly of Balliol College, has resigned the living of Evercreech-cum-Chesterblade, Somerset, and joined the church of Rome. This is the fifth member of the University of Oxford who has turned Romanist since the conversion of the Rev. R. W. Sibthorp.—A handsome building, in the enriched Roman style of architecture, with a theatre capable of accommodating 800 persons, has just been completed at the corner of Basinghall-street, in the City, at a cost of 7,000*l.*, for the delivery of the Gresham lectures.—The Rev. Henry Erskine Head, rector of Feniton, Devon, has been, at the suit of the Bishop of Exeter, sentenced to three years' suspension from the office of the ministry, the loss of his living, and the costs of the action, for having published a letter, in which he maintained that the Church Catechism, the order of Baptism, and the Order of Confirmation, in the Book of common Prayer, contained erroneous doctrines. Mr. Head is an evangelical clergyman, and the Bishop of Exeter belongs to the Puseyite school. Mr. Head preached his farewell sermon on the 25th, to a crowded and deeply affected audience, choosing for his text the well-known words, "The lively oracles of God." He commenced by remarking, that on an early day his name would be posted on the church door as a criminal of no ordinary magnitude. He recapitulated the whole of the circumstances connected with the proceedings which had been taken against him, and expressed his unalterable attachment to the great truths, for the advocacy of which he has been made a living martyr. He stated that he was now cast upon the wide world without a farthing in his possession, not knowing where he was to go, or what he was to do; still he rejoiced at the stand which he had been enabled to make against the dreadful errors to which he had referred, and on behalf of the great truths of evangelical religion. The scene towards the close of the rev. gentleman's sermon, when he earnestly, and with the deepest sole[illegible] of manner, invoked on his hearers the Divine b[illegible], bidding them farewell, is said to have been one [illegible] most affecting ever witnessed.

Colonial.—The *Io*, now on her passage from Jamaica to Liverpool, has on board three thousand weight of Sea Island seed cotton, grown and ginned at Aranjuez pen, in the parish of St. Andrew, a district of about a mile and a quarter from the seashore, and in a dry sandy soil. The cultivation of cotton, which at one time formed one of the principal staples of the island, ceased upon the introduction of the cane and coffee plants. Hundreds and thousands of acres along the coast, which used to be profitably employed in its cultivation, have been suffered to lie waste till Mr. Gourgues came forward and showed that they might again be made both available and profitable. In Jamaica much anxiety will be felt to know what prices the cotton will realize, and whether it will be sufficiently remunerating to induce other pen-keepers along the coasts of the island to employ their land and their small capital in its cultivation.

Sir C. Bagot, late Governor General of Canada, expired on the 19th May. His remains have since reached England in Her Majesty's ship the *Warspite*, on board which ship Lady Mary Bagot and family have also returned to England. The correspondent of the *Colonial Gazette* remarks, that of all the many Governors of Canada, Sir C. Bagot's is "the only memory that will live in the affections of the colonists," a popularity, ascribed first to his thorough *goodness*—his kindness and honour, his love of truth and justice; and secondly, to that policy of ruling by and for the many, by which "he converted a Government minority into a majority of ten to one."—"His success in this matter, as in converting the rebels of French Canada into loyalists, was not owing to any boldness in his character, but to his honesty: he avoided a system of half measures, from repugnance to the false pretences, the shuffling, and the lying which it requires: he did thoroughly what he thought right, and intended to do, not because he was a resolute man, but because it would have been against truth and honour to do less. It was the thoroughgoing character of his acts which crowned them with success; but the seeming boldness was only honesty and consequent earnestness of purpose." The same writer states that Sir C. Metcalfe differs from his predecessor in some important particulars. He says—"Those who ought to know, say that he never reads the newspapers! Be this as it may, he looks into everything else, works like a horse, and keeps his opinions to himself. I observe that the class of jobbers and tricksters seem afraid of him: they say they 'can't make him out.' As respects parties, he at present leaves everything as he found it—which was perhaps inevitable; and speaks publicly of his predecessor in the most complimentary terms, which may be only a generous departure from his ordinary and very marked reserve on matters having any relation to party. * * * He says that he finds the difficulties of his position greater than he had been led to expect, though he had been prepared for no easy task. People who had been long on the spot know that his difficulties are *not* great—that it is an easy task to govern Canada if you only know how; and it is hence inferred that Sir C. Metcalfe resembles all his predecessors during the early days of their government, in being considerably puzzled as to the best mode of proceeding. Others think (and I own to being one of them) that he is somewhat disposed to administer too much with his own hand. Not but that Canada would gain in all sorts of ways by having her affairs managed chiefly by a very just and capable individual; but then, what is to happen afterwards if his successor should be unjust and incapable? A really wise Governor would surely not expect his successor to be gifted with more than the average of governing qualities, and would therefore put things in such a state that the good government of the country should not depend on the perpetual exercise of his own rare ability."

*The differences which have hitherto existed between* her Majesty's Government and the New Zealand Company, respecting the title of the latter to land, having been satisfactorily adjusted, colonising operations are now likely to be carried on with renewed activity. We have seen a prospectus put forward by Mr. G. Rennie, the late member for Ipswich, Mr. W. Cargill, and Mr. W. P. Croke, which we understand has been very favourably received by the Company. It is for the formation in the colony of a settlement for Scottish emigrants of all the various classes which constitute society, which shall comprise a provision for religious and educational purposes, in connexion with the Presbyterian Church of Scotland; the whole of the Emigration Fund arising from the sale of the Company's lands in the settlement, being employed in promoting the emigration of persons of the labouring class from Scotland only; Englishmen and Irishmen, however, being permitted to join if they approve of the scheme of endowments. It has, therefore, been proposed that, for the purpose of forming a distinct settlement, the Company shall appropriate 120,550 acres of land; to be divided into 2,200 lots of ¼ acre each for the town, 2,000 of 10 acres each for suburban, and 2,000 lots of 50 acres each for rural lands. That there shall be reserved, free of charge, for future municipal purposes, 200 town lots. That one town lot, one suburban lot, and one rural lot, shall constitute a single property; 200 properties being reserved for the Company; and the remaining 1,800 properties being submitted for sale at the price of 120*l.* each. That the purchase money received, viz. 216,000*l.*, shall be disposed of as follows:—54,000*l.* to the Company, as the price of the land, at 10*s.* per acre. 30,000*l.* for surveys and other expenses of founding the settlement, 81,000*l.* for Emigration. 26,000*l.* for roads, bridges, &c. 5,000*l.* as a Church building fund. 10,000*l.* as a provision for ministers. 10,000*l.* as a school-fund for building, and masters.

The New Zealand Company are to choose the place of settlement, and be trustees for that portion of the purchase money to be appropriated to specific purposes.

France.—The minister of Marine and the Colonies has announced that the harbours of the Marquesas and Society Islands shall be opened to the vessels of all nations.

The Chamber of Deputies spent three days in discussing a bill to provide for the maintenance of the new French settlements in the Pacific. Ministers demanded 5,500,000 francs. They vindicated the neces-

sity of the settlements as affording shelter to the whaling-ships in the South Sea, and an entrepot for French commerce in that quarter, after the canal should have been cut across the Isthmus of Panama; and the English possession of Honduras was referred to as showing the foresight of England in respect to the future canal. They would also be a station in the event of war in the Pacific between France, England, and America. The Opposition condemned the settlements in the Pacific as unnecessary; especially at a time when the ill-secured possession of Algeria costs so much. Others condemned the seizure as part of a mere religious scheme. M. Guizot strenuously defended the settlements, but made an unexpected concession, offering to reduce the vote by 397,000 francs in the money for the troops; making good the difference on that head by subtracting the like sum from the pay of the Marines at home. Further, he proposed to strike 100,000 francs from a sum of 300,000, to be left at the disposal of Government. This saved the bill, which was voted by 22 to 140.

The Ministry, though they succeeded in carrying their demands for the French establishments in the Pacific, have met with numerous small defeats, as, for instance, in the Chamber of Deputies, the rejection of their demand of 130,000 francs for the service of the French possessions in India. The refusal of the grant was occasioned by "the profligate misapplication of the public money of late years in Pondicherry and elsewhere."

**PORTUGAL.—The Queen and the King Consort** have again given up a portion of their annual income, in order to relieve the necessities of the country. This was to meet an intended address of the Cortes praying for such reduction. Instead, the Cortes voted their Majesties an address of thanks for their generous concession.

**SPAIN.—The determination of the Regent to** dismiss the Lopez administration, and to form a government under Gomez, Bererra, and Mendizabal, has kindled a spirit of revolt which now rages in Catalonia, Valencia, Granada, Gallicia, and Malaga.

Upon the retirement of Lopez, considerable excitement prevailed at Madrid. Granada declared against Espartero, and the movement spread to Malaga, Corunna, and elsewhere. At Barcelona, on 5th June, an Independent Junta was formed, who declared for Isabel II. and the constitution of 1837, with death to the Regent. Lerida next effected its movement, and appointed a junta. San Andres de Palomar, Igualeda, Granollers, Mahorca, Murroreil, Manresa, Cardona, and other towns, raised the standard; and the Supreme Provisional Junta, which centered in its hands all the powers of the province, was definitively constituted at Sabadell. On the 8th, it addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants, apprising them of that circumstance, and suggesting the expediency of establishing a central junta, composed of deputies from all the provinces that had shaken off the yoke of the government of Madrid. The junta resolved, in the mean time, to declare the province of Barcelona independent of that government, and to take into its hands the reins of power in the name of Queen Isabel II. It appears that, although no tangible reproach was made against the Regent, a disposition to resist his authority was general among the population, who were successfully operated on by a number of restless or disaffected persons. One of the alleged causes of their discontent was the bombardment of Barcelona, for which they cherished the warmest resentment; and one of the avowed or pretended objects of their revolt was to procure the declaration that the Queen was now of age, and thus get rid at once of the Regent, and of the pretensions of the ex-Queen Regent.

On the 14th and 15th Figueiras, Cardona, and Tarragona joined the movement, but Montjuich, a fort well furnished for a siege, the possession of which determines the military possession of Barcelona, remained faithful. On the 18th and 19th Seville, Corunna, Santiago, Lugo, Orense, Vigo, and Betanzos, and subsequently St. Jago, Valencia, Valladolid, Vittoria, Estella, Guetaria, Lucena, Zamora, and Ubedo, declared against the Regent.

On learning the death of the Political Chief of Valencia, Espartero resolved to head the forces against the insurgents; and steps were taken to concentrate troops at Saragossa. On the 14th, he issued an address to the nation, to explain conduct which calumniators laboured to blacken. He calls to mind his solemn oaths on accepting the Regency, his public pledges, and disclaims every intention of violating them, particularly the imputed intention of prolonging the term of his office. He reviews the history of his regency, vindicating some of its stronger measures by referring to the state of the country. He disclaims alike the genius and the ambition of Napoleon, who expiated his usurpations on a rock in the ocean; and avows his determination to return to the private life whence he came. He holds his office only by virtue of the constitution; without the constitution there is nothing but ruin for him and his country; and he will deliver up his sacred trust, not to anarchy, but only to the Queen and Cortes; meanwhile defending it as a soldier. On the 15th, he reviewed the garrison, and was enthusiastically cheered. On the 16th, the *Gazette* contained a proclamation of the Regent, signed by all the Ministers, declaring illegal and rebellious all Juntas found in opposition to the Government, and ordering their members to be tried and punished with all the severity of the law of the 17th April, 1821.

In an express proclamation, the Spanish Government have contradicted a report that there was an intention to remove the Queen from the Palace of Madrid towards Portugal, to marry her to a Prince of the family of Saxe-Coburg Cohury, who was then in that country on a visit to the King, one of its sons.

On the 21st, Espartero took his departure for Valencia, with 6,000 infantry, 2 regiments of cavalry, and 15 pieces of artillery.

**AMERICA.—A letter, lately published,** addressed to R. H. Greg, Esq., by the shippers of the 400 bales of American cotton manufactures, consigned to Messrs. Baring Brothers, of London, and improperly detained here by the officers of the Customs, for an alleged infraction of the Custom Duties Act, states that the Americans will soon become extensive exporters of twist as well as of manufactured fabrics of yarn under No. 30's. The quantities of cotton shirting, sheeting, and drills now exporting from the northern states of the union is said to be much larger than at any former period; the prices having been materially reduced by the reduction in the prices of cotton and labour. "In all the finer fabrics," the writer states, "we shall continue to be large customers to Great Britain;" and he adds, "we are literally burthened with agricultural products, and the prices very low." Mr. H. Greg, in drawing attention to these facts, and in mentioning that he had examined the goods in question, which he found to consist of cotton drills, a stout-twilled nankin used for summer trousers, states also that the house in which he was concerned used to manufacture this article largely for export; but their orders fell off, until at last their correspondents stated that they could buy the article in *America* 10 per cent. cheaper than it could be sent to them from England. These articles and the common plain "domestics" have long since replaced the English article in the markets of South America and Canton. There are 900 cotton mills in the United States, and a capital of 10,000,000*l.* sterling is invested in the cotton manufactures. They have nearly 40,000 looms, and produce 253 millions of yards in a year. The exports from the United States to China during the present season are stated already at 250,000lbs. of twist, and 420,000 pieces cotton cloth.

Mr. Louis Bourbon, who was one of the Canadian patriots of 1839, sent into exile in New South Wales, and who made his escape from that place, has arrived in the States from Rio Janeiro.

To show that, notwithstanding the principle of "repudiation," the great majority of the people of the United States are in favour of honesty and good faith, a tabular statement has been furnished, in which is given the population of the several States, which then are divided into the four classes of States having no public debt; States indebted and paying their interest regularly; States indebted and acknowledging, but not paying interest; and States indebted and disavowing part of their debt, or, in modern parlance, "repudiating." The satisfactory result is shown, that out of a population of 17,000,000 inhabitants, 30 States and territories, 12,600,000 inhabitants, inhabiting 21 States and territories, have no debt, or pay their interest punctually. Two States and one territory have alone openly proclaimed repudiation.—*London Mail.*

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### OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, June 5.

Royal Engineers—First Lieut. W. Stace Sec. Capt. vice Mould seconded; Sec. Lieut. W. D. Gossett, First Lieut. vice Stace.

### WAR OFFICE, June 9.

6th Drg. Gds.—Cor. E. H. Croker, Lieut. p., vice Cox; S. J. Morton, Cor. p. vice Croker.

2nd Foot—Lieut. G. V. Hamilton Capt. vice Lyster, dec.; Ens. F. Gilden Lieut. vice Hamilton; B. M'Carty, Ens. vice Gilden.

4th—Lieut. C. S. Glasbrook, from 49th, Lieut. vice J. Cameron, ret. on h.-p. 49th.

5th—Sec. Lieut. and Adj. R. Mackay First Lieut.; Sec. Lieut. J. H. Wagner First Lieut. p., vice Beresford; J. S. Hogge, Sec. Lieut. p. vice Wagner.

10th—Paym. C. Barker, from 57th, Paym., vice Cook.

19th—Gen. Sir W. M. Peacock Col. vice Gen. Sir T. H. Turner; Ens. W. T. Parratt Lieut. p. vice Gillon; R. O. Bright, Ens. p., vice Parratt: Staff Surg. Sec. Class W. Odel Surg., vice Young, ap. to 13th Lt. Dig.

21st—Lieut. Gen. Right Hon. Sir F. Adam, from 57th, Col. vice Lord Forbes.

39th—Lieut. C. Campbell Capt. p. vice Werge, dec.; Ens. R. S. Colls Lieut. vice Campbell; H. Queade, Ens. vice Colls.

46th—Gen. Earl of Stair, from 92d, Col. vice Lt. Gen. J. Ross.

48th—Lt. G. G. Middlemore, f. 76th Col. vice Gen. Sir T. Hislop.

51st—Capt. E. L. Wolley, h.-p. Capt. vice C. Holden, ex.

54th—Lieut. S. F. Jackson, from 63rd. Lieut. vice Bookey, ex.

57th—Lieut. Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir H. Hardinge, from 97th, Col. vice Sir F. Adam, ap. to 21st.

61st—Lieut. T. J. Dobson, from half-pay 16th, Lieut. vice H. Mansel, ex.

63rd—Lt. p. Le Boer, Bookey, from 54th, Lieut vice Jackson, ex.

76th—Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Arbuthnot Col. vice Lieut. Gen. G. Middlemore, ap. to 48th.

92nd—Lt. Gen. Sir W. Macbean Col. vice Earl of Stair, ap. to 46th.

97th—Major Gen. Sir C. J. Napier, K. C. B. Col., vice Rt. Hon. Sir H. Hardinge, ap. to 57th.

98th—Ens. H. T. Richmond Lieut. without p.; C. H. Fresson Ens., vice Richmond.

Hospital Staff—Asst. Staff Surg. P. D. Murray Staff Surg. Sec. Class, vice Odel, ap. to 19th; Asst. Surg. C. Nicoll, from 1st Foot Guards, Asst. Surg. to Forces, vice Murray, pro.

### WAR-OFFICE, June 16.

1st Life Gds.—Lieut. Lord T. C. P. Clinton Capt. p., vice Brvt.-Major C. Hall, Cor. and Sub.-Lieut. G. H. Cavendish Lieut. p., vice Lord T. C. P. Clinton; J. Leslie Cor. and Sub.-Lieut. p., vice Cavendish.

3rd. Dr. Gds.—Assist.-Sur. T. J. Tufnell, from 44th, Assist.-Surg. vice Colclough, ap. to 1st Life Gds.

12th Foot—Capt. P. F. Blake, from 87th, Capt. vice Boyd, ex.

24th—Ens. J. H. Lutman Lieut. vice Greig, pro. in 3rd W. I. Regt.; R. Ruttledge, Ens. p., vice Lutman.

30th—W. Braybrooke Assist.-Surg., vice Cockburn, ap. to Rl. Horse Guards.

32nd—Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Buchan, from 95th, Col., vice Gen. Sir R. Macfarlane, dec.

38th—Capt. C. Trollope Major p., vice Cairnes; Lieut. C. A. Goodman Capt., p., vice Trollope; Ens. O. H. Harries Lieut. p., vice Goodman; F. Palmer Ens. p., vice Harries.

44th—Assist.-Surg., T. Bartlett, from 51st, Assist.-Surg., vice Tufnell, ap. to 3rd Dr. Gds.

51st—G. C. Mickleham Assist.-Surg., vice Bartlett, ap. to 44th.

80th—To be Capts.: Lieuts. R. T. Sayers, vice Skeffington, dec.; R. Scheberras, vice Beers dec. To be Lieuts.: Enss. H. A. Welman, vice Sayers; R. B. Warren, vice Scheberras. To be Enss.: W. F. A. Colman, vice Welman; H. G. J. Bowler, vice Warren.

87th—Capt. J. Boyd, from 12th Capt., vice Blake, who ex.; Lieut. Lord J. Chichester Capt., vice Brvt.-Maj. Kennelly, dec.; Sec. Lieut. J. R. Willington First Lieut., vice Lord J. Chichester; Cadet A. H. Cobbe, Sec. Lieut. vice Willington.

89th—Major A. S. H. Aplin Lieut.-Col., vice J. L. Basden, who ret. on f. p.; Brvt.-Maj. R. Lewis Major vice Aplin; Lieut. J. D. Macdonald Capt. vice Lewis; Ens. F. Y. J. Stewart Lieut. vice Macdonald; Cadet R. B. Kennedy Ens., vice Stewart.

95th—Lieut.-Gen. G. G. C. L'Estrange Col., vice Sir J. Buchan, ap. to 32nd.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. H. S. Waddington Capt. p., vice Belson; Sec Lieut. S. Stewart First Lieut. p., Waddington; H. D. Ferguson Sec. Lieut. p., vice Stewart.

3rd. W. I. Regt.—Lieut. J. J. Greig, fr. 24th, Capt. p., v. Burke

Unattached—Maj. R. Mullen, from 1st, Lieut.-Col.; Brt.-Maj. O. D. Ainsworth, from 51st, Major; Lieut. T. M. Byrne, from 1st, Capt.

### WAR OFFICE, June 23.

1st Drgs.—Lieut. E. H. Lloyd Capt. p., vice Sands; Cor. and Adj. R. C. Nonke Lieut.; Cor. T. Thoroton Lieut. p., vice Lloyd; P. Rickman Cor. p. vice Thoroton.

3rd L. Drgs.—Capt. W. R. Herries, from 43rd, Capt., v. Havelock, who ex.

9th Lt. Drgs.—Cor. R. S. Dixon, Lieut. p., vice Williams; R. W. King, Cor. p. vice Dixon.

15th Lt. Drgs.—Cor. C. Bill Lieut.; Lieut. G. Horne Adj., vice Corks, dec.

1st Foot—Lieut. T. S. Hawkins Capt. p., vice Sanderson; Ens. W. K. Allix Lieut. p., v. Hawkins; R. J. Aytoun Ens p. v. Allix.

3rd—To be Lieuts.: Lieut. J. W. Richardson, from 29th vice Hope who ex.; Lieut. R. Douglas, from 62d, vice Flood, who ex.

7th—Capt. T. Walker, from h.-p., Capt., vice M. R. S. Whitmore, who ex.; Lieut. A. J. Pack Capt. p., vice Walker.

10th—Capt. J. C. Stock, from 31st, Capt., vice Garvock, ex.

15th—Lieut. J. H. Ashurst Capt. p., vice Horrocks; Ens. J. Smith, Lieut. p., vice Ashurst; C. W. C. East Ens. p., v. Smith.

17th—Lieut. A. Wedderburn, fr. 61st, Lieut., v. Fitzmayer, ex.

22nd—Lieut. T. Chute Capt., vice Tew, killed in action. Ens. R. Pennefather Lieut., vice Chute; Serg.-Maj. T. Slack Ens., vice Pennefather.

25th—Ens. ?. M. Roberts Lieut. p., vice Woodgate. Sir R. Barclay Ens. p., vice Roberts.

26th—Capt. B. G. Layard from 39th, Capt., vice Young, ex.

29th—Lieut. G. Molle Capt. p., vice Drake; Lieut. J. R. Hope, from 3rd, Lieut., v. Richardson, who ex.; Ens. C. E. M'Donnell, Lieut. p., vice Molle; H. Francis Ens. p. vice M'Donnell.

31st—Capt. J. Garvock, from 10th, Capt., vice Stock, who ex.

36th—Ens. H. A. Cubitt Adj. vice Pratt, who res. Adj.

37th—Ens. B. J. D. M. Edwards Lieut. p., vice Byrne; A. B. Cator Ens. p., vice Edwards.

39th—Capt. D. Young, from 26th, Capt., vice Layard, who ex.

43rd—Capt. C. F. Havelock, from 3rd Lt. Drgs, Capt. vice Herries, who ex.

45th—Lieut. H. W. Magee Capt., vice Macintire, dec.; Ens. O. Pilling, from 70th, Lieut., vice Magee.

51st—Capt. J. Blakiston, h.-p. Capt. vice Ainsworth, pro.; Capt. P. Maitland, h.-p., Capt. vice S. N. Fisher, who ex.; Capt. R. Daly, h.-p. Capt., vice E. Parker, who ex., rec. diff. To be Capts.: Lieuts. E. Isham, vice Blakiston; H. C. C. Somerset, vice Maitland. To be Lieuts. p.; Enss. A. M. Harris vice Isham; R. A. Ffarington, vice Somerset; To be Enss. p. J. W. Mansfield, vice Harris, R. Neville, vice Ffarington.

61st—Lieut. T. P. H. Fitzmayer, from 17th, Lieut. vice Wedderburn, who ex.

62nd—Lieut. N. H. Flood, from 3rd Lieut., vice Douglas, ex.

70th— Cadet H. N. Greenwell, Ens., vice Pilling, pro. in 45th.

88th—Ens., J. A. Oldham Lieut., vice Cox, dec.; Cadet L. Farrington, Ens., vice Oldham.

98th.—Ens. T. R. M'Coy Lieut. p., vice Colby; R. Reid Ens. p., vice M'Coy.

Ceylon Regt.-Lieut. A. Mackay.

Capt., vice Stewart, dec.: Sec. Lieut. H. Skinner First Lieut., vice Mackay; Sec. Lieut., C. T. Clement First Lieut., vice Skinner, whose pro. on 30th May canc; H. Swettenham Sec. Lieut., vice Clement.

Unattached—Brvt. Lieut. Col. C. Diggle, from the Royal Military College, Major.

Brevet—Capt. T. Walker, 7th, Major; Capt. J Blakiston, 51st, Major; Capt. P. Maitland, 51st, Major.

The under mentioned Cadets, of the Honourable East India Company's Service, to have the local and temporary rank of Ens., during the period of their being placed under the command of Lieut.-Col. Sir F. Smith, of the Royal Engineers, at Chatham, for field instructions in the art of Sapping and Mining—D. G. Robinson, Gent.; C. W. Hutchinson, Gent.; C. Scott, Gent.; O. W. S. Chambers, Gent.; G. W. W. Fulton, Gent.; A. Taylor, Gent.; G. Sim, Gent.

Royal Military College—Capt. R. Daly, from 51st, to be Capt. of a Company of Gent. Cadets, vice Diggle, who ret. upon half-pay as Major Unattached.

### OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JUNE 22.

Royal Artillery—Cadets to be Sec. Lieuts.: S. Robinson, vice Willis, pro.; M. S. Biddulph, vice Mountain; H. A. Vernon, vice Wyatt; C. M. Raynes, vice S. Cleveland; G. H. L. Milman, vice Somerset, pro.; Hon. W. Kennedy, vice Morshead; W. F. Lock, vice Inglefield; J. F. L. Baddeley, vice Boxer, pro.; J. A. Norie, vice Longden; G. L. Chandler, vice Middleton; G. J. Power, vice Cannon; C. G. Arbuthnot, vice Cookson; C. R. O. Evans, v. Gibbon; G. Rolson, vice Anderson; F. W. Hastings, vice Scott.

Royal Engineers—Cadets to be Sec. Lieuts.: H. N. Penrice, vice Burnaby, pro.; W. L. Morrison, vice Grattan; A. C. Cooke, vice Vavasour; T. Inglis, vice Baker; B. H. Martindale, vice hon. H. F. Keane.

### ADMIRALTY, JUNE 20.

Royal Marines—T. P. Casey, Sec. Lieut.

### WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 30.

2nd Life Gds.—Gen. C. W. Marquis of Londonderry, from 10th Lt. Drags., Col., vice Earl Cathcart, dec.

8th Lt. Drags.—Corn. and Adj. E. Seager rank of Lieut.: Corn. A. Haffenden Lieut. p., vice Rowles; Lord A S. Churchill Corn. p. vice Haffenden.

10th—Major-Gen. Hon. H. B. Lygon, Col., vice the Marquis of Londonderry, ap. to 2nd Life Gds.

13th—Assist.-Surg. W. Sall, from 95th, Assist.-Surg., vice Sinclair, dec.

3rd Foot—Capt. E. H. M. Kelley, from 94th, Capt., vice Desborough, exe.

13th—Brev.-Major H. Havelock, Major, v. R. Pattisson, ret. on f.-p.; Lieut. J. S. Wood, Capt., vice Havelock.

17th—Lieut. E. M. Clarke Capt. p., vice Erskine; Ens. R. B. Codd Lieut p., vice Clarke; J. Bourke Ens. by p., vice Codd.

29th—Lieut. Col. C. C Taylor, from a particular service in Canada, Lieut.-Col., vice R. P. Douglas, ret. on h.-p.

37th—Lieut. C. Skrine, from 78th. Lieut., vice Austen, exe.

47th—Quartmast. and Lieut. J. Potter Paymast., vice Barlow, ap. to 10th; Lieut. D. Morrow, from 86th, Quartermast., vice Potter.

60th—Staff-Surg. Sec. Class C. R. Boyes, Surg., vice H. Fraser, ret. on h.-p.

66th—Ens. H. de L. Saunderson Lieut. p., vice Osborn; H. R. Holmes Ens. p. vice Saunderson.

78th—Lieut. J. W. Austen, from 47th, Lieut., vice Skrine, exe.

82nd—Lieut. C. Graves, from 3d West I. Regt. Lieut., vice Forster, exe.

92nd—J. G. Hay Ens. p., vice Atherley.

94th—Capt. L. Desborough, from 3rd, Capt., vice Kelly, exe.

95th—E. R. Richardson Assist. Surg., vice Sall, ap. to 13th Lt. Drags.

1st West I. Regt.—Ens. E. L. Knight Lieut. p., vice Ballantine; F. Ellis Ens. p., vice Knight.

3rd West I. Regt.—Lieut. R. M. Forster, from 82nd, Lieut., vice Graves, exe.

Cape Mounted Riflemen—R. M. Allen, Assist.-Surg., vice Minto, prom. on staff.

Hospital staff—Assist. Surg. J. C. Minto, from Cape Mounted Riflemen, Staff-Surg. sec. Class, vice Boyes, ap. to 60th.

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### DOWNING STREET, JULY 4.

The Queen has been pleased to nominate and appoint Major-General Sir C. J. Napier, Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Order.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint the following officers in Her Majesty's service, to be Companions of the said Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, viz:—

Lieutenant-Colonel John L. Pennyfather, 22d Regiment of Foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Poole, 22d Regiment of Foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel Philip M'Pherson, 17th Regiment of Foot.

Major Frederick Darly George, 22d Regiment of Foot.

Major Thomas S. Conway, 22d Regiment of Foot.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint the following Officers in the East India Company's Service, to be Companions of the said Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, viz:—

Colonel William Pattle, 9th Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Thomas Reid, 12th Bombay N. I.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Waddington, Bombay Engineers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maurice Stack, 3d Bombay Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Wyllie, 21st Bombay Native I.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter J. Browne, 8th Bombay Native I.

Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Francis Story, 9th Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Woodburn, 25th Bombay N. I.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Lloyd, Bombay Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Outram, 23d Bombay Native Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Thomas Leslie, Bombay Artillery.

Major Charles H. Delamain, 3d Bombay Cavalry.

Major Michael F. Willoughby, Bombay Artillery.

Major William Thomas Whitlie, Bombay Artillery.

Major George Fisher, 12th Bombay Native Infantry.

Major John Jackson, 25th Bombay Native Infantry.

Major Auchmuty Tucker, 9th Bengal Cavalry.

Major Stephen James Stephens, 21st Bombay Native Infantry.

Major Edward Green, 21st Bombay Native Infantry.

Major William Baxett G. Blenkins, 6th Bombay Native Infantry.

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### WAR OFFICE, JULY 4.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army.

Major John Poole, 22d Foot.

Major Philip M'Pherson, 17th Foot.

To be Majors in the Army.

Captain Frederick Darely George, 22d Foot.

Captain Thomas Sydenham Conway, 22d Foot.

To be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army in the East Indies.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Pattle, 9th Regiment of Bengal C.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army, in the East Indies.

Major Alexander Thomson Reid, 12th Regiment Bombay N. I.

Major Charles Waddington, Bombay Engineers.

Major Maurice Stack, 3d Bombay Cavalry.

Major William Wyllie, 21st Bombay Native Infantry.

Major Walter John Browne, 8th Bombay Native Infantry.

Major Philip Francis Story, 9th Bengal Cavalry.

Major Alexander Woodburn, 25th Bombay Native Infantry.

Major John Lloyd, Bombay Artillery.

Major Jas. Outram, 23d Bombay N. I.

Major John Thomas Leslie, Bombay Artillery.

To be Majors in the Army, in the East Indies.

Captain Charles Henry Delamain, 3d Bombay Cavalry.

Captain Michael Franklin Willoughby, Bombay Artillery.

Captain William Thomas Whitelie, Bombay Artillery.

Captain George Fisher, 12th Bombay Native Infantry.

Captain Francis Nathaniel Burton Tucker, 2d Bombay Eurpn. I.

Captain John Jackson, 25th Bombay Native Infantry.

Captain Auchmuty Tucker, 9th Bengal Cavalry.

Captain Stephen James Stephens 21st Bombay Native Infantry.

Captain Edward Green, 21st Bombay Native Infantry.

Captain William Baxnett Godwin Blenkins, 6th Bombay N. I.

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## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

*12th August*, 1843.

The Governor General in Council having taken into consideration the magnitude and variety of the Establishments connected with the Marine of Bengal, and the prospective increase thereof through the extension of Trade and of Navigation by Steam, has deemed it adviseable to place the whole of those Establishments under one responsible Officer, and has passed the following Resolutions:

The Marine Board is abolished.

Major Irvine, C. B., Bengal Engineers, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Marine.

Lieut. Col. Benson, 1st Regiment Native Infantry, will Officiate for Major Irvine as a Member of the Military Board.

C. B. Greenlaw, Esq. is appointed Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine, and vacates the Offices of Coroner and of Secretary to the Mint Committee.

The Under Secretary in the Finance Department is henceforth to be Ex-Officio Secretary of the Mint Committee.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council,

T. R. DAVIDSON,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*8th August*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain W. Anderson, of the 29th Regiment Native Infantry, to be 2d in Command of the Joudpore Legion, vice Captain J. Stubbs resigned. The appointment to take effect from the 15th instant.

*12th August*, 1843.

Capt. G. P. Thomas, 64th N. I., now employed on special duty at Buhawulpore, has been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor of Scinde.

J. THOMASON, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*31st July*, 1843.

Mr. E. J. C. Richardson to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of Tirhoot.

*8th August*, 1843.

Mr. A. M. M. Minto, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Cuttack, to be Register of Deeds under Act XXX. of 1838, in that District.

Baboo Hurryhur Mookerjee to be a member of the Ferry Fund Committee at Rungpore, vice Baboo Gooroopersaud.

Mr. C. H. Lushington and Khadja Sultan Jan to be Members of the Ferry Fund Committee of Behar, vice Mr. J. B. Dickson and Sheikh Mahomed Afzal.

*12th August*, 1843.

Mr. H. Piddington to be Coroner of the Town of Calcutta, vice Mr. C. B. Greenlaw.

*31st July*, 1843.

Lieutenant A. P. Phayre, Senior Assistant Commissioner at Sandoway, for two months, under Section XII. of the revised Rules of 17th May 1843, to commence from the date of his quitting the Province in the Honourable Company's Ship "Amherst."

Mr. T. Casperz, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Midnapore, for one month, under Medical Certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him by the Commissioner of the Cuttack Division.

*8th August*, 1843.

Mr. J. H. Young from the 19th ultimo, the date on which he made over charge of the Collectorate of Patna to Mr. D. Cunliffe, until sailing of the Steamer "Hindoostan," on which Mr. Young has taken his passage for Europe.

*31st July*, 1843.

Mr. R. Ince, Assistant to the Salt Agent and Superintendent of Chokies at Chittagong, is vested under Section XXV. of Act XXIX of 1838, with the full powers authorized by Regulation X. of 1819, to be exercised by Salt Agents and Superintendents of Chokies in respect to the trial of persons charged with offences against the Laws for the protection of the Salt Revenue.

*8th August*, 1843.

Mr. W. A. Hay, a Student of the College of Fort William, who proceeded to Sea for the benefit of his health, reported his return to the Presidency on the 1st instant.

Mr. W. Vansittart received charge of the Magistracy of Monghyr from Mr. F. R. Hodgson on the 29th ultimo.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Dr. K. Mackinnon on the 27th February last, under Medical Certificate for twelve months, is cancelled.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Simlah, 26th July*, 1843.

Mr. W. H. Woodcock, C. S., reported his return from furlough, 22d March, 1843, and is re-attached to the North Western Provinces.

*29th July*, 1843.

Mr. J. H. W. Read, Deputy Collector of Scharunpore, under Regulation IX. of 1833, is placed in charge of the Treasury of that District.

Khadim Hosein Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen of Cawnpore, for one week, from the 4th July.

*1st August*, 1843.

Mr. M. Smith, Register of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut, North Western Provinces, for four months on Medical Certificate, in extension of the leave of absence granted to him under Orders of 16th March last.

Mr. A. Swinton to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Benares Division.

Mr. R. Hodges to be Deputy Collector at Kythul.

R. N. C. HAMILTON,
*Secretary to the Govt. N. W. P.*

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## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 4th August*, 1843.

No. 169 of 1843.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Charles Campbell, of the 42d Regiment of Native Infantry and Deputy Pay Master, Cawnpore, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for Regimental Duty.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Captain Thomas Dalyell, of the 42d Regiment of N. I., to be Deputy Pay Master at Cawnpore.

*Fort William, 11th August*, 1843.

No. 170 of 1843.—His Excellency the Honourable General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, having been appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors, in their Letter in the Public Department, dated the 1st March 1843, to be Commander-in-Chief of the East India Company's Forces in India, and also to be an Extraordinary Member of the Council of India, which appointments are to take effect upon and from his assuming the Command of Her Majesty's Forces in the East Indies, and the said General Sir Hugh Gough having reported in the Letter of His Excellency's Military Secretary, that he assumed the Command of Her Majesty's Forces in the East Indies on the 8th instant, the Honourable the Court's Orders and the Commissions appointing General Sir Hugh Gough are now read.

The Oaths of Office being administered to General Sir Hugh Gough, His Excellency takes his seat as a Member of the Council of India under the usual salute from the Ramparts of Fort William.

Ordered, that the appointment of General Sir Hugh Gough be communicated to the Army in General Orders, and that the Commission constituting His Excellency Commander-in-Chief be read with the usual ceremonies to the Troops in Garrison, and at the different Stations of the Army.

Ordered, that all Returns of the Army be made in the usual manner to General Sir Hugh Gough as Commander in Chief.

THE HONOURABLE THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

To all to whom these Presents shall come send Greeting.

Know ye, that We the said Company reposing especial trust and confidence in General Sir Hugh Gough, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Do by these Presents constitute and appoint him the said Sir Hugh Gough to be Commander in Chief of all our Military Forces which now are or may hereafter be employed in the East Indies, except such Forces as are or shall be employed in our Service within our Fort and Garrison of Fort William in Bengal and the Town of Calcutta, and in our Fort and Garrison of Fort St George and Town of Madras Patnam, and of our Fort and Garrison of Bombay, and except such Forces as shall from time to time be employed in our Service within the

respective Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, or within any Settlements or places subordinate thereto respectively, when he the said Sir Hugh Gough shall not be resident within such last mentioned Presidencies or places respectively, which office of Commander in Chief aforesaid the said Sir Hugh Gough is to take upon him, upon and from his assumption of the Command of Her Majesty's Forces in the East Indies, and to hold and enjoy the same during our pleasure and until the contrary shall be signified under our Common Seal, or under the hands of thirteen or more of our Court of Directors for the time being. And we do hereby authorize, empower and require him the said Sir Hugh Gough as Commander in Chief aforesaid to the utmost of his skill and power to do and perform all such Offices and services as appertain to the Post of Commander in Chief of all our Military Forces in the East Indies, except as aforesaid, subject to such removal or recall as can or may be made by any Law now in force. And subject also to all such Rules, Orders and Instructions as he shall from time to time receive from our Court of Directors in writing under the hands of thirteen or more of them, or from the Governor General of India in Council, or from the Governor in Council of Fort St George, or the Governor in Council of Bombay, whensoever he shall be present at or within either of those Presidencies respectively, or at or within any Settlements or places subordinate thereto, according to the Rules and Discipline of War in pursuance of the trust hereby reposed in him. And we do hereby strictly require charge and command all Commissioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Soldiers and others belonging to Our Military Forces in the several places before mentioned, except as aforesaid, to yield to him the said Sir Hugh Gough as their Commander-in-Chief due obedience accordingly. And we do hereby revoke and annul all and every former Commission or Commissions to any other person or persons whomsoever to act as Commander-in-Chief of our Forces in the East Indies from the time that this present Commission shall take effect. Given under our Common Seal, this Fourth day of March, in the Sixth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-three.

Signed by Order of the Court of Directors of the East India Company,

(Sd.) James C. Melvill, *Secretary*.

East India House, *London*, *4th March*, 1843.

(A true Copy.)

(Sd.) James C. Melvill, *Secretary*.

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No. 171 of 1843.—Brevet Major Dacres Fitzherbert Evans, of the 16th Regiment N. I., is appointed Sub-Assistant in the Stud Department.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry and Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment. The Cadets are promoted to the rank of Cornet and Ensign from the date assigned to them in General Orders, No. 164, of the 25th ultimo.

*Cavalry.* — *Date of arrival at Fort William.*

Mr. James Vincent Valentine McDowell, } 9th Aug. 1843.
,, Henry Stone, .. .. .. .. .. }

*Infantry.*

Mr. William Dashwood Hoste, .. .. }
,, William George Ellice, .. .. .. } 9th Aug. 1843.
,, Henry Curry Hillier, .. .. .. }
,, Henry Belson, .. .. .. .. .. }

*Medical Department.*

Mr. Frederick Morrison Clifford, 9th August 1843.

Lieutenant J. Trail, Executive Engineer, Burrisaul Division, Department of Public Works, has leave of absence to visit the Presidency from the 1st September next, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe, or leave to the Cape of Good Hope, on Medical Certificate.

Brevet Captain J. G. Gerrard, of the 1st European Light Infantry and Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is permitted to remain at Simla, for six months, from the 8th ultimo, on Medical Certificate.

Surgeon Edmund Tritton, of the Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to Penang and Singapore, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for four months.

The following Promotions are made in the Army Commissariat Department:

Acting Sub-Conductor Thomas Wear, to be Sub-Conductor, from the 18th July, 1843, vice Dwyer deceased.

Sub-Conductor W. May to act as Conductor, .. .. .. .. } From the 18th July 1843, vice Dwyer deceased, and during the absence on Furlough of Conductor T. Milner.
Serjeant John Burnett to act as Sub-Conductor, .. .. .. .. }

No. 172 of 1843.—The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned Commissioned Officers as Surveyors of the 2d Class, under Captain W. E. Baker, Surveyor and Superintendent of the Water-courses, Canals and Forests in Scinde.

2d Lieutenant Robert Maclagan, of Engineers.

Lieutenant Thomas C. Blagrave, of the 26th Native Light Infantry.

2d Lieutenant Francis Whitting, of Engineers.

The above Officers will receive, while thus employed, a Staff Salary of Three Hundred (300) Rupees each monthly.

Mr. Edward W. Hoppner is appointed an Assistant Surveyor under Captain Baker, on a consolidated allowance, including all charges, of Three Hundred (300) Rupees monthly.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers are appointed Sub-Assistants under Captain Baker:

Serjeant F. R. Sullivan, of the Corps of Sappers and Miners.

Serjeant A. Bremner, ditto ditto.

Serjeant J. Thompson, ditto ditto.

Corporal W. Craig, ditto ditto.

The above Non-Commissioned Officers will receive a Consolidated Allowance of One Hundred (100) Rupees per mensem each, in lieu of all Military Pay and Allowances during their employment in Scinde.

EDWD. SANDERS,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

*Fort William, 11th August*, 1843.

No. 173 of 1843.—Mr. Henry Prevost Babbage is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment. Date of arrival at Fort William, 9th August 1843.

Gunner Michael Wall, of the 5th Company 4th Battalion Artillery, is admitted to the benefits of the Pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797 and General Orders dated 5th February 1829, subject to the confirmation of the Honourable the Court of Directors, with permission to receive his stipend in Ireland.

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*Fort William, 15th August*, 1843.

No. 174 of 1843.—The Pay, Batta, and other Allowances for August 1843, of the Troops at the Presidency and at the other Stations of the Army, will be issued on or after Saturday, the 9th proximo.

EDWD. SANDERS,
*Offg. Secy. to the Government of India, Military Department.*

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BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 25th July*, 1843.

Instances having recently occurred of General Courts Martial having been improperly constituted, by the nomination of an undue proportion of Subalterns as members, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the publication of the following extract from Her Majesty's regulations, for future guidance:

"In every case where such a Court (Courts Martial for the trial of officers) can be assembled without serious embarrassment or inconvenience to the service, the members ought to be of equal, if not superior, rank to the prisoner, and in no case, but one of absolute necessity is a Colonel to sit upon the trial of a General Officer: or a Captain on that of a Field Officer, or a Subaltern Officer on that of a Captain; and on the trial of Subaltern Officers, two officers of that rank are considered a sufficient proportion to be placed as members of the Court. Of course there can be no objection to the members of the Court being of any rank superior to that of the prisoner, and the greater the proportion of officers of superior rank, the better and more respectable the constitution of the Court will be considered."

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*5th Battalion Artillery.*—Major T. Lumsden, c. b., from 4th November to 4th March 1844, in extension, to enable him to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.

*15th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Surgeon A. McK. Clark, from 15th October to 15th March 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.

*47th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. C. Hollings, from 21st May to 21st August, to remain at Bauleah, and proceed on the river on medical certificate.

*55th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign W. E. Sandys, from 20th July to 20th March 1844, in extension, and to enable him to join his present regiment at Sukkur.

*19th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieut. W. K. Wollen, from 17th July to 1st Nov.—To visit Simlah, on medical certificate.

The leave of absence, for six months, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs, which was granted to Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. C. Hollings, in General Orders of the 2d ultimo, is to be calculated from the 21st of August, instead of the date herein specified.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 26th July*, 1843.

The presidency division order of the 9th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon G. B. Seely, doing duty with the artillery at Dum-Dum, to proceed with the Head Quarters and wing of the 1st battalion of artillery by water to the upper provinces, is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon Seely will return to Dum-Dum with the 3d battalion of artillery, and do duty under the Superintending Surgeon at Barrackpore, until further orders.

Lieutenant W. Olpherts is removed from the 3d company 5th, to the 6th company 6th battalion of artillery, vice Lieutenant M. J. Vibert, from the latter to the former.

The leave of absence, for six months, to visit Kemaoon and Mussoorie, on private affairs, which was granted to Lieutenant J. Liptrott, 2d in command of the 3d irregular cavalry, in General Orders of the 6th of March last, is to be calculated from the 2[illegible] of April, instead of the date therein specified.

Brevet Captain W. Lyd[illegible] of the 11th regiment of native infantry, who was a[illegible] a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the esta[illegible]ment, in General Orders by the Right Honourable t[illegible]vernor General, of the 21st ultimo, will remain at He[illegible]arters, and continue to act as aid-de-camp to His E[illegible]llency the Commander-in-Chief, from that date, until further orders.

Bridge Loll, Havildar, of the Kemaoon Local Battalion, is transferred to the pension establishment, from the 1st of May last, instead of being disposed of as directed in General Orders of the 17th of that month.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs, that the following instructions may henceforward be strictly complied with in the preparation of invaliding rolls of soldiers of the native portion of the army:

In every case, where a man who has sustained injury, alleged to have occurred on service, the date when, the place where, and the circumstances under which, the injury was received, are to be briefly stated.

A new medical officer joining a regiment, is not a sufficient reason for leaving blank the column headed "diseases, or medical reasons for removing the individual from the effective strength of the corps." On such occasions, the hospital records are to be consulted, and the requisite information inserted from them.

In assigning pensions for wounds received in action, committees are to be guided by the extent of the injury sustained, and the ability of the party towards earning a livelihood, with reference to the headings of the several columns, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th degree, of the General Orders by the Honourable the President in Council, of the 13th August 1838.

The following orders are confirmed:

The order issued on the 14th instant, by Major F. B. Corfield, commanding the 20th regiment of native infantry, appointing Lieutenant C. R. Larkins to act as Adjutant, vice Martin promoted.

The Meerut division order of the 18th instant, directing Akber Khan, Native Doctor, doing duty with the 33d regiment of native infantry, to proceed to Ferozepore, for the purpose of being detached to Sukkur, by the first favourable opportunity.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 27th July*, 1843.

The suspension from rank, pay, and allowances, of Mr. B. W. D. Cooke, of the 56th regiment of native infantry, by sentence of a General Court Martial, published in General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the 26th of August last, will terminate on the 8th proximo, on which date he will rejoin his corps, and resume his duties as Captain.

His Excellency the Commander-in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

*20th Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant C. R. Larkins to be Adjutant, vice Martin promoted.

Private J. Murray, at present attached to the corps of sappers and miners, is remanded to the regiment of artillery, for which he originally enlisted, and directed to join the Head Quarters of the 2d battalion at Kurnaul, as a gunner.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 28th July*, 1843.

The following orders, issued on the 14th instant, by Major General E. Cartwright, commanding the presidency division are confirmed:

1. Directing 3d Lieutenants H. D. Macsween, D. McNeill, G. Maister and H. Reid, of artillery, and doing duty at Dum-Dum, to accompany the detachment of artillery under orders to proceed to the upper provinces by water, and to join the companies in the field to which they stand posted in General Orders of the 29th ultimo.

2. Appointing 2d Lieutenant A. Light, of the 2d company 7th battalion of artillery, to the charge of a party of European infantry recruits under orders to proceed by water from Dum-Dum to the upper provinces.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following non-commissioned staff appointments in corps:

*Nusseree Battalion.*—Quarter Master Sergeant Henry Butcher, of the 64th regiment of native infantry, to be Sergeant Major, vice Walsh transferred to the pension establishment.

*64th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Sergeant William Hornett, of the 4th company 2d battalion of artillery, to be Quarter Master Sergeant, vice Butcher appointed to the Nusseree battalion.

Sergeant Hornett is transferred to the Town Major's list.

With reference to General Orders of the 27th ultimo, the officers commanding the 5th, 37th, and 54th regiments of native infantry, will each forward to Head Quarters, rolls, the two first named, of a Jemadar for promotion to Subadar, and the last indicated, of a Havildar for promotion to Jemadar, transfer to the 26th regiment of native infantry, supply existing vacancies in those grades, in that corps.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General*,
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 28th July*, 1843.

At a general court martial held at Neemuch on Tuesday the 11th day of July 1843, Ooda, camp-follower, was arraigned on the following charge:—

*Charge.*—"For having, at Neemuch, on or about the 20th March, 1843, unlawfully and maliciously cut off the nose of a native woman, named Hurlee."

*Finding.*—"The court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Ooda, camp-follower, is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

*Sentence.*—"The court sentence the prisoner Ooda, camp-follower, to suffer imprisonment, with hard labor, for three (3) years.

(Signed) "SAHIB SING, *Bahadoor*,
*Subadar Major, and President.*"

*11th July*, 1843.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General*,
*and Commander-in-Chief.*

*26th July*, 1843.

The prisoner Ooda, camp-follower, is to be made over to the civil authority at Ajmere, there to undergo his sentence.

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At a general court martial assembled at Lucknow, on Tuesday the 11th day of July 1843, Moonah, alias Longee, camp-follower, was arraigned on the following charge:—

*Charge.*—"For having, at Lucknow, on the 23d day of May 1843, killed and murdered her infant child, Ramkoor, by casting the said Ramkoor into a pool of water, in consequence of which she was suffocated and drowned."

*Finding.*—"The court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Moonah, alias Longee, Camp-follower, is guilty of the charge.

*Sentence.*—"The court do sentence the prisoner Moonah, alias Longee, camp-follower, to be hanged by the neck until she be dead.

(Signed) "POORUN SING, *Subadar Major*,
*President.*"

*11th July*, 1843.

RECOMMENDATION BY THE COURT.

The court, having passed a sentence of death upon the prisoner, in the belief that such a sentence alone is adequate to the offence of which they have found the prisoner guilty, most earnestly and unanimously, solicit the merciful consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in the prisoner's behalf.

Approved and confirmed, but at the recommendation of the court, the sentence is hereby commuted to imprisonment, with hard labor, for a period of seven years.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General*,
*and Commander-in-Chief.*

*26th July*, 1843.

The prisoner is to be sent to Cawnpore, and there made over to the civil authority for imprisonment.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 29th July, 1843.*

The following orders are confirmed:

The Saugor division order of the 14th instant, directing Quarter Master Sergeant D. Davis, removed from the 3d to the 44th regiment of native infantry, to continue doing duty with the former corps, until the 1st of November next.

The presidency division order of the 13th instant, directing Assistant Surgeons P. G. Lay, and J. B. Harrison, M. D., attached to the presidency general hospital, to join and do duty with the detachment of artillery and infantry recruits, under orders to proceed by water from Dum-Dum to the Upper Provinces.

Assistant Surgeon Lay, on arrival at Dinapore, will do duty under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon there.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

*51st Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. Lamb to be Interpreter and Quarter Master.

Sergeant Robert Lowe, lately employed under the orders of Major Leech, Political Agent, in charge of the Somnauth gates, is remanded to the regiment of artillery, and will join the Head Quarters of the 3d battalion at Agra.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*7th Regiment Light Cavalry*.—Lieutenant Colonel R. A. Stedman, from 31st July to 15th October, to remain at Cawnpore, on medical certificate.

*12th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain H. Kirke, from 20th December 1842, to 24th December 1842, in extension to remain at Deyrah Dhoon, on private affairs.

*30th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant Colonel T. Oliver, from 20th October to 20th February, to visit the presidency preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

*5th Irregular Cavalry.*—Lieutenant and Adjutant F. N. Edmonstone, from 28th June to 30th November, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—July 20. At Penang, by the Honourable Samuel Garling, Esq. Resident Councillor, Peter Robert Van Someren, Esq. to Miss Cornelia Josephine, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Rodyk, Senior.—Aug. 2. At Dinapore, Lieut. A. N. Thompson, 36th Regt. N. I. to Emily Pierce, third daughter of the late Gilbert H. Flemyng, Esq of Dublin.—8. At Bhagulpore, by the Rev. J. MacCullum, John Glas, Esq. to Mary Shaw, eldest daughter of the late Robert Leverett, Esq. of Tirhoot.

BIRTHS.—July 24. At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. Cherry, 1st Cavalry, of a daughter.—28. At Naogong, the lady of Lieut. Drummond, 8th Light Cavalry, of a daughter.—31. At Cawnpore, the lady of J. Douglas Moffat, Esq. 11th Regt. L. C. of a son.—Aug. 4. At Azimghur, the lady of Captain J. R. Phibbs, 41st Regt. N. I. of a son.—6. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Saunders, of a daughter.—7. At Saugor, Central India, the lady of Captain H. Cotton, 67th Regt. N. I., D. J. A. G. Saugur Division, of a son.—8. At Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the lady of E. A. Samuells, Esq. C. S. of a son.—9. At Calcutta, the lady of H. S. Lane, Esq. of a son.—10. At Dacca, the lady of Henry Mackenzie, Esq. of a daughter.—11. At Calcutta, the lady of Adam Freer Smith, Esq. of a son.—At Calcutta, the lady of Edward Purrier, Esq. of a daughter.—13. At Calcutta, the lady of W. R. Logan, Esq. of a son.—14. At Calcutta, the lady of G. Eveleigh, Esq. of a son.—At Calcutta, the lady of John Lackersteen, Esq. of a daughter.—17. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. B. Biss, of a son.—18. At Calcutta, Mrs. Walter R. M. Graham, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—June 7. At St Thome, near Madras, the lady of Major General J. T. Gibson.—July 27. At Neemuch, Eliza Ann, the beloved child of Captain and Mrs. H. J. McGeorge, 7th Regt. N. I. aged 6 months and 11 days.—Aug. 2. At Agra, John, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Woollaston, aged 7 months and 2 days.—5. At Calcutta, at the residence of her father, J. Marshall, Esq. acting Physician General, Eliza Cecilia, the beloved wife of George Parker, Esq. 74th Regt. N. I. At Moradabad, Laura, the infant daughter of John Cracroft Wilson, Esq. Bengal Civil Service, aged 1 year, 3 months and 20 days.—14. At Barrackpore, Harriett, the youngest daughter of Mr. T. Damzer, aged 16 years and 8 months.—On board the brig *Dido*, off the Island of Penang, Mary Alexandrina, daughter of Richard Saunders, Esq. of Calcutta, aged 10 months and 22 days.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 14. The English Ship *Timandra*, J. Skinner, from London 27th April, and the Downs 1st May.—The English Barque *Guardian*, T. P. Vickerman, from Penang 25th July.

—— 15. The English Barque *Syren*, W. Haskin, from Liverpool 11th April.—The English Barque *Tweed*, R. A. Dixon, from Bombay 27th July.—The English Ship *Tanjore*, R. Stewart, from London 9th April.

—— 17. The English Brig *Flora Macdonald*, J. Talbert, from Rangoon 6th August.—H. M's. Ship *Syren*, W. Smith, from Moulmein 11th August.

—— 19. The English Brig *Buccaneer*, W. Dudley, from Moulmein 25th July.

—— 19. The English Ship *Samuel Smith*, E. Marquard, from Penang 25th July, and Acheen 7th August.—The English Barque *Cambria*, W. J. Chaddick, from Liverpool 15th April.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Tweed.*—Mr. Saunders, Bengal Civil Service.

*Per Samuel Smith from Penang.*—Mr. J. Herriot.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE.

ESTATE OF W. H. TWENTYMAN DECEASED.

TWENTYMAN AND CO.

*Watch-makers, Goldsmiths and Jewellers.*

*No. 3, Hare Street, S. E. Corner of Tank Square, Calcutta.*

CONTINUE to sell off their Stock at very reduced prices for *Cash only*.

*Clocks and Watches*—by McCabe and other makers, part made to order of the deceased, just landed ex *Lalla Rookh*.

*Silver Plate*—Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Sets.

*Jewellery*—of every description from the first houses in England, a portion of which has just been landed and is now exposed for sale, consisting of elegant Ladies and Gentlemen's Chains, Albert Chains, Rings, &c. &c.

*Plated Ware*—Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Candlesticks, &c. &c.

Parties in the Mofussil will be so good as to apply through their own Agents, or send a remittance with their orders.

Parties indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Executor.

### CONCENTRATED SYRUP OF SENNA,

PREPARED BY

BATHGATE AND CO.

*4 and 5, Old Court House Street,*

CALCUTTA.

THIS agreeable purgative, made from a recipe of the celebrated Dr. Christison, Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh, is chiefly recommended by its facility of administration to children.

From one to two tea spoonfuls is a dose for a child according to its age, and one to two table spoonfuls for an adult according to constitution.

THE Friends and Acquaintances of the late Mr. JOHN HENRY MOOR, for many years Head Master of the *Singapore Institution Free School*, will learn with regret that he died without leaving means to satisfy the claims against his Estate, and that his Widow and a family of eight Children, the eldest of whom is a Girl of fifteen and the youngest an infant of three months old, are thus left in a state of absolute destitution. In a case so peculiarly distressing it is trusted that the Communities of the Straits settlements where the deceased was so long and so well-known, will feel that this Orphan Family have no common claims on their charity and benevolence, which have heretofore never been appealed to in vain.

This Paper is put in circulation by the following Gentlemen who will form a temporary Committee for the collection of the funds subscribed and until the same be placed in the hands of the Trustees appointed by the Subscribers, at large for its future disposition and management for the benefit of the family.

Mr. H. W. Abbott, Agent of the Calcutta Union Bank, has kindly consented to act as Treasurer:

The Honourable Thomas Church, Esq.
Rev. Richard Panting,
Rev. J. T. Dickenson,
Doctor Montgomerie,
Doctor Oxley,
Joseph Balestier, Esq.
John Purvis, Esq.
J. H. Whitehead, Esq.
Joaquim D'Almeida, Esq.
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# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

*PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.*

No. 452. Vol. IX.] SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, AUGUST 31st. 1843. {*Price 2 Co's. Rs. monthly, or 20 Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.*


Defence of Col. Sleeman.—Since the appointment of Col. Sleeman to the management of the Bundlekund and Saugor territories, he has been the object of repeated vituperation in the columns of the *Delhi Gazette*. These attacks on his public character have been so uninterrupted, and occasionally so virulent, as to shake the public confidence in their truthfulness. They evidently originate in the personal feelings of some one to whom the Editor has lent a favourable a ear; he cannot therefore be too cautious in mistrusting the authority on which they are published. Such a crusade against a public officer, is not usual with our public journals. In almost every instance in which it has been exhibited, the public has been enabled, sooner or later, to trace it up to the malevolence of some individual, who has laboured to accomplish his own base object, by poisoning the sources of public information, and who, by writing to various journals under different signatures, has hoped that by a kind of ventriloquism, he will be considered as echoing the public voice.

An attempt was made last month to enlist the *Bombay Times* in this attack on Col. Sleeman's administration. Some individual sent a long paper to that journal, cast in the form of an editorial article, in the hope that the Editor would be soft enough to adopt his prejudices, and give them the weight of his own authority. There is something of superlative impudence in such attempts to entrap an Editor, and to make him the instrument of giving effect to the passions of another, upon his own responsibility. We have carefully noted the various instances in which correspondents have attempted to supply us, and our contemporaries with articles which were intended for the editorial column, and we have found that, with few exceptions, their object has been to wound the reputation of some opponent. Those who have any genuine and important information to communicate, are generally content to send it in the shape of a letter to the Editor, with some appropriate signature. A contribution to the editorial columns, always comes in a very questionable shape, and is usually found to be dictated by malignity.

The paper which appeared in the *Times*, furnishes so many particulars, that with the exercise of a little ingenuity, we should probably find it no difficult matter to establish the identity of the writer; but we will not attempt to draw him from the obscurity which he has chosen. The spirit exhibited in that document is indeed so unusual, that we are almost tempted to believe that we have met the slanderer before; but we will dismiss every thought of his personality, and attend only to the subject matter of his communication, which is to shew, "that Col. Sleeman has disappointed public expectations, and is altogether unfit for the situation he holds;" that "he is totally unqualified for the duties which it is generally believed"—and as erroneously as generally—"he voluntarily undertook;" "that there can be but one opinion," —namely that of the writer—"of his total incapacity for so responsible a situation as he now holds,"—that having an object in view, which every one must reprobate, "he set himself to work to have all the old district officers removed, ruining their reputation and prospects in the pursuit of his own views of advancement." How far Col. Sleeman was instrumental in removing the district officers, we have no means of ascertaining. General and uncontradicted report attributes that measure to a higher source; but *if* the writer of this communication be one of those officers,—which seems scarcely probable, for they were gentlemen—there was at least one exception to the injustice of that sweeping sentence.

The measures on which the writer endeavours to establish the total incapacity of Col. Sleeman, are fully detailed in his communication. If his premises were correct, his conclusion would be unanswerable. But the Colonel, in a letter which he has addressed to the *Bombay Times*, and which we give below, has so entirely demolished his facts, as to leave his conclusions without a leg to stand on.—The writer stated that the Jytpore Rajah was the most powerful chief in Bundlekund, and was looked up to as their head. On the contrary, it is a fact that he is one of the least considerable of those independent Chiefs, and that they look *down* upon him, and upon all the other descendants of Chuttérsal, because he was the rebel servant of their ancestor.—The correspondent of the *Bombay Times*, who aspires to the chair, states that the notorious leader of banditti, Dhakunjoo was murdered for a bribe; whereas it turns out that although a reward was offered for his apprehension, no men were sent in pursuit of him, and that he was murdered by his own nephew, whose father, brother, and wife he had deliberately put to death five years before. That his nephew, Jowahir Sing, tracked him with an unquenchable thirst of revenge, and as he came suddenly on him, would not suffer any of his followers to fire, till he had lodged his own ball in the heart of his uncle, whom he then approached as he lay weltering in his blood, and perceiving some signs of life, gave him the *coup de grace* with his sabre on the right side.—The writer states that Dhelun Sa, the chief of Mudumpore, is a lad of fifteen and that Nizam Sa, his uncle, is the ruler of the state; when the truth is that Dhelun Sa is a man of more than sixty years, and Nizam Sa is his brother.—Lastly, the writer states, that Dhelun Sa and Nizam Sa, the noted marauders whom our troops had long pursued in vain, were secured by the admirable arrangements of Capt. Boland, but that instead of being hung, they were pardoned by Col. Sleeman, and restored to their estates, with an entreaty that they would keep the peace. This tissue of misrepresentation is at once destroyed by the assertion that these men surrendered themselves to a Native officer Ramcharn, a Tuhsheeldar, on condition that their lives should be spared, and that their property should not be confiscated. All the documents of the case were submitted to the Governor General, without note or comment from Col. Sleeman, and his Lordship declared that the pledge of no British officer under his Government, whether wisely or unwisely given, should be violated. They were released with much reluctance, but even their enlargement is a less calamity than the violation of a solemn promise made by a public officer, would have been. Should they renew their depredations, our police will, doubtless, be found strong enough to recapture them, but had our national faith been violated, no subsequent efforts could have restored its integrity. Thus falls to the ground this malignant attack on the new administration of Bundlekund.

Col. Sleeman has acted wisely in thus making the press, which has been the instrument of abusing him, the channel of his vindication. He had the option of a prosecution for damages against the Editor of the *Bombay Times* for the injury his public character had sustained, or of a plain and manly justification of his conduct by a counter statement. He has chosen the latter alternative, and his triumph is complete. We are fully aware that a public officer, responsible as he is to his own Government for his public measures, may well rest satisfied with its approbation. His refusing to notice newspaper attacks, and his determination to stand on the ground of his established character, cannot be considered as a confession of guilt. But every gentleman who holds a prominent position in the administration of this country has the public eye in England, more or less, upon his conduct, especially since the establishment of steam communication has brought Indian affairs more prominently into notice. He cannot be indifferent to the unfavourable impression which such slanderous assertions may produce, if they remain uncontradicted. While the censure of his proceedings spreads through the land of his birth, wherever his name happens to be mentioned, and his character receives its stamp from these charges of incapacity, it is poor consolation to him to reflect that the archives of Government, which the present generation are never likely to see, contain the amplest vindication of his conduct. He has relatives and friends at home, whose feelings cannot but be deeply wounded by these malignant representations, and it is in some measure a sacred duty he owes to their affection, to put them in possession of counter statements, through the same channel which had been employed in abusing him. And we are certain that in this instance the attempt to remove an unfavourable impression by means of the Press, will be found to have been completely successful.

Of the general merits of Col. Sleeman's administration in Bundelkund, it is too early to speak. His established character as a public officer affords every promise of success; and the present tranquillity of the province, during the season when it was predicted that the disaffected would have full swing for their designs, because our troops could not keep the field, is a favourable omen of future peace. Col. Sleeman may possibly err on the side of mildness and conciliation; on the other hand, a bloody campaign against our own dependents, is a measure which cannot be too much deprecated. Considering the force already established in that country, and the troops which can so easily be poured into it, it is quite possible that the mildness he has adopted may not be considered by the disaffected as an index of fear, and may not lead to subsequent disturbances.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Times.*

Sir,—A correspondent from Allahabad, whose letter you have published in your paper of the 22d of last month, has made some mistakes which you will perhaps permit me to correct.

1. He states, that the Jytpoor Rajah was the most powerful Chief in Bundlekund—that he is looked up to by the Bundelas as their head, being the lineal descendant of Chuttursaul; and that no chief considers himself duly installed in his own Raj without receiving the *Tilak* from him.

2. That the notorious leader of Banditti who infested the Jhansee state for some years, was *murdered* for a *bribe!*

3. That the chief of Mudunpoor, Dhelun Sa, is a boy of fifteen years of age, and his Uncle, Nizam Sa, the ruler of the estate de facto.

4. That the leaders Dhelun Sa of Mudunpore, and Nurwur Sing of Delwar, "were secured by "the admirable arrangements of Captain Boland, "and ought to have been hung, or transported, or "at least imprisoned for life; and would have "been so had Mr. Fraser remained in office."

5. That I shall excite the indignation of the English nation for not hanging them, and for having sent them back not even as pardoned criminals; but with an *entreaty* that they will exert their influence to preserve peace throughout the country.

These are your correspondent's facts—with his arguments I have nothing to do.

1. The Jytpoor Rajah is the smallest of the Bundelkund chiefs who are descended from Chutturssaul, as you will find by a reference to Mr. Rushton, and was peculiarly a creature of the British Government, his father having received in free gift from us, in the year 1809, one-half of his estate, and been suffered to retain the other when he had by his conduct forfeited all claim to it. Their estates are all east of the Dussan. But the large Bundeela chiefs, who are all west of the Dussan, Orcha, Duteea, and Chunderee, look down upon all the *Dunghaee* Rajahs, as they are termed, the descendants of Chutturssaul, because he was a rebel servant of their ancestor, and got possession of his estate by treachery. Of the other two large chiefs west of the Dussan, the Jhansee chief is a Brahmin, and the sumpter a Gojur; and they have no fellow feelings with Bundeelas of any kind. No chief ever received a Teeka from the Jytpoor man, who was despised for his personal character, and associated with by only one of the Chutturssaul descendants, and by none of the others. A more atrocious robber and murderer could hardly be named.

2. A reward of two thousand rupees was offered by me through Captain Ross, the Agent at Jhansee, for the apprehension of Dhakunjoo, who had murdered and maimed, I believe I may say, some hundreds of innocent and unoffending men, women, and children, among the peasantry of the Jhansee territory. I never sent any man in pursuit of him; nor had I ever any communication whatever with any man who went after him.

He was shot while sitting by a fire at the head of his horrible gang, just after he had murdered and maimed twelve innocent villagers, not by a *person bribed*, but by Jowahir Sing, the only surviving son of his elder brother, Dungul Sing, whom he, Dhakunjoo, had in 1838 deliberately and treacherously murdered in order to get the exclusive possession of the family estate. He murdered, at the same time, the brother of Jowahir Sing and his wife; and inflicted eighteen sword cuts on his mother who survived!

Dhakunjoo was about six feet four, and the handsomest man in Bundlekund. He was considered the bravest where all are brave. Jowahir Sing is, I believe, about six feet high, but I have never seen him. He is said to be almost as fine a looking man as his uncle was; and his uncle was often heard to declare, that he was the only man on earth that he feared; and that he felt that if he was to die by any man's hand it was by his. He did all he could to murder Jowahir Sing as he had murdered his father, brother, and sister-in-law; and in his attempts murdered many other people. Jowahir Sing knew that both could not long live in the same province, and was too proud and brave a man to quit his inheritance to make room for him.

He tracked his uncle with an unquenchable desire to avenge his father's and his brother's blood, and when he approached the fire by which he sat with his gang, he had with him fourteen true men of his own clan. He was considered the best shot in these parts; and he would not suffer any man to fire till his ball had passed through the heart of his uncle. They then fired at his followers as they made off, and killed one and wounded four. Jowahir Sing walked up to the body, and finding some signs of life still in him, he gave a cut on the right side with his sabre.

The horses of the gang, five in number, were picketed near the fire. Of these they took possession; and mounted on that of his uncle Jowahir Sing accompanied the body to Jhansee, where it lay in state the whole day, by Capt. Ross's orders, for the inspection of the people of the city to whom his name had been so long a terror. Jowahir Sing thought that in putting him to death, he had done his duty to his father, brother, and sister-in-law, and he was not ashamed to show the wounds he had inflicted, and who shall blame him, or call him a *bribed murderer*? I was at Jhansee at the time, but I neither saw the body of the uncle nor the person of the nephew.

3d. Dhelun Sah is not, as represented, a lad of fifteen, but a man of more than sixty years of age; and Nizam Sa is not his uncle, but his younger brother.

4th. & 5th.—In reply to these statements, I must beg you to do me the favour to publish the enclosed translations of documents which were submitted by me to the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, with the letters which accompanied them, and without any comment of my own. His Lordship, feeling like an English nobleman, directed the release of the prisoners, and their restoration to their estates, determined that the pledge of no British officer under his Government, whether wisely or unwisely given, should ever be violated. I transmitted his Lordship's orders to the officer in charge of thedistrict, Captain Elliott, and never held any communication whatever with the persons who were to be released. Much did I regret the necessity of releasing such men, but, as an Englishman, I feel that His Lordship's orders were the only ones that could in honour have been given. What Mr. Fraser might have done, I know not; but I know him to be a man of the highest honour, and believe that he would have recommended the measure that has been adopted.

It would be charity to believe that your correspondents know nothing whatever of Bundlekund; for if they do they must know that there is not a word of truth in what they state regarding it. Of course they will tell you, that the above points are all *minor ones* in which it is venial to state what is not true; but they should remember, that facts are the only foundations for arguments; and that Gentlemen's characters are judged of more from their statements than from their reasoning powers.—Your's faithfully, W. H. Sleeman.

Jhansee, 2d *August*, 1843.

—*Bombay Times, Aug.* 12.

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Lieut. Eyre's Court Martial.—The documents connected with Lieut. Eyre's Court Martial, which was held at Ferozepore in January last, have just been reprinted in the journals of Calcutta from the *United Service Journal* of London; but they throw no additional light on the dark tragedy of the retreat. Lieut. Eyre was tried on the charge of having abandoned the British force on the 9th of January, and sought personal protection in the Camp of Sirdar Mahomed Akbar, the leader of the *enemy*. He was honourably acquitted on the plea that the Sirdar was not regarded—officially we suppose,—as an enemy, but rather as our *ally*; that our troops were forbidden to fire on him both before and after the 9th of January, and that in going over to him, he acted in strict conformity with the orders of the General. Capt. Johnson, who was called to give evidence at the trial, put the matter in the clearest light by saying, that Mahomed Akbar "was the chief of the enemy who followed us from Cabul; or rather I cannot call him an enemy, as he was looked on as a friend at the time by the late General Elphinstone." He was officially our ally; in reality, our bitterest foe. To save appearances, some of his horsemen, as Lieut. Mein deposed, accompanied our troops through the defile on the 8th, and called out to some Ghilzies who were keeping up a heavy fire on our troops, and on their calling out, the firing ceased. It appears then that the enemy, who on that day put three thousand of our troops to death, in the Khoord Cabul, were not beyond the influence of the Sirdar. Our annihilated army had full opportunities of appreciating the generous sympathy and friendship of this good Samaritan, in their melancholy retreat, on the 7th January, when the troops might have pushed on through the Khoord Cabul, with comparative safety. They halted on his earnest entreaty, if not at his express command. The next day (the 8th) the heights were crowned by the enemy, and the slaughter of our troops was terrific. It was at the particular desire of the good Akbar, again, that the army halted at the Khoord Cabul on the 9th, on the promise of obtaining supplies, which promise, like every other, except that of exterminating the army, he never honoured. On that fatal day, while the half starved troops were exposed to the utmost severity of a Cabul winter in the bleakest part of the mountain range, the enemy were assembling for the next day's slaughter, which nearly annihilated the army. Two thirds of the troops who perished in that retreat, fell in marching up the defile of Khoord Cabul, and in descending from it. In both instances, had they pushed on at the time when they halted, a large remnant might have been saved; in both instances, they halted in consequence of the *friendly* advice of the Sirdar Mahomed Akbar. It was owing to the fatal mistake of regarding him as a friend, and placing a reliance on his promises, that the army of Cabul perished in the mountains. Had the General not been so infatuated as to regard him in the light of our ally; had he pushed on at once after the 6th, without paying the slightest attention to the treacherous advice of the Affghan chief, there is every probability that one half that army might have reached Jellalabad.

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Puseyism.—We have carefully examined the papers of June, which have dropped in at successive intervals, and find that they fully bear out the assertion that Puseyism is losing ground —that is, in the political world and among the Laity. The Tractarian movement originated in a great measure in a desire to counteract the liberal views of the Whig Ministry, in ecclesiastical matters, and the growth of that Dissenting influence which it was supposed such a Ministry would not fail to foster. The liberal tendencies of the age were to be checked by disseminating and enforcing certain Church principles, which it was thought would strengthen the spirit of Conservatism. Hence the movement found favour with the great periodical organs of the Tory party, the *Times* and the *Quarterly;* and it was encouraged, not so much for the spiritual elements of which it was compounded, as for the support which it was likely to minister to the politics of the party. In a political point of view. Puseyism is identified with Toryism. It is true that the British Critic, the mouth piece of the Oxford School, has thought fit to heap its vituperations on Sir Robert Peel; but this is only the ebullition of that disappointment which the Puseyites experienced, when they found that the Ministry whom they had assisted in their struggles for power, forgot them after their success. When the Whigs, as a party, had been all but annihilated, and the Conservatives had obtained an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons, the aid of Puseyism was no longer necessary. The increasing bigotry of the party was also found to be inconvenient to a Ministry, which, having discovered that during its ten years' absence from office, liberal principles had taken deep root in the country, had adopted the wise conclusion that it was no longer either safe or practicable to conduct the administration of the country without a large admixture of those principles. The *Quarterly* has therefore thrown Pu-

seyism overboard, and the *Times* is evidently making preparations for doing it the same kind office. Tractarianism having lost all its political importance, has been repudiated by the Ministry; for though Mr. William Gladstone, who appears to have taken his stand on the verge of absolute Puseyism, has obtained a seat in the Cabinet, yet Sir Robert Peel's repeated cheers when Mr. Plumptree denounced it in the House, more than counterbalances this advantage. The hope of seeing Dr. Pusey enthroned at Lambeth, and of reviving the Convocation, is, therefore, more remote than ever.

From the origin of the Tractarian movement, it has been steadily opposed by the Laity, and for reasons which it is not difficult to understand. Puseyism aims at reviving that spiritual despotism of the Priesthood, and that abject submission of the Laity to the Church, which Protestantism has broken up. Is it therefore any matter of surprise that the Laity should have resisted its encroachments, and placed themselves in opposition to a system, which nourishes ecclesiastical arrogance, and embitters all the relations of society by the malignity of its bigotry? Laymen, however warmly attached to the Establishment, recoil from that superfluity of intolerance which only wants the power, to establish an Inquisition in England, and to cover the face of society with universal gloom. Nor are they less disgusted with the ritual innovations of the sect, with its surplice preachings, its candlesticks, its waxlights, its crucifixes on the altar, its "postures and impostures, its flections and genuflexions;" its new "ecclesiastical millinery" and its aping the ceremonies of the Romish Church. In the House of Commons, Lord John Manners, who has written a book to shew the propriety of restoring the Romish holidays, and Mr. Milnes, are we believe the only two representatives of the Tractarian party. The Laity generally are sound and firm in their attachment to Protestantism; and their increasing opposition to these innovations serves to justify, in one sense, the assertion that Puseyism is losing ground.

But there can be no doubt that it is making fearful progress among the clergy. We hear of no clerical dissenters from its ranks; on the contrary, the increase of its adherents throughout the country is matter of painful notoriety. Almost every paper gives fresh evidence of the spread of this pestilence among the clerical members of the Church. The instances which are continually turning up of the adoption of these sentiments and practices by one Clergyman after another, in various parts of the country, would almost lead to the supposition that the majority of the body was tainted with them. The University of Cambridge appears to have adopted them almost to the same extent as the University of Oxford. The Camden Society of Cambridge is the hot bed of Puseyism. At its last anniversary Meeting, a strenuous effort was made by some members of the University to obtain a disapproval of some of the most objectionable passages which have appeared in the Society's publications. Their evil tendency was faithfully exhibited, but every fresh allusion to them, was received with rapturous applause. In the course of the proceedings, the President spoke of Dr. Pusey in the most flattering terms; and the room rung with acclamations. From the statements given in the papers, it would appear as though Cambridge has gone almost as far as Oxford in the adoption of Puseyism.

The suspension of the Head of the party from preaching in the University of Oxford so far from damping the ardour of his partizans, appears rather to have inspired them with fresh zeal. He has now the credit of being a persecuted man; he is encircled with the glory of a martyr; and the cause of Puseyism is considered to have acquired a fresh claim on the mind, from the very opposition which it has experienced. Thus is the Church of England torn with internal discord, at a time when the elements of change, of religious change, are powerfully at work in the two other divisions of the empire. Had Puseyism been vigorously discountenanced at the very outset by the Hierarchy, as an anti-protestant movement, it might probably have died a natural death in its cradle. But the Puseyites flattered the Bishops with the offer of a profound submission to episcopal authority, and thus lulled too many of them into fatal security. That submission is now reserved only for the Bishops who look favourably on the Sect. It has struck its roots deep, and extended its branches widely, and more than half the clergy are said to be reposing under its shade. We question whether it be any longer in the power of the Episcopal bench, by any effort they can make, to arrest its progress. It appears to gain additional strength from opposition; and even the contempt of society is deemed a badge of honour. It must, we apprehend, run its mischievous course through the establishment, till it perishes in the convulsion which it creates.

This article has extended to such length that we can afford only two quotations, both of which however will serve to shew the spirit of the Tractarian movement, and its inevitable tendency, if not design, to root out Protestantism. At the last anniversary meeting of the Catholic Institute, the President thus alluded to recent transactions at Oxford:

"Look at the controversy now going on in the established church, especially at Oxford. There was one Regius Professor (Dr. Pusey) just condemned and suspended for having advocated the doctrine of the real presence in the Eucharist; whilst another Regius Professor of the same university (Dr. Hampden) had been subjected to an action for damages for his maintenance of an entirely opposite doctrine. Now, if the action were to terminate against Dr. Hampden, he thought that the University of Oxford would be in what the Americans were accustomed to call a "fix"! He had heard at one of the meetings of that Institute a hope expressed that they (the Roman Catholics) might live to see the day when high mass would be celebrated in Westminster Abbey. He knew not how probable such an event might be, but this they knew, that the doctrine of the mass had been preached in the cathedral of the University of Oxford (loud cheering); and it had been authoritatively declared, that if Dr. Pusey's sermon had not been condemned, *six or seven colleges of Oxford University were ready to have mass said directly* (tremendous cheering and applause). There was indeed a very slender barrier between Puseyism and the Church of Rome; and, oh! what a field was now presented for the Roman Catholics to demolish that slender barrier at once, and to restore this great country to that Catholic union which was so exceedingly desirable. (Vociferous cheering)!"

Some letters from Oxford appeared about two years ago in the *L'Univers*, the organ of French Catholicism, which were evidently written by one who was no friend to Protestantism. They have now been traced up to Mr. Delgairus, the disciple and friend of Mr. Newman, with whom he frequently resides at Littlemore. The following extract from them will serve to shew the character of Tractarianism more than a hundred sermons and tracts, written under a feeling of reserve, and with a conviction that it is lawful to practise deceit for the benefit of a spiritual patient.

"Mr. Newman, one of our theologians, published, a few days since, the ninetieth number of the *Tracts for the Times*, in which he designs to demonstrate that the Church of Rome has fallen into no formal error in the Council of Trent, that the invocations of the saints (the *Ora pro nobis* for example), purgatory, and the supremacy of the Holy See of Rome, are in no way contrary to the Catholic traditions, or even to our authorized formularies; in fine, that the dogma of transubstantiation should be no obstacle to the union of the Churches, as in this Article there is only a verbal difference between them. At the same time he is but little satisfied with our Thirty-nine Articles, although he *maintains* throughout that the providence of God hindered the Reformers from openly inserting in them the Protestant dogmas to which they were but too much attached. You will perceive, Sir, all the importance of those opinions, and the more so, as they are not the opinions of an isolated theologian. I can assure you, that at the *same* time that an *opposition* was *raised* by the elder members of the University, (as might be expected, seeing that they lived under the system of the eighteenth century,) that very opposition gave me an opportunity of observing that even the most moderate of the Catholic party at Oxford were ready to sustain the author of the tract."

Again this gentleman writes:—

"In the second place, we have a sacred duty to discharge towards the members of our Church. We cannot yet bring ourselves to believe that our dear England is in the *same* position as the heretics who boast in the names of Luther and Calvin. Of a truth, Sir, is not the Episcopal order still worth something? A sacrilegious king may, indeed, have stolen from the altars of Canterbury the sacred bones of St. Thomas, but, think you he had the power to drive away the great soul, who, from his throne in the skies, ever watches over the See which he has illustrated by his life, and consecrated by his blood? God forbid that the august line of Lanfranc and of Anselm should ever cease. If we have not preserved it, it is no *more; for of a* truth you will not say that its *succession* has been kept up by you. There is no Archbishop *in partibus* of Canterbury or of York, as there is of Cambysopolis or of Siga. But perhaps you may say, that the moment an Archbishop ceases to be in communion with Rome, he also ceases to exist. But permit me here to become a little scholastic, and to borrow the terms with which the schools supply me, in order to give more precision to my ideas. . . .

"There are at this moment in the Anglican Church a crowd of persons who balance between *Protestantism* and Catholicism, and who, nevertheless, would reject with horror the very idea of a union with Rome. The Protestant prejudices, which, for three hundred years, have infected our Church, are unhappily too deeply rooted there to be extirpated *without a great deal of address*. We must, then, offer in sacrifice to God this ardent desire which devours us of seeing once more the perfect unity of the Church of Christ. We must still bear the terrible void which the isolation of our Church creates in our hearts, and remain still till it pleases God to convert the hearts of our Anglican *confreres*, especially of our holy fathers, the bishops. We are destined, I am persuaded, to bring back many wandering sheep to the knowledge of the truth. In fact, the progress of Catholic opinions in England, for the last seven years, is so inconceivable, that no hope should appear extravagant. Let us, then, remain quiet for some years, till, by God's blessing, the ears of Englishmen are become accustomed to hear the name of Rome pronounced with reverence. At the end of this term you will soon see the fruits of our patience."

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STEAM VIA BOMBAY.—In the *Monthly Times* of the 6th of July, there is a brief notice of a negotiation between the Peninsular Company and the Court of Directors, which seems to confirm the suspicions of our correspondent *S*. It runs thus:

COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—The returns moved for in Parliament under this head have been produced, and we gather the following result therefrom:—Over a period of four years the communication between Suez and Bombay has cost the East India Company £281, 177, or at the rate per annum of . . . . . . . . £70,000

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|---|---|
| Annual grant from the Crown . . . . | 50,000 |
| £302,094 capital embarked—wear and tear calculated at 15 per cent. . . . . . | 45,000 |
| Insurance, 6 per cent. . . . . . . . | 18,000 |
| Egyptian expenses . . . . . . . . | 10,000 |
| Interest on capital, at 4 per cent. . . . | 12,000 |
| Annual cost . . . . . . . . . | £205,000 |

The Peninsular and Oriental Company have offered to contract for a bi-monthly communication between Suez and Bombay for an annual sum of £150,000. It may be said the East India Company do not insure. Admitted; but then a larger per centage should be calculated for wear and tear.

Upon this we have to remark, that the insertion of the annual grant from the Crown, of £50,000, as a part of the expenses of Steam navigation to Bombay, appears altogether unaccountable. In what can it have been expended? It does not refer to the communication between England and Alexandria, for the memorandum expressly mentions the communication between Suez and Bombay, and no other. The first item of £70,000, gives all the expense incurred in the pay and allowances of officers and crews, fuel, stores, provisions, &c. deducting the amount of passage money received. The third item of £45,000 covers the wear and tear of the vessels, calculated at 15 per cent. per annum. The entry can be assigned to no imaginable outlay, and must have been introduced either by inadvertence, or with the view of swelling the apparent charge, and assisting the negotiation then pending. The actual cost to the East India Company must therefore be taken at 155,000£—of which Parliament pays one third—and the Peninsular Company appears to have made an offer of contracting for a bi-monthly communication between Suez and Bombay, at 150,000£ a year.

Although the negotiation refers only to the line of navigation between Egypt and Bombay, there can be little doubt that it is intended to embrace the other Presidencies, likewise, and that it will eventually result in an arrangement by which the Peninsular Company's steamers shall start from Calcutta, and, during eight months of the year, call at Bombay on their way to Suez. It is to this project that our correspondent, *S.* has endeavoured to rouse public attention, with the hope of preventing its consummation, by the united expression of public opinion at this Presidency, and at Madras and Ceylon. Ardently as we desire to see the steamers which the Peninsular Company have devoted to the communication between Calcutta and Suez, employed exclusively in that line, we can scarcely flatter ourselves that the feeble voice of the community will be sufficient to defeat a project in which the interests of the Steam Company and of the Government of India, are so closely involved. It must be for the interest of that Company to secure a large bonus from Government, as well as all the passengers to and from Bombay; and they will easily persuade themselves that the inconvenience to the Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon passengers of being detained four or five days longer on board, will be but trifling, and scarcely worthy to be compared with the advantage of obtaining a sight of Bombay on their way to Suez. Although Government will gain little actual relief from expense, yet it will doubtless be considered no small advantage to be exempted from the necessity of building new steamers for this line, when those now employed become unserviceable; to have the present vessels disengaged for the service of the state, and to enjoy an opportunity of sending and receiving despatches every fortnight. Those despatches will of course be sent, as at present, by express, and will constitute no new charge on the public exchequer. The public will however be subjected to the same charge for postage across the country which is now incurred, and which is so severely felt; but this inconvenience will be little heeded by those who do not suffer from it. It is quite possible that Government may calculate that the bulk of letters and newspapers will be brought from Suez by way of Bombay by the Steamer, quite as quickly as they now come across the country, and of course at a more reasonable charge; and that though the deviation of the Steamer to that port will deprive Calcutta of the benefit of receiving communications direct from Suez as speedily by steam as they are now obtained by express, yet on the whole, the community will be in a better position than it has been in for the last four years. Thus, by magnifying the advantage to the state, and extenuating the inconvenience to the public, Government may persuade itself of the propriety of this new arrangement. On this view of the interests of the two more powerful parties to this negotiation, we are inclined to think that it will be completed at no distant time, and that the inconvenience it will inflict on the third, or weaker party, will create little concern or sympathy. But it is quite possible that some fresh improvement in Steam navigation may turn up before the plan is matured, and produce another revolution, and demolish all our present calculations.

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The Exports of Java and Madura.—We have been favored by a friend with an official statement of the exports from the Island of Java from 1825 to 1841. Although the trade between that island and Calcutta makes no figure in our annual return of exports and imports, the subject will not be altogether unimportant to those engaged in mercantile pursuits. It may even afford some interesting reflections to the general reader, who remembers how fondly the English nation cherished the idea of reckoning this fertile island among its colonial possessions, and how bitter was the disappointment which Lord Castlereagh's surrender of it, at the Congress of Vienna, occasioned. They will now have an opportunity of estimating the value of this possession, which was restored to the Dutch, under the impression that the Prince of Orange would espouse the Princess Charlotte, and in the hope of cementing the alliance between the two countries.

We pass over minor articles of export, to examine the progressive increase of the great staple productions of the island, which supply its export trade. And first, with regard to the article in which it has been supposed to threaten the interests of the Bengal Presidency with a formidable competition; we allude to *Indigo*. In the cultivation and export of this article, there has been a gradual and steady progression during the last seventeen years, as the following statement will shew.

| | Mds. | | Mds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1825 ... | 76 | 1834 ... | 3810 |
| 1826 ... | 126 | 1835 ... | 7023 |
| 1827 ... | 109 | 1836 ... | 5365 |
| 1828 ... | 310 | 1837 ... | 16,822 |
| 1829 ... | 600 | 1838 ... | 9778 |
| 1830 ... | 450 | 1839 ... | 15,650 |
| 1831 ... | 563 | 1840 ... | 27,946 |
| 1832 ... | 2213 | 1841 ... | 24,044 |
| 1833 ... | 2861 | | |

The value of the Indigo exported in the last year is put down in round figures at *sixty lakhs* of Java Rupees, or at the rate of about 250 Java Rs. the maund. If however this be the average price below which it cannot be manufactured, Bengal has little to dread from any increase of produce in Java; for the augmentation of the supply, will necessarily lower the price; and eventually give the command of the market to those who can raise the article at the least cost; and our prime cost in India,—Agents' charges of course excluded—is within a Hundred Rupees a maund.

The increase in the exportation of *Coffee* has been almost equally remarkable. The export in

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1825 was, pks. | 277,622 | 1834 ... | 486,018 |
| 1826 ... ... | 340,059 | 1835 ... | 466,371 |
| 1827 ... ... | 399,558 | 1836 ... | 498,078 |
| 1828 ... ... | 416,172 | 1837 ... | 684,947 |
| 1829 ... ... | 281,662 | 1838 ... | 589,600 |
| 1830 ... ... | 288,742 | 1839 ... | 757,476 |
| 1831 ... ... | 299,086 | 1840 ... | 11,32,375 |
| 1832 ... ... | 314,174 | 1841 ... | 961,467 |
| 1833 ... ... | 360,166 | | |

The value of the exports in this last year are estimated at 288 lakhs of Java Rupees, or about two millions and a half sterling. Hogendorf, a warm reformer, and a bitter opponent of the Government of his day, writing in 1800, said that under a more liberal system of administration, he had no doubt Java could raise without difficulty *fifty millions* of pounds of Coffee a year. In the year 1841, in addition to the coffee consumed on the island, she exported *One Hundred and thirty millions* of pounds.

The exportation of *Rice* is not noted in any year before 1837; in that and the subsequent five years, the export is put down at about 30 lakhs of Java Rupees annually.

The value of the exports of Mace, Nutmegs and Cloves, in the year 1825, is stated at 11,83,000 Java Rupees; in the year 1841 at 21,83,000.

The gradual and uninterrupted increase in the export of Sugar shews the amazing capabilities of this fertile island. The exportation in

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1825 was *pks.* | 16,357 | 1834 | 372,885 |
| 1826 ... .... | 19,795 | 1835 | 432,624 |
| 1827 ... ... | 32,220 | 1836 | 539,514 |
| 1828 ... ... | 25,870 | 1837 | 676,085 |
| 1829 ... ... | 73,780 | 1838 | 734,980 |
| 1830 ... ... | 108,640 | 1839 | 842,017 |
| 1831 ... ... | 120,298 | 1840 | 10,13,877 |
| 1832 ... ... | 245,872 | 1841 | 10,31,094 |
| 1833 ... ... | 210,948 | | |

In seventeen years it has risen from about 30,000 maunds to 18,45,000, that is, more than *six thousand* per cent. And the value of the sugar thus exported is estimated at *One Hundred and twenty-three lakhs* of Rupees.

In the article of *Banca Tin*, we also find an increase of more than 500 per cent. in the exports; though the price appears of late years to have fallen considerably. In 1825 the quantity exported was, 9118 pekuls, valued at 519,500 Java Rupees; in 1841, the exports were 48,300 pekuls, and the value was estimated at a little less than 23 lakhs of Rupees.

The exportation of that whimsical luxury of the flowery nation, *Bird's nests*, presents almost as great a fluctuation in quantity as in price. Thus in the year 1833, the export was 394 pekuls, valued at about 570,000 Java Rupees. In 1841, the export did not exceed 264 pekuls, but the official value is reckoned at more than *Ten lakhs* of Rupees, or Two thousand Rupees the maund.

But in an article of real necessity, *Tea*, we find the export so small as entirely to baffle all our expectations. We were given to understand that the cultivation of this plant had been so

largely extended, under the direction of scientific botanists, as to give it weight in the export market, and to hold out a hope that Java would be the first country to break up the monopoly of the Celestial Empire. We were therefore not a little surprised to find that the export in 1841, the most flourishing year in the table, did not exceed 1408 pekuls, or 191,000 lbs. and that the whole value of the tea thus sent to Europe, did not exceed 176,000 Rupees. The great bulk of the tea raised must therefore have been consumed in the island itself. If however it should be found that tea is as well adapted for cultivation as Sugar, in the diversified soil and climate of this beautiful island, there can be no reason why the export of it should not in time attain something of the same importance, if the cultivation be pursued with the same assiduity.

From these data, it will easily be perceived that the exports from this island have increased during the seventeen years under review in no common ratio. Turning to Sir Stamford Raffles's standard work on the Island, we find that the exports amounted in 1771 to 62 lakhs of Java Rupees. In the next twenty years the increase did not exceed *twenty-three* per cent., the exports in 1791, the year preceding that in which Holland was swept into the vortex of the French revolution, and the prosperity of the island was suspended, being only 75 lakhs of Rupees. In *1815* the island was restored to the Dutch. Of the ten subsequent years we have no record, but we find the exports in 1825 officially stated at 142 lakhs of Rupees. In the next seventeen years the progress of improvement has been very remarkable, the exports in 1841, having been not less than 607 lakhs; an increase to the extent of *four hundred and twenty-five* per cent. We cannot better describe the astonishing resources of the island than by comparing its exports with those of the Bengal Presidency. With a population not exceeding *four* millions, its exports in the year before the last were between *five and six millions sterling*; while the exports of the Presidency of Bengal, with a population of *seventy* millions did not exceed *eight* millions sterling.

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RIVER STEAMERS.—We are happy to find that the *Assam* Steamer has again been despatched with freight to Allahabad. The reason assigned for the measure is the inadequacy of the present establishment of Government Steamers to supply the growing demand for freight. If we mistake not, this is, the second trip of the vessel, and we may therefore reasonably conclude that the first expedition was sufficiently remunerative to encourage a repetition of it. In addition to the *Assam*, the vessel which came out for the extinct Floating Bridge Association is in course of preparation for the same route. We hail this enterprising spirit with great delight. The present Government vessels are not equal to the public exigencies; and the charge for freight is higher than the trade can well afford. There can be no reason why steamers should not be employed in a tenfold degree in the conveyance of merchandize between the great marts in the Western Provinces, and the Port of the Gangetic valley. There can be no reason why they should not be employed as largely on the Ganges, as on the Mississipi. A little wholesome competition would enforce economical contrivances, and serve to bring down the charge for freight to such a level as to render the transmission of goods on our rivers by steam, the rule and not the exception.

This heavy charge for freight is occasioned in a great measure by the heavy cost of fuel. Latterly, the price of coal had been raised from 12 to 15 per cent. beyond the charge of former years; but the new competitors who have entered on this field of labour, have so greatly augmented the supply, as to render it impossible to maintain those prices; and they are giving way under the influence of competition. In addition to the mines worked by Messrs. Carr, Tagore and Co., and by the London Joint Stock Company, Mr. Erskine has made a very successful effort in a new locality, and two enterprising natives have, we hear, been working another mine, and have already a large supply to bring into the market. Mr. Taylor, as we stated some time back, has expended a considerable capital in the district of Palamow, and though he has met with many discouragements, he will be able this year to deliver the article at the mouth of the Soane at a cheaper rate than that for which it can be transported thither from Calcutta. These circumstances are favourable to a reduction of the expense which has hitherto been incurred in fuel, and which has acted as a heavy clog on the enterprize. The period of the contract for the supply, if we remember right, will close in another month, and we trust the new Superintendent of Marine will embrace the opportunity of opening the contract to public competition. There can be no reason why this healthy mode of operation, which is found so useful in other departments as to be considered indispensible, should be excluded from the Steam department. We hope more particularly that as the hands of Government will shortly be untied, by the extinction of the present agreement, there will be every disposition manifested to encourage the working of mines in the Western Provinces, and to bring their mineral wealth into use in river navigation.

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THE KISHNAGHUR RELIEF FUND.—We have been favoured with a report of the distribution of the Kishnaghur Relief Fund, established to assist the destitute Native Christians in that district, from Mr. Brietzcke, the Secretary, which commenced its operations in January 1842. It originated in a donation of 500 Rupees entrusted to the late Mr. Boyes, on whose death it came into possession of Mrs. Boyes, who resolved to devote it to the relief of sick and infirm Native Christians. Since January 1842, a farther subscription of 732 Rs. has been raised for this object through the exertions of the Secretary, and transmitted to the Missionaries in the Kishnaghur district. The relief which it has afforded will be best understood from the following extracts from their letters.

The Reverend Mr. Alexander, of Solo, writes—" I believe the Relief Fund to have been the means of feeding "the hungry, clothing the naked, and comforting the "destitute, who must for want of means have been sent "empty away, had I not received the aid so kindly afforded by Christain charity. Several poor destitute creatures have been with me wanting assistance. But I "really have not the means of assisting them. I beg "you to observe that to furnish money to people without "due regard to their circumstances would be productive "of the worst results. But I have, to the best of my "power, given relief to the poorest of the poor, and I "earnestly solicit a continuance of the endeavours of your "Committee for the relief of the same objects of pity."

The Reverend Mr. Lipp, of Ruttunpore, pleads very urgently for the continuance of the Relief Fund, and observes regarding its advantages—" It was the only source "whereby I was enabled to assist those of the poor Christians who are really deserving support as far as my "knowledge went, and I have taken care not to give any "thing to others. But if your fund should now be discontinued, the really poor and deserving, for instance, "widows, and orphans, and sick, must be left without "assistance, as it is impossible for me to assist them. I "have tried last month to support them from my own "resources, but shall not be able to continue: at the "same time I cannot see them starve, which they will do "if not assisted, or else go back and become Mussulmans, "in order to be supported by them. Several have done "so already."

The following are the observations of the Reverend Mr. Krauss, of Kapasdanga—" If we keep in mind that almost "all our Christians in the Kishnaghur District are of low "caste, and the poorest class, and therefore a set of people living from hand to mouth, we may understand a "little the sudden changes which take place among them. "As long as one can do his ticca-work, there is no need of "supplying him with a single pie, as he can earn his daily "bread by his handy-work: but as soon as such a ticca-workman is taken ill, he must either starve and die, or "be supported by a Relief Fund, or by the Missionary "himself, if this were possible in so many cases. There "are not seldom half villages laid up by this or another "disease; and in this case what shall we do? To leave "them to their fate while the sick heathen is cared for by "his heathen brethren would be against nature itself. "Besides these sick and distressed people, there are in "my District about 30 or 40 widows, 26 of whom are "unable to work, and are without relation or friend who "would care for them; these receive one rupee every "month for their support."

The Reverend Mr. Kruckeberg, of Chupruh, enters fully into the subject of the advantages resulting from the Relief Fund, and uses very cogent arguments to shew that it should by all means be continued. Amongst other things he observes—" The Native Christians need our aid, not "only with regard to their spiritual well-being, but "also with regard to their temporal position. This will "be admitted when we consider their changed relation to "men and things around them."

* * * * * * * * * * * * And again, Mr. Kruckeberg says—" There are many independent of those in the Society's service, who would starve if not regularly supported by the Missionary in the place, being rendered "helpless on account of their change in religion, by which "they are lost to every spark of sympathizing feeling on "the part of their former connexions."

The Reverend Mr. Blumhardt, of Kishnaghur, proceeds to observe—" It will hardly I think be necessary to mention that the general condition of the people in our congregations at Kishnaghur is such, as will not allow of "the possibility of providing for their own poor, neither "indeed can it be expected that this Christain grace should "so soon have found its way to their hearts, so as to lead "them to consider the support of their own poor a work "of duty and praise. It will also be unnecessary to prove, "that there are many among our people who are really "objects of charity, who either through sickness or old "age, or other calamities, have not the means, neither "the ability to provide for the necessaries of life. In my "own division of the District, which in point of number "is the smallest of all, I have 12 people on the list who "receive regular support from me, limited as my means "are; but I cannot withhold it from them as I know them "to be really in distress. But there are many other "claims besides this: a Christian Minister in a heathen "country, who has native congregations under his care, "feels that besides the duties of imparting spiritual instruction, he has also the obligation laid upon him to "care for the bodily sustenance of those of his people, "who are really poor. If he neglects this his latter duty, "he exposes his flock to dispersion among the enemy, and "makes his sheep seek pasture on the barren ground of "heathen deserts, which by acts of benevolence no less "than by the excellence of our religion is to be converted "into a Garden of the Lord."

These extracts afford a satisfactory proof that the relief the fund has afforded, has been substantial, and that the contribution of Christian friends has been distributed with a wise discrimination, and limited to those who were really unable to support themselves. So strong is the love of inaction, and the spirit of dependence in this country, that beneficence must always be accompanied with great wisdom and discretion, lest it should serve to encourage indolence, and thus become the source of mischief. Nothing can be more injudicious than to grant eleemosynary support to a man simply on the ground of his poverty; for poverty is frequently a vice, as well as a misfortune; and the aid that is indiscreetly administered, may be found rather to encourage the vice, than to relieve the calamity. The total want of all independence of character and exertion, is the great bane of India, and the object of all missionaries should be to correct this natural propensity in their converts, and to foster a spirit of manly independence. At the same time, a Native who embraces Christianity is so entirely cut off from the sympathies to which he looked for succour, that he requires something beyond mere verbal encouragement, in his struggles through life, from those whose communion he has joined. When totally disabled from work, or when reduced to a state of destitution by the death of a husband or a father, the Native Christian has a claim on the kind assistance of his fellow Christians, which cannot be withheld without a

violation of the principles of the Gospel. In the perfect confidence that the future donations of the benevolent will be distributed with the same caution and discrimination by the Missionaries, as the fund already entrusted to them, we trust Mr. Brietzcke's appeal will not fail to produce a happy result.

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24.

— The *Madras Athenæum* states, that Mr. Stocqueler will not return to this country, and that during the brief period of his stay at Madras, he engaged himself as the monthly correspondent of that paper. That paper goes on to say, "A more suitable person could not be found, nor one better qualified to meet the varied tastes of the readers of Indian newspapers."

— Col. Butterworth, who has been appointed to supersede Mr. Blundell in the Strait's Government, embarked at Madras on the 11th Instant, on the *Charles Forbes*, under a salute of eleven guns. The Singapore papers last received, allude to the second supersession of Mr. Blundell, in terms of just indignation. It is evident that when he proceeded on public duty from Penang to Singapore, he had not the least idea of the blow that was likely to fall upon him. The report that has been somewhat widely disseminated, therefore, that he has voluntarily resigned the Straits' Government, is totally without foundation.

— Virtue is sometimes as contagious as vice. The worthy Sheriff of Calcutta, Mr. Adam Frere Smith, having resolved to become the founder of a Library in the Jail, usually denominated No. 1, Chowringhee, the Sheriff of Madras, Capt. Biden, has determined not to be behind his brother of Calcutta, and has resolved, likewise, to found a library in the jail of Fort St. George.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25.

— The *Star* of this morning has an Editorial article on the subject of Railways in India, occasioned by a proposal which has been published in the *Monthly Times*. That a rail road in India of any length and cost, cannot be completed by a joint Stock Company, is self-evident. There are no funds here adequate for the purpose, and capitalists at home have no confidence in Ditch management. It must be done by the Government, the great Landlord of India; and there can be little doubt, that such a road, connecting the Western provinces with *the port* of the Ganges; —there is but one port, and will probably not be another in this century—would be of the highest service, and afford a good return. But we notice this article more particularly on account of the following sentence: "As it is, we have but one made road in Bengal, and that wants bridges." —We think our contemporary will find on examination, that very *large* sums are now in course of expenditure on the bridges of this road.

— The *Bombay Times* of the 16th August quotes letters from Hydrabad of the 27th July, which state that Shere Mahomed was collecting a force among the Murees and Boogties. It was rumoured that the Affghans from Dadur,—that is we suppose the marauders of the Bolan,—were to join him, and that his negotiations had been extended to Mooltan. That journal also remarks that rumours were rife in England that the conquest was not to be retained; but it is to be hoped that we shall be spared the exhibition of so great an act of insanity.

— The *Delhi Gazette* gives an occasional item of news from Cabul, through the news writers of the Lahore Durbar stationed there, which is not without interest. From this source, we now learn that Dost Mahomed had offered a reward of 2000 Rupees, besides a Jaygeer, to any one who would bring in Ameenoolla; and that nearly all the buildings destroyed by the English had been rebuilt.

— The *Bengal Spectator* states, that Mr. Lyall, the Advocate General, has been appointed Law Lecturer at the College of Fort William; and that the students of the Hindoo College will be allowed to attend his lectures. This is the first instance in which an Advocate General has had leisure for any exertions out of Court, and Government has acted discreetly in turning it to the best account. The Lectures here spoken of will, we suppose, refer to the Laws of England, and not to the legal institutions of British India. After this was written, we met with the correspondence which led to this appointment, and have copied it from the *Star*.

— There has been an unusual degree of sickness in the city of Delhi, for some time past, which seems to have affected all classes. The Delhi Gazette says, on the 16th, that it is on the increase. The king has been advised by his spiritual mentor to order a buffaloe to be slain, and the flesh to be subsequently exposed with vessels full of wine, sherbet and milk, on each of the towers at the three gates of the palace, with a view to stay the progress of the disease. The Editor tells us, that the same superstitious ceremony was observed at each of the gates of the city, by *permission of the Magistrate*. Impossible!

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26.

— His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has appointed Major Havelock, of H. M. 13th Light Infantry, Persian Interpreter. He held the same appointment in Affghanistan under Sir Willoughby Cotton and General Elphinstone; and subsequently bore an active share in the labours of the Illustrious Garrison of Jellalabad. The appointment is spoken well of in the *Star* and *Hurkaru*, and will we believe meet with general approbation.

— A correspondent of the *Star*, in the number of this morning, informs us that Government has deputed Col. Lloyd to investigate the causes which have led to the frequent insurrections, which have of late broken out in Assam. The writer who is evidently no friend of the public Authorities in the country, traces the dissatisfaction to the repeated appropriations of fresh territory which have been made of late years. We were rather surprised to find him censure the occupation of Poorunder Sing's territory. The resignation of this fine country to a man so totally unfit to manage it, was a *mistake*; and the re-occupation of it was considered by all men at the time as just, politic and benevolent. We must however have the other side of the question, before a fair and safe opinion can be formed on the subject.

— We have papers from Singapore to the 3d of August, on which date the steamer with the treaty, ratified by the vermilion pencil, had not arrived from China. We regret to learn that H. M. S. *Samarang*, which had been laudably employed in destroying various nests of Pirates in Borneo, had struck on a shoal in the river, at high water mark, and as the tide receded, fell over on her side and filled. The only other item of news from the settlement is the increasing ravages of the tigers. It appears that Government formerly gave a reward of a Hundred dollars as head money for every tiger brought in. This sum was afterwards reduced to 50; and the inducement to destroy them ceased. The tigers began accordingly to increase and multiply, and they have now extended their ravages to such a degree, as to affect the value of property, in the interior. A patch of land which fetched 300 dollars some time back, cannot obtain a purchaser at 25 dollars, owing to the dread of these animals. Our Government in Bengal usually gave 10 Rs. a head, or rather a tail, for every tiger, and this reward was found strong enough to clear some of the districts of them.

— A correspondent of the *Englishman* states, that the Indigo season has been so favourable in Tirhoot, that the district is likely to yield the enormous quantity of 40,000 maunds, which is, we believe a greater quantity than it has ever manufactured. If the same abundance marks other districts, the year will probably be one of the most productive on record.

MONDAY, AUGUST 28.

— The *Agra Ukhbar* states that the Cholera has been raging at that station with fearful violence, and that several of the neighbouring stations have been visited with this malady. It has created such alarm among the natives that the cessation of rain, which, at this season of the year, is a source of deep anxiety, has scarcely been noticed.

— Both the *Hurkaru* and the *Star* have this morning published the decision of the Privy Council in the appeal case in which Aga Kurbolae Mahomed and others were appellants, and the Queen, on the prosecution of Mahomed Koolee Mirza, was respondent. The Council has reversed the decree passed by Sir John Grant and Sir Henry Seton, and taken the same view of the case which Sir Edward Ryan, and Sir Lawrence Peel, then Advocate General, took.

— At the close of last month a volcano broke out on one of the groups of islets lying on the S. E. shore of the Island of Cheduba, on the coast of Aracan. It has led to the formation of an entirely new island. We have copied a few remarks on the subject from the *Star*.

— The Military Staff of Calcutta has resolved to give an entertainment to Lord Ellenborough on the 8th of next month. The matter was settled at a meeting held in Calcutta on Saturday morning, when we are told there was a stormy debate whether the Civil portion of society should be invited to join in the compliment; 18 are said to have voted for, and 10 against their admission; but the proposal fell to the ground on the announcement that Lord Ellenborough had been already informed that the dinner was to be given exclusively by the Military, who will thus have all the credit to themselves.

The *Delhi Gazette* of the 19th August states, on the authority of advices from Scinde, that Kohun Dil Khan, one of the Candahar Sirdars, who fled to Persia on the approach of our army, and has returned to it on our retirement, had come down to the Pesheen valley to watch the progress of events in Scinde. It is said that the fugitive Ameer of Scinde, Shere Mahomed, has joined him, which is some indication that he himself has not been joined in any satisfactory manner by the Beloochee tribes.

— The *Hurkaru* this morning affirms that the charge of unheard-of cruelty brought by a Native returning to India against the Captain of a Liverpool ship, who put him in a tub and exposed him to the elements, for two months, has entirely broken down. The case has been carefully investigated by the Chief Magistrate and Mr. Montriou, and they found that the man had been after all kindly treated by the Captain, that he was ill the whole voyage, and very peevish.

— The *Hurkaru*, also chronicles a rumour that the Board of Customs is to be abolished and the management and responsibility of the department committed to a Commissioner or Superintendent. The Board will in this case have no other duties to attend to but those of the Salt, and the Opium departments.

— Mr. Montriou has revived the laudable custom of whipping criminals. The culprit well deserves his score of stripes. He is a notorious offender, is better acquainted with the House of correction than with any other House in Calcutta has never pursued an honest calling, and knows no profession but roguery. He is a brahmun, one of the twice born; he belongs to the class, which a friend of ours facetiously described as furnishing the oldest gentlemen in the world.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29.

— From an extract given among our selections from the *Madras Spectator*, we find that the Rev. Mr. Wolff, who amused the society of India ten years ago by his eccentricities, discredits the fact of Col. Stoddart's and Captain Conolly's murder, and offers to proceed in company with any officer, or, if necessary, alone, to Bokhara, to procure their liberation, if his expenses are found him. He would not be employed on a more appropriate or benevolent errand; and we hope the home Government and the Court of Directors

will not fail to encourage him by the promise of ample support.

— The *Hindoostan* steamer arrived at Madras at midnight, on the 15th instant, having left the Sand Heads on Saturday, the 12th, at 5 P. M. at the very height of the monsoon, when vessels from Bombay are constrained to run down to the south. The *Hindoostan* was to take fifteen passengers on board at Madras, which she intended to leave at sunset of the 16th.

— A Meeting of the Civilians of all classes will take place this afternoon at five P. M. to consider of some mark of appropriate attention to the Governor General. The month of September seems to be destined for gaiety and entertainments, as our readers will find by turning to a short notice from the *Hurkaru*, which we have given elsewhere.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30.

— We deeply regret to hear of the death by fever, after a few days illness, of the Rev. Rodolph de Rodt, one of the Missionaries of the London Society, and one of the most zealous and indefatigable labourers in the field of missionary labour. We trust the *Christian Advocate*, of Saturday next, will furnish us with full particulars of his life, and of his last moments.

— At the meeting of Civil Gentlemen, yesterday afternoon, Mr. T. Bracken was voted into the chair, and it was resolved. "That a Ball and Supper be given to Lord Ellenborough."

— A correspondent of the *Englishman*, in the paper of this morning, states that Mr. James George, of the Parental Academy, has added 300 volumes to the Jail Library.

— The *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette* mentions that a report had been current since the arrival of the last Mail, that the Ameers of Scinde would in all probability be restored. But this is evidently a mere idle rumour. To do so would be contrary to all precedent. The *terminus* of our empire may be extended, but cannot be contracted; that which has once been incorporated with it territorially, has never been dissevered. We never intended to occupy Affghanistan, and the abandonment of it is no exception to the rule.

— The papers announce the sudden demise of Capt. Campbell, of H. M. 9th, at Simla of cholera. He had long been labouring under attacks of dysentery contracted in the Affghan campaign, and intended to proceed to Europe in the approaching winter on sick leave. Disease has made fearful havoc in the chief stations of the West, of late. A fortnight ago the deaths by cholera in Agra were estimated at 100 or 150 daily. By the 22d, the malady had abated, but the mortality was still great; not fewer than fifty a day. In addition to this calamity there is a prospect of want of rain. Unless seasonable showers were obtained in a fortnight, it was supposed the crop would perish.

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. Leishman. Esq. ... | ... to June, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Dr. J. G. Vos, ... .. | ... to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| G. Jephson, Esq. .. | ... to June, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Baboo Seebchunder Mullick. | to Jan. 1844, | 10 | 0 |
| H. Dighton. Esq. ... | ... to May, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. J. C. Scott, ... | ... to Feb. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. R. H. D. Tulloh, | to March, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| F. Furnell, Esq. .. | ... to July, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| T. Caird. Esq. .. .. | ... to June, 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| E. Wylly, Esq. .. | ... to Aug. 1843, | 4 | 0 |
| Capt. Chinn, .. .. | ... to Dec. 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| W. Townsend. Esq. ... | ... to Feb. 1844, | 10 | 0 |
| G. E. Henwood, Esq. | to March, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| M. Verasawmy, .. | ... to July, 1843, | 6 | 0 |
| W. Gorton, Esq. ... | .. to June, 1843, | 36 | 0 |
| Capt. A. Bogle, .. | ... to Dec. 1843, | 48 | 0 |
| Lieut. F. Hayes, .. | ... to June, 1843, | 25 | 3 |
| Capt. Bulkeley, .. | .. to June, 1042, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. Knyvett, .. | ... to Sept. 1843, | 42 | 0 |
| A. S. Annand, Esq. | ... to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. Col. A. Pope, | ... to June, 1843, | 28 | 0 |

The following sums have been received at Bombay, by Messrs. Leckie and Co. for the Friend of India, between 1st Jan. and 31st July, 1843:—

| | | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Officers of the 23d Regt. *N. I.* .. .. .. | ... to Sept. 1842, | 4 | 0 |
| Capt. N. H. Fishe, .. | ... to Dec. 1843, | 31 | 0 |
| Capt. H. Stockley, .. | ... to Feb. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| The Secretary to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Major W. M. Coghlan, .. | to Feb. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. E. Burgess, .. | ... to Dec. 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| Capt. C. Shirt, ... | ... to Feb 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. Robert Montgomery, | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart and Co. ... .. | | 29 | 2 |
| Lieut. Col. G. Moore, | ... to May, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Messrs. Leckie and Co. | ... to March, 1844, | 20 | 0 |

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## BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

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The Rev. W. W. Evans begs to acknowledge the following sums for the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta:—

| | Co's. Rs. |
|---|---|
| W. Gorton, Esq. *Simla*, per Rev. T. Boaz, ... | 100 |
| Capt. Rutherford,... | 10 |
| W. Wallis, Esq., | 12 |
| Miss Inglis, | 2 |
| Mrs. King, for June, | 2 |
| Mr. Payne, | 3 |
| F. Bolst, | 2 |
| W. O., | 2 |
| V. Aucheen,... | 2 |
| V. Khenlong, | 2 |
| J. M. Edmond, Esq.,... | 3 |
| C. Porteous, Esq., | 2 |
| H. G. Oxborough, Esq., | 4 |
| W. J. Lloyd, Esq.,... | 4 |

W. W. EVANS.

*23th August*, 1843.

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## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

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FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN CALCUTTA.

On Thursday evening the 24th instant, a meeting was held at the Mechanics' Institute Room (taken for the occasion,) of those Members of the Scottish Church Community and others, who have already declared themselves adherents of the "Free Church of Scotland." The object of the *meeting was not to give any exposition of the principles* involved in the late separation from the establishment of that country—but simply to consolidate and organize those, whose minds had already been informed and decided on this important subject, and to unite in the adoption of such measures, as might seem necessary and right for their confirmation and continuance, as a Free Church of the Lord Jesus Christ. A number of other Christian friends, not professing adherence, were also present.

The Rev. Dr. Duff, as Senior Member of the Provisional Committee, was invited to take the Chair. Prayer was offered up by the Rev. D. Ewart, and after a brief explanation of the objects of the meeting by the chairman, the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to, as the basis of future operations, by the blessing of God.

I. That all those gentlemen present, who may now subscribe themselves, "Adherents of the Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland," do form themselves into a Committee, under the name of "The General Provisional Committee of the adherents of the Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland, in Calcutta," with power to add to their number, from the future adherents to the same.

II. That this General Committee, now formed do embrace this present and earliest opportunity of expressing their entire and heartfelt concurrence in the measures which were temporarily adopted, for the ministration of the ordinances of God amongst them, by the former Provisional Committee—and their purpose, until more definite arrangements can be made, and a Church organized, of still committing to them, in their capacity of ordained Ministers and Elders of the Free Church of Scotland, to minister to their spiritual wants, and to suggest what may be further for their spiritual edification.

III. That there be now appointed, by this General Committee of Adherents, a Special Sub-Committee for executive purposes, and which shall report from time to time, to the General Committee—to consist of the members of the former Provisional Committee, and others from the body of adherents to be now named, with Secretaries and a Treasurer—as follows:—

The Rev. Dr. Duff, W. S. Mackay, D. Ewart, J. Macdonald, T. Smith:—Simon Nicolson, Esq., Jas. Calder Stewart, Esq., A. B. Mackintosh, R. J. Rose, Esq., D. Macallum, Esq , Wm. Nichol, Esq., Malcolm Macleod, Esq.—The Rev. J. Macdonald, and J. C. Stewart, Esq., to be Joint-Secretaries, and Mr. Stewart, Esq: to be also treasurer.

IV. That, in our present circumstances, it is evidently necessary, that, as a congregation of adherents, however small in number, we be provided with a suitable and permanent place of worship, for our own special use; and that, therefore, the Provisional Sub-Committee be authorized and empowered to take such preparatory steps, as may to them seem best, for the attainment of this end, and to report thereon, at a future meeting of the General Committee.

V. That, as it is desirable that some public exposition of the principles and grounds of separation from the established Church of Scotland, and *of adherence to the Free Church of Scotland*, should be given, the Senior Missionary, the Revd. Dr. Duff, be requested to undertake this important duty, at such time and place as may be found most convenient.

After Dr. Duff had given his assent to this request, and added some remarks on the vital importance of the subject, the meeting was closed with prayer, by the Rev. T. Smith.

The amount of subscriptions announced, for the erection of a new place of worship, (inclusive of Rs. 1,000 from a "Non-Intrusionist," and of Rs. 1,000 from J. A. F. Hawkins, Esq.), was Rupees 4,550.—*Hurkaru, August* 26.

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BAPTISM OF TWO NATIVES.

*To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.*

Dear Sir,—Yesterday I was present at the Union Chapel in Dhurrumtollah, and had great pleasure in witnessing the Baptism, by the Rev. T. Boaz, of two Hindoo youths, belonging to the Christian Institution at Bhowaneepore; on enquiring as to their condition in life, I was informed by a very competent person, that the elder of the two lads, was a kooleen, brahmin of high caste, his name Kalley Prosuno Muckerjee, age about 18 years; on the mother's side, he is one of the holdars, who are the hereditary proprietors of the temple at Kallee Ghaut, of Kallee Takooraney, and heir to his maternal uncle's property, also a high priest of Kalee Takooraney, and his three days, pala, (or turn of worship) per month, in that temple, and which three days, yield about seven hundred rupees. The lad is also a Zemindar, and heir to his uncle, mother, or grandfather, and father-in-law's properties, being the male representative of all *these families*. He was educated at the Christian Institution under the Revd. J. Campbell for six years, and a boy of the first or monitorial class. The other lad was an orphan brought up and educated at the same institution. This information, I know, will gladden every true Christian, who loves his Saviour in sincerity, and prays for the spread of his Kingdom. This is my reason for sending it to you. I am,

Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

*ESPERANCE EN DIEU.*

*Royd Street, Monday, Aug.* 28, 1843.

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GAIETIES OF SEPTEMBER.

Gaiety and hospitality seem the order of the day, both within and without the Ditch. On the 1st proximo, we have the Fancy Ball to Lady Gough, which might have been better managed in details, but to which, we hope, all honour will nevertheless be done. Then the Governor-General gives a Ball to the Station of Barrackpore on the 6th, for which cards have been also sent to some of our citizens. On the 8th, the Ball to the Governor-General given by the Staff of Calcutta comes off. On the 7th H. M. 10th give a Ball, at the Town Hall, to the Society of Calcutta, in honour of the Regiment receiving new colours from the hand of Lady Gough.

There are rumours of Dinners and Balls at Dum-Dum and Barrackpore, to Sir Hugh and Lady Gough, before their departure for the Upper Provinces;* and the Governor-General, it is whispered, purposes to give a Ball at the Government House, on or about the 16th, and last, though not least, we hear the Bengal Club is also "on hospitable thoughts intent," and talks of an early dinner to Lord Ellenborough, as President of the Club.

Should there be any survivors after this formidable series of constitutional dangers, in this merry month of September, we shall be truly obliged by a true and particular account of all the sayings and doings of the campaign. We ourselves are not equal to any great achievements in that line—we affect early hours, and must trust to our sprightlier friends—at all events, for the after supper addresses.—*Hurk. Aug.* 29.

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* We have since heard, that these have been declined on account of his Excellency's speedy departure for the Upper Provinces.

### KABUL.

Our latest news regarding the proceedings in Affghanistan, represent Dost Mahomed as having opened a correspondence with the British Government, a step to which he has probably been led by the difficulties he has encountered. He has commenced at all events by professing his attachment to us, expressing his gratitude for all we have done for him, looking upon us as superiors and assuring us he shall always be happy to meet our wishes. Moss Khan, the Agent of the Dost at Lahore, has been dismissed by Maharajah Shere Singh with a present of Elephants, &c., in return for the horses brought from Kabul. The chiefs of the Kohistan continue refractory, and now the Eastern Ghilzies, decline acknowledging the Dost. The party of the good Nawab (Zeman Khan) is daily increasing, and he has demanded the release of the scoundrel Ameenoollah Khan, but the Dost has hitherto refused to liberate him. Khan Shereen Khan was invited to an interview by the Dost, under the most solemn assurances of safety, but he had no sooner presented himself than Dost Mahomed seized and imprisoned him on the slight pretext of his having assisted Mohun Lall in the release of the British prisoners. The price of grain has increased greatly in Kabul in consequence of all these disturbances. Mahomed Ukbar has sent emissaries into the Peshawur territory to enlist as many Hindoostanees, Eusofzyes and others, as Infantry, as they can, in pursuance of his father's and his own plans of forming efficient Battalions of foot. Their cavalry is being reduced greatly as they have found by our experience that in a hilly country like Kabul, they are useless. An order has however been sent from Lahore, to prohibit the enlistment of men without the sanction of the Maharajah previously obtained. It is stated on pretty good authority that emissaries have also been sent by Dost Mahomed into our territories to report to him on the state of our position, so that he may be *au fait* of any events bearing on himself or his prospects."—*Calcutta Star, August* 28.

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### PROFESSORSHIP OF LAW.

TO THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

SIR,—I believe it has been for some time past the anxious wish of the Government and of the Council of education that a professional chair should be established at the Hindoo College, for the purpose of instituting a regular course of Lectures on the Law in the various forms in which it is administered in this country.

I understood however that some obstacles had arisen to the immediate adoption of any particular plan, and resolved after some consideration to volunteer such services as it might be in my power to render in furtherance of this object. I have been induced to make this offer from the interest I take in the promotion of a sound and systematic education among the natives of this country, and from my earnest desire during my residence in India to devote to the public service all the time and attention I can bestow consistently with my official and professional duties. It has been a great gratification to me to find this offer has been welcomed by yourself and others in the spirit in which I intended to make it and hoped it might be considered.

It only remains for me to express my readiness to enter upon a Course of Lectures with all convenient expedition and to request that I may be made acquainted with any views the Government may entertain in connexion with this subject, as I cannot but feel anxious on every account to see the proposed objects carried out in the most efficient manner.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obdt. servt.
(Signed) J. E. LYALL,

*Hare Street, August 4th*, 1843.

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FROM SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF BENGAL,
To J. E. LYALL, ESQ., *Advocate General*.
EDUCATION.]

*Dated Fort William, 14th Aug.* 1843.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, offering to deliver for the instruction of the Students in the Hindoo College Lectures on Law as administered in this country.

2. In reply I am directed to express the very strong sense entertained by his Honour of the value of this important and public spirited offer. It has not merely removed the obstacles which had been found to oppose themselves to the adoption of the system of instruction which the Government was seeking to complete, but it has placed within its reach in the influence which your position, your abilities and acquirement will give to the undertaking, advantages such as could scarcely have been anticipated.

3. The Deputy Governor is well satisfied to leave to your judgment and intimate knowledge of the subject, the entire arrangement of a plan of instruction practical in its nature and suited to the attainments of the pupils and the circumstances of the country to which their knowledge is hereafter to be applied.

4. It is desirable that the lectures should be delivered at the College of Fort William in order that the Students of that Institution as well as those of the Hindoo College may profit equally by the occasion. The term of their commencement which you will probably wish to be as early as possible, you are requested to arrange with the Council of Education and the Secretary to the College of Fort William to whom a copy of this correspondence will now be transmitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obdt. servt.
(Signed) FRED JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

—*Eastern Star, August* 27.

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### VOLCANO AT ARRACAN.

Accounts from Arracan mention that on the 26th to the 29th of last month a volcano broke out in the sea at a short distance South of False Island, one of a group of islets lying on the S. E. shore of the Island of Chedooba, which has led to the formation of a new island altogether. This curious phenomenon will be highly interesting to geologists, and men of science. It will be remembered that Capt. Halsted's interesting report on Chedooba noticed the evidence of a very recent upheavement of the whole island, native tradition confirming the testimony of geological appearances as to the occurrence of this upheavment within the last ninety years. The present remarkable event proves that volcanic agency is still felt in the neighbourhood of Chedooba, and leads to the supposition that further interesting phenomena may be looked for in that quarter. Any Government, but an English Colonial one, would despatch a scientific person to watch, and report upon geological changes of so remarkable a character occurring within the limits of it's own territory, and at no great distance from the seat of central authority.—*Calcutta Star, August* 28.

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### NEW ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Our readers are aware that the principle of the electric telegraph depends on the property possessed by electricity of attracting or repelling bodies in a similar or dissimilar electric state, with the body excited which is presented to them. The common experiment of rubbing a piece of sealing wax on woollen, and then presenting it to a pair of balls, the size of common peas, made of the pith of the sola or other large hearted tree, illustrates the phenomenon. The balls, suspended by a filament of silk, hang peaceably side by side until the excited wax is presented to them: they first approach and receive their charge of electricity—they then fly off from the wax, which now repels as vehemently as it before attracted them, and keep hanging apart from each other by the influence of the electricity with which they are mutually charged until this flies off and is lost in the air, when they return to their natural state of repose. Should a rod of glass, rubbed with a piece of silk, be presented to them in their excited state, they will first tend towards it, and if the charge it imparts be just sufficient to neutralise that received from the wax, they will simply collapse and remain inert as at first. Should it be in excess, the same phenomena will be exhibited by vitreous as by resinous electricity. If, instead of suspending the pith ball by a filament of silk, we place it at the extremity of a nicely balanced slip of wood poised on a pivot, having attached to it a card of say an inch square with a letter of the alphabet represented on it; should excited sealing wax be now made to approach the pith ball it will attract it as formerly, and make the letter and card of course partially turn round. If we suppose a board with twenty-four little holes or windows to be filled up with the letters of the alphabet in this way, by presenting to them in turns a body charged with electricity, each may be gently moved from its place in succession so as to spell off any word or series of words that may be desired to be communicated to a party watching the movements of the letters. If, instead of bringing the excited body in contact, or nearly so, with the letters desired to be moved, a little knob so placed be connected by isolated wires of sufficient number, denoting the places betwixt which the intelligence is desired to be conveyed—say York and London,—any one at the former place imparting electricity to the wires successively, may occasion an instantaneous movement of the letters at the latter, so as to give any amount of information that is desired,—a person sitting opposite the letter-board, writing down the words as they are spelt off, letter by letter. Of course, spaces, points and figures, may equally be supplied, as must the letters themselves, so as not only to complete the words, but punctuate the sentences. Now, this is what is actually done along our leading lines of rail ways, and what may be done where found necessary along any lines whatever. Not only can information in this way be conveyed from the extreme terminal parts, but as many letter boards as may be desired can be set up at intermediate stations, so that, if certain directions were to be sent from Windsor, to dispatch from London—say a train of carriages for her Majesty—or to desire the Cabinet ministers to be forwarded at once to the Castle—the whole parties along the line where boards existed might be made aware simultaneously of what was in progress, and the arrangements to be expected, without the least damage or impediment to the movements of the telegraph. On this system, it will be observed, it has hitherto been found necessary to have a separated isolated wire the whole length of the line, for each letter, space, point, or figure on the board; these, at the fewest, amounting to betwixt thirty and thirty-six each, all of them requiring to be kept in the most perfect order, otherwise the operations of the telegraph became at once obstructed. The new invention about to be described gets rid of this in a way equally simple and beautiful. In place of a bundle of 30 to 36 isolated wires, a single wire is now employed; and instead of a galvanic apparatus being requisite, a plate of copper is placed at one end, and one of zinc at the other, the moisture of the earth being found sufficient to occasion electric excitement. They are connected by a single isolated wire, and instead of a board with 24 moveable letters, &c., a dial plate is placed at either end, with the letters of the alphabet arranged in a circle like the hour figures in face of a watch. A hand like that of a clock is set in motion by machinery independent of the electric arrangements altogether, and one such machine as is here described is set up at the point whence, as well as at each of those to which, information is desired to be imparted. The clock hands keep moving round pretty rapidly while the electric current is left uninterrupted; but the moment this is cut off the index hands are stopped opposite any letter that is desired to be noted. This, by a contrivance not explained, they print off, and then proceed again till a further letter is desired to be marked. We have been thus minute in explaining a matter, part of which is sufficiently familiar to people at home, but strange and new, we suspect, to the majority of Indian readers, because it appears to us of equal interest, novelty, and importance. A short article on the subject, entitled "The World a Torpedo," will be found amongst our extracts. We have given some additional details, to make the extreme simplicity and beauty of the contrivance apparent. There is no limit to the extent to which communications of this sort may be carried—the transmission of electricity from point to point is almost instantaneous, and by the means just described, a single isolated wire is sufficient to communicate it to any number of signs.—*Bombay Times, Aug.* 16.

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### THE WORLD A TORPEDO!

Be not alarmed, gentle reader, at the startling announcement; though "the great globe which ye inhabit" is now proved to be one vast voltaic battery, with power equal to effect its own destruction, there is no present danger of its committing suicide. He who has detected the latent torpedo has no intention of employing it to annihilate the world, but solely for the annihilation of space. Yes, truly, we and the antipodes may soon be placed in contact by galvanic influence—mentally at least—with heads to heads in lieu of feet to feet.

In a former notice of the improvement effected by Mr. Bain in his electrical telegraph, we communicated his discovery that the circuit of a voltaic battery may be completed, by the earth as a conductor, from any points however distant. We then anticipated that the next step would be the application of the air as a conductor for the return current, so that earth and air might call and respond to each other from all quarters of the globe. M. Bain has, however, shown that he can do more than this. He has converted the globe itself into a constant voltaic battery and proved that it may be rendered the means of carrying on instantaneous correspondence through the earth. This result was the sequence of the previous discovery: for having ascertained that the moisture of the earth is sufficiently conductive of the electric current of a voltaic battery, he inferred that by placing a plate of copper and a plate of zinc under-ground and connecting them with an isolated wire, an electric current would be formed. The experiment was tried in Hyde Park, with zinc and copperplate placed a mile asunder, and with complete success. This discovery made, it was readily applied to simplify and work the electric telegraph. A single

wire, connected with a copper plate at one terminus and with a zinc plate at the other, is now all the electrical apparatus required. The principle on which the telegraph operates with this simple self-acting battery is this—At each terminus there is a corresponding apparatus, with series of wheels like clockwork, which are set in motion by powerful springs or weights: this apparatus is so contrived that when the hand of a dial is stopped at any letter marked thereon, that letter is printed on paper; the hands on the dials at each station are adjusted alike; therefore, when set in motion and stopped at the same instant, the hand of each dial will point to and print the same symbol. Electrical agency is required only to set the apparatus in motion: this is effects, whenever the voltaic connexion is broken, by deflecting a coil of wire, which action removes a stop; the instant the voltaic circuit is renewed, the machinery ceases to act. The communications may thus be carried on for any time with great rapidity; the symbol indicated on one dial being indicated on the other instantaneously, however far apart. As the velocity of electricity is immeasurable; and as the conducting-power of the earth is without stint, there appears to be no assignable limit to the action of this terrestrial voltaic telegraph. Should the *Lords of the Admiralty* conclude satisfactorily their pending negotiation with the patentees for the construction of a telegraph on this principle between Portsmouth and London, the copper sheathing of the guard-ship in Portsmouth harbour would form a magnificent negative plate for the actuating battery; the positive pole of which could be supplied by the water-tanks at the Admiralty, the space between them constituting an earthenware cell, on a large scale.

These curious results of scientific investigation are probably capable of many other and even more important applications than Mr. Bain at present contemplates. To military men, for example, it may suggest the idea of applying the galvanic agency of the earth to the means of impregnable defence against invaders, by converting the islands of Great Britain and Ireland into gigantic torpedos. It is well known, that instant contact with a few plates of metals differently oxidizable will melt the hardest rocks and convulse the strongest animals: who then can calculate the effects when all the copper and tin in the bowels of Cornwall combine with the iron of Wales to produce a never-ending succession of shocks?—*Spectator, July* 1.

### THE REV. MR. WOLFF.

In the *Standard* of July 6th, we find the following remarkable letter from the Rev. Joseph Wolff, the well known Missionary to the East. It will be seen that he disbelieves the reported murder of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly at Bokhara, and is willing, if funds be provided, to undertake a journey there for their liberation. We fear however after the circumstantial accounts received of their death, there is little hope that these unfortunate Officers may yet survive.

### "PROPOSAL FOR THE LIBERATION OF COLONEL STODDART AND CAPTAIN CONOLLY.

TO ALL THE OFFICERS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

13, Richmond-green, Richmond, July 2.

Gentlemen,—Though a missionary and a clergyman myself, and not an officer, I do not take up my pen in order to excite your sympathy in behalf of a clergyman or missionary, but in behalf of two of your fellow officers, Captain Conolly and Colonel Stoddart, who are at present captives in the great city of Bokhara; but having been myself two months at Bokhara, and knowing as I do the character of the inhabitants of Bokhara, I am fully convinced that the report of their having been put to death is exceedingly doubtful—much more so by the source from which the report originated. If, therefore, one of you, gentlemen, would be inclined to accompany me to Bokhara, or merely pay the expense of the journey there, I am ready to go there, and I am fully confident that I shall be able, with God's help, to liberate them from captivity with the assistance of my Turcoman friends in the desert of Khiva and one of the dervishes; but I would undertake the journey without making myself responsible to the British government, and entirely upon my own responsibility. I merely want the expense of the journey, and not *one single farthing as a compensation*, even in case of complete success. I shall be 10 days more at Richmond, Surrey; if, therefore, one of your brave officers is now ready to accompany me, or to assist me in making the journey, let him come to me—and we may talk over the matter more fully.

I am, gentlemen, your humble and obedient servant,
JOSEPH WOLFF,
Late Curate of High Hoyland, in Yorkshire, and formerly Missionary in Persia, Bokhara and Affghanistan."—*Spectator.*

### *To Correspondents.*

*Observer's* letter and our observations next week.

We have four letters from another *Observer*, neither of which are intelligible.

We are thankful to Mr. Grant for his communications, and shall avail ourselves of it in the next number.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### BENGAL MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

DEAR SIR,—As a considerable body of your subscribers, are deeply interested in the proceedings of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, I shall feel obliged by your affording room for the following resolutions of the Medical Officers of this station, on a correspondence between the Committee of Management, and J. T. Pearson, Esq., "relative to the funding annually of 30,000 Sicca Rupees and to the necessity of continuing the maximum rates of subscription."

Your obedient servant,
W. JACKSON,
*Offg. Superintending Surgeon.*

*Dinapore, 15th Aug.* 1843.

At a Meeting of the subscribers to the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, at Dinapore, on the 9th of August, the Medical Officers in the *Margin agreed to the following resolutions.

*W. Jackson, Esq. Offg. Superintg. Surgeon.
K. McKinnon, Esq. M.D. Surg. 25th Regt. N. I.
S. F. Batson, Esq. Asst. Surg. 36th Regt. N. I.
J. H. Freeman, Esq. Asst. Surg. Artillery.
E. B. Thring, Esq. Asst. Surg. doing duty H.M. 62d Regt.

1. That the Meeting approve of the exertions of J. T. Pearson, Esq. to reduce the present heavy rates of subscription to the Medical Fund.

2d. The Meeting agree with Dr. Pearson that the present rates are ruinous to the younger Assistant Surgeons, who will pay more than double the real value of the annuities, if they are continued, and by impoverishing the service, it prevents us from raising a Bonus Fund, a measure which has so much improved the prospects of our Bombay brethren.

3d. That we so far agree with the managing Committee that the "reserve Fund" now amounting to 1,28,000 Rupees should not at present be dissipated from its purpose of making up the value of 5,000 Sicca Rupees, to be added to each annuity so long as it may be required, but with the lapses which will soon bring in a large sum, we see no reason for continuing the present heavy rates of subscription and we should further urge upon the Committee, that the *surplus* of that sum which may have become accumulated, should be appropriated to the granting of annuities, whenever the Committee think it safe and expedient.

4th. The Meeting, therefore, are of opinion that the subscriptions may with perfect safety be reduced one third from the *maximum* rates which we are paying. Thus, let a Surgeon pay 40 Rupees, and so in proportion through all the grades. We shall then preserve the *juste milieu*, the "*Something intermediate between the minimum and maximum rates,*" *without endangering* the stability of the Fund.

5th. That the safety of the Fund is completely ensured by Article V. which empowers the managers, with consent of the 4th Quarterly Meeting, to enlarge the subscriptions for any year, always providing that they are never to exceed the maximum rates.

6th. That we are fortified in the necessity of reducing the subscriptions, from the conviction that the present heavy rates are felt as an intolerable burthen by the great body of subscribers.

7th. That if the Fund works well with this reduction and the "reserve" is not much entrenched on them we should return as soon as possible to the *minimum* rates, as at first, the managers having it always in their power, to raise for any particular year, the sum originally stipulated, namely, 30,000 Sicca Rupees, and that we consider Dr. Pearson has successfully established his position, that *only one* surplus sum was originally intended to be ready to meet contingencies.

## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

FENITON—MR. HEAD.—The Bishop has given the benefice of Feniton to the Rev. Mr. Cuming, of Chudleigh. Mr. Cuming was the curate of Chudleigh, who contested that living with Mr. Palk, and by whose contest the Bishop was enabled to get up a case (though a bad one) for contesting the title to that living. On Sunday last the Rev. Dr. Cornish did the services. His congregation consisted wholly of the tenant and household of Mr. Justice Patteson, who has a residence in the parish. The parishioners feel deeply indignant at the treatment which their Reverend pastor has received at the hands of the Bishop.—*Exeter Times.*

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE ISLAND OF TAHITI.—The two following despatches contain the substance of the communications which have passed between the British and French Governments on the subject of Tahiti:—

"LORD COWLEY TO THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

(Extract.) "Paris, March 20.

"I had some conversation with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, yesterday, on the subject of the proceedings of the French squadron in the Pacific, and particularly with relation to Otaheite. M. Guizot told me that the suzerainty of that island had been tendered by the Queen to the King of the French, and had been accepted provisionally by Admiral Dupetit Thouars.

"He said, 'We have nothing to conceal with respect to our proceedings in the Pacific. We should gladly avail ourselves of any means of strengthening or improving our possession of the Marquesas, but beyond this we have no views of conquest or appropriation of any kind. With respect to the Sandwich islands, for instance, we are quite ready to acknowledge their independence.' This he repeated several times. He afterwards observed that there were some grounds for apprehending that the tranquillity of the islands in the Pacific might be disturbed by dissensions on account of the difference of the religious tenets of the Catholic and Protestant missionaries. He did not, however, say that any disturbances had yet taken place."

"M. GUIZOT TO LORD COWLEY.

Paris, April 6.

"Monsieur L'Ambassadeur.—I have received the letter which your Excellency did me the honour to address to me yesterday, in which you speak of the fears that are entertained in England respecting the future welfare of the Protestant missions established at Tahiti. The language held by the Government of the King ought to have been sufficient to allay any such apprehensions. M. L'Ambassadeur, you very candidly acknowledge, yourself, that the British Government was entirely satisfied with it. I, however, appreciate, as I ought, the interest which leads you to ask me, in a spirit of amicable confidence and conciliation, the confirmation of these assurances; and I have no hesitation in repeating to you, that the Government of the King, in the system which it proposes to apply to the Marquesas and Society Islands, will remain faithful to the three great principles which it has never departed from—the liberty of religious worship, protection of the subjects of a friendly Power, and, finally, the no less sacred duty of assisting in the labours taken to spread the benefits of Christianity. Accept, &c.

(Signed) "GUIZOT."

—*Record.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL REMARKS.—We are happy to say that the present mail conveys to India particulars of the rewards which her Majesty has thought proper, at present to confer for the distinguished successes lately achieved in Scinde. In addition to the G. C. B., the colonelcy of the 97th Reg. has been given to Sir C. Napier. Nothing definitive has been determined upon respecting the distribution of the prize money captured at Hyderabad, as, according to Lord Stanley's statement in parliament, the Government have been awaiting intelligence which we hope has reached them by the mail just arrived.

The news received from India by this opportunity is considered rather of an unsatisfactory character. It appears quite evident that the establishment of our

power in Scinde is very far from secured, and that, in fact, the victories of Meeanee and Hyderabad may have been only the beginning of many yet to be won. With respect to China, it is sincerely to be hoped that we were not premature in withdrawing our naval and military forces from that country, pending the ratification of the treaty.

The marriage of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, which took place on the 28th June, has been the great event in fashionable life. It was solemnised in presence of the Queen and royal family, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the King of Hanover, and a host of distinguished visitors at Buckingham Palace, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Mr. Hume and *Punch* have each in their way laboured strenuously to give this affair the most extended celebrity.

We lately announced the fact that a number of noblemen and gentlemen, among whom are to be found the names of several officers of distinguished service, had formed themselves into a society for discouraging the insane and un-Christian practice of duelling. An event has just occurred, perhaps the most melancholy upon record, which is likely to promote, in no slight degree the benevolent purposes of these individuals. Lieut. Col. Fawcett, of H. M. 55th Regt., who recently arrived from China, has fallen by the hand of his own brother-in-law, Lieut. Munro, of the Royal Horse Guards (blue).

Parliament has been principally engaged with the Irish Arms Bill, which is so very stringent in its provisions that nothing can justify its enactment but the most urgent necessity; and with a measure for the settlement of the Scotch Church, which will probably be discussed in every stage. For some interesting debates on the Corn Laws and Sugar Duties, we must refer to another page. Ministers, it will be seen, have been obliged to yield to the opposition against the education clauses of the Factory Bill; but this scheme having been abandoned, it does not seem as if any less objectionable remedy is to be proposed for the vast amount of popular ignorance which, according to Lord Ashley, prevails.

Spain is again in open revolt, ostensibly occasioned by the removal of the Lopez ministry, but really effected by means and agencies from across the French frontier. The Regent has left Madrid, and marched against the insurgents, but how far he can depend upon the fidelity of his own troops in such a country, and in such times, is matter of great doubt. His position is therefore most critical, though he is the only man in Spain at all equal to the present emergency, or fitted for the government of such a people.

Both in France and America Lord G. Paulet's possession of the Sandwich Islands has given occasion to much angry feeling, though, after all, it is not likely to be confirmed by this country. The matter is thus explained by the *Times*:—"It appears that certain claims having been preferred against the government of the Sandwich Islands on behalf of British subjects, and by the British admiral, the sovereign of those islands professed his inability to meet the demands in question, but offered to divest himself of the sovereignty of his dominions in favour of the Queen of England. The British admiral, emulous perhaps of the recent policy of France in the groups of islands south of the line, accepted the cession of these territories conditionally; but he acknowledged, at the same time, that he was acting without instructions, and the arrangement was to be regarded as provisional, until it should be ratified and approved by her Majesty's Government."

The Free-Church movement in Scotland appears to have gained ground, for, according to the statements put forward by the deputation at present in London, seeking aid for the erection of seven hundred churches and a college, no less than between five and six hundred ministers, and over one million of persons, have joined the ranks of the seceders, and numbers are only remaining in the Establishment till they see the nature and effect of Lord Aberdeen's bill, which will probably please neither the one party nor the other. Lords Brougham and Campbell have denounced it as, on the one hand, re-enacting the Veto, and, on the other, extinguishing all power in congregations; in fact erecting a spiritual tyranny. We elsewhere give extracts from the pastoral letters put forward by the Established and Free Churches, which cannot fail to be of interest to many of our readers. From this subject we naturally turn to the religious movement at present going on in the Church of England, which is every day assuming an aspect of graver importance. Divisions have sprung up, and congregations are beginning to protest against novelties both in form and doctrine, which are maintained and denounced with equal asperity. Upon these matters we offer no opinion; but it is impossible not to see that the question is no longer one of wax lights and candlesticks, of surplice or gown, of praying to the East or praying to the West. The day of small things has passed, for the leaders of the movement have put forward doctrines which whether true or false, are of a very startling character, and throw all minor matters into the shade. Dr. Pusey, it is true, has been condemned by the University of Oxford, but it is not so much because he offended, as that he offended in degree; he has been sentenced, but it is not because he has preached a doctrine that is false, but that he carried the doctrine too far for the spirit of the times. The matter cannot rest here. The Tractarians have demanded the precise points upon which their champion has been condemned, and have published the obnoxious sermon.

The intensity of Repeal agitation in Ireland has rather increased than abated. Mr. O'Connell continues almost daily to address immense masses of the people, and by the most stirring appeals to their feelings and prejudices, to excite them to a degree that nothing but perfect organisation could possibly control. In fact, "*temperance*" is now the very best, if not the only, security there exists for general tranquillity. Such a state of things is quite incompatible with public safety; and the Government have therefore done wisely in anticipating the possibility of a collision which may at any moment be brought about, either by accident or design. To this is to be ascribed the distribution of a large military force throughout the country, and not to the absurd rumour of French Emissaries and American Sympathisers having landed in Ireland, and of depots of arms and ammunition, and large bodies of adventurers having assembled in Brittany.

Though, generally speaking, sufficiently vague, Mr. O'Connell has latterly, upon some occasions, become rather more specific in his plans. Instead of cheap "*everything*," he talks of what he will do when three millions of repealers have joined him. He will next require three hundred of those in whom the people so far confide, as to intrust each with 100*l*. They will meet in Dublin, and in talking over their affairs at the breakfast-table, they will be violating no law, for they cannot be prevented from eating together. They will not be elected delegates, nor appointed for any special purpose, and then they will frame the future constitution of the Irish Parliament, on the grounds of the Convention Act. To be sure, no one would be bound to obey their Acts, but neither were the Americans at first bound by the Acts of the Congress at Washington. When Mr. O'Connell has effected all this, he will have done nothing towards realising the absurd expectations he has himself raised, for his votaries look not only for ultimate relief, but for a present mitigation of the miseries they suffer, and very many for the restoration of a faith, for which they have prayed, and would, if necessary, bleed; and towards the promotion of which they have contributed largely to the fund for the Propaganda.

Come what may, all this agitation has done much towards directing public attention to the wretchedness of the lower classes in Ireland, and the necessity there exists for some amelioration of their condition. But how this may be effected; whether by a reduction of rents, or a "fixity of tenure,"—the abolition of the Poor Laws, or the passing of a Vagrancy Act;—the destruction of the Establishment, or the payment of the Roman Catholic Clergy; or whether all may not be accomplished, according to the views of Lord John Manners, by an embassy to the Papal Court, time must determine.

During the past month the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and the Courts at Westminster have been engaged upon a number of cases intimately connected with India. Captain Douglas, of the Madras Army, has succeeded in his action against the *Morning Herald* for libel.—*London Mail*.

ROYAL MUNIFICENCE.—We understand that through an application made to H. R. H. Prince Albert, by the Rev. J. B. M'Crea, of Fortress-terrace, Kentish-town, the affecting case of the widow and family of the late Professor Kidd has been made known to the Queen, and that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to command the handsome sum of 20*l*. to be transmitted for Mrs. Kidd's benefit, to which her illustrious consort has added 10*l*. We have no doubt that these acts of Royal munificence will induce many persons to contribute liberally to the fund which is being raised for the purpose of aiding Mrs. Kidd in the maintenance and education of her family so suddenly bereft of their excellent and learned father.—*Pat*.

EDUCATION.—Lord John Russel has placed upon the notice books of the House of Commons an intimation that it is his intention, on Tuesday, the 18th of July, to move the presentation of an address to the Crown on the subject of education in Great Britain. Mr. Hume's motion for a Bill on the same subject has been deferred until Tuesday, the 25th of July; and on the same day Mr. Colquhoun has given notice that he will move resolutions on the subject of education.—*Ibid*.

A HEALTHY PARISH.—An ancient record has been lately found at Alton, in the vale of Pewsy, Wilts, of which the following is a copy:—In nine yeares together, from the yeares of Our Lord 1592 unto the yeare 1601, there was (God be thanked) neyther man, woman, or child, buried in this parysh.—*Ibid*.

DR. HAHNEMANN, the founder of homœopathy, died in Paris on Sunday, aged 88.—*Pat*.

A series of experiments have been carried on, during several months, upon the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction Canal, under the superintendence of the Company's skilful engineers, by which it is clearly proved that steam-power can be safely and economically applied to boats of ordinary form upon narrow canals, and without the much-dreaded wear and tear of the banks. The successful result of these experiments is about to be followed up by the adoption of steam-power as the ordinary means of transit upon the Birmingham and Liverpool canal.—*Record*.

A Meeting has been held at Devizes for the purpose of establishing an Agricultural College for a district comprising Wilts and the adjoining counties of Gloucester, Oxford, and Berks.—*Ibid*.

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE DUKE OF SUSSEX.—The property sold on Saturday by Messrs. Christie and Manson consisted of "arms and canes." The rooms were crowded, and much interest was evinced in the articles submitted for sale, which fetched proportionate prices. Many of the canes, indeed, were disposed of at prices far beyond their real value; several of the most valuable being the subjects of a spirited competition. The sum realized by the sale of the swords was about, 55*l* 18*s*.; of the pistols, 89*l*. 7*s*.; of the fowling-pieces, &c., 619*l*. 14*s*.; and of the canes, 223*l*. 4*s*. 6*d*.; making a total of 1,083*l*. 3*s*. 6*d*.—*Ibid*.

SILK PORTRAIT OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—Several weeks ago a portrait of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, which was formed alone of black and white silk, was presented to her Royal Highness by a Committee of silk weavers, which was established for the promoting of the improvement of British silks. Since then a portrait of the Duke of Wellington has been finished, and which also is composed entirely of black and white silks, the shades of the portrait being drawn out so as to effect a very exact representation of his Grace. The portrait has been executed for some time, and only awaits the arrangements of the Committee for its presentation, the object being to induce the Noble Duke to give his patronage to the fabrication of silks of British manufacture. The Portrait is placed in a very elegant gilt frame, surmounted with the coronet and the arms of the Duke of Wellington, the sides being carved out with designs emblematical of the profession to which his Grace has been attached with so much honour to his country. The Committee have also in progress a portrait of the Queen-Dowager, composed of similar materials, which, when completed, will be submitted to her Majesty for her acceptance.—*Ibid*.

PEACE CONVENTION.—A deputation waited on Sir Robert Peel, by appointment, on Saturday, July 1, to present to him an "Address to the Civilized Governments of the World," agreed to in the recent sittings of the Peace Convention in this metropolis. The deputation was introduced by Dr. Bowring, M. P., who briefly stated the object of the deputation, to present an Address from the Peace Convention urging the introduction of a clause in all international treaties, binding the parties to refer all disputes that may arise, to the arbitration of one or more friendly Powers. The Address was read by the Secretary, and was very courteously received by the Prime Minister, who promised to place it before the other members of Her Majesty's Government.

The sales of paintings, engravings, &c., in Manchester, by auction, have of late been unusually numerous. The difference betwixt the price paid by their late owners and the amount realized by auction, cannot be less than 75,000*l*. It is stated that all the sales have been under commissions of bankruptcy.—*Ibid*.

Merthyr iron-works exhibit no improvement—they are growing worse weekly. Several hundred tons less of iron are to be made at Cyfartha, and unfortunately at Plymouth (Messrs. Hill's) several of the poor workmen have been discharged.—*Monmouthshire Merlin*.

THE REVENUE.—The Quarterly statement of the Revenue is not so satisfactory as it seems. It shows an increase of 1,700,532*l*. upon the present quarter as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year; but the actual increase upon the regular branches of revenue is not more than 50,000*l*., the receipts being swollen by 803,000*l*. of silver from China, and 850,000*l*. of the Income-tax. The increase is in the important branches of the Customs and the Excise; in the former, of 135,015*l*.; in the latter, of 140,013*l*. The decrease is, in the Stamps, 39,369*l*.; in the Taxes, 74,408*l*.; in the Post-office, 9,000*l*.

The general balance for the year shows an increase in the total revenue of the country amounting to 2,442,942*l*.; but this includes the Income-tax for the year, 3,317,997*l*.; and at least 1,000,000*l*. of silver from China. Deducting these items, the actual decrease on the ordinary sources of revenue will be found to be little less than 1,900,000*l*. The decrease, in the Customs, is 514,926*l*.; in the Excise, 1,013,868*l*.

in the Stamps, 203,717*l.*; in the Taxes, 249,033*l.* The Post-office presents the only exception, there being an increase under that head of 59,000*l.*

Upon the whole, the state of the Revenue affords little prospect of great or permanent improvement; but, at the close of another quarter, we shall be better able to judge whether the increase on the Customs and the Excise is the result of a temporary flush, or the indication of general and progressive improvement. We confess, however, that we have no *hope* of a sound and stable condition of things, while our commercial relations continue upon their present unsatisfactory and uncertain footing.—*Pat.*

The steam-frigate *Penelope*, which has created so much interest in the nautical world by being cut in half and lengthened 63 feet amidships, and transformed from a sailing to a steam-frigate, is now ready for commissioning. The fitment of the engines has been completed by Messrs. Seaward and Capel. There are two of them, and they are believed to be of the greatest power of any that have yet been made, either for marine or other purposes; the power of the engines conjointly being nearly 700-horse, although the nominal power is stated at 625-horse. The diameter of the cylinder is 92 inches, and the length of stroke nearly seven feet. Every part of the engines and boilers are made adequate in capacity and strength for 700-horse power. On the 28th June an experimental trip down the river, as far as Queenhithe, took place, for the purpose of trying and adjusting her engines. In getting under weigh from her moorings at Blackwall, nothing could exceed the extreme ease with which her ponderous and powerful machinery was set in motion and controlled. Having on board the Lords of the Admiralty, she made a second trip on the 1st of July. In her passage down, notwithstanding her great size, she gained upon some of the most rapid of the river boats; only three out of her four boilers were used, as it was found that sufficient steam could be generated from them, and that if the whole four had been used there would have been more steam than was required, and which must have been wasted. In these trials she proved herself to be a vessel of extraordinary velocity, her *maximum rate of steaming*, with the tide in her favour, being 13 8-10 miles per hour, and her *minimum* speed 10 3-10 miles per hour. On her return to Blackwall she performed 11 miles in the hour with the tide against her.—*London Mail.*

In January, 1840, there were in the Army—of Englishmen, 51,559; of Scotchmen, 13,232; of Irishmen, 41,218.—*Ibid.*

SIR R. PEEL AND HIS GOVERNMENT.—The Whigs were inefficient under Lord Melbourne, certainly. They passed few of their measures, no doubt. But this at least they could say, that the cause of their failure was in the strength of their adversaries, not in their own imbecility. If they were able to accomplish little, they proposed and attempted much. No one could allege that they acted as if they would have been at a loss what to do, with a strong majority at their back. While they had such a majority, they governed with a high hand, and carried many measures of first-rate importance, and of various degrees of merit and demerit—the Reform Act, the Municipal Act, the Tithe Communication Act, the Negro Emancipation Act, the New Poor Law. When Ireland was more turbulent than usual, they did not hesitate to ask for a Coercion Act. Did Canada rebel, they suppressed the rebellion with prompt determination and vigour.

But the Government which has succeeded them seems ambitious of exhibiting in the face of the world the union of absolute inefficiency with absolute power. With a degree of Parliamentary strength unprecedented of late years, they are about to close a session, the legislation of which, for all important purposes, will be an absolute blank. Two measures only, pretending to any largeness of character, did they introduce—the Factories Education Bill and the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill. Both these measures have undergone in their passage through the House of Commons (not yet completed) such reverses, curtailments, and transmutations, as scarcely any Whig measure ever experienced, even at the lowest period of Whig decline. *Their fundamental principles discarded*, every provision which made them objects of public interest stripped away, they now remain mere *capita mortua*, laughingstocks of the whole country. Yet these are all, absolutely all the fruits of the united wisdom of the Conservative Cabinet, with its majority of 100, which the present year has seen. For the rest, so utterly barren has been the campaign, that the Liberal Opposition is reduced, in very despair for something to oppose, to spend thirteen nights in fighting a bill, the first twelve clauses of which are only as yet agreed to, for the mere continuance (under circumstances which made them unusually necessary) of powers which have been granted to every Government in Ireland since the beginning of the century, and to Whig Governments without dispute.

How is this to be accounted for? Did not Sir R. Peel hold mysterious silence for nearly a year after his accession to power, while every one supposed him to be maturing some grand scheme of policy, for the development of which the whole nation waited with impatience? Is this grand scheme, after all, merely and simply—*nothing*? Or is it nothing but a system of administering, at long intervals, such small doses of free trade as the corn-law and the tariff of 1842? People will not fail to observe that the same Minister, who has proved as yet so marvellously scanty in legislative resources of his own, cherishes as the very apple of his eye everything which was formerly done (often in spite of his strongest opposition) by those on whose ruins he stands. Was *mere* power, then, after all his object? Were there no *purposes* for which he sought power? No evils to be remedied, no bad laws to be amended, no dangers to be prevented, no great deeds to be performed? Does Sir R. Peel really imagine that he persuaded the people of England to overturn a Government only for his sake? Is there no principle in his Conservatism, but to adhere to just what the Whigs did, and timidly advance a little further in their direction? If so, it is time he should learn that this was not the Conservative principle which seated him in power, and that most assuredly this will not keep him there. It is impossible to wonder, if such is the case, that with all his seeming majority he is so slow to *act*: for action must necessarily show the man, and exhibit a principle and purpose in Conservatism, before which the professing Conservative Minister who does not adopt it must infallibly fall.

Meanwhile, the vigour which is wanting in legislation does not show itself in the executive department. Elements of mischief have been gathering in many quarters, while the Government has looked idly on, and displayed neither activity, nor decision, nor prudence. *In Wales, in spite of many warnings*, causes which a little care and concern for the practical grievances of the people might easily have obviated, have at length issued in a formidable system of agrarian *insurrection*; and with the prospect, unfortunately, before us of an extensive and sudden reduction of employment in the iron trade, it is impossible to look upon such a state of things without the most serious alarm. In Ireland, O'Connell has been and still is disciplining his armies,—if for no evil result, the thanks undoubtedly will not be due to those who have thrown away unexampled opportunities of conciliation, and met disaffection without firmness. They have done enough to condemn themselves for what they have not done; for, by dismissing magistrates for attending Repeal meetings, they have emphatically asserted those meetings to be dangerous to the public peace; and yet they have taken no step to make or declare them illegal.—*Times.*

The *Gazette* of Friday night contains an order for restoring the old white facings to the royal navy, superseding the red collar and cuffs which have too long confounded the naval service with the artillery. The stiff box-epaulette is also discontinued in favour of that with loose bullion. The change will be very welcome to the service.—*Record.*

An Order in Council has just been made, under which thirty pursers are to be permitted to retire on the half-pay of 8s. 6d. per diem. The Board of Admiralty will select those whose qualifications come up to the rule laid down by their Lordships.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

THE CARTOONS AT WESTMINSTER HALL.—The following is the award of the judges on the subjects entitled to the several prizes offered by the commissioners.

The under-mentioned classes constitute the only gradations of merit upon which the judges have been called on to determine:—

PRIZES OF THREE HUNDRED POUNDS.

Cæsar's First Invasion of Britain (64)—Mr. E. Armitage, 13, George-street, Adelphi; and Prestbury Mansion, Cheltenham.

Caractacus led in Triumph through the Streets of Rome (84)— Mr. G. T. Watts, Robert-street, Hampstead-road.

First Trial by Jury (105)—Mr. C. W. Cope, Hyde Park-gardens, Kensington-gore.

PRIZES OF TWO HUNDRED POUNDS.

St. Augustine preaching to Ethelbert and Bertha, his *Christian* Queen (100)—Mr. John Calcott, Horsley row, Kensington Gravel-pits.

Cardinal Bouchier urging the Dowager Queen of Edward IV., to give up from Sanctuary the Duke of York (124)—Mr. John F. Bell, School of Design, Manchester.

The Fight for the Beacon (128)—Mr. H. J. Townsend, Blandford Cottage, Brompton.

PRIZES OF ONE HUNDRED POUNDS.

Unalarmed by the Fairies and Satyrs (10)—Mr. W. E. Frost, Poland-street.

Joseph of Arimathea converting the Britons (70)—Mr. E. T. Parris, Grafton-street.

Boadicea haranguing the Iceni (78)—Mr. H. C. Selons, Camden street North.

Alfred submitting his Code of Laws for the Approval of the Witenagemote (104)—Mr. J. Bridges, Charles-street, Berners-street.

Eleanor saves the Life of her Husband, afterwards Edward I., by sucking the poison from the wound in his arm (111)—Mr. J. Severn, 21, James-street, Buckinghamgate.

*The parenthetical figures indicate the number in the catalogue.*

There are 140 subjects altogether, and the sizes vary from fifteen feet to ten feet square, none being admitted over or under that standard. The subjects are chiefly from British history, embracing many of the most important incidents in the annals of our country. Shakspeare, and Spenser's Fairy Queen, have also afforded several specimens of great beauty.

The judges were, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir R. Peel, Mr. S. Rogers, Mr. R. Westmacott, Mr. R. Cooke, and Mr. W. Etty, and they have taken occasion to express an opinion that, however liberal the number of premiums, they were still found by no means equal to the number of approved productions.—*Record.*

OXFORD DOINGS.—As we find the recent uproar in the Theatre at Oxford, in its origin and objects, is not thoroughly understood, nor the character of the opposition to the degree conferred on the American Minister, we think it well to lay the following simple exposition of them before our readers:—

It is always the custom, at the Commemoration, for the young men to express their feelings towards official persons in the University and elsewhere by clapping or hooting, and if either of the Proctors is unpopular, he is sure to be victimized in the latter way. Mr. Jeif, the junior Proctor, this year has done his duty vigorously, and, it may be, had not sufficiently combined the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re*. The Undergraduates, in consequence, were unusually violent, and hoped to drive him out of the Theatre by preventing Convocation proceeding to business till he took his departure. The tumult lasted so long that the Vice-Chancellor was obliged to dissolve the Convocation before the recital of the poems; the first case of the kind, we believe, which has occurred in the annals of the University. Some of the ringleaders who were detected have been punished—assuredly as severely as they deserved; and there is an end of the matter.

The *Globe* has connected with those proceedings an affair of much more serious consequence, with which they had nothing whatever to do.

It has been the custom in both Universities to confer *honorary* degrees upon strangers of distinction, without any reference to their religious creed. In Oxford the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia have been thus complimented, not to mention Dr. Dalton, the Quaker. And at Cambridge, it is on record, that a degree was conferred on the secretary of the Ambassador of the Emperor of Morocco, a Mahometan. Exception has occasionally been made to individuals on the ground of moral character, as for instance to Talleyrand, but such instances are rare. Just now, however, members of Convocation are in a *very excited* state. Of the residents, about one-fourth are Tractarians, and extremely irritated against the Vice-Chancellor on account of the suspension of Dr. Pusey. Indeed they entertain the same feelings towards the entire board of Heads of Houses who support him, and especially towards the Master of Balliol College, who would not suffer the Fellows to employ a Roman Catholic architect (Mr. Pugin) in the repairs of the building. Such being the prevailing feeling, the malcontents were informed that Mr. Everett, the Ambassador from the United States, one of the individuals about to be presented for his degree, *had once* been a Unitarian preacher, and immediately a cry was raised that the Vice-Chancellor, after condemning Catholic views in the person of Dr. Pusey, wished to confer a degree upon a Socinian. Some of the party went so *far* as to solicit an interview with Mr. Everett, who treated them, it is said, with great courtesy, and informed them that he was a member of the Independent community but that since *he had been in England he had attended* public worship in the Established Church. This it appears did not satisfy them, and they attempted to oppose his degree; but it passed amidst the confusion created by the tumultuous proceedings of the Undergraduates. The protest we published on the 29th ultimo, and the subsequent letter to Mr. Everett appeared in our last number. Both documents are signed almost exclusively by the Tractarian party, who threaten to institute legal proceedings against the Vice-Chancellor.

Such is the history of this very vexatious affair, of which the result may be, that the Romanizing party in the University, after inflicting incalculable injury not only upon their own academic body, but upon the Church at large, will have contrived to embroil us in a quarrel with the United States, who may think proper to say that they *have* been insulted in the person of their Representative. Our readers would remark that Mr. Dalgairns, whose jesuitical letter to *L'Univers*, we recently published, takes his due share in the proceeding in relation to Mr. Everett.—*Pat.*

COPENHAGEN, JUNE 22.—The day before yesterday the premises of Mr. J. Holm, in Christianshavn, were struck by lightning. The fire continued to burn yesterday. The damage is estimated at 200,000 rix dollars. The merchandise is said to be

insured for 160,000 dollars, and the buildings for 15,000.—*Record.*

A letter from Vienna, June 22, states that the *soi disant* Duke of Normandy, the pretended son of Louis XVI., is now in that city, where he is provided with the means of subsistence by some of the partisans of the old monarchy, who believe him to be really the Dauphin.

A letter from the Hague of 28th ult. says, that it is the intention of the provincial states of Limburg, on their assembling at Maestricht next month, to demand the administrative separation of Limburg from Holland. The King of Holland is to govern Limburg as a separate duchy, in the same manner as he governs Luxemburg as a grand duchy. There is, however, great doubt as to whether this proposition will be carried.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states from Athens that, in addition to the numerous reductions in the army on account of the embarrassed state of the finances, it is proposed to make reductions in the navy, and to suppress the Greek embassies of London, Paris, and Constantinople.—*Record.*

Egypt.—Alexandria, June 20.—We have been caught by surprise by the unexpected arrival yesterday of the Indian Mail, without any previous warning or telegraphic despatch.

Here we have news which, if viewed relatively to its important possible consequences, is not without political interest. The Pasha has publicly declared that, advancing in years and suffering infirmities, he is unequal to all the cares and necessary application incidental to his government, and that his successor Ibrahim being also an invalid, it is his intention to associate with himself his grandson, Abbass Pasha, as his *Wakeel*, or assistant, with full powers to act on his behalf. The question is—what mischief may this not produce on the demise of the Pasha? Between Ibrahim and Abbass there now is a long-cherished deadly hatred, and each has numerous and enthusiastic partisans. Will Abbass Pasha, who during the lifetime of his grandfather will thus have all but absolute power, be ready on his decease quietly to surrender it to Ibrahim, for whom he not only feels unqualified and ill-concealed aversion, but from whom he has received gross personal indignities? On the other hand, Ibrahim is by no means likely to resign his claims to the succession, and the consequences of this measure may likely enough be a civil war.

Ibrahim Pasha has just now arrived here, under a salute now firing from the forts.

The plague of locusts still continues; in abatement of the evil the Pasha pays liberally for their collection, giving for them, to the Zellahs who collect, two piastres for every oke they bring (or about 5d. for every two pounds and three quarters, English weight). Depôts for the issue of this pay are established all over the country; in one depôt alone I have seen myself in one day 120lbs. English weight of these destructive insects brought in and paid for—it is almost incredible.

The Pasha is now remitting to Constantinople his tribute, arranged by drafts on Trieste, for one million and a-half of dollars, on the brother there of the Minister here, to whom the Pasha, in reimbursement, consigns for sale for his own account, 300,000 of cotton, about 100,000 to be shipped as the balance of this crop, and 200,000 from the crop of this autumn (if so much escapes the locusts.)

The Pasha's smaller ships of war and transports are to be employed in the conveyance to Trieste of this cotton, which is another blow to European, commercial, and shipping interests.

Occasional cases of plague still continue, although happily the disease does not spread; as, also, the murrain among the cattle, now much diminished in its malignity.—*Ibid.*

American Affairs.—New York, June 15.—During the past six or eight days the all-exciting topic has been the arrival of the President. He has accepted an invitation to be present in Boston on the 17th inst. (being the sixty-eighth anniversary of the battle); at the celebration of the completion of the Bunker's-hill monument. On his journey from Washington to this place he has been received in the large cities and principal towns with all the attention and distinction due to the chief magistrate of a great and growing nation. He arrived here on Monday, the 12th, and last evening took his departure.

The citizens of New York have been celebrated for their hospitality for a period "beyond which the memory of man runneth not." On this occasion they have given Mr. Tyler the evidence that they know and understand the respect that is due to the President of the United States. No party or factious feeling was mingled with his reception. Even those who were most opposed to his policy united in bidding him welcome to the empire city of the American confederation. This is as it should be. For details I refer you to the public journals, which you will find crowded with them.

A great question is about to agitate the public mind. At present it seems only to be viewed as of a local character. It is the question of slavery or no slavery in Texas. As confined to Texas, the statesmen of this country have no right to interfere; but if the design is, ultimately, as many apprehend, to annex Texas to the United States, then the question of slavery becomes one of vital importance, and will be so treated by politicians of all parties. Sensible and reflecting men in this country care not what influence Great Britain or any other nation acquires and exercises in Texas, if they do not extend or attempt to extend that influence to the United States. The American fanatics, it is well known, are directing their efforts to the abolition of slavery in Texas. It is believed here that they are, or will be, sustained by British philanthropists. If this be true, and money is liberally advanced by the British (for the Yankees give no money for such purposes), the object can be accomplished. A more profligate, unprincipled, or corrupt people, as a people, never existed, than now hold the destiny of Texas in their hands. No American citizen of sound mind complains, or will complain, of the institutions of Texas (whatever they may be), so long as they do not interfere with the institutions of this Union; but whenever such interference shall be made manifest and complained of, it must be abandoned, or the shedding of blood is inevitable.

Now, what is the position of affairs as it relates to slavery in this young and unsettled republic? And what the wishes and apparent determination of the men that possess, or seek to possess, the power of its Government? It is believed that no one inhabitant of every fifty has the least feeling on the subject. They are prepared to adopt that course which will promote their pecuniary interest. As to principle, they have none in relation to slavery, and would laugh to scorn the man who would talk otherwise to them. The great landowners and speculators well know that the annexation of Texas to the United States would increase immensely the value of their lands, and, therefore, they are favourable to the plan of annexation, with or without slavery. But this can never be accomplished. It is not intended to enter upon a laboured argument to prove the correctness of the position assumed. It is, however, boldly and unhesitatingly asserted, that the north, before it would receive Texas, with the weight of slavery, as a part of this Confederation, would dissolve the union; that the south, if slavery is abolished in Texas, would, with not less unanimity and firmness, dissolve the union rather than submit to its annexation.

Under such a state of facts, every friend to the good understanding and kind feelings which subsist between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States should discountenance all projects to annex Texas to this country, with or without the abolition of slavery; inasmuch as such projects will inevitably sow the seeds of jealousy and dissatisfaction, and ultimately terminate in exciting the angry passions.—*Times.*

Fifteen slaves from Key West, Florida, recently succeeded in escaping in a pilot boat, to Nassau, New Providence. They were chased by their owners in a schooner, but the latter arrived too late to recover either the slaves or the pilot boat. Twenty slaves passed through Cleveland for Canada on Saturday last, as their master arrived in pursuit—"just in time to be too late."

The recent census of Upper Canada shows a population of 506,055. Near Odeltown, Lower Canada, several barns and buildings were burnt, on Wednesday night week, by incendiaries from the American side of the line.—*Record.*

Dreadful Conflagration at Valparaiso.—From the *Valparaiso Gazette* of the 16th, 17th, and 18th of March, just received by a vessel arrived at Swansea, we learn that that city has been the scene of a calamity such as has never before been equalled in Chili. At a quarter past eight p. m., on the 15th of March, flames were first seen breaking through the roof of the naval stores of Messrs. Julian and Lopez. An attempt to break down the connexion between the burning edifice and a newly built house having failed, the fire spread with the utmost rapidity, embracing a wide range, threatening to extend over the whole circumference, which it brilliantly illuminated. Great efforts were made to save the Bourse, by pulling down houses in its vicinity, and, fortunately, with success. On the other side of the place, however, where the fire originated, its progress was not arrested till it had destroyed the whole range of houses reaching near to the sea. Finding no further material in this direction, it crossed the street, and speedily caught hold of the printing establishment occupied by the *Mercury*. The pumps, which up to this time had been worked with the greatest activity, now became unserviceable; no futher resistance could at this point be offered to the raging element, which showing itself sometimes in clouds of black smoke, at other times in sheets of bright flame, enveloped everything in its way, until it reached to the front of the Customhouse. In anticipation, a house had been here pulled down, to prevent the further progress of the fire, and at half-past three the minds of the inhabitants were greatly quieted by the assurance that it had done its worst, and that its ravages might be considered to have ceased. An attempt had been before made to arrest the conflagration by blowing up with gunpowder the store of Signor Cioro, but, the quantity of powder being insufficient, no result was produced, but a slight earthquake, which increased the terror of the enormous and compact crowd of spectators who occupied the pier, every street, the neighbouring heights, &c., the boats and ships in the bay, whose masts and rigging were crowded with human beings. To persons ignorant of the topography of the town, it is impossible to convey an exact idea of the cause of this terrible conflagration, the damage caused by which is estimated, by the *Gazette*, at 2,000,000 dollars, (or 400,000*l.*) though this statement in a subsequent number is somewhat modified. Immediately after the first alarm, the Minister of War, the Governor, and other persons of influence, were on the spot, and prompt assistance was rendered, under their and others directions, by a great number of firms of various countries, many of whose names are gratefully and honourably recorded in the *Gazette*. In the list we observe especially mentioned M. Alèe, the commander of the Reine Blanche, and the greater part of his crew, Captain Hammond, of the Salamander, assisted by Lieutenant Carpenter and seventy men, Captain Carrick, of the Pearl, who narrowly escaped from the flames, and Captain Heath, who rendered great service in the preservation of the Bourse. The crews of the vessels, both French and British, gave the most valuable aid by their courage, promptitude, discipline, and strength. Prompt measures had been taken to repair the consequences of this sad calamity—to collect in one place all goods rescued from the flames, and to make arrangements for the resumption of business, which had been wholly interrupted.—*Record.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

*12th August*, 1843.

Captain C. E. Mills, Officiating Assistant to Agent Governor General, North West Frontier, has obtained leave of absence, to visit Simla, on Medical Certificate, from the 4th July to 4th October next.

*14th August*, 1843.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Sutherland, Governor General's Agent for the States of Rajpootana, has obtained leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, for three months, from October 31st next, to enable him to visit Bombay, preparatory to proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, and to be absent from his duties for two years.

*19th August*, 1843.

Captain C. Graham, 55th N. I., is placed at the disposal of the Governor of Scinde, for employment at Bahawulpoor.

The employment of an Engineer Officer with the Army of His Highness the Nizam being considered no longer necessary, Captain C. A. Orr, of the Madras Engineers, is placed at the disposal of that Government, from the date on which he may be relieved from his present duties.

The services of Mr. Assistant Surgeon G. Morrough, M. D., of the Madras Establishment, have been placed at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad, for employment in His Highness the Nizam's Army.

J. THOMASON, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*8th August*, 1843.

Khandum Hussein, Native Doctor of the second class of the Medical College, to do duty under the Civil Assistant Surgeon at Darjeeling.

*14th August*, 1843.

Reverend H. R. Shepherd to be Chaplain of Dacca cancelling his appointment under date the 17th May last to be Junior Presidency Chaplain.

Reverend H. S. Fisher to be Junior Presidency Chaplain.

Reverend J. T. Jones to be Chaplain of Howrah.

Reverend H. Thomas to officiate as Chaplain of St. James' Church.

*10th August*, 1843.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta to proceed to Ceylon, for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account for a period of three months; the leave to commence from the date on which the Pilot may leave the Steamer "Hindoostan" at Sea.

*14th August*, 1843.

Mr. E. F. Lautour, Assistant to the Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Furreedpore, for one month, from the 28th instant, under Section XI. of the Rules of 29th January 1840, amended under Orders of 17th May 1843.

Moulvie Uckbur Ulli, Acting Sudder Ameen of Rungpore, for seven days, on Sick Certificate.

*8th August*, 1843.

Mr. Louis Stuart Jackson has been permitted to proceed to Midnapore, and prosecute his study of the Oriental Languages under the superintendence of Mr. H. V. Bayley, the Officiating Special Deputy Collector of that District.

*14th August*, 1843.

Mr. R. Abercrombie received charge of the Joint Magistracy and Deputy Collectorate of Noakolly, from Mr. J. Wheler, on the 2d instant.

Mr. M. A. G. Shawe, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Jessore, reported his departure for Ceylon per Steam Ship "Hindoostan," which vessel was put to Sea on the 12th instant.

Mr. Alonzo Money appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors, a Member of the Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 9th instant.

*8th August*, 1843.

Mr. W. Grey, Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of Rajeshye, has been vested with special powers under Regulation VIII. of 1831.

*14th August*, 1843.

Moulvie Majum Hussein, Sudder Ameen of Shahabad, for one month, in excess of the Dusserah Vacation.

Syed Fazul Rubbee, ditto of Backergunge, for two weeks, in excess of the Dusserah Vacation.

Mr. F. E. Read, Collector of Bhangulpore, resumed charge of his Office from Mr. Uncovenanted Deputy Collector Brown on the 12th instant.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Simlah, 9th August*, 1843.

Mr. R. Drummond to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Rohilkund Division.

Mirza Kullub Hossein Khan, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, of Zillah Etawah, from 21st September to the 24th December 1843, on private affairs.

*10th August*, 1843.

Mr. Charles Madden, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Meerut, for three months, from 8th instant, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

R. N. C. HAMILTON,
*Secretary to the Govt. N. W. P.*

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Venerable the Archdeacon having proceeded to Ceylon on Sick Leave, the Reverend Henry Sanderson Fisher, one of the Presidency Chaplains, has been appointed by the Bishop, Commissary, who will, on the part of the Archdeacon, receive all communications on Ecclesiastical matters until his return.

By order of the Lord Bishop, dated this 18th day of August, 1843.

WM. HY. ABBOTT,
*Registrar and Secretary.*

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 18th August*, 1843.

No. 175 of 1843.—The Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council has much pleasure in publishing the following paras. of a Military Letter No. 11, from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Government of India, under date the 5th July 1843.

1. "We have the gratification to acquaint you that the Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the following Promotions and Honors upon Officers of Our Army for their Services in Scinde:

To be Aid de-Camp to the Queen, with *the rank of Colonel in the* East Indies.

Lieutenant Colonel William Pattle, 9th Bengal Cavalry.

*To be Lieutenant Colonels.*

Major Alexander Thomson Reid, 12th Bombay Native Infantry.
Major Charles Waddington, Bombay Engineers.
Major Maurice Stack, 21st Bombay N. I.
Major William Wyllie, 21st Bombay N. I.
Major Walter John Browne, 8th Bombay N. I.
Major Philip Francis Story, 9th Bengal Cavalry.
Major Alexander Woodburn, 25th Bombay N. I.
Major John Lloyd, Bombay Artillery.
Major James Outram, 23d Bombay N. I.
Major John Thomas Leslie, Bombay Artillery.

*To be Majors.*

Captain Charles Henry Delamain, 3d Bombay Cavalry.
Captain Michael Franklin Willoughby, Bombay Artillery.
Captain William Thomas Whitlie, Bombay Artillery.
Captain George Fisher, 12th Bombay N. I.
Captain Francis Nathaniel Burton Tucker, 2d Bombay European Infantry.
Captain John Jackson, 25th Bombay N. I.
Captain Auchmuty Tucker, 9th Bengal Cavalry.
Captain Stephen James Stevens, 21st Bombay N. I.
Captain Edward Green, 21st Bombay N. I.
Captain William Bazett Goodwin Blenkins, 6th Bombay N. I.

*To be Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.*

Colonel William Pattle, 9th Bengal Cavalry.
Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Thomas Reid, 12th Bombay N. I.
Lieutenant Colonel Charles Waddington, Bombay Engineers.
Lieutenant Colonel Maurice Stack, 3d Bombay Cavalry.
Lieutenant Colonel William Wyllie, 21st Bombay N. I.
Lieutenant Colonel Walter John Browne, 8th Bombay N. I.
Lieutenant Colonel Philip Francis Story, 9th Bengal Cavalry.
Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Woodburn, 25th Bombay N. I.
Lieutenant Colonel John Lloyd, Bombay Artillery.
Lieutenant Colonel James Outram, 23d Bombay N. I.
Lieutenant Colonel John Thomas Leslie, Bombay Artillery.
Major Charles Henry Delamain, 3d Bombay Cavalry.
Major Michael Franklin Willoughby, Bombay Artillery.
Major William Thomas Whitlie, Bombay Artillery.
Major George Fisher, 12th Bombay N. I.
Major John Jackson, 25th Bombay N. I.
Major Auchmuty Tucker, 9th Bengal Cavalry.
Major Stephen James Stevens, 21st Bombay N. I.
Major Edward Green, 21st Bombay N. I.
Major William Bazett Goodwin Blenkins, 6th Bombay N. I.

2. The conduct of Brevet Captain John Jacob, of the Bombay Artillery, and of Lieutenant Joshua Tait, of the 6th Bombay Native Infantry, is considered to have entitled them to honorary distinction, which cannot at present be conferred on account of their want of rank. His Grace the Commander-in-Chief has however announced his intention of recommending both these Officers for the Brevet Rank of Major and for the Companionship of the Order of the Bath, after they shall have been promoted to the Regimental Rank of Captain.

No. 176 of 1843.—The undermentioned Officers of the Infantry are promoted to the rank of Captain by *Brevet*, from the date expressed opposite to their names:

7th Regt. N. I., Lieut. Arthur Purves Phayre, ............
71st ditto, Lieut. Geo. Wm. Grant Bristow, ............
40th ditto, Lieut. Chas. Eneas Burton, ............
} 13th August, 1843.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Lieutenant William Alexander, of the 10th Regiment Light Cavalry, to act as Adjutant of the 8th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry, during the absence, on Medical Certificate, of Lieutenant F. N. Edmonstone, or until further orders.

The following Appointments are made by the Right Honourable the Governor General:

Lieutenant G. N. Oakes, of the 46th Regiment N. I., to be Adjutant of the Calcutta Native Militia, vice Captain E. S. Capel resigned.

Surgeon J. Johnstone, M. D., Garrison Surgeon at Chunar, to officiate as Garrison Surgeon of Fort William, during the absence of Surgeon F. Corbyn, or until further orders.

Brevet Captain Henry Lancelot Bigge, of the 66th Regiment N. I., Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, is permitted to proceed to Singapore and China, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for twelve months.

Mr. W. W. Spencer is appointed an Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works, and placed at the disposal of Major Smith, Superintending Engineer, Central Provinces.

No. 177 of 1843.—Captain Thomas Seymour Burt, of the Corps of Engineers, now Officiating Executive Engineer at Agra, is directed to proceed forthwith to Allahabad and assume charge of his appointment as Executive Engineer of the Allahabad Division.

Lieutenant John Nixon Sharp, on being relieved by Captain Burt from charge of the Allahabad Division, will proceed to Agra and officiate as Executive Engineer of the Agra Division, during the absence of Captain and Brevet Major Terranean, or until further orders.

Lieutenant James Roger Western, of the Corps of Engineers, and Executive Engineer of the Rajpootana Division, is directed to proceed forthwith to Dacca, and for the present to assume charge of the duties of the Dacca Division of Public Works.

No. 178 of 1843.—The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

*Infantry.*

Major William Henry Sleeman to be Lieutenant Colonel, .. .. .. . ..

*1st Regiment Native Infantry.*

Captain Francis Rowcroft to be Major, .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..
Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Charles Wright to be Captain of a Company, ..
Ensign John Ward to be Lieutenant,

} From the 6th August 1843, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel Robert Wredenhall Pogson deceased.

Lieutenant Henry Strachey, of the 66th Regiment Native Infantry, is directed, as a temporary arrangement, to officiate for Lieutenant Trail, Executive Engineer, Burrisaul Division, who has obtained leave to visit Calcutta.

The undermentioned individuals are appointed Assistant Overseers in the Department of Public Works and placed at the disposal of Major Smith, Superintending Engineer, Central Provinces:

Corporal Robert Settle, 1st Company 4th Battalion of Artillery.

Gunner Joseph Helft, 1st Troop 3d Brigade Horse Artillery.

Mr. Watt.

No. 179 of 1843.—The following Orders issued by His Excellency Major General Sir C. J. Napier, K. C. B., Governor in Scinde, are confirmed by the Supreme Government:

An Order, dated the 29th April 1843, appointing Assistant Surgeon Gibbon, of the Bengal Establishment, to be Post Master at Hyderabad.

An Order, dated the 5th May 1843, appointing Lieutenant Thomson, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, Provost Martial to the Scinde Force, from the 15th April last, vice Lieutenant Brenan, Her Majesty's 22d Regiment, proceeded to Kurrachee.

An Order, dated the 11th May 1843, placing the services of Lieutenant Russell, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, at present doing duty with the Scinde Irregular Horse, at the disposal of Major Reid, Commanding 12th Regiment Native Infantry, for Regimental duty, during the time that Captain Browne may be acting as Fort Major to the Garrison of Hyderabad.

An Order, dated the 16th May 1843, directing Lieutenant Colonel Farrell, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to assume the Command of the Garrison of Hyderabad, from the date of his arrival in Camp as Senior Officer.

An Order, dated the 16th May 1843, appointing Lieutenant Carter, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter to Her Majesty's 28th Regiment, until further orders.

An Order, dated 17th May 1843, directing Captain Napier, *Her Majesty's* 28th Regiment, to assume charge of his appointment as Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Scinde, from the date of his arrival at the Head Quarters of the Scinde Force.

An Order, dated the 17th May 1843, appointing Serjeant Crosbie, of Her Majesty's 28th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Staff Serjeant at Hyderabad.

EDWD. SANDERS,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

BY THE COMMANDER IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 1st August*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Presidency division order of the 15th ultimo, issued with the sanction of the Honorable the Deputy Governor of Fort William, directing five sappers and miners, recently arrived from England, to join and do duty with the detachment of European infantry recruits, under orders to proceed by water from Dum-Dum to the upper provinces.

The Dum-Dum artillery division orders of the 15th ultimo, directing Lieutenant J. Elliot to make over charge of the 6th company 7th battalion to Lieutenant W. H. Delamain, Adjutant to the 1st battalion; and appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain F. C. Burgett, of the 3d company 3d battalion, to act as Adjutant to the left wing of the 1st battalion, and Lieutenant Elliot to act as Adjutant to the left wing of the 3d battalion.

The presidency division order of the 16th ultimo, directing the undermentioned young officers, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the corps specified opposite to their names:

Ensign A. P. S. Moncrieff, with the 36th regiment of native infantry at Dinapore.

Ensign W. H. S. Earle, with the 39th regiment of native infantry at Nowgong.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Lieutenant H. Milne, of the 21st regiment of native infantry, in General Orders of the 3d of May last, is cancelled from the 14th instant, the date of his assuming charge of the abkaree department at Ghazeepoor, to which he was appointed in general orders by the Right Honourable the Governor General, under date the 19th of May last.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 2d August*, 1843.

The following orders, issued on the 15th ultimo, by Major General J. Tombs, commanding the Saugor division, is confirmed:—

1. Appointing Surgeon M. Nightingale of the 8th irregular cavalry, to the medical charge of the division and station staff in the room of Surgeon J. Barker removed to the 5th regiment of light cavalry.

2. Directing Assistant Surgeon W. Crozier, of the 8th regiment of light cavalry, to proceed to Simereah, and relieve Assistant Surgeon J. Hilliard from the medical charge of the left wing of the 13th regiment of native infantry.

3. Directing Assistant Surgeon Hilliard, on being relieved, to proceed to Saugor, and afford medical aid to the 3d company 5th battalion of artillery, native artillery details, and magazine establishment.

4. Appointing Assistant Surgeon W. Martin, of the 57th regiment of native infantry, to the medical charge of the artillery, &c. at Saugor, until the arrival of Assistant Surgeon Hilliard, or until further orders.

5. Directing Assistant Surgeon J. Barber, of the 40th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the 50th regiment of native infantry, vice Surgeon J. Barker, appointed to the 5th regiment of native infantry.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*60th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Brevet Major W. Riddell, from 13th July to 15th October, to remain at Meerut, on private affairs, and rejoin his corps.

*64th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign R. M. Nott, from 17th July to 17th January 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to Sea on furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

*65th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant F. Sherriff, form 16th October to 16th April 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

*4th Irregular Cavalry.*—Captain R. Hill, 2d in command, from 1st July to 1st January 1844, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

*Medical Department.*—Assistant Surgeon G. J. Berwick, M. D., from 20th August to 20th November, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

*The following orders are confirmed:*

The presidency division order of the 17th ultimo, appointing Sooltan Khan, 2d class student of the medical college, to act as a native doctor with the 1st regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore.

The Saugor artillery division order of the 19th ultimo, appointing Sergeant Lawrence Anger, of the 3d Company 5th battalion to act as bullock Sergeant to No. 16 Light field battery at Nowgong.

The order issued on the 20th ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel T. Fiddes, commanding the 45th regiment of native infantry, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. Ahort to act as Adjutant, during the absence, on sick leave, of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. Biddulph, in the room of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain A. Fraser deceased.

Hospital apprentices A. W. Senior, attached to Her Majesty's 40th, and J. Saint, attached to Her Majesty's 30th regiment of foot, are discharged from the service, at their own request.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following removals and postings in the medical department:

Superintending Surgeon J. Thompson, on duty in China, from the Barrackpore circle to the Benares division.

Superintending Surgeon J. B. Clapperton (new promotion) to the Barrackpore circle.

Superintending Surgeon A. Halliday, M. D. from the Benares to the Saugor division.

Officiating Superintending Surgeon F. Corbyn to the Sirhind division.

The leave of absence, for two months, to visit the presidency preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs, which was granted to Lieutenant Colonel C. Graham, C. B. of the 3d brigade of horse artillery in general orders of the 7th ultimo, is to commence from the 10th of September, instead of the 10th of October, as therein specified.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

*83d Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Lieut. J. L. Vaughan, of the 21st regiment of native infantry, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master.

ERRATUM.—In the general order of the 25th ultimo, regarding the constitution of general courts martial for the trial of European officers, after the words "for future guidance," add "where officers of the royal army are to be arraigned."

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

GENERAL ORDER—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 5th August*, 1843.

No. 47.—1. The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotion, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

*26th Foot.*—Ensign J. Morphy, to be Lieutenant, with

out purchase, vice Blake, whose promotion, from the 22d to the 28th foot, has been cancelled. 28th July 1843.

2. Ensign Bishop, 50th regiment, recently arrived from England, is directed to proceed by water from Calcutta to Cawnpore, for the purpose of joining his regiment.

3. The order by Major General Cartwright, commanding the presidency division, dated the 19th ultimo, granting leave of absence to Major General Considine, K. H., of the 10th foot, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation, at the recommendation of a board of medical officers, is confirmed.

4. Leave of absence is granted—

*16th Lancers.*—Cornet Maycock, to Landour, from the 1st August to the 1st October 1843, on medical certificate.

*14th Light Dragoons.*—Capt. Archer, to England, from the 1st September 1843, to the 31st August 1844.

*10th Foot.*—Lieut. Norman, from the 17th June to the 18th July 1843.

*31st Foot.*—Major Cortlandt, to Mussoorie, from the 27th July to the 31st October 1843.

*44th Foot.*—Capt. Gardiner, to join his regiment in England, by the overland route.

*62d Foot.*—Capt. Evatt, to Mussoorie, for 1 year from the 19th July 1843, at the recommendation of a board of medical officers.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

MARCUS BARR, *Capt.*

*Assist. Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.*

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*Head Quarters, Calcutta, 11th August*, 1843.

1. Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to nominate General Sir Hugh Gough, to be Commander-in-Chief of all Her Majesty's forces serving in the East Indies, and the Honourable the Court of Directors having appointed him to the command of the Honourable the Company's forces in India, from his assumption of the foregoing appointment, he deems it right to announce, that he assumed the duties of these important offices on the 8th instant, with the concurrence of the Governor General in council, as promulgated in the foregoing order.

2. It would not come within the limits of an order to convey to the army Sir Hugh Gough's views and his expectations on assuming a command of such vast responsibility other than to express his perfect assurance, that, in carrying through the important trust confided to him, he will have the energetic support of every officer from the General of division to the junior grade in the army, and the ready and willing obedience of the soldiers, both European and Native. Sir Hugh Gough's interests and his character are identified with theirs.

3. An honourable record of brilliant deeds in the field, and well performed duties in quarters, have deservedly established for this army a high character, and ensured for it both admiration and confidence.

4. In following the example of a long list of distinguished predecessors in command, Sir Hugh Gough trusts he will, under the guidance of Divine Providence, be enabled to hand over the army of India, whenever he may cease to be its head, with unimpaired honour, and in a state of undiminished discipline.

5. General Sir Hugh Gough much regrets, that he is precluded by the absence of his immediate predecessor, from deriving personally from that gallant officer, that valuable information, which his long residence in India so well qualifies him to afford.

6. The same honours, which have hitherto been paid by the Military, will be continued to General Sir Jasper Nicolls.

7. The General Staff of the army and office establishments will join the Commander-in-Chief at Cawnpore, by the 15th October next.

8. His Excellency directs that all returns and correspondence relative to Her Majesty's and the honourable Company's forces shall be addressed to his Military Secretary and to the Assistant Adjutant General of the army at the presidency, respectively, until the arrival of the Deputy Adjutant General of the army, and the Adjutant General of the Queen's troops at Head Quarters.

9. The Commander-in-Chief will receive the heads of departments, or during their unavoidable absence, their deputies or Assistants on public business, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., any day of the week, Council days and Sundays excepted.

10. His Excellency will be happy to receive all officers and gentlemen who may wish to see him, on Mondays and Thursdays from 12 until 2 o'clock.

11. In cases of public emergency, the Commander-in-Chief may be seen on any day or at any hour.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Capt.*

*Asst. Adjutant General of the Army.*

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 3d August*, 1843.

The following orders, by Major General Lord Saltoun, K. C. B. and G. C. H., commanding the land forces in China, are confirmed under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council :

*Dated 7th April*, 1843.—Appointing Captain T. M. Edwards, of Her Majesty's 98th foot, to act as Assistant Quarter Master General, in the room of Captain C. Edwards, of Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish, directed to place himself at the disposal of Her Majesty's plenipotentiary.

*Dated 23d April*, 1843.—1. Directing Lieutenant T. De-Havilland, of Her Majesty's 55th foot, to be relieved from the appointment of Military Magistrate at Chusan, and repair to Hong-Kong, in order to be employed by His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, on the Survey of that Island, in the Civil Department.

2. Directing Lieutenant E. W. Sargent, of Her Majesty's 18th Royal Irish, to proceed to Hong-Kong, to be employed on the same duty.

3. Directing Captain D. Bamfield, of the 56th regiment of native infantry, to proceed to Chusan, and assume the duties of Military Magistrate, vice Lieutenant DeHavilland.

Himtoo, Sepoy, of the 4th regiment, late Shah Soojah's force, having been pronounced fit for the service, by a special Medical Committee, which assembled at Ferozepore on the 21st ultimo, is transferred to the 60th regiment of native infantry.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

*3d Troop 3d Brigade H. A.*—1st Lieutenant and Brevet Captain R. R. Kinleside, from 1st September to 1st March 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

*1st European Light Infantry.*—Lieut. and Brevet Capt. W. E. Hay, from 10th July to 10th Oct., in extension, to remain at Cawnpore, on medical certificate, and to enable him to rejoin his corps.

*18th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieut. R. F. Fanshaw, from 10th August to 10th Dec., to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

*44th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign F. D. Hall, from 20th July to 1st Nov., to remain at Bareilly.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 5th August*, 1843.

The district order issued on the 21st ultimo, by Colonel R. B. Jenkins, commanding in Kemaoon, directing Sergeant Major Andrew Brennan, of the 60th regiment of native infantry, to remain at Almorah and do duty as Quarter Master Sergeant with the 44th regiment of native infantry, until the season permits of his passing through the Terai to join his regiment at Ferozepore, is confirmed.

Lieutenant W. E. Morton, of the corps of Engineers, is placed at the disposal of the superintendent of the Doab Canal, and directed to report himself to Captain P. T. Cautley, with the least possible delay.

The leave of absence, for six months, to visit Mussoorie and Landour, on private affairs, which was granted to Lieutenant R. J. Hawthorne, of the 7th regiment of light cavalry, in General Orders of the 11th of March last, is to be calculated from the 22d of April, instead of the date therein specified.

Quarter Master Sergeant William Pigott, of the 33d, is appointed Sergeant Major to the 13th regiment of native infantry at Allahabad, vice Guthrie deceased.

Bombardier William Lilley, bullock Sergeant at Saugor, is promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 7th August*, 1843.

At a General Court Martial held at Loodianah, on the 10th day of July 1843, Meer Bahadoor Alie, Subadar, of the 26th regiment light infantry, was arraigned on the following charges :—

*Charges.*—1st. For having, at Khytul, on the 18th of April 1843, when in command of the guard at the outer gate of the fort, gone to the inner fort, and without orders or permission entered a tykhana, or place under ground, with a party, unauthorizedly searching for treasure, and used his authority as senior native officer on duty in the fort for the admission of the said party into the tykhana, access thereto having been prohibited, and guard placed at the entrance to enforce such prohibition.

2d. For conduct disgraceful to a commissioned officer, in having given contradictory evidence on oath before Courts Martial at Umballa, when examined as a witness regarding the orders given to the guard at the entrance of the tykhana, in the following instances :

1st. In having, on the 6th of June 1843, on the trial of Captain George Dobson Young, Her Majesty's 31st foot, in reply to the following question : "are you aware what orders the Havildar received ?" deposed, that "the orders received by the Havildar were, that no one was permitted to go in, except officers or sahib-log."

2d. In having, on the 9th of June 1843, on the trial of Nedhan Singh, 26th light infantry, the Havildar alluded to in the preceding instance, in answer to the following question : "are you aware what orders he (meaning the Havildar) received ?" deposed, "I do not know what orders he received."

*Finding.*—The Court, having maturely deliberated on the evidence produced before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Meer Bahadoor Ali, Subadar, of the 26th regiment light infantry, is not guilty of the first charge preferred against him, and do acquit him thereof.

On the second charge preferred against him, that he is guilty.

*Sentence.*—The Court, having found the prisoner guilty of the second charge preferred against him, do sentence him, Meer Bahadoor Alie, Subadar, of the 26th regiment light infantry, to be dismissed the service of the Honourable Company.

RECOMMENDATION.—The undersigned members of the Native General Court Martial having fulfilled a painful duty, beg most respectfully and earnestly to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the previous excellent character, combined with length of services, of Subadar Meer Bahadoor Alie, No. 6 company 26th regiment light infantry, in the hope that he may be deemed a fit object for His Excellency's clemency.

(Signed) SHEKH SUBHANY, *President*,

*Subadar Major, 26th light Infantry*,

and the rest of the Members.

*Loodianah, 29th July*, 1843.

Confirmed : but at the recommendation of the Court, I mitigate the sentence to suspension from rank and all Military pay and allowances for six months, from the 29th of July.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General*,

*and Commander-in-Chief.*

*5th August*, 1843.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General*,

*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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*Head Quarters, Calcutta, 15th August*, 1843.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :

*6th Regiment Light Cavalry.*—Major R. L. Anstruther, from 14th August to 14th August 1844, in extension—to visit the hills, north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

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*Head Quarters, Calcutta, 17th August*, 1843.

The undermentioned young officers, recently admitted into the service, are appointed to do duty with the corps specified opposite to their names, and directed to join :—

Cornets J. V. V. McDowell, and H. Stone, with the 5th regiment Light Cavalry, Sultanpore, Benares.

Ensigns J. R. R. Coombs, with the 48th regiment native infantry, Benares ; H. Belson, with the 21st ditto, Berhampore and H. P. Babbage, with the 36th ditto, Dinapore.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 8th August*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed :

The Sukkur station orders of the 11th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon W. Keates to the medical charge of the 10th regiment of native infantry, in the room of Assistant Surgeon J. S. Sutherland, proceeding on leave, on medical certificate ; and appointing Assistant Surgeon J. Macrae, M. D., to the medical charge of the wing of native infantry and the establishments in fort Bukkur, vice Keates.

The Dinapore division order of the 24th ultimo, directing Sewsahue Sing, Native Doctor, to join and do duty in the hospital of the 32d regiment of native infantry, during the absence of Meer Dewan Ally, or until further orders.

The Dinapore division order of the 25th ultimo, appointing apprentice John Collins, (2d) attached to the hospital of Her Majesty's 62d foot, to act as Assistant Apothecary and Assistant Steward in the artillery hospital, in the room of acting Assistant Apothecary J. Hewson under arrest.

The Meerut station order of the 31st ultimo, authorizing the Commissariat Officer to entertain four hackeries of 4 bullocks each, for the conveyance of the sick of the 27th Regt of native infantry towards Moradabad.

The following Sirhind division orders, dated the 31st ultimo, are confirmed :

1. Directing Assistant Steward W. Marshall, attached to Her Majesty's 13th light infantry, to join the hospital of Her Majesty's 9th foot, and officiate as steward, during the indisposition of hospital Steward D. Nixon, of that corps.

2. Appointing hospital apprentice G. Bryan, of Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons, to act as Assistant Apothecary to that corps, vice Murphy.

3. Directing hospital apprentice T. Sharpe, of the 1st troop 2d brigade of horse artillery, to join the hospital of Her Majesty's 13th light infantry, to fill a vacancy.

Assistant Apothecary T. Murphy, attached to Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons, is appointed to act as Apothecary in the hospital of Her Majesty's 9th foot, in the room of Mathews.

Drummer Robert Avice, of the 47th regiment of native infantry, is transferred, as a gunner, to the artillery regiment, and directed to join the Head Quarters of the 5th battalion at Benares.

Drummer James Elliot is transferred, in the same grade, from the 43d to the 13th regiment of native infantry.

ERRATUM.—In General Orders dated the 5th and 6th ultimo, pages 493 and 495, and General Orders of the 1st instant, page 546, and admitting the heirs of certain soldiers, late of the 37th regiment of native infantry, twenty in number to the benefit of native family pension, opposite to names of Nid Kinoo, Sougah, and Ramloll Dooby, and in the column "date of admission," for the *10th January*, 1841, read *10th January*, 1842, that being the date from which the claims of all are to have effect. The order books to be corrected accordingly.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

*59th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant C. S. J. Terrot, acting interpreter, H. M's. 50th foot, from 1st August to 1st February 1844, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

*44th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain J. Wemyss, from 4th Sept. 1842, to 12th October 1842 to enable him to rejoin his regiment at Almorah.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 9th August*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed :

The Benares division order of the 26th ultimo, appointing Shaick Kurreembux, Native Doctor, late of the Bengal volunteers, to the 47th regiment of native infantry, in the room of Shaick Kurmoodeen, transferred to the invalid establishment.

The Meerut division order of the 1st instant, directing Elahee Buksh, Native Doctor, residing at Delhi, to be entertained for the public service, and sent to Ferozepore, with a view to his being detached to Sukkur by the first favourable opportunity.

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*Head Quarters, Calcutta, 22d August*, 1843

The Commander-in-Chief was pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff, on the 8th instant :

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Gough, C. B. of Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons, to be Military Secretary.

Lieutenant G. Frend, of Her Majesty's 31st foot, to be aide-de-camp.

Assistant Surgeon J. E. Stephens, M. D., of Her Majesty's 63d foot, to be Surgeon.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff :

Brevet Major H. Havelock, C. B., of Her Majesty's 13th light infantry, to be Persian Interpreter.

Captain R. Smith, of the 28th regiment of native infantry, to be aide-de-camp.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following temporary appointment :

Surgeon C. J. Macdonald, of the 68th regiment of native infantry, to act as garrison Surgeon at Chunar, during the period Surgeon J. Johnstone, M. D., may be employed as acting garrison Surgeon of Fort William, or until further orders.

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*Head Quarters, Calcutta, 23d August*, 1843.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :

Captain C. Chester, of the 23rd regiment native infantry, to act as Deputy Judge Advocate General of the presidency division, during the absence, on service in Scinde, of brevet Captain K. Young, or until further orders.

Captain R. W. Beatson, of the invalid establishment, is permitted, with the sanction of Government, to reside at Calcutta, and draw his pay and allowances from the Presidency Pay Office.

Hospital Apprentice Benjamin Hunt, doing duty at the presidency General Hospital, is discharged from the service, at his own request.

The following presidency division orders are confirmed :

*Dated 16th August*, 1843.—Appointing Assistant Steward Joseph Vyall, attached to the General Hospital, to act as Assistant Apothecary with Her Majesty's 3d buffs at Allahabad, and directing him to proceed and join.

*Dated 18th August*, 1843.—Appointing Assistant Apothecary H. Coles, lately attached to Her Majesty's 44th foot, and hospital apprentice J. H. Hart, at present doing duty with Her Majesty's 10th regiment at Fort William, to the left wing of the 1st battalion of artillery at Dum-Dum; directing hospital apprentice Thomas Hefferan, doing duty with the artillery at Dum-Dum, to join the presidency General Hospital, and appointing Native Doctor Sadik Allie to the 49th regiment of native infantry at Dacca, in the room of Native Doctor Mendil Allie Khan deceased.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Captain*,
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—Aug. 12. At Delhi, Captain Pocklington, 38th Light Infantry, to Maria Appelina, only daughter of the late Captain A. Fuller, 33d Regt. N. I.—16. At Pykeparrah, Kishnaghur, William Howden, Esq. of Meerpore, Pubna, to Elizabeth, fifth daughter of the late T. Evershed, Esq. of Pellingham, Sussex.—At Rottenpore Church, Kishnaghur, by the Rev. C. W. Lipp, the Rev. A. Alexander, to Miss Mary Carbine.

BIRTHS.—June 20. In London, the lady of the Rev. J. J. Weitbrecht, of a son.—July 20. At Ootacamund, in the Neilgherry Hills, the lady of Welby Jackson, Esq. Bengal Civil Service, of a son.—Aug. 12. At Bulleeah Factory, Shahabad, the lady of R. Solano, Esq. of a son.—14. At Peeprah, Chumparun, the lady of J. W. Yule, Esq. of a daughter.—16. At Dorundah, Chota Nagpore, the lady of A. C. Macrae, Esq. M. D. of a son.—22. At Calcutta, the lady of H. G. Martindell, Esq. of a son.—At the Auckland Hotel, the lady of Mr. F. W. Browne, of a son.—23. At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Garstin, Engineers, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—April 16. On board the *Worcester*, from Calcutta, bound to the Cape of Good Hope, Alexander Colvin Binny, Esq.—June 15. At Simon's Town, Cape of Good Hope, Madelina Catherine, eldest daughter of Joseph Spencer Judge, Esq. and Anne Catherine, his wife, aged 6 years and 2 months.—Aug. 5. At Cannanore, Thomas Hervey Baber, Esq. late of the Bombay Civil Service, aged 67 years.—6. At Cawnpore, Mrs. Catherine Flatman, aged 35 years.—7. At Koonoor, near Ootacamund, the lady of Welby Jackson, Esq. Bengal Civil Service.—9. At Rungpore, Mr. John Quinton, aged 33 years, 10 months and 4 days.—13. At Howrah, Sarah, the daughter of Mr. Robert Smith, Shipwright, aged 16 years, 10 months and 7 days.—17. At Kishnaghur, Ensign Charles Robson, 54th Regt. N. I.—18. At Barrackpore, Ellen, third daughter of Capt. Roebuck, 71st Regt. N. I. aged 1 year and 11 months.—19. At Calcutta, Mr. William Wood Robinson, of the firm of W. W. Robinson and Co.—19. At Calcutta, Baboo Gunga Narain Seal, a Native Preacher, of the Baptist Society, aged 27 years. He was a man of exemplary piety, and entertained a most fervent zeal in the cause of his Redeemer. His admirable demeanour, the urbanity of his conduct, his most excellent disposition, amiable manners, and true worth of character rendered him universally beloved. His loss will ever be regretted by those who knew him and his memory will never be forgotten. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."—21. On board her budgerow, between Monghyr and Bhangulpore, whilst proceeding to Calcutta, Maria, the beloved wife of Major G. Chapman, 36th Regt. N. I. aged 54 years, 6 months and 14 days; her remains were interred at Bhangulpore on the 22d Inst.

*Europe.*—At Clapham, Surrey, on the 5th of July, Edward O'Hanlon, eldest son of Frederick Stainforth, Esq. C. S.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 22. The English Barque *Martin Luther*, H. Palmer, from London 6th April and Simon's Bay 2d July.—The English Barque *Alexander*, W. Ramsay, from London 23d April.—The English Ship *Futtle Rosuck*, C. Rundle, from Muscat 23d July.

—— 23. The English Brig *Dido*, R. Saunders, from Singapore 5th August.

—— 25. The English Barque *John William Dare*, A. Ellis, from the Mauritius 20th July.—The English Barque *Hadley*, Thomas Grierson, from Colombo 10th August.—The English Ship *Union*, J. Middleton, from the Mauritius 23d July.

—— 26. The English Ship *John Bull*, T. B. D. Gardner, from Glasgow 17th February and Cork 22d April.—The English Barque *Cookson*, G. Patterson, from Liverpool 1st April.

### ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Martin Luther from London.*—Mrs. Haslam, Misses Haslam, Davies, M. Haslam, C. Haslam, and J. Haslam; Mr. Smith, Cadet, and Messrs. Woolley and Cox.

*Per Hadley.*—Mr. Keane and ten children.

*Per John Bull.*—Mr. D. Dame, Merchant.

*Per Union from the Mauritius.*—Messrs. C. Desmazures and R. E. Zoly, Merchants, and 200 males, 5 females, and 9 children, returned Indian labourers.

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# ADVERTISEMENTS.

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J. R. ENGLEDUE,
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*24th August*, 1843.

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*Howrah,*
*Augt.* 1843.

## NOTICE TO THE NATIVE NOBILITY AND OTHERS.

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via Nubbenugur Dak Chokey.

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*17th June*, 1843.

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[illegible] MAIL.

THE ne[illegible] appoin[illegible] the Mail for Suez, is [illegible] the 2d of October next. Notice acc[illegible] [illegible]en, that the latest safe date for the[illegible] from Calcutta, which may be intended[illegible] [illegible]is opportunity, will be Saturday, the[illegible]

[illegible] J. H. GREY,
*Offg. Post Master Genl.*

*Fort Willia*[illegible]
*The 30*[illegible]

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ENTERT[illegible]NT TO LORD ELLENBOROUGH BY THE CIVILIANS.—The Civil Branch of the public service, and the Civil portion of the community in Calcutta, have at length resolved, to give a ball and supper to Lord Ellenborough, as a "mark of attention," on his Lordship's return to the Presidency from a successful termination of hostilities in Affghanistan and Scinde. This entertainment, which creates a new precedent in society, will close the series of festivities to which this happy event has given birth. The Army took the lead on the occasion, and the Civil Service, to avoid the imputation of singularity, has resolved to bring up the rear. The entertainments offered by the Army have a character of appropriateness on two grounds. His Lordship has taken every occasion of declaring himself the Friend of the Army, and these marks of attention may therefore be regarded as an expression of its gratitude for the magnitude of the obligations under which his Lordship is understood to have laid the Army by his good wishes. The Army, moreover, has no other legitimate mode of exhibiting its satisfaction with the conduct of the Head of the Government. It has been decided by high military authority, that an address of thanks from those who hold military commissions to those at the helm of affairs, would be incompatible with the position which the army occupies in the commonwealth, and would imply an equal power of expressing its disapprobation of the public measures of its superiors. Hence a public entertainment appears to be the only mode in which the Officers of the army are able, without impropriety, to offer a compliment to the Head of the Government.

The civil community of Calcutta, however, stands in a different position. It comprises a large body of independent gentlemen, engaged in various professions, and a small percentage of the civil servants of the state. It is not debarred, by any sense of impropriety, from the expression of its sentiments upon the measures of the Governor General; and it has been usual, during the last fifty years, to mark his return to the Presidency from the accomplishment of any successful enterprise, by an address of congratulation, framed with such caution as to secure the concurrence of all parties, however discordant may be their views of the policy of the undertaking. We cannot at this moment lay our hands on printed authorities, but if our memory does not deceive us, we believe that in the case of Lord Cornwallis, Lord Wellesley, Lord Minto, Lord Hastings, Lord William Bentinck, and Lord Auckland, the course pursued by the community of Calcutta was, the presentation of a congratulatory address. It is possible that a ball and supper may have been simultaneously given to the Governor General's Lady, or Sisters, but of this our recollection is indistinct. An address however appears never to have been omitted except on the present occasion; and the omission will probably be as unpleasant, as the presentation of it would have been agreeable. A ball and supper may afford amusement to the gay, and throw some additional labour on the physician and the apothecary, but it is not *that* token of approbation which the Governor General's predecessors have been in the habit of receiving from the Civil community of Calcutta, and it must be comparatively unsatisfactory. It has no political importance; it cannot be quoted by Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons, when the Opposition taunt him on the subject of Lord Ellenborough's administration, for it may have originated quite as much in a fondness for gaiety, as in a regard for Lord Ellenborough's political character. The little value which might be attached to it, has been miserably diminished by the tardiness with which it has been given. It comes in the wake of half a dozen other balls given by the military, and wants the freshness of a spontaneous movement. In these circumstances, an Address would certainly have been peculiarly appropriate; more especially as the individual intended to be honoured is a Statesman, and not a Lady.

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THE JELLALABAD GARRISON.—A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* having some time back incidentally alluded to a Council of war which was held at Jellalabad, while it was beleaguered, we enquired whether the subject of a retreat was brought under discussion or not, and expressed some desire to know how the votes stood for and against that movement. As the defence of that place is one of the most memorable transactions in a very memorable campaign, there is an historical interest attached to the vicissitude of feelings and opinions of its illustrious garrison. One of the most remarkable incidents connected with the battle of Plassey was the Council of war which Clive held before he engaged in it, and the resolution which the great majority of the Council adopted against the engagement. It has been observed with regard to such assemblies that their votes are invariably given against the prosecution of vigorous measures; and Clive remarks that if he had followed the advice of the Council, he should have been ruined. We must confess that we had some curiosity to know whether the Jellalabad Council of war afforded an exception to what has been considered the usual result of such councils. We were aware that if the majority of the council voted for a retreat, their reputation for courage could be little affected thereby, as their opinions would necessarily be attributed to prudence and not to pusillanimity. We know also that no such disclosure could injure the character of the General, because he must have set aside the resolution of the Council, when he resolved to maintain his post. To explain the motive of our enquiry, we beg the reader to bear in mind that public journals must be considered in the light of caterers for the future Historian, and that the value of their services will be estimated by the abundance and accuracy of the facts they are able to accumulate. In our humble sphere, we had therefore a duty to perform to posterity, of which we were not unmindful.

*John Brown* has sent a letter to the *Delhi Gazette* in reference to our enquiry, in which he states that there were four Councils of war held; and he furnishes us with details of all but the last, which referred only to the proper time for the attack on Akbar Khan's camp, so successfully made on the 7th of April. The first two Councils were of minor importance; but that which was held on the 12th February, appears to have elicited great contrariety of opinion. The names of the members are given by the correspondent, who states that the debate was stormy. We have not the Blue book at hand to refer to, but if we are not mistaken, this was the Council of War held on the arrival or approach of Akbar Khan with his forces; and we may easily suppose that the subject under consideration referred to the course which it became the garrison to adopt in these difficult circumstances; in other words, the question discussed probably was, the propriety of standing a siege, or attempting a retreat through the Khyber. It was a period of intense interest, for upon the determination then formed, depended the character and safety of the garrison. It would not have been surprising if, in the famished state of the troops, with a powerful enemy ready to lay siege to the place, and without any immediate prospect of relief from General Pollock, some members of that Council had advised a retreat upon Peshawur. In proportion to the importance of the crisis, is our anxiety to learn how the votes stood; for the disclosure made by the correspondent manifestly shews that the determination to hold the post at all hazards, which gave its character to the campaign of 1842, and led eventually to the recovery of our honour by the recapture of Cabul, is to be attributed to the wisdom and firmness of one, two or three of its members. *John Brown* tells us that the proceedings were duly recorded; we suppose, therefore, that they will be found in the Military records of Government, and be available for the future historian. He has however thought fit to rebuke our curiosity by saying,

> "And now I really will conclude, with a gentle hint, namely, that the paper which endeavours to draw out *who* (on occasions of this nature) voted for this measure, and *who* voted for that measure, consults the interest of the community no more than its own, *and so I take leave of* my "*Friend.*"

This remark is more conclusive than satisfactory. It teaches us that the present generation cannot safely push its researches farther in this matter, and that the next age is likely to know more than we do about it; and, in fact, more than we do know, or can know, about the secret springs of action either in the disastrous or the victorious campaign. Whether we should do ourselves good or harm, by any farther attempt to gratify a curiosity which *John Brown* seems to think impertinent, is a question on which we may possibly differ from him; but when he tells us that it would do no good to others, we give him full credit for his sagacity and benevolence, and at once take leave of the subject.

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THE SEASON.—It is but rarely that our pub-

lic journals allude to that very English subject, the Weather, but the present season has been so remarkable, as to deserve a distinct notice. It is remarkable on many accounts. We have had perhaps the mildest hot season on record for twenty years. The days of extreme heat, in which all bodily and mental exertion is irksome, were extremely few. The burning, blistering month of May was so repeatedly refreshed by showers, at due intervals, so as to render the arrival of the rains, which are looked for on the 10th of June, scarcely perceptible. June came without its supply of rain, and the month of July, in which the country is generally saturated with water, passed off without any heavy showers. At the end of July, the *tanks* were nearly as dry as at the end of May. The rice crop began seriously to feel the want of rain, and the natives anticipated a famine. The rains did not set in fairly before the beginning of August, when we had a month's supply in a week. During the last three weeks, however, the rains have been again suspended, and showers have descended at long intervals, and in scanty measure. Our books, the binding of which exhibits so great a sympathy with the weather, and is usually covered with such mouldiness as to require constant attention during the rains, have been remarkably free from all appearance of mould. The river has not, up to this moment, risen to its usual height during the rains, and in another fortnight will begin to subside. The current of the stream, which during the months of July, August and September usually rolls almost with the rapidity of a cascade, has been extremely languid; and the influence of the flood tide which is generally suspended during these three months except at the springs, has been felt in an unusual degree. In short this has been the most extraordinary season we have had for twenty years, and its singularity is attributed—and possibly not without reason—to the influence of the Comet.

The Indigo season is perhaps the finest on record. A planter always anticipates a larger crop than he obtains; but in this year of the Comet, the planters, with few exceptions, have already obtained more than they anticipated, and they have nothing to quarrel with but the reduction of price which the exuberant bounty of the season, is likely to inflict. Tirhoot promises 40,000 maunds. Other districts, though not equally blessed, will yield an unusual harvest. We see the crop stated by brokers, at 139,000 maunds; but all brokers, those of Calcutta excepted, have an interest in moderating the public expectations. If the accounts we hear from every quarter without exception, be authentic, the crop is likely to exceed, rather than to fall short of, 150,000 mds. These accounts refer not to plant on the ground, still exposed to the vicissitude of the seasons, but to that which has been already cut and manufactured. We have not of course the same means of ascertaining with accuracy the extent of the crop, as those who are professionally engaged in watching its progress, and comparing the accounts of each individual factory with its former outturn; but we will venture to say that, not even in the most productive of past years, have the reports of the planters been so generally cheerful as in the present year. For once, the croakers are in a contemptible minority; and long will the year of the Comet continue to be remembered at the Indigo factories.

ILLEGAL [illegible] SUPPORT OF IDOLATRY AT VIZAGAPATAM.—Our correspondent As- *Observer*, has sent us another letter relative to the illegal exactions of a Town duty by the Native Officers at Vizagapatam, which his former representation has not, it seems, been successful in abolishing. It has been extenuated in a Madras paper under the idea that it was a voluntary contribution; and this excuse is deemed sufficient to sanction its continuance. It appears that a petition against the payment of this assessment has been presented to the Collector by a body of the Kusherry tribe, and that the Collector of the district has directed that it shall cease to be exacted from them. This is at *least* is one proof that the tax was not voluntary; or rather voluntary in no other sense than that in which the three stalwart highlanders who were proceeding in a cart to the Head Quarters of the corps, bound hand and foot, described themselves as the Countess of Sutherland's *volunteers*. Another proof of the involuntary nature of this tax is afforded by the fact that a respectable cloth merchant of the Town, having bargained for a supply of rice in a neighbouring village, the seller was obliged to convey it by night into the Town to evade the impost.

It seems very singular that a Collector of Land Revenue under the Madras Presidency, should find it so difficult to distinguish a voluntary from a forced contribution, or to determine the circumstances which impart a compulsory character to any gift. To us it appears evident that if an impost be remitted to one class, and not to others, it is compulsory. If men enter a town at night to evade payment of a demand, that demand is not a voluntary gift. If peons are stationed to collect it, and on its being refused by any individual, distrain his goods to the extent of the demand, it is not a voluntary, but a compulsory tax. If men are not allowed to enter a town without a certificate that the contribution has been paid, then it is a 'forced benevolence,' similar to that which the Long Parliament abolished; it is not a voluntary contribution. It is said that the establishment of peons is kept up to secure this fund from being devoted to other purposes. But if any such establishment be permitted to exist and to *act* at all, it will inevitably become the instrument of exaction. We are not acquainted with the precise organization of this idolatrous fund; but we suppose that the money is either paid to a Committee of Natives, or to its Secretary, or its Treasurer; or at some shrine in the town of Vizagapatam. What could be more natural than for the pious devotees to proceed to the house where the office is held, or to the temple, and there deposit their gifts of their own free will and mere motion? This would be termed in Bengal a voluntary contribution. What could be easier than for the Collector to prohibit this system of *demanding* gifts under any form or pretence, and to issue a proclamation by beat of drum informing the public that no man was under the smallest necessity of making any payment to the Association, if he did not wish it; and that any attempt to exact money from him would be severely punished? This plain, straight forward proceeding would at once extinguish the odious exaction. It is the course which any Collector, who had the fear of the Deputy Governor of Bengal before his eyes, would adopt, as soon as it was brought to his notice that any such practices existed within his jurisdiction. It is the course which the Collector of Vizagapatam must adopt, if he would escape [illegible] in this matter. [illegible] will [illegible] both himself and [illegible] at Madras [illegible] guilt of violating the positive injunctions of the Home Authorities, and expose them to the censure which such disobedience will draw down on them.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S LAST NOTIFICATION.—The following [illegible] appears in last Saturday's *Gazette*:—

*30th August*, 1843.

Some misconception appearing to exist with respect to the Power which Officers of both Services have over the Documents and Papers which come into their possession officially, the Governor General in Council deems it expedient to notify, that such Documents and Papers are in no case to be made public, or communicated to individuals without the previous consent of the Government to which alone they belong.

The Officer in possession of such Documents and Papers can only legitimately use them for the furtherance of the Public Service in the discharge of his official duty; and it is to be understood that the same Rule which applies to Documents and Papers applies to information of which Officers may become possessed officially.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council,

J. THOMASON, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

The notification has reference of course to the communication of intelligence regarding the proceedings of Government to the public press, which it is intended hereby to intercept. As regards official documents and papers, the rule laid down by the Governor General will commend itself to every man's judgment. These are the exclusive property of Government, and the promulgation of them, without permission, is a breach of official confidence. But the last sentence in the notification, regarding the confidential character of *all* information which public officers may come by officially, appears open to many objections; and the prohibition is likely to be disadvantageous to the interests both of individuals in the service, and of the state itself. The Notice is evidently based on the assumption that some of the public servants, misconceiving the nature of their power, have actually communicated information of which they had become officially cognizant. Yet we cannot recollect a single instance in which any information has been divulged by which the interests of the state could suffer in the smallest degree. The officers of Government have not needed any formal prohibition, to hold, as under the seal of confession, any intelligence the communication of which would have compromized the public welfare. The present notification is therefore superfluous, as far as cabinet secrets are concerned, for they have never, that we have ever heard of, been made public; but the general prohibition to impart any information in reference to those measures of Government which there can be no object in making a mystery of, will occasion much injury.

While the press continues to be free, the character of official men is exposed to attacks from the envious, the malicious and the disaffected; and they have no means of maintaining the brightness of their reputation but by giving their explanations the same currency which the censure has obtained. The press which has been the instrument of attack, furnishes the most effectual and ready means of defence. It is not necessary that the explanation given by a public officer should bear his actual signature, for the clearness of its statements and the confidence with which they are put forth, will always give them the stamp of official truth, even when they are anonymously published; but they must necessarily se-

far to measures which the writer could have become acquainted with only from his official position. Under the operation of the rule now promulgated, he will be entirely debarred from any such mode of justifying his public conduct, and his character must continue to suffer from the unjust aspersions cast upon it. We cannot better illustrate the personal inequivalence of the rule than by referring to Col. Sleeman's manly vindication of his proceedings to which we alluded last week. In his temperate but conclusive letter to the *Bombay Times*, he has disclosed no state secrets; he has betrayed no official confidence; but by a simple statement of facts, which are rather of historical than of political importance, and which there can be no object in concealing, he has effectually exonerated himself from all blame; still of these facts he became possessed officially, and any such mode of vindication is closed in future against every public officer. However high he may stand in the opinion of his superiors, in the public eye he must often be content to be reckoned a fool—and something worse.

But the rule is calculated to inflict a still more severe injury on the interests of Government. The proceedings of all Governments are liable to be misconceived, and their motives to be misrepresented. Beyond the sphere of its own official circle, a Government, owing to the imperfection of fallen humanity, has more opponents than friends, and when the press is free, it is oftener made the echo of censure, than of praise. The censure is too frequently unmerited, but it is not the less implicitly believed, or the more eagerly repeated; and when it remains uncontradicted, it gradually settles down into the minds of men, and influences their opinion of the administration. Thus by the frequent repetition of mis-statements, a Government, with the purest intentions, comes to be considered a monster of oppression. Hence the importance of multiplying, rather than curtailing, the means of disabusing the public mind on questions of interest connected with the public administration. Hence even in the Star Chamber days of Queen Elizabeth, Burleigh never allowed a slanderous pamphlet against his mistress to remain unanswered, wisely remarking that although they were but straws, they showed which way the wind blew. The Home administration, Whig or Tory, is always exposed to the unscrupulous misrepresentations of the Opposition and its hirelings; but it possesses many opportunities of vindicating its measures, and is thus enabled, in spite of party mis-statements, to maintain its public reputation. There are the debates of the House of Commons, which afford many occasions for explanation. There are pamphlets published under official influence which furnish an antidote to the poison which opponents endeavour to distill into the public ear; and there are always two or more newspapers, supposed to be in the interest of the Ministry, which are engaged in setting the public right.

From all these means of vindicating itself the Government of India is cut off. Still it has not been left entirely the victim of slander. Sooner or later, some of its servants have contrived, in an unostentatious mode, to furnish one or another journal, with sufficient data for showing how greatly the public mind has been abused by misrepresentation. We have repeatedly observed articles in our daily contemporaries, which we traced up to a demi-official origin, and which have effectually turned the tide of public opinion. Erroneous impressions have thus been corrected, before they had time to take root in the public mind, and the cause of truth, and good Government has been promoted without the smallest compromise of official confidence. While the secret of warlike expeditions, or negotiations of peace, have been necessarily and wisely withheld from view, this useful communication of information has served to convince the public, both here and in Europe, that the Government was labouring for the public good, and had nothing to conceal. Those communications will now cease—but the public curiosity touching the measures of Government, the prime actor in the drama, will not cease; on the contrary, it is likely to be the more excited from the effort now made to baffle it; and the only effect of the present notification will be to give an unchecked currency to misrepresentation and falsehood; for even those who may become possessed of the truth in the free intercourse of social life, will be careful how they disclose it, lest they should commit their friends. The notification therefore will do much mischief to the interests of Government, and none to those of the press. It will neither diminish the circulation, nor the reputation of the journals; but it will have this effect,—by closing up as far as possible every avenue to the truth, it will diminish the culpability of mis-statements, and render it impossible to repeat, with any degree of decency, the charge of licentiousness which some have brought against the press. We will venture to predict that three years after this notification shall have been in operation, the character of the Government of India will stand very different in the opinion of Christendom than it now does,—unless the notification should experience the same fate which has attended every other attempt to cut off the access of the public to valuable information, and become a dead *letter within a month after its* parturition.

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PRODUCTS OF JAVA.—The notice we published last week regarding the Export trade of Java has been favourably noticed by our contemporaries, and more particularly by the *Englishman*. He remarks "that there is little apprehension of the consequence of the competition with Bengal in the cultivation of *Indigo*. We believe the cost price in Java to be really much below the sum stated by him, namely, 250 Java Rupees per maund, but if it can be produced there, at about the same rate as it costs here, we do not think the rivalry will be disadvantageous. It may be injurious to those who have given extravagant prices for factories, and may tend to force out of Indigo cultivation places wholly unsuitable to the plant; but by stimulating exertion and forcing economy, it will in the end give the Bengal planter a certainty in his operations, which he never could have, when tempted by extraordinary fluctuations to imprudent undertakings and extravagant expenditure." Since our last article was written, we have received a farther notice on the subject, drawn up by a gentleman on the island, possessed not only of great experience in the cultivation of the article, but of very accurate information on all subjects connected with its commercial interests. From his representation we are inclined to augur that the Indigo of Java is likely soon to become a more formidable rival of the Bengal Presidency than we had at first supposed. The price of the maund as given by us at 250 Java Rupees, was only the Custom House valuation of it, as exhibited in the official tables. We now learn that three-fourths of the entire produce of Indigo is manufactured on Government plantations, and may be considered as the property of Government, who ship it to Holland, where it is sold on its account. We are told that private planters can deliver their Indigo at Samarang or any other seaport at from *One* Java Rupee *and a half* to *two* Rupees the pound, every expense included. At 2 Rupees the pound, the maund of Indigo would be equal to Java Rupees 148. The Java Rupee, or Guilder, is intrinsically of less value by 15 per cent than the Company's Rupee. 120 pice are equivalent to a Java Guilder, but gold and silver coins are become so scarce that none are procurable under 155 pice at the present time. The Java Bank paper, the currency of the day, acknowledged by Government, and received by it in all payments, which was formerly equivalent in value to Silver, has been so much depreciated in value, that a Java Bank note for 100 Guilders cannot command more than 77 silver Guilders. Hence the Java Rupee is reckoned forty *per cent* less in value than the Bengal Rupee. A maund of Java Indigo may therefore be delivered at the port of exportation, for a sum which appears to vary from 110 to 120 Bengal Rupees; and this brings the prime cost of the article to a considerable approximation to the price at which it is, or can be, raised in this country. Considering therefore that from two and a half to three, and from three and a half to four Rupees a pound have been obtained in Europe for this Indigo according to its quality, it is not surprising that the cultivation of it should have been pushed both by Government and by private individuals; and it is not altogether unlikely that in two or three years, or in 1846, the produce of the Island will reach *Three millions* of Pounds, or 40,000 maunds.

*The season of 1841 was very unfavorable to* the Planters from great drought, and that of 1842, from heavy rains; but the present year, from all accounts, promises to be very propitious, and should the price in Europe be equal to 3 or 4 Rupees the Pound, according to quality, the profits of the season will be great. It is proper however to mention that the high price which Indigo has latterly borne, has arisen in some measure from the high rate of Bills of Exchange on Europe. Some have of late been sold at six months sight, at a premium of more than 30 *per cent*. A Bill for 70 Rupees payable in *Holland has sold for* 100 Rupees in Java. When the exchange falls, the price of Indigo is likely to experience a decline.

Hitherto very little attention has been paid by the Planters to the sorting and packing of Indigo, three or four qualities of which were formerly mixed in one chest, through inadvertence or carelessness. This has rendered the delivery of Indigo very unpleasant, and considerably injured the sale of it. The Planters are now said to be alive to the necessity of giving more time and attention to this department; and, adds our authority, "we have not the least doubt that Java Indigo will very soon be worth as much in Europe and America as the best Bengal." Here is a rival indeed.

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THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—Bombay is again at issue with Calcutta about steam communication with Europe. At this Presidency we have, at length, obtained our wishes, and enjoy the benefit of a direct intercourse, by steam, from our own doors with Suez. We have now the same privileges of which the port of Bombay has so long enjoyed the monopoly; and when our line

has been completed by the establishment of three vessels, there will remain only this difference between us and Bombay—that the communication between it and Suez, will cost the state *fifteen* lakhs a year, while the same advantage is secured to us at the moderate outlay of only *two lakhs* of Rupees from the public Treasury. The *Bombay Times* regards our present advantages without a particle of envy. He would rejoice indeed to see the Peninsular and Original Company's vessels darkening the Bay of Bengal; only he would instantly withdraw the bonus of two lakhs which Government gives the Company, and without which they would probably find it difficult to keep up the enterprize. He considers it extremely improper that the ryots of the Gangetic valley should be taxed two lakhs of Rupees, to provide the luxury of large steamers for the *Qui his*, that is for the community of the Bengal Presidency; but somehow or other, he has nothing to say against taxing the Bengal ryots, fifteen lakhs, for the convenience of the *Bombay ducks*, to enable them to go by steam to Suez instead of doubling the Cape—for the expense of the Steam establishment is drawn from the revenues of the Bengal Presidency. But, says our friend, the passengers from Bombay find accommodation in the Red Sea packets merely because these vessels are kept up at any rate, for mail purposes. Granted; but are the two lakhs of Rupees given to the Peninsular Company to enable them to send their steamers direct to Calcutta, intended *only* to afford us the luxury of large vessels? Is it not intended that these vessels shall also bring the mails for Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, and the settlements to the eastward? It is simply because those mails have not been sent by these steamers, that the *Bombay Times* is enabled to assert that the bonus is intended for the passengers, and not for the mails. Let our Mails be sent on direct, as we earnestly desire, by our own steamers, instead of being preposterously sent by way of Bombay, and the donative of two lakhs to the Peninsular Company's vessels will assume the same unexceptionable character, which the expenditure of fifteen lakhs for the Bombay Steamers is supposed to possess.

The *Bombay Times* says that it is the duty of Government to carry the mails in the best and cheapest way that can be effected. By the best way, he evidently means that way which will be best for the community; by the cheapest, that which will be cheapest to Government. If the mails for Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta and the Eastward were separated from those for Bombay and the stations which lie nearer to it than to either of the other places, and were sent by the Peninsular Company's steamers, those steamers would be entrusted with the conveyance of more than half the mails. Allowing however that only half the letters and papers are sent by them, still the conveyance of this moiety will be effected at a much cheaper rate than that of the other half. The Mails for the two eastern ports and Galle, cannot be conveyed for a cheaper rate by any other arrangement. It would likewise be as beneficial to the public, as to Government. Our letters would reach us at a charge of only two annas, instead of being saddled with a heavy postage of fourteen annas. Therefore, it is the duty of Government to encourage the *Hindoostan* and her sister vessels, by a bonus of two lakhs, as affording the best and cheapest way in which the mails can be carried.

But it is an "unwarrantable waste of our resources to maintain more steam routes than are indispensable." Quite true; then maintain that which is least expensive, and curtail that which falls heaviest on the public resources. Let the Peninsular Company's vessels bring *all* the Mails on from Suez, and reduce the establishment of the Bombay Steamers, which are the most expensive; and let a branch steamer from that port be in waiting at Aden to convey the mails for Bombay and for the stations with which it most readily communicates. Let the grand trunk road be laid down from one end of the route to the other, from Suez to Calcutta, by way of Aden, Galle and Madras; and let it be occupied by the great vessels of the Peninsular Company, and let there be one branch road from Aden to Bombay, and another from Galle to the eastward to be occupied by smaller vessels. This would in our apprehension be the most rational, and certainly the cheapest mode of operation; because the conveyance on the trunk road may be kept up, as at present, for two lakhs, and the branch communication with Bombay, for, we suppose, half the present expenditure, or *seven lakhs and a half* of Rupees a year.

That some change in steam arrangements is contemplated by Government, in consequence of the successful voyages of the *Hindoostan*, is evident. We have the presumption to think that the plan we have laid down will be the most suitable. But if it should not be adopted, perhaps the next best arrangement would be to send the large Steamers from Galle to Aden, and *vice versá* by way of Bombay, though to this plan there are many and serious objections. But the plan proposed by the *Bombay Times* will never answer. Our contemporary proposes, that the large steamers shall ply only between Suez and Aden; that all the mails and passengers shall be transhipped at this latter place, and sent on to Bombay; that the light mails shall be dispatched by express, and the heavy mails and passengers put on board a third vessel at Bombay and sent on to Galle, Madras, and Calcutta. But if the *Hindoostan* is but just able to accommodate the passengers from Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon, how can those passengers be crammed into a vessel with only half its accommodation? Any arrangement which should subject the great bulk of the passengers to the inconvenience of two transhipments in thirty days, must inevitably fail. If the plan laid down by the *Bombay Times*, which provides that the hundred passengers from the eastern ports shall embark three *times* in three *separate* vessels, while the twenty or twenty-five Bombay passengers shall be put to the inconvenience of only *two embarkations*, be adopted, the advantage of steam communication, between Calcutta and Suez, so far as passengers are concerned, will be entirely neutralized. There are few who would not prefer the circuitous route round the Cape to the inconvenient route by Bombay. The Steamer sent on from Bombay would soon have no other duty than to convey the mails; and in that case Government would find it quite as cheap, if not cheaper, to send on those mails from Bombay by land, *free of cost*, to all parties, than to keep up an establishment for their conveyance by sea.

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## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

### THURSDAY, AUGUST 31.

— The *Englishman* gives an erratum, on the report of the meeting of the Civil community to do honour to Lord Ellenborough. The original report ran thus: "Mr. W. Bruckim then proposed and Mr. O'Dowda seconded the motion, that all classes of the community be invited to join in this mark of attention to his Lordship." The corrected version of the motion is, that all classes of *Society* be invited to join. There is a distinction in the City of Palaces between the meaning of the words Community and Society not to be found in Johnson, which a stranger to our local institutions might not at once comprehend. All members of Society are members of the community, but all members of the community are not members of Society. A line of demarcation is drawn between those who are said to be in Society and those who are not. Perhaps the best definition which can be given of the two classes, is that all who are on the Government House List are in Society, and all not found there, are beyond the pale.

— A meeting of the Committee of the Church Building Fund at Midnapore was held on the 28th of last month, when it was resolved to solicit the Bishop to consecrate the ground, and lay the first stone of the Church, previous to his departure for the Upper Provinces.

— The *Hurkaru* states, that owing to the severe examples made by the Chief Magistrate, and the energy he has infused into the officers employed in the river police, there has been of late a great decrease in the number of thefts committed on the water. Formerly, scarcely a day passed without some complaint; for some time however there have not been more than one or two in a fortnight. A year or two ago the quantity of property stolen on the river, chiefly in the transport of goods to and from the ships, was estimated at five lakhs of Rupees a year. We are happy to learn that there has been such a diminution of crime, and are very willing to attribute it to the increased vigilance of the police; but a share of the praise is due to the new arrangements for the conveyance of goods, and to the construction of Cargo boats, in which the goods are placed under lock and key. We perceive that there is a Cargo Boat Association, and that it holds half yearly meetings, but we do not remember to have seen any report of its organization, or its success. We wish some of our readers could furnish us with information as to the capital of the Association, the number of boats employed, the expense of their construction, and the charge made for lighterage as compared with that of the old ricketty, unsafe *bhurs*.

### FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

— There is a long correspondence in the papers of this morning between two houses of business in Calcutta, the one charging the other with having withdrawn the valuable connection of a large Glasgow firm by representing that some of its goods had been *pawned* to the Union Bank, which charge has been satisfactorily refuted. The other firm asserts that no such advice was ever sent by it to Glasgow, but admits that a gentleman, recently admitted as a partner, did send home some advices to a friend before he was a partner, not very favourable to the character of the injured House. The matter, as we learn, has been put into the hands of Solicitors, and will afford employment to the gentlemen of the bar; and we shall not therefore allude farther to it.

— We stated last week, that a Mr. James George, of the Parental Academy, had added 300 volumes to the Jail Library founded by the Sheriff in the year of the long tailed Comet. Mr. James George has written to the *Englishman* to denounce the notice as a hoax, and to state that having an income which may be represented by two figures only, it was out of his power to have made such a gift; in other words, had he acted so preposterously, he must soon have followed the books himself.

— The *Bombay Times* has received a letter direct from the Sandwich Islands, dated the 6th of April last, which will be found among our selections. It gives a very full account of the grievances for which Lord George Paulet was sent there to obtain redress. The writer, after saying that his Lordship was sent to seek an adjustment of affairs, says, the rest you know. Unfortunate-

ly we do not know the rest; for there is a hiatus in the correspondence, just at the most interesting period of the negotiation.

— There have been some sharp disputes among the Roman Catholics of Bombay. The Vicar Apostolic has, it seems, received from the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, during the last four years, a sum little short of a *lakh of Rupees*, of which he has given no satisfactory account. A full account of the matter will be found in another column.

— The Rev. Mr. Anderson and his Colleagues in the management of the General Assembly's Institution and Branch Schools at Madras have followed the example of their brethren in Calcutta, and joined the Free Protesting Church of Scotland. Their salaries were drawn from the Missionary funds of the General Assembly in Scotland, and they have ceased to receive them since the first of July, trusting to obtain support, though on a diminished scale, from the funds raised for Missionary objects by the Seceders. It appears, however, that they will continue to conduct the affairs of the Assembly's Institution for the present, and to apply the local funds raised for education at Madras. The wisest course which the "rump" of the Assembly, as the Ministers who remain have been termed, could do, would be to make over the Educational Institutions at the three Presidencies to the Free Protesting Church; for it was through the zeal, and perseverance of those who are its leaders that these admirable seminaries were established.

— The salary of the Private Secretary of the Governor of Madras, is to be raised, we learn, to Rs. 1500, in the hope of securing the services of some Civilian of sufficient standing and experience.

— The Joint Stock Bank of Western India has declared a dividend for the first ten months of its existence at the rate of *six* per cent. per annum.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

— The Nawaub Gazee Ooddeen Mahomed, Nawaub of Dacca, is dead. By this casualty an allowance of about 50,000 Rupees a year reverts to Government.

— The *Beer* on board the *Hindoostan* steamer was sour, or dead. This alarming fact was discovered before the vessel had got fifty miles down the river, and a remonstrance was drawn up to Capt. Moresby with forty-nine signatures. We can fancy the consternation which must have pervaded a vessel, with more than a hundred *qui his*, on board when it was found that the Beer was bad, and that there was little prospect of obtaining better before they got to Suez. We rather wonder they did not insist on the Captain's putting back instantly to Calcutta. The fault does not appear to lie with the Commander, who is not the purveyor, and who did all in his power to remedy the evil by purchasing 200 dozens at Madras. Capt. Engledue must look sharply into this matter. All his splendid saloons, and all his rapidity of transit, nay, even the excellence of his Hams and Turkeys, will be a poor compensation for stale beer.

— The *Englishman* of this morning gives us a long and very flattering account of all the great things which Lord Ellenborough is about to do for Scinde. There is however an amusing simplicity in the following remarks of our contemporary; "If we are really to have no more wars, it is to be hoped that these plans of improvement will not be confined to Western India, but that Government will *endeavour* to lay out the surplus revenues in plans of permanent utility for the improvement of every part of the country under British rule." Why, we have been hoping the same thing for the last twenty years, but in vain. When Government has no money, it pleads poverty; when it is rich, it has no will. Twice within the last twenty years have we had a full treasury, and on one occasion it was emptied by a Burmese, and on the second by an Affghan war. Sad experience confirms the truth that Government has never been found less willing to improve India than when it has had the most ample means of doing so.

— The *Hurkaru* states, that Government is about to make a move in the appointment of Deputy Magistrates, and that they are to be appointed to twelve of the most turbulent districts, namely, to those in which there are the greatest number of Indigo Factories. There are to be two grades; the lowest will receive 300; the upper 500 Rs. a month. The Indigo districts deserve the earliest attention of Government. We hope the new appointments will be followed up by *disarming* the belligerent powers, the Planters and the Zemindars, and that all private war for the redress of grievances will be rapidly extinguished.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

— A correspondent, adopting the signature of G. J. has come forward in the defence of Mr Masson against the ferocious attack made by the Rev. Mr. Loveday on his character. We are waiting, on the principle the Reverend gentleman advocates, to hear the other party, that is the *Bombay Times*, before we take up the subject.

— The *Alligator*, from China, brings the intelligence that the commercial treaty with the Chinese had been signed, and was forwarded to England by Col. Malcolm, in the *Akbar*, which vessel sailed from Singapore on the 10th of August.

— The papers notice the death of Lieut. Col. Grant, of the 39th N. I. at Nowgong, in Bundlekund, on the 21st ult. He appears to have been greatly beloved by his officers and men. As a tribute of respect to their deceased Colonel, the non-commissioned officers of the Regiment bore his remains to their last resting place.

— We have copied from the letter of a Correspondent of the *Hurkaru*, a list of the munificent donations made by the European community of Assam to the erection of a Church at Gowhatty. The foundation stone was laid on the 8th of November, 1841, and the Church, it is said, will be completed in the ensuing cold weather.

— The *Friend of China* of the 15th of June, which we happen not to have received, but which has reached the *Star*, says that the vast empire of China, "through its length and breadth resounds with preparations for the possible, and, it is hinted the probable, and not remote contingency of another conflict with the English." We have copied the whole article. We suppose however that the subsequent signing of the commercial treaty, of which we have just heard, may be considered as a sure indication of peace for sometime to come. That we shall have another brush with the Chinese before many years have passed, is however highly probable.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

— No addition has been received to the information communicated yesterday that the ratification of the China treaty was on its way to England on board the *Akbar*, nor have we received a single paper from China by this opportunity.

— The *Calcutta Christian Intelligencer* of this month, contains the following liberal and enlightened sentiments; "it gives us sincere satisfaction to learn that the Bengalee Patsala in Calcutta"— an Institution established by the Natives to diffuse the blessing of knowledge through the vernacular tongue—"is in a declining state; the native pupils have consulted better for their own interests than the *clique* of Europeans who organized the school with the design of giving the boys a *complete* education through the medium of the vernaculars! So may every scheme perish which is based on narrow minded and partial views." No man who is answerable to God for the use of his time would be justified in wasting a moment of it in replying to such reflections as these. But as the abeyance of the cause of education appears to have terminated, and the *Hurkaru* seems to think that there is some chance that the subject may excite attention, we shall lose no time in publishing some valuable papers on the subject. We have hitherto refrained from giving them publicity or from alluding to the subject, under the idea that the Education Board, or Council, or by whatever name the Educational Directory be denominated was in a state of permanent vacation.

— The *Star* notices that an "idea" is abroad that the removal of the Sudder Board and Sudder Court to Agra is not unconnected with the possible migrations of the Governor General and his Council to that station. The present Lieut. Governor goes home this year, and Bengal being now a firmly constituted and consolidated dependency, under Mr. Bird, this transfer of the Governor General and his official suite might be a saving of some four or five lakhs of Rupees to the state. Our contemporary gives it as a rumour. We have no idea that the Council will ever move, however frequently the Governor General may. Calcutta is inconveniently situated for the seat of Government, now that our empire has stretched beyond Bengal, but so is London, and so are many other capitals in Europe and America.

— The *Hurkaru* conveys to us the gratifying intelligence that the first of the ice ships, the *Angelo*, reached Madras on the 22d instant, and may be daily expected in Calcutta. How would the Governor General lay society, both Civil and Military, under everlasting obligations, were he to send one of the steamers now lying idle in Calcutta, down to the lower floating light, to tow up this precious cargo.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

— An article appeared some two or three weeks ago in the columns of one of our contemporaries, stating that some of the new Police had behaved ill, in the state of Jhansi. This information we copied; but we have since learned that it is without foundation. There was not a man of the new police within a hundred miles of the scene at the time mentioned; though there might have been some police men belonging to the Jhansi Rajah. We believe our political Officers had nothing to do with the matter, as the robbers, seven in number, were a petty little gang of the remnants of Dhakunjoo's party, headed by his nephew, whom he had brought up to his own trade. This nephew escaped when the uncle was shot by Jowahir, and the police of the Jhansi state have been in search of him ever since.

— From the delight which the *Madras Athenæum* expresses at the arrival of the American *Angel*, with a cargo of Ice, we fear that none of it is destined for Calcutta. The Madras stock of Ice had been exhausted a week when this fresh supply arrived; the whole of which will in all probability be detained there. We think the Calcutta community has just reason to complain of the shameful treatment it has received in the matter of Ice, and that a meeting of the Committee which erected the Ice house, ought to be convened in order to make some arrangement for transferring the use of it to a worthier party.

— Sir Jasper Nicolls, having heard of the arrival of Sir Hugh Gough in Calcutta, and his assumption of the office of Commander-in-Chief, has in a very neat and appropriate notification, taken his farewell of the Army with which he has been connected for *forty-one* years.

— We regret to notice in the *Agra Ukhbar*, the sudden death, by an attack of Cholera, of Lieut. Col. Urquhart, of H. M. 30th Regiment.

— The *Bombay Times* received this morning, has some very appropriate remarks on the Court-martial of Major Seton, and the finding of the Court. On reading the documents, we formed the same opinion with our Western contemporary on the subject, being quite unable to reconcile the verdict of the Court with the evidence before it. Though Col. Hughes may not have acted in these irritating circumstances with perfect and absolute propriety, yet it is manifest that Major Seton's conduct was in the highest degree reprehensible. We are entire strangers to the parties and to their connections; and speak without partiality when we say that there appears, from these proceedings, to exist in more quarters than one, a strong prejudice against Col. Hughes.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the Friend of India :—

| | | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Major Genl. J. S. Fraser, | to June, 1843, | 36 | 0 |
| Lieut. Col. Sir C. M. Wade, | ditto, | 36 | 0 |
| The Hon. G. R. Clerk, ... | to Dec. 1844, | 100 | 0 |
| Capt. J. Gordon, ... | ... to Dec. 1843, | 80 | 0 |
| Brigadier F. Young, | ... to June, 1843, | 60 | 0 |
| H. P. Russell, Esq. | ... to Jan. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. Lyons, ... ... | ... to Dec. 1843, | 48 | 9 |
| Baboo Khettermohun Mookerjee, .. ... | ... to Dec. 1843, | 24 | 0 |
| J. Thornton, Esq. .. | ... to June, 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. J. F. Osborne, | ... to June, 1844, | 10 | 0 |

The undersigned, begs thankfully to acknowledge the following sums for the Relief of Native Christians at Kishnaghur, the greater portion of which has been already remitted to the Reverend Missionaries :—

| | Co's. Rs |
|---|---|
| J. Jackson, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 |
| Rev. J. H. Pratt, ... ... ... ... ... | 50 |
| W. H. Belli, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 |
| O. J. Richards, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 20 |
| A Friend through Mrs. Wood, ... ... ... | 5 |
| J. O. Brown, Esq. through Do.... ... ... | 5 |
| A Well-wisher, through Do. ... ... ... ... | 16 |
| Rev. C. J. Quartley, ... ... ... ... ... | 10 |
| C. W. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4 |
| Mr. T. Marshall, ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 |
| Mr. H. Cook, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 |

C. W. BRIERTECKE,
*Secretary Kishnaghur Relief Fund.*

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

### THE LORD BISHOP.

Our worthy Diocesan has been paying a visit to Chinsurah, which he left on Saturday last, after passing a week there to return to the Presidency. On the Sunday previous, his Lordship preached in the morning a sermon on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, and in the evening held a confirmation at which several young persons were confirmed. A great deal has been said about the Bishop's style in the pulpit, it is certainly striking and somewhat peculiar : but he fixes the attention of his hearers, and it is impossible not to feel that his enthusiasm is from the heart : but it is his matter that does him most honor as a minister of the Gospel. About *that* there can be no mistake, and no difference of opinion we should think. He preaches genuine Christianity as understood by the Protestant *Church of England*. In the sermon now referred to, he took occasion to deprecate those appeals to terror in which many preachers are so fond of indulging, and which were so characteristic of Wesley's pulpit declamations, that Southey in his life of that singular enthusiast, calls them "Brimstone Sermons." The Bishop appeals to the better feelings of the heart—to love and gratitude. The spirit of his discourse at Chinsurah, was that of the beloved Apostle John—a spirit of Christian love—though in one of his most striking attitudes he forcibly reminded us of an engraving we have seen of one of Raphael's cartoons, Paul preaching at Athens. His Lordship, indeed, has lost none of his zeal against the Tractarians—or rather against their mischievous errors : but he spoke of them in sorrow not in anger, and expressed a conviction that they would ere long pass away.

On Thursday, his Lordship visited the Hooghly College, accompanied by his Chaplain the Reverend Mr. Pratt, and by the Chaplain of the station, the Reverend Mr. Moule, with whom our respected Diocesan resided while at the station. The Magistrate and his Assistant also attended to meet the Bishop, who examined several of the classes, but more particularly the first class with which he expressed himself much satisfied, and at parting addressed a few words of advice and encouragement to the young men. Mr. Pratt also put a few questions in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy to this class.—*Bengal Hurkaru, September 5, 1843.*

### THE LATE REV. A. DE RODT.

Mr. DeRodt was descended, on both sides, from noble parentage. The families from which he sprung, belonged to those patrician houses, under whose mild and wise administration (though it was a strict aristocracy) the republic of Berne in Switzerland early attained a degree of civilization and substantial prosperity far above most other states of the continent of Europe. During his stay in this country our late friend rarely, if ever, alluded to this circumstance, and it would probably have remained unknown, if no one else had been acquainted with it.

He was born on the 2nd February, 1812, I believe in the city of Berne. About a year afterwards, his father, on account of his well-known wisdom and experience, was appointed Governor of the district of Moutiers, in the bishopric of Basle, which had just then been newly appended to the republic of Berne, by order of the Congress of Vienna. In that place, situated in the wildest and most romantic part of mount Jura, our friend spent the years of his childhood. He lost his mother at a very early age, but her place was admirably supplied by a pious aunt, still alive, who watched over her sister's children with maternal tenderness and solicitude. He was subsequently placed in a private school at Gottstatt, a village near Bienne, where under the instructions of the clergyman of the parish he received the rudiments of a classical education. About the year 1827, he entered the grammar school at Berne, and upon leaving it, in 1830, the Academy or College, where he pursued the usual course of classical, mathematical and philosophical studies. Early in 1833, when that course was completed, he went to Geneva, where he studied divinity in the school established by the Geneva Evangelical Society, under the auspices of Messrs. Merle d'Aubigne, Gaussen, Galland, Steiger and Hävernick. He was induced to study divinity there rather than at Berne, because his mind began to revolt at the idea of entering the ministry of a national church, which totally neglected the exercise of discipline, and was little more than a tool in the hands of the secular Government.

In the spring of 1835, just about the time when his course of studies was drawing to a close, the Rev. Mr. Groves, whose name is well known in this country, visited Geneva, and endeavoured to obtain Missionaries for India, under the auspices of the Rev. Mr. Start and his friends. He succeeded in inducing Mr. DeRodt and Mr. F. Gros, to devote themselves to that work. Mr. DeRodt, however, remained at Geneva, for the purpose of passing the usual examinations, after which he lost no time in preparing for his departure from his kindred and friends and his native land. He was publicly set apart for the work of the ministry among the heathen, on July 23rd, 1835, in the midst of the Church meeting in the Bourg-de-four, Geneva, of which he had been a member for two years. Travelling down the Rhine, he went to England, where he stayed a few weeks at Bristol and thence proceed to Liverpool. There he embarked, in company with Messrs. Gros and Mac Callum, on the 17th of October, 1835. After a tedious and otherwise unpleasant passage, the ship reached Calcutta on the 11th April, 1836. The servants of God were received, the first day, under the hospitable roof of the late Rev. W. H. Pearce ; but early next morning the Rev. A. F. Lacroix, went to claim his countrymen. After a short stay in his house, Messrs. DeRodt and Gros proceeded to Soonamooky, in the zillah of Burdwan. The health of the latter failing after a few months, he left Bengal for the Mauritius, and Mr. DeRodt continued to labour alone at Soonamooky, till January, 1838, when he removed to Calcutta, and entered into connection with the London Missionary Society.

Of his labours in Calcutta I will not speak, as there are others who can do it much better than I could, and who will feel it a privilege to bear testimony to his piety, his talents and his usefulness.

The hopes entertained of his continuance among us have been disappointed. But what is our loss, is his unspeakable gain. He has been promoted from an earthly to a heavenly sphere of labour ; and shall we repine at it, when his Divine Master has been pleased to shorten the days of his pilgrimage and assign him a place of rest in the mansions of his Father's house ? No, rather let us rejoice with him and for him ; and let us pray that we may 'die the death of the righteous, and that our latter end may be like his.'—*Calcutta Christian Advocate.*

### DEPUTY MAGISTRATE.

We understand, that the Government are about to make a move in regard to the appointment of Deputy Magistrates. Twelve districts have been selected for the location of officers of that class. Among these are Jessore, Tirhoot, Behar, Moorshedabad, Midnapore, Nuddea, Champarun, and other places, where Indigo Planters and other Europeans abound ; but we are surprised, that the 24-Pergunnahs have not been included in the number. The places have been selected apparently with reference to the number of Europeans in them—not, we suppose, because crime is more rife in these districts, but because the cry for the means of security for life and property is greater, on account of the number of persons who can make their voices heard. Viewed in this light, we cannot but consider the overlooking of the suburbs of Calcutta, where the number of Europeans is daily on the increase, as a rather singular omission.

The persons selected for appointment, in the first instance, are to consist of two classes, distinguished by salaries of 300 and 500. As economy is the order of the day, would it not be an advantageous plan at first to appoint all these on the lower salary, and afterwards to promote to the higher grade those who had actually distinguished themselves ? There certainly appears no reason why out of twelve who may be considered eligible, six should receive 300 and the remainder 500 rupees.

The arrangement is to be carried into effect as soon as the sanction of the Supreme Government is obtained.—*Hurkaru, September 2.*

### MIGRATION OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

An idea is abroad that the removal of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and the Board of Revenue from Allahabad to Agra is not unconnected with the possible establishment of the Governor General *and his Council* at the former station. As the Lieutenant Governor intends to go to England this cold weather, and as every arrangement has been made for the entire separation of the Bengal from the Indian Government, and the delegation of full powers to Mr. Bird, the thing might be accomplished with the saving of a Lieutenant Governor's salary, and establishment as a very plausibly expedient measure. Letters from well informed quarters are full of the "accuracy of their intelligence" in this matter. We give it as a rumour. The Duke may see reason to send for the Tranquilliser of India as the only man capable of tranquillising Ireland, and forming counterpoise to O'Connell : His Grace can we know pledge himself to the excellence of his friend's measures in full certitude of correct anticipation as to their infallibility.—*Calcutta Star, Sept. 5.*

### SCINDE.

We hear that great things are to be done for Scinde. The Governor General is not to be satisfied with a barren conquest, but is determined to make it the most productive province of India. With this view we understand, that plans are under consideration for re-opening the old canals and constructing new ones, so as to give the advantage of irrigation to every part of the country where the level will admit of it. The port of Karachee is to be improved, and a communication opened with the Indus, so as to enable river craft to come there at all times. An augmentation of the military force is to be made, that will overawe the turbulent and disaffected tribes and leave no hope of success from fresh disturbances. If these plans are vigorously carried out, and the uncultivated lands, hitherto devoted to the gratification of the sporting propensities of the Ameers, disposed of on liberal and encouraging terms, there can be no question that an immense improvement will take place in a country, the extent and natural fertility of which, would enable it to support a population many times greater than it now contains. Whatever may be thought of the justice of the acquisition, the inhabitants will have reason to congratulate themselves on their change of masters.

If we are really to have no more wars, it is to be hoped that these plans of improvement will not be confined to Western India, but that Government will endeavour to lay out the surplus revenues, in plans of permanent utility, for the improvement of every part of the country under British rule. If well considered, they will soon repay the sums expended and add to the resources which permitted them to be undertaken.—*Englishman.*

### LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO CHRIST'S CHURCH AT GOWAHATTI ASSAM.

| | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| Major F. Jenkins, .. ... ... ... | 2000 | 0 |
| Captain J. Matthie, .. .. .. .. | 500 | 0 |
| Lieutenant G. E. Law, .. .. ... | 500 | 0 |
| W. Becher, Esquire, .. .. ... | 500 | 0 |
| Lieutenant H. L. Bigge, ... .. ... | 350 | 0 |
| J. N. Martin, Esquire, .. .. .. | 250 | 0 |
| W. Robinson, Esquire, .. .. ... | 250 | 0 |
| Mr. F. Gaines, ... .. ... ... ... | 225 | 0 |
| Captain J. T. Gordon, ... ... .. | 200 | 0 |
| Captain T. Brodie, ... ... ... .. | 200 | 0 |
| Major W. Simonds, .. ... ... | 100 | 0 |
| Major M. G. White, ... ... ... | 100 | 0 |
| Major T. Fisher, .. ... .. ... | 100 | 0 |
| Captain H. W. Matthews, ... .. | 100 | 0 |
| Captain S. F. Hannay, ... ... .. | 100 | 0 |
| Captain J. Wemyss, .. ... ... | 100 | 0 |
| Lieutenant C. Stott, ... ... ... | 100 | 0 |
| K. M. Scott, Esquire, ... .. ... | 100 | 0 |
| E. R. Grange, Esquire, .. ... .. | 100 | 0 |
| C. K. Hudson, Esquire, ... .. ... | 100 | 0 |
| E. V. Slater, Esquire, ... ... ... | 100 | 0 |
| J. Beckett, Esquire, ... ... ... | 100 | 0 |
| H. Kellner, Esquire, ... ... .. | 100 | 0 |
| Mr. W. Gash, ... ... ... .. ... | 100 | 0 |
| Mr. L. Sykes, ... ... ... .. ... | 100 | 0 |
| Mr. J. Buchanan, ... ... ... ... | 87 | 8 |
| Mr. G. Hawkins, .. .. ... .. | 72 | 8 |
| Lieutenant R. Campbell, ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| B. Wood, Esquire, ... ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Mr. C. J. Simons, ... ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Mr. L. Delanougerede, ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Mr. J. F. Delanougerede,... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| Mr. S. Fleming, ... ... ... ... | 20 | 0 |
| Mr. R. Fraser, ... ... ... ... | 20 | 0 |
| Church building fund through Reverend Mr. Pratt, ... ... ... | 500 | 0 |
| | 7425 | 0 |

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COUNCIL OF WAR AT JELLALABAD.

*To the Editor of the Delhi Gazette.*

My dear Sir,—I see by your last *Gazette* that the *Friend of India* as well as yourself are still anxious to keep moving the "*Illustrious*" who, undisturbed by doubts and surmises, appear to be in the quiet enjoyment of a well earned reputation; but since the question, about the Councils of war, and retreating or not retreating from Jellalabad, can be readily settled by a plain statement of facts, without detracting from the character or merit of any one, it may be as well to enlighten the public.

I am in possession of the Journal of an officer who wrote events as they occurred, but, he not being an independent "Lady" and having, moreover, a lively sense of his own failings, does not consider himself called upon to publish his Journal, or publicly pronounce judgement on any man, or body of men;—with this officer's permission, however, I shall now make such extracts from his Journal, as will, it is hoped, place beyond dispute what really were the occasions of assembling officers to give their opinions, or, to form a Council of War, in Jellalabad.

1st Assembly, or, Council.—

"As soon as General Sale had got into the "place (12th November 1841) he directed heads "of corps and Departments to go round the walls "and examine and report their state—this occu"pied about an hour or more, when the assem"bly met at the General's, and each, individual"ly, gave his opinion on the following points— "1st, whether we should attempt to hold the whole "of the town, and whether this was deemed "practicable?—2ndly, whether we should only "occupy the Bala Hissar, and such portion of "the town as might be cut off from the other "parts, and rendered defensible?—3rdly, whe"ther it would be best to leave the place altoge"ther, and form an intrenched camp?—It will "probably hereafter be matter of much chaff to "determine who voted for this measure; it was "however carried (I think by a majority of votes) "that we should endeavour to maintain possession "of the *whole town*, until Captain Broadfoot our "Engineer, could make defensible the Bala His"sar and an isolated portion of the town of suffi"cient extent to contain the force."

On the following day a successful sally took place, and relieved the garrison of annoyance for a fortnight, and then it became plain that the whole town must be held. The following extract may not be considered unnecessary:—

"1842. *January the 9th.*—We have this day "received the astounding intelligence that "our troops at the capital have made a trea"ty with the enemy, and have agreed to *evacu"ate the country*: it appears to be a part of the "stipulation that this force shall retire to Pesha"wur before the Kabul one moves from thence, "and General Sale accordingly received orders "to that effect this day; the order to General "Sale, to retire on Peshawur, is *eleven* days old, "and consequently must be dated about the 30th "ultimo; a proclamation of Ukhbar Khan's (the "apparent leader of the insurrection), of a date "*posterior* to the 30th ultimo, has been intercept"ed by Captain Macgregor, our political autho"rity. In this proclamation Ukhbar Khan calls "upon all good Mussulmans to be up and doing "against the retreat of this force to Peshawur. "The object of the enemy is, undoubtedly, to en"deavour to beat us in detail, and to deprive the "Kabul force of the only post on which they have "the remotest chance of making any retreat "whatever. I believe General Sale's answer to "the order to retire on Peshawur (which is "brought here by three horsemen of the enemy, "and signed by General Elphinstone, Pottinger, "and, I believe, Brigadier Shelton,) is, that he "does not understand the treaty, since Ukhbar "Khan's proclamation of posterior date, and the "length of time elapsed since the date of the "treaty leads him to suppose that affairs at Ka"bul have taken another turn; he therefore re"fuses to obey the order, and waits for further "information."

About retreating, before the destruction of the Kabul force was known in Jellalabad, the following extract no doubt gives out the feeling of the garrison:—

"Tuesday, January 11th.—We could now, no "doubt, make good our retreat to Jugdulluk, "merely seven easy marches, which we could "well perform in four, but we have chosen the "good part, and, if we fall, we, I trust at least, "fall nobly in endeavouring to cover and succour "our friends, and where they may now be, Hea"ven only knows."

On the 13th of January, as every one knows, Dr. Brydon came in, —— *one of fifteen thousand*, serving our cause in one way or another.

2d Assembly, or Council.

"*January 27th.*—Yesterday General Sale "called a council of war in this garrison; the "matter to be considered was an answer "to a despatch received from Shah Shooja, in "which he (the Shah) desires to know what are "our intentions since the English (at Cabul) had "consented to leaving the country, and our an"swer is, moreover, demanded *quickly* by the Shah. "Letters also from the British Government, the "Commander in Chief, and also from Captain "Mackeson at Peshawur, were read before the "Council, and considered. The latter (Captain "Mackeson) only had *heard of* the disaster at Ca"bul, but the Government appeared to anticipate "it, though, probably, not to the awful extent "which has taken place. The fact, also, that our "troops had met with a *reverse* in the Khyber, "when attempting to push on to our relief, was "also made known; this last blow was a terrible "damper to our hopes, but, *nil desperandum!* I "must be brief, as these are no times for scrib"bling.

"The answer proposed for Shah Shooja was as "follows, viz., "We are ready to fight for you "until death, and also ready to withdraw from "the country if you no longer require our services; "but, having before our eyes the disaster of the "Cabul Force, we require certain Hostages to be "made over to us before we quit this Garrison," "or words to that effect.

"A number of chiefs were then named as the "Hostages required, but, leaving this matter, the "question is (and what puzzles us all) *what are "the intentions of the British Government*? this is "the question in which is involved the honour and "welfare of our own country, &c. &c."

"I must not omit to mention, that from the "communications of Government which have "reached us, it appears, that Government wish "to *back out* of this country in the least discre"ditable manner possible, and therefore, this Gar"rison, I consider is now perfectly authorized to "act with reference to its own safety only.

"Letters and Newspapers, in abundance, have "reached this from Calcutta, since the fall of our "interest at Cabul was expected to take place; "still no instructions appear to have been sent to "this Force as a guide to regulate its acts. I "suppose, therefore, that Government concluded "that our fall would, as a matter, of course, im"mediately follow that of Cabul, or that we should "endeavour to cut our way to Peshawur."

3d Assembly, or Council.

"*Saturday, February 12th.* A letter having been "received from Shah Shooja, 3 or 4 days ago, in "reply to ours of the 27th ultimo, the Council of "war was again assembled this morning, to take "the Shah's letter into consideration and deter"mine an answer.

"By the Shah's letter, our proposals, as made in "our letter of the 27th, had been agreed to, but "the Shah writes to ask whether we are *sincere*, "and, if so, requires the signatures of all the "Council for the satisfaction of the chiefs at Ca"bul.

"By the Council it was resolved to write to the "Shah and remind him that our proposals of the "27th were based entirely upon what he himself "might wish us to do, and that it was essentially "necessary that he should express his wishes be"fore we could enter into any agreements.

"Our object, of course, is to procrastinate un"til we become informed of the resolutions of Go"vernment; but, our ambiguous reply will be im"mediately seen through by the cunning Cabul "chiefs, and we might just as well have said in "plain terms, *we must wait instructions from the "Government of India.*

"*Sunday, 13th February.* A letter was also "this day received from Conolly (Hostage at Ca"bul) who says they are well treated, and that "the Shah, although allowed to be called King, "is exceedingly weak: in fact a mere tool in the "hands of the chiefs, who greedily caught at our "proposals for leaving the country, and have sent "a messenger to endeavour to withdraw Mahom"ed Ukber (which was a part of the stipulations) "from these parts."

"*Monday, 14th February.* A messenger (Deen "Mahomed Khan), this day arrived from Cabul, "despatched by the Shah; he, of course, is come "to spy out the nakedness of the land. The Shah "says, or writes, by this messenger, that he "wishes us to remain firm at Jellalabad, and only "wants to know when our re-inforcements are to "come. His Majesty hopes to be able to detain "the chiefs at Cabul, and prevent their bringing "down a force against Jellalabad, and we "heartily wish him every success in these endea"vours."

*On Monday, the 21st February*, the garrison were made happy by the *proclamation* of Government, dated, *Secret* Department, Fort William, 31st January 1842.

Regarding "retreat or no retreat," I can confidently state that, before the 13th January, (when the destruction of the Cabul force became known) such an idea was not dreamt of, and moreover, after the 13th of January the subject of "Retreat" was never *publicly* mooted further than the extracts above made testify, and for the following simple reason, because a retreat, without hostages as security, was most generally considered utterly impossible.

The Council of war was composed of the following officers:—

The late Col. Dennie, C. B. Comg. H. M. 13th.
Colonel Monteath, C. B. Comg. 35th.
Capt. Abbott, Comg. Artillery.
Capt. Oldfield, Comg. Cavalry.
Capt. Backhouse, Comg. Shah's troops.
Capt. Broadfoot, Garrison Engineer.

Capt. Havelock, H. M. 13th, being the General's Staff, attended and recorded the proceedings; and Capt. Macgregor, the Political authority was of course, also present with the General.

I have now only to add that you may, and no doubt will, receive many productions, regarding these events, far better penned than this, but you will receive none more correct. Your's,

JOHN BROWN.

P. S.—There was a fourth assembly, or, council, which occurred on the 6th of April 1842, but it was not called for by the General, and as it related to a matter far removed from the subject of "*retreat*," I am not called upon farther to notice it. Capt. Macgregor, as the Political, is entitled to the highest commendation; his influence with the country, his name, and talent, supplied the garrison with grain, and thus saved it, but he had no voice in the Councils of war.

The 3d Assembly, or Council, which met on the 12th of February, was a stormy debate; men debating for their lives, and the lives of those under their command, may be excused for heat in argument; at all events, whether they may be excused or not, they *will* have their say, depend upon it. And now I really will conclude, with a gentle hint,—namely, that the paper which endeavours to draw out *who* (on occasions of this nature) voted for this measure, *who* voted for that measure, consults the interest of the community no more than its own, *and so I take leave of my "Friend"*.

JOHN BROWN.

—*Delhi Gazette, Aug. 23.*

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SUKKER.

We regret very much to learn by our letters from Sukkur, that sickness, to a considerable extent, has begun to attack the troops at that station. The letter of a correspondent which we published in last Wednesday's *Gazette*, attributed the increase of disease, in one of the regiments to the fatigue the men were exposed to, but, although this may have some influence on their health, we are inclined to think that, as all the corps seem to be suffering more or less, the anticipated effects of the recess of the river are beginning to shew themselves. The following is mentioned to us as the *status* on the 15th, the date of our latest letter:—"Artillery about thirty in the two companies; thirty in Chamberlain's Horse, ninety in the seven companies of the 9th, (three companies are at Shikarpore;) fifty in the five companies of the 10th, (five companies are in the fort of Bukkur); and two hundred in the ten companies of the 55th Native Infantry." Biles and fevers are the prevalent complaints. Captain Drought, of the Indian Navy, arrived in the *Comet* steamer from Hydrabad. Letters from that place mention that Sir Charles Napier exercises the troops in brigade once a week, and a report prevails there that all the orders of the Bombay Army in Scinde are henceforth to be sent for confirmation to the Government of Bengal, and that their several departments of Commissariat, Pay, Ordnance, &c. are to be likewise under the heads of the Bengal Army. Descending from great to little events, we are informed that the Sukkur Brigade have, at length, succeeded in securing the services of an efficient baker (they have hitherto had to put up with chuppatees), but that the butchers of the place, dissatisfied with the Bombay regulations, are about to return to the provinces.

Letters of later date received since the above was written, state that sickness was on the in-

crease, especially in the 55th who had, on the 16th instant, 234 men in hospital, suffering chiefly from fevers, some of them severe. The number of sick in the Artillery had also increased to 40. We must confess our astonishment at the great disproportion between the sick of the 55th & those of the other Regiments, and hope the reports we have heard regarding the very heavy duties imposed upon that Regiment are somewhat overstated, and that the, in our opinion, unnecessary pardes & drills to which they have been subjected will have ceased should it have appeared to the Commanding Officer that they, in any degree, contributed to increase the sickness now prevalent in the corps. The steamer *Comet* is to remain at Sukkur under the orders of Colonel Paul, until relieved by another from Hydrabad. The road between Sukkur and Shikarpoor continues impassable as yet, but as soon as open Captain Reeves' detachment is to be relieved by the whole of Chamberlain's Horse, and three companies of the 55th. The report of Shere Mahomed proceeding towards Kandahar seems to be confirmed by the fact of his having been lately heard of at Dadur.

A report prevails at Hyderabad that Sir Charles Napier intends proceeding the first week in September, to Kurrachee to meet his family from Bombay. If this be correct there does not seem much probability of his vacating his present office so soon as was lately expected.

Letters from Kurrachee speak in high terms of the place, and confirm the intention, noted some time since in the *Bombay Courier*, of getting up a public Library; we now also hear of a Race course. The weather is represented as delightful. —*Delhi Gazette*.

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SCINDE.

Letters of the 6th instant have been received from Hydrabad, giving 11 days as the time of land transit—the most rapid we recollect of. It is now, however, regularly performed in this time—and we were able in our last to furnish news of the 3d. The account supplied of the state of the country is much the most favourable we have as yet seen. Rain had fallen more abundantly than for years past. The weather was clearing up, and the people were actively employed cultivating the fields, in the most perfect tranquillity. The confidence of protection, which, even in the midst of our troubles in Affghanistan, seemed greatly to be experienced in the neighbourhood of our troops, now luckily manifests itself around Hydrabad. A favourable account is given of the health of the men generally, and matters for the present wear a much more auspicious aspect than might have been looked for. It is said that Col. Roberts has been appointed political agent in Cutch, immediately under the orders of Scinde, in place of Mr. Lumsden, who has been superceded. This we state on Bombay authority, and have not ascertained its accuracy.—*Bombay Times*.

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THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS.

A considerable number of the most respectable Roman Catholics in Bombay are about to memorialize the Govt. on the dissensions which have of late prevailed amongst some of the dignified clergy of the Presidency. Our readers may recollect the case of Fre Miguel Antonio of St. Louis Gonzaga, an Italian by birth, who after having assumed the vicarship of N. S. de Esparanca and the chaplaincy of two regiments of British Roman Catholic soldiers, was found guilty of a contempt of court, for which he afterwards suffered imprisonment. An attempt was made to get the friar prevented from resuming his duties after his restoration from prison. The application was first made to Government, who declined to interfere, and afterwards to the Bishop Louis, Vicar Apostolic of Calamina, who evaded the request; it afterwards becoming apparent, that so far from exhibiting any desire for his removal, the Bishop had especial respect for the Friar, as ally and coadjutor in certain matters severely animadverted on by the parties to the present application. The Vicar Apostolic, it would appear, has received the following sums from the Society for the propagation of the Faith within the last four years:—

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1840 for the year 1838-39, in three bills from the Honourable Court of Directors on this Government. | Fs. 31,640 |
| For 1840 | „ 31,640 |
| „ 1841 | „ 19,680 |
| „ 1842 | „ 15,920 |
| | Fs. 98,920 |

These sums have been remitted from time to time to Bombay, for the support of Roman Catholic Mission, and are said not to have been accounted for to the satisfaction of the complainants; the institutions for which they were destined, languishing badly for want of aid. The arrival of Dr. Whelan occasioned, it is said, so much annoyance to the Italians, that a petition for his removal was forwarded to the Court of Rome with about 2,000 signatures attached to it; these were the names of the poorest and humblest class of Portuguese. Dr. Whelan is a man of much learning, intelligence and respectability, and the idea of the chance of his removal, appears to be regarded with much dismay amongst the most eminent of the Catholics at Bombay, who desire the withdrawal of Bishop Louis.—*Bombay Times*.

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SANDWICH ISLANDS.

"Honolulu, 6th *April*, 1843.—"In consequence of the disturbance in China, our trade became almost stagnated, and having nothing else to do the residents began quarrelling amongst themselves, English *versus* Americans. The Government was entirely under American controul, grievances arose, and the impossibility of settling them satisfactorily by trials by jury, on account of not being able to get an unbiassed one, led to appeals to the Admiral on the station. The *Carreena* was sent down to settle the differences, but did not succeed. As this Government got entangled more and more in their proceedings, they despatched an embassy to England, at the head of which is Sir George Simson; what he has done we have not yet heard. About this time an extensive failure of an English house took place here, the real head of which, however, was an American; Assignees were appointed, two English and one American; of course they quarrelled about the division of the property, and the American separated: the Americans then found out there were no Bankrupt laws in existence here; a Sheriff was appointed, and seizure made, in direct opposition to English interests; difficulties succeeded difficulties, insult to insult so much so that the English Consul was obliged to depart secretly for England, leaving Mr. G. Simson acting Consul; the Government refused to acknowledge him, and the English were then left unprotected. Now commenced a series of insults and oppressions on the wife of the Consul (he having escaped); her property was seized on false pretences, and every thing done to annoy her; for weeks she was obliged to keep an armed guard of Englishmen on her premises. The admiral having heard of this state of affairs sent Lord George Paulet, in the *Carysfort*, to demand the recognition of Mr. Simson and an adjustment of affairs; the rest you know. It is reported that an English frigate has hauled down the French Colours at the Marquesas. The latest Chinese news I have from the *Bombay Times sent me from England*.

"There has been a splendid eruption of the great Terminal Crater at Owyhee, throwing Columns of fire to an incredible height; the top of the Crater is 14,000 feet high; it was a grand and terrible sight, but did no damage."—*Bombay Times, August* 19.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION AND BRANCH SCHOOLS AT MADRAS.

The Board of the General Assembly's St. Andrew's School consider it right and proper to make known to the friends and supporters of that institution and its Branch Schools the following resolution, passed by the Board on the 3d instant, and to publish it for general information.

As the terms of the resolution fully express their own meaning, the Board see no necessity for further explanation, than to observe that the resolution is founded upon the declaration of the Revd. Mr. Anderson and his colleagues, that in consequence of the disruption which has taken place in the Established Church of Scotland they have given in their adherence to that part of the Church which is denominated "*The Free Protesting Church of Scotland.*"

As in the crisis that has occurred the Revd. the Missionaries felt it to be their duty to choose the portion of the divided Church of Scotland to which they would belong, so it was incumbent upon the Board to determine whether they would support as heretofore, with the funds at their disposal, the local Institutions for which they were raised; and this it will be seen by the resolution referred to is the course they have adopted, with the reservation of considering the claim of any Subscriber (dissenting from its principle,) to a return of the current year's subscription that may be preferred with a reasonable period after its announcement.

The Revd. the Missionaries have never derived any personal benefit from local funds, their income having hitherto been drawn from the general fund raised in Scotland for the support of the India Mission in connection with the Established Church. This income they have ceased (from 1st July last) to draw. They, with respect to future income, now depend upon sharing in the same stipends or allowances with their brethren in their native land, which the general fund now raising in connection within the Free Presbyterian Church may hereafter apportion, and the Missionaries are content to suffer with others a diminished income.

The Board having learnt from the Revd. Missionaries that it is the intention of the General Assembly of the Free Protesting Church to carry on the Missionary schemes with vigour, have much satisfaction in stating that the co-operation of these Revd. Gentlemen—through whose zeal, unwearied self devotion, and peculiar fitness for the task, the success of the Institution has, under the divine blessing, been so eminently promoted,—will thereby be secured to it. Under these circumstances, therefore, the Board invite with confidence a continuation an increase of that support which has already been so liberally granted to the Institution. The Funds will be solely, as formerly, appropriated to local objects. They trust no alteration in circumstances will make any alteration either as regards their amount or destination.

The Madras Community have had ample proof of the efficiency with which the *Schools* are conducted. Mr. Anderson and his colleagues, they may be assured, will continue to do their duty faithfully, and the Board rely with confidence that they will be supported.

RESOLUTION.

"The Board being composed of members of different religious denominations, and formed exclusively to raise and manage local funds in connection with the General Assembly's Institution and Branch Schools, with reference to the announcement made to it by the Missionaries now in charge, "That, as the disruption of the Established Church of Scotland took place on the 18th of May last, they had felt it to be their duty to give in their adherence to that part of the Church which has relinquished the State connection and is now denominated 'The Free Protesting Church of Scotland,' and were prepared as the Missionaries of that Church to carry on their work in every respect as before" for which the local funds have been received and properly given in trust by the friends of Missions and of Native Education based on the word of God in this Presidency—resolve

"That they will best advance the objects for which they were constituted as a Board,—consult their own sense of equity and duty,—fulfil the intentions of the Subscribers and supporters generally,—and most effectually promote the interests of Missions in this Presidency, by continuing to manage the funds and property as heretofore in connection with the present Missionaries, viz. the Revd. J. Anderson, R. Johnston and J. Braidwood. That public intimation be given of this intention in the Madras newspapers.

Also should any Subscriber after this intimation claim to have his subscription for the current year returned, the Board reserve to itself the right of considering such claim and of acting upon the decision of the majority."

A. F. Bruce,
*Officiating Secretary Pro tempore.*

—*Athenæum, August* 19.

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WARLIKE MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

Meantime we would remark, although we hold the indication to be of very minor significance to what we may hereafter adduce, as evidence of the ultimate intentions of the Chinese Government—that the severest measures are now being taken by the Emperor against all the Functionaries, who may have come any way into collision with the barbarians, and been baffled or worsted. Naval, Military, or Civil officers, none are exempted from condign punishment, although some of them are of the highest rank and station in the empire.

*Yik-shan* and *Yik-king* are condemned to death, and if we may judge from the fate of *Yu-poo-yun* who has been recently decapitated, we should say no doubt can exist that the capital punishment will be inflicted.

The execution of *Yu-poo-yun* is a lamentable event, seeing that when he was Commander-in-Chief of Che-keang province, he defended to the best of his ability the positions he had taken up at Chin-hae and Ningpo: from an eye witness we have learned that he evinced great personal gallantry at our capture of the former town.

It is an affecting incident in the fate of this officer, but not a rare one in Chinese history—that his son petitioned the Emperor to die instead of his father. This vicarious atonement, or rather this offering to so appease the sanguinary vengeance of the law, has on some occasions been granted, but it was in this instance denied. The Emperor declares the crime to be too heavy to permit any mitigation of the sentence, and admonishes the son to retrieve the disgrace of his name and family, by striving, and with his kindred too, in repelling the "cunning barbarian slaves" should they again invade the father-land.—*Friend of China*.

*To Correspondents.*

The letter of a *Ghost*, cannot appear.

*A Friend to Reformation*, will appear next week.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### ILLEGAL TAX FOR THE SUPPORT OF HINDOO IDOLATRY.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

DEAR SIR,—Since my last letter to you on this subject, one in reply to it, has appeared in the *Madras Record*, endeavouring to prove that the Tax to which I referred was nothing more or less than "a charity contribution" for the support of the Hindoo Religion. I shall not commence this letter by charging my opponent with "setting forth false and malicious statements to the public," without even the shadow of proof (as he has done in reference to my letter) but I shall lay before your readers some stubborn facts which will be sufficient to prove to every honest and candid mind that this tax which is styled by the writer of the letter, a charity contribution, is nothing more or less than an illegal impost, set on foot for the purpose of supporting Hindoo idolatry in this place.

I must inform you, in the first place, Mr. Editor, that since my former letter on the subject, a considerable stir has been excited amongst the natives of this town on the subject, and a petition has been sent up to the Circuit Judge praying that measures may be taken by those in authority to exempt them from the payment of this illegal impost. This Petition was sent up by the Kucherry caste people, and was signed by fifteen natives. They state in it, that they have been taxed by the native authorities in the following proportion for the various articles they have brought into the market. For one bullock load of Tamarinds two dubs; for one bullock load of Bullocks' Horns, five dubs (or 1 anna 8 pice); for one bullock load of Sugar, six dubs, (or 2 annas); for one ditto of Turmeric, three dubs, or one anna. For curry stuff something is taken in kind not in money. It is needful that the public should be informed that the petitioners who were called to pay this tax were persons of too low a cast in the opinion of the holy Brahmins to enter the shrines of the Hindoo gods and goddesses. But they were not too low to contribute towards the building of temples, which they were never allowed to enter.

2. Another proof of its not being given voluntarily is, that peons are placed outside the town to lay hold of any person who have not a certificate that they have paid the tax. If the bullock men do not give what is demanded of them, the peons immediately take away the sacks from the bullocks, or the clothes from the men, and keep them until the money is fortheoming. Hence, Mr. Editor, you may see the propriety of calling this a charitable contribution.

3. Another proof of this tax not being a "charity contribution," is that a respectable cloth merchant of this place obtained a quantity of Rice in the neighbouring villages and got his men to bring it in at night and thus avoid the tax. A respectable merchant, also resident in this town, a short time ago wanted some ryots in the neighbouring villages to supply him with grain at the usual rate; they replied that they could not bring it into the town at that price on account of the new tax which had been imposed upon them. So that you see this tax affects the purchaser as well as the seller of any article, and in this way Christians and Mahommedans are made to pay for that which they utterly abhor. Thus the poor pensioners of this station are called to suffer, in as much as the price of provisions is hereby increased. The writer of the letter referred to makes a grand mistake when he says that the tax is paid with the free consent of the real owners. Abundant proof can be obtained to the contrary by those who are able to converse with the natives in their own language, and who are the only suitable persons to judge of the rights of the case. If this tax was given by *free* consent, why did the Kucherry caste people complain against it?

The writer also states in his letter that a small establishment is of course kept up by the donors "to secure this fund from being devoted to other purposes." Now instead of this being the case, this establishment is kept up merely for the purpose of compelling the poor people to give to the Fund. Let this illegal establishment be abolished, and this benevolent contribution will fall to the ground.

The people who bring in rice, gunny bags, and other articles for sale, are now taxed higher than before, merely to defray the expense of some idolatrous ceremony that is going forward in the town. The effrontery of the native authorities seem to be beyond all bounds. They even offered the poor Kucherry caste people a handsome bribe to withdraw the petition which they had sent up to Government, but I am thankful to say that in this instance they did not succeed. Men who are guilty of such conduct, are surely unfit to hold such responsible situations. The amount collected during the past month by this tax has been upwards of 900 Rupees, thus making in the course of the year 11,000 Rupees, which must in some way or another cause a deficiency in the public Revenue.

There is a report in the town that a considerable number of native merchants, who are closely connected with the Brahmins in this affair, and who derive more or less profit from it, have signed a petition to the Collector praying that the tax may be continued, as it is a *voluntary contribution* on the part of the natives. Their object in doing this, was to counteract the petition which had been sent up by the Kucherry caste people. How absurd it would appear, Mr. Editor, if the inhabitants of Calcutta were to send up a petition to his Honour the Governor in Council to be permitted to pay a voluntary contribution to some charitable institution. I am happy to state in conclusion that the petition of the Kucherry people has been listened to, and that the Collector of the District has given strict orders that the taxes should not be exacted from them. So far good; but why not have put down this tax altogether? If it is unjust in reference to one class of people, it is unjust in reference to others; and the continuance of it is a gross act of injustice to the other classes of the community.

I do sincerely trust that the representation of this iniquitous proceeding will induce the Governor in Council of the Madras Presidency, to adopt measures for the speedy and total abolition of this illegal impost.

I remain, your's sincerely,

AN OBSERVER.

*Vizagapatam, Aug. 18th*, 1843.

## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON.—We are happy to be enabled to announce the restoration of tranquillity to the diocese of London;—at least, so far as that tranquillity has been disturbed by certain proceedings which are chiefly attributed to Archdeacon Hale. The letter of the Bishop of London, which, on Thursday last, we intimated to be in preparation, has been issued, in the form of a Circular, to the clergy of his diocese; and with this peace giving document, the question seems to terminate. In order that the whole matter may be understood, we shall, as rapidly as possible, sketch its entire progress.

In his Charge in the last autumn, the Bishop, while he condemned the doctrines of the Tractarians in five or six leading particulars, seemed to concede something to their demands in ritual and ceremonial points. He recommended strict compliance with the rubric, suggested the partial use of the surplice in the pulpit, and in one or two smaller matters seemed to decide in their favour. The consequence was, that all who had any disposition towards Tractarianism at once took the opportunity of showing it, and a variety of changes took place in the modes of conducting Divine service which had heretofore prevailed. A large proportion, however, of the clergy refused to introduce any novelties, and continued in their accustomed course.

This was brought under the Bishop's notice; and at the end of last month, in his circuit for Confirmation, he took occasion, each day, to address the clergy on the subject, and to strengthen his previous suggestions; making them, in some points, mandates or injunctions.

This went on for three or four days, producing considerable alarm among the clergy, but no one ventured to contest the Bishop's right to lay such injunctions, or declared any intention of resistance. By the time, however, that the Bishop reached the parish of Islington, the question had been considerably discussed, and the clergy of that district were not taken so entirely by surprise as had been the case on the former days.

They met the Bishop, seventeen in number, with the most entire respect; but with an earnest and unanimous remonstrance. He listened to them with the greatest courtesy and kindness; and the discussion ended by his granting to them a kind of latitude and discretion which he had not previously extended to any other parish.

The desired *uniformity*, then, was already at an end. Nor was it possible that the concession could end here. Whitechapel asked, and obtained, the like freedom; and Clerkenwell, which had at first submitted, now claimed the same immunity as Islington. Meanwhile, among the former parishes, whereon the original *injunction* to rubrical exactness seemed to rest with all its weight, the greatest perplexity prevailed.

In this hourly increasing confusion some of the laity began to stir themselves, in order to relieve their clergy of the *onus* of standing out, on their own sole responsibility, against an Episcopal injunction. Preparations were on foot for a Meeting, which would have been of a most important character, (Members of both Houses being eager to take part in it.) for the purpose of memorializing the Bishop to entreat him to reconsider his mandate.

Hearing of these intended proceedings, and laudably anxious to prevent any public manifestation, some gentlemen ventured to acquaint the Bishop with what they saw to be the prevailing feeling among the laity in general. His Lordship, who received their representations with the greatest patience and courtesy, seemed surprised at the excitement caused by what appeared to him a very natural and harmless proceeding on his part; and promised to take the matter into his consideration, and to endeavour to issue such a notice as should tranquillize the public mind.

That notice was circulated by the post on Monday morning, in a Circular Letter to the clergy. It is chiefly taken up with an endeavour to remove the alarm created by Archdeacon Hale's Charge, in which a revival of the *Weekly Offertory* was spoken of as the ultimate object. The Bishop distinctly disavows such an intention; only expressing a hope that the laity may be brought to accede to the practice of making such collections as are advisable, *from pew to pew*, during the reading of the Offertory sentences:—

Then follows the most important passage in the letter,—*the* passage, in fact, which gives the letter all its value. It is this,—"I extended the expression of that hope to "*some other points of ritual uniformity*, which I spoke of as desiring their introduction, but AS LEAVING THE TIME OF INTRODUCING THEM TO YOUR DISCRETION."

These "other points" were—the use of the Prayer for the Church Militant and the Offertory sentences;—and, the giving out the hymns by the minister instead of the clerk. These were the "other points," and the *only* other points adverted to; and by this *Circular* the clergy of the whole diocese are placed,—as they ought to be,—on a level with the Islington clergy; and are allowed to exercise their own judgment as to the best *time* of making these alterations in the Church Service; which time will hardly arrive, we apprehend, till the present excitement caused by the inroads of Tractarianism shall have almost entirely ceased.—*Record.*

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. FLETCHER.—We have this moment received the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Rev. Dr Fletcher, after a long and painful illness, which had latterly precluded all hope of his being spared for further usefulness to the Church of Christ, which he had so long faithfully served by his varied labours, and adorned by his piety, singular amiableness, and irreproachable consistency. The event has not taken his friends by surprise, but the loss sustained by his family and flock, and by the denomination of which he was an *ornament*, will not be the less deeply and permanently felt. Few men have succeeded in rendering themselves so generally beloved by all with whom they were brought into connexion. Of his eminent talents and acquirements, his "Lectures upon Popery," as well as many valuable single discourses, remain an honourable memorial.—*Pat.*

THE FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Pastoral Address by the General Assembly of the

Free Church of Scotland has just been published. It contains a statement of the reasons why they could no longer remain in connexion with the State, and points out the duties of those who adhere to them. The following concluding paragraph gives a view of the position in which the "Free" Church of Scotland considers itself to stand:—"Finally, dearly beloved in the Lord, suffer us to remind you that the Lord Jesus is the Head of every man,—of every true believer,—and that those only can faithfully and truly maintain his headship over the Church who are themselves united to him as their own living head. Let us urgently intreat you to commune with your own hearts and be still,—to ponder the ways of God,—to mark the leadings of his Providence,—and to pray earnestly and incessantly for present light and grace to enable you to see and understand present truth, to guide and support you in present duty, and to prepare and strengthen you for present trial. This is manifestly a time when God is making a great work, and probably a short work, in the earth. The powers of good and evil seem mustering for a final struggle. The deadly wound of the Antichristian beast seems to be healed, and, closely leagued with infidelity, he advances to the conflict. We speak not now of contests between parties in the Church, or between the Church and the Civil Courts, but of the last grand conflict between the powers of light and darkness. We believe that the chief effect of our contests has been of a preliminary nature,—that they have served to bring forward opposing principles of still greater importance than themselves, and to commence a struggle by which all Europe will yet be convulsed. We would not rashly interpret the will and purposes of God. But it would seem as if the Christian Church, whose chief testimony, in the early ages of the Gospel, was on behalf of the prophetic office of Christ, which the Jews refused to admit, and the Gentiles long resisted,—and in the ages thereafter, on behalf of his priestly office, which the Antichristian apostacy disowned and denied,—were now called to bear witness, more especially, for the third great office of Christ, that of sole King on Zion, and Prince of the kings of the earth. Hitherto, the Church of Scotland has been the only Church that has openly and avowedly, in the midst of suffering, stood forward to bear testimony in defence of this Royal office. Well nigh three centuries are past since she first became witness for it. She has often suffered in its defence; and she is called to suffer for it now again. Surely the hand of God is here. Surely it is our duty and our wisdom to follow where he leads,—to take our position where he directs,—and to stand still there, waiting to see the salvation of God. Let us bear our great testimony as he may be pleased to appoint; and, in the meanwhile, let us labour zealously in rebuilding the walls of our prostrate Zion, though in troublous times, till the top-stone be brought forth with shoutings,—'Grace, grace, unto it,' and everlasting glory to Him who is King of Zion, 'King of kings, and Lord of lords.'"

We have heard that, in consequence of Lord Aberdeen's Bill, the Rev. Dr. Brown, of Langton, the Rev. Mr. Moncreiff, of Kilbride, and some others of the middle-men, have either left, or are resolved immediately to leave, the Establishment. Every vestige of Evangelical religion will soon be beyond the pale of the "Residuary."—*Witness.*

APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION THE MOST GENERALLY RECEIVED, AND ONE OF THE WORST OF THE TRACTARIAN DOGMAS.—Perhaps the particular point in their theory, which is received with the most extensive favour, is, that of the "apostolical succession" of the clergy who have been episcopally ordained. There is something especially gratifying to the innate feelings of the human heart in the idea of possessing a peculiar privilege, a privilege which few (comparatively with the millions) can share; a privilege, too, which removes the Dissenting preacher into a totally different sphere, and renders it impossible that there should in future be any sort of competition or rivalry between the two. Hence it is not at all extraordinary that many clergymen, heretofore designated Evangelical, and who would cling to the doctrine of justification by faith, have adopted the views promulgated by the Oxford school on this point, and have been very earnest in insisting on the necessity of a regular commission, derived by the line of apostolic succession, to take a man out of the ranks of the laity, and confer on him the ministerial character, at any time, in any place, and under any circumstances.

We believe,—in fact we are certain,—that this tenet, embraced with zeal, has, in innumerable cases, led the recipients into Tractarianism, and in some, has landed them at last in Popery.

There is nothing at all difficult to understand in this. The tenet, in the Tractarian system, occupies a very important place, and is the centre of many other doctrines indissolubly connected with it; but embraced and asserted *alone*, as some of the Evangelical clergy have attempted to assert it, it leaves the mind of the inquirer craving and unsatisfied.

To one who has a firm hold of the doctrine of justification by faith, the whole theory of apostolic succession is a matter possessing little interest. But in the Tractarian system it is *essential*, always operative, and the source of all grace and virtue.

That system broadly declares that salvation comes, not by preaching, not by faith, but by the sacraments. It then goes on to argue, that the sacraments must be valid to be of the least utility; that to be valid and effectual they must be administered by one duly empowered to administer them; and that none can be so empowered but by receiving his commission from those who can trace their succession up to the apostles of our Lord, and so to our Lord himself. Fully believed and honestly carried out, this system carries the inquirer straight into the bosom of the Romish Church, as the only one which can fully and satisfactorily exhibit such a succession.

What would we do, then, with this modern fancy? Modern, we style it, for we apprehend that until within the last ten years, its very name has scarce been heard for something more than a century past, at least in the English Church. We would deal with it almost as Scott and Newton and Simeon dealt with it; that is, as not worth a serious discussion. We would deal with it as the apostle Paul dealt with it; for it must have been of some kindred matter that he spoke, when he so carefully warned *both* his successors; Timothy, "not to give heed to fables and *endless genealogies*, which minister questions, rather than godly edifying;" and Titus, to "avoid foolish questions, and *genealogies*, and contentions, and strivings about the law, for they are *unprofitable and vain*."

Not once does the Church of England place the authority of her ministers, or the validity of her sacraments, on any such footing. "Those," she declares, "ought we to judge lawfully called and sent,"—not who can prove their succession to the apostles,—but, "which be chosen and called to this work, by men who have public authority given unto them in the congregation, to call and send ministers into the Lord's vineyard." Thus, in the most succinct and admirable manner, are all doubts and scruples set at rest, and the "foolish questions and genealogies avoided." Those preachers, therefore, who would *go beyond the Church*, and insist on that which she has so clearly refused to prescribe, ought to be careful lest they make both themselves and their hearers *too high* Churchmen, to rest content with the Church of England. While those who are apt to feel indignant at these follies, would do well to take a lesson of calmness and sober caution from the beautiful spirit and discretion exhibited in this Article.—*Record.*

The Bishop of Lincoln commenced his triennial visitation on Wednesday last, giving the first delivery of his Charge in the Cathedral at Lincoln. The *Stamford Mercury* says, "The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Dakeyne, Perpetual Curate of St. Benedict, and was one of the most magnificent and triumphant refutations of the Tractarian jesuitry that has been delivered. The Bishop's Charge was not less so; there was no shirking the question. In the calmest and clearest possible manner, his Lordship reviewed the whole ground of the dispute, taking his stand upon the principles of the Reformation, and pointing to the martyrs as examples. From the Fathers, the decrees of councils, the creeds, &c., all the disputed doctrinal points were very lucidly stated and argued, to the disproof of the old heresy in modern shape." "Bishop Kaye distinctly avowed his belief, that, now, danger to the Church was only to be apprehended from the divisions within it; they all knew, from Divine authority, that a house divided against itself cannot stand."—*Ibid.*

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The following communication appears in the *Ayr Advertiser*:—

(To James M'Ilwraith, Esq., of Auchenflower.)

Kildonan, May 24, 1843.

My dear Sir,—In reference to our conversation respecting the Non-intrusionists, you are aware that I have been opposed to their claims, because I believed, and still believe, that the concession of such claims would have inevitably led to religious despotism—the tendency of all State religions, unless under the control law,—and the greatest curse which can befal the inhabitants of any country; but now that these reverend gentlemen have seceded from the Establishment, and rely upon the support of their several congregations, they are, of course, in the same position as other Dissenters who have found the yoke of a State religion too galling to be borne, and who benefit mankind by teaching the Christian religion. They are, therefore, exceedingly welcome to the use of my chapel at Barhill; and if they shall consider their doctrines are approved of by a sufficient congregation, I will, with pleasure, give them land whereon to build a chapel of their own and a house for their minister.

There is probably no chapel in the kingdom conducted on similar principles. It is my property, and I give the use of it to the Established Church—to the Seceder from that Establishment—and to the Cameronians, who preach therein upon alternate Sundays. The practice works well, and many persons regularly attend all the ministers.

When it is remembered that this chapel is situated upon the same farm where the Scottish Covenanters were murdered for opinion, it is delightful to see their descendants bearing witness by their practice to the principle,—that the differential doctrines of each sect are of very trifling moment compared to the vital point of Christianity, which has placed charity among the first of virtues.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
RIGBY WASON.

—*Pat.*

DR. CHALMERS has resigned the Professorship of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, a step which follows up in the ordinary course of the recent events in the church. The announcement was made in a letter to the Town Council of Edinburgh, in whom the patronage of the chair is vested.—*Ibid.*

PUSEYITE COLLEGE IN IRELAND.—A new college has been established by Doctor Elrington and Todd, Messrs. Sewell, &c., Lord Adare, and other individuals in the diocese of Meath. The Warden and Fellows were addressed at the opening of the college last week, by the Rev. Mr. Sewell. His address appears in the *Ecclesiastical Gazetteer* of this month. The college is called St. Columba, after an Irish saint of much celebrity; and, at the close of his address, Mr. Sewell ventures the supposition, that it may be owing to blessings bequeathed by St. Columba that, after a lapse of 1,200 years, this college has been, under the Divine Providence, erected! This college is wholly dependant on voluntary contributions.—*Belfast Chronicle.*

NEW BETHNAL-GREEN CHURCHES.—Every body has heard of the appeals which were made a year or two ago in favour of the erection of churches in Bethnal-green, and the flattering representations drawn of the benefits which would be conferred on the inhabitants, if the good natured friends of Church-extension would only be kind enough to erect in that neighbourhood twelve churches, answering to the twelve apostles, and put under their special guardianship; at least dedicated to them. Well, the appeal has found elderly gentlewomen enough to respond to it; and these grand remedies for the miseries of Bethnal-green are in course of erection; some of them, duly decked out *à la Pusey*, have been for some time open, and the following statement will show the degree of estimation in which they are held, and the amount of benefit they are likely to confer:—On the morning of November 17, 1842 at St. Peter's Church, which will seat 1,200 persons, there were present 194 adults, 149 children, and 4 teachers. At St. James' the Less, which also provides 1,200 sittings, there were 97 adults, 162 children, and 6 teachers. Both these churches are well situated. The first is in the Hackney-road, and the other at the intended entrance to the Victoria-Park, and the population is not of that poor or debased character which is so difficult to work upon by new churches. In St. Philip's Church, on the morning of November 20, 1842, there were present 26 adults, 194 children, with 5 teachers; and in St. Andrew's there were 40 adults, 138 children, and 5 teachers. Each of these churches has about 1,200 sittings. The last church has been opened about twelve months, and the attendance was larger than usual. One Sabbath morning in September there were only seven adults present. These are facts. And from these facts it is obvious that the zeal of ecclesiastics is ill-directed when employed for the purpose of erecting the material fabric of the church, and that it should be employed for the more important and more necessary work of domiciliary visitation, with a view to create a disposition for church-going. —*Morning Advertiser.*

BAPTIST WEST RIDING ASSOCIATION, HELD AT SHIPLEY.—The meetings of this body closed last night, after two days of very full attendance on very interesting services. Messrs. Ackworth, Pottinger and Dowson, preached on the occasion, and prayer meetings were held each morning at half-past six o'clock, and well attended. Many of the letters from the churches, which were read on Tuesday afternoon, gave very encouraging accounts of considerable increase to their numbers. 734 were added by baptism during the year, and, deducting deaths, removals, &c., the clear increase in the association amounted to 500. Many churches noticed the numbers they had received into their communion from their Sunday-schools, thereby exhibiting the wicked and irreligious tendency of Sir J. Graham's bill. Petitions against the bill, and against all the covert and avowed Church-extension bills now before Parliament, also against the Corn-laws as antiscriptural and unchristian, were signed by the bishops and delegates of the churches. Mr. Ackworth's sermon on Tuesday morning, from the text from 1 Peter ii, 16. "As free, and not using your liberty for a cloak of maliciousness, but as the servants of God." was the ablest we have ever heard from the pulpit, on a Christian's duty to maintain his own freedom of every kind, to seek that of others, and to do both in the spirit of Christianity. Several very decided resolutions were passed against ecclesiastical tyranny. We know not what our Episcopal friends will think of one resolution, which recommends for congregational ministers the use of the title "Bishop," in order to

disabuse the minds of the people of the notion that the New Testament knows anything of such bishops as govern other clergymen, and vote against the people's liberties and food in the House of Lords—to remind them that ministers of congregations are the only bishops known to the Bible.—*Bradford Observer.*

PUSEYISM.—The Pusey controversy continues to agitate Oxford, where a number of the Tractarian party lately assembled, presented an address to the Vice-Chancellor, inviting him to *specify* the grounds of the Hebrew professor's condemnation, which the Vice-Chancellor refused to do. It is now known that the Board of Heresy was *unanimous* in condemning the sermon. The charges were substantially—1st. Holding that consecration of the Eucharistic elements produced the real corporeal presence of Christ; the 2d, Eucharistic remission of sins (the doctrine of the mass).

*Dr. Pusey's sermon* has been published. The following is an extract from the preface:—

"Nothing throughout the whole sermon was further from my thoughts than controversy. I had, on such occasions as my office afforded, commenced a course of sermons on the comforts provided by the gospel for the penitent amid the consciousness of sin, with the view to meet the charge of sternness involved *by the exhibition of one side of Catholic truth*; in this course, the sacred subject of the holy Eucharist, of necessity, came in its order; and it was my wish (however I may have been hindered by sudden indisposition from developing my meaning as I wished) to point out its comforting character to the penitent in two ways:—1st, indirectly, because it is the body and blood of his Lord, and is the channel of His blessed presence to the soul; 2dly, because in holy Scripture the mention of remission of sins is connected with it.

"In essaying to teach this, I could not but forget controversy; having, in the commencement, warned against irreverent disputings, I lived for the time in holy Scripture and its deepest expositors, the Fathers, and was careful to use rather their language than my own, lest, on so high a subject, I should seem to speak over-boldly. Conscious of my own entire adherence to the formularies of my church, and having already repeatedly expressed myself on this subject and in the very outset of this sermon conveyed at *once* that I believed the elements to 'remain in their natural substances,' and that I did not attempt to define the mode of the mystery, that they were also the body and blood of Christ, I had no fear of being misunderstood.

"Once more to repeat my meaning, in order to relieve any difficulties which might (if so be) be entertained by pious minds, trained in an opposed and defective system of teaching before whom the sermon may now be brought." My own views were cast (*so* to speak) in the mould of the minds of Bishop Andrews and Archbishop Bramhall, which I regarded as the type of the teaching of our church. From them originally, and with them, I learned to receive in their literal sense, our blessed Lord's solemn words, 'This is my body,' and from them, while I believe the consecrated elements to become, by virtue of His consecrating words, truly and really, yet spiritually and in an ineffable way, His body and blood, I learned also to withold my thoughts as to the mode of this great mystery, but, 'as a mystery' to 'adore it.' With the Fathers then, and our own great divines (explaining, as I believe, the true meaning of our church), I could not but speak of the consecrated elements as being what, since He has so called them, I believe them to become His body and blood; and I feared not, that, using their language, I should, when speaking of Divine and 'spiritual' things, be thought to mean otherwise than 'spiritually,' or having disclaimed all thoughts as to the mode of their being, that any should suppose I meant a mode which our church disallows."—*London Mail.*

BRISTOL.—BAPTIST COLLEGE.—On Wednesday, June 28th, the anniversary of the Bristol Baptist College was held in Bristol. An examination of the students in several branches of study had been conducted by papers during the preceding week, and on Monday evening, the 26th, and during the following day, an examination was conducted both *viva-voce* and by papers. The report of the committee, as to the general state of the house, and the testimonials of the examiners, was highly satisfactory. On Wednesday forenoon essays were read by two of the senior students, Mr. William Aitchison and Mr. John Brown, in Broadmead Chapel: the former on some of the leading errors of Puseyism; the latter, on the advantages of an acquaintance with mental philosophy, viewed in relation to the Christian ministry. Immediately after the reading of the essays, an address was delivered to the students by the Rev. Dr. Steane, of Camberwell. Both the essays and the address were heard with great attention and much interest. The public business of the society was afterwards transacted in the vestry, and at three o'clock a large number of ministers, and other gentlemen, dined together in the lecture-room of the college. A service was held in the evening at King-street Chapel, when an appropriate and faithful discourse was delivered by the Rev. Thomas Swan, of Birmingham, from 2 Cor. ii. 16, and iii. 5. Both in the morning and evening there was a considerable increase of the attendance, as compared with former anniversaries, and the number of ministers and other friends, from the country, was larger than on past occasions. The accounts of the year terminate with a balance due to the treasurer. The committee have, however, resolved on admitting as large a number of candidates as possible for the ensuing session. The whole number of students will, it is expected, amount to twenty-two or twenty-three. The committee and others were, therefore, in no little degree gratified by a generous proposal, made at the dinner table by a steady friend of the college, the Rev. Dr. Steane, of Camberwell, to contribute five pounds annually, on the condition that the additional number of such contributors could be made up to ten. Four other gentlemen readily came forward to unite in this kind effort, Joseph Tritton, Esq., London; John Shoard, Esq., Bristol; Richard Jones, Esq., Bristol; and William Crose, Esq., Bristol. It is earnestly hoped that this example will be followed by others among the liberal supporters of this college.—*Pat.*

THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—On the 28th, a public meeting of the Free Presbyterians of Scotland was held at Exeter Hall, for the purpose of receiving a deputation of ministers and elders, and in order to adopt measures for aiding that church in its efforts to diffuse the gospel in Scotland. The Marquis of Breadalbane was called to the chair. He said the event which had called them together was the most important which had occurred in the Presbyterian Church of Scotland since the Reformation. The voluntary secession of 500 of the most pious, the most intelligent, and most zealous ministers of that church, with nearly a million of persons composing their congregations, was eminently calculated to solemnize the thoughts, and to excite the sympathy of all thinking men. To support these men in their present pain and trouble, to call forth Christian sympathy, they were that day assembled.—The Rev. Mr. Gray, in a speech of great length, deplored the present condition of the Church of Scotland. The feeling of the people of Scotland was in favour of an established church; and voluntaryism, such, for instance, as Methodism, Wesleyanism, and other sects, had never been enabled to succeed. Scotchmen had ever claimed and desired a national church, which should embody the opinions and feelings of the people. Amongst such a people divisions of such a disastrous nature as those they had lately experienced should never have been introduced. The Rev. Dr. Cunningham said that, like his esteemed friend who had just preceded him, he was a few weeks since a minister of the Established Church of Scotland. In common with him, and nearly five hundred of his brethren, headed by the distinguished ornament of the church, the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, they felt constrained for conscience' sake to resign the status and emoluments which, as ministers of the church, they had formerly enjoyed. After referring to the discussions which had recently taken place between the law lords and Lord Aberdeen on the questions which have so painfully agitated the Church of Scotland Dr. Cunningham entered upon a lengthened statement of the position and plans of the non-intrusion party. It would, he said, be necessary to erect churches for 700 congregations, to found a college for the education of their future ministers, and to establish a theological library for their use.—Mr. Beecham, a Wesleyan minister, moved a resolution expressive of a hope that, by friendly co-operation with other bodies of Evangelical Christians, the Free Church of Scotland might regain the religious eminence which in other days she occupied.—The Hon. Fox Maule, M P., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Resolutions expressive of sympathy were agreed to.—*London Mail.*

The following is given by the *Scotsman* as an estimate of the emoluments surrendered by the clergymen who seceded from the church of Scotland:—"The stipend, in the lowest class of livings in our established church, is 158*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and the Manse and glebe being valued on an average at 41*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, the poorest benefice is worth 200*l.* per annum. Were the teinds (tithes) are exhausted, and do not yield 158*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, the deficiency is supplied from the Exchequer. There were 196 out-parishes where the teinds were exhausted, but yielded 255*l.*, including manse and glebe; and 470 parishes, with free teinds yielding about 282*l.* The average of 872 livings, paid from teinds and Exchequer grants, was 257*l.*, including manse and glebe. The value of the livings in towns, which are paid from taxes, seat rents, or burgh funds, may average about 350*l.* per annum. These data being premised, the incomes given up may be estimated as follow:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 267 | parochial ministers at 270*l.* .. ... .. | £72,090 |
| 17 | parliamentary ditto, whose stipend, we believe is 120*l.* .. ... ... ... ... | 2,040 |
| 17 | assistants, say 60*l.* .. ... ... .... | 1,020 |
| 164 | *quoad sacra* ministers, say 125*l.* .. ... | 20,500 |
| 4 | professors, say 400*l.* .. ... ... ... | 1,600 |
| | | £97,250 |

The aggregate of the incomes surrendered may, therefore, be estimated, in round numbers, at 100,000*l.*, which is two-fifths of the whole revenue of the church. The average for each of the 469 individuals is 207*l.* Many of the seceding ministers are among the best paid in the establishment."—*London Mail.*

THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The Free Church is exciting great interest in London. A deputation from Scotland is in town, and a series of meetings is in course of being held; and after these, a general meeting is fixed to take place in Exeter-hall on Wednesday the 28th. In the provinces friends have been raised up, having no connexion with our suffering Church, except as Christians will sympathise with their injured brethren, and seek to uphold principle when it is outraged. A large committee has been formed in Manchester to raise funds to aid our cause. Pulpits have been offered in Leeds and elsewhere. From Leamington we have two invitations. From Taunton another. Literally, our friends are found from Dover to Dunnet Head; between 230,000*l.* and 240,000*l.* have already been subscribed by the people of Scotland. All the friends of evangelical truth and sound principles in the world must now be convinced that we have not applied to them for aid without in the first place endeavouring to exhaust our own resources. But still we are far short of the sum required for building before winter five hundred Churches, whilst, if we had the means, a thousand places of worship are required to meet the claimant demands made upon us from all parts of Scotland. The most encouraging result of all is, the growing and most urgent demand for the preaching of the Gospel. We understand, that though the acting committee had a hundred ministers and preachers ready to enter the field, employment could instantly be found for them all, in addition to those who have already gone to their stations. The Secession Church was founded by four men—it now counts five hundred congregations, the growth of a century. The Free Church is founded by four hundred and sixty—by the blessing of God, what will its increase in a century amount to? Ere half that cycle be described, where or what will the Established Church in Scotland be?—*Witness.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW IRON STEAM AND SAILING VESSELS FOR MISSIONARIES IN AFRICA.—Mr. John Laird, of North Birkkenhead, is now constructing a fine iron schooner, to be fitted up with Mr. Smith's patent screw propeller, as an auxiliary to her sails. The engine power will be comparatively small, but will be of great advantage, in calms and light airs, in navigating the coast and rivers of Africa, for which she is destined. The engines are being made by our townsmen, Messrs. Forster and Co. She is, we learn, intended for the use of the Baptist Missionary Society, and, we should think, will be found to be all that can be desired for the important and humane purpose in view.—*Liverpool Standard.*

Among the novel importations that the new tariff is almost daily bringing to our ports is one announced of a cargo of ice from the United States. It arrived from Boston in the Shannon. The ice thus entered is principally in large blocks.—*Record.*

NEWSPAPERS IN AUCKLAND.—The *Auckland Times* is described as being "printed in a mangle," and a strange piece of typography it is accordingly. The style of the *mangle* is quite *sui generis.* It may be observed, that the occasion of its being printed by such a machine is stated by the editor to have been the attempt of the local Government to stifle public opinion, by refusing the proprietor the use of the only printing materials in the settlement, those of the Government, as soon as it was perceived that the *Times* was determined to be very independent in its strictures on public doings and misdoings. The phrases suggested by the peculiar circumstance are very amusing—"We stop the mangle to announce the arrival of the St. George."—"The Governor will repent having driven us to the mangle," &c. The typography embraces, sometimes within a single paragraph, almost every specimen in the printer's book. Brevier, Nonpareil, large Roman, and italics, mingle together to give force and variety not only to successive words and sentences, but even to successive syllables of the same word; and the want of the small k, in particular, obliging the printer, in every place, to make use of the larger Roman K, adds strikingly to the appearance of the page.—*Ibid.*

THE CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.—The number *of cases already detected and prosecuted, with many others* yet to be brought forward, or in train of prosecution, hosts of others, indeed, if report may be credited, would seem to attest a system of Custom House frauds too large in its proportions, and carried out upon much too extensive a scale to have been the fortuitous result of the isolated occasional, and uncombined delinquencies of some two or three corrupt officers. There are signs of the organization, method,

and regularity of practice about it which go far to show that the system is not the work of one, but of many hands, that it was not perfected in a year, but has been at least the growth of a decade.—*Record.*

OXFORD.—At a late Meeting of the Ashmolean Society, Dr. Buckland read some interesting letters detailing the discovery of the bones of a gigantic bird, which must have recently inhabited New Zealand, should it not be proved to be still an inhabitant of that colony. The first announcement of its supposed existence was conveyed in a letter from Mr. William Williams, dated February 28, 1842, in which he says that hearing from the natives that an extraordinary monster inhabited a cave on the side of a hill near the river Weiroa, he was induced to offer a reward to any one who should produce either the bird, or one of its bones. In consequence, a large bone, but much worn, was soon produced; and shortly after, another of smaller size was found in the bed of a stream which runs into Poverty Bay. The natives were then induced to go in large numbers to turn up the mud in the bed of the same river, and soon brought a large number of bones, which proved to have belonged to a bird of gigantic dimensions. The length of the large bone of the leg is two feet and ten inches; they have been found a little below the surface, in the mud of several other rivers, and in that situation only. The bird to which they belonged is stated to have existed at no very distant period, and in considerable numbers, as bones of more than thirty individuals had been collected by the natives. Mr. Williams had also heard of a bird having been recently seen near Cloudy Bay in Cook's Straits, by an Englishman accompanied by a native, which was described to be not less than fourteen or sixteen feet in height, which he supposes to be about the size of the largest of those to which the bones belonged. Of these bones one case has already arrived, and a second is daily expected. A letter from Professor Owen, dated January 21, 1843, detailed the contents of the box which has arrived, and from these fragments it was clear that they had belonged to the species of bird which the Professor had already described in the *Zoological Transactions*, vol. iii. p. 32, pl. 3, from a fragment of a femur which he had received some time previous.—*Ibid.*

The proportion of persons in the United Kingdom who pass their time without applying to any gainful occupation is quite inconsiderable. Of 5,812,276 males, twenty years of age and upwards, living at the time of the census of 1831, there were said to be engaged in some calling or profession 5,466,182.—*Ibid.*

RECONCILIATION OF LORD BROUGHAM AND THE "ILLUSTRIOUS" BY COURTESY.—On Tuesday, Lord and Lady Brougham had a *soirée* at their mansion in Grafton-street, when the King of Hanover was pleased to honour the Noble and Learned Lord with his company.—*Ibid.*

On Monday morning, the Rev. Samuel Kidd, A. M., aged forty-two, Professor of Oriental and Chinese Literature in a University College, London, expired at his own house in a moment. On a post mortem examination, the surgeon was of opinion that he died from congestion of the lungs, produced from want of circulation of blood whilst in a fit of epilepsy. —*Ibid.*

Noah Webster, L. L. D., the well-known American author of the English dictionary, died at New Haven, in the State of New York, on the 30th of last month, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.—*Ibid.*

UNSWORN TESTIMONY.—An act has just been passed to enable the Legislatures of Colonies to pass laws to receive "unsworn testimony" in civil and criminal proceedings. It is declared by the preamble, that there are resident within the limits, or adjacent to the British Colonies, various tribes of a barbarous and uncivilized people, who being destitute of the knowledge of God, or of any religious belief, are incapable of giving evidence on oath in any Court of Justice in the Colonies; and it is provided to remove the doubts existing, whether any law made by the Colonial Legislature to receive the testimony of such persons would not be repugnant to the British Constitution, and therefore null and void; that from the passing of this Act all laws so made in the Colonies, or to be made, shall have full effect, notwithstanding any repugnancy to the laws of England.—*Ibid.*

The medical commission sent by the Russian Government to Egypt has announced that the experiments made to purify by heat objects impregnated with the contagion of the plague, have perfectly succeeded. They promised to show, by further trials, the efficacy of caloric as a specific means of destroying the pestilential miasma.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

The King of Prussia has sent an answer to the request of the States of the Rhenish Province to be allowed to publish reports of their sittings. His Majesty grants the request, and declares that the reports may be published without undergoing previous censorship, but the reporters are to take an oath that they give a faithful and conscientious account of the proceedings.—*Ibid.*

MRS. SIGOURNEY AND MRS. SOUTHEY.—Some time since, Mrs. Sigourney gave publicity to a letter received by her, from Mrs. Southey, the wife of the poet, recently deceased, in which the sad infirmities of her then dying husband were most touchingly alluded to. The publication of the letter occasioned very severe remarks in one or two of the London papers, in which Mrs. Sigourney is accused of a great breach of propriety, and also of having "interpolated the letter with phrases implying intimacy and ejaculations of pathos, not one of which she (Mrs. Southey) ever penned." Though the character of our excellent countrywoman is quite too well established to need the vindication, the editor of the *Hartford Courant* made a triumphant one. He has been favoured with the perusal of the correspondence, and states authoritatively that there is not the slightest foundation for the charge of interpolation. And as to the impropriety of the publication of the letter, Mrs. Southey's own estimate of it may be judged from the fact that she has since written to Mrs. Sigourney in the most cordial manner approving her work, and thanking her for [in her own language] "the publication of those few words of mine, to which you have done too much honour—both to them and to their writer."—*New York Evangelist.*

FRANCE.—Economy is the order of the day in the resolutions of the Chamber of Deputies. On Monday and Tuesday it discussed some augmentation in the expenses of the French establishment at Pondicherry, "which no longer pays its expenses." The Minister asked for 8,000*l* for the charitable part of the fêtes of July, which, in consequence of the melancholy fate of the late Duc d'Orleans, are to be solemnised this year merely by alms and funeral service. Grants to the Italian Opera and to other theatres have been rejected by the commission, with a hint that so fashionably attended a place of amusement ought, at least, to pay its expenses. Increased grants to the clergy have been also rejected. Four millions of francs demanded for works on the Strasburg and Paris railroad line have been rejected, on the ground that the company has offered to take the line when completed. The commission also objected to Government holding and working any railroad, even the small lines joining Lille and Vallenciennes to the Belgian frontier. But all these reductions and questions will come before the Chamber during the discussion of the budget.—*Pat.*

AUSTRIA.—The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 2nd instant states that the Austrian Government had concluded a loan with MM. de Rothschild of 50,000,000 florins, to be applied to the construction of railroads. —*Ibid.*

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.—It is understood (says the *Constitutionel*) that the Duke de Nemours will go to receive the Prince de Joinville and his bride on their arrival in France; but, as even Royalty is not exempt from the quarantine laws, the Duke will have time between the receipt of the telegraphic despatch announcing the coming in of the Belle Poule, and the termination of the salutary restraint, to go from Paris to the port.

The Duchess of Orleans, on Wednesday, paid a visit to the hospital in the Rue de-Sevre, for sick children of the poor, and for old persons suffering from incurable ailments. Her Royal Highness still inhabits the Pavilion Marsan, with her two children, and passes her time in study and charitable works. Her carriage is frequently seen before the door of the hospital above mentioned.—*French Paper.*

THE REAL RULER OF FRANCE.—"If it be true," says the *Courier Français*, "that the apathy of the Ministry be such that it might be imagined they had resigned, the most incredible activity prevails at Neuilly. From morning till night there are conferences, councils, and receptions. In fact, it is calculated that on an average not less than 250 couriers or orderly dragoons bearing despatches pass through the palace gates every day.—*Record.*

AMERICA.—The advancement making, and already made here, through the aid of steam, both in inland navigation and land locomotion, is wonderful. As a proof of this fact, it may be noticed that from the city of New York to the city of Buffalo in the same state, being a distance of 500 miles, the journey is now performed in thirty-four hours.

Some opinion may be formed of the commerce of the lakes by the following statement:—One day last week there arrived at Buffalo fifty-eight steam-boats and other vessels, all full freighted. The principal articles comprising their cargoes were 27,053 barrels of flour, 60,720 bushels of wheat, 2,268 barrels of ashes, 2,391 kegs of lard, 4,471 barrels of pork, 395 barrels of beef, 765 barrels and kegs of Butter, besides a variety of other agricultural products. The greater portion of this produce finds its way through the Erie Canal to Albany, and thence on the North River to the city of New York.

By a provision in the Constitution of Massachusetts, an absolute majority over all others is necessary before a candidate can be elected to congress; the effect of which is, frequently, that there is no choice. In four of the Congressional districts of that state several unsuccessful attempts have been made to elect representatives Another trial is about to take place, but it is doubtful whether they will succeed any better. In three of the districts, there is a decided Whig majority; but the abolitionists and a small portion of dissatisfied Whigs, by running their candidates, are sufficiently numerous to defeat an election. There is, therefore, a probability that the state will lose four representatives in the next Congress by this constitutional provision.—*Record.*

A monument is about to be erected at Wurzburg, to the memory of the celebrated Minnesinger of that city, Walter Van der Vogelweide. Its execution is intrusted to the sculptor Halbig. The monument will represent birds feeding from a vessel, having reference to Walter's strange will, that four holes might be made in his gravestone, that the birds might drink daily from them: hence his name, Van der Vogelweide, "he of the bird pasture."—*Ibid.*

HAYTI.—There has been a reduction of duties in all the ports on the islands, one-half of the following articles.—Beef, pork, flour, rice, cod fish, lard, butter, mackerel, and herrings. In the ports of Port-au-Prince, Gonaives, Cape Hayti, Port-au-Platt, Aux Cayes, and the city of St. Domingo, the following articles are free:—Boards, planks, scantlings, shingles, nails, tiles, flagging stone, paints, and all other articles used in building houses. Vessels are not permitted to go to only one port in the island to discharge their cargoes, but can go to other ports to take in their outward cargoes. This takes effect on the 10th May.—*Ibid.*

We learn from Kingston, Jamaica, that ex-President Boyer has been demanded by the Provisional Government of Hayti, but the demand will in all probability not be complied with. It is stated that the planters are making an effort to substitute the cultivation of cotton for the sugar cane.—*Ibid.*

AFRICA.—We some time ago noticed the call of a gentleman of colour to the bar of the Middle Temple. That gentleman, possessing an ample fortune, and having passed his various examinations, at Cambridge, with great credit, entered upon his career as a barrister, in Jamaica, where he has manifested the very first-rate talent, and promises, ere long, to be the leading member of the bar. He is already a member of the Legislature.—*Pat.*

REAL DESTINATION OF THE IRISH NAVAL SQUADRON.—A remarkable letter appears in the *Dublin Evening Post*, from its London correspondent, stating that the formidable naval armament organising at the Cove of Cork, has been ordered, not for any Irish object whatever, but with a view to possible and probable events in Spain, where a feeble Government finds itself unable to cope with daily augmenting difficulties, and factious plots, which are organising in all directions. Besides, it is well known that the King of the French still sets his heart upon the darling project of wedding the young Queen Isabel to a Prince of Bourbon, an arrangement which Great Britain has the deepest interest in preventing. Under these circumstances, it has been deemed advisable to prepare a naval armament at Cove, a convenient windward port to the Peninsula, to be in readiness at an hour's notice, to sail for the coast of Spain, should the emergency require it.—*Ibid.*

PROMISSORY NOTES AND BULLION.—An account of the average aggregate amount of Promissory Notes payable to bearer on demand which have been in circulation in the United Kingdom, distinguishing those circulated by the Bank of England, by private banks, and by joint-stock Banks, in England and Wales, by the banks in Scotland, by the Bank of Ireland and by all other banks in Ireland; and of the average amount of bullion in the Bank of England, during the four weeks ending the 27th day of May, 1843, in pursuance of the Act 4 and 5 Victoria, cap. 50.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| ENGLAND: | |
| Bank of England, ... ... ... ... ... | 19,422,000 |
| Private banks, ... ... ... ... ... .. | 4,765,578 |
| Joint-stock banks, .. .. ... ... .. | 3,017,167 |
| SCOTLAND: | |
| Chartered private and joint-stock banks | 2,843,182 |
| IRELAND: | |
| Bank of Ireland, .. ... .. .. .. .. | 3,206,200 |
| Private and joint-stock banks, .. .. | 1,861,357 |
| Total, .. ... .. | £35,115,464 |
| Bullion in the Bank of England, ... | £11,325,000 |

HENRY L. WICKHAM.

Stamps and Taxes, June 9, 1843.
—*Ibid.*

AMERICA.—The Great Western arrived at Liverpool yesterday morning. She sailed from New York on the 25th ult., and has made the passage in thirteen days and twelve hours. She has brought 127 passengers, among whom is Mr. Jaudon, the celebrated American financier.—*Pat. June 12.*

TEXAS AND MEXICO.—Accounts from Yucatan contain descriptions of actions between the Texan and the Mexican naval forces on that coast. The Texan artillery caused serious damage to the Mexican

vessels. On shore the Mexican forces had sustained serious disasters. The army of 2,000 men sent against Merida, the capital of Yucatan, had surrendered themselves prisoners of war; and the troops before Campeachy were on the point of capitulating to the Yucatans. These successes had insured the independence of the Republic.—*Pat.*

CRIMINAL LUNACY.—The following questions have been submitted to the judges by the House of Lords, and their lordships have been summoned to attend on Monday the 19th instant, when a reply will be given:—1. What is the law respecting alleged crimes committed by persons afflicted with insane delusion in respect of one or more particular subjects or persons, as, for instance, where, at the time of the commission of the alleged crime, the accused knew he was acting contrary to the law, but did the act complained of with a view, under the influence of insane delusion, of redressing or revenging some supposed grievance or injury, or of producing some supposed public benefit?—2 What are the proper questions to be submitted to the jury, when a person alleged to be afflicted with insane delusion respecting one or more particular subjects or persons, is charged with the commission of a crime—murder for example—and insanity is set up as a defence?—3. In what terms ought the question to be left to the jury, as to the prisoner's state of mind at the time when the act was committed?—4 If a person under an insane delusion as to existing facts commits an offence in consequence thereof, is he thereby excused?—Can a medical man, conversant with the disease of insanity, who never saw the prisoner previously to the trial, but who was present during the whole trial, and the examination of all the witnesses, be asked his opinion as to the state of the prisoner's mind at the time of the commission of the alleged crime, or his opinion whether the prisoner was conscious at the time of doing the act that he was acting contrary to law; or whether he was labouring under any and what delusion at the time?—*Ibid.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

*23d August*, 1843.

Dhoonda Raj Shastree, Sudder Ameen of Baitool, to be Sudder Ameen of Saugor, vice Reasool Hoosein, promoted to the rank of Principal Sudder Ameen, under Orders of the 7th April last.

Gholam Moheeooldeen, to officiate as Sudder Ameen at Baitool, from the 16th of July last to the 1st of September next.

Gholam Imam to officiate as Sudder Ameen at Sohagpoor, in Hoshungabad, for Gholam Nasir, absent on Medical Certificate, from the date he receives charges of the office.

*26th August*, 1843.

Lieutenant M. F. Gordon, of the 2d Bombay European Light Infantry, and Lieutenant R. Fitz Gerald, of the 12th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, have been appointed Deputy Collectors at Kurachee.

J. THOMASON, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*21st August*, 1843.

Pundit Govindpersaud, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector in Sylhet, from 20th September to 1st November 1843 inclusive, on private affairs.

Baboo Ramgutty Mittre, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector in Sylhet, from 25th September to 24th October 1843 inclusive, on private affairs.

Mr. H. Piddington received charge of the office of Coroner of Calcutta from Mr. C. B. Greenlaw on the 17th instant.

Mr. G. U. Yule received charge of the office of Magistrate of Moorshedabad from Mr. R. H. Russell on the 17th idem.

Mr. R. F. Hodgson received charge of the office of Collector of Patna from Mr. D. Cunliffe on the 12th idem.

Mr. T. C. Loch received charge of the office of Magistrate of Rajeshye from Mr. W. Grey on the 17th idem.

Mr. D. Cunliffe received charge of the office of Magistrate of Monghyr from Mr. W. Vansittart on the 15th idem.

Messrs. A. Grant and W. J. Allen, of the Civil Service, reported their departure for Europe on the Steam ship "Hindoostan," which vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 12th idem.

Mr. Charles Buralem Saunders, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors, a Member of the Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 12th idem.

*FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,*
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 18th August*, 1843.

No. 180 of 1843.—The following paras. of a Military Letter, No. 37, from the Honourable Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, dated 5th July 1843, are published for general information:

Para. 1. "We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty on your Establishment, viz.

Lieut. Colonel H. C. M. Cox, .... .... In July.
Captain J. D. D. Bean.
" G. E. Talbot.
" George Templer, .... .... In August.
Lieutenant P. J. Chiene.
" H. B. Hopper.
" Edwd. C. Gardner.
Asst. Surgeon Wm. Gerrard.
" T. W. Burt.

2.—Conductor Thomas Milner has also been permitted to return to his duty.

3.—We have granted additional leave to the undermentioned Officers, viz.

| Officer | Leave |
|---|---|
| Lieut. Col. C. A. G. Wallington, | Six Months. |
| Captain Robert Garrett, .. .. | Six Months. |
| " J. C. Salkeld,.. .. .. | Six Months. |
| " W. Young, .. .. .. | Four Months. |
| " C. C. J. Scott, .. .. | Six Months. |
| Lieutenant H. A. Morrieson, .. | Six Months. |
| " Edwd. Harvey,.. .. | Six Months. |
| " James Murray,.. .. | Six Months. |
| Asst. Surgeon A. Vans Dunlop, | Six Months. |

No. 181 of 1843.—The following Lists of Rank of Cadets of Artillery and Infantry, and of Assistant Surgeons, appointed for the Bengal Presidency, are published for general information.

No. 4 of 1843.

LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BENGAL ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

*For the Artillery.*

To rank from the 9th June 1843, the day on which they passed their public examination and in the following order, provided the Ships by which they proceed sail from Gravesend on or before the 9th September, viz.

Hungerford Meyer Boddam.
John Robison.
George Leonard Parish.
John Anthony Angelo.

*For the Infantry.*

To rank from the 9th June 1843, the day on which they passed their public examination and in the following order, provided the Ships by which they proceed sail from Gravesend on or before the 9th September, viz.

Leslie Nicholson.
Frederick Octavius Salusbury.
Philip Moxon.
Daniel Mocatta.

To rank from the 9th June 1843, the day on which he passed his public examination, provided he arrives at Bengal on or before the 9th January 1844, he having been permitted to visit his Father at the Cape of Good Hope, viz.

Conolly O'Brien Palmer.

To rank from the 9th June, the day on which they passed their public examination and in the following order, provided the Ships by which they proceed, sail from Gravesend on or before the 9th September next.

John James Eckford.
John Smith.
Edward Cookson.
George William Fraser.
Francis L'Estrange.
Thomas John Geldart.

To rank from the 10th June, agreeably to Court's Resolution of the 14th June, and in the following order, provided the Ships by which they proceed sail from Gravesend, on or before the 10th September, viz.

Adrian John Smete.
John James Dansey.
Henry Ruxton Corfield.

To rank from the 10th June 1843, pursuant to Court's Resolution of the 4th December 1833, and in the following order, viz.

| Name | Ship |
|---|---|
| Henry Prevost Babbage, .. .. .. .. Appd. 15th March, | Samarang, 4th April. |
| Gordon Hugh Davidson, .. .. .. .. " 22d " | Emily, 4th May. |
| William Henry Binny, (abroad,) .. .. Para. appd. 3d " | Para. via Marseilles, 6th May. |
| George Henry William Conroy, .. .. Appd. 21st April, | Hindostan, 21st May. |
| James Sebastian Rawlins, .. .. .. " 29th April, | Ditto ditto. |
| Charles Ward, .. .. .. .. .. .. " 10th May, | Seringapatam, 22d May. |
| John Maginn, .. .. .. .. .. .. " 10th May, | Ditto ditto. |
| John Govan, .. .. .. .. .. .. " 24th May, | Ellenborough, 29th May. |

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ships by which they proceeded and in the following order, viz.

| Name | Ship |
|---|---|
| Samuel Richard John Owen,.. .. .. | Bucephalus, 20th June. |
| Charles Mordaunt FitzGerald, .. .. | Ditto ditto. |
| Charles Arthur Barwell,.. .. .. .. | Ditto ditto. |
| George Frederick Frank Vincent,.. .. | Owen Glendower, 21st June. |
| John William Frederick Bean, .. .. | Ditto ditto. |

(Sd.) JAS. B. YEARN,
*Asst. Secy. Mily. Dept.*

EAST-INDIA HOUSE,
*The 28th June*, 1843.

(A true Copy,)
(Sd.) JAMES C. MELVILL,
*Secretary.*

EAST INDIA HOUSE, *London*, 30th *June*, 1843.

No. 4 of 1843.

LIST OF RANK OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BENGAL.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.

| Name | Ship |
|---|---|
| John Macdowall Hay, M. D., .. .. | Ellenborough, 29th May. |
| John Fullarton Beatson, M. D. .. .. | Northumberland, 16th June. |

(Sd.) JAMES B. YEARN,
*Asst. Secy. Mily. Dept.*

EAST INDIA HOUSE,
*The 28th June*, 1843.

(A true Copy,)
(Sd.) JAMES C. MELVILL,
*Secretary.*

EAST INDIA HOUSE, *London*, 30th *June*, 1843.

No. 182 of 1843.—The following paragraph of a Military Letter, No. 40, from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, dated 5th July 1843, is published for general information:

"Lieutenant H. B. Hopper, of your Establishment, who had received our permission, and had intended to return to his duty by the Overland Route on the 1st of July, (instant,) having been required to embark on the 24th ultimo, (June) in charge of a Detachment of Recruits proceeding to your Presidency in the Ship Humayoon, that Officer will, as usual in similar cases, be considered to have returned to his duty at the period at which the July Mail shall arrive in India, and will be entitled to all the advantages which his return by that Mail would have afforded him."

*Fort William, 25th August*, 1843.

No. 183 of 1843.—The undermentioned Officers of the Infantry are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the date expressed opposite to their names:

| Officer | Date |
|---|---|
| 18th Regiment N. I.—Lieut. George Powell Austen, ...... | 23d August 1843. |
| 2d European Regt.—Lieut. Alfred Henry Corfield, ...... | 23d August 1843. |

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of private affairs:

Captain Robert Henry Miles, of the 1st Regiment N. I.

Captain John Symes Gifford, of the 1st Regiment N. I.

The extension of leave granted to Veterinary Surgeon Isaac Bicknell, of the Haupper Stud, in General Orders, No. 208, of the 2d December 1842, is further prolonged from the 1st November to the 1st February next, to enable him to visit Calcutta, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe.

Quarter Master Serjeant John Greenway, of the 17th Regiment N. I., is appointed an Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works, and placed at the disposal of Major Fitzgerald for employment on the Raepore Mail Road.

School Serjeant Edward James Gillis, of the 3d Brigade Horse Artillery, is appointed an Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works, and placed at the disposal of Major Smith, Superintending Engineer, Central Provinces.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer and Privates are admitted to the benefits of the Pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Orders dated 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Honourable the Court of Directors, with permission to receive their Stipends at the places specified opposite to their names:

| Name | Place |
|---|---|
| Serjeant Major Charles French, of the Sirmoor Local Battalion, ........ | Deyrah Dhoon. |
| Bombardier Thomas Houghton, of the 3d Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, | In Europe. |
| Gunner William Morrison, of the 3d Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, ........ | In Europe. |

No. 184 of 1843.—Assistant Surgeon Edward Goodeve, M. D., is placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, for employment on His Honor's personal Staff.

No. 185 of 1843.—Assistant Surgeon Henry Nicholas Nugent, of the Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for one year, without Pay, on urgent private affairs.

Subadar Seuraje Thappa, of the Darjeeling Sebundy Corps of Sappers and Miners, is permitted to resign the Service.

Serjeant Thomas Martin, of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, is appointed Sub-Assistant under Captain Baker, Surveyor, &c. in Scinde, vice Serjeant A. Bremner, whose appointment to the situation in General Orders No. 172, dated the 11th Instant, is cancelled. Serjeant Martin is transferred to the Town Major's List.

Corporal Miles, of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, who has performed the duty of an Assistant Overseer on the Munipore Road, since the 5th November 1841, is permanently appointed to the Department of Public Works, in the above grade, from the date mentioned. Corporal Miles is transferred to the Town Major's List.

Gunner Joseph Dixon, 3d Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, is admitted to the benefits of the Pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Orders dated 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Honourable the Court of Directors, with permission to receive his Stipend in Ireland.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers and Private, who have been recently appointed to the Scinde Survey, and to the Department of Public Works, are respectively transferred to the Town Major's List:

Serjeant F. R. Sullivan, of the Corps of Sappers and Miners.
Serjeant J. Thompson, ditto ditto.
Corporal W. Craig, ditto ditto.
Corporal Millar.
Corporal Robert Settle, of Artillery.
Gunner Joseph Heift, ditto.
Quarter Master Serjeant John Greenway, 17th Regt. N. I.
School Serjeant Edward James Gillis, of Artillery.

EDWD. SANDERS,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Calcutta, 19th August*, 1843.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to post Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Sleeman, on staff employ, new promotion, to the 47th regiment native infantry.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following temporary appointment:

Captain William Hamilton Halford, of the 41st Regiment native infantry, to Officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the presidency division until further orders, vice Howcroft promoted to a regimental majority.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Barrackpore station order of the 11th instant, directing Surgeon E. Tritton, proceeding to Calcutta, on sick certificate, to make over medical charge of the 71st regiment to Surgeon C. Mackinnon, of the 53d native infantry, as a temporary arrangement.

The presidency division order of the 13th instant, appointing Surgeon W. Crozier, late in medical charge of the depot of Her Majesty's 55th foot, to afford medical aid to the 71st regiment native infantry at Barrackpore, during the absence, on sick certificate, of Surgeon E. Tritton.

*Head Quarters, Calcutta, 21st August*, 1843.

The undermentioned young officers, recently admitted into the service, are appointed to do duty with the corps specified opposite to their names, and directed to join :

Ensign H. C. Hillier, with the 21st regiment native infantry, at Berhampore.

Ensign W. D. Hoste, with the 21st regiment native infantry, at Berhampore.

Ensign W. G. Ellice, with the 35th regiment light infantry, at Agra.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Captain*,
*Asst. Adjutant General of the Army.*

GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 12th August*, 1843.

No. 48.—1. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following promotion, by Brevet, in the East Indies only :

*31st Foot.*—Lieutenant Edward Lugard, to be Captain, from 1st of August, 1843.

2. The following orders by Major General Lord Saltoun, K. C. B., and G. C. H., commanding the land forces in China, have been confirmed, under the Authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council :

*Dated 7th April*, 1843.—Appointing Captain T. M. Edwards, of H. M. 98th foot, to act as Assistant Quarter Master General, in the room of Captain C. Edwards, of H. M. 18th Royal Irish, directed to place himself at the disposal of Her Majesty's plenipotentiary.

*Dated 23d April*, 1843.—1. Directing Lieutenant T. De Havilland, of H. M. 55th foot, to be relieved from the appointment of Military Magistrate at Chusan, and repair to Hong Kong, in order to be employed by His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, on the survey of that island, in the Civil Department

2. Directing Lieutenant E. W. Sargent, of H. M., 8th Royal Irish, to proceed to Hong Kong, to be employed on the same duty.

3. Leave of absence—

*16th Lancers.*—Major Smyth, prolonged from the 15th to the 29th July, 1843, to enable him to join his regiment.

*22d Foot.*—Lieutenant Evans, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation.

*50th Foot.*—Lieut. Green, to Calcutta, from the 5th August to the 4th Nov., 1843, to appear before a Board of Medical Officers.

*63d Foot.*—Pay Master Lane, to Calcutta, for 4 months, from the 1st Sept., 1843, and to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation.

*94th Foot.*—Lieutenant Kirby, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

MARCUS BARR, *Capt.*
*Assist. Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.*

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 10th August*, 1843.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. Lamb, who was appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 51st regiment of native infantry, in General Orders of the 29th ultimo, will remain at Head Quarters, and continue to act as aid-de-camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from that date, until further orders.

Leave of absence, on private affairs, to remain at Simlah, and enable him to join his regiment, is granted to Brevet Captain Lamb, for six months, from the date on which his appointment on the personal staff of the Commander-in-Chief may terminate.

Ensign J. H. C. Ewart is, at his own request, removed from the 2d European regiment, and posted to the 12th regiment of native infantry at Lucknow, as the junior of his rank.

Laboratory-man Corporal W. Clifford is appointed to act as park Sergeant with the Ferozepore Magazine, vice Leonard appointed acting sub-conductor.

The following orders are confirmed :

The order issued on the 20th ultimo, by 2d Lieutenant A. Light, of artillery, commanding a detachment of European infantry recruits and sappers and miners, proceeding from the presidency to the upper provinces by water, appointing Sergeant Henry Algar, of the 5th company 4th battalion of artillery, to act as Sergeant Major to the party.

The Dinapore division orders of the 31st ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon J. H. Freeman to make over medical charge of the 26th regiment of native infantry to Surgeon K. Mackinnon, M. D., who stands posted to the corps ; and Assistant Surgeon H. B. Hinton to make over medical charge of the 2d company 5th battalion of artillery to Assistant Surgeon Freeman.

Private Richard Rowe, recently discharged from Her Majesty's service, and enlisted into that of the East India Company, is promoted to Sergeant, from the 1st instant, transferred to the Town Major's list, and placed under the orders of the Agent for army clothing, 1st division, at Futtehgurh.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

*2d European Regiment.*—Ensign B. Hawes, from 12th October 1842 to 1st November 1842, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs.

*10th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Assistant Surgeon J. S. Sutherland, from 15th July to 15th January 1844 to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

*12th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign C. C. Tulloch, from 27th July to 27th January 1844, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

*17th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign F. D. Boulton, from 24th July to 24th August, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate.

*63d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign W. J. Smith, from 1st August to 1st November, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 11th August*, 1843.

The following orders, issued on the 5th instant, by Major General J. W. Fast, commanding the Sirhind division, are confirmed :

1. Directing Morly Ram, native doctor, doing duty in the Kurnaul station hospital, to proceed and join the jail hospital at Sirsa, in the room of native doctor Boodh Ram, who, on being relieved, will join the 64th Regiment of Native Infantry at Loodiana.

2. Appointing Futteh Khan, native doctor, doing duty with the 64th, to the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry, and directing Seik Nujeshoollah, doing duty with the latter Regiment, to join the 4th Troop 1st Brigade of horse Artillery, and relieve Gunness Misser, who will rejoin the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, to which he belongs.

The leave of absence, preparatory to applying for furlough, which was granted to Captain G. Farmer, of the 66th Regiment of Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 30th May last, is cancelled, at the request of that officer.

Ensign C. W. Blunt, of the 2d European Regiment, is, at his own request, removed to the 46th Regiment of Native Infantry at Benares, as Junior of his Rank.

Toolah Sing, Havildar, late of the 35th Regiment of Light Infantry, is, with the sanction of Government, allowed the additional invalid pay of his rank, from the date of his transfer to the pension establishment.

Commanding officers of stations are reminded, that on occasions of non-commissioned officers or Soldiers being selected for staff employ, or situations in the department of public works, or other Civil Departments, of the Army, it is necessary that the regulated camp equipage and carriage, or tonnage by indent on the commissariat, as the case may require, should be ordered to be furnished to individuals thus situated, to enable them to reach their destinations.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with the sanction of Government, is pleased to authorize the examiners of the College of Fort William and district committees to grant examinations in Hindoostanee, to officers who may be desirous of evincing that they have attained that "competent knowledge of the language." Required as a qualification for staff employ, under the provisions of the General Orders by the Governor General, of the 9th January 1837.

The proportionate allowance for the pay of a Moonshie, for passing an examination in one language, may also be drawn by officers thus qualified, on the production of the customary certificate.

Lieutenant J. S. Phillpots, of the 66th Regiment of Native Infantry, has been pronounced by the examiners of the College of Fort William, to have attained that "competent knowledge of Hindoostanee" which is contemplated by General Orders by the Governor General, of the 9th January, 1837.

The following orders are confirmed :

The order issued on the 29th of June last, by Brevet Major F. J. Simpson, commanding the left wing of the 55th Regiment of Native Infantry, appointing Lieutenant F. J. Smalpage to act as adjutant to the wing, in the room of Lieutenant P. W. Luard, directed to proceed to the Head Quarters of the Regiment.

The Dinapore Division Order of the 26th ultimo, directing Sewsahai Sing, native Doctor, attached to the Hospital of the 32d Regiment of Native Infantry, to join and do duty with the 7th irregular Cavalry at Segowlee, in the room of Assam Alli, recently discharged from the service by sentence of a Court Martial.

The presidency division order of the 29th ultimo, directing native doctors Sahebdad Khan and Mendhey Khan, students from the Medical College, the former to join the 56th Regiment of Native Infantry at Lucknow, and the latter to do duty under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at Cawnpore.

Sahebdad Khan, native doctor, is appointed to the Hospital of the 56th Regiment of Native Infantry, in the room of Shaick Futteh Mahomed invalided.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

*3d Regiment Light Cavalry.*—Lieutenant Colonel W. Pattle, from 9th April to 28th November, to visit Simla, on Medical Certificate.

*7th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain and Adjutant F. C. Brooke, from 2d November to 2d May 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

*15th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant Colonel A. Roberts, C. B. from 1st November to 1st February 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

*61st Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain H. C. Talbot, from 2d July to 30th November, to visit Mussoorie, on private affairs, and rejoin his corps.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General*,
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 12th August*, 1843.

The following removals and postings will take place in the Regiment of Artillery :

Captains B. Browne, from the 4th Company 6th to the 2d Company 4th Battalion ; A. Wilson, (on staff employ) from the 6th Company 6th, to the 4th company 1st Battalion ; P. T. Cautley, (on staff employ) from the 2d Company 1st to the 4th Company 3d battalion ; E. F. Day, from the 2d company 4th to the 2d company 1st battalion ; J. H. McDonald, from the 1st company 3d to the 1st company 1st battalion, to join it at Agra ; J. Fordyce, from the 4th company 3d to the 1st company 5th battalion ; W. S. Pillans, (on staff employ) from the 1st company 1st to the 3d company 3d battalion ; G. T. Graham, from the 1st company 5th to the 4th company 6th battalion ; E. D'A. Todd, from the 3d company 3d to the 1st company 3d battalion, and to join it at Dum-Dum, and J. H. Daniell, from the 2d company 3d to the 6th company 6th battalion, proceeding with drafts from Agra towards Saugor, when the 3d battalion is relieved.

Lieutenants and brevet Captains G. H. MacGregor, C.B. (on furlough) from the 6th company 6th to the 5th company 3d battalion ; F. C. Burnett, from the 3d company 3d to the 5th company 1st battalion, and J. H. Campbell, (on staff employ) from the 4th company 5th to the 5th company 4th battalion.

Lieutenants W. Paley, (on staff employ) from the 5th company 5th to the 3d company 3d battalion ; N. A. Staples, (on furlough) from the 5th company 6th to the 2d company 3d battalion ; J. Eliot, from the 6th company 7th to the 1st company 3d battalion ; T. W. Palman, from the 2d company 3d to the 3d company 6th battalion ; D. Metcalfe, from the 3d company 4th to the 6th company 7th battalion, and meet it at Allahabad, and A. Wintle (new promotion) to the 3d company 4th battalion.

2d Lieutenants S. W. Stokes, from the 2d company 1st to the 1st company 3d battalion, and join at Dum-Dum ; C. J. Walton, from the 2d company 3d to the 2d company 6th battalion ; W. A. Mackinnon, from the 2d company 3d to the 4th company 3d battalion ; E. O. Bradford, from the 1st company 5th to the 2d company 1st battalion ; H. R. Courtenay, from the 1st company 3d to the 4th company 5th battalion, and G. Milligan, from the 1st company 3d to the 1st company 1st battalion.

The undermentioned cornets are posted to the corps specified opposite to their respective names.

Cornets James Vincent Valentine McDowell, not arrived, to the 11th regiment of light cavalry at Cawnpore ; Henry Stone, not arrived, to the 3d regiment of light cavalry at Ferozepore ; Edmund William Eardley Howard, not arrived, to the 4th regiment of light cavalry at Nusserabad, and Charles Wyndham, not arrived, to the 9th regiment of light cavalry in Scinde.

Summoo Khan, Sowar, of the late 2d regiment of cavalry, Shah's force, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, transferred to the 6th regiment of irregular cavalry, and directed to join.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 14th August*, 1843.

At a general court martial at Loodianah, on the 10th day of August 1843, Bhyroo, sepoy, of the 26th light infantry, was arraigned on the following charge :—

*Charge.*—For having deserted from his regiment, on the 30th of March 1842, at Kowalsir, when on service, and in immediate expectation of being ordered to advance and attack the enemy in the Khybur pass.

*Finding.*—The court, having maturely deliberated on the evidence produced before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Bhyroo sepoy, of the 26th regiment light infantry, is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

*Sentence.*—The court, having found the prisoner guilty of the charge preferred against him, do sentence him, Bhyroo, sepoy, of the 26th Regiment light infantry, to suffer imprisonment, with hard labour, for the space of (2) two years.

(Signed) SHAIK SOOBHANEY, *President*,
*Subadar Major, 26th light infantry.*

*Loodianah, 10th August*, 1843.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General*,
*and Commander-in-Chief in India.*

*14th August*, 1843.

The prisoner Byroo is to be made over to the civil authority at Paneeput, there to undergo the sentence of the court.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 15th August*, 1843.

With the sanction of government, the additional invalid pay of their rank is granted to the undermentioned individuals, from the date of their transfer to the pension establishment :

2d battalion artillery, subadar as jemadar Mookeem.

4th battalion ditto, havildar Munnoolah.

6th battalion ditto, subadar major Mahomed Yasseen, sirdar bahadoor.

7th battalion ditto, jemadar Shaick Panchoo.

5th regiment of light cavalry, subadar Shaik Madar Bux, and havildar Doolum Sing, and naick Ghassee Khan.

6th ditto ditto, subadar Haim Sing.

8th ditto ditto, subadar Mungul Khan, and jemadar Mohim Khan.

1st regiment of native infantry, subadar Daveedren Sookul.

2d ditto ditto, subadar Deegumber Sing, and drummer Shaik Bachoo.

3d ditto ditto, subadar Bheek Sing, and jemadar Bhugwan Sing.

4th ditto ditto, fife major Henry Matthews, and havildar Shaik Daim.

7th ditto ditto, subadar Heralall.

10th ditto ditto, drummer Sheikh Harroo.

11th ditto ditto, subadar Tuckut Sing.

15th ditto ditto, ditto Sewchurn Tewary.

18th ditto ditto, ditto Sewdial Sing, and Shaik Jooman.

19th ditto ditto, ditto Deep Sing.

20th ditto ditto, subadar major Rambuccus Sing, Bahadoor, and subadars Paim Sing, and Gruclutt Sing.

23d ditto ditto, subadar Meer Peer Ally.

26th ditto ditto, subadars Kundhie Sing, and Sirdar Sing.

30th ditto ditto, subadar major Baudal Khan, and subadar Hoorill.

34th ditto ditto, havildar Shekh Mahobut.

36th ditto ditto, drummer Ramdeen.

38th ditto ditto, subadar Sursaum Sing, and jemadar Acbur Sing.

42d ditto ditto, major Shaick Supun, bahadoor, and subadars Runjeet Sing, Ramdial Sing, and drum major Robert Forrest.

49th ditto ditto, subadar Lalla Seetul.

56th ditto ditto, subadar Rajeroop Sing.

57th ditto ditto, subadar major Hoolas Ousthee, Bahadoor.

58th ditto ditto, subadar Sujwun Sing.

59th ditto ditto, subadar major Jeet Paundy, and subadar Shaik Sohel.

64th ditto ditto, subadar Shaick Deenah.

6-th ditto ditto, ditto Shaick Ameer Mahomed.

70th ditto ditto, ditto Shaick Khyroo and Sirdar Khan.

71st ditto ditto, subadar major Baychun Khan.

73d ditto ditto, subadar Adheen Pandey sirdar bahadoor.

2d irregular cavalry, ressaldar as ressaldar Yar Khan.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General*,
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—Aug. 24. At Calcutta, Mr. William Hall, to Sarah Susannah, eldest daughter of Mr. John Pitt, of the firm of Messrs. Cook and Co.

BIRTHS.—Aug. 9. At Negapatam, the lady of the Rev. P. Batchelor, of a daughter.—12. At Kussowlee, the lady of F. L. Bennett, Esq. 13th P. A. Light Infantry, of a daughter.—15. At Burmeeah Factory, Dacca, Mrs. Henry W. Clark, of a daughter.—22. At Benares, the lady of the Rev. James Sharpe. Chaplain, of a daughter.—25. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Chapman, of a son.—At Burrisaul, Mrs. G. J. Jordan, of a son.—27. At Calcutta, Mrs. Edward Creaton, of a son.—28. At Mulnath, the lady of James Forlong, Esq. of a daughter.—At Calcutta, Mrs. R. J. Howard, of a daughter.—30. At Calcutta, the lady of F. J. Halliday, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Aug. 12. At Kussowlee, Letitia Eliza, the infant daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Lawrence, aged 15 months and 17 days.—17. At Simla, Stuart William, the son of the Hon'ble John C. Erskine, C. S., aged 4½ months.—18. At Subathoo, from Dirrhœa, contracted at Cabul, during the late campaign, John Charles Campbell, Esq. Captain, H. M's. 9th Foot, aged 34 years and 4 months, deeply and deservedly regretted by his brother officers and friends; leaving a wife and four children to lament his irreparable loss.—19. At Agra, Mrs. Elizabeth Lyons, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Lyons, of Agra, aged 33 years and 1 day.—21. At Calcutta, Mr. J. M. A. Souller, aged 51 years.—22. At Gya, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of C. Garstin, Esq. C. S.—25. At Calcutta, Charlotte Sarah, the infant daughter of Lewis DaCosta, Esq. Translator of Oriental Languages.—27. At Calcutta, Ellen Mary Shaw, the infant daughter of W. P. Palmer, Esq. Civil Service, aged 1 year and 5 months.—29. At Calcutta, at the Union Chapel House, Dhurrumtollah, the Rev. Rodolph de Rodt, Missionary of the London Missionary Society, aged 30 years.—At Calcutta, Mr. John Ireland, H. C. Marine, aged 22 years.—At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Sinnee, aged 76 years. 10 months and 2 days.—At Calcutta, Alexander Reid, Esq. of Moorshedabad, son of the late W. Reid, Esq. of Muirtown, Rosshire.—30. At Calcutta, Mr. John Castello, senior, aged 83 years and 8 months.—Sept. 1. At Calcutta, of fever, Mary Ann, the beloved infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dougherty, of the Hon. C's. Bot. Garden, aged eight months.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 27. The American Ship *Sophia*, W. C. Rogers, from Boston, 29th March and Cape Town 8th July.—The English Barque *Urgent*, H. C. Marshall, from the Mauritius 10th July, and Madras 16th August.—The English Barque *Brittania*, W. Hardie, from London 29th March.—The English Barque *Dutchess of Kent*, R. Simpson, from Sydney 18th April, and Madras (no date).

—— 28. The English Barque *Earl Grey*, A. S. Mollison, from Madras 22d August.

—— 30. The English Barque *British Sovereign*, John Cow, from London 14th May.

—— 31. The English Barque *Hamilton Ross*, J. Douglass, from the Cape of Good Hope 14th July.—The English Ship *Bengal Merchant*, J. Ross, from London 9th April, Coveiong (no date), and Madras 23d August.—The English Ship *Dorothea*, J. M. Smith, from London 6th April.

Sept. 2. H. M. Troop Ship *Alligator*, R. Brown, from Hong Kong 23d July.—The English Barque *Hope*, G. Robson, from Liverpool 7th May.—The French Brig *Severe*, Armauge, from Marseilles 7th December.—The English Barque *Akber*, R. Arkley, from the Mauritius (no date.)

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Sophia from Boston.*—Mrs. W. H. Foster, Supercargo, and James H. Adams, Assistant. *From Cape Town.*—Lieut. Goliffe, H. M's. 29th Regt. and Mr. Mullner, Apothecary.

*Per Urgent from the Mauritius.*—Dr. LeDieu, J. Kock, Esq. merchant, 171 men, women and children, return emigrants. *From Madras.*—W. H. Binny, Cadet.

*Per Earl Grey.*—Mr. James Gowarlock, Chief officer of the *Hero of Meloun.*

*Per Alexander from England.*—Mr. Trevor, Mrs. Hunt, Miss Gray, Captain Trevor, E. I. C., Lieut. Hunt, E. I. C., Lieut. Paterson, H. M. S., and Surgeon Gray, E. I. C.

*Per British Sovereign.*—Mr. Springer, Captains Wright and Hogg, Bombay Army, and Dr. Springer, Bengal Army, in charge of troops, 127 H. C. soldiers, 11 women and 5 children.

*Per Bengal Merchant from London.*—Ensign Cumming, H. M's. 9th Regt., Messrs. Blanner and W. Potter. *From Madras.*—Mrs. Barlow and four children, Captain Barlow, H. M's. 40th Regt. and Mr. Broucher.

*Per Akber.*—Mr. J. Young, Mariner.

*Per Alligator.*—Lieut. J. Bloomfield, 18th Royal Irish.

DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

*Per City of Poonah for England.*—Captain G. E. Bird, and Mrs. Howard and three children.

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## NOTICE.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam ship *Hindostan,* of 2,000 tons and 540 horse Power, Captain R. Moresby, I. N. Commander, and *Bentinck* 2,000 tons and 540 horse power, Kellock, Commander, will leave Calcutta for Suez, touching at Madras, Point de Galle, and Aden; on the following days:

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*24th August,* 1843.

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## THE FREE CHURCH BUILDING-FUND.

A SUBSCRIPTION having been opened for the ERECTION OF A PLACE OF WORSHIP in Calcutta, in connection with the "FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND," the Committee appointed to conduct the same, respectfully invite contributions for that important object, from the Friends of that Church, or the cause of Christ as involved in its late movement.

It is deemed unnecessary in an Advertisement, to enter into any statement of reasons which must more effectively come through other channels, and which have already been on the scale of a whole Kingdom, presented before the public eye.

The Local Committee consists of the Rev. Dr. Duff, and Messrs. Mackay, Ewart, Macdonald and Smith; and S. Nicolson, J. C. Stewart, A. B. Mackintosh, W. Nichol, D. McCallum, R. J. Rose, and M. McLeod, Esquires.

Communications may be addressed to either of the Secretaries, the Rev. J. Macdonald, and J. Calder Stewart, Esq.

*Calcutta,* 2*d Sept.* 1843.

## NOTICE AND CAUTION.

THE Subscribers have appointed Messrs. Tulloh and Co. their agents in Calcutta for the sale of their Soda Water in room of Messrs. McKenzie, Lyall and Co. The Subscribers tender their regret to those friends and Customers, who had received the Soda Water of another maker in the belief it was the Subscribers to whom they are respectfully solicited to send in their names and addresses with a note of the quantity purchased since June last, when the Exchange firm ceased to transmit orders for supplies and which they had only partially done for some time previously.

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*17th June,* 1843.

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# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

*PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.*

No. 454. Vol. IX.] SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th. 1843. {*Price 2 Co's.Rs. monthly, or 20 Rs. yearly, if paid in advance.*

## OVERLAND MAIL.

THE next Steamer with the Mail for Suez, is appointed to leave Bombay on the 2d of October next. Notice accordingly is hereby given, that the latest safe date for the despatch of Letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for conveyance by this opportunity, will be Saturday, the 16th Proximo.

L. J. H. GREY,
*Offg. Post Master Genl.*

*Fort William, Genl. Post Office,*
*The 30th August*, 1843.

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New Law against Dacoits.—The British Government, on taking possession of the administration of Bengal in 1772, found the country infested with dacoits, or gang robbers. These Dacoits were represented by the President in Council, as "not being like the robbers in England, individuals driven to such desperate courses by sudden want; they are robbers by profession and even by birth; they are formed into regular communities, and their families subsist by the spoils which they bring home to them: they are all therefore alike criminal wretches who have placed themselves in a state of declared war with Government and are therefore wholly excluded from the benefit of its laws." Hence it was deemed necessary to attempt the "suppression and extirpation of Dacoity by regulations dictated by a spirit of rigor and violence, very different from the caution and lenity of other proceedings, and which in some respects involved the innocent with the guilty." It was resolved that the criminal should be executed; that the village of which he was an inhabitant, should be fined, and that his family should be sold into slavery, "for the general benefit and convenience of the people."

This rigorous and violent punishment was subsequently commuted to death, transportation and imprisonment, according to the degree of the offence, and a reward of 10 Rupees was ordered to be paid to the Darogah for the apprehension of every Dacoit. But the crime does not appear to have been suppressed, much less extirpated; for we are told in the Preamble to Reg. IX. of 1808, that the "continued prevalence of the crime of Dacoity in some districts, and the importance of suppressing a crime so injurious to the peace and happiness of the community, rendered it necessary that further provisions should be adopted to facilitate the apprehension of Sirdar Dacoits." The reward for apprehending offenders was raised to 500 Rs., and it was enacted that any person accused of the crime should be proclaimed, and required to make his appearance in Court within two months; that if the proclaimed individual was apprehended or surrendered himself after the period stated in the proclamation, the judge, on being satisfied of his identity, and of the fact of his contumacy, should adjudge him to be imprisoned and transported for life. This stringent law has not apparently succeeded in eradicating the crime. In the draft of a law published last week the public are informed that it has been "considered necessary to adopt *more* stringent measures for the conviction of professional dacoits, who belong to certain tribes, systematically employed in carrying on their lawless pursuits in different parts of the country." It would appear therefore that in the *seventy-first* year of our administration, the crime of Dacoity, or gang robbery, *is still rife*, and that our *institutions* have signally failed to extirpate a crime, which we might naturally suppose would have been among the first which a settled and vigorous Government would succeed in suppressing. Our failure in this respect, which has been so complete, does not appear to have arisen from the want of suitable rewards for the apprehension of dacoits, or of severity in the punishment of them. It is now hoped to eradicate the crime by sentencing to transportation for life any person proved to have belonged to a gang of dacoits; and by ordaining that any person accused of the offence of Dacoity, or of having belonged to a *gang of dacoits, or of having unlawfully or knowingly* received or bought property stolen or plundered by Dacoits, may be committed for trial by any Magistrate, and tried by any Session Judge.

We venture to think that even these more stringent measures, will not be found effectual. If the execution of the offender has been insufficient to deter from the commission of the crime, we cannot see how a less severe punishment will produce a more salutary effect on the minds of these hardened offenders. The crime has continued to flourish, not because it was not denounced by the laws, or because the restricted jurisdiction of the courts afforded the guilty chances of escape, but for want of an efficient administrative Police, to track the steps of the dacoits, and pursue them from haunt to haunt till they found the country too hot for them and their profession. Neither has the existence of these professional robbers, now announced in the new law, been brought to light by the exertions of Magistrates or Darogas. From the depositions which have been submitted to Government and presented to public notice, it appears that dacoities the most atrocious, have been perpetrated for a long series of years, with perfect impunity, by large gangs of hereditary and professional dacoits, under the very nose of the Courts. It was when the establishment which had been so effectually employed in the suppression of Thuggee, was let loose on them, that the fact of their existence in the very heart of the country became clearly established. It is now proposed to extend the Acts which have been passed for the suppression of Thuggee to persons concerned in the perpetration of Dacoity. This is highly proper; but we want also the *Machinery* which has been used for the extirpation of that crime employed against the crime of Dacoity. If the Dacoits still continue to evade the vigilance of our Police,—and while the Police remains on its present inefficient footing, they will continue to do so,—it will be vain to affix the punishment of transportation to the crime, or to make it cognizable by any Magistrate and any Session Judge. It is highly judicious to make all proper arrangements for committing, trying, and punishing the criminals after they are caught, but they will only laugh at this apparatus of justice while we neglect to adopt the most effectual measures for catching them.

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The Hurkaru in Trouble.—Our contemporary has got into more trouble than ever he experienced from defending that good Samaritan, Akhbar Khan. Last Saturday week he published a brief notice regarding the new appointment of Deputy Magistrates, and mentioned the first ten or twelve districts to which they were to be posted, as well as the salaries they were likely to obtain. No one we believe thought much of the intelligence at the time, or ever dreamt that the *Hurkaru* was likely to be brought into difficulties for being the first to announce this bit of news to the world. No one doubted that the new Deputy Magistrates would be appointed to the districts where they were likely to be most needed, and few were ignorant that they were most wanted where there was most contention between the peaceful Indigo planters and the war loving Zemindars. As to their salaries, there was almost as little novelty in telling us that they were to receive from 800 to 500 Rs. as in announcing that it had been ascertained on the very best authority, that their salaries were to stand somewhere between One Hundred and One Thousand a month. It was apparent that to give them less than 300 Rs. a month, when they were entrusted with Magisterial power, would in fact be to connive at their making up the deficiency by turning power into money; and no one ever supposed that, being uncovenanted, they would receive more than 500 Rs. a month.

The intelligence has however it seems thrown the Secretariat into a violent perspiration. It was evidently obtained from some bureau in the vicinity of Government House; and the fact that any public office should be so leaky as to allow political intelligence of such importance to ooze out, seems to have given as much alarm as the oozing out of the silver from China, gave the Son of Heaven. To those who know how little interest is attached to the matter, it will appear surprizing that the Official circle should have lost the balance of its mind from such a cause. If the secret thus revealed had referred to the object of this new Army of Exercise, with a train of forty-eight guns; or to the steps which Lord Ellenborough intended to pursue towards the Khasgee wallah, and the Gwalior state, or had it even enlightened us as to what his Lordship intended to do with, or without, the Military Board, there might have been some justification of this stir in the Office; but to 'kick up such a shindy,' as the pilots term it, about so paltry a matter as, the names of the districts which were to be first blessed with the presence of a Deputy Magistrate, and the amount of their monthly pay bill, is very ludicrous.

It seems however to have created a far greater commotion than that which arose from the discovery that Tharawaddy had bribed the Foreign office, and obtained copies of all the correspondence between Government and the Resident at Ava. We are told that the most searching enquiry has been instituted in the Home office, to discover the delinquent; and that the search having proved ineffectual, it is determined to make a clean sweep of all the clerks, rather than to allow the transgressor to remain in it. Of this new practice we say nothing; it will not last long. When the heats of the moment have subsided, the old maxim of English law and common justice, that it is better that ten guilty should es-

cape, than that one innocent person should suffer, will again come into vogue; and the new rule of reading this maxim backward, and considering it better that ten innocent should suffer than that one guilty should escape, will not survive three years. Indeed we do not know but that we are doing very great injustice to the honorable men who preside over that office, in admitting the suspicion, that they could for a moment have entertained so preposterous an idea.

But if the delinquent be found, we do not see how he can be punished with strict justice. The information was published in the *Hurkaru* of Saturday morning. The Notification forbidding all persons in office to communicate to others—that is, to the Press—any information they had officially obtained, was not promulgated till twelve hours after. That Notification first made it an official offence to give such information as the *Hurkaru* has received. At the time our contemporary obtained it, the communication was, so to speak, innocent,—if not innocent, it was at the farthest a *misconception*, a kind of sin of ignorance, which could not justly be visited with the same punishment as a sin of wilfulness. We put it to the serious consideration of the Home Office whether this would not virtually be to punish men by an *ex-post facto* law. If our voice could be heard in that vicinity we would advise the Secretary to let bygones be bygones; to summon the whole office, from the Registrar to the youngest Sectioner, and cause the Notification to be read to them aloud, and then to inform them that if ever they were caught in future infringing it; if they dared to communicate even to their darling wives, any thing of which they could only have become cognizant officially, were it even the cut of the Under Secretary's coat, they would be summarily expelled the office, without benefit of their clergy.

The *Hurkaru*, it appears, has been asked to exculpate particular individuals, and thus save their situations. But he very wisely suspects that if this process is repeated, the real culprit will eventually be detected, and he hesitates to adopt it. This is certainly a very philosophical mode of discovering the truth, and is evidently borrowed from the Hindoo Shastrus. It is the mode which one of the six Schools of Philosophy recommends for ascertaining who or what is God. The enquirer is required to go from one created object to another saying *Tun-no, Tun-no*, "this is not He," "This is not He," and thus, succeeds in ascertaining what is not God. But as the uncovenanted assistants in the Home Office, consist of a definite number, the result of such a process would speedily be to discover who was the revealer of this state secret. Our contemporary has acted discreetly in rejecting this plan of worming the fact out of him.

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THE CALCUTTA CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER:—We publish a letter from *Anglo Vernacularis* relative to the quotation we made last week from the last number of the *Calcutta Christian Intelligencer*. The writer seems to think that a subsequent sentence which we did not quote, gives an entirely different turn to the sentence which we copied. We cannot see that it affords any excuse for the sentiment which we felt it our duty to reprobate. It appears indeed to do little more than exhibit the very inconsistent views of the writer. The whole passage reads thus: "It gives us sincere satisfaction to learn that the Bengalee Patsalah in Calcutta is in a declining state; the native students have

consulted better for their own interests, than the clique of Europeans who organized the School with the design of giving the boys a complete education through the medium of the vernaculars. So may every scheme perish which is based on narrow minded and partial views. ... We are warm friends to the diffusion of an elementary education through the vernaculars, but no *liberal* education can be afforded without the study of English. The Watch word of all the true friends of education ought to be Anglo-Vernacularism."

The failure of any attempt to diffuse knowledge through the medium of the vernacular tongue must always be a subject of regret, and cannot upon any reasonable or Christian ground be considered a matter of exultation. What the writer means by "Anglo-vernacularism," we are unable to comprehend. Does he mean that every English seminary must also teach the vernaculars; or that every indigenous School must have its English teacher; or does he mean that there are to be two distinct classes of schools; the one, vernacular, for the poor; the other, English, for the rich? It is very certain that we cannot give more than one in ten thousand of the Natives of the country the benefit of an English master. At the end of fifteen years, the students of English do not exceed seven thousand, among seventy millions of people. There are no means even of doubling this number; we have reached the limit of our resources. The great bulk of the people, 9999 out of every 10,000, must therefore receive instruction in their own vernacular tongue and in that tongue alone, or remain the victims of ignorance, vice and superstition. That vernacular education should consequently be rendered as complete as possible. To rejoice therefore over the failure of any endeavour to lay the foundation of the completest education which the great body of the people are capable of receiving, through their own tongue, is to express a sentiment which nothing can justify. To say moreover that a plan based upon this principle is narrow minded and partial, appears to us to betray no ordinary degree of narrow mindedness; while to express a hope that every attempt to give a complete education to the people through their own language may fail—but we will not attempt to characterize it.

The education we are able to give the people in their own tongue may not be so liberal, or so complete as that which we aim to give to the students of our English Schools; but completeness is a relative term, and admits of many degrees. The instruction which the great majority of the students in the English Seminaries in Calcutta, are likely to receive, is itself any thing but complete; it is much more incomplete when compared with the education of our Universities, than the instruction which may be communicated through the vernaculars is, when compared with it. In neither instance is there any cause for contempt, nor would it be justifiable to wish that either of these inferior efforts to communicate knowledge should perish, because there were other institutions in which superior knowledge was communicated. The true philanthropist will take a comprehensive survey of the circumstances of the country, and adapt his measures to the position of the people, and to the extent of his means, giving to those who have leisure and opportunity for the acquisition of English, the completest education which can be given through that language; and to those who can receive instruction only through their own tongue, the most complete education of which it can be made the instrument.

We should be happy were we able to see richer fruits than are now apparent of this liberal and complete English education which has been given to the natives during the last fifteen years, at an expence of not less than 30 lakhs of Rs. or 300,000£. The great advantage of instruction in English is said to be, that it furnishes the student with the desire as well as the means of indefinite improvement, and enables him, after he has left the College, to complete his education by subsequent study. The efforts of the last fifteen years, have doubtless placed *fifteen hundred* Natives in this elevated and advantageous position; if they have not done so, they must have signally failed. If they have not imparted to *fifteen hundred* Natives a desire to keep themselves abreast of the age; and enabled them to understand and to appreciate a newspaper, they have done little or nothing. A newspaper is the first intellectual want of civilized man. Every body reads it with more or less avidity, except statesmen and Cabinet Ministers. Yet we find that the entire number of copies of the *Hurkaru*, the *Herald*, the *Calcutta Star*, the *Eastern Star*, the *Englishman*, and the *Friend of India*, subscribed for by the natives, does not exceed *One Hundred and thirty*. Thus the whole sum devoted to the purchase of English newspapers, by the enlightened Natives of Bengal, in imparting our language to whom we have spent thirty lakhs of Rupees, does not exceed 6000 Rs. a year, or 500 Rs. a month. We cannot account for this singular phenomenon on the ground of their poverty; for the youths who have crowded to our seminaries belong to the wealthy and patrician classes of society; and we will venture to affirm that twenty, yea, thirty times the sum they devote to Newspapers is annually expended by them in marriage ceremonies, in funeral rites, and in idle and superstitious ceremonies.

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THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.—The *Englishman* on Friday last adverted to Lord Ellenborough's recent order forbidding the officers of Government to make public documents or information which had come officially into their possession, without the previous consent of Government—which in its present mood will never be given. He stated that numerous conjectures were afloat as to the origin of the prohibition, and drew the conclusion that some particular circumstance had been made public which was intended to remain in the sanctity of official secrecy. Then follows the following remarkable passage:

"We have indeed heard of plans of finance being deranged by the transactions of individuals, and as information on such subjects is a marketable commodity, it is more likely to be sought for than what relates to other public business. But there are methods of divining the intentions of those in authority which do not involve a breach of confidence on the part of those to whom official papers are entrusted. The Thugs when they go on an expedition will not march till they hear the call of a certain bird. The Bengalee brokers, though perhaps not equally superstitious, are equally watchful of the signs of the times, and the indications of a rise or fall in the public securities. What the exact omens are which in their opinion point the way to fortune is unknown to us, but we are told that they neither watch the flight of eagles like the Romans, nor that of partridges like the Thugs, nor is it either the flight or the cackling of the fowls to which they attend, but there is a certain Bird whose movements they closely follow when engaged in feathering his own nest, and

by attending to what he picks up, and what he rejects, they draw conclusions which, as they assert, are invariably found correct. The superstition is probably an idle one, but it is impossible to reason persons out of it who have made money by attending to it."

The plain meaning of this paragraph is, that the Honourable Mr. Bird, the Deputy Governor of Bengal, and when the last financial measures were adopted, the President of the Council of India, took advantage of the knowledge which his situation gave him, to "feather his nest," by speculating in the public securities of the Government of which he was in Calcutta the Head; and that the Native brokers, by carefully watching "what he rejected and what he picked up," and by "closely following his movements, were enabled to make money." In what light the *Englishman* may view such conduct we know not, but we think there can be no diversity of opinion as to its baseness. An individual who is capable of thus turning his official knowledge to his own private advantage, must be *ipso facto*, incapacitated for any official trust, and totally unfit to direct the movements of the state. The higher the agent, the higher and purer must be the objects he sets before him, and the motives by which he is guided. To suppose that the Head of Government is capable of making his public measures, which ought to be dictated solely by a view to the public interests, subservient to his own private profit, is to suppose a total disorganization of the administration. We will not condescend to assert that the charge is utterly without foundation; it has only to be mentioned to be scouted; but we cannot suppress our astonishment that any public journal should venture, without the clearest evidence, to bring so heinous a charge against a gentleman of the most honourable feelings, much less against one who sustains so high a position in the Government of the country. If the *Englishman* believes he has any solid grounds for such an imputation, let him bring them forward openly; and let the charge be fairly and honestly sifted; if not, let him at once withdraw it, and make the only amends in his power, by acknowledging, with contrition, that he has been misled, by some base and unprincipled traducer. Surely a long life of integrity in the public service, an unstained reputation of forty years, ought to have exempted Mr. Bird from the possibility of so degrading and unfounded an insinuation.

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THE LATE LIEUT. LOVEDAY.—The Rev. Mr. Loveday, a Chaplain on this establishment, has recently published a letter in the *Delhi Gazette* to the Editor of the *Bombay Times* in defence of his deceased brother, the late Lieut. Loveday, the Political Officer in charge of Khelat when it was surrendered to the insurgent Beloochees. The Bombay Editor, in the History of the Affghan campaign which he is publishing in his own journal, had written in disparaging terms of Lieut. Loveday, chiefly on the authority of Mr. Masson, the author of Travels in the countries to the West of the Indus, who was a companion of the deceased officer at the time of the siege, and in his subsequent captivity. The object of the communication we now notice is to vindicate his character as a man and as an officer from the aspersions of Mr. Masson. We have carefully read through Mr. Masson's work, and noted down the passages in which he alludes to Lieut. Loveday's conduct, in order to compare the refutation with the charge. The time required for the perusal of the volume must be our excuse for this protracted notice of the subject.

Mr. Charles Masson, was formerly in the Company's Artillery, but was selected for his talents for staff employ, in which he appears to have acquitted himself with such satisfaction, that a promise of his discharge was held out to him. The fulfilment of it however was so long delayed that he used the liberty of taking his own dismissal, without leave asked or given. We gather from his works that he is a man of considerable ability, and of cultivated mind; and a keen observer of men and things; that he is moreover a man of eccentric habits of mind and body, which his long residence among rude and barbarous tribes has not served to correct; that he has a difficult and somewhat impracticable temper, and is not without a very considerable share of vanity. He considers his services to have been underrated by Government, when the expedition was sent across the Indus into a country with which he was familiar; and he seems to have deeply felt the refusal of one of those confidential posts, which in our administration is never conferred except upon a covenanted servant. He has therefore a strong bias against all the officers, without exception, who were employed in political duty in Affghanistan, and he has treated their character and their memory with little consideration. He has also positive grievances to complain of, which contributed to embitter his feelings in reference to Belochistan. He was made a prisoner at Quetta by Capt. Bean, the Political Agent, on suspicion of being a Russian spy; a measure which it is impossible to defend. It is true that Mr. Masson was travelling, unaccredited through Belochistan; that he was on terms of intimacy with the chiefs of the land both hostile and friendly, and that he appeared at Khelat a short time before the outbreak. But he had previously been employed in the British service; he was well known to the Officers of our Government; he had nobly assisted Lieut. Loveday in the defence of Khelat; he had shared the rigors of his captivity; he was the bearer of letters from Lieut. Loveday and from the Chiefs, who were then in the ascendant, and had engaged faithfully to return to them. He was most anxious to do so, though at the peril of his life. In these circumstances, his arrest as a spy, upon vague suspicion, will admit of no justification, and his subsequent exculpation from every charge, after a minute and searching enquiry, leaves us no option but to attribute his detention to a wanton exercise of power.

The spirit and tone of the Rev. Mr. Loveday's vindication of his deceased brother are in the highest degree objectionable. He scarcely ever alludes to Mr. Masson, but as a criminal. We seldom remember to have seen a paper in which one human being was treated by another with such bitter scorn. The Rev. Gentleman seems altogether to have overlooked how incompatible it was with his own sacred profession, to indulge in terms of abuse, under any provocation. He has entirely forgotten how fatal the intemperance of the advocate, is to the cause he espouses. If we did not know from other sources that Mr. Masson's charges against Lieut. Loveday were unfounded or exaggerated, we should be strongly led to believe their truth from the vindictive spirit of the present letter; for a cause which stands in need of such weapons of defence, must be indeed desperate. In his letter, Mr. Loveday uses every endeavour to force on the reader's attention the fact that Mr. Masson's desertion from the army stamps his character with infamy, and renders *all* his testimony, in reference to the Political Officers employed beyond the Indus, utterly unworthy of credit. We fully admit that the well being and even the existence of an army depends upon the prevention of desertion; which is on that account justly considered the first of military crimes. But there may be circumstances in individual cases which would go far to soften down its moral turpitude. We are not going to palliate the crime of desertion, but we protest against its being considered, as a proof that the deserter is incapable of ever after speaking the truth. Though Mr. Masson did use unwarrantable means for relieving himself from a position which, to a man of his cultivated mind must have been intolerable, he may, after all, be a man of generous and honourable feelings, and of the strictest veracity. There are many other dispositions of mind besides that in which desertion originates, which would render a man's testimony extremely suspicious. A feeling of blind rancour, and inveterate hostility is likely to cast greater doubt on the character of assertions than the mere fact of their being made a deserter. So far therefore as the Rev. Mr. Loveday has rested the defence of his brother on the moral degradation to which he considers Mr. Masson's military guilt to have reduced him, he has done it much harm.

The charges brought by Mr. Masson against Lieut. Loveday may be classed under three heads; his oppressive conduct towards the people; his inactivity during the siege of Khelat; and the measures pursued by him towards the disinherited prince, Nusser Khan. And here it should be remarked at the outset, that Mr. Masson's opinion of Lieut. Loveday has evidently been influenced by the evil impression made on his mind by the very unnatural position in which he stood at Khelat. They were the only two Englishmen at that place at the time. Mr. Masson arrived there in the afternoon, but did not wait on the Political Agent till the next day. He was informed that Lieut. Loveday had remarked this omission and said he was a "low fellow." The remembrance of this remark was never obliterated. The next day, he called on Lieut. Loveday and was asked to dinner. He had no watch, or he was unpunctual. When he arrived, he found that Lieut. Loveday had dined, but that some thing had been left for him. He was sent home on a Camel, and asked to breakfast the next morning. He refused to go, and the parties continued to reside in the same town without seeing each other, till the siege commenced. Meanwhile the most unfavourable reports were given to Mr. Masson of the observations made on him by Lieut. Loveday, which the former unfortunately received with implicit credit. The estrangement was thus rendered bitter, and Mr. Masson's mind became so deeply tinctured with prejudice against the young officer, as to throw a degree of suspicion on all his representations regarding him.

He states that immediately on his arrival he found that actions so singular were imputed to him, and of a nature so different from what are usually looked for from British officers, that he was disinclined to credit them. Immediately after, he calls them *enormities*. He states that during the siege Lieut. Loveday dared not move from his house from the feelings with which he knew he was regarded; and that he did not

take personal charge of the siege because of his unpopularity. But the only instance adduced of misconduct is his having let loose his dogs on the people, who hold that animal in abhorrence. We are told that he had two ferocious animals of the bull dog species; that a laborer who had been forced to work at his house and had incurred his displeasure, was worried to death by the dog which was let loose on him; and that "the dread of vengeance limited the expression of public feeling to low and sullen murmurs, but rumour spread the catastrophe with rapidity over the country, and their indignation was loudly avowed and vengeance determined." We are further informed on this subject that the Daroga, Gool Mahomed, who is supposed to have ordered him to be murdered, said that his blood boiled at the sight of him, as he had "fed his dogs on human flesh." To disprove the general charge of tyrannical conduct, the Rev. Mr. Loveday adduces his brother's own letters, which certainly exhibit a very amiable disposition, and a regard for the Natives perfectly incompatible with the character which Mr. Masson has drawn of him. Mr. Loveday also gives satisfactory evidence that he had but one dog, and that it was a pet bull terrier. This evidence is much more satisfactory than that of Mr. Masson, and we are strongly inclined to believe that the charge of unpopularity, arising from *personal misconduct*, has been effectually refuted. That charge is rendered still more improbable by the conduct of the people, whom these enormities are said to have exasperated to madness. After the capture of the town, when Lieut. Loveday was without protection and entirely at their mercy, he was actually allowed to remain for some time with little molestation, in his own house, which he could not have defended. Had he rendered himself so obnoxious to the town and country, the infuriated rebels would have torn him to pieces in the first moment of victory.

Of his conduct during the siege, we have two versions, his own and that of Mr. Masson, and they differ diametrically from each other. Mr. Masson says that he did not personally take charge of the siege, though urged to do so, on account of his unpopularity; that he took no interest in the defence of the town; that from the commencement of the revolt he was overpowered by a langour which, except at momentary intervals, apparently incapacitated him for any efforts of mind or body, and to such an extent that his Hindoo servant Sampat in vain endeavoured to rouse him; in fact, that the siege of Khelat was marked by precisely the same inactivity and submission to the current of circumstances which subsequently proved so fatal to the army at Cabul. He states moreover that after a treaty had been made with the insurgents, Shah Newaz, endeavoured to break it off and to maintain his post, and in this was opposed by Lieut. Loveday, who maintained constant intercourse with the rebels, making arrangements with them for the deposition of Shah Newaz, at the same time that he manifested the utmost friendship for him, and indulged in personal familiarities; and that the Shah asked if all Europeans were equally unmanly. Mr. Masson also affirms that the Shah did not desert Lieut. Loveday, but that Lieut. Loveday deserted him.

A letter of that officer quoted by his brother in which he details the progress and result of the siege, gives however a very different view of the case. Lieut. Loveday says:

Sir,—You seem to have obtained accurate intelligence regarding the attack on Quettah, but failing in their attempts, the rebels returned to Mustong, from whence they marched to Khelat and arrived here on the morning of the 24th ultimo. Shah Newaz Khan had previously been encamped with the intention of marching against Mustong, but when he heard of the advance, he broke up his camp and took post in the town; instead of one thousand five hundred, not five hundred men could be mustered, and more than three-fourths were traitors! I had but thirty men, and took charge of the Northern wall, and Mustong gate, that by which our troops entered on the 13th November, while the other gates were placed in charge of his own Sirdars and their followers. As soon as the rebels arrived (stated to be three thousand), they commenced the attack by a fire of musketry and matchlocks from cover of the houses and gardens, opposite the Eastern wall. It was continued all day, and to a late hour at night, when they withdrew with a loss of eighteen killed and wounded, whilst ours amounted to seven within the walls.

"The day of the 25th passed over quietly, only a few straggling shots. I went round the walls, issued ammunition, and gave rewards and promises in abundance. As soon as it grew dark, the enemy commenced the attack with vivacity, their efforts being again directed against the Eastern gates and the tower to the South. When a report was brought to me that they had escaladed the Western wall in charge of the Pundranee, Nesharee, and Juttuk Brahoes, I sent off a Havildar's party to their assistance, who cleared the wall at the first volley, and drove them back with loss, for I saw a mass of dead at the foot of the ladder. Some thirty of the enemy had, however, got into the town, but finding their support cut off, were soon made prisoners. From their confession it appeared, and subsequently proved beyond doubt, that the men in charge of the wall, where they had effected their entrance, had invited them to plant their ladders there, and helped them to get in. This glaring treachery discouraged Shah Newaz, who came to me in the evening of the 26th and told me he had no hope of holding the place, for that the defection had spread through all, with the exception of some thirty or forty men with his brother-in-law. I proposed disarming and turning out the traitors, but it was of no avail, and he proposed making terms whilst yet in his power. The negociations lasted two days, the result of which was that he should retire with his property to Baghtaana, whilst it was expressly stipulated that I should have free permission to remain here, or return to Shawl with due protection for escort and baggage, and Shah Newaz, urged me to accompany him, but *it looked too much like a flight*, besides he had signed a formal abdication forswearing all claim to the Musnud, or connection with us.

Shah Newaz Khan retired on the 31st, whilst the son of Mehrab Khan was placed on the Musnud, under the name and title of Nusseer Khan. He has expressed an earnest desire for peace, all he wants is bread. I have recommended him to send a Vukeel to Shawl, and shall remain here until the result is known—if peace is granted, well and good—if war, I must of course return, and, though I anticipate no danger to myself or men, yet I dare say they will plunder my property.

Shah Newaz Khan has behaved meanly: all he cared for was himself, and to accumulate wealth, which he has carried off, and to have accompanied him after his abdication and renunciation of us, would have been [illegible] unbecoming, and though there is danger here, yet as it seemed to me my duty, I at once adopted it.

(Signed) WM. LOVEDAY.

It is impossible to reconcile these conflicting statements. It is a question of veracity between two authorities which can be decided only by other evidence obtained after the reoccupation of the place by our own officers. Mr. Masson's vanity which is very egregiously displayed in his book, may have led him to estimate his own services in the siege too highly; and his prejudices may have led him to underrate those of Lieut. Loveday. On the other hand, Lieut. Loveday does appear to have despaired of holding out, with his handful of sepoys, and a few treacherous allies, against a whole country in arms; and there is every reason to believe that, under no circumstances could he have maintained his post against such fearful odds. There is however sufficient evidence from Lieut. Loveday's own correspondence to shew that, however estimable he may have been in private life, and however skilled in the Native languages, and anxious for the improvement of the people, he was not exactly the man for the crisis which had arisen.

As it respects his conduct towards the son of Mehrab Khan, then in arms, and his adherents, there can be no doubt that he pursued the most stringent measures to put down the insurrection, and to restore tranquillity. Mr. Masson says on this subject that after Nusser Khan, whom he pursued in person, had escaped him, the tribes who afforded him shelter, were subject to general plunder, and that scenes were enacted so infamous that these present spoke of them with horror. This information is derived from Native report, from those who were opposed to the British authorities, and who probably fancied that the most ready way of pleasing Mr. Masson was to decry Lieut. Loveday. We are also told that he said he would have blown Gool Mahomed from a gun if he had caught him, and that he took credit for having cleared the Mollah pass by executing the chief in this mode. Of these latter statements we can say nothing; but there is evidence that he pursued the severest measures towards the fugitive Khan and his followers, and reduced them to the greatest straits. To the officers appointed to negotiate with them, they complained that Lieut. Loveday had set a price on the head of Nusser Khan. He doubtless thought it his duty to adopt the sharpest measures to extinguish the rebellion; and the hatred he incurred among the insurgents may be only an additional evidence of his zeal, however misplaced, as a public servant. But his fatal error consisted in the appointment of a Native as the farmer of the Moostung district, who goaded the people to rebellion by his oppressions, and brought the deepest odium on the British name. The people of that district at length rose in arms, and Lieut. Loveday's favourite moonshee was the first victim of their rage. This gleam of success augmented their hopes and their confidence, and within a few days the country, which might apparently have been kept in subjection by a thousand troops and a few guns, passed away from our rule.

We have thus endeavoured to exhibit as impartial a view of the case as possible. The absence of all independent evidence to corroborate the assertions of Mr. Masson and the Rev. Mr. Loveday is a calamity. Mr. Masson's statements regarding Lieut. Loveday, are not weakened in the smallest degree by the fact that he deserted from the ranks of the army; but they are seriously affected by the strong prejudice which he had imbibed against that officer, and must therefore be received with considerable allowance. On the other hand the defence is lamentably weakened by the unhappy spirit of detraction which pervades it, and which is almost enough to ruin the best of causes. Still, we are disposed to think from a careful perusal of all that has been written on both sides of the question, that the charge of personal violence towards the natives is disproved by satisfactory testimony; that the imputation of indecision and inactivity during the siege, rests upon firmer ground, and that Lieut. Loveday was placed in circumstances to which his mind was not equal; and that the severe measures which he pursued against the youthful son of Mehrab Khan, though adopted from a sense of public duty, were injudicious in themselves, and inauspicious in their result.

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CHINA.—Intelligence has been received from China to the beginning of August. The treaty duly ratified by the Chinese authorities has been dispatched to England. The Regulations for the future management of the trade in China, as well as the Tariff of duties to be paid to the Chinese Government have been definitely arranged and made public. They have the singular merit of giving general satisfaction. This is more remarkable, as they have been drawn up by Sir Henry Pottinger, without any aid from the mercantile community, who appear throughout the negotiations to have stood aloof from his Excellency, and left him to the resources of his own mind and experience. The Tariff is justly described as a noble specimen of Commercial legislation. It is based upon soundest mer-

cantile principles. The duties are fixed upon a moderate scale, and are calculated to afford every encouragement to the trade. While they benefit the foreign merchant, they will be found eventually not less favourable to the interests of the Chinese Exchequer, which is likely to draw a much larger revenue from the augmented traffic which they will promote, than was obtained under the old system of high and arbitrary duties. The port charges which formerly fell so heavily upon smaller vessels, have also been fixed at a reasonable rate; and all those extraneous charges to which the trade was subject, when the Chinese treated us as outside barbarians, will entirely cease. The readiness with which the Chinese Government has agreed to so radical a change in its commercial system, and to the reduction of duties, which it cannot but regard as detrimental to its interests, is not the least marvellous feature in this transaction.

The arrangement now made has effected an entire revolution in the system of dealings with a people who cling with more than Conservative tenacity to whatever has the sanction of established custom. The trade which was limited to one port is now extended to five. The whole of the eastern Coast, embracing the provinces most distinguished for population, enterprize and wealth, is thrown open to intercourse with foreigners. Instead of being limited in their dealings to a close corporation of Hong merchants, foreigners have now free access to all merchants. These changes in the external relations of China cannot fail to produce great changes in the interior of the country among the people themselves; to create new wants and new interests in the empire; and to associate the preservation of those interests with the continuation of this trade. The improvement now effected will diffuse new life among the industrious classes in China, impart fresh animation to the spirit of enterprize, and thus render the disruption of intercourse at any future time, difficult, if not dangerous to the Government. Neither is it possible to estimate the political effect which may result from the establishment of a new and extensive intercourse between the civilized world, and this vast empire, teeming with energy and ingenuity.

The Regulations established for the management of the trade at the various ports, are simple, intelligible and just; and appear to be well calculated, by the spirit of equity which pervades them, to prevent any collision between the Chinese and foreigners, and to render their mutual intercourse, harmonious. Much will depend upon the temper of the Consuls, who will be placed in a delicate and invidious position between the haughty but subdued Chinese, and the haughtier and triumphant English; and it will require much tact to reconcile the minds of the Chinese authorities to the principle of equality on which our intercourse is now based. The Consuls are likely to have no sinecure. The labours thrown on them by the Regulations are more than it is possible for a single individual to manage; and the Consular establishments will soon require to be strengthened.

The Regulations and the Tariff make no allusion to the Opium trade, which was the immediate cause of the last war. But it appears that Sir Henry Pottinger is resolved to discourage this contraband traffic to the utmost of his power. He has forbidden Opium to be stored at Hong Kong. This has given umbrage to the Opium merchants, who have consequently expressed their unwillingness to settle on the Island. He has also determined that the Consuls shall afford no countenance whatever to any British vessels employed in smuggling, or evading the payment of the just dues of the Chinese Government, and he has directed them to take immediate steps for intimating the fact to the Chinese authorities. If the traffic in opium be included in the term smuggling—of which there can be little doubt—the British officers now for the first time established in Chinese ports are not only forbidden to give any support to it, but are enjoined to use every effort to eradicate it. Thus the British authorities in China are devoting all their energies to the suppression of a trade which the British Parliament has authorized, and which the British authorities in India are employed in nourishing. This anomaly cannot long be suffered to continue. The necessity of discouraging the contraband trade in China must speedily lead to the relinquishment of the Opium monopoly by the Government of India, and the substitution of an export duty in its stead.

It is suspected that the harmony of our intercourse with the Chinese will not be of long continuance, and that we must prepare for a second and more sanguinary conflict at no distant period. The Chinese, it is said, though humbled to the dust, have still unshaken confidence in their own strength, and attribute their late discomfiture to circumstances which they are able to remove. Some month or two ago it was stated that the whole empire resounded with warlike preparations, and we now learn that the Bogue Forts have been rebuilt and made stronger than ever; and that every effort is made to turn the experience of the last war to account by introducing improvements into the manufacture of arms. The Emperor has yielded to circumstances with an apparent grace, but with internal anguish; and this is no matter of surprise. It must have been with feelings of more than ordinary bitterness that the haughty monarch of one third of the human race, who had been accustomed to treat foreign nations with the most sovereign contempt, submitted to ransom his empire by a heavy tribute, and affixed his signature to a treaty dictated by the outside barbarians under the walls of the ancient capital after a series of unchecked triumphs. The proud soul of the Tartar sovereign must have boiled with indignation as he traced his name with his vermilion pencil on that humiliating document. That he should make preparations to try the issue of a second war with us, is not to be wondered at. Nothing however is more likely to postpone this conflict to an indefinite period, than the establishment of a large and beneficial commerce, which shall diffuse wealth and content among his subjects, and render them unwilling to lose these advantages. Nothing so likely to hasten it as the continued prosecution of a contraband traffic in the drug which the Cabinet of Pekin considers so fatal to the welfare of the people. If we have a second war, it will probably originate in the outrages committed along the coast by the opium smugglers.

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

— An advertisement, which appears in the last *Calcutta Gazette*, states the quantity of Salt in store at the various public depots at 61 lakhs of maunds. Supposing Government to receive a profit of two Rupees and a half upon each maund, here is a little purse of a million and a half sterling from a single article.

— The Madras papers give us reason to hope that about 180 tons of the Ice of the *Angelo*, is destined for Calcutta. It is long however in arriving.

— There is news from China to the end of July. Hong Kong has been erected into a Colony of the Crown, by Letters Patent, and the Capital is to be denominated Victoria. The whole of the debts of the Hong merchants have been liquidated, not however without subjecting the richer of them to large sacrifices. The General Regulations for the conduct of the trade and the Tariff have been published, the former we have placed among our selections; and it was expected that the four northern Ports, which are to be the resort of British merchants under the treaty, would be open in the beginning of September after an Imperial Edict had been received from Pekin. In the Proclamation issued on the publication of the commercial treaty, Sir Henry Pottinger gives the following very judicious assurance to those trading to China of his determination rather to exceed the powers vested in him, than to allow the spirit of the arrangement to be violated. "At the same time, it is the duty of the Governor in the responsible and unprecedented situation in which he has been placed by the course of events, to distinctly intimate, that he is *determined*, by every means at his disposal, to see the provisions of the Commercial Treaty fulfilled by all who choose to engage, in future, in Commerce with China, and that, in any case, where he may receive well-grounded representations from Her Majesty's Consuls, or from the Chinese Authorities, that such provisions of the Commercial Treaty have been evaded (or have been attempted to be so), he will adopt the most stringent and decided measures against the offending parties; and, where his present powers may not fully authorize and sanction such measures as may seem to him fitting, he will respectfully trust, that the Legislature of Great Britain will hold him indemnified for adopting them, in an emergency directly compromising the National Honour, Dignity, and Good Faith in the estimation of the government of China, and in the eyes of all other Nations."

— The last letters from Berhampore state that Ensign Kent, a fine young officer, has just died of a nine days' Berhampore fever. This is the fifth officer who has fallen a victim within a few months to the insalubrity of that station. Government has very wisely determined that no young officer shall be allowed, except under the guarantee of relatives, to do duty at Barrackpore, and this for the health of his purse. For the health of his body, no youth ought to be sent to do duty at Berhampore.

— Sir Jasper Nicolls has, we find, taken his passage on the January Steamer from Bombay.

— The last arrival from China has brought us the first numbers of a new journal called the *Eastern Globe*, which has just been started there. This makes the *fourth* English paper published in China.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

— The interesting ceremony of presenting new Colors to Her Majesty's 10th Regiment now in the Fort, took place in the Fort yesterday afternoon. The very appropriate and impressive address made by His Excellency Sir Hugh Gough on the occasion, will be found in another column. In the evening, the Regiment entertained Sir Hugh and Lady Gough and a large party at a ball and supper.

— The *Delhi Gazette* gives a very dismal account of the health of the troops at Sukkur. The number in hospital was 918, besides those in the lines who are excused from duty on account of debility. One Surgeon, two Assistant Surgeons, and thirteen officers are suffering from fever and dysentery. The Artillery are able to man two guns only, and the three Regiments could not muster more than 500 men fit to bear arms. H. M. 13th Light Infantry is to proceed in a month or two to this station, where the Regiment is likely to suffer more from the effects of the climate than it suffered from the hostility of the Affghans.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

— The Relief of the Army in the approaching cold weather has not been officially published, but it has transpired; and we learn with surprize that three Regiments now at half batta stations are to be removed to other half batta stations, and thus be subjected for two or three years more to diminished allowances. It is to be hoped that this act of injustice, will be remedied before the programme of the Relief is promulgated. While this most unjust, most arbitrary, most preposterous Order continues to disgrace our Military Code, it should be made as little oppressive as possible. Lord Ellenborough at the dinner just given to him in Calcutta, stated that before coming out, he informed the Directors that he intended to take especial care of the interests of the army. It is to be hoped therefore, that he will not fail to send home his own protest against the continuance of this heavy grievance.

— Some years ago the Court of Requests in its wisdom decided that a man was answerable for all the debts contracted for his wife, while a spinster. It therefore became necessary for every man wishing to become a benedict to enquire whether the young lady's School bills had been paid. The principle has just been banished from the Court. A gentleman has been sued for a debt contracted by his wife during her spinsterhood, and the plaintiff has been nonsuited.

— The *Queen* Steamer has arrived at Bombay with General Simpson on board, but without the Hon. Mr. Maddock. All conjectures regarding the object of his visit are therefore at an end. He did not leave Calcutta to restore the Ameers of Scinde.

— The *Victoria* Steamer left Bombay on the morning of the 27th of August for Suez. The Calcutta regular Dawk of the 13th and the Express of the 14th arrived before her departure.

The number of letters and newspapers sent by this opportunity is as follows:—Papers, 9734; Letters, 35,653. Total Covers, 45,387.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

— The *Calcutta Gazette* of Saturday evening publishes an order for the assemblage of an army on the banks of the Jumna near Agra, under the personal command of the Commander-in-Chief, to be called the Army of Exercise. It is to consist of 4 troops of Horse Artillery and 11 Companies of Foot Artillery, 3 Companies of Sappers, 3 Regiments of Dragoons, 3 Regiments of Regular and 1 of Irregular Cavalry, and the Body Guard, 3 Regiments of European and 9 of Native Infantry; in all 17,000 men. The assemblage of so large a force at a large expense for the mere purpose of exercise is so unusual, and the state of the public finances renders the establishment of so expensive a precedent so improbable, that the object is likely to partake more of a political than a military character. It is probably intended rather to produce an impression on the disaffected, than to afford our own Officers a lesson in the art of manœuvering large bodies of men.

— The *Delhi Gazette* states, that Mr. Clerk, the present Lieut. Governor of the North West Provinces, positively goes home at the beginning of next year, possibly in company with Sir Jasper Nicolls, and that the Governor General resumes charge of the North West Provinces.

— The Bombay *World* is dead. The babe seems to have been swamped to death in the fourth month of its brief existence. A week or two ago, it complained of being "deluged with matter," which it could not make up its mind how to dispose of. From the effects of this deluge it appears never to have recovered, and the next notice we have of it, is in the bills of mortality. It was chiefly remarkable for its warm eulogies of Lord Ellenborough.

— The only intelligence from Lahore is that General Avitabile has leave of absence for twenty days to visit Ferozepore and Loodiana; and that General Court has been permitted to resign the Sikh service, and intended to embark with his family on the Sutlege for Bombay. The reconciliation between the powerful minister and the feeble occupant of the Lahore throne, is said to be complete.

— The latest letters from Sukker are of the 24th instant. The number of the sick and the dying was increasing daily. Of the 55th, not fewer than 530 were in hospital. The whole number unfit for duty exceeded a thousand.

— The *Madras Athenæum* states, that Dr. Lane does not vacate his situation at the Eye Infirmary in consequence of the increase which has been made to his salary as Private Secretary to the Governor. The salary of this latter office has been raised to 1500 Rs. inclusive of all emoluments.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

— The *Star* publishes letters from the Benares and the Tirhoot districts, which give rather an unfavourable account of the probable out-turn of the present Indigo season. But partial failures in particular localities, will not alter the general character of the season, which is one of extraordinary abundance.

— Not a newspaper from any quarter has reached us this morning, a most unusual occurrence, to be accounted for only by a very excessive fall of rain. It is to be feared that the roads will be so much cut up thereby as to interfere with our hopes of receiving the Express by the 18th. In our own neighbourhood we have had a rich abundance of rain since the full moon, and the prospects of the husbandman have been brightened.

— Farther particulars are given in the papers of the robbery committed at the office of Messrs. Turner, Stopford and Co. A police officer and two peons were going their round about four in the morning, and on passing the door of that office perceived a suspicious looking man there. He went up to the gate and saw a bag lying there, and took it up, which the robber endeavoured to snatch from, but he was himself secured by the peons in attendance, and a large number of bank notes were found about his person. The bag was full of money. Another bag of money was also found in the stable; the whole sum being about 4500 Rs. It seems that the robber, who was a burkundaz, had got a false key made, and with it had opened the iron safe in which the money was lodged. The case has been made over to the Magistrate, and will doubtless be handed up to the Supreme Court.

— A case of Forgery has also been brought before the Chief Magistrate. Mr. J. C. C. Sutherland had accepted a draft for two thousand Rupees, and when it was presented for payment was found to have been altered to *Seven* thousand.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

— The Bombay papers expect the August Mail between the 6th and the 8th of this month. We ought therefore to receive it on the 17th, at the farthest on the 18th. The roads have however evidently been much injured by the late rains, as the Bombay Mail which arrived yesterday, has been thirteen days on the road.

— The *Madras Spectator* last received, states that the sum of 1500 Rs. a month to which the Court of Directors have just raised the salary of the Private Secretary of the Governor of Madras, is to include the whole amount which that officer may draw from the Treasury, whatever other situation he may hold. Dr. Lane, will therefore continue his services at the Eye Infirmary, without receiving any additional allowance for it.

— His Excellency Sir Hugh Gough, the Commander-in-Chief, embarked on the Steamer at Calcutta yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and proceeded to the Upper Provinces. He is accompanied by the members of his own family and Staff, and by Major General Smith, the Adjutant General of the Queen's troops, and his Lady, and Major Craigie, the Deputy Adjutant General of the army.

— A correspondent of the *Star* in the number of this day, has strongly advised the Governor General to dismiss Col. Sleeman from his post of Commissioner of the Sagor and Nerbudda Territories, and Bundlekund, and to appoint Major Leech to the office. The summary removal of all the officers employed in those territories, which is attributed, we believe, without the smallest foundation to Col. Sleeman, has brought a nest of hornets about his ears.

— We are happy to learn from the *Agra Ukhbar*, that Cholera has entirely disappeared from the station. Only a very few cases have appeared in the city, and none in the cantonment.

— From the same authority we learn that the car which brought the Somnath Gates to Agra, is now employed as the Station Hearse. Well does the Editor remark, "To what base purposes may we return, Horatio."

— The wife of Col. Baptiste, one of the officers expelled from Gwalior, has arrived at Agra, and reports that the troops of Col. Jacob's brigade had taken the Usurper prisoner. We knew that he dared not move out of his house for fear of the refractory soldiers; if he has been captured, all government will soon be at an end, and the country will fall a prey to military license; unless the Army of Exercise should take a little exercise across the Jumna.

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | *Co's. Rs.* | *As.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. F. Donnelly, Esq. | ... to Aug. 1844, | 30 | 0 |
| Dr. McClelland, | .. ... to March, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Baboo Huruchunder Lahuree .. ... .. ... | ... to June, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| J. G. Beanland, Esq. | ... to Dec. 1843, | 15 | 0 |
| F. B. Pearson, Esq. | .. to Aug. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| A. R. Desouza, Esq. | .. to Aug. 1843, | 6 | 0 |
| M. W. Woollaston, Esq. | to Jan. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Col. Stacy, | .. .. .. to July 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. C. Brown, | ... ... to June, 1844, | 20 | 0 |

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BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The Rev. W. W. Evans begs to acknowledge the following sums for the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta:—

| | |
|---|---|
| James Monteath, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 10 |
| John Monteath, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| A. Paul, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| James Norman, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 10 |
| Mrs. Morton, .. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 |
| J. Young, Esq.... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| Mr. DeMello, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 |

W. W. EVANS, *Secretary.*

*September* 1, 1843.

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## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

SIR HUGH GOUGH'S ADDRESS ON PRESENTING THE COLOURS TO H. M. 10TH REGT.

Sir Hough Gough then said, "Major Strickland, Officers, and men of the 10th; it was when I was last here in the character not of your Commander in Chief but of a private individual, that my excellent and gallant friend, your Colonel, asked me to perform the duty of presenting to you your colours. It is a duty I would have always been proud to perform, but it is more grateful to me, when I come among you to fulfil it as your Commander in Chief.

You see before you those colours, now blessed and consecrated as the rallying point to which your soldiers' hearts must cling, the one, emblem of the glory of your native country, the other, representing the honour of the regiment. There is not a man of the 10th Regiment who I am certain would not defend those consecrated banners at the price of his best blood. Under them may it be the fate of your officers to lead you on to victory, and in a common feeling as fighting under them you are bound together man to officer. The tie that connects the soldier to his chief is one of the most near and intimate, while officers should look upon those they command as their children, and feel that it is their interest no less than their duty to cultivate the connection between themselves and those whom they may be called on to lead into action fighting for their country.

Recent practice has introduced into the British Army a habit whereby circumstances have not permitted the 10th Regiment to profit; I mean

that of inscribing on the colours of each corps the name of every glorious action in which it has been distinguished. Circumstances have interfered of late years to present to the 10th Regiment by casual accidents from partaking in the active triumphs of their fellow soldiers. But it is not for this that I will pause in taking from the history of the Regiment, bright examples of that brilliant conduct which every British soldier should emulate. You bear no names upon your honoured colours, men of the 10th, but look back to the old days of Marlborough, and to Bunkers Hill, and then contemplate the gallant actions of your predecessors in the ranks of that Regiment which you have the honour to belong.

I can only say that if as your Commander in Chief, it should be my fortune to see the chance of war call your active energies into play, there is no Regiment that I would more gladly find arrayed under my orders, and believe me that should such a chance occur, I will use my best endeavours to see the 10th Regiment entrusted with a position in the force employed to which they are certain to do honour."—*Star, September* 8.

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THE PRUBHAKUR ON THE MISSIONARIES.

Among the foremost and most accomplished of these Pádri gentlemen is Dr. Duff; and if even such a personage as the late Governor General of India, Lord Auckland, was confounded and taken captive in the net of his writings and his speechifyings, it is little matter of astonishment that Hindu children, mere infants in years and understanding, should first forget their filial duties and fail in obedience to the authority of their parents, and next, by plunging into the pond of apostacy and a false religion, should catch the deadly fever of sin, and miserably perish.

Formerly it was only these white-skinned teachers themselves who, exercising the vocation of religious instructors, offered on every hand the four objects of life to degraded human quadrupeds or biped brutes: but now Christian Sahebs, *natives* of the soil, too, are busied in making disciples and teaching the mysteries of their foreign faith. Only two days ago an instance occurred of one of these *lesser* gentlemen decoying to his home a lad of the Káyasth caste, in order to make an offering of him to his deity. I have been told the child is not more than 14 years of age, is wholly ignorant, untaught in any branch of learning, and can only babble out a few words like a parrot just learning to imitate the human voice; yet under the hearing of his reverend instructor, wonderful to relate, he is the subject of I know not what wonderful internal change forsooth, producing all at once so utter a distaste for mundane concerns and the duties of life, that he abandons the parental roof to embrace a heterodox faith and addict himself to the practices it enjoins! Mr. Editor, it is surely, a wonderful *mantra*, a sacred lesson of most magic power, that has been whispered in the ear of this boy-disciple by his new spiritual guide and conscience-keeper, that under its influence he should coolly and with a countenance of dissatisfaction thus address his natural protectors, the members of his family, who come to invite his return—"Why have you come to molest me? I have found the path of salvation, and will not again return home." Ah! how afflicting is all this! a child, a mere sucking infant, still dandled on his mother's lap, and who has not even cut all his teeth, has yet been furnished with a poisonous fang to dart at his blood-relations and his father's race!

It were of no use to complain to the ruling power in this matter. If a thief is found stealing away secretly a little of the mere household stuff of a neighbour, he is immediately punished as his offence deserves; but gentlemen of the ruling caste who dry up the religion of the Hindu subjects, by proclaiming the deeds and teachings of Jesus, may entice away children, nay by cunning or open force, tear away from the bosoms of fathers and mothers the germs of their future hope, the sons who form all their wealth, and be scathless; for the ruling power protects and favors and honours them; grief and lamentation then are unavailing. Meanwhile what care the Padris? the snake goddess dances under the influence of the charmer's fumigations: *they* have secured the boy and their joy knows no bounds. Does the tiger shrink from cow-murder? While they have glutted themselves in the ruin of the poor youth's future and eternal welfare, they have augmented the number of their sectarists; and the *native* gentlemen, in particular, who have been the agents in this nefarious business, are only the more encouraged to go about seeking for fresh converts to the sect.

It is clear then that since those who apostatise from the ranks of Hinduism are received among the professors of the religion of our *rulers*, we must regard it as a mere attempt to delude us should they any longer talk of a pledge of non-interference with the religion of the country. If the Government were sincere in its profession of equal and impartial protection to *all* their subjects, of every various faith, this pestilence of child-stealing could not have spread as it is doing. Reason rejects the position that there is any virtue in proselyting men of another religion to one's own. Have they then another and secret object in view? God alone can tell: still one may venture to suppose, that as when the subjects of a government come to be largely of the same faith with their rulers, there is of course a strengthening of the cords of good will that bind the governed and the governing together, and many thorns of mutual annoyance and of difficulty in carrying on the course of administration gradually disappear, till, when *all* are of one religion only, no internal enemy remains to be subdued; and the subjects being all well affected to themselves, no ground of alarm for the public tranquillity remains; so it is not improbable, I think, that *our* government may have thus reasoned and therefore are in secret concert with the priestly converters.

I will only add that the child is clearly a *minor*, and is not therefore legally his own master—and I hear that consequently his father is preparing to carry the matter into the Supreme Court."—*Calcutta Christian Advocate, September* 9, 1843.

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PROSPECTUS OF A PUBLICATION TO APPEAR TWICE A MONTH, UNDER THE TITLE OF "THE FREE CHURCHMAN."—The want of any suitable channel for the due conveyance to Indian readers, of much of the most important information relative to the course and nature of the solemn events which have lately terminated in the disruption of the Established Church of Scotland—has suggested the issue of a local Periodical, which, at a low price and in a compact form, may in some little measure supply this felt deficiency. The vital principles which the struggle involved—even the events themselves,—have not been, and are not likely to be, presented to view by the Secular Press, as nevertheless in our opinion, they well deserve to be made known to the Christian Public, and as not a few in this country desire to have them presented and explained. Our design, however, (in the first instance, at least), is merely to republish here, at length or in abridged form, such of the most valuable Public Documents—Writings or speeches—connected with the late crisis, its causes and consequences, as may appear best calculated to exhibit the general religious bearing of those great principles for which the "Free Church of Scotland" is now testifying; and also to give such selections and extracts from other cotemporary publications or from by gone records, as may further illustrate the same subject in its details. As intelligence reaches us, we shall also furnish a brief summary of the proceedings of the Free Church at home; and should our Magazine live, we may be able ere long, to give original correspondence from various sources.

It is hoped, that by the blessing of God, a little aid may in this manner be afforded, and at a needful time, to the cause of His Truth, and towards the *practical* exposition, particularly in this land of Missionary enterprize, of the true Catholic character and evangelical tendency of the principles maintained—much misunderstood, as they are, and sometimes vilified. If such be *not* their tendency and character—they are naught indeed; and their assertion has been a criminal blunder, at a costly price, and *on* a vast scale. But we regard the event far otherwise.

A small space will be reserved in our pages for occasional correspondence, and original articles. The former, (though we cannot pledge ourselves to publication) when addressed in the language of candor and Christian charity, shall always meet with respectful attention. But controversy, political or polemical, we are entirely opposed to, and shall endeavour to do nothing to provoke. It is necessary also to intimate, that the editors acting as they do independently *of others*, are alone, responsible for the conducting of the work.

The Magazine is intended to appear on, or about the 1st and 15th of each month; and the first number, which will accordingly be published about the 15th instant, will, with other matter, contain a reprint of the Pastoral Address of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland.

The price of each Number will be four annas, or six copies for a Rupee.

Orders for the Magazine may be addressed to the publisher Mr. W. Rushton, or through Messrs. Thacker and Co., Messrs. Ostell and Lepage, and Messrs. Hay, Meik and Co.

*All communications for "The Editors of the Free Churchman," are requested to be directed to the care of the publisher Mr. W. Rushton.*

*Calcutta, 4th September*, 1843.

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SUKKUR.

We are grieved to be obliged to communicate to our readers the fact, that death has began its ravages at Sukkur. Our last letter, dated the 22d ultimo, states that the Serjeant Major (an excellent man) and 5 gunners of the artillery, had died within the last 30 hours, and that several others were in a dying state. The disproportionate sickness in the 55th native infantry (the number of men in hospital has increased to 530!) is attributed to the circumstance of nearly the whole Regiment having been detached during 1842 in small parties, on command to Peshawur, with stores, ammunition, &c. by which the constitutions of the men suffered much. The following is a list of the officers on the sick list:—*Artillery*, Lieut. Waddy; Dr. Forbes; *9th Native Infantry*, Capt. Beckett, Capt. Martin; *10th Native Infantry*, Capt. Welchman, Capt. Samler, Lieut. Bignell, Lieut. Cole, Ens. Kiderton and Ens. Willows; *55th Native Infantry*, Capt. Scott, Capt. Jellicoe, Capt. Freeth and Lieut. McBarnett. The 9th had 290 in hospital on the 22d, and the *10th* 110. Lieut. Smallpage, *of* the *55th*, has been appointed to do duty with Chamberlain's Horse. A report prevailed that H. M. 3d Dragoons would accompany the 13th Light Infantry into Scinde, an arrangement which is strongly deprecated by our correspondents who maintain that any *European* Corps must suffer dreadfully from the climate.—*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 11.

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## GENERAL REGULATIONS.

UNDER WHICH THE BRITISH TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED AT THE FIVE PORTS OF CANTON, AMOY, FUCHOW, NINGPO, AND SHANGHAI.

I. Pilots.—Whenever a British Merchantman shall arrive off any of the five Ports opened to Trade, viz. Canton, Fuchow, Amoy, Ningpo, or Shanghai, a pilot shall be allowed to take her immediately into port; and in like manner when such British ship shall have settled all legal duties and charges, and, is about to return home, pilots shall be immediately granted to take her out to sea, without any stoppage or delay. Regarding the remuneration to be given these pilots, that will be equitably settled by the British Consul appointed to each particular port, who will determine it with due reference to the distance gone over, the risk run, &c.

II. CUSTOM-HOUSE GUARDS.—The Chinese Superintendent of Customs at each port will adopt the means that he may judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering by fraud or smuggling. Whenever the pilot shall have brought any British merchantman into port, the Superintendent of Customs will depute one or two trusty custom house officers, whose duty it will be to watch against frauds on the revenue. These will either live in a boat of their own or stay on board the English ship, as may best suit their convenience. Their food and expenses will be supplied them from day to day from the custom-house, and they may not exact any fees whatever from either the Commander or Consignee. Should they violate this regulation, they shall be punished proportionately to the amount so exacted.

III. MASTERS OF SHIPS REPORTING THEMSELVES ON ARRIVAL.—Whenever a British vessel shall have cast anchor at any one of the above mentioned ports, the Captain will, within four and twenty hours after arrival, proceed to the British Consulate and deposit his ship's papers, bills of lading, manifest, &c., in the hands of the Consul; failing to do which he will subject himself to a penalty of 200 dollars. For presenting a false Manifest the penalty will be 500 dollars. For breaking bulk and commencing to discharge before due permission shall be obtained, the penalty will be 500 dollars, and confiscation of the goods so discharged. The Consul having taken possession of the ship's papers, will immediately send a written communication to the Superintendent of Customs, specifying the Register tonnage of the ship, and particulars of the Cargo she has on board, all of which being done in due form, permission will then be given to discharge, and the duties levied as provided for in the Tariff.

IV. COMMERCIAL DEALINGS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND CHINESE MERCHANTS.—It having been stipulated that English merchants may trade with whatever native merchants they please; should any Chinese merchant fraudulently abscond or incur debts which he is unable to discharge, the Chinese authorities, upon complaint being made thereof, will of course do their utmost to bring the offender to justice; it must however be distinctly understood that, if the defaulter really cannot be found, or be dead or bankrupt, and there be not wherewithal to pay, the English merchants may not, appeal to the former custom of the Hong merchants paying for one another, and can no longer expect to have their losses made good to them.

V. TONNAGE DUES.—Every English Merchantman, on entering any one of the above mentioned five Ports, shall pay Tonnage Dues at the rate of five Mace per Register Ton, in full of all charges. The fees formerly levied on entry and departure, of every description, are henceforth abolished.

VI. IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES.—Goods, whether imported into, or exported from, any one of the above mentioned five Ports, are henceforward to be taxed according to the Tariff as now fixed and agreed upon, and no further sums are to be levied beyond those which are specified in the Tariff. All duties incurred by an English merchant vessel, whether on goods imported or exported, or in the shape of Tonnage Dues, must first be paid up in full which done, the Superintendent of Customs will grant Port Clearance, and this being shewn to the British Consul, he will thereupon return the ships papers and permit the vessel to depart.

VII. EXAMINATION OF THE GOODS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Every English merchant having cargo to load or discharge, must give due intimation thereof, and hand particulars of the same to the Consul, who will immediately despatch a recognized linguist of his own establishment to communicate the particulars to the Superintendent of Customs, that the goods may be duly examined and neither party subjected to loss. The English merchant must also have a properly qualified person on the spot, to attend to his interests when his goods are being examined for duty; otherwise, should there be complaints, these cannot be attended to. Regarding such goods as are subject by the Tariff to an ad valorem duty if the English merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officer in fixing a value, then each party shall call two or three merchants to look at the goods, and the highest price at which any of these merchants would be willing to purchase shall be assumed as the value of the goods. To fix the Tare on any article, such as Tea; if the English merchant cannot agree with the Custom-house officer, then each party shall choose so many Chests, out of every 100, which being first weighed in gross, shall afterwards be tared, and the average tare upon these chests shall be assumed as the tare upon the whole, and upon this principle shall the tare be fixed upon all other goods in packages. If there should still be any disputed points which cannot be settled, the English merchant may appeal to the Consul, who will communicate the particulars of the case to the Superintendent of Customs, that it may be equitably arranged. But the appeal must be made on the same day, or it will not be regarded. While such points are still open, the Superintendent of Customs will delay to insert the same in his books, thus affording an opportunity that the merits of the case may be duly tried and sifted.

VIII. MANNER OF PAYING THE DUTIES.—It is herein before provided that every English vessel that enters any one of the five Ports, shall pay all duties and tonnage dues before she be permitted to depart. The Superintendent of Customs will select certain shroffs, or banking establishments, of known stability, to whom he will give licenses authorizing them to receive duties from the English merchants on behalf of Government, and the receipts of these shroffs for any money paid them shall be considered as a government voucher. In the paying of these duties, different kinds of foreign money may be made use of, but as foreign money is not of equal purity with Sycee silver, the English Consuls appointed to the different ports will, according to time, place, and circumstances, arrange with the Superintendent of Customs at each port, what coins may be taken in payment, and what per centage may be necessary to make them equal to standard or pure silver.

IX. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Sets of Balance Yards for the weighing of goods, of Money Weights, and of Measures, prepared in exact conformity to those hitherto in use at the Custom-house of Canton, and duly stamped and sealed in proof thereof, will be kept in possession of the Superintendent of Customs, and also at the British Consulate, at each of the five ports, and these shall be the standard by which all duties shall be charged, and all sums paid to government. In case of any dispute arising between British merchants and the Chinese officers of Customs regarding the weights or measures of goods, reference shall be made to these standards and disputes decided accordingly.

X. LIGHTERS OR CARGO BOATS.—Whenever an English merchant shall have to load or discharge cargo, he may hire whatever kind of lighter, or cargo boat, he pleases, and the sum to be paid for such boat can be settled between the parties themselves without the interference of government. The number of these boats shall not be limited, nor shall a monopoly of them be granted to any parties. If any smuggling take place in them, the offenders will of course be punished according to law. Should any of these boat people, while engaged in conveying goods for English merchants, fraudulently abscond with the property, the Chinese authorities will do their best to apprehend them, but at the same time the English merchants must take every due precaution for the safety of their goods.

XI. TRANSHIPMENT OF GOODS.—No English merchant ships may tranship goods without special permission; should any urgent case happen where transhipment is necessary, the circumstances must first be submitted to the Consul, who will give a certificate to that effect, and the Superintendent of Customs will then send a special officer to be present at the transhipment. If any one presumes to tranship without such permission being asked for and obtained, the whole of the goods so illicitly transhipped will be confiscated.

XII. SUBORDINATE CONSULAR OFFICERS.—At any place selected for the anchorage of the English merchant ships, there may be appointed a subordinate Consular officer of approved good conduct to exercise due control over the seamen and others. He must exert himself to prevent quarrels between the English seamen and natives this being of the utmost importance. Should any thing of the kind unfortunately take place, he will in like manner do his best to arrange it amicably. When sailors go on shore to walk, officers shall be required to accompany them; and should disturbances take place, such officers will be held responsible. The Chinese officers may not impede natives, from coming alongside the ships to sell clothes or other necessaries to the sailors living on board.

XIII. DISPUTES BETWEEN BRITISH SUBJECTS AND CHINESE.—Whenever a British subject has reason to complain of a Chinese he must first proceed to the Consulate and state his grievance. The Consul will thereupon inquire into the merits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Chinese have reason to complain of a British subject, he shall no less listen to his complaint and endeavor to settle it in a friendly manner. If an English merchant have occasion to address the Chinese authorities, he shall send such address through the Consul who will see that the language is becoming and if otherwise will direct it to be changed or will refuse to convey the address. If unfortunately any disputes take place of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request the assistance of a Chinese officer that they may together examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably. Regarding the punishment of English Criminals, the English Government will enact the laws necessary to attain that end, and the Consul will be empowered to put them in force: and regarding the punishment of Chinese criminals, these will be tried and punished by their own laws, in the way provided for by the correspondence which took place at Nanking after the concluding of the place.

XIV. BRITISH GOVERNMENT CRUIZERS ANCHORING WITHIN THE PORTS.—An English government cruizer will anchor within each of the five ports, that the Consul may have the means of better restraining sailors and others and preventing disturbances. But these government cruizers are not to be put upon the same footing as merchant vessels, for as they bring no merchandize and do not come to trade, they will of course pay neither dues nor charges. The resident Consul will keep the Superintendent of Customs duly informed of the arrival and departure of such government cruizers, that he may take his measures accordingly.

XV. ON THE SECURITY TO BE GIVEN FOR BRITISH MERCHANT VESSELS.—It has hitherto been the custom when an English vessel entered the port of Canton, that a Chinese Hong-merchant stood security for her, and all duties and charges were paid through such security merchant. But these security merchants being now done away with, it is understood that the British Consul will henceforth be security for all British merchant ships entering any of the aforesaid Chinese ports.—*Canton Press.*

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## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### MARRIAGE OF HINDOO WIDOWS.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—Having observed, some time ago, in the Madras News Papers, a long and learned Article extracted from your meritorious Journal, expurgatory of the system which prevents the marriage of Hindoo Widows;—a system so manifestly pernicious, that I am captivated with the conduct of the good man who made an attempt to break down the barrier of public opinion, which hedges about this most contemptible and deleterious of human projects. The Article in question resulted from the praiseworthy conduct of a learned and wealthy Sastree of Calcutta, who proffered to bestow the sum of 10 thousand Rupees upon any man of his own caste who would marry his widowed daughter. It was also affirmed that a young Brahmin—a student at the College (which indicates the effect of a reputable education) had made proposals to marry the widow, but I am not aware if the marriage is celebrated. I sincerely and ardently hope it has been effected, or at least in progress of being so, as it will be the leading step towards the expulsion from Hindoo polity, of one of the most unfeeling and unjust statutes that was ever embodied in a code of laws. This dissention from confirmed principle, having emanated from among the most learned and influential class of Hindoos at Calcutta, I feel thoroughly convinced that if it were supported by opinions and pecuniary assistance, such an obviously important measure, as it aims to establish, would readily command the attention and respect of every honest and liberally thinking person. I feel certain that every well intentioned Brahmin would not and could not withhold his consent to a measure so just, so evidently fraught with all that is beneficent and merciful, all that is generous and liberal—a measure so thoroughly calculated to repose the mind of the now misgiving female, cheer her pilgrimage through this world, and divest her of those alarming and discouraging conceptions of becoming a widow, which unhappy state would entail upon her a life of prolonged misery and extreme wretchedness. Oh! Dear Sir, I would say through the medium of your valuable journal to every honoured Sastree and to every respected Brahmin, and indeed to every honest and liberally thinking Hindoo, let his sect be what it may, come forward with heart and pocket, and do your endeavours to expunge so illiberal and direful a Regulation from our Civil Constitution. Ye who have daughters, sisters or any relation or indeed friend under your protection—would ye not feel a pang at the irretrievable distress of the widow? Do ye not tacitly wish that such an unfeeling law was entirely defaced from the leaves of the Saster? I know ye do. then like men of sense and refinement step forward with firmness and decision, and ameliorate the condition of our deeply injured females, and allow not your nobler natures to sink into apathy and indifference, because ye are exempt from their pitiful condition; but be bold, and set your face like a flint against the taunts and accusations of the unfeeling and ungenerous (for be assured if this ungracious system be thrust out of our Shasters, it must be you, Brahmins, that must do it) and you will confer on thousands yet unborn a just retribution which they have a right to demand at your hands. You will deprive the common calamity of its poignancy and render the deprivations of Providence at least bearable, and avert in a great degree the irreparable condition of the widow, which is now above all others the most dreadful of calamities.

This highly important and deserving question having been once mooted, I sincerely hope and pray that it will not be permitted to fall into oblivion; but that the good and worthy people of Calcutta—the great Metropolis of this Empire—will exert themselves in this praiseworthy compact; and I would further hope that the British Government would tender its benign and fostering influence towards the establishment of so just and laudable a measure. We should then hear of no more Suttees or other tragical deeds submitted to by our females to avoid an existence of slavery and wretchedness. The projector and leader of this charitable work will have the happy reflection of having done at least one action that will hand down his name to future ages, and hold his memory endeared by generations yet unborn. And

upon you, Respected Sir, I would fain impose the task of Agitator and supporter of this truly just and charitable work; and you will then honourably obtain for yourself what your heart yearns to become—viz. the real, sincere and faithful friend of Indians and India.

By inserting this letter in your highly esteemed paper you will confer a great favour on a *great many* interested Individuals; and which will induce me to trouble you again on the highly important subject. In the mean time

I beg to remain,

Your obedient and obliged servant,

A FRIEND TO REFORMATION.

*Hydrabad Territory, 21st August*, 1843.

We give this warm hearted appeal from a Native in the Deccan, in his own language, without the alteration of a sentence. It shows how deeply the forlorn condition of widows is felt by the Natives in the South, and how anxious they are for the abolition of that absurd and unnatural custom which forbids widows to enter a second time in the married state.—*Editor*.

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THE CALCUTTA CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—As many of your readers do not see the *Calcutta Christian Intelligencer*, and as from the *brief* extract you made out of it in your last number, they would be led to conclude that the article in that publication on the "Bengalee Patshala, Calcutta," opposed Vernacular Education; allow me to supply what you have omitted; it is as follows:

"*We are warm friends to the diffusion of an elementary education through the vernaculars*, but no *liberal* education can be afforded without the study of English. The watch-word of all the true friends of education ought to be Anglo-Vernacularism."

Your readers can at once perceive that the writer of the article is not an enemy to the study of the Vernaculars. Of course, if short extracts are made, any one's meaning may be misunderstood; as the Romanists defend saint worship by quoting Rev. xxii. 8. "I fell down to worship before the feet of the angel who shewed me these things," and by *omitting* the passage "see thou do it not." I feel assured there is no person at all connected with education who would oppose the study of the Vernaculars, but "every thing in *its* place." I advocate the study of English as necessary for a sound and liberal education in this country on the same principle as I would have recommended the study of the classics in Italy in the days of Dante and Boccaccio, and in Scotland in the days of Melville and Knox.

Yours,

ANGLO-VERNACULARIS.

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BABOO HURREE MOHUN SEN.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

DEAR SIR,—The following lines will, I trust, enable you fully to carry out your desire of adding your assent to the commendations bestowed by the Editor of the '*Englishman*' on the native gentleman, who has lately interested himself in the drawing class of the Mechanic's Institution by the bestowal of prizes on the students.

I the more anxiously desire the opportunity, which I trust you will afford me,—of explaining how this "unostentatious act became so public" because not only have I, almost alone, the power of doing so satisfactorily, but I have reason to fear that the publicity given to it, instead of *gratifying* the worthy Baboo, has *displeased* him.

The information was derived entirely from myself, during a friendly and private conversation with the Editor of the *Englishman*, with whom I was fully of opinion that it merited notice, and might, by the force of example, be of service to the humbler working portion of the Institution, which was, and is, far from being independent of such adventitious aid. I could see no reason why the light of the Baboo's kindness should be hidden under a bushel, and had there been any motive *for* desiring *secrecy*, there would have been but little chance of securing it, amidst a score of lads whose expectations and pride were concerned in blazoning it abroad.

The bestowal of these gifts was no less accidentally brought about than—so far as the Baboo is concerned—its publicity. A chance visit to the Institution on one of the evenings devoted to drawing, under the mistaken belief of there being, that evening, a meeting of the Committee (of which Baboo Hurreemohun Sen is a member) brought the scholars and their doings to his notice. To the "impulses of a kind heart and a clear head," alone, can I, in common with the Editor, attribute all which followed. The interest excited, a few words of advice, commendation, and encouragement were followed up by the promise of some little reward to him who should execute his task the most creditably by the next school night. The consideration, however, that the scholars were in various stages of proficiency, (urged with juvenile and jealous care by a smart young spokesman) induced the Baboo to double his promise, and finally, when the improved attendance, and the spirit of emulation which had been awakened, had sufficiently evidenced the good effects of the reward system, its repetition was promised in continuity.

With respect to the "amount of donations," all, I am sure, will unite in estimating them by the *spirit* and the *season* in which they were tendered. I do not say this, however, to blink the question, and as many of your readers might be led to suppose the phrase *amount* to *signify money*, I may state that the gifts in question were in the more judicious, more permanent, and more useful form of instruments and drawing books.

Yours faithfully,

C. GRANT.

*August 28th*, 1843.

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## EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS.

STATISTICS OF RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—It is quite evident, now, that the Educational scheme of the Factories Bill was a deep-laid plot, the groundwork of which was prepared by the Children's Employment Commission, whose one sided and exaggerated statements furnished the staple for Lord Ashley's horrific speech. The impression produced by that speech was most extraordinary. Without stopping to inquire whether the facts were correctly ascertained and fairly stated; without taking any account of the counter-representation which had been supplied by most respectable and competent witnesses, the House appeared to be smitten with a panic terror at the sudden discovery of a state of things which, as Lord Ashley said, threatened to bring on some mighty convul.ion. It was under this false impression that Lord John Russel declared, that it would not only be foolish, but wicked also, to oppose a measure which, in spite of His Lordship's rash and arrogant declaration, has been met with the indignant protest of upwards of two millions of Petitioners—a demonstration of public opinion unprecedented in the annals of the House. It now remains for those who have defeated Sir James Graham, but not convinced him, to justify the course they have taken, by showing that the alarm which had well nigh frightened the House from its propriety, was as groundless, and the evidence upon which they were rushing into the commission of a grievous injury to the cause of Religious Education and Religious Freedom, as fallacious, as the Bill was in its provisions insidious, intolerant, unconstitutional, and unjust. We hear Honourable, Right Hon., and Right Rev. persons expressing even now their regret at the failure of the Government measure, and ascribing it to any thing but the right cause. We find Lord Ashley lamenting pathetically over the vast numbers of neglected children now consigned, so far as appearances go, to an eternity of ignorance! Let the noble Lord go to Dorsetshire, and inquire into the state of Education among the neglected and depressed peasantry of that county; and he may there find as much degradation and vice, if not as much suffering, as among the "dangerous classes" of the manufacturing districts.

In our last Number, we adverted to the importance and necessity of testing the Statistics of Education, and of ascertaining and showing what has been done for the religious education and instruction of the people. We have now the high gratification of bringing under the notice of our readers, one of the most valuable documents bearing upon this subject, that were ever submitted to public attention; not a Parliamentary document, but one from which more may be learned, than from all the Returns relating to religious instruction, which have ever been made to Parliament, and put forth in blue books or any other shape. It comes before us in the form of a Letter, addressed to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, by Edward Baines, Jun., "on the Social, Educational, and Religious State of the Manufacturing Districts, with Remarks on the Speech of Lord Ashley," occupying upwards of six columns of the *Leeds Mercury*. We should gladly have transcribed the whole Letter, but its length renders this impracticable. We have inserted in another column the Tabular Summary of the Returns; and shall now proceed to give an abstract of the important results of the inquiries set on foot by Mr. Baines, earnestly recommending the immediate republication and extensive distribution of the entire document in a separate form. The Returns obtained are from parishes and townships in the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, containing altogether a population of 2,019,260 souls. And they embrace three distinct heads of inquiry: 1. Church and Chapel accommodation; 2. Sunday-schools; 3. Day-schools.

1. *Church and Chapel accommodation.*—Mr. BAINES assumes, that *50* per cent. of the population ought to be provided for in places of worship; an estimate which we think above the mark, accommodation for two-fifths being sufficient for all who can be expected to attend *at one time*. In the Metropolis, however, the proportion of sittings to the population, in places of worship of all descriptions, is only 36 per cent.; and in Westminster, 30 per cent. In the manufacturing districts, described by Lord ASHLEY as "a great and terrible wilderness," it is shown by the Returns to be nearly 45 per cent. The Returns from the three Counties together stand thus:—

| | Population. | | Church and Chapel-room. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yorkshire .. | 770,265 | ... | 381,808 |
| Lancashire .. | 1,207,495 | ... | 504,983 |
| Cheshire ... | 41,500 | ... | 17,225 |
| Totals ... | 2,019,260 | .. | 904,016 |

Being a proportion of sittings to population, of 44⅞ per cent.

In Yorkshire, the proportion is within a fraction of *50* per cent.;—the full amount of Church and Chapel-room which even the Bishop of London deems needful for a population, all of whom are *disposed* to attend; and taking into consideration, that there are great numbers of English and Irish Roman Catholics in Lancashire, (estimated at 60,000 in Liverpool alone,) that a large proportion of them are of the poorest class, and that their Chapels receive congregations four, and even six times on the Lord's-day—of course requiring a much smaller proportion of sittings for a given number of persons—the Church and Chapel-room for the Protestant congregations in Lancashire will appear to be not much below that in Yorkshire; and the average of the whole manufacturing districts will approach to 50 per cent.

So much for the alleged spiritual destitution in these districts!

Taking into consideration the rapid increase or accumulation of population in these districts, it is truly astonishing, that the Church and Chapel accommodation should bear anything approaching to an adequate proportion to the religious wants of the people. This could not possibly be the case, unless the supply of religious instruction had more than kept pace with the increase of population. Accordingly, by comparing the existing Church and Chapel-room with that which existed two-and-forty years ago, *Mr.* Baines has demonstrated, that, while the population of the West Riding has increased 104 per cent. since 1800, the Church and Chapel-room has been augmented 213 per cent.; and that in Lancashire, with an increase of 148 per cent. on the population, there has been an increase of 252 per cent. in the Church and Chapel-room. The following is a summary of all the places included in the Returns:—

| | Population. | | | Chur. & Chapel Sittgs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In 1801 | In 1841 | Incr. per cent. | In 1800 | In 1843 | Incr. per cent. |
| In Yorkshire | 377,861 | 770,265 | 104 | 121,999 | 381,808 | 213 |
| Lancashire | 456,090 | 1,207,495 | 148 | 143,349 | 504,983 | 252 |
| Cheshire | 20,146 | 41,500 | 106 | 8,610 | 17,225 | 109 |
| Totals | 854,517 | 2,019,260 | 136 | 273,918 | 904,016 | [illegible] |

Increase in population 136 per cent.

Apparent increase in Church and Chapel-room 234⅝ per cent.

The next question is, *How has this Church and Chapel-room been provided?* Of course, remarks Mr. Baines, the Government and the *Legislature* have, in their wisdom and munificence, done it all; or Churchmen, who possess, as Sir Robert Inglis affirms, thirty-nine fortieths of the wealth of the country, must have interposed on behalf of the neglected masses! The

Report of the Children's Employment Commission, upon which Lord Ashley grounded his prodigious statements, boldly asserts, indeed, that "in *none of the towns* which have suddenly sprung up under the successful pursuit of some new branch of industry," had "*any* provision been made for supplying the spiritual wants of the people," "nor, in general, is there *any provision whatever* for the extension of Educational and Religious Institutions corresponding with the extension of its population." This passage, Mr. Baines says, he dares not characterize; and he leaves the reader to do so after comparing it with the facts. It appears, then, that, since 1800, there have been built 51 Episcopal Churches out of Parliamentary grants, assisted by subscriptions; 141 other Episcopal Churches, by means of local subscriptions or corporation funds; and 921 *places of Dissenting worship*. The increase "in Church sittings" has been 125 per cent.; the increase in the sittings in other places of worship, 863 per cent. But the Voluntary exertions of the Churchmen and Dissenters, taken together, have provided 567,605 sittings, being *nine times as many as in the churches built by Parliamentary grants*. "Said I not truly," exclaims Mr. Baines, "that there has been a mightier and more bountiful hand here than that of Government? Yes, Sir, even the hand of Christian principle, drawing freely and unbidden from its own resources—*not another's*—and pouring out its thankful tribute at the foot of Him who first bestowed it. Since the year 1815, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have built 281 churches out of the public money, throughout all England and Wales; but since the year 1800, Voluntary zeal has built 1,662 churches and chapels in these Manufacturing Districts alone! And yet you doubt the power of the Voluntary principle!

"It would be curious to form a computation how much money has been expended on these Voluntary churches and chapels. The cost of the Parliamentary churches, as near as I can calculate, has been 10*l.* per sittings. The cost of the Independent chapels built in Leeds since 1790, has been 2*l.* 6*s.* per sitting; and the cost of eight Wesleyan chapels built in the Leeds circuits, has been 3*l.* 7*s.* per sitting." Now, if we allow something for the expensiveness of works paid for out of the public purse, and suppose that the sittings provided by Voluntary zeal in the Church may have cost 8*l.* per sitting, we have the sum of 1,025,736*l.* expended by the Church in these districts in the present century; and if we take, as an average sum for the chapels of all Dissenters, 3*l.* 10*s.* per sitting, and multiply by that sum the 439,388 sittings provided by Dissenters, we have 1,537,808*l.*, expended by them. The total sum is 2,533,544*l.*, voluntarily expended on places of worship alone! Pretty well for this "great and terrible wilderness!"

II. *Sunday-schools.* We have not room to enter fully into this branch of the inquiry. Again, Mr. Baines convicts of audacious misrepresentation the Children's Employment Commissioners, in respect both to the proportion of Sunday scholars to the population, and the efficiency of the instruction. He shows that while, in Westminster, there is but 1 Sunday scholar to 34 of the population, and, in London, 1 to 20, in the Manufacturing Districts there is 1 to every 5½. Out of 363,544 Sunday scholars, 201,833 *read in the Scriptures.* "Who can calculate," remarks Mr. Baines, "the social, moral, and religious benefits of establishing a kind of spiritual superintendence on the part of sixty thousand Teachers, generally taken from the middle class, over three hundred and sixty thousand scholars, generally from the working class? What advantage to the Teachers themselves, by exercising their virtues! What advantage to the scholars, in regard to their manners, their feelings, their tastes, their religious knowledge, their regular observance of the Lord's-day, their habit of attending public worship, the enlightening of their consciences, their associations and conduct throughout their future life! Sunday-schools establish a bond of the greatest importance between the two classes of society."

Now it is at this system that Sir James Graham's Bill aimed a death-blow. It is of this system that Dr. Kaye Shuttleworth and other Education quacks speak with supreme contempt; and for this they would substitute the compulsory drilling of children in the Church Catechism by a paid master! We must not omit to state the proportion of Sunday scholars taught in the Church schools and those taught by Dissenters: the former are 103,895; the latter, 254,739.

III. *Day Schools.* The summary of the Returns is as follows:—

DAY SCHOOLS IN MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

| | Scholars. |
|---|---|
| In Dame and Infant Schools, ... | 32,379 |
| In Private Schools, ... ... ... | 75,180 |
| In Factory Schools, ... ... ... | 6,366 |
| In Public (National, British, &c.) Schools, ... .. ... ... ... | 79,598 |
| Total, .. ... .. .. | 193,523 |

So, then, contrary to all that could have been surmised, it appears, that one in every ten of the population in these districts, are taught in Day-schools, of whom only a very small proportion are in Dame schools and Factory schools. We have no room for comment, but shall return to the subject.

In the mean time, we beg to tender to our able, zealous, and public-spirited fellow-labourer, our warmest thanks for the important service he has rendered to the cause of truth and Religious Liberty, by procuring, analysing, and publishing the invaluable information comprised in these statistics. Will Sir James Graham now venture to repeat, that the statement made by the noble Member for Dorsetshire, as to the unhappy ignorance in which a large proportion of the population of the manufacturing districts are involved, remains unshaken?—*Pat.*

THE ROYAL SCOTS GREYS.—For some months in the autumn of last year several troops of the Royal Scots Greys were stationed at Clifton, and, during their stay there, and by their own request, attended Divine worship at Hope Chapel, (Independent) of which the Rev W. Gregory is minister. A portion of the chapel was set apart for their especial accommodation, and a copy of "Dr. Watts's Hymns" was presented to each soldier, and both minister and people felt a lively interest in their spiritual welfare. Mr. Gregory has received from them a very handsome Scotch snuff mull, made of a beautifully carved specimen of the buffalo-horn, lined and mounted with silver; the massive silver lid is encircled with a richly embossed wreath of the thistle, and surmounted, in the centre, with a large and superior *cairn gorum*, a stone highly valued and much admired for its colour, transparency, and brilliancy. The silver plate in front bears the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. William Gregory, Hope Chapel, Clifton, by a few of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Royal Scots Greys, as a token of respect for his kind attention to them when quartered there. 1843."—*Bristol Mercury.*

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—Lord Aberdeen is rather unfortunate in his attempts at legislation for the Scotch Church. Neither party is satisfied with his bill, and a strong opposition is evidently getting up both by the adherents to the Church of Scotland and by the Seceders. The *Caledonian Mercury* says, that it is rumoured that several of those who, while they professed the principles of the Non-intrusionists, declined to go out, in the hope that the Government measure would be acceptable to them, have resolved immediately to leave the Establishment. Among others mentioned are the Rev. Dr. Brown, of Langton, and the Rev. Mr. Moncrieff, of Kilbride, the son of Lord Moncrieff. On the other hand, the Very Rev. Principal Lee, to whom the General Assembly intrusted the responsible office of drawing up the pastoral address to the people of Scotland, has announced his strenuous opposition to the measure. He opposes the bills, because, instead of being simply declaratory, as it professes to be, it contains innovations which he considers dangerous; especially in as far as it allows the people to object to a presentee before he is taken on his trials, that being contrary to the Act of 1567, which confers upon the church courts the power, and even imposes upon them the duty, of taking upon trial in the first instance, before anything has been done in the way of submitting the matter either to the congregation or the parishioners. It is thought that many will concur with Dr. Lee in these opinions.—*Pat.*

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—In the view of the crippled and degraded situation in which the "Established Church of Scotland" is now placed by the secession of nearly one-half of her best, most evangelical, and most learned ministers, and their congregations, it is in contemplation, in the town of Huntingdon, and other places in England, to petition Parliament "to repeal, alter, abolish, and render utterly null, frustrate, and of no effect," the acts of Parliament by which that Church is connected with the State. From the sentiments which have recently been expressed, even in very high quarters, on this subject, we shall not, therefore, be surprised to hear, ere long, of the introduction of a bill in Parliament to effect this now desirable object.—*Wesleyan Chronicle.*

FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—We understand that Mr. Smith, of Nottingham, a member of the Church of England, and brother to Mr. Abel Smith, the London banker, has become a subscriber of 300*l.* per annum to the funds of the Free Church. —*Scotsman.*

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH AT JERUSALEM.—*To the Editor of the Record.*—SIR,—In the quotation which you have given in your last number relative to the Protestant Church at Jerusalem, from Sten's *Tour*, a two months' subsequent residence in the Holy City, from which I have just returned on a special mission from the London Society, enables me to notice one or two alterations which have transpired since that gentleman was there. During my sojourn, the room in which Divine service is held, and which comfortably seats fifty persons, was generally filled; so much so, that an enlargement was contemplated by taking down the wall between that and the adjoining room. The walls of the new church are now raised five feet throughout above the ground line, and much additional work is prepared. It is intended to hold three hundred, not five hundred persons. Besides the services mentioned in your quotation, there is a full and regular one in English every Sunday forenoon at half-past ten. I am happy also to be able to give the information, that the bishop, whose trials, from various causes, have been great during the past year, and have been borne in a truly Christian spirit, now occupies a more comfortable residence in an open situation on Mount Zion, opposite the citadel, or Castle of David, near the Jaffa Gate, and not five minutes' walk from the Chapel. Finally, Dr. Macgowan, the highly respectable and talented physician, does not, and never did, reside in the bishop's family; he has a residence of his own, which the Prussian Consul-General of Syria, the Prussian Consul of Jerusalem, myself, and others, have found a hospitable roof.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

MATTHEW HABERSHON.

Bonner's Hall, June 23, 1843.—*Record.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT TO IRELAND.—The *Cork Examiner* states that a letter has been received from the Hon. J. Anson, private secretary to Prince Albert, which holds out a hope that his Royal Highness will attend the meeting of the British Association, to be held in Cork in August next.—*Pat.*

THE KING OF HANOVER.—While talking of the ex-Viceroy of Hanover, a word or two about the King of that ex-appanage of English royalty. Ostensibly Ernest has come over here to be present at the marriage of his niece; but this is only the pretext, and, indeed, it was not the one originally contemplated to account for his present visit, as it was intended, but for accident, that he should have arrived here apparently in order to attend the christening of the infant Princess Alice. The real cause of the visit, however, is, that he may arrange with his creditors, some of whom were latterly becoming very urgent in their demands for liquidation—one party to whom he owed a sum of 7,000*l.* or 8,000*l.*, being about to commence proceedings if he was any longer kept out of his money.—*Hants Independent.*

DISSENSIONS IN THE CABINET.—Sir Robert Peel—backed by Lord Ripon and Mr. Gladstone—held out against extreme coercive measures, but conceding so far as that he would be guided by circumstances. The Premier has, at length, carried his point, and no legislative measure is to be proposed. A suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act had been suggested by the Wellington and Lyndhurst section of the Cabinet; but it will not be attempted. But the Ministry may call upon both branches of the Legislature, probably through a Royal Message, once more to declare their fixed determination to maintain the Union with Ireland. At the meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday, if my information be correct, Sir Robert Peel expressed his anxiety to make all practicable concession to Ireland as the best means of counteracting the repeal excitement; to abandon the additional duty of a shilling on whisky, put on last session, was resorted to as the first measure of conciliation. Lord Ripon proposed that something in the shape of Assessed Taxes should be established to make up the deficiency; but Sir Robert Peel would not sanction any such measure, on the ground of the extreme inexpediency of introducing a new tax in Ireland under present circumstances.—*Dublin Post.*

INFLUENCE OF FALLACIOUS DESIGNATIONS.—Amongst the instruments of delusion employed for reconciling the people to the dominion of the one and the few, is the device of employing for the designation of persons, and classes of persons—instead of the ordinary and appropriate denominations, the names of so many abstract fictitious entities, contrived for the purpose. Take the following examples:—Instead of Kings, or the King,—the *Crown* and *Throne*. Instead of Churchman,—the *Church*, and sometimes the *Altar*. Instead of Lawyers,—the *Law*. Instead of Judges, or a Judge,—the *Court*. Instead of Rich men, or the Rich,—*Property*. Of this advice, the object and effect is, that any unpleasant idea that in the mind of the hearer or reader might happen to stand associated with the idea of person or the class, is disengaged from it: and in the stead of the more less obnoxious individual or individuals, the object presented is a creature of the fancy, by the idea of which, as in poetry, the imagination is tickled—a phantom which, by means of the power with which the individual or class is clothed, is constituted an object of respect and veneration. In the first four cases just mentioned, the nature of the device is comparatively obvious. In the last case, it seems scarcely to have observed. But perceived, or not perceived, such, by the speakers in question, has been the motive and efficient cause of the prodigious importance attached by so many to the term *property*: as if the value of it were intrinsic, and nothing else had any value: as if man were made for property, not property for man. Many, indeed, have gravely asserted, that the maintenance of property was the only end of government.—*Benthamiana.*

Monument to Hampden.—Two centuries ago have elapsed since John Hampden fell upon Chalgrove-field, and at length a memorial marks the spot. It consists of a large block of Portland stone, sixteen feet high, surmounted by a Ceppo cap, and resting on a massive plinth. Upon the sides of the monument facing Warpsgrove, will be placed the medallion portrait of the patriot, carved in marble by Scoular; on the opposite side are engraved his arms. The third side exhibits a list of the subscribers to the monument, and the fourth side bears the following inscription, written by Lord Nugent:—"Here, in this field of Chalgrove, John Hampden, after an able and strenuous, but unsuccessful resistance in Parliament, and before the judges of the land, to the measures of an arbitrary court, first took arms, assembling the levies of the associated counties of Buckingham and Oxford in 1642. And here, within a few paces of this spot, he received the wound of which he died, fighting in defence of the free monarchy and ancient liberties of England, June 18th, 1643. In the two hundredth year from that day, this stone was raised in reverence to his memory."—*Pat.*

Alderman T. Wood and the Talacre Mine.—On Saturday a Court of Aldermen was held after the election of the sheriffs for the ensuing year, when Alderman Brown brought up the report of the committee to which the documentary matter appertaining to the connexion of Alderman T. Wood with the Talacre Mining Company was referred. The report stated that the committee found from the documentary matter that Alderman T. Wood was, as a principal, connected with the Talacre company, which appeared to have been got up as a speculation presenting no probabilities of profit, and calculated to benefit no person except those by whom it had been concocted; that coal which was the produce of another mine had been exhibited as the produce of the Talacre mine, and that the designation and station of Alderman Thomas Wood, as an Alderman of London, had been used in the printed papers relating to the concern as recommendatory of experiments in its available resources. The committee abstained from expressing any opinion upon the conduct of Alderman Wood.—Alderman Brown then moved "that the report should be entered in the journals of the Court, so that any member might, if he thought proper, give notice that it should be taken into consideration."—Alderman T. Wood condemned the report altogether, and complained that it had been drawn up by a member of the Court, instead of by the proper officer of the corporation.—Alderman Brown vindicated his report.—The motion was then agreed to.—*Ibid.*

Apprehensions of the Government.—The Government have actually discontinued the practice of sending strong military escorts, with ammunition, through the country thus giving a practical proof that they do not really entertain any apprehensions of an insurrectionary outbreak. A single policeman is now considered to be a sufficient escort for several car-loads of powder through the county of Tipperary, which swarms with thousands of Repealers. The following evidence of the "alarming state of the country" appears in the *Tipperary Free Press*:—"Thirteen casks of powder, one cask of flints, and a large quantity of percussion caps, arrived in town on Tuesday evening from Cork. In consequence of the disturbed state of the country, there was a grandguard of one policeman escorting this large quantity of ammunition." These facts are calculated to strengthen the prevalent belief, that the formidable armaments in Ireland are really intended as a preparation for any sudden emergency in Spain.—*Ibid.*

Man of Colour.—A correspondent of the *Times* states, as a "hint for brother Jonathan," that a young man of colour, almost of pure negro race, is keeping his terms in the Middle Temple for the bar, and that he is treated by his companions, including some of the most talented and noblest of young Englishmen, with as much respect as any. In a *few years* the boast will probably be remembered as strange, because parallel instances will then be common; but we are glad to see a race that has already many of its members occupying posts of distinction in the West Indies pushing for Metropolitan honours; it will serve it in every way and everywhere.—*Ibid.*

Messrs. Ackermann and Co.—At a meeting of creditors, held at the London Coffee-house, Monday, June 26, Thomas Brown, Esq. (Longman and Co.), in the chair, a statement of their affairs having been read by Mr. Quilter (of Quilter and Ball, accountants), showing liabilities amounting to 30,664*l.* 9s. 6d., and assets amounting to 28,314*l.* 18s. 5d., a proposition was made in behalf of Messrs. Ackermann and Co., to pay a composition of fifteen shillings in the pound, in six instalments of 2s. 6d. each, at intervals of six months' date from the 1st of August next. The first instalment to be paid on the 1st of September next. There were upwards of one hundred creditors present, and they unanimously agreed to accept Messrs. Ackermann's proposition, and signed the resolution to that effect before leaving the meeting.—*Ibid.*

Benefit of Clergy.—Criminals, able to read, claimed the benefit of clergy, and then a passage was given them to read from the Scriptures. The passage actually read on such occasions is a subject of some doubt; or perhaps the custom differed in various places. The first verse of the 51st Psalm, "miserere mei," &c., was often selected, and from that consequence acquired the name of "the neck verse."—*Pat.*

Choral Meeting at Exeter-Hall.—The second choral meeting of the upper singing schools assembling at Exeter-hall, under the sanction of the Committee of Council on Education, and instructed by Mr. Hullah and his assistance, on the method of Wilhem, was held on Wednesday night. The chorus consisted of the first upper school, the workmen's upper school, the upper school for equal voices, and the South London and Barbican upper schools. The first part was composed of sacred music, which closed with a beautiful hymn for the Prince of Wales, the music by Haydn, the words by Chorley. The second part consisted of a secular music. Lord Wharncliffe, at the conclusion, addressed the vast assembly of pupils, and said, their example had been so extensively followed, that there were no fewer than 200,000 pupils under this system throughout the country. The Government had done little or nothing; all the pleasing results of their studies in this delightful art were owing to their own exertions. He was happy to hear they proposed soon to have a hall of their own; and to attain that desirable end he should be ready to afford his aid, as others, doubtlessly, would equally be. (Cheers.) The attendance during the evening was most crowded, and among the company present were Prince Albert (who arrived about nine, and stayed for an hour), the Bishop of Norwich, Lady Wharncliffe, Mr. Wyse, M. P., &c.—*Ibid.*

Winter Goal Delivery.—The Lord Chancellor has determined to establish a winter goal delivery, to obviate the inconvenience and frequently injustice which has long been complained of in keeping prisoners confined during the long interval between the Summer and Spring Assizes. It is generally understood that the duty of going the circuits at the proposed new assizes will be assigned to the Judges of the Common Pleas, who, from the paucity of business in their courts, have more time at their disposal than the other learned judges.—*Ibid.*

Emigration of Prophet Wroe.—This High Priest of Johanna Southcotonians, whose doings at Ashton-under Lyne caused him such an unenviable notoriety a few years ago, has recently left his residence, near Wakefield, where he lived in considerable style, and emigrated to New South Wales. His wife and family still reside near Wakefield, and the fact of his having left this country was sworn to by his wife before the magistrates, Wakefield, on a question of disputed wages, on Monday last.—*Leeds Mercury.*

London and Dover Railway.—Further Opening to Folkestone.—Yesterday an additional distance of fifteen miles of this railway, being a total of eighty-two miles from the metropolis, and of only seven from Dover, was opened to the public.—*Pat. 29th June.*

School for the Indigent Blind.—Thursday a special general court of the governors of this charity, instituted in 1799, for the religious and secular education of the indigent blind, and for their instruction in different species of handicraft, was held at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill; Ralph Price, Esq., in the chair; when a resolution, empowering the committee to raise a sum of 3,000*l.* by the sale of a portion of the funded property of the corporation, for the purpose of providing extra accommodation at the establishment in St. George's fields, consequent upon the increased number of pulpils, received the sanction of the meeting. The number of the pupils has increased since 1800, from less than 16 to 70 males and 72 females. Mr. S. Bosanquet was chosen treasurer to the institution, in the place of his father, recently deceased.—*Ibid.*

Syrian Medical Aid Association.—The second anniversary meeting of the members of this association was held on Tuesday morning at the Music-hall Store-street, Bedford-square, Lord Ashley, M.P., in the chair, supported by Baron de Bode, the Hon. F. W. Cowper, M.P., Sir Henry Halford, M.D., Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Sir George Rose, M.P., Sir J. D. Paul, the Venerable Archdeacon Robinson, and several Syrian gentlemen in the costume of their country. The report stated that Dr. Kerns had granted him a free passage, and he had by his exertions relieved upwards of 1,440 persons. It was proposed to establish a hospital at Beyrout, for which purpose from 300*l* to 400*l.* per annum would be required; and it was hoped that a hospital, which was much needed at Damascus, would also be established in that city. The receipts of the year had amounted to 725*l.*, and the expenditure to 494*l.* 19s., leaving a balance in hand of 257*l.* 1s.—*Ibid.*

Miscalculations as to the Existing Means of Education.—In three ways the deficiency of the existing means of Education may be grossly exaggerated; first, by under-rating and concealing the number of schools already established; secondly, by miscalculating the numbers of children, in proportion to the population, who ought to be under instruction; and thirdly, by aggravating the extent and degree of popular ignorance which exists notwithstanding all the efforts to supply the means of Education. In each respect, Lord Ashley's portentous Speech was chargeable with enormous, though, on his part, unintentional misrepresentation. The statistics obtained by Mr. Edward Baines, jun., have demonstrated, that the bold statements made as to the absence of any provision whatever for the extension of Educational institutions corresponding to the increase of population, are utterly at variance with fact. But the adequacy of the provision very much turns, of course, upon the proportion of children who ought to be receiving instruction. Lord Ashley, speaking of the number of children in Day-schools, assumes that *one-fifth of* the population is the number supposed to be *capable* of sound education, and expresses an opinion, that this is understated, *one-fourth* being the ordinary calculation. But Mr. Baines has shown this to be a gross miscalculation. The children between the ages of five and fifteen are found to constitute, it is true, one-fourth of the entire population. But, in the first place, a considerable deduction must be made for those who are educated at home, or detained at home through sickness and other causes, as well as for the children of paupers and mendicants, &c. In the second place, the assumption of *one-fourth*, Mr. Baines remarks, "goes upon the gross fallacy, that *all* the children between five and fifteen years of age could be, or ought to be, receiving instruction *at the same time;* that is, that *every* child in the country was at school for *ten long years*, namely, from the age of five to that of fifteen! Why, it is notorious, that not even the children of the middle classes usually go to school for ten years; and that the working classes *never* keep their children at a day-school till they are fifteen years old. I do not think it at all reasonable to calculate on the working classes keeping their children at a day-school more than *five* years; and it is certain, that the average *duration of schooling*, even among those of the working class who are in tolerable circumstances, both in manufacturing and rural districts, is shorter. But, if we assume *five* years as the average period of education in day-schools, then it is evident, that only *half* of the children between five and fifteen years of age can be in the day-schools at *one* time; which would make *one-eighth* of the entire population, instead of *one-fourth*. But even this makes no allowance for the classes of children mentioned above, namely, the sickly, those educated at home, the extremely poor, &c. I should, therefore, think that *one-ninth* of the entire population would be as many as we could reasonably hope to see in day-schools in the best times. As to Sunday-schools, we might expect a larger proportion, because attendance there costs nothing, and does not interfere with work and because many young persons remain there to a more advanced age than fifteen years. Remembering, however, still the sick and the very poor, and also remembering that the children of the upper and middle classes do not generally attend Sunday-schools, I should not have expected those who attend such institutions to amount to more than *one-fifth* of the population."

Now we have seen, in Lancashire and Yorkshire, the Sunday-scholars are, to the population, as one to every five and a half, while one in ten are found in Day-schools. Most of the factory children, Mr. Baines says, who go to school, attend National, British, or other public schools. It will not be possible, therefore, to establish the allegation, that the instruction given in Day-schools is valueless.

But then, the State Educationists turn round upon us, and say: "If there are so many schools, and so large a proportion of the working classes attend them, how do you account for so fearful an amount of ignorance, depravity, and crime? Of what character can the instruction be, which allows of such results?" These questions demand a full and explicit answer; and there are several considerations which require to be taken into account in estimating the efficiency of the existing machinery of instruction.

In the first place, the vice and ignorance concentrated in our large towns, are not characteristic of the working population generally, but are, for the most part, the distinguishing features of a caste the most degraded and the most averse from regular labour. Take, for instance, Lord Ashley's report of the state of Leeds, in which he adduced the number of juvenile offenders as indicating the general character of town; citing as one of his authorities, a gentleman who was Mayor of Leeds in 1838, but who, in a Letter to Mr. Baines, disclaims the inference unwarrantably drawn from his language, in the following terms:—

"That, in a considerable community like Leeds, there should be a large number of young delinquents, must be at once admitted. Most of them are the children of idle and profligate parents, who are *attracted to* a large town by the various resources which

it offers to enable them to escape regular labour. They do not belong to the working population of the district. They pursue chiefly a life of *vagrancy*, or adopt such eccentric modes of obtaining a livelihood as serve only as a covering for various acts of mendicancy or petty theft. *Their children form no proportion of the juvenile population of the borough*, nor of the aggregate amount of *children employed in factories*. To refer to these unfortunates as a *type* of the whole community of young persons, is as *absurd* as it would be, to select as specimens of the physical vigour of the rising generation of operatives, the feeble and stunted children of a parish workhouse, who for the most part are the offspring of vice, and the heirs of disease.

"Lord Ashley also quotes the evidence of an active police-officer, Mr. Child, in support of his dark picture of the moral condition of our town. No one can be better informed as to the worst features of our social state than that useful functionary; but to adopt his testimony in illustration of the general inquiry as to our moral condition, is obviously *unreasonable and unfair*. The particular facts stated by him are no doubt painfully true, but they furnish no information as to the moral circumstances of the entire community, much less of that particular class of it, the young people employed in factories.

"Why did not these *impartial* Commissioners inquire from other parties, besides police-officers, as to the tendency of factory labour upon our youthful population? Why did they not advance from the *constable* to the *magistrate*, or to the magistrates' clerk? If, indeed, the latter had been examined in relation to this important investigation, a very different result would have transpired. You have my authority for stating, that *the young people employed in factories are seldom brought before our local public tribunals*; and the criminal youths so prominently referred to by Lord Ashley, as an important part of our local population, are *not* those who have been educated in our *Sunday-schools*, or are trained to labour in our factories, but the miserable and neglected children of the most reckless members of society, who have had the most imperfect education, and who have been at an early period initiated in the habits of indolence, profligacy and vice."

What would be thought of a writer who should adduce the condition of the squalid population of the back slums of St. Giles's, or the worst parts of Wapping, as samples of the morality of the working population of London? As to insubordination, Mr. Baines states, that there has not, for more than forty years, been a riot of any kind in Leeds, except one, so called, after the great Yorkshire election contest of 1807, when a hot-headed Tory magistrate, irritated by defeat, called forth the troops without the slightest necessity; and excepting also an insignificant brush at the turn-out of last autumn!

But a second consideration, too often overlooked, relates to the counteracting causes which have been at work;—want of employment, and consequent distress,—a diminished attendance at the Chapel and the Sunday-school, arising from the want of clothing, as well as from the recklessness induced by poverty,—sickness and disease produced by insufficient food,—and the moral deterioration arising from all these causes, in combination with the rapid augmentation of a pauper population, both from natural increase and influx from Ireland, and from general distress. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, the miracle is, that crime and demoralization have not advanced at a more fearful rate.

Into a third consideration we cannot now particularly enter; but we shall be able to show, from the admissions of parties clamorous for the extension of State Education, that the National Schools have failed either to obtain adequate support, or to supply efficient instruction;—their tendency being, "to contract rather than to expand the intellect;"—and the religious instruction being "too seldom conveyed in such a manner as to interest the mind, touch the affections, or mould the character of the scholars." How absurd to suppose that their efficiency would be improved by State Inspectors, Clerical Trustees, and Privy Council quackery!—*Pat.*

FRANCE.—The Chamber of Deputies rejected on Friday the reduction of 14,000 men proposed by the commission. M. Passey, whose love of economy is well known, having come forward to declare that a reduction of the infantry force would be fatal and pernicious, had great effect, and the reduction was from that moment virtually abandoned. M. Passey wished the reduction to be made on the artillery and cavalry. But the Chamber and the Commission having fresh in recollection the enormous sums necessary to purchase horses, and complete the *materiel* of artillery, when the war-cry burst on France, thought it bad economy to effect any reduction in those parts of the service. It is decided, therefore, that the present infantry force is not to be reduced. General Schneider told the house that the fortifications of Paris rendered a permanent increase of the French army necessary, not merely to defend the works, but to keep them in a state of preservation. This is one of the consequences of the fortifications of Paris not announced at the time of their being voted. Full 200 members rose against the reduction, which sufficed to reject it without a ballot. There were 380 members present.

Marshal Soult's speech on Thursday contained many remarkable expressions. That most remarkable, no doubt, is his declaration that *he* would not put the reductions in effect, if the Chamber voted it; in other words, that he would resign. Another no less remarkable expression was, his saying that the army would not bear the reduction. This was considered rather cavalier.

M. Guizot, on Friday, stated that the affairs of Spain were so unsettled, that it would not be prudent to diminish the effective force of the French army. If an attempt was made to convert Spain into a Portugal (the minister must have in these words alluded to a marriage with a Coburg), then he would advise the French troops to pass the Pyrenees.

To this very grave avowal of the minister, the merciless commission rejoined by further questions, such as—"What would you do if you crossed the Pyrenees? Are you ready to occupy all Spain—to take charge of its government, its policy, its finance, its reactionary measures? Do you want 14,000 men from us, in order to repeat the violent absurdity of 1823?"

M. Guizot replied, "That in case of intervention he did not want to meddle with the government of Spain. He would be contented with maintaining a Bourbon on the throne. He would not have the French troops advance beyond the Ebro; but he would seize Pampeluna, and the towns on that river."

Several members of the Commission here observed that "this was war—war with England and with Spain; and that though ready for war England on just provocation and on national grounds, they would never sanction the embarking in such wars as those on which France had justly succumbed—wars in which France appeared as the invader and oppressor of Spain, whilst England was allowed to step forward as her saviour and her liberator. If such are your views, M. Guizot, you shall have neither men nor money from us; we maintain the reduction."

Several members insisted on the necessity of maintaining French influence in a country which, like Spain, was at the very door of France; but they also insisted on doing this in a manner that should not offend the Spaniards.

The Chamber of Deputies continued on Saturday its discussion of the war budget, retrenching 752,000f. from the sum allotted to cavalry.—*Pat.* 26*th June.*

A CONTRAST—1815 AND 1843.—"The following eulogium," say the *Courier Français*, "was published in the year 1815 upon one of the generals of the empire:—'This man, in the succession of his different characters, will have founded the monument of Quiberon, and laid waste the dwelling-houses of La Vendee; he will have celebrated the obsequies of Louis XVI., and the resurrection of Napoleon; he will have been Minister of Louis XVIII., when Napoleon conspired, and the Major-General of Bonaparte when Louis XVIII., was betrayed.' The object of this diatribe was Marshal Soult; the journal which published it was the *Moniteur de Gand*, and the author who wrote it was M. Guizot. The *Moniteur de Gand* shortly afterwards disappeared from the political world, but the two personages are at present ministers. When perusing this passage what must M. Guizot think of Marshal Soult, and what must Marshal Soult think of M. Guizot?"—*Ibid.*

FRANCE.—One of the most celebrated public characters of France during the last half-century—Mademoiselle Lenormand, the fortune-teller—died on Monday, the 26th inst., at the age of seventy-two years, leaving a fortune of 500,000f. She reckoned, it is said, among her *clientelle*, all celebrated characters of the age—all the soldiers, gamblers, and other adventurers of both sexes, from the Emperors Napoleon and Alexander, down to the *cantinière* and kitchen-maid—all of whom professed their surprise at the profundity of her knowledge of events, past and future.—*Ibid.*

FRENCH DESIGNS IN THE SOUTH SEAS.—We said that Madagascar would speedily follow Tahiti; and, from the following paragraph, which we transcribe from the *Courrier Français*, the fulfilment of the prediction would seem to be at hand:—"The Queen of Madagascar has just raised M. De Lastelle, a Frenchman, to the dignity of Prince. This gentleman, who is a partner in the house of Rondaunay, of Bourbon, has founded on the eastern coast a number of useful establishments, and developed the produce of the country. He makes and distils spirituous liquors, and has formed some fine cocoa and coffee plantations. For fourteen years, he has been of the utmost service to the country."

Is this the M. Rondaunay who has been twice a bankrupt in France?—*Ibid.*

FRANCE.—The discussion of the war-budget was to commence on Wednesday. The reduction or non-reduction of the 14,000 men, which the commission would not consent to, forms the important question. M. Thiers and the opposition were at first inclined, nay, had professed their willingness, to support the ministry in maintaining the strength of the army. But since Marshal Soult and M. Guizot have made use of the state of Spain as an argument for keeping up this force, M. Thiers and the opposition will, it is said, oppose them, and vote for the reduction.—*Pat.*

MADAME MONTGOLFIER, the widow of the celebrated inventor of the first air balloon, called "Montgolfier," is still living, and has just entered her 110th year.—*Ibid.*

SPAIN.—The following appears to be the position of parties in Spain:—Zurbano has advanced against Barcelona as far as Igualda, half-way between Lerida and Barcelona, and about 60 miles from the latter. Seoane is stationed at Cervera, as a kind of reserve for Zurbano, and, at the same time, in position to observe Teruel, and keep the country clear between Zurbano and Lerida. Prim had taken his stand, covering Barcelona at Molins del Rey and at Lobregat, where he expected to be joined by six additional battalions from Gerona. The force of the insurgents amounted to 50,000 men, more or less armed, nearly all volunteers; as the regular troops, who had adhered to them, still remain in Barcelona, the commander of Montjuich having declared that he would open his fire if they would march against Zurbano. Espartero proposes, in the first instance, to fix his head-quarters at Roda, for the purpose of communicating on the right with Van Halen, who commands in Andalusia; and on the left with Zurbano and Zeon[illegible].

Zurbano had published a proclamation to the Catalonians, viz that he is come to fulfil a mission of peace, and that he wishes oblivion of the past. He expects them to dissolve the Junta, return to obedience, and await the decision of the Cortes.

The Regent has gone by the road of Aranjuez and Ocana, and has appointed Quinlana del Orden as the rendezvous of the troops.

The Regent received very drily a deputation from Cuenca, which came to recommend the programme of Lopez, saying he would make no concession to sedition, and that the town had better not wait for his visit to return to its obedience.

There is no fresh news from Spain, except risings in Corunna and Santander.

Seville was tranquil, and the insurrectionists had fled from Malaga, after extorting contributions from the citizens.—*Pat.* 29*th June.*

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## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

*2d September, 1843.*

The designation of "Commissioner" being inapplicable to the duties now devolving upon Lieut. E. I. Brown, of the Bengal Engineers, that Officer will henceforth bear the designation of "Secretary to the Government of Scinde."

The Correspondence with the Government of Scinde is henceforth to be conducted in the same manner as the Correspondence between the several other Governments respectively, and between these Governments and the Governor General in Council.

Captain G. P. Thomas, Political Agent at Bahawulpore, has obtained leave of absence on Medical Certificate, for one month, from the 10th instant, to visit Simlah.

Lieutenant R. A. Herbert, 46th Regiment Native Infantry, Legion Staff of the Bundlecund Legion, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for Regimental duty.

J. THOMASON, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*28th August*, 1843.

Mr. C. Garstin, Civil and Sessions Judge of Behar, for one month, on private affairs, making over charge of the current duties of his office to the Principal Sudder Ameen of the District.

Mr. W. A. Hay, a Student of the College of Fort William, for six months, to proceed to Darjeeling for the benefit of his health.

Mr. W. Costley, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector of Tipperah, for six weeks, from the 20th proximo, on private affairs.

Moulvie Rooknoodeen Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen of Purneah, for one month and five days, in excess of the Dussorah Vacation, under Medical Certificate, commencing from the 6th proximo.

Baboo Purnanund Set, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, lately attached to the Charity Hospital at Malda, for one month, on private affairs.

Baboo Ramchunder Roy, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector in Chittagong, for two months, from the 20th proximo, on private affairs.

Mr. W. Grey to be an Assistant to the Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Pubna, and to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in that District.

The Honourable the Court of Directors have permitted the Reverend Charles Wimberley, a Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, to retire from the Company's Service from the 5th June 1843.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon T. W. Wilson resumed charge of the office of Register of Deeds at Mymensing, from Mr. Assistant Surgeon T. Hastings, on the 31st instant. The remaining portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. Assistant Surgeon T. W. Wilson, on the 3d May last, is cancelled from the 20th instant, the date on which he resumed charge of the Medical duties of the Station.

Mr. J. Reid resumed charge of the [illegible] Collectorate from Baboo Oo[illegible] Sing, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector, on the 21st idem.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Simlah, 1st August*, 1843.

Application for furlough, submitted to the Government North Western Provinces, up to 1st instant:

Mr. C. Chester, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Goruckpore.

Officers applying to the Secretary to Government of Bengal, are reminded that a duplicate of their application must be submitted to the Government of the North Western Provinces.

*8th August*, 1843.

Lieutenant E. Lugard, H. M.'s 31st Regiment of Foot, to officiate as Post Master at Umballa.

*12th August*, 1843.

Mr. G. W. Bacon, Civil and Session Judge of Seharunpore, for one month, from 8th instant, on private affairs, making over charge of the current duties to the Principal Sudder Ameen.

*14th August*, 1843.

All authorities on whom the duty devolves of submitting bills on account of expenses incurred for Judicial or Revenue charges for the sanction of Government, are hereby directed to submit such bills addressed to the Financial Department North Western Provinces; when passed, the bills will be forwarded direct to the office of the Civil Auditor.

*16th August*, 1843.

Mr. R. Money to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bijnore.

Mr. G. M. B. Berford to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Shahjehanpore.

Mr. C. G. Hillersdon to be an Assistant to the Commissioner of the Meerut Division.

R. N. C. HAMILTON, *Secy. to Govt. N. W. P.*

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 1st September*, 1843.

No. 186 of 1843.—The Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to assign rank to the undermentioned 2d Lieutenants, Ensigns and Assistant Surgeons, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names.—

*Artillery.*

| | Name | Date |
|---|---|---|
| 2d Lieut. | Hungerford Meyer Boddam, | |
| ,, | John Robison, .. .. .. | |
| ,, | George Leonard Parish, .. | 9th June, 1843. |
| ,, | Jno. Anthony Angelo, ... | |

*Infantry.*

| | Name | Date |
|---|---|---|
| Ensign | Leslie Nicholson, .. .. ... | |
| ,, | Frederick Octavius Salusbury, | |
| ,, | Philip Moxon, .. .. .. .. | |
| ,, | Daniel Mocatta, .. .. .. | |
| ,, | Conolly O'Brien Palmer, .. | |
| ,, | John James Eckford, .. .. | 9th June, 1843. |
| ,, | John Smith, .. .. .. .. | |
| ,, | Edward Cookson, .. .. .. | |
| ,, | George William Fraser, .. .. | |
| ,, | Francis L'Estrange, .. .. | |
| ,, | Thomas John Geldart, .. .. | |
| ,, | Adrian John Swete, .. .. .. | |
| ,, | John James Dansey, .. .. | |
| ,, | Henry Ruxton Corfield, .. .. | |
| ,, | Henry Prevost Babbage, .. | |
| ,, | Gordon Hugh Davidson, .. | |
| ,, | William Henry Blany, .. .. | 10th June, 1843. |
| ,, | George Henry Wm. Ouseley, .. | |
| ,, | James Sebastian Rawlins, .. | |
| ,, | Charles Warde, .. .. .. | |
| ,, | John Maglan, .. .. .. .. | |
| ,, | John Gevan, .. .. .. .. | |
| ,, | Samuel Richd. Jno. Owen, .. | |
| ,, | Charles Mordaunt Fitz-Gerald, | 20th June, 1843. |
| ,, | Charles Arthur Barwell, .. | |
| ,, | George Fredk. Frank Vincent, | 21st June, 1843. |
| ,, | Jno. Wm. Frederick Bean, .. | |

*Medical Department.*

| | Name | Date |
|---|---|---|
| Assist. | Surgeon Jno. Macdowall Hay, M. D., .. .. .. | 29th May, 1843. |
| ,, | John Fullarton Beatson, M. D., .. .. .. .. | 16th June, 1843. |

No. 187 of 1843.—The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion:

*1st Regiment Light Cavalry.*

Cornet Alfred Harris to be Lieutenant, from the 17th April 1843, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John Moore deceased.

Mr. Henry Sidney Smith is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign from the date assigned to him in G. O. No. 164, of the 28th July last. Date of arrival at Fort William, 28th August 1843.

Captain Francis Trimmer, of the 50th Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty on this Establishment without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Fort William, 28th August 1843.

Lieutenant Henry Rawlins Drew, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

2d Lieutenant Colin Cookworthy, of the Regiment of Artillery, is permitted to proceed to the Straits, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for six months.

No. 188 of 1843.—Serjeant William Cochrane, of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, is appointed as a temporary Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works, and placed at the disposal of Captain Cautley for employment on the Ganges Canal. Serjeant Cochrane is transferred to the Town Major's List.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Regiment of Artillery, are appointed Acting Assistant Overseers in the Department of Public Works, and placed at the disposal of Major Fitzgerald, Superintending Engineer South Eastern Provinces, for employment on the Raepore Road:

Serjeant John Rice.
Acting Serjeant Prince Grant.
Corporal Donald McLeod.
Corporal Daniel Cameron.
Corporal Edward Swainson.
Gunner George Hopefleah.
Gunner William Roberts.
Bombardier Frederick Morris.

The abovementioned individuals are transferred to the Town Major's List.

No. 189 of 1843.—Mr. William Henry Blany having satisfied Government on the points of qualification prescribed by existing regulations, is admitted to the service as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, agreeably to instructions from the Honourable the Court of Directors, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, from the date assigned to him in General Orders, No. 186, of this date.

Lieutenant James Duncan, of the 26th Regiment Native Light Infantry, has leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, for four months, from the 25th April last, the date on which he crossed the frontier of the Bengal Presidency, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

Captain Edmund Talbot, of the 53d Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of the East India Company, from the 1st of November next.

Serjeant Charles Harding, of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, is appointed to act as an Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works, and placed at the disposal of Captain Cautley, for employment on the Ganges Canal. The Serjeant is transferred to the Town Major's List.

Serjeant Jeremiah Brien, of the 3d Troop 1st Brigade of Horse Artillery, is admitted to the benefits of the Pension, sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Orders dated 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Honourable the Court of Directors, with permission to receive his stipend in Ireland.

EDWD. SANDERS,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 15th August*, 1843.

The order issued on the 6th of April last, by Brevet Major F. J. Simpson, commanding a detachment proceeding to Sukkur, directing the Commissariat to provide a small boat for the conveyance of a Naik and ten Sepoys, of the 55th regiment of native infantry, and to entertain a camel for the use of the artillery detachment, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The following orders are confirmed.

The order issued on the 3d ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel N. Penny, commanding the Nusseree battalion, appointing Captain C. O'Brien, 2d in command, to act as Adjutant, during the indisposition of Lieutenant and Adjutant R. Hay.

The Meerut division of the 8th instant, directing the undermentioned Native Doctors to proceed to Delhi, and to do duty with the corps specified opposite to their respective names, as a temporary arrangement, consequent on the sickness prevailing amongst the troops at that station:

Davy Deen, of the 10th regiment of light cavalry, with the 73d regiment of native infantry.

Shaik Noobrattee, of the 53d, with the 63d regiment of native infantry.

Myboob Ullee Khan, of the 38th light infantry, with the right wing of the 34th regiment of native infantry.

The order issued on the 29th of June last, by Major General P. Fearon, commanding the Malwa field force, appointing Ensign W. M. Brodie, of the 7th regiment of Bombay native infantry, to act as Adjutant to the 5th irregular cavalry, during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant F. N. Edmonstone, on sick leave, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Major W. E. B. Leadbeater, of the invalid establishment, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside in the hills, north of Deyrah, and draw his pay and allowances from the Meerut pay office.

Bombardier Thomas Bell, Acting Corporal in the 3d company 8th battalion of artillery, is promoted to Corporal, from the 3d instant, transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Gun Corporal to the artillery attached to the Bundlecund legion, in the room of Bombardier George Thompson, whose appointment was cancelled in General Orders of the 15th ultimo.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*3d Troop 2d Brigade H. A.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. Larking, from 2d October to 28th February, 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

*6th Regiment Grenadiers.*—Lieutenant T. J. Gardiner, from 15th October to 15th April, 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

*44th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Surgeon J. H. Palsgrave, from 1st December to 1st March, 1844, to visit Meerut and the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

*49th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Surgeon R. B. Duncan, from 27th July to 20th August, to remain at the presidency, and enable him to join his corps.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 16th August*, 1843.

The Sirhind division order of the 8th instant, appointing Surgeon R. W. Macleod, M. D., of the 3d regiment of light cavalry, to officiate as Superintending Surgeon to the Sirhind division, until the arrival of Officiating Superintending Surgeon F. Corbyn, is confirmed.

The order issued on the 19th of June last, by Brigadier F. Young, commanding at Nowgong, directing Surgeon J. Magrath of the 8th regiment of light cavalry, to relieve Surgeon J. Greig of the 39th regiment of native infantry, from the medical charge of the 9th company 6th battalion of artillery, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following removals and postings:

Lieutenant Colonel R. Home, from 22d to the 47th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel C. F. Wild, C. B., (on furlough) from the 12th to the 22d regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel L. Bruce (new promotion) to the 12th regiment of native infantry.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

*72d Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant E. Thomas, of the 70th regiment of native infantry, to be Acting Interpreter and Quarter Master, in the room of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. W. Hamilton, of the 34th regiment of native infantry, whose appointment has not taken effect.

Hospital Apprentice Joseph Hewson, attached to the hospital of the 2d company 5th battalion of artillery, is discharged from the service, as a confirmed and irreclaimable drunkard.

Quarter Master Sergeant Daniel Ryan, of the Meywar Bheel corps, is transferred to the 14th regiment of native infantry at Nusseerabad, as Acting Quarter Master Sergeant, in the room of Shell deceased.

Trooper Meer Althaf Ally, of the 8th regiment of light cavalry, who has been reported unfit for further service, in consequence of injuries received whilst in Affghanistan, is with the sanction of Government, transferred to the pension establishment, and allowed a wound pension of the 3d degree; viz. Rupees 2-4-0 per mensem.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*50th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain J. H. Hampton, from 25th October to 1st February, 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

*54th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant C. N. Halhed, from 8th July to 31st August, to remain at Lucknow, on medical certificate.

*66th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant J. S. Phillpotts, from 12th August to ditto, in extension, till the date of the arrival of the ship Amherst at Khyouk Phyoo, to enable him to rejoin.

*6th Irregular Cavalry.*—Lieutenant and Adjutant J. G. Holmes, from 30th July, to 30th Oct. to remain at Kussowli, on medical certificate.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 17th August*, 1843.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Meerut, on Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1843, No. 52, Gunner John Connor, of the 1st troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, was arraigned on the following charge:—

*Charge.*—1st Instance. For having at Meerut, on the morning of the 2d of August, 1843, being drunk for riding drill.

2d Instance. For mutinous conduct, in having at the same time and place, struck his superior officer, Acting Sergeant Edward Pierce, of the 1st troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, a blow on the head, with his clenched fist, he, the said Acting Sergeant Edward Pierce, being in the execution of his office.

*Finding.*—The Court, on the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner, No. 52, Gunner John Connor, of the 1st troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

*Sentence.*—The Court having found the prisoner guilty of the charge preferred against him, and taking into consideration his former convictions do sentence him, No. 52, Gunner John Connor, of the 1st troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, to suffer a corporal punishment of two hundred (200) lashes, on his bare back, in the usual manner.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, *General, and Commander-in-Chief.*

*16th August*, 1843.

The sentence to be carried into execution under the orders of the Major General commanding the Meerut division.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 25th August*, 1843.

The unexpired portion of leave of absence granted to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel F. S. Hawkins, C. B., of the 38th light infantry, in General Orders of the 2d June last, is cancelled from the 18th instant, the date of his nomination to a special duty by Government.

Gun Sergeant Charles Bryant and Gun Corporal John Best, who were appointed to the Joudpore legion, in General Orders of the 21st Oct. last, are struck off the Town Major's list, remanded to the artillery in the rank they held previous to their transfer, and ordered to join the 4th company 5th battalion at Nusseerabad.

Sergeant Alexander Martin, of the pension establishment at Chunar, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to return to Europe, on medical certificate, on the pension of his rank.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*8th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant H. R. Drew, from 28th August to 28th November, to visit Calcutta, on medical certificate.

*12th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign J. H. C. Ewart from 25th August to 1st October, to remain at the presidency on medical certificate.

*Infantry.*—Ensign H. R. Coombs, (doing duty with 45th native infantry,) from 23d August to 23d Nov. to remain at the presidency, on private affairs.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Captain,*
*Asst. Adjutant General of the Army.*

GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Calcutta, 18th August*, 1843.

No. 49.—1. The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following appointments, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

*2d Foot.*—Lieutenant Stephenson Roland Woulfe, from the 86th foot to be Lieutenant, vice Sparks, who exchanges. 18th August 1843.

*31st Foot.*—Captain David Fitzgerald Longworth, from the 40th foot, to be Captain, vice Norman, who exchanges. 16th August 1843.

*40th Foot.*—Captain Norman, from the 31st foot, to be Captain, vice Longworth, who exchanges. 18th August 1843.

*86th Foot.*—Lieutenant Robert Manners Sparks, from the 3d foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Woulfe, who exchanges. 18th August 1843.

2. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, by Brevet, in the East Indies only:

*21st Foot.*—Lieutenant William Alexander Dely, to be Captain from 1st of August 1843.

3. The order of His Excellency Lieutenant General the Most Noble the Marquis of Tweeddale, K. T. granting leave of absence to Lieutenant Rudyerd 25th foot, to England, for 2 years, from the date of embarkation, at the recommendation of a Board of Medical Officers, is confirmed.

4. The order by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir T. McMahon, Bart. K. C. B. dated the 19th January 1841, confirming an order by Captain Blackburne, 41st foot, dated Kurachee, 12th December, 1840, appointing Acting Sergeants and Corporals (in proportion to the strength) to the detachment of the 13th and 40th regiments, proceeding to Sukkur, is approved.

5. With reference to the General Orders of the 14th and 15th ultimo, granting leave of absence to Lieutenant Colonel Luard, 10th foot; Lieutenant Crawley, 18th hussars; and Lieutenant Harrison, 63d foot, the leave of absence granted to these officers is to commence from the date on which their respective appointments on the personal staff of the Commander-in-Chief may terminate, instead of from the date stated in the General Orders quoted.

6. Leave of absence is granted—

*14th Light Dragoons.*—Lieutenant Gray, to England, for 8 months, from the 1st October 1843.

*2d Foot.*—Lieutenant Webb, to Ceylon, for 6 months from the date of embarkation.

*13th Foot.*—Lieut. Kelly, from the 9th April 1842 to the 4th June 1843, to enable him to join his regiment.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

MARCUS BARR, *Capt.*
*Assist. Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.*

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 18th August, 1843.*

The following orders, issued by Major General Sir W. Nott, G. C. B., while commanding at Candahar, are, with the sanction of Government, confirmed:

*Dated 12th September 1841.*—Authorizing the commissariat to entertain, temporarily, two bheesties, two cooks, two sweepers, one soorgah and one dooreea, for the use of the sick and wounded of Her Majesty's troops at Candahar.

*Dated 24th September 1841.*—Authorizing the Commissariat officer, who reported his inability to procure the servants ordered to be entertained on the 12th idem, at the established rates of pay, to hire men temporarily, at the following rates:

2 Bheesties, at 13 Rs. each per mensem.
2 Cooks, .. at 10 Rs. each per mensem.

The Ferozepore station order dated the 12th instant, directing Surgeon B. W. Macleod, M. D. appointed to officiate as Superintending Surgeon of the Sirhind division, until the arrival of Surgeon F. Corbyn, to make over medical charge of the 3d regiment of light cavalry to Assistant Surgeon C. Douglas, M. D. is confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant (Brevet Major General) W. Battine, C. B. of artillery, on furlough, is posted to the 3d battalion.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

*65th Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant P. W. Luard to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant W. G. Home deceased.

Ensign R. M. S. Annesley, of the 74th, is, at his own request, removed to the 65th regiment of Native infantry at Dinapore, as junior of his rank.

With the sanction of Government, the undermentioned men are admitted to the benefits of wound pension, in addition to the ordinary pension of their rank, from the date of their transfer to the pension establishment, in conformity with General Orders No. 130, of the 13th August 1838, and No. 189, of the 29th July 1842, and the degree of pension specified opposite their respective names is assigned to them:

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3d Company 7th Battalion Artillery, Kallie Khan, Naick, 3d degree, .. .. .. | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| 2d Regiment N. I., Sunnogah Singh, Naick, 2d degree, .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| 13th ditto ditto, Oomrao Singh, (1st) Sepoy, 2d degree, .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 16th Regt. Grenadiers, Baola Singh, Havildar, 2d degree, .. .. .. .. .. | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto, Raughureeb, Naick, 2d degree, | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| 26th Regt. L. I., Hunaul Singh, Havildar, 4th degree, .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto, Gungadeen Tewarry, Sepoy, 3d degree, .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto, Goverdhun, Sepoy, 2d degree, .. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 30th Regt. N. I., Isseeree Avestie, Naick, 3d degree, .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto, Maun Singh, Naick, 3d degree, | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto, Benarrie Lhaul, Sepoy, 4th degree, .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| 33d ditto ditto, Dhyaul Singh, Naick, 2d degree, .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto, Lowton Opadeah, Sepoy, 4th degree, .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| 35th Regt. L. I., Sewloll Singh, Havildar, 3d degree, .. .. .. .. .. | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto, Sooltan Singh, Naick, 3d degree, .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto, Shaik Kureemoolah, Naick, 2d degree, .. .. .. .. .. | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto, Dookhurn Singh, Sepoy, 4th degree, .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| 60th Regt. N. I., Madareeloll Doobe, Sepoy, 3d degree, .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto, Ramnewaj Doobe, Sepoy, 3d degree, .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 4 | 0 |

With the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, Shaick Allee Bux and Shaick Mahomdee, heirs, of Soldiers, late of the 16th Grenadiers, who were admitted to the benefit of the native family pension, in General Orders of the 8th of June last, page 427, are permitted to draw their stipends from the Pension Pay Master in Oude, instead of at the Head Quarters of the 16th regiment, as specified in the General Order above quoted.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 18th August, 1843.*

Surgeon James Stookes, M. D., (new promotion) is posted to the 41st regiment of native infantry at Goruckpore.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following non-commissioned staff appointments.

Quarter Master Sergeant John Fall, from the 29th, to be Sergeant Major to the 49th regiment of native infantry at Dacca, vice Harte transferred to the pension establishment.

Quarter Master Sergeant Charles Rossiter, from the 46th, to be Sergeant Major to the 62d regiment of native infantry, vice Matthews, who has been appointed by the Right Honourable the Governor General, Sergeant Superintendent of his Lordship's band.

Sergeants John Conkley and George Belcham, of the 2d company 1st battalion of artillery, are transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Quarter Master Sergeants, the former to the 29th regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore, vice Fall, and the latter to the 46th regiment of native infantry at the same station, vice Rossiter.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*3d Brigade H. A.*—Lieutenant Colonel C. Graham, C. B., from 10th September, to 20th December, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

This cancels the leave granted to him in General Orders of the 7th ultimo and 2d instant.

*3d Company 5th Battalion Artillery.*—Captain W. J. Symons, from 15th November to 15th January, 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

*4th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain P. Goldney, from 1st November to 1st April, 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

*36th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Brevet Major G. Chapman, from 20th August to 20th January, 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

*45th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Colonel C. R. Skardon, from 31st August to ——, in extension, to remain at the presidency till the date of sailing of the ship on which he may embark for Europe.

*53d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain E. Talbot, from 1st October to 1st November, in extension to remain at the presidency, preparatory to resigning the service, and Lieutenant and Brevet Captain E. S. Capel, from 26th August to 26th March, 1844, to visit Simlah and the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 19th August, 1843.*

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

*Medical Department.*—Assistant Surgeon A. Reid, doing duty with the Nusseree battalion, from 15th August to 15th October, to remain at Simlah, and enable him to join his appointment at Delhi.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 21st August, 1843.*

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings of Ensigns:—

Unposted Ensign Charles Cureton to the 1st European light infantry at Subathoo.

Unposted Ensign George Scougall Macbean to the 74th regiment of native infantry at Nowgong.

Unposted Ensign James Clement Paterson to the 2d European regiment at Meerut.

Unposted Ensign William Henry Walcot to the 47th regiment of native infantry at Benares.

Unposted Ensign Alexander Pringle Scott Moncrieff to the 44th regiment of native infantry at Almorah.

Unposted Ensign Edmund David Russell Moss to the 73d regiment of native infantry at Delhi.

Unposted Ensign Henry Russell to the 7th regiment of native infantry at Neemuch.

Unposted Ensign Edward Smalley to the 2d European regiment at Meerut.

Unposted Ensign Charles Semple to the 58th regiment of native infantry at Sukkur, in Scinde.

Sergeant William McHarnett, late an Overseer in the department of public works, whose discharge was authorized on the 9th of May last, is, with the sanction of Government, restored to the service in his former rank and standing, and directed to join the Head Quarters of the 1st brigade of horse artillery at Kurnaul.

Bussawun Sing, Native Doctor, attached to the 5th light cavalry, having been tried by a Regimental Court Martial, assembled at Sultanpore, Benares, on the 29th ultimo, and sentenced to be dismissed from the service for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, is to be paid up and struck off the rolls of the subordinate medical department.

In General Orders of the 17th of May last, transferring native soldiers to the pension establishment, for "Pumbhul," Sepoy, 30th regiment of native infantry, read "Sumbhul." Order books to be corrected accordingly.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to fix the following as the standard, below which recruits for grenadier and light infantry regiments are not to be enlisted:—

| | Feet. | Inches. |
|---|---|---|
| Grenadier regiments, .............. | 5 | 9 |
| Light infantry regiments, .......... | 5 | 7 |

The Dinapore division order of the 6th ultimo, directing the commissariat establishment, during the prevailing sickness in the lines occupied by the artillery drivers, is with the sanction of Government confirmed.

The Loodianah station order dated the 16th instant, appointing Bombardier John Huonahan, of the 1st troop 2d brigade of horse artillery, to act as laboratory-man in the Ferozepore Magazine, is confirmed.

Henry Matthews, late Fife Major of the 4th regiment of native infantry, and now on the invalid establishment, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Bareilly.

Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, Quarter Master Sergeant Michael McGrath, of the 62d regiment of native infantry, is appointed Sergeant Major to the infantry branch of the Malwa contingent, vice Warren deceased.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers, of the regiment of artillery, are transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Quarter Master Sergeants to the corps specified opposite to their names:—

Sergeant James Farrell, of the 5th company 2d battalion, to the 15th regiment of native infantry at Umballah, vice Mullally deceased.

Sergeant Thomas Doyle, of the 2d company 2d battalion, to the 33d regiment of native infantry at Bareilly, vice Pigott appointed Sergeant Major to the 13th native infantry.

Drill Sergeant Daniel Allison, of the 3d battalion, to the 62d regiment native infantry at Nusseerabad, vice McGrath appointed to the Malwa contingent.

The following soldiers, who were transferred to the invalid pension establishment from the Mairwarrah local battalion, in General Orders of the 17th of May last, are, with the sanction of Government, permitted to draw their stipends from the Ajmere treasury:

Sahadut Khan, Jalla, and Futha Naiks, Jytab (1st,) Saunta, Bhopa, and Assarlut Khan Sepoys and Emambux, bheestie.

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*Head Quarters, Simlah, 22d August, 1843.*

The following orders are confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council:

The order issued on the 20th of June last, by Captain P. Mainwaring, commanding the Assam Sebundy corps, directing the commissariat to entertain a mohurrer and weighman, from the 1st of the previous month, for the duties in that department at the post of Ningro.

The garrison order issued on the 2d ultimo, by Major General G. Hunter, C. B., commanding at Delhi, directing the Commissariat to supply an extra blanket for each of the horses of No. 6 light field battery, to prevent their suffering from exposure during the rains.

Captain M. Barr, Assistant Adjutant General, Queen's Troops, will receive charge of the records of the Commander-in-Chief's office at Head Quarters, from Lieutenant Colonel J. Luard.

Assistant Surgeon J. Steel, M. D., will resume medical charge of the Nusseree battalion, from this date, but continue, until further orders, to afford professional aid to the officers of the staff and establishments at the late Head Quarters of the army.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

*Division Staff.*—Captain W. Lydiard, late A. D. C. to the Commander-in-Chief, from 22d August to 22d February, 1844, to remain at Simlah, on private affairs, and enable him to join his appointment at Benares.

General Sir Jasper Nicolls has the pleasure to announce to the Bengal army, that his successor, General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., was invested with the command in India, on the 11th instant, by the Governor General in Council.

Sir Jasper Nicolls congratulates the army upon having this distinguished officer placed at its head; for he cannot doubt that its interests, and its honour, will in His Excellency's hands, be strenuously supported, and proudly maintained.

To the General Staff of the Bengal Army, and of Her Majesty's forces in India, Sir Jasper Nicolls returns his warm and grateful thanks, for the zeal and ability which have been evinced by them in every department, during three years and a half, embracing one of the most eventful periods in the history of India.

Convinced by an experience of 41 years of the high qualities of the Indian army, the General wishes it prolonged success, and he offers to all ranks, European and Native, a hearty *farewell*.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General.*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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GENERAL ORDERS.—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Simlah, 22d August, 1843.*

No. 50.—1. General Sir Jasper Nicolls, in directing the republication of the orders of this date to the army of Bengal, in the orders of Her Majesty's service in India, begs to assure all ranks of that service, that he retires from their head with a most full and hearty conviction that they will steadily continue to maintain their own reputation, and their country's honour: as carefully attending to the duties of peace, as to the more stimulating exertions required on service.

"General Sir Jasper Nicolls has the pleasure to announce to the Bengal army, that his successor General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., was invested with the command in India, on the 11th instant, by the Governor General in Council.

"Sir Jasper Nicolls congratulates the army upon having this distinguished officer placed at its head; for he cannot doubt that its interests, and its honour, will, in His Excellency's hands, be strenuously supported, and proudly maintained.

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"Convinced by an experience of 41 years of the high qualities of the Indian army, the General wishes it prolonged success, and he offers to all ranks, European and Native, a hearty *farewell*."

(Signed) J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General*,
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

2. Lieutenant Colonel Luard, late Military Secretary, is directed to transfer the charge of the Commander-in-Chief's office, and its establishment, present at Simlah, to Captain Barr, Assistant Adjutant General H. M. Forces.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

MARCUS BARR, *Captain*,
*Assistant Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—Aug. 29. At Allahabad, G. F. Edmonstone, Esq. to Ann Farley, second daughter of T. J. Turner, Esq.—Sept. 4. At Calcutta, Samuel Wanchope, Esq. C. S. to Catherine Baldock, third daughter of the late Major General C. S. Fagan, C. B. Bengal Army.—At Calcutta, Captain Henry Fitzsimon, 29th B. N. I. to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late Edmund O'Brien, Esq.

BIRTHS.—July 26. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. H. E. S. Abbott, Adjt. 74th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.—Aug. 23. At Allahabad, the lady of A. Beattie, Esq. of a son.—24. At Darjeeling, the lady of A. Campbell, Esq. of a son.—26. At Berhampore, the lady of J. D. Herklots, Esq. of a daughter.—28. At Sylhet, the lady of Assistant Surgeon G. S. Mann, 28th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.—29. At Jumalpore, the lady of Lieut. Robert Shaw, 23d Regt. N. I. of a daughter.—30. At Mirzapore, the lady of the Rev. R. C. Mather, of a son.—31. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. H. D'Mello, of a daughter.—At Calcutta, the lady of C. H. Salter, Esq. of a daughter.—At Cawnpore, the lady of Captain J. B. Bonham, H. M. 50th Regiment, of a daughter.—September 1. At Ghazeepore, the lady of Captain A. Hall, 5th Regiment L. C. of a son.—2. At Calcutta, the lady of G. C. Plowden, Esq. C. S. of a son.—At Bhowaneepore, the wife of Mr. J. Carr, of a daughter.—3. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Biss, of a daughter.—4. At Calcutta, the lady of C. F. Holmes, Esq. of a son.—At Calcutta, the lady of G. O. Macferran, Esq. of a daughter.—6. At Calcutta, Mrs. James Fagan, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—July 13. At Hong Kong, Captain Young, H. M's. 56th Regt.—Aug. 12. At Bareilly, Catherine Fanny, the youngest daughter of Lieut. Colonel A. F. Richmond, aged 1 year, 10 months and 7 days.—20. At Agra, Lieut. A. Martin, of the Pension Establishment, formerly of the Marhatta service, aged 55 years.—21. At Nowgong, Lieut. Col. F. J. Grant, 39th Regt. aged 58 years.—23. At Calcutta, Robert Saunders Maling, Esq.—29. At Calcutta, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. R. Chapman.—31. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. Bloemink, aged 45 years and 5 days.—At Cawnpore, Matilda Frances, the beloved wife of Captain J. B. Bonham, H. M. 50th Regiment, a few hours after the birth of her daughter.—Sept. 2. Of Hooping cough, Elizabeth Georgiana, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. F. Bellairs, aged 13 months and 22 days.—At Calcutta, Mr. Alexander Ure.—3. At Midnapore, Mr. Thomas Andrew Casperez, aged 23 years, 2 months and 10 days.—At Garden Reach, Georgiana Forbes, the beloved wife of George Dougal, Esq.—At Berhampore, Ensign George Edward Kent.—4. At Feredpore, Moorshedabad, Daniel Ross, the infant son of Mr. Munro Innes, aged 18 months.—At Calcutta, Peregrine Butler Downes, Esq. late of Goruckpore, aged 69 years.—At Chinsurah, Mrs. Lydia Fulton, the lady of Col. Thomas Fulton, of H. M's. service, aged 56 years.—5. At Calcutta, Mr. George Smith Weaver, junior, aged 28 years.—6. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. S. Lidiard, aged 33 years.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 4. The English Barque *Ann Mills*, G. Thoms, from Bombay 17th, and Colombo 25th August.

—— 5. H. M. S. *Thalia*, C. Hope, from Penang 17th August.—The Arab Ship *Shaw-in-Shaw*, Shaik Ally, from Juddah 1st July.—The Arab Ship *Futtay Salam*, Nacoda, from Allepee 22d August.—The English Barque *Edmonstone*, M. McDougal, from Coveloog 30th August.—The English Schooner *Audax*, J. Vaux, from London 25th May and Teneriffe 10th June.

—— 6. The English Barque *Boadicea*, T. H. Wishers, from Bombay 11th and Madras 29th August.—The English Barque *Cambridge*, R. H. Brown, from Bombay 11th August.—The English Ship *Euclea*, E. G. Hilder, from Madras 31st August.—The English Barque *Lady Nugent*, J. Santry, put back from sea leaky.

—— 7. The English Brig *Arre*, H. Whitehead, from Hartlepool 20th December, Bordeaux, Mauritius, Madras (no date), and Coveloog 31st August.

—— 8. The English Barque *Baboo*, A. Stuart, from the Mauritius 6th August and Madras 1st September.

—— 9. The English Ship *Ann*, Henry Pryce, from London 15th April, and Madras 1st September.—The English Brig *Hortensia*, W. Storey, from Ceylon 29th August.

### ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Audax.*—Mr. E. G. Hadden, merchant, and Mr. F. Dill, Surgeon.

*Per Edmonstone from Madras.*—Captain and Mrs. Gillum and child.

*Per Cambridge from Bombay.*—A. McDonald, Thomas Dunning, seamen, and Evanes and Coberiee, Armenians.

*Per Boadicea from Bombay.*—Rev. H. Gladwin, Assistant Chaplain, and Mrs. Gladwin.

*Per Arre.*—Mr. L. Penneby.

*Per Baboo.*—123 men, 2 women and 6 children, returned emigrants.

*Per Ann.*—Lieut. Norton, 31st Regiment N. I.

### DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

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# ADVERTISEMENTS.

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11th *September*, 1843.

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It is deemed unnecessary, in an Advertisement, to enter into any statement of reasons, which must more effectively come through other channels, and which have already been, on the scale of a whole kingdom, presented before the public eye.

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*Calcutta, Sept. 2, 1843.*

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| English .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | | 6 | ,, |
| Pica .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 6 | ,, |
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| Long Primer .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 10 | ,, |
| Bourgeois .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 4 | ,, |
| Brevier .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 6 | ,, |
| Minion .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3 | 4 | ,, |
| Nonpareil .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 4 | 6 | ,, |
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THE AUGUST MAIL.—Early yesterday morning we received the *London Mail* of the 5th of August; and have endeavored to make as much room as possible for extracts. We have therefore been obliged to omit several articles which were in type. By this opportunity, we have the melancholy intelligence that the *Memnon Steamer*, which conveyed the July Mails, was totally lost on the 1st of August, about 450 miles from Aden. The crew and passengers were saved, but the whole of the Mails have perished.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S SPEECHES.—There has been considerable discussion in the papers regarding the speeches delivered by the Governor General at the various entertainments given to his Lordship by the Military community in and around the Presidency, on which we propose to offer a brief remark or two. But before we enter on the subject, some observations of *Standfast*, a correspondent of the *Hurkaru*, who has taken part in these discussions, and who impugns the truth of facts relative to the last Affghan campaign which are not usually controverted, seem to demand some notice. He attributes the destruction of the force at Cabul, in some measure, to the inactivity and indecision of Lord Auckland. A mere reference to dates will shew that the remark is unfounded. Our late Governor General did not receive the first indistinct intelligence of the outbreak before the 28th of November. Had he sent orders by return of post to push on reinforcements with the utmost energy and speed, they could not have reached Ferozepore or Loodianah so as to have secured the arrival of troops at Jellalabad in time to be of any service to the Cabul force. There was a fatal lethargy and indecision manifested on the occasion, by those who should have "moved heaven and earth," so to speak, to urge on reinforcements, under an able and energetic commander; but the blame of that error does not rest with Lord Auckland, and he was too far from the scene of action to correct it.

*Standfast's* representations of subsequent measures do not accord with published records. The Blue Book shews us incontrovertibly that Lord Ellenborough, on the 15th of March, while with his Council, resolved to adopt the most vigorous measures to retrieve our national honour in Affghanistan; that, on the 19th of April, after having heard of the repulse of General England, and the fall of Ghuzni, he determined to give up the contest and to withdraw our troops from the country as speedily as possible. These orders remained in force for ten weeks; and whatever supplies of cattle were forwarded during this period were intended to assist the retreat, and cannot be placed to the credit of the subsequent advance. At length his Lordship discovered the mistake into which he had fallen, and set himself to retrieve it with a degree of vigor and zeal, worthy of the Duke himself. After the order for the advance had been issued, at the beginning of July, there was no longer any hesitation, or slackness; on the contrary, the energy which was displayed in every department ought to be regarded as an atonement for the previous error; but it does not weaken the credibility of the two historical facts, that a great error was committed in ordering the retreat, and that the cattle which enabled the troops to advance consisted almost entirely of those which had been sent on by Lord Auckland.

The remarkable partiality for the army, so repeatedly announced in these speeches, has been the subject of much remark and some animadversion. We have little to add to the observations we made when the sentiment was first broached, at the first of this series of entertainments. A compliment from the Governor General to those who were so anxious to do him honour, was naturally to have been expected. That the Head of the Government should embrace the opportunity thus afforded him to bestow the due meed of praise on that gallantry and devotion, by which the Army had restored the lustre of our military reputation, after it had been eclipsed, was only a matter of justice. But the exhibition of so exclusive a preference for one branch of the service, comes with an ill grace from one entrusted with the responsibility of the whole machine of Government, and from whom every class has a right to expect equal attention. An invidious partiality for any single order ought always to be avoided, from its tendency to weaken that general confidence in the Governor General which is so necessary for the efficiency of the administration, and to sow dissensions among the public servants. It is a painful subject which we willingly drop.

His Lordship is also reported to have said that India was conquered by the sword, and by the sword it must be governed, or maintained; that, his proper place was along side the Commander-in-Chief; that we were still, in a vast encampment; and that with the aid of the army he would do wonders for India. Of the literal accuracy of these expressions we have no good assurance; but there can be little doubt that they exhibit the spirit of the Governor General's sentiments. We fear they are calculated to confirm the charge so often brought against our administration by intelligent foreigners, that during the period in which we have held dominion in India, extending almost to the limit of a century, we have totally failed to conciliate the attachment or confidence of our Native subjects; and are consequently still obliged to govern India by the sword, as much as though it had been held during this period by the most ruthless and oppressive of conquerors. If India is but a large encampment, then its Government is a 'Government of sentry boxes;' and all our boasted attempts to give security of person and property, and the benefit of just and equal laws to its people, and thus to render the permanence of our institutions an object of desire, must have totally failed. We are no farther advanced in the practice of good government than we were eighty years ago. The great object of our administration should be to render the sword unnecessary as an instrument of Government; if therefore we can only govern India by the sword, that object has not been attained. We are behind even the Government of China, which maintains good order among three times the number of our subjects, with only half the military strength we keep up.

But this view of our Indian empire is any thing but sound. That we acquired it by the sword is of course self evident, because we did not acquire it by gift or inheritance;—always excepting the Island on which the *Bombay Times* is printed.—But to assert that we *govern* it by the sword, or that the allegiance of our native subjects is secured only by brute force, and not by a rational acquiescence in the principles and practice of our Government, is to pronounce a greater libel on our administration than the licentious press in its most licentious paroxysm has yet ventured to utter. We believe his Lordship never uttered such a sentiment. His Lordship most probably said, what others have said before him, not that the country must be governed by the sword, but that the Empire could not be maintained without it. Last year he travelled five hundred miles by dawk without meeting a soldier. It was certainly not to the presence of the military that the Head of the Government, accompanied by only one or two attendants, was indebted for his safety. Bengal and Behar, with forty millions of subjects, do not require ten thousand troops to keep the peace, and to secure a perfect obedience to the orders of Government. The superstitious city of Benares, and the commercial emporium of Mirzapore, and the Mahomedan metropolis of Delhi, may require the presence of troops; but so do the manufacturing towns and districts of England. If our possessions were not surrounded with powerful and ambitious neighbours; if we had not in the heart of our dominions, a large number of princes, with little armies at their command, we might disband half our present army without risking in the smallest degree the stability of our Empire. But in a country so recently the scene of anarchy, a considerable force must be necessary to prevent its revival, till those habits of lawlessness become extinct, by the lapse of time. The force we require, is not for the purpose of guarding our own functionaries from the fury of the people, but of protecting the peaceable and industrious from those who would break up the order of society that they might revel in the confusion.

In Affghanistan our authority never extended beyond the limit of our encampment; every man was a natural and a religious enemy. We could never have governed that country but by the sword. We could collect no revenue but at the point of the bayonet. But this description will not apply to India. Here the spirit of acquiescence is stronger than the spirit of resistance. The people have become habituated to our institutions, and though they are very far from perfect, yet the Natives have confidence in the protection they afford; and in the substantive justice which they give. They do not fail to perceive that by far the largest portion of their misery is inflicted by their own countrymen, who are invested with the power of office or wealth. They trace no part of their distress to the personal character of the conquerors, or

the oppressive character of a foreign rule. Hence there is a general feeling of submission throughout the country, which is the result of contentment, and not of sullenness. Still a military force is necessary to repress sudden outbreaks, to overawe the unruly, and to give confidence to the community in general. But there is nothing in the circumstances of our own provinces, or in the disposition and feelings of the people which would render it necessary for the Governor General to consider his proper place to be by the side of the Commander-in-Chief, in the midst of the army. On the contrary, there is every thing in the sober and orderly habits, in the activity and submission of the people, to make the Governor General desirous of being in the midst of his Council, devising schemes for improving the resources of the country, ameliorating the condition of the people, and perfecting the administration. India is in no other sense governed by the sword than England is. In the present century, there has oftener been a necessity for calling out the military to maintain tranquillity in England, than in India. We have had two outbreaks, if we remember aright, the one in the district of Bareilly, and the other in the city of Benares, the latter of which was quelled by the decision and tact of Mr. Bird. In both instances, the insurrection originated with ourselves. We tightened the revenue screw, and the people manifested that "insolent impatience of taxation," which somehow or other seems to exist alike in all climates, and among all people. If *British India* has been more tranquil, and has stood less in need of a military force to maintain peace than our own native land during the last fifty years, then it is a misuse of language to say we govern it by the sword.

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RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION.—We are delighted to find from an article in the *Star*, which we have copied elsewhere, that there is at length a prospect that the navigation of our rivers by Steamers is likely to be taken up by private capitalists. We have repeatedly endeavoured to force the subject on public attention, but without any satisfactory result. The establishment of river Steamers at this Presidency, through the enlightened policy of Lord William Bentinck, and the active exertions of Capt. Johnson was an important event in the History of Indian improvement. But unfortunately while the most astonishing progress has been made in steam navigation in Europe and America during the last ten years, we have made none in India. The new vessels recently sent out by the Court of Directors, vary in no respect from those which were constructed for the original experiment, than in being heavier and more clumsy. We still continue to use two vessels, a steam tug, and a cargo boat or accommodation vessel. We have made little improvement in the speed of the Steamers, and the charges have risen with the lapse of time. Meanwhile the demand for freight seems to have increased in spite of the augmentation of the charge. The number of vessels employed on the Ganges has been multiplied, but this has not succeeded in lowering the rate of freight, because the supply is still far below the demand. From these facts we gather that double the present number of vessels would find ample encouragement, and that if the price of transport could be reduced to a reasonable rate, the despatch of *merchandize* by steam would become the rule and not the exception.

It is quite manifest that Government cannot supply boats adequate to the wants of a large and increasing commerce without an outlay of public money which would be altogether injudicious. Government has nobly led the way, and demonstrated the feasibility of the undertaking; to carry it out to the full extent of the public exigency, must be left to a private association, working with commercial capital. From the failure of almost all our joint stock enterprizes in Calcutta, and the general disfavour into which they have fallen, owing to the mismanagement which has marked their career, it is hopeless to expect that any such association can be formed in this country. But England is overflowing with capital, and only wants the assurance of a return to apply it to the use of India. This assurance can be acquired only by the employment of an agency which shall be independent of local influence. Not that there is no jobbing in England, as well as in Calcutta; but there seems to be this essential difference between the two kinds of jobbing; that they job and succeed, at least often; we job and fail, invariably. The supply of Steam boats for our rivers adequate to our wants, must therefore be undertaken by English capitalists, and managed by agents in this country, responsible to parties at home.

But we want improvement in the form and construction of our vessels, which shall give an accession of speed and a diminution of cost; and for these improvements we must go to America, the great scene of Inland Steam navigation. We must learn our lessons at New Orleans and on the Mississippi. North America excels England as much in the excellent adaptation of steamers to long river navigation, as England outstrips her in the construction of sea going Steamers. Yet when the Court of Directors had determined to construct new vessels for the rivers of India, they adopted the clumsy old build of the vessels already in use, instead of sending an intelligent Engineer to America, to study the art of building which had been brought to such perfection on its magnificent rivers. We are likely at length to enjoy the benefit of that experience. The *Star* announces that an association of Capitalists in London has undertaken to supply our rivers with a superior class of vessels; and that the Engineer they propose to employ has a familiar acquaintance with the mode in which the Americans navigate the Mississippi. The Association proposes to construct vessels adapted to the most intricate navigation, in which the locomotive power shall be placed in the same vessel with the cargo and the passengers. The very first improvement we require, is that of dispensing with two vessels. Without this, all inferior improvement will do little or nothing to lessen the cost of transport or to accelerate progress. It must be manifest that whenever this shall be effected, the same vessel, making the trip in a shorter period, will be able to do 50 *per cent* more work during the year without any additional expense for fuel or the crew. The vessels we are now promised are said to be built on this principle. We can scarcely credit the fact that vessels of three hundred horse power, will only draw two feet and a half of water. But if we can but obtain such vessels they will be every thing we could desire. Their power will enable them to overcome the current of the Ganges in the height of its strength. They will convey a larger cargo of merchandize at a more reasonable rate, and in a shorter time than our present vessels—and they will find ample and remunerative employment. There can be no reason why the port of Calcutta should not be as thickly crowded with river steamers as that of New Orleans;—but alas, the spirit of improvement, which is so vigorous in the West, is dormant in the East.

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THE LAST CALCUTTA GAZETTE, AND RECENT CHANGES.—The last number of the *Calcutta Gazette* contains a string of appointments and removals, each of which affords matter for reflection. Soon after the province of Scinde had been annexed to our empire, three young gentlemen of the Civil Service, Mr. Riddell, Mr. Cocks and Mr. Wingfield were selected by the Governor General, and sent thither, with the view, we suppose, of conducting the duties of the Civil administration. The last *Calcutta Gazette* announces that they have been ignominiously expelled the province, on the representation of his Excellency the Governor. What may have been their offence we have not heard, and indeed, with the last Notification before us, we will not venture to enquire. But we are not perhaps very wide of the mark in supposing, that their removal has been occasioned by a deficiency in the virtue of implicit obedience, which Sir C. Napier is of all men most likely to exact. Perhaps some remonstrance may have been construed into contumacy, which we all know to be very nearly allied to rebellion, which is as 'the sin of witchcraft.' Two of the young gentlemen are therefore reduced to a mere subsistence salary, a kind of bread and water allowance, till the 1st of March next, and the third till he shall reach Delhi. Their appointment to Scinde appeared from the first to have been premature. A country, but recently conquered, which with a population of scarcely a million, requires an army of occupation, to the number of more than ten thousand men, is not exactly a scene for the labours of Civilians. For some time to come that country must be governed by the sword, and entrusted to Military Magistrates and Military Collectors, who shall implicitly obey the orders of the Governor, and temper justice and mercy with might, as far as the circumstances of the country will allow.

Major Lawrence has been appointed to succeed, perhaps to supersede, Mr. Hodgson as Resident at Nepal. He is directed to take charge of the appointment on the 1st of December. It is not usual thus to fix a day for the transfer of an office, except in cases in which the transfer is more agreeable to the controlling authority than to the retiring officer. There is a peremptory tone in the announcement which seems to indicate that the removal from office is not altogether voluntary; and that the disinherited Resident would still linger about Katmandoo, if he were not assured that his allowances would cease on the 1st of December. It is well known however that Mr. Hodgson has been desirous for some time of retiring from Nepal, on account of his health. Whenever he retires, he will carry with him the affectionate regrets of the Court and people among whom he has so long represented the British character. He has done good service to the state during the last five years. The Chiefs of Nepal have long been known to meditate a renewal of hostilities with us in the hope of dismembering the empire; and they have been intriguing for years in every Native Court to which they could obtain access. Repeatedly have they been on the eve of declaring war with us; but the tact of the Resident has succeeded in maintaining peace, and restraining the Cabinet from plunging into a war with us, more particularly at that juncture when our own disasters

presented so tempting an opportunity to Nepalese ambition. If Governments had reached that stage of civilization, at which the merit of preventing a war was considered as great as that of bringing it to a successful issue, Mr. Hodgson would not leave Katmandoo without his medal of merit. Be that as it may; he is to be succeeded by one of the most able and energetic of our public officers, who has been long trained to diplomacy in the school of the Punjab. The selection of Major Lawrence for Mr. Hodgson's office affords another proof of Lord Ellenborough's discernment.

The appointment of Major Rawlinson to an important Political post, exactly adapted to his talents and acquirements, which the Calcutta Gazette announces, is an act of justice on the part of the Governor General, the value of which will be fully appreciated by the public. It was a matter of general regret that a man of his ability and energy, and who had rendered such eminent services to the state in so difficult a post as that of Candahar, should have been laid on the shelf, in common with the rest of Lord Auckland's clique, as those who rose to distinction during the last administration have been designated. That injustice has now been redressed. He has been appointed to a station where although there may not be the same scope for his diplomatic talents as in Affghanistan, a boundless field will be opened for those antiquarian researches to which he has devoted his leisure moments. The non employment of Major Rawlinson,—a trump card of our Government, if we may be allowed to quote the opinion of one of the highest and shrewdest of the public servants, not now in India—was a grievous discouragement to all those who were building their hopes of promotion on their own meritorious exertions. They will now learn that, sooner or later, merit will meet with its due reward, and that the public administration is as anxious as ever to avail itself of all the talent which the ranks of the Service possess. We can no longer despair of seeing those whose abilities were so eminently displayed in the field of Affghan politics, Col. Outram, Majors Macgregor and Matheson, and Captain George Lawrence again placed in situations of public trust.

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LOTTERIES.—The *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette*, in a brief article we give below, represents lotteries as a very gentlemanly and "agreeable pastime," blame-worthy only in their abuse. He is of opinion that in an extensive country like India, a Government Lottery, conducted on fair principles, may even be an advantage; but he has not explained to us how the encouragement which the fairest lottery gives to the spirit of gambling, can be an advantage to any country, large or small. He tells us that, the taste of many persons leads them to employ their talents in concocting various lottery schemes but that nothing can be equal to that which is managed under the superintendence of Government, when strictly guarded by the Press. We have been accustomed hitherto to consider the various lotteries set on foot by private speculators as growing out of their cupidity; and we believe that it was entirely as a matter of revenue, not as a matter of taste, that Government established its lotteries both in England and in India. It is easy to comprehend how Governments may be reconciled to the receipt of an income, though it should grow out of the corruption of public morals; but this is the first instance in which lotteries, with all their demoralizing effects, have been traced up to the *taste* of the projector. But it seems that even Government lotteries cannot always be trusted, *without the strict guardianship of the Press*. Without its constant vigilance, it would appear that State Lotteries may be sources of mischief. But the Press in Calcutta, we are happy to say, has nobly vindicated its character, not by watching over the organization and movements of the State Lotteries, but by denouncing them altogether and by urging Government, from a view of the evils which attend them, to close its own shop that it may thus have a moral right to close the shops of others. In Calcutta, State lotteries have ceased, and the gamblers have been driven to Lattey, Brothers and Co. and Methold and Co. for the indulgence of their propensities. State Lotteries now exist only at Madras. The *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette* tells us with delight that the "scheme of the 73d Government Lottery has received the sanction of the most Noble the Governor in Council of the Madras Presidency" and is published in that journal. We read this announcement with other feelings than those of our contemporary. We think it would have been far better for the Governor to have applied to the Governor General for permission to abolish the Madras Lotteries. Doubtless it would have been cheerfully and speedily given. We hope the assent of the Court of Directors to the entire prohibition of all Lotteries, public and private, throughout all the Presidencies, will be speedily received in India. The subject will have been before them nearly three months when the August Mail left England. There can be no ground for doubt or hesitation. The immoral and mischievous tendency of the Lotteries has been indisputably established. They cannot be re-established in the face of the public of England. When once suspended, every one felt that their doom was sealed. No Government ventures to revive a nuisance. But this delay in the arrival of the Court's reply, postpones the legal extinction of all lotteries, and enables the small fry of Lottery projectors to draw the unwary and the dissolute within their toils.

"There was, some time ago, a long discussion in the Calcutta Journals, respecting the propriety of abolishing Lotteries: they appear in general to have pronounced judgment as to the immorality of such modes of amusing and exciting the Indian Public; yet we presume that no legislative enactment is likely to be sanctioned on the subject. This opinion is formed on the fact of the scheme of the 73rd Government Lottery having received the sanction of the Most Noble the Governor in Council of the Madras Presidency, and which we this day publish.

"We must here calmly express our opinion, that it is the abuse of Lotteries, which is to be considered blameable. In an honest and well conducted Lottery, as a means of affording an agreeable pastime to the Public, there is nothing criminal; and in an extensive country such as India, one carried on by the Government, and on the fairest principles, would seem an advantage. It would appear that the taste of many persons leads them to employ their talents in concerting various schemes; but there cannot be any equal to that which is managed under the superintendence of the Government Agent, and when strictly arduad by the Public Press."

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CAPT. LAWRENCE AND THE CAMPAIGN IN AFFGHANISTAN.—The number of the *India Review* for May 1843, which has just made its appearance, contains a brief Memoir of the services of Capt. Lawrence, Military Secretary to the late Sir William Macnaghten. A portrait of that officer, in the dress he wore while a prisoner among the Affghans is prefixed to the number, and appears to us to be a very faithful likeness. The Memoir consists chiefly of extracts from Dr. Atkinson's Work on Affghanistan; but it contains also notes of the Editor's conversation with Capt. Lawrence, which present us with some interesting anecdotes illustrative of the state of the prisoners during their captivity, as well as of the Affghan character.

The Memoir notices with a kind of tipid regret the injustice, regarding his allowances during the period in which he remained a Hostage in the hands of the enemy, of which that officer has been the victim. Our Military Regulations provide for the case of officers who may happen to become prisoners of war, but they do not contemplate the possibility of a British Army ever being reduced to the humiliating necessity of delivering hostages to an enemy. It rested with Government therefore to determine the rate of allowances which the hostages in the hands of the Affghans should receive; and it has been fixed upon the most niggardly scale. Captain Lawrence was allowed for this period no higher sum than 170 Rs. a month—less by 130 Rs. than he received the day he landed in the country. This was the only reward he obtained for becoming security for his brethren in arms, with a man who had recently imbued his hands in the blood of his beloved Chief. It is but one of the chances of war that the prisoners who survived the wreck of that army, and many of whom exhibited as heroic a devotion in the midst of unexampled dangers, as any of their brethren attached to the garrison of Jellalabad or to the victorious army, should be passed over without any acknowledgment of their services; but it reflects little credit on the public Authorities that those who volunteered to remain in the hands of the enemy for the benefit of others, should be subjected to so serious a loss of allowances, in addition to the loss of all their property in the retreat.

We are happy to find it stated in the *India Review* that Capt. Lawrence intends, during his furlough, to publish a narrative of events at Cabul. We will venture to predict that it will be found in the highest degree interesting. The narratives we have from the pen of Lady Sale, Lieut. Eyre, and Lieut. Melville were composed by those who were not in a position to perceive the secret springs of action during the siege of the cantonment. Captain Lawrence was the confidential Assistant of the Envoy; he lived in his family; he was acquainted with his daily thoughts and projects, and participated in his hopes and anxieties. He will be able to describe the view which the Envoy took from time to time of the position of affairs; the arrangements which he so repeatedly proposed for the relief of the garrison, and the listlessness or perversity by which those arrangements were thwarted. Without his narrative we should but imperfectly understand the cause of that melancholy catastrophe.

We embrace this opportunity of stating that the papers belonging to the late Envoy, which Lady Macnaghten succeeded in preserving during her captivity, and bringing in safety into the provinces, have been sent home, to be placed in the hands of his family with a view to the publication of a full narrative of the transaction, and the vindication of his memory from the obloquy which has been so unjustly heaped upon it.

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ANNIVERSARY OF THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.—Last Friday, the 15th of September, was the *Eighth* anniversary of the freedom granted to the Press by Sir Charles Metcalfe by law. Its practical freedom however dates from an earlier period, and was coeval with the commencement of Lord William Bentinck's administration. During this period of virtual and legal freedom,

extending through fifteen years, more grievances have been redressed, more salutary reforms introduced, and greater improvements effected in the spirit and management of our institutions, than at any preceding time. To this period belongs the abolition of the Transit and Town duties, of Lotteries, of Judicial Oaths, and of Slavery. During this period, Inland Steam Navigation has been established, a Settlement of the land revenue believed to be equitable and advantageous to the people, has been made in the Western Provinces for a period sufficiently long to encourage agriculture; the unhallowed connection of Government with the shrines of idolatry has been abolished; the office of Deputy Magistrate has been established; the use of the vernacular language has been restored to the country, and the Natives have been reconciled to our administration by being admitted largely to assist in conducting it. It would be idle to attribute these beneficial innovations to the sole agency of the Press; but it is undeniable that it has greatly contributed to their adoption, by the discussions of which it has been the channel, and by its uniform efforts to introduce a liberal tone of thought among those entrusted with the Government. In reference to those improvements the adoption of which was opposed by the inveteracy of prejudice, the Press has been pre-eminently useful in facilitating them by the removal of prejudices. The freedom of the Press has encouraged a general freedom of thought and a spirit of manly enquiry through the community, which has led to the exposure and correction of abuses which would otherwise have continued to fester in the body politic. It has inspired both Natives and Europeans with a degree of confidence in the intentions of Government, and created an attachment to the institutions of the country to which they were before in a great measure strangers. This assertion is not affected by the ebullitions of disaffection recently exhibited in the Fouzdary Balakhana, by a few young patriots, and which have died out with the circumstances which gave them birth. Though the Press, in the exercise of its freedom, may sometimes have occasioned mischief, yet the evil has been far outweighed by the good of which it has been the instrument; and it is only by a comparison of good and evil that the value of any human institution can be ascertained.

Yet the Press has been pronounced licentious by those in England who have not only the power, but we fear also the disposition, to impose fetters on it; and we must not be too sanguine touching the continuance of the freedom we now enjoy. It may be quite true that the Press since it was made free, has not affected the stability of the British authority in India, but rather served to strengthen it. During this period of freedom, our empire has, it is true, passed through an ordeal which has tested its strength beyond every preceding trial, and is at this moment more consolidated and firm, as far as the attachment of the people is concerned, than before the ordeal.—But, within the last seven years, India has been united to the civilized world by the establishment of a monthly steam communication. A new interest has been excited in our local proceedings; and the character of the administration, and the conduct of our rulers has become a subject of discussion in the European commonwealth. A hundred thousand newspapers are annually despatched to Europe: seven years ago there were not a thousand. It would be vain to deny that public opinion in England and on the Continent is influenced by the representations thus sent home month by month. If ever the freedom of the Press should be suspended —and our apprehensions arise from the unfavourable light in which it is regarded by some of the most influential members of the present Ministry—it will be with the view of controlling public opinion in Europe, and not in India. Here the Press has little or no influence upon the natives in the interior; its power is limited in a great measure to the metropolis, which is isolated from the country. During the period in which the circulation of our newspapers in Europe has increased fifty, perhaps a hundred fold, the increase of Native subscribers to indigenous or English newspapers has not even doubled. Neither can public opinion among Europeans of India ever affect the solidity of the empire. They are but a handful, and their sentiments, if we may judge from recent events, are of no very obstinate character. Half a dozen well cooked dinners are quite sufficient at any time to command public opinion within the Ditch. It is not therefore from any influence which the Press exercises in the European or Native community that it is so violently decried. It is the nine thousand papers conveyed by every monthly Mail from the shores of India, and diffused through the various nations of Christendom, which render its comments an object of complaint, and which may sooner or later affect its freedom. But unless this monthly communication can be abolished, and the union of India and Europe can be repealed; unless the interest which has been excited in Indian affairs, can be extinguished, the abolition of the freedom of the Press, will not meet the case. Information will inevitably find a circulation through channels which no Government can control; and the result will be much the same as in the case of spirits or tobacco, or any other produce for which the public evince a partiality. The prohibition will only increase the contraband article. If the Press be shackled, the monthly overland summaries may yet be published in London. If the printing of the single copy intended for the printers in London be interdicted, still human ingenuity will not be exhausted. The whole paper may be sent home as a letter; or those parts which Government may consider harmless may be set up in type and despatched, while the articles which would be deemed obnoxious may be sent in manuscript. If any attempt should be made by the ministry at home to muzzle the Press, we are confident that it will create odium without effecting its object, and that it will inflict far more injury on Government than the most unrestrained freedom of the Press could do. It is in the nature of things, that men should form a high opinion of a Government which fearlessly exposes its measures to public criticism, and entertain the darkest suspicions of any Government which finds it necessary to restrain public discussion, and to allow nothing to appear without its sanction. In this suspicious frame of mind reports will generally find credit in proportion to their extravagance, and the information which is obtained clandestinely will be swallowed with the greater avidity.

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The late Mrs. Hanson.—We announce with feelings of deep regret the death, at Tranquebar, on the 31st of August, of Mrs. Hanson, the beloved wife of the Honourable Mr. Hanson, the Governor of that settlement. He was formerly the Chief of Serampore, and during the four years in which his Lady occupied the first place in its society, she endeared herself to all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance by the simplicity of her character, and the extreme amiability of her disposition. She has left a husband and eight children to deplore her loss; which will be deeply felt, not only by the members of her own family, but in a large circle of friends.

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## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

— A correspondent of the *Englishman* states, that the rent received for goods lodged in the Bonded Warehouse amounted in the last half year to 29,152 Rs. and that the general charges, including the establishment, during that period amounted to 9892 Rs. or 34 per cent. on the rents. "No wonder the dividends are so small, and the shares at a discount." The establishment and charges amount to a little more than 800 Rs. a month. Some reduction may possibly be made in this charge, but when property of vast amount is concerned, some person of respectability must be appointed to take charge of it, and 500 Rupees a month, is not beyond the average value of such an appointment. For augmented dividends, the shareholders must look to augmented rents.

— The Ice has at length arrived. The supply is small, within two hundred tons; but the second vessel has now been four months on her voyage, and may be hourly expected. It is to be hoped that the Americans will not again leave us destitute of an article which has ceased to be a luxury, and is now reckoned among the necessaries of life.

— The *Hindoostan* arrived at Galle late on Saturday evening the 19th of August; and was expected to sail on the 21st. It would thus appear that in Ceylon she was two whole days employed in coaling.

— A notification has just appeared in the papers stating that Government had resolved to garrison the whole of the province of Scinde from the Bengal Army.

— A brief account of the last meeting of the Agricultural Society appears among our selections extracted from the *Hurkaru*. The final report of the Finance Committee relative to the Carey Testimonial was read, from which it appears that the sum of 1448 Rs. has been collected towards this object, which has been remitted to Dr. Royle in England with instructions to procure a marble bust of the late venerable founder of the Society.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

— The *Delhi Gazette* states, that such is the ill feeling between the Muharajah at Lahore and his Minister Rajah Dhyan Singh, notwithstanding their apparent reconciliation, that serious apprehensions are entertained of a serious breach between them. The King has assembled an immense body of troops at Lahore, ostensibly for the celebration of the Dusserah which comes off early next month, but it is far from improbable that the two parties, who are so nearly matched in point of military strength, may bring their disputes to an issue by an appeal to the sword.

— The latest account from Sukker received through Delhi extends to the 28th ultimo, when sickness was on the decline. The casualties had not been so great as the number of those attacked might have led us to suppose. Sixteen Europeans, one woman and one child had, up to that day, died of the prevailing fever.

— Yesterday's semaphore announced the arrival *of the Ellenborough from London, after* a very short passage. Mr. Theodore Dickens, formerly of the Calcutta bar, then Ecclesiastical Registrar, and latterly a member of the extinct firm of Ferguson, Brothers and Co. is, we perceive, a passenger on her. It is generally supposed that he will resume to his place at the bar.

— The *Star* furnishes us with a return of the number of Coolies shipped to the Mauritius dur-

ing the month of August last in eleven vessels. The number of men was 2109, of women 290, and of children 79; in all, 2478.

— The *Delhi Gazette* has received intelligence from Cabul to the effect, that Dost Mahomed has been gradually losing ground among the chiefs, and that his pecuniary necessities have compelled him to resort to measures of great severity towards the poorer classes. He had even ordered those who were possessed of any English coin to bring it in. These proceedings exasperated both the chiefs and the people and they appeared in open arms against him. He met and defeated them; but though the victory was upon a small scale yet it served for a time to confirm his authority.

— The post of Commandant of the King of Delhi's guards having become vacant, it is said to have been conferred on Willayut Alee Khan, on his paying down the sum of 10,000 Rs. which has been devoted to the expense of the Mission to England.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

— The general Relief of the season has been published in General Orders. It is an exceedingly small one, and extends only to ten Regiments, of which *four* are unfortunately to be transferred from one half batta station to another. It is supposed however that when the Army of Exercise breaks up, there will be a more extensive relief.

— The *Bombay Times* states, on the authority of letters from Hydrabad of the 6th of August that the weather remained cool and agreeable, and that the health of the troops, both European and Native, continued to improve. The Indus was supposed to have reached its height, the canals, tanks, and ditches were every where full of water. After all, the casualties in Scinde have been far fewer in number than we had been led to anticipate from the dampness of the climate.

— The *Ceylon Observer*, of the 24th of August, has some forcible observations on Slavery in the Kandian Provinces, for which we hope to make room next week, together with our own comment. After the abolition of Slavery throughout the Company's dominions, the Queen's Government at Ceylon cannot plead the want of a good example, for not extinguishing it in that island.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

— The *Englishman* publishes a letter written at Bombay at half past six P. M. the 6th of September, which announces the arrival of a Steamer; but instead of being the Steamer with the August Mails, it turns out to be the *Victoria*, which left Bombay on the 27th August, with the Mails for Suez. She was five days running 550 miles. She experienced bad weather, and finding that her coals must run short before she could reach Aden, thought it prudent to return. This disappointment is owing to some improvements which were made in the vessel at Bombay, and which reduced her speed so much, that instead of being the fastest vessel from that Port, she is become the slowest. Happy are those who took the precaution of sending their letters by the *Hindoostan* from Calcutta.

— The *Delhi Gazette* states, that at a recent Durbar held at Lahore, it was mentioned that many of the Sirdars of Moultan were anxious to afford assistance to the ex-Ameer Shere Mahomed, but the Dewan having intercepted the correspondence, had placed them under arrest, and threatened to treat with the utmost severity any one who should be found corresponding with them.

— The *Bombay Times* in reference to Scinde says, that letters come in from Sukkor and Hydrabad as punctually as from the most tranquil parts of the world; that the tidings brought are stale and flat; that there is no fighting, no sickness, no adventure, no stir of any kind, and that even rumours of danger have died away; that the chiefs were coming in daily and that the country was becoming pacified with most unexpected celerity.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

— The Bombay Correspondent of the *Englishman*, in a letter of the 7th instant, states that the *Cleopatra* steamer was ordered to be in readiness to start with the returned mails and passengers of the *Victoria*. She was ordered to leave the port at daylight; but the Government despatches were not ready before 3 P. M., and she did not get to sea before 4½. It is scarcely possible for her to reach Egypt in time for the Peninsular Company's vessel.

— The Reverend Dr. Duff will this evening deliver, in the Town Hall, the first of a series of lectures, expository of the principles, the maintenance of which has led to the recent disruption of the Established Church. We are happy to find from a list sent us by Mr. Stewart, that the subscription to the Free Protesting Church amounts to nearly 12,000 Rupees.

— The Ice from Boston, viâ Madras, has now arrived and is again for sale at the Ice House at the low rate of two annas a seer.

— Papers were received yesterday from the Straits and from China, but their contents have been anticipated by a recent arrival with later intelligence. Numerous have been the conjectures regarding the appointment of Col. Butterworth to the Governorship of the Straits. One has it that he met Lord Ellenborough at the Cape, and got into his Lordship's favour; another that he married the daughter of Mr. John Bird, Member of Council at Madras, and niece of the Deputy Governor of Bengal; and now we find a third reason for the appointment in the Singapore paper; namely, that he *is* the nephew of Mr. Butterworth Bayley, the Director. It seems as though the writers supposed that these separate or united claims were so strong that they need not be supported by any reference to personal merit. We have no doubt that Col. Butterworth will make a good Governor, and that he owes his own appointment to his own conduct in other departments of duty, and not to nepotism. But the removal of Mr. Blundell, must continue to be a blot on the character of this Government. He will soon be up here, and embark for England to lay his case before the Court of Directors, and if report speaks true, he will make some very singular and rather awkward disclosures.

— We are sorry to learn that Col. Alexander, the able and indefatigable Adjutant General at Madras, is constrained to quit his office for a time and seek the renovation of his health and strength at the Cape. His close application of eight and ten hours a day to the duties of his post, will sufficiently account for the necessity of this relaxation.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

— The August Mail arrived yesterday afternoon, and a precis of the intelligence will be found in subsequent columns.

The undersigned begs thankfully to acknowledge the following sums in aid of the Kishnaghur Relief Fund.

| | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| His Honour the Deputy Governor of Bengal, | 50 | 0 |
| The Honourable C. H. Cameron, .. ... | 60 | 0 |
| The Bishop of Calcutta, .. .. ... ... | 30 | 0 |
| Captain Buckle, ... .. .. ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| J. C. Palmer, Esq. .. .. ... ... | 32 | 0 |
| J. B. Thornhill, Esq. ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| E. Wilkinson, Esq. ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |

C. W. BRIETZCKE,

16th Sept. 1843. *Secretary.*

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lieut. D. McNeill, .. | ... to July, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| F. B. Gubbins, Esq. | ... to Sept. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Jas. Ogilvie, Esq. .. | ... to Oct. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. Geils, ... ... | ... to April, 1844, | 10 | 0 |
| Lieut. J. C. Brooke, | ... to April, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| F. Skipwith, Esq. ... | ... to Feb. 1844, | 38 | 0 |
| Capt. C. Browne, ... | ... to May, 1844, | 25 | 0 |
| E. Stirling, Esq. ... | ... to June, 1843, | 40 | 0 |

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society was held yesterday morning in the Town Hall, at the usual hour. In the absence of the President, Sir John Peter Grant, one of the Vice Presidents, Dr. Griffiths, took the Chair.

The Honorary Secretary read the minutes of the last month's meeting, which were confirmed.

The final report of the Finance Committee was read relative to the Carey Testimonial. It appeared that the sum of Rs. 1448 has been collected towards this object, and the Committee recommended, that this sum, with a small exception, should be remitted to Dr. Royle in England, with instructions to him to procure a marble bust of the late venerable Founder of the Society. The recommendation of the Finance Committee was approved of by the meeting, and the money ordered to be remitted by the next mail.

A report was also brought forward from the Fruit and Kitchen Garden Committee. It was resolved upon, sometime ago, to appropriate a certain portion of the Society's funds towards granting premiums to native malees and others, with a view to encourage the early growth of cold-weather vegetables and fruits, and also prolonging their production to a longer period than hitherto. In accordance with this intention, the Committee put in a schedule of the prizes which it would be most beneficial to offer, and recommended the 28th October to be fixed for a public exhibition. The Committee's proposal was approved of and passed.

A report was read from Dr. Mouat, on a black dye, produced in the Saharun country, of which a sample had been presented to the Society. Dr. Mouat found the dye to produce a jet black in the article dyed with it. The dye also is not easily to be resisted or removed even by the strongest acids. But it does not appear to be a pure vegetable black dye, so much desiderated. Dr. Mouat, therefore, expressed a desire to obtain the plant, from which this dye is said to be produced, for farther experiment.

The gentlemen proposed at the last meeting, were all duly elected members of the Society; and several other names were proposed for election at next month's meeting.

There were a great number of specimens and presentations of different kinds laid upon the table. Of these the following appeared to be the most important.

There was a quantity of the famous *Guano* manure, of which so much has been said, presented by Mr. Henly, and brought by him from the Mauritius, where it has been found to be of great value, in the cultivation of sugar canes. Mr. Henly also annexed a few observations on the ingredients which enter into the composition of this manure, the price at which it is procurable, and the peculiar benefits with which its use is connected in sugar plantations, as well as the mode of its use.

There were on the table several specimens of the *ichen*, also presented by Mr. Henly, and brought by him from the Mauritius. One of these specimens was said to be the last of the variety, and capable of producing a beautiful dye. Its marketable price in England was stated to be about £120 per ton.

The Society has been presented with an extensive assortment of seeds collected in Affghanistan. This presentation was made by Major Anderson, of the Artillery, to whom the thanks of the Society were ordered to be duly returned.

Before the meeting broke up, a resolution was brought forward and generally approved of, to the effect, that the Society should subscribe for about half a dozen copies of a work, in the course of publication by Mr. Raye, to be entitled the "Sugar Planter's Companion." Lord Ellenborough has consented to the work being dedicated to him, and the meeting thought, that the Society was indebted to Mr. Raye for his having allowed the Committee of Papers to publish the first portions of his forthcoming publication in the Society's Journal. In acknowledgment of this obligation, it was the sense of the meeting, that the Society should subscribe for a few copies of Mr. Raye's proposed work.—*Hurkaru, Sept.* 14.

LA MARTINIERE.

Yesterday having been the anniversary of the death of the Founder of this Institution, the customary annual sermon, in honor of the occasion, was preached by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop. Besides the children belonging to the Institution, the school chapel was quite thronged with a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen. The Honorable the Deputy Governor and suite honored the occasion with their presence; and there were likewise present Fred. Millett, Daniel Elliot, and F. Halliday, Esquires, and se-

veral other Civil, Military, and Clerical gentlemen. Our respected Diocesan seemed enfeebled from bodily ailment, and on that account, no doubt, the discourse delivered by him, was wanting in much of that fire and animation which are his peculiar characteristics as a preacher. The sermon, notwithstanding, was a good one, sound, practical and highly instructive. That well-known beautiful passage from Isaiah II. 2, 3, 4, verses, was chosen for the text,—and the subject of the discourse was the leading features, the principles and the tendency of what his Lordship termed the "Christian School." After the sermon, prizes to the most meritorious children in each department of the schools, were distributed by his Honor the Deputy Governor, who concluded this part of the business with a short and appropriate address. The children then adjourned to the dining room, where, as usual, a grand entertainment had been furnished for them. The annual toast, according to the requirement of the benevolent Founder's will, was proposed by Mr. Millett, and drunk by the children in silence. It needs scarcely to be added, that under the very efficient and zealous superintendence of the Governors and Secretary, the Institution continues to be conducted with all possible vigour and success.—*Hurkaru, Sept.* 14.

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ASSOCIATION FOR RIVER STEAMERS.

The River Steamer proposed for the Ganges, of which plans, drawings and calculations accompany Mr. Robinson, has been designed in London from all the sources of information on the subject of Ganges navigation which could be made available either through private information or the East India House; combined with and on the general principle of the boats employed in that most extensive field of River Navigation in America, particularly from the practice of the River and rapids of the St. Lawrence.

The plans of the boats now brought out are, as we have said, course open to such modifications as either local experience or the personal examination of the river by Mr. Robinson on the part of the proposed Company may suggest. One remarkable feature in the present plans is its peculiar fitness for narrow and intricate navigation, a plan also borrowed from the American Engineers. The engines are not connected, each one being placed at the side of the boat and connected with its own paddle: by this arrangement the paddle wheels may be made to revolve in opposite directions with the effect of turning the vessel round actually on its own centre: the wheels are also much further aft than usual and rudders are placed turning in the smallest compass. By this arrangement, and in which we have now years of practical experience of the Americans before us, the narrowest and most tortuous navigation may be followed with the greatest certainty, with the immense advantage of permitting the employment of large and roomy boats calculated to afford the greatest comfort to passengers, and space for tonnage with very small draft of water. By the plan of the Boats now before us we observe they are calculated to draw only about 2 feet 2 inches of water, the power 300 horses, with about the same extent of measurement in feet over all.

Thus it will be seen that judicious measures have been taken to profit by every source of information requisite for carrying out the scheme proposed, and that the great object of uniting in one vessel the locomotive power, the stowage of cargo, and the accommodation of passengers, has been for the first time soundly designed as applicable to navigation on our Indian rivers. Mr. Robinson is himself intimately acquainted with the system of river navigation adopted in America, and which, on the Mississippi, offers a close analogy as respects the means taken to meet the influence which the currents and depth of water in the river present, with those which it may be reasonably supposed will be requisite for the navigation of similar vessels in the Ganges, and its fluvial outlets.

We have infinite satisfaction in making public this interesting intelligence. It was we have heard the original intention of this Government to work their river steamers for a certain time for the purpose of proving the feasibility of the undertaking, and then to make them over at a valuation to any private company ready to carry on the business. This has been perhaps too long delayed, for a Government should as soon as possible divest itself of the conduct of any enterprise, which interferes with the private operations otherwise open to its settlers, or its subjects. The present movement offers a happy mode of arranging the question.—*Calcutta Star, September* 18.

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THE HINDOSTAN.

The *Hindostan* Steamer, arrived at Galle on the 19th ultimo; the following extract of a letter from a Passenger on board details her progress—

"*Point de Galle, August* 20.—We left Madras roads soon after gunfire on Wednesday evening and soon after 10 lost sight of the Light. Thursday was very fine, the sea smooth and our progress excellent; the only incident this day was an unlucky seaman falling overboard about 7, when it was nearly dark, but the Engines were promptly stopped, the boat let down and the man, who was a good swimmer, was in about quarter of an hour recovered, though we had lost sight of him and given him up for lost. On Friday we were in sight of land and soon after sunrise passed Trincomallie, towards evening the weather became squally, and during the night there was a heavy swell which lasted all the following day. At 1 P. M. on Saturday we were off Doondra head, the most Southerly point of Ceylon, and about sunset came into the little harbour of Point de Galle where we found the *Queen* Steamer anchored. Here many of our passengers (about a dozen I believe) who are desirous of trying the health-giving breezes of Nuwera Ellia, went on shore as soon as the steamer anchored, and this morning most of the others followed, desirous alike of seeing something of the coast of Ceylon, whose picturesque appearance has, from the moment it became visible, attracted a good deal of our attention, and of escaping the disagreeable "process of coaling," which commenced early this morning.

Our party, as you are aware, is a very numerous one—above 120 passengers, and specious as the *Hindostan* is, the whole of her accommodation is pretty well taken up. Sir J. Grant, Archdeacon Dealtry, and several members of their families here go on shore proceeding to Nuwera Ellia, but as we take about the same number of passengers on board from Ceylon, the crowd will continue hence to Suez, and thence homeward. In crossing Egypt I expect there will be a tremendous scramble, in fact how so large a party is to proceed together I hardly know—vans, camels and donkeys will be at an unprecedented premium.

I am much pleased with what little I have seen of Ceylon, the beautifully irregular line of coast, the bold mountains in the interior, the luxuriant cocoas and other trees, and the comparative coolness of the atmosphere are quite delightful. The latter however may be in part owing to the heavy rains of the last two days which have been very squally, and would have impeded the progress of a less powerful Steamer than the *Hindostan*. It is expected we shall reach Suez about the end of next month; but this I think is a rather sanguine calculation as we are evidently about to experience the expiring efforts of the South West Monsoon, which may detain us for awhile, though enable seriously to throw us back.

The Steamer *Queen* took her departure this afternoon for Bombay, and we have notice to be on board at 2 P. M. to-morrow, when the *Hindostan* will proceed on her voyage.—*Spectator, Sept.* 2.

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THE BOONDELAHS.

You are not to suppose from this that the Boondelahs are thieves;—on the contrary, they are, in fact, the most honest set of people I have ever met. In proof of this I may mention that during the whole time this station (Nowgong) was being built, when many thousands of them were employed, although baggage stores &c. &c. were lying about in all directions (we never thought of keeping chowkeedars) not one pice worth of property was ever missing—nor has a single instance of their taking advances and walking off without fulfilling their contracts, ever occurred. I may here mention another instance of honesty which I never saw equalled by a "native." During a morning's ride, I met a man conveying, what appeared to me, very fine timbers towards cantonments. He agreed to sell me the wood, which he conveyed to my compound; and, after some delay, was paid the price.—After he had received the money he came up to me and asked for what purpose I required the timber. I replied "for building"—"Oh" said he, returning the money "the wood is bad—it is not fit for building purposes!" He reloaded the cart and sold the wood in the bazar for a smaller sum than I had given him!—(Did you ever!!) Yet this man was, I have no doubt, like the majority of his brethren, a robber—a dacoit.

The men of one village are always ready to loot the neighbouring one; one petty Rajah to make a *foray* into the territories of a brother Rajah—but there is no systematic opposition to our Government except by some eighty (80) individuals, the Chiefs of whom are known, and for whose heads rewards are offered. The remainder of these are bound to the Chiefs by ties of blood—a feudatory one; and I have no doubt that, were conciliatory measures adopted, all would tender their allegiance.—As it is, there is hardly a village in Bundlekund from whence they will not obtain volunteers, if the aim of their errand be plunder. Having effected their purpose, the proscribed return to their jungle fastnesses, and their "aides" convert their "spears into pruning hooks" and are, to all intents and purposes, peaceable and well disposed inhabitants—till next time:

There is no chance of "war, glorious, (horrid?) war" in Bundlekund, so long as the present non-interference system is continued—that is, so long as our Government can look blandly on whilst the inhabitants cut each others' throats "more majorum." Interference in this national pastime might indeed bring a host of enemies upon us; but, barring this, the "consummation so devoutly to be wished" can be effected by nothing but their cupidity being excited by the sight of John Company's "broad acres."

"I forgot to mention that all parts of the country are safe for Europeans—that is, if they do not carry with them property sufficient to tempt the cupidity of the inhabitants. In proof of this, officers ride about weekly between this and Jytpoor through dense jungle, whilst natives disappear for ever in it!—I am perfectly willing to travel "frae Maidenkirk to John O Groats" (in Bundlecund) with no attendants except my personal servants—not one of whom would demur at the idea of accompanying me"—*The Hills, Sept.* 7.

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THE KHOONDS.

The *Friend of India*, in an article we have extracted, makes a charge against the Madras authorities which we trust for their credit as a Christian Government admits of a simple explanation or refutation. The *Friend* states that an application was made four months ago to have about a hundred of the rescued victims from the Khoonds, boys and girls, consigned to the care of the Missionaries in the neighbourhood, who were anxious to bring them up in a knowledge of the Christian truth; but the letter *has never received the slightest attention*. In consequence of this silence, the children have been made over, the boys chiefly to Mussoolmauns and the girls to a tribe of Khoonds. Our contemporary indulges in a little flippancy about the alleged backwardness of Madras in the acquisition of "liberality of sentiment" and "freedom from pagan propensities," which is out of place in discussing so grave a subject and unlike his usual sober tone; but we must not let this divert us from the importance of the subject to which he has drawn attention. We do not believe that an application of the nature stated could meet with intention from our present authorities, and some circumstance must therefore remain for explanation; for we at the same time can see no objection to its being readily approved. The victims rescued in Khoondah were all intended as human sacrifices, some sold for the purpose by their wretched parents, some stolen, and others reared up and devoted for years to it. In some of these cases we should not even be justified in giving them up to their own parents; but we believe that in no case have their parents come forward to claim them. Remaining in our hands under such extraordinary and singular circumstances, we consequently take the place of their natural protectors, and have thus a responsibility cast upon us as to their bringing up which admits of our taking only one conscientious path. If we believe in the necessity and efficacy of our own faith, there cannot be but one course open to us. It may be urged that to instil the principles of Christian truth into these children, will give a colour to the pretence that we seize them for the sake of making them converts, and doubtless this may be turned to evil. But we must endure the reproach, and risk whatever disturbance it may create, when so obvious a duty is before us. These unfortunate children are rescued from threatened death, and remain virtually as orphans in our hands: we have to feed, and clothe, and instruct them. Can we do this without making religion a part of the instruction, and can we dare to let *it* be other than what we believe needful to their souls' salvation!—*Madras Spectator, Sept* 6.

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*To Correspondents.*

We have received the letter of a *Friend to Reformation;* but his former letter on the subject which we published was so full, as to remove all necessity for publishing a second.

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ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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THE DUSSERAH VACATION.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—I perceive by the *Government Gazette*, that the General Treasury will close for the DUSSERAH VACATION from the 28th Instant to the 5th Proximo being 8 days. Be good enough to refer to

the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut's Circular letter, No. 5, dated 24th March last, which directs that the Civil Courts are to be closed from the *20th September to the 20th October*, and tell me whether you do not think that the Revenue Officers are dealt with *very hardly;* for while the Omlahs of a Collectoral or Zillah Treasury are obliged to drudge at their work, the Omlahs of the Civil Court are permitted to enjoy a relaxation which ALL *are so eager* to obtain, being the *only* time of the year that they are able to visit their families.

While I lament the *short* vacation which REVENUE Officers are permitted to enjoy, I do not wish to advocate an *equalization*, because I presume it would be considered very cruel indeed, if the Civil Courts were to close for the same number of days as the General Treasury, but I would respectfully suggest that the officers of the Revenue Department have their vacation extended from 8 to 15 days.

I may here remark that if Government should feel disposed to grant such an indulgence, it would not in the least affect their interests, because during the whole of the time that the Civil Courts remain closed, seldom or never do Land-holders come in to pay Revenue. As a proof of this fact I would refer to the Sudder Board of Revenue's Circular, No. 6, A, dated 30th June, which provides for the adjournment of the Sale of Estates for arrears of Revenue fixed on the 28th September—(that is—the sale will not take place until the opening of the Civil Courts after the 20th October) and the Sudder Board of Revenue subsequent Circular Notice dated 4th September, which states that "*all estates from which at sunset of the 27th* "*September, an arrear of Revenue may be due*, WILL "*be liable to sale on the day, &c. &c. and that no* "*payment made subsequent to the sunset of that date* "WILL BAR *such liability to sale.*"

The day fixed for the closing of the Collector's Office as also the General Treasury is the 20th September. There is another contingency which has escaped notice, viz. that payment of large sums of Revenue until the evening of the 27th will as a matter of course detain the Collector's Omlahs for two or three days for the purpose of preparing the accounts, and entering up all the Revenue Books—so that in fact the vacation to be enjoyed by them is only 5 days. Surely you will admit that this period is inadequate and too short to enable the Natives to visit their families. Those whose houses are at a very great distance will feel this HARDSHIP. Hoping you will advocate the indulgence solicited by appropriate comments, I am sanguine that the Government would benevolently respond to your suggestions and confer a favor upon many eager individuals upon which their happiness for the time being depends.

In conclusion I respectfully urge that if there is any foundation for the rumour which has made its way to the Mofussil, viz. that it is the intention of the present Governor General to reduce the vacation enjoyed by the Judicial Officers it would be a measure of extreme hardship. The Sudder Ameens, Moonsiffs and Law Officers, and every individual Omlah would cry out against such an usurpation of privileges accorded to them for a series of years, and though they must eventually succumb to the order—because "what cannot be cured must be endured,"—yet the benevolence and humanity of Government would be regarded by all classes as a mere name divested of its essentials. I entreat that due consideration be given before any premature instructions are issued to debar the enjoyment of long established privileges.

I am, &c.

*12th Sept.* 1843. AN OMLAH.

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## LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

*London, Aug.* 3.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The news of the present month will be found rather of English than of Indian interest, for public attention has been chiefly engaged with discussions upon the state of the nation, and the difficulties which appear to be gathering round Sir R. Peel and his government. The importance of these difficulties has undoubtedly been exaggerated, but they are not, therefore, to be despised; for it is a fact that, however opposed men may be in political opinions, there is an almost universal expression of disapointment, perhaps occasioned by the general depression which prevails in every department of business. But the government have had to contend with more than this,—they have lately had to experience the indifferent support of some, and the almost open defection of others upon whom they had every right to calculate. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that rumours of change should get abroad; but it is quite certain that, notwithstanding the success of the League in returning Mr. Bright for Durham, Conservatives will keep their places, and that there is no immediate prospect of the restoration of the Whigs to power.

Our report of the parliamentary proceedings of the month, which, from the importance of the subjects discussed is necessarily of considerable length, will be found to embrace questions of the very greatest interest, having reference, not only to the general affairs of state, whether foreign, political, or commercial, but special relation to Ireland, Scotland, and India. We have been at considerable pains to give as ample a summary of the several debates as our limits permit; because, in the present state of parties, the opinions expressed by individual Members are in themselves significant, and, when taken in connexion with the extracts we furnish from the leading journals of the day, they enable the reader to form a fair idea of some of the difficulties with which the present Ministry have to contend. The Government, though close pressed to avow themselves, have as yet given no direct approval of Lord Ellenborough's policy with respect to the occupation of Scinde; the debate which will take place on Mr. Roebuck's motion, fixed for the 8th inst., is therefore regarded with much anxiety. A large volume of papers has been laid before parliament, but they merely refer to transactions preceding the battle of Meannee. This has disappointed those who looked for the proclamations and general orders issued by Lord Ellenborough concerning the administration of the territory on both sides of the Indus.

Notwithstanding the military force in Wales has been augmented by the accession of the 4th Light Dragoons, the 75th Regt., and Marines, the disorders which have some time prevailed on the borders of Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire have spread to the southern part of the latter county, and even to Glamorganshire, and have assumed a far more serious aspect since reaching the mining and manufacturing districts. The followers of Rebecca have become more daring and their system of attack better organised; for they do not now oppose the military, who in large parties nightly patrol the country, but no sooner have the soldiers passed, than horns are sounded, signals blaze from hill to hill, men assemble in large masses, and instantly demolish the very gates through which the troops have just moved. There has as yet been no conviction of parties connected with these disturbances, the indictment against the persons in custody for attacking the workhouse at Carmarthen having been removed into the Court of Queen's Bench, as it was considered the Crown could not have a fair trial upon the Welch circuit. It appears to be quite impossible to get at the prime movers of the revolt, who are said to be persons of property and station. If this be so, we can scarcely wonder that small farmers should be ready to join in any movement likely to put an end to a system which obliges them to pay, in the article of manure for example, as much as 6*l*. in the shape of tolls upon a quantity of lime for which they paid but 5*l*. in the first instance. In the neighbourhood of Swansea, some arrests have taken place, in effecting which the police were attacked, and Capt. Napier, the Superintendant, severely beaten. This officer was compelled, in self-defence, to fire upon one of the prisoners, who was dreadfully wounded but is recovering. The Government have sent Mr. Hall, the Bow-street magistrate, to investigate the state of affairs in Wales.

Though an account just published shows an increase of "Rent" for the quarter of 14,000*l*., as compared with a similar period last year, the "Repeal" agitation does not seem to have gained strength in Ireland during the past month, as far as regards either the number of meetings held, the display of physical force, or the degree of excitement manifested by the lower classes. The feeling previously exhibited was far too intense to last; and the moderation shown by Government has done much to weaken the power of those by whom an excitable people are readily influenced. In so far, Ministers appear to have acted wisely. Had they adopted measures of strong coercion, there would have been no diminution of agitation, but, on the contrary, many persons of moderate political opinions would have been forced unwillingly into the ranks of Repeal. Very different, however, is the present state of things; for, as matters now stand, nothing having been effected, the lower classes are beginning to doubt their own powers, and to question the importance of their leaders; while the concentration of troops at different points, the strengthening of military defences, and the formation of depots of arms and ammunition in convenient places, sufficiently manifest the determination of Government to crush the very first exhibition of overt treason. From the reports which we elsewhere publish, our readers will be able to collect some of the objects of Repeal agitation, but the most important speech is that of Dr. Higgins, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardagh, who denounces the very idea of connection with the state, and ridicules the proposal to renew diplomatic relations with the Pope, and recognise the titles of the Roman Catholic Church. His objects are far higher than such concessions as these. There seems to be an end of American sympathy, for Mr. O'Connell's Anti-Slavery speech has given such offence, that the Repeal Associations in the States are dissolving. The display got up by the republicans in Paris, has proved a most ridiculous failure, of which all parties appear to be heartily ashamed.

We have but little to report respecting the state of the Scotch Church question, except that her Majesty has filled up several of the parishes, the former ministers of which went over with the secession. Lord Aberdeen's Bill is now before the House of Commons, and it is likely to meet with less opposition than it did in the Peers, where the Law Lords were deeply offended, in as much as the measure proposed by government,—a modified Veto Act—went to declare that to be law which was adverse to the former decisions of the House itself in its judicial capacity.

The insurrection in Spain has triumphed, almost without a struggle; the revolutionists have possession of the capital and of the Queen; the government of Espartero is, for the present, at an end, and the Lopez ministry again in power. This revolution has been ascribed solely to the officers of the army, who are suspected to be in the pay of Christina. It was unprovoked and unpopular to an extraordinary degree; its success, therefore, appears to be mainly referable to the misconduct of the Regent himself, who, instead of striking a decisive blow, exhibited an apathy perfectly unaccountable, if not the result of cowardice. He remained inactive in the neighbourhood of Valencia till he lost the confidence of his supporters, and was then out-generaled by Narvaez, who got possession of the road to Madrid. By the last accounts Espartero had joined Van Halen, and was engaged before Seville bombarding the city. It is said that his only motive for this is want of money for some exigency. Had the revolt terminated without bloodshed, his chances of being recalled were many, for when the coalition by which he has been overthrown shall have been broken up, which it is believed will happen soon, he would probably have been solicited to resume the reins of Government. The destruction he has caused, and the blood that he has shed, are calculated to injure him irreparably with his countrymen.

The proceedings in the French Chambers on the discussion of the budget, are rather interesting. M. Guizot appears to have seized upon the occasion for the delivery of a speech, in the course of which he most positively denied that the insurgents in Spain had received any assistance from his government; and bearing testimony to the perfect toleration with which England has treated her Roman Catholic subjects, he discountenanced all interference with the Repeal agitation in Ireland.

Among our extracts will be found an account of the melancholy loss of the *Pegasus* steamer, with a fearful sacrifice of life; and some particulars of the unfortunate misunderstanding, which ended in the fatal duel between Lieut. Munro and the late Colonel Fawcett.

### AFFAIRS OF INDIA.

However dark the political horizon may be in the West, it is becoming clearer in the East. The last Indian mail confirms the hopes that its predecessor raised. We have passed that anxious crisis in the history of Indian affairs, when each successive telegraph only awakened fresh fears for the precipitancy of the Governor-General's acts or the verbose temerity of his speeches. This crisis has passed. We have ceased now to tremble lest the arrival of a mail should bring the report of some high-flown proclamation or ambitious aggression. Warned by the past, moderated by the censure of his distant critics, and now familiarized to the habits and language of command, Lord Ellenborough no longer amuses his enemies with tra-

vesties of Napoleon, now startles his friends by his wholesale imitation of Lord Wellesley. Satisfied—perhaps disgusted—with display, he may at last afford to exercise that quality for which he was most conspicuous at home—strong and practical common-sense. That he is not ignorant of the ample scope which exists for the exercise of this virtue in the administration of our Indian empire—that he knows full well the immense extent of good which a benevolence well directed and vigorously seconded is able to insure—is, we think, apparent from the important reforms to which he has of late devoted his attention. In another column will be found a statement of his plans for the improvement of Indian police, the better administration of Indian jurisprudence, and other acts of civil amelioration. They are the trophies—the unfading trophies—of peace. It is on such victories that Lord Ellenborough's fame must rest. They are far more likely to secure for himself the affections, and for England the respect, of the millions whose government is intrusted to his hands, than the most flowery harangues or the most brilliant campaigns.

We rejoice to say that the war which he commenced so inconsistently with his own professions, and in such manifest emulation of his Whig predecessor, has been decided by the splendid victories of Sir C. Napier. There will, we trust, be no more bloodshed, no more costly triumphs. The brave officer who vanquished, is now engaged in pacifying Scinde. Already he has made his terms with the majority of the Chiefs; and there is but little prospect of resistance or rebellion from the rest.

It were useless to moralise upon the policy which has added another large tract of country to the Anglo-Indian empire. We have already blamed it as precipitate, and denounced it as dishonest. But Scinde is now ours. The same course of action which led to the reduction of the Carnatic—to the subjugation of the Mahrattas—to the occupation of Ceylon, and the possession of Arracan—has been consummated by the successful invasion of Scinde. It may be that the same pleas which have been urged in justification of the former aggressions might be advanced in defence of this last, viz., that the Indian Government had no alternative but to go on and conquer—that conquest and acquisition were their only means and sole guarantee of safety.

Be this the case or not, Scinde is ours: and it is our duty so to govern the inhabitants of the conquered territory that they may not regret having exchanged the authority of their own Ameers for the dominion of England. Already has one great change in the fortunes of that people accompanied the triumph of our arms. Slavery is no more. The same victory which subjected Scinde to England delivered the Scindians from the power of their native tyrants.

This was a happy beginning, and we can only pray that it may be an auspice of the future. The despotism of England has been hitherto beneficial to her Indian dependencies; her laws, her literature, her religion, are each exerting a salutary influence upon the multitudinous tribes of the great peninsula. The energy and industry of her merchants and traders have not been lost upon the natives of the East, and the Indian people are happier under the dominion of an unknown and indefinite company of merchants than they were under the yoke of their own Sovereigns. It can hardly therefore be apprehended that the last accession to the list of our Oriental possessions will fare differently from the rest; and that the same incidents which, under Providence, have blessed British supremacy in Mysore and the Carnatic, will be barren of good results in the fertile and favoured country of Scinde.—*Times.*

### COURT AND FASHION.

The Queen gave state balls on the 24th and 31st of July, at Buckingham Palace.

The King and Queen of the Belgians embarked on the *Ariel* steam-packet for Ostend, on the 12th of July, on their return to Belgium, and arrived at Brussels on the following day.

The Queen Dowager is completely recovered from her recent indisposition, and is now able to enjoy her accustomed airing in the neighbourhood of Bushy. Her Majesty goes to Witley Court next week.

The Affairs of Scinde.—Lord J. Russell said, that some hon. members on his side of the house had understood the right hon. baronet to say, some time ago, when he was asked to produce some papers relating to the affairs of Scinde, that he waited until the Government had decided, from the information before them, what instructions they should send out to India with respect to the affairs of Scinde; and that (as the hon. members he referred to understood) he intended to produce, together with the papers in question, the decision to which the Government had come with respect to the future government of that province. He (Lord J. Russell) did not, he confessed, so understand the right hon. gentleman; but what he now wished to know was, whether the right hon. gentleman was prepared to state the decision that the Government had come to respecting the course to be pursued in Scinde, and which, he supposed, had by this time gone out to India? It would be convenient that the house should have before them the decision of Her Majesty's Government previous to the debate on the motion of the hon. and learned member for Bath (Mr. Roebuck) which was fixed for the 8th of August.—Sir R. Peel said, that Her Majesty's Government had sent out to the Governor General of India statements explanatory of their general views with regard to the course to be pursued in Scinde. Of course it was very difficult at this distance, and with their degree of acquaintance with the subject, to give instructions with regard to a question of so much importance. All such *instructions* must necessarily be contingent and dependent on the state of the country at the time they might arrive in India. Her Majesty's Government did not think it their duty, under these circumstances, to communicate the instructions to the house.—Mr. Mangles at a subsequent period of evening said, that he had certainly understood the right hon. baronet, as he believed the house did, that he intended to supply the house with information as to the instructions of Her Majesty's Government to the Governor General regarding Scinde, at the same time that he communicated the papers. If that were not so, he wished to know why the papers were withheld?—Sir R. Peel said that, in the case of the Chinese war, and in the case of the Affghan war, papers had been laid on the table as to the events of the war, but not the instructions from the Government at home. By each mail affairs of great importance were announced, so that the Government had not thought it their duty to make any earlier communication to the house.

The Ameers of Scinde.—Lord Jocelyn wished to ask the right hon. baronet at the head of Her Majesty's Government, whether any communications had been received from India relative to the treatment of the Ameers of Scinde, who were taken prisoners on the field of battle, and whether they had been allowed to hold intercourse with their friends?—Sir R. Peel said, as his noble friend had given him notice of his intention to put this question, he was enabled to put the house in possession of the information which had been received by the Government as to the personal treatment of the Ameers. Communication had been received from the Governor General, dated Agra, the 29th of March, in which it was stated that directions had been given that all the Ameers, except one, who was charged with participation in an act of murder, should be treated honourably, as prisoners of war; that they were to be allowed to hold intercourse and communication with their families, though access would not be given generally to all their followers; and that the ladies and women in their respective families were to be treated with all possible attention and respect. He understood that, while the Ameers were at Bombay, a house belonging to the Government was appropriated to their residence, and they had interviews with Sir G. Arthur. In May they were transferred from Bombay to a palace in the neighbourhood of Poonah, and Sir G. Arthur was anxious that they should receive the most respectful treatment compatible with their situation as prisoners of war. In communications forwarded to India by Her Majesty's Government, an earnest wish had been expressed that the Ameers might be treated with the respect which was due to their station and their misfortunes, and that every means should be adopted to promote the ease and comfort of themselves and their families.

It is now generally stated that the Houses of Parliament will not be prorogued until the last week in August. Mr. Roebuck has fixed his notice of motion respecting the recent transactions in Scinde for the 8th of August. It is not, however, likely to come on so early as that day, owing to the great quantity of government business, and of other notices that have priority of it.

Expired, on the 29th July, the Duke of Dorset, at his residence in Harley-street, in his 76th year. He succeeded to the family honours in 1815, on the death of his cousin, Charles Duke of Dorset, who was killed by a fall from his horse near Dublin. The late duke has left an only sister, married to Mr. H. A. Herbert; and a niece, daughter of his late brother, the Hon. George Sackville Germain, married to Mr. William Bruce Stopford, of the Foreign Office.

The Earl of Glasgow died at Edinburgh on the 6th July. The deceased Earl was Lord Lieutenant of the county of Ayr, and is succeeded by his son, Lord Kelburne, representative of the same county.

The Countess of Mansfield expired on the 11th July, at her residence at Richmond, at the advanced age of 85 years. The venerable deceased was the third daughter of Charles, ninth Lord Cathcart, and sister of the late Earl Cathcart and Duchess of Athol, by Jane, second daughter of Lord Archibald Hamilton, and was born July 1, 1758.

The Countess of Elgin, the lady of the Governor of Jamaica, died in childbed on the 4th June. Lady Elgin was the daughter of Major Cumming Bruce, M.P., and was married only last year.

*Dr. Hahnemann*, the founder of homœopathy, died lately at Paris, aged 88. Dr. Hahnemann was born in 1755, at Meissen, of poor parents; and owed his education to the great aptitude for learning he gave evidence of at the little school where he was first placed.

The Irish legal world has lost one of its most illustrious members, in the Right Hon. Charles Kendall Bushe, late Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, who died recently at the house of his son, Mr Thomas Bushe, after a short illness.

The decision of the Judges affirming the invalidity of mixed marriages performed by Presbyterian ministers, has produced the expected consternation in the North of Ireland. In the General Assembly, a Committee was appointed to draw up a series of resolutions and petitions to both Houses of Parliament on the subject, which were adopted, and a deputation was appointed to proceed to London and take active steps to procure redress.

The celebrated Field-Marshal Count Wittgenstein died at St. Petersburgh on the 16th June, at the advanced age of 87. He was Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies during nearly the whole of the late French war. The Emperor, upon being informed of it, gave immediate orders that the whole Russian army should wear mourning for three days.

It is said that Southampton will be fixed upon as the starting point of the steamers carrying the mails to the West Indies and South America, to the East Indies, Egypt, Malta, and all parts of Spain and Portugal, without calling at Falmouth to take in the mails, or on the homeward voyage to deliver them.

Mr. Serg. Talfourd gave an entertainment on the 27th July to the Right Hon. Sir E. Ryan and to Sir R. Comyn, who were formerly his youthful friends and associates. The dinner took place at the Royal Hotel, Ross. Among the company were Mr. Justice Williams and Mr. Justice Maule.

A return, just published, states that the sum of 1,281,211*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* will be required, to make good to certain holders of opium surrendered in China in March, 1839, the amount of compensation due to them under Art. 4 of the Treaty of Peace. The above amount, however, includes a sum of 29,289*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* as a claim by the Parsee firms of Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee and A. and D. Furdonjee, the settlement of which depends on further explanation.

On the 12th of July, the Court of Directors entertained at dinner, at the London Tavern, many of the distinguished civil and military officers of the Company, who have recently returned to this country from India. Most of the military men present had borne very conspicuous parts during the campaigns in Affghanistan and Scinde, and the operations in China. John Cotton, Esq., the Chairman, presided at the entertainment. The invitations included Messrs. T. C. Robertson, H. T. Prinsep, C. M. Lushington, Amos, Benham, Smith, J. R. Colvin, Clerk, Kindersley, Ogilvie, H. C. Tucker, Clementson, &c.; the Baron Von Orlich; Colonels Pennefather, Outram, Wild, Huish; Majors Macgregor, Fraser, and Simpson; Captain Colin Mackenzie and Lieut. Haughton; Captains Hall and Tudor, R. N.; Captains Hawkins, Brucks, Low, and Ormsby, I. N.; Messrs. Kennedy, Gray, Wylie, &c.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's ship the *Bentinck*, has arrived in the Thames. She is 250 feet in length, from the head to the taffrail, 40 feet in breadth, 31 feet in depth, and admeasures, including the spar deck, 2,020 tons. Her engines are of 520 horse-power, and her cost about 84,000*l.* Her average speed, on her passage from Dublin to Southampton, was thirteen miles per hour, and occasionally she ran fourteen miles per hour; being a higher rate of speed than any other vessel adapted for ocean steam navigation has yet attained. This vessel is fitted with iron bulkheads, dividing the vessel's hold into a number of water-tight compartments, which, besides adding greatly to the strength of the vessel, effectually prevent her from sinking, in case of springing a leak, by striking on a rock or otherwise; because no more water can enter the vessel, in such a case, than to fill to the water line the particular compartment in which the leak may happen, and the vessel will therefore continue to float. The

*Bentinck* is also fitted with the patent *Paddle-box* Life Boats, which, with her other boats, afford ample means of carrying the whole of the crew and passengers, with provisions and water, in case of accident to the vessel. She is fitted with Mr. Williams's patent consumers, which considerably diminish, or altogether prevent, the issuing of smoke from the funnels. With respect to the interior arrangements of the *Bentinck*, she has accommodation for 102 cabin passengers, consisting of 20 single, 22 double, and 12 family and general cabins, which are so arranged as to obviate those objections which were made to the accommodations on board the *Hindoostan*. They are all fitted up with every attention to comfort and convenience; and, above all, light and ventilation have been abundantly provided. Each has its marble-covered basin-stand, mirrors, drawers, writing apparatus, &c. Venetian blinds are inserted in the upper part of the doors, and, wherever possible, in the sides of the cabins also; and plates of perforated zinc and all manner of contrivances are introduced to ensure a constant circulation of wholesome and refreshing drafts. The spar deck forms a magnificent walk, the full length of the ship, with convenient seats abaft. The main deck, below, is also comparatively open and airy, and forms, with the houses on each side, a spacious and well-lighted arcade, which may be resorted to in showery or boisterous weather. The principal cabin or saloon, under the quarter deck, is a large square apartment, well lighted from the deck, and from the stern and side windows. It affords room for 100 persons to be seated commodiously at the tables, is lofty, and differs somewhat from those usually constructed, being nearly square, and free from the inconvenience of the several berths entering immediately into it, as it occupies the whole width of the vessel in the stern, and is upwards of thirty feet each way, having, besides large stern windows, spacious ports on each side, thus giving abundance of light and air, and a full view of the sea, in nearly every direction. The ladies' saloon or boudoir is entered by the side of the staircase, and presents a quiet, pleasing contrast to the more brilliant decorations of the grand saloon. This room, and the range of cabins adjoining to it, are appropriated to the use of ladies exclusively. The decorations of the grand saloon *consist of several highly-interesting* views of Cabul, Ghuznee, &c., painted, or rather enamelled, *on* slate. A wide passage communicates with the state cabins, and terminates with a good flight *of stairs, spreading* each way at the top of the upper deck. Among the other contrivances for ministering to the health, comforts, or luxury of Oriental voyagers, are cold, hot, and shower baths. A well-selected library is also placed in the saloon. This truly splendid vessel will proceed from Southampton on the 24th inst., for Calcutta, *via* the Cape of Good Hope, touching at Gibraltar, Cape de Verd Islands, the Cape, Mauritius, Ceylon and Madras, and will start from Calcutta on her first trip for Madras, Ceylon, and Suez, on the 15th December next, and will thenceforward continue to ply on the line between India and Suez, in conjunction with the *Hindostan*.

AUGUST 5.—A telegraphic despatch, with news from Bombay to 19th June, reached London by express from Paris early on the 31st July. Details of the intelligence were published in the *Times* of the 1st, and letters and papers *via* Marseilles, were delivered on the morning of the 2nd August. The news received by this mail is considered highly satisfactory.

Some most important despatches are understood to have gone out by the present Mail.

It is said that the Steamer "*Precursor*" has returned from Russia; so we presume she has not been disposed of.

The despatches received last month from India were, by permission of the Board of Control, submitted to a full Court of Directors.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have, at the request of Her Majesty's Government, consented to the appointment of M. Jullien, as Vice Consul from the King of the French at Bombay.

Commodore Brucks, Indian Navy, has presented a memorial to the Court of Directors, praying for increased honours and emoluments to that branch of the service.

Mr. Dyce Sombre, late member for Sudbury, has been declared a lunatic. We give a full report.

We are sorry to find that Mr. Arthur Galloway, son of Major-Gen Galloway, met with a frightful accident on his return from the amusements at Cremorne-house, Chelsea. Whilst crossing the road near the "World's-end," he was knocked down by a horse attached to a cab, and so injured that when raised from the ground he was in a state of insensibility, and the blood was gushing in profusion from his nose and ears. A stretcher was procured, and the unfortunate gentleman was conveyed without loss of time to St. George's Hospital, where it was discovered that he had sustained a violent concussion of the brain, besides other severe injuries. Mr. Galloway had recently obtained an appointment in the Civil Service, and would have sailed in a week or two for Bengal. He is better, but still in a very dangerous state.

Sir Augustus D'Este has, it is said, presented a petition to the Queen, claiming to be entitled to the titles of his father, the late Duke of Sussex. —*Standard.*

The meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Cork, will surpass, in magnitude and magnificence, any former assemblage of that learned and scientific body. Preparations are being made for the most ample and comfortable accommodation of the multitude of visitors who will attend on the occasion; and arrangements have been entered into for the conveyance of passengers, in steamers, from London, Liverpool, Bristol, Plymouth, Glasgow, and Dublin.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, AUG. 4.—OPIUM.—The House having resolved itself into Committee of supply, Sir G. Clerk moved a vote of 1,281,000*l*., for compensation to the owners of the opium delivered up at Canton. On the conclusion of hostilities, a treaty of peace was concluded, and some 6,000,000 dollars were agreed to be paid by the Emperor of China to the British Government as compensation to the owners of such opium. By a return on the table, the house was aware that these 6,000,000 dollars, after assaying and deducting charges, amounted to 1,315,158*l*., and it was the intention of the Government to pay over to the owners of the opium 1,281,211*l*. The difference between this sum and the sum received was to be accounted for (as we understood) by the circumstance that the amount of opium agreed to be given up was deficient by five hundred chests; and the Government made up that deficiency by purchasing and paying for so many chests. Consequently it was proposed really to give up the whole of the money which had been received as compensation; and this, on an average, would amount to 64*l*. a chest. The committee would perceive that this was a fair compensation, as it was a considerably larger sum than the owners of the *opium* would have received if the average price of opium in India in 1840 had been assumed as the *basis of calculation*. Still, as the Government had received 6,000,000 dollars, they proposed to pay over the whole amount. He concluded by moving that 1,281,211*l*. be voted as compensation to the owners of opium, under the 4th article of the treaty of peace with China.—Mr. Mangles contended that this sum would fall short of the true value of the opium. The influence of the British Government must materially depend upon the opinion entertained by the Eastern people of its justice and good faith; and these required that the measure of the compensation should be the invoice cost. Two-thirds of this opium belonged to native merchants, who had connexions and transactions throughout the whole Eastern world; and at all events he trusted that the Government would not shut the door against inquiry into the principle on which this compensation was fixed.

Mr. Lindsay condemned, though reluctantly, the decision at which the Government had arrived.—Mr. Goulburn held as highly as any man the importance of preserving the public faith; but he was bound, in a case like the present, to take care that no larger sum than public faith really demanded should be charged upon the people of England. The Chinese Government having resorted to means not warranted by the law of nations, Captain Elliott took upon him to make the best arrangement he could for the interests of the merchants themselves; and on obtaining the release of their persons from the Chinese Government, he gave them receipts for the opium which they delivered to him to be surrended to the Chinese. But so far from undertaking to pay those merchants for payments at invoice prices to the *other* descriptions of goods which they were compelled to abandon, leaving the amount which was to be paid for the opium—the contraband article —to the discretion of the Government at home. The Government had taken the greatest pains to ascertain the true value. The article was one upon which sometimes an immense profit was realised, at other times a heavy loss sustained; the traffic was subject to all the fluctuations of a gambling trade; and the invoice price, therefore, was no just measure of value. At the particular time of this seizure the market was in a state of stagnation from glut; and if the opium seized had been added to that market, it would not have been likely to realise any thing like the invoice price. The price at which Captain Elliott's script receipts sold was a tolerably fair test of the value of the opium which they represented; but that price was only about 35*l*. per chest; whereas the compensation now proposed was 64*l*. Sir H. Pottinger thought the 6,000,000 dollars an adequate compensation, and this was also the opinion expressed by the Chinese, who were good judges of the value in their own market. There were three items for which this country had demanded indemnity from China—the Hong debts, the opium compensation, and the costs of the war. All these were covered by the aggregate sum agreed for under the treaty with China; and if any thing beyond a due proportion of that aggregate sum were now to be paid *to the owners* of the opium, it could be defrayed only by a tax on the British people. This was no argument, indeed, against withholding what was just; but it was a strong reason against paying more than justice really required.

Two or three explanations were asked from and given by Mr. Goulbourn, and then a discussion arose between him and Lord Palmerston respecting the *form of* the vote. Upon this a division took place, and the vote was finally passed in the shape proposed by Mr. Goulbourn.—*London Mail.*

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RELIGIOUS.

PORTUGAL.—The Cortes has been occupied with various Government projects. The Deputies had passed the Bills imposing a tax on fresh fish and increasing the legacy duty. An Address to the Queen, praying her to consent to a diminution of income in consideration of the necessitous state of the country, was met by the Ministers declaring that her Majesty had again given up fifty contos this year, and the King Consort forty; and was rejected by eighty-nine votes against four. An Address of thanks to both the Queen and King Consort on the occasion of this concession was carried by 72 against 21 votes. The Court was to remain in Lisbon till after the great annual procession of Corpus Christi, when it would proceed to Cintra. Dr. Kaley's proceedings at Madeira had excited much animadversion by the High Catholic party, and great efforts were made to induce the Government to remove him from the island, but it was not considered that a measure of the kind was either justifiable or probable. Dr. Kaley's "conversions" were considered to be due, in a great measure, to his benevolence and personal influence.—*Record.*

FUNERAL OF THE LATE REV. JOSEPH FLETCHER, D. D.—In a former Number we announced the decease of this distinguished and highly esteemed servant of Christ. It is now our melancholy task to lay before our readers a brief account of the circumstances connected with the funeral of the departed, which took place on Friday last at Abney Park Cemetery. Every possible mark of respect was paid to the memory of the deceased by his surviving relatives and friends. At eleven o'clock the remains were conveyed, by the relatives and connexions, accompanied by about thirty ministers from the metropolis, from the residence in Cottage-grove, Mile-end-road, to Stepney Meeting-house—for more than twenty years the scene of his pastoral labours. The body was conveyed to the communion-pew, directly under the pulpit, where it lay during the whole of the solemn service. The Rev. J. A James, of Birmingham, commenced by reading the Scriptures and prayer. The Rev. H. F. Burder, of Hackney, delivered the funeral oration. The Rev. G. Smith, of Poplar, concluded the service by prayer. The service, throughout, was of the most solemn and appropriate kind. The spacious chapel was thronged, and hundreds were unable to obtain admission.

At the conclusion of these services the procession, augmented by considerable numbers, in mourning coaches and on foot, moved on to Abney Park. The number of ministers exceeded sixty, and the whole line of road from Stepney Meeting-house to the cemetery was crowded with attendants on foot, anxious to pay this last mark of respect to the remains of the departed, and to witness the interment. Amongst others the police force of the district, anxious to show their regard for one who had taken a deep interest in their spiritual welfare, were conspicuous; at their own request they formed part of the procession.

On arriving at the cemetery, thousands were found waiting for the arrival of the remains, who had assembled from different parts of the metropolis; and, as the day was remarkably fine, the whole scene was one of the greatest interest. The vault in which the remains were deposited, is close by a large yew tree facing Abney House, where Dr. Watts, one of the brightest ornaments of the denomination to which the departed for so many years belonged, resided for a considerable period. In the presence of some thousands, the Rev. S. Walford delivered an address over the grave, and the Rev. J. Pye Smith, D.D., concluded with prayer.

On the following Sabbath, the Rev. Ralph Wardlaw, D. D., of Glasgow, delivered an appropriate, ela-

gant, and eloquent discourse on the occasion of this severe loss to the Church over which Dr. Fletcher had so long presided. We understand that it is to be published, together with Dr. Burder's oration.

"The memory of the just is blessed."

May the bereaved family and people of our departed friend enjoy much of the consolation of that Gospel, which he was so long permitted to proclaim, and the sanctifying influence of which he was enabled to evince so constantly in his own character and life.—*Pat.*

THE BISHOP OF LONDON.—No bishop (says a Clerico-legal correspondent of the *Times*,) has any the slightest right to interfere (and the courts will tell this bishop so) in the offertory, its manner of collecting, or the disposal of its produce afterwards, except in the case prescribed by the Rubric:—"After the Divine service ended, the money given at the offertory shall be disposed of to such charitable uses as the ministers and churchwardens shall think fit; wherein, if they disagree, it shall be disposed of as the Ordinary shall appoint." I would beg to observe further, that the jurisdiction of bishops over the parochial duty, and more particularly over parochial incumbents, their co-presbyters, is more exclusively of an appellate character than the Bishop of London is aware of. All such language as 'this is authoritative'—'this I enjoin,' &c. in a matter or matters *coram non judice*, is in the highest degree unbecoming, offensive, and illegal; and would not be borne by any other than the clergy of the diocese of London, now become callous to insult:—

"Some have been beaten till they know
What wood a cudgell's of by th' blow;
Others been kicked till they know whether
A shoe's of horse's or neat's leather."—*Ibid.*

THE REV. MR. BADGER.—*To the Editor of the Record.*—SIR,—I write in order to direct your attention to a subject which, for the honour of the Church, requires an immediate investigation. It is known that the Rev. Mr. Badger has been sent out by the Bishop of London, as the representative of the Church to a body of Nestorians inhabiting the mountains of Kurdistan. Various reports are in circulation respecting the conduct of that gentleman in Mosul, which are highly derogatory to his character as a delegate of the Church of England, and which, if true, must only require to be known to secure his immediate recal. If these reports are false, they should be publicly contradicted forthwith by those who are acquainted with the circumstances of the case. In the first place, it is said that Mr. Badger is a thoroughgoing Puseyite in doctrine and practice. It was reported of him that both in Malta and Constantinople he preached to perfection the doctrine of baptismal regeneration and of transubstantiation, or something so nearly like it, that no Papist could perceive the difference. Report says that at Mosul he wears the Puseyite gown and hat, as his every day dress, and that he is on the best terms with the Papists, both native and foreign. At the same time he has had a quarrel with the Jacobite Bishop, Athanasius, about the Apochryphal books of the Old Testament, Mr. B contending that they belong to the sacred canon, expressly against the *thirty nine Articles* to which he has subscribed.

But this is not the most objectionable thing reported against him. The Americans have had a prosperous mission among the Nestorians for many years. They have pursued their work apparently with great prudence and discretion, acting wholly on conservative principles, and not interfering in any degree with the ecclesiastical organizations of the people. On this point we have the testimony of the Rev. Mr. Southgate, an American *Episcopal* clergyman, who visited their mission in Ooroomiah, and who will not be suspected of any undue partiality for Dissenting missionaries. Any one who wishes to hear his testimony on the subject can have access to it in the valuable book of *Travels in Persia*, by Mr. Southgate, published a few years since.

The Americans, who confined their labours at first to the plain of Ooroomiah, some time since, it seems, commenced operations in the mountains of Kurdistan, where the patriarch resides, and by his warm approbation, and apparently hearty co-operation, they have commenced opening schools, and making arrangements for the prosecution of other branches of missionary labour. Taking advantage of the temporary absence of the American missionaries from the mountains, they having been called to go for awhile to Mosul to make further arrangements for their work, it is reported that Mr. Badger, Jesuit like, has gone into the mountains with many presents for the Patriarch to endeavour to supplant the Americans, and get possession of the field himself. It is certainly to be hoped that he will not succeed, but it is impossible to say what effect a large show of presents, and corresponding promises, may have upon a poor and ignorant people. At any rate, if this story be true, and it is told on good authority, Mr. Badger has disgraced himself and those who sent him out, and nothing short of his immediate recal can wipe out the foul blot he has brought on the Church. The world is wide enough if we wish to prosecute missionary labours, to enable us to choose our field without encroaching upon the labours of others; and for a missionary of our Church to crowd himself into a field already occupied, and well occupied by other Protestant missionaries, and to endeavour to establish himself by supplanting them; traducing their characters, calling them heretics, &c., in order to excite the prejudices of an ignorant people against them, as, it is said, Mr. Badger has done, cannot be tolerated for a moment. Such conduct is worthy of the best days of Jesuitism. Already have these missionaries often suffered from the falsehoods and calumnies of Papal emissaries, who are said to abound in those countries, and now, it seems, they have a new enemy to contend with, coming in the shape of a *Protestant* missionary, or, at least, of a missionary of a *Protestant Church.*

I feel fully confident that his Lordship, the Bishop of London, needs only to be informed that such stories are in circulation concerning Mr. Badger, to lead him at once to order an investigation of the case, and I would venture to suggest that a very proper witness on the subject may be the Rev. Dr. Bennett, our Chaplain at Constantinople.

I mention his name merely because it seems probable that, from his position, he may be in possession of facts on the subject. Q.

DEATH OF THOMAS WILSON, ESQ.—Our present Number records the decease, in a good old age, of Thomas Wilson, Esq., the venerable Treasurer of Highbury College; an Institution with which his name has been associated for more than half a century and to which he gave his constant attention and princely support. But, while this was the Institution in which he took a more peculiar interest, the London Missionary Society and other kindred Institutions shared largely in his affections, and profited by his benefactions. To him is due the high praise of having been keenly alive to the growing religious wants of the Metropolis; and he may be regarded as one of the greatest Church-extensionist of his day. The encomium passed on the Roman centurion, "For he loveth our nation, and hath built us a synagogue," applies in a tenfold or twentyfold degree to Mr. Wilson, whose zeal and munificence led to the foundation of numerous new chapels in populous neighbourhoods, which are now filled with flourishing congregations. It was not in the Metropolis only, that Mr. Wilson was instrumental in the erection of additional places of worship. In almost every part of the country, he aided in supplying the spiritual provision required by the wants of the neighbourhood. The well-built and well-placed structures of which he was the actual founder, will be permanent monuments of the hallowed use that he made of the wealth intrusted to him;

"And sure the coming Master found
The *golden* talent well employed."

In short, it may truly be said, that Mr. Wilson was in England, what the Heldanes were in Scotland; uniting to the munificence of the Countess of Huntingdon a large measure of the faculty of organization which characterized John Wesley. For some time past, Mr. Wilson's health had given way under the infirmities of age; but, to the last, he was actively useful, taking the warmest interest in all public religious affairs; and in reference to the recent threatened attack upon the rights and institutions of Dissenters in the shape of the Factories Education Bill, he showed that age had not impaired his attachment to the great principles of Protestant Nonconformity. One of the last occasions on which he took a part in any public proceeding, was in presiding at a meeting, held in Union Chapel, Islington, to petition against that atrocious measure. Mr. Wilson expired on Saturday, in his seventy-ninth year. The heavy loss to his denomination is mitigated by the reflection, that he is succeeded by his excellent Son Mr. Joshua Wilson, the founder of the Congregational Library, who not only inherits his ample fortune, but also his devoted attachment to Congregational principles. Long may the honoured name of Wilson be associated with the Institutions of Congregational Dissent!—*Pat.*

THE PROTECTION OF YOUNG FEMALES.—A number of gentlemen connected with the different societies in the metropolis for the protection of women, have had their attention powerfully called to the deficiency of the law, which permits a set of the vilest miscreants upon the face of the earth to pursue as a trade the destruction of young, giddy, and helpless women and children; and having expressed, in the form of resolutions, their views upon the subject, they held on Wednesday last a conference with Lord Brougham at his own house, with a view to some steps being taken to bring the subject before Parliament this session. Lord Brougham will move for a committee of inquiry. Preliminary, however, to this, he proposed to ascertain whether the question would not be taken up by the Government, or, if any other mode of proceeding could be adopted by which the objects proposed might be better accomplished. The Society for the Protection of Young Females had on Thursday their annual dinner, at the London Tavern, Lord Ashley in the chair; a long list of subscriptions was read.—*Ibid.*

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.—The twenty-fourth Annual Conference of the Primitive Methodist Society closed on the 16th instant. Their numbers are as follow:—85,505 members; 489 itinerant preachers; 7,488 local ditto; 1,278 chapels; 74,450 scholars in their Sunday schools; deaths, 934; increase for the year, 6,042; increase of Sunday scholars, 4,386.—*Pat.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The cost to the country of the execution of our slave trade treaties, for the year 1842, is no less than 575,446*l.*—*Record.*

DEPARTURE OF THE "IRISH SQUADRON."—The following appear in the *Cork Reporter*:—"The Malabar sails to-morrow (Sunday), report says for Lisbon. The Tyne was towed up this morning, as guard ship, until the arrival of the Inconstant. The Racer, Lynx, &c., were under orders to sail this morning, but are countermanded. The Tyne had moved down the harbour, but has now resumed her former position." The Cork paper says:—"We regret to state that the Irish squadron, whose stay at Cork diffused so much pleasure—and profit, too, we hear—amongst the good people there, and caused so many of our townsfolk to take advantage of the accommodation offered by the river steamers, and visit the 'men of war,' is departing and dispersing, going nobody knows whither, as nobody can tell for what they came."—*Pat.*

THE GRESHAM LECTURES.—A handsome building, in the enriched Roman style of architecture, with a theatre capable of containing 800 persons, has just been completed at the corner of Basinghall-street, at a cost of 7,000*l.*, for the delivery of the Gresham Lectures.—*Ibid.*

HER MAJESTY'S PIPER.—The Queen has just appointed Angus Mackay, brother of the piper of the late Duke of Sussex, to be Her Majesty's piper at the Palace. Highland dresses and ornaments are to be provided for the new functionary, and our townsman, Mr. Macdougall, has been authorized by Lord Jersey and the Hon. Captain Murray to furnish three suits one for the morning, another for mid-day, and a third for after-dinner and state occasions.—*Inverness Courier.*

THAMES TUNNEL.—The number of persons who paid toll last week, was 49,542.—*Record.*

STEAMER ON LOCH CATRINE.—On Saturday last, a small iron steam-boat arrived in our town on its passage from Glasgow to Loch Katrine, on which it is intended to ply during the summer months. It is only about six tons in weight, engines and all, has no deck, nor any part of it covered in except the engine, which is of six-horse power. This will be a great improvement to the enjoyment of visiters to this romantic lake.—*Stirling Observer.*

EXTRAORDINARY POWER OF THE PRESS.—"We *do many impossibilities*, but our space is not boundless, nor our power without limit!"—*Country Paper.*

SPAIN.—THE REGENT'S MANIFESTO TO THE SPANISH PEOPLE.—The Spanish Regent has issued the following manifesto to the nation:—

"Spaniards! at a time when my conduct and my intentions are so sedulously blackened, when the country is menaced with such misfortunes through the falsehoods of its foes, I can no longer keep silence. I must raise my voice and oppose facts to the treacherous attacks of calumny. It is a painful task, grateful as it may be to address my fellow-citizens. I need not recapitulate the events which have raised me to my present lofty post. The debates of both Chambers preceding my election are still fresh. Spain and Europe admired the calm with which the Cortes proclaimed my name, and the oath which I took to govern by and for the Constitution still sounds in my ears. I swore to devote myself to the upholding of the laws and the country. This oath, which I took with emotion, in presence of all Spain, has continued to guide my steps. Never did I break this oath, nor, indeed, the idea of violating it enter my head. I surrounded myself with a constitutional and responsible Ministry; and this Ministry asked no force but that of the law against those who provoked even the military to insurrection. Against calumny, and the bitterest personal attacks, I used no other arm than silence. On the two occasions on which I marched in person against the rebellious, could I have forgotten the Regent in the soldier? I had too often led the troops to honour and to danger. If my presence tended to check disorder and terrify the anarchic, none but the enemies of the country could complain. Exceptional laws were recurred to in the two instances. But the history of all States, ancient and modern, tells that the statue of liberty must be sometimes veiled for the preservation of liberty. These free nations would have perished, or fallen more short of their greatness, if conspirators, working under the protecting mantle of the laws, could go on with impunity, protected by the slow procedure. It is easy now to judge whether these exceptional laws were the result of necessity or caprice. The Cortes approved of the

first of these instances of exceptional measures. They shall discuss the second, when passions are less incandescent. On one occasion I accepted the resignation of a Ministry censured by the Cortes. On two others I dissolved the Cortes and appealed to the people, the Constitution in my hand. The Fundamental Law gave me this power. Why? Lest the Cortes should not be in harmony with the nation, or one Chamber not so with the other; or lest passion, error, or other causes might endanger the interests of the country. The right to dissolve cannot be questioned. The Parliamentary forms are invoked against me. Do Parliamentary forms agree with the formation of a Cabinet of which one-half did not belong to Parliament? Do Parliamentary forms demand what reason and justice repudiate? The Regent of the land was intrusted to form a Ministry, after the factions of the Lower House had shown themselves exhausted and powerless. Spaniards! I know the Constitution better than those who thus invoke it. By it I am Regent; in it are my rights and titles; with it before me, I have sown to maintain my country's liberties. Beyond the constitution there is but an abyss for me, and ruin for a great monarchy, whose independence was purchased with so much blood. Shall I reply to the interminable abuse of which I am the object? Shall I condescend to refute the accusation of my seeking to prolong my Regency beyond an legal time? I repel the calumny which is employed to embitter my day. The manifestoes of my Ministry did not suffice to discredit such assertions, nor my own asseverations before the first bodies of the nation; because nothing can silence the lie, which personal enmity repeats. How should I wish to defer that day which closes my political career? I prefer the example of those who laid down rule, to those who have violated the laws to keep it. I want alike the genius and the ambition of Napoleon. He expiated his usurpations on a rock in the ocean. Let others than me enjoy the glory that their country too dearly pay. Baldomero Espartero, conge to a private station, is satisfied with having fulfilled his duties, and merited the sympathy of the good. Spaniards! I speak from the heart, and more sincerely than those who seek to plunge you in convulsions. They use numerous pretexts to raise the standard of rebellion, covering thus their own private ambition. They preach union, but sow dissension; preach amnesty, but practise vengeance; and proclaim the virtue of Parliamentary forms, in rendering all government impossible. Reason and justice are on my side. I fear nothing; I rely on the Constitution, and stand covered by it. I have the same confidence, as on former occasion, in the loyal, the good, the lovers of liberty, the army, the navy, the national guard, and in Spaniards worthy of the name. They will aid me in putting an end to these divisions. They will step down into the electoral arena, and return a Congress in harmony with the country's interests. To the Cortes, which ought to decide the great questions mooted, I must deliver up untouched the sacred deposits of the Queen's and my own authority. I will not give these up to anarchy or to the license of passions. The fate of him who has so often offered his life to his country, is of little consequence. But the Queen, the Constitution, the monarchy, impose duties which I will fulfil, as first magistrate of the nation, and which I will defend as a soldier.

"Madrid, June 18." "DUKE OF VICTORIA.
—*Record.*

UNITED STATES.—The Meetings of the Anti-Slavery Societies have this year attracted very little notice; this is to be ascribed to the unhappy divisions which have taken place among the friends of emancipation, and to the furious Radicalism into which many of them have run. That the past labours of the friend of the slave have not been in vain, is obvious, not only from the change which public sentiment in the north has undergone, but also from certain indications in the south. The following extracts from a recent article in the *Cincinnati Gazette* contain evidence that the southern mind is, to say the least, beginning to move upon this subject. The editor asks, "Is there any difference of opinion at the south upon this subject?" Judging from the fiery language of politicians, we should say, No; *they* seem to be united upon it—they declare it to be a blessing—they tolerate no discussion of it. Now we know that these sentiments are repugnant to a very large class there. True, they as yet say little aloud; but they talk with each other; they are quietly but surely extending their views; they think rightly, and reason well, and when assured of their strength, their thoughts will find a tongue. In Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, this result is nearer at hand than many suppose. No subject is becoming more earnestly talked about than that of slavery. It is brought up in a thousand ways—in church, in college halls, in the shop, the farm-house. Judge Gaston (of North Carolina) did not tremble to recommend the collegiates of Chapel Hill (the University of that state) to turn their thoughts to it as an evil which required to be mastered. Mr. C. M. Clay did not hesitate, in discussing this matter in Kentucky, to denounce the timidity of politicians, the time-serving of Churchmen, and the paltry shuffling of all classes, which did not dare to look the dire evil in the face. Virginians even do not fear to speak of it as an incubus, which can be removed by emancipation alone; while at Knoxville, in Tennessee, a fearless editor invokes the aid of all honest men against those political hacks who are always endeavouring to make political capital out of it; and he boldly proclaims the law of the state a brutal law which puts up human beings for sale; and he calls upon the people of the state to unite in blotting it out for ever from their statute-book. These statements are made by one whose vicinity to the slaveholding states, and whose connexions with them, give him access to know something of the sentiment which is beginning to manifest itself there. Of the dreadfully demoralizing influence of slavery in the south, no one, who has not actually seen it, can form any just conception; the non-slaveholding states are rapidly outstripping the slaveholding states in wealth and population; and while this last fact excites the envy of the Calhouns and the M'Duffies, who, with one breath, prate of their democracy, with the next pronounce slavery a blessing, it, at the same time, cannot fail to engage the serious and anxious attention of reflecting men at the south. There can be no doubt, however, that the politicians of the south are aiming to bolster up their declining dominion by the annexation of Texas. That this is the present scheme of the south, and that it is warmly approved by President Tyler, is asserted by Mr. Adams, who is not apt to make assertions which he is not able to prove. That the free states will never sanction such a scheme I cannot for a moment believe; and even if they did, Great Britain surely would interfere to prevent the consummation of the villainy.

The General Assembly of the American Presbyterian Church is now in session. The question of the lawfulness of marrying a deceased wife's sister, is again to come before the Assembly; it is a question which has been a good deal discussed here during the past year, and the general opinion seems to be, that the present Assembly will abandon the ground taken by the last Assembly.—*Record.*

We find that the draft of the charter of incorporation for the borough of Sheffield was prepared at the last Meeting of the Privy Council, held on Saturday last, June 10th, and that it is to be immediately transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, to receive the Queen's warrant; after which a short time only will be necessary to carry the charter through the seals. All doubts therefore with regard to a municipal corporation for this borough are now removed.—*Sheffield Paper.*

SHEEP EXPORTED FROM DEVON TO FRANCE.—It is stated that Mr. *Bond*, a large sheep dealer, sold, in Exeter market, a short time since, fifty fat wethers to a French gentleman. He took them to France, returned immediately, found the same person, and bought of him all the sheep he had for sale, sixty in number.—*Western Times.*

It is said, that notwithstanding the care of postmasters, and the dreadful consequences of theft, the letters missing, containing coin, are one in fifty; whilst of letters in general, the missing are one in 1,000. —*Record.*

A correspondent of the *Times* states, as a "hint for brother Jonathan," that a young man of colour, almost of pure negro race, is keeping his terms in the Middle Temple for the bar; and that he is treated by his companions, including some of the most talented and noblest of young Englishmen, with as much respect as any. In a few years the boast will probably be remembered as strange, because parallel instances will then be common; but we are glad to see a race that has already many of its members occupying posts of distinction in the West Indies pushing for metropolitan honours: it will serve it in every way and everywhere.—*Watchman.*

IRISH REAPERS.—It is an extraordinary proof of the zeal of the Irish peasantry in behalf of the Repeal movement, and of their anxiety to attend Mr. O'Connell's Meetings, that scarcely any of them have come over this year to the haymaking. Our streets and roads usually swarm with them at this time of the year, but there are actually not any to be seen this summer. We suspect that these poor fellows will find, before the year is out, that agitation is not half so good a trade (for them, at least) as haymaking.—*Liverpool Times.*

PUBLIC HEALTH OF GLASGOW.—We regret to state, that the city has been in a very unhealthy state for some time past. The female ward of the Fever Hospital has occasionally been so full that patients have been refused, and those belonging to the poorer orders are being treated in large numbers at their own houses, by the district surgeons attached to the Town's Hospital. The prevailing troubles are low fever, influenza, and cold, caused, no doubt, by the late severe weather. Though much sickness prevails, the mortality, fortunately, is very trifling, and the ailments generally give way in a day or two to medical treatment and adequate nourishment, which, in the case of the humbler classes, is readily supplied by the Town's Hospital.—*Scotch Paper.*

THE HEARTS OF ST. LOUIS AND OF RICHARD CŒUR DE LION.—M. Leprevost, a Deputy of the department of the Eure, addressed a long letter to the *Moniteur*, in reply to the opinion expressed by M. Letronne, Keeper of the Archives, relative to the heart of St. Louis, which was believed to have been lately found in the Holy Chapel at Paris. M. Letronne had contended that the head of that Monarch had not been removed to France, and that if it had been it would certainly have been enclosed in a box made of a more precious metal than tin. M. Leprevost considers the former assertion as extremely hazardous, and resting on no well-established fact. "As respects the argument drawn from the paltry value of the box," says he, "an argument which has gained many partisans we will begin by observing that the box in question was neither made of tin, nor lead, but of tinned copper, and we will oppose to it a single fact, which appears to us conclusive. The heart of a prince nearly coeval with the French Monarch, who was certainly as great a King as Louis—I mean Richard Cœur de Lion—was also enclosed in a metal box, which box, so fortunately discovered by my Learned Friend, M. Deville, and so shamefully abandoned ever since, in a corner of the cathedral of Rouen, is not made of gold, gilt-silver, or silver, nor even of tinned copper; it is made of the vilest of metals,—lead." "Why," asks our Correspondent, "did you not demand this precious relic in return for the remains of Napoleon? It is not too late. Make the demand. France cannot have the face to refuse you."—*Record.*

CUSTOMS REVENUE.—The revenue of the Custom-house at *Liverpool* continues to improve. The receipts for the month of May, 1843, exceeded by 30,000*l.* those of the corresponding month in last year.—*Ibid.*

COPENHAGEN, MAY 27.—The financial statement for 1841 is published. It announces that the revenue for that year amounted to 16,169,171 rix dollars; and the expenditure to 15,860,721 rix dollars; so that there was a surplus of 308,449 rix dollars.—*Hamburgh Papers, June 2.*

LEIPSIC FAIR.—Our fair is over. Before it commenced there were fears that it would be little prosperous. These fears have been realized as far as regards the purchasers of North Germany. There were a sufficient number of purchasers from South Germany and from Switzerland, for which country much cloth was bought. From Poland there came merely some Israelite purchasers of Warsaw and Lublin. There were few Russian purchasers—their high tariff impeding. There were many Moldavians and few Wallachians. Of 160,000 pieces of cloth brought to the fair but 50,000 remain. English woollens had no great sale. Silks have little success. Damask linen much sought after. Great sale of printed cotton: those of England diminishing—those of Germany augmenting. It is not the same with English mixed woollen and cotton goods. Saxony does not know how to dye them so well as the English. In all, the fair was a good fair for the quantity on sale, though the prices were not high.—*Leipsic Journal.*

EARLDOM OF BUCHAN.—We are authorized to state that Sir Colin Mackenzie, of Kilcoy, whose claim to this ancient peerage, as being the representative of Lady Marjory Fraser, of Inverallochy, the eldest daughter of James, seventh Earl of Buchan, was supported by a train of apparently the most conclusive historical, documentary, and oral evidence, and confirmed by the opinions of the most eminent lawyers and genealogists, both in England and Scotland, has recently and accidentally discovered a document from which it would appear that Lady Margaret Gray, and not Sir Colin's ancestress, was the eldest daughter. Even the existence of this Lady Margaret was never once mentioned by any of the peerage writers, or, which is still more strange, so much as alluded to in the extensive family correspondence of the time. On the contrary, it was uniformly stated by several branches of the family who have assumed the title, and by all the writers whose names have weight as peerage authorities in Scotland, that Lady Marjory Fraser, of Inverallochy, was the eldest daughter of the seventh Earl. As her representative, Sir Colin Mackenzie was, consequently, the person deemed legally entitled to the honours. Though the unlooked-for discovery alluded to was known only to Sir Colin, he yet, in accordance with the feelings which actuated him throughout, immediately announced it to Mr. Douglas, of Brighton in Forfarshire, whom he learned to be the direct lineal descendant of Lady Margaret Gray. To this gentleman, and to his family, the communication proved a matter of no little surprise, as neither they nor any in their neighbourhood had ever heard even a surmise of such a right.—*Globe.*

SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—Sir Charles Napier is one of the most chivalrous and experienced soldiers in Her Majesty's service. He commanded the 50th *Regiment* throughout the campaign which terminated with the battle of Corunna, where he received five wounds—namely, the fracture of his leg by a musket

shot, a sabre cut on the head, a wound in his back from a bayonet, the fracture of several of his ribs by a cannon-shot, and other severe contusions. He returned to the Peninsula in 1809, where he remained two years; was at the battle of the Coa (at which he had two horses shot under him); the battle of Busaco, where his jaw was broken, and his eye seriously injured; the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, the second siege of Badajos, and numerous other engagements. In 1813, he served in North America, he was also present at the storming of Cambray. Nor is he less expert with the pen than with the sword, as his admirable work on military law, and his caustic letters to Mr. O'Connell abundantly testify. He has, moreover, greatly distinguished himself by the anxiety he has uniformly manifested to promote the interests, and improve the condition of the humbler classes of the army.—*Standard.*

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO WALMER CASTLE.—The present intention, we hear, is, that the Queen, with her Royal Consort and the infant Prince of Wales and the Princesses, will take up their abode at Walmer Castle, for the purpose of enjoying frequent short sea excursions along the coast in the Royal Victoria and Albert yacht, which splendid vessel will be moored off the Castle during the time of Her Majesty's sojourn. The alterations and improvements that are being effected, are various and extensive, nearly every portion of the Castle being subjected to the hands of the workmen for the purpose of repair and embellishment. This speedy repetition of the Royal visit will be hailed with pride, not only by the inhabitants of Deal and Walmer, but by every loyal son of the county thus honoured.—*Kentish Paper.*

TESTIMONIAL TO THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA.—On Friday last the Anniversary Dinner of the 7th Hussars took place at the Clarendon, being the first of the three days commemorative of the battle of Waterloo, not to interfere with the Duke of Wellington's banquet on the 18th, when this great victory was gained. Lieut. General Sir Edward Kerrison, G. C. B. in the chair; the Earl of Belfast, Vice-President. The festivity of the celebration was not a little enhanced by the presence of their late Colonel, the Marquis of Anglesea, their guest, who, having served in this regiment for nearly half a century, has been appointed to the command of the Blues. After the entertainment an opportunity was taken to present a piece of plate, value one thousand guineas, to the Noble and Gallant Marquis, their brother officer and fellowsoldier, representing a corporal of the 7th Hussars engaged with a French Dragoon.—*Record.*

THE PLATE AND PICTURES OF HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.—Tuesday was the first day for the private view of the collection of plate, pictures, &c., of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, at the rooms of Messrs. Christie and Manson, in King-street, St. James's, preparatory to the sale, which commences on Thursday next. The collection is certainly a most superb one. On entering the room the eye is perfectly dazzled with the profusion of gold and silver that glitters on every side, in the shape of immense salvers, lofty chalices, deep bowls, curiously carved cups and tankards, filigree baskets, rich ewers, candelabra and plate of every description; and on a nearer approach it is no less bewildered by the quantities of enamelled watches, antique clocks, chased and diamond snuff-boxes, delicately painted miniatures, knightly and masonic orders, seals, pipes, swords, mulls, walking-sticks, and all the numerous paraphernalia that made up the Royal collection. The pictures and engravings which hung on the walls were most easily seen, but these were not a nature to excite much interest, except in a few instances, being all portraits; the best among them is that of the late Duke of York, by Sir Thomas Lawrence. The silver and gilt plate were more readily accessible than the objects of *vertû*, and there was much here to repay curiosity and gratify taste. Amongst the most interesting were a pair of silver gilt candlesticks, once the property of Charles I., whose cipher and crown are engraved on them; an Indian coffee pot of solid gold, with figures of Vishnu and rich jewelled ornaments, which belonged to a barbarian monarch, the King of Candy; a silver tankard engraved with the battle of Culloden, and ornamented with a medallion of William Duke of Cumberland; the Irish gold inkstand of King William III.; a number of gilt and partly gilt tankards; some beautiful pearl nautilus shells exquisitely mounted; a superb tea-urn, said to have been in Queen Anne's collection; a large two-handed cup and cover, presented by the City of London to Alderman Wilkes; and a magnificent silver cistern.—*Morning Paper.*

THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR SYDNEY SMITH.—A monument to perpetuate the memory of this brave officer is about to be erected in the burial-ground of Père-la-Chaise, near Paris. It is probable this is first instance of the national prejudices and feelings of members of the French army towards English officers being removed for the purpose of paying a deserved tribute of respect to the memory of the late Admiral Sir Sydney Smith; but this testimonial they consider justly due to mark the resting-place of the remains of that gallant officer, who, although opposed to them when serving his country, saved many hundreds of the lives of the officers and men of Napoleon Bonaparte's army from the merciless disposition of the Turks, when they had them in their power during the memorable French expedition to Egypt.—*Record.*

COLOGNE, June 9.—Dr. Hermes, who a month ago ceased to contribute leading articles to the *Cologne Gazette*, saying that a writer who felt as an honourable man must retire from a position where he was no longer permitted fully to express his sentiments, has now obtained a situation elsewhere, which will doubtless excite no little surprise; he is engaged to write for the *Prussian State Gazette*, with a salary variously stated at 1,500 to 2,000 rix dollars.—*Ibid.*

RAILROAD FROM MILAN TO VENICE.—The Emperor of Austria's fête was celebrated at Milan on the 30th ult., on which occasion the first stone was laid of the railroad from that city to Venice. The Viceroy, the Archbishop, and all the principal military, civil, and ecclesiastical authorities assisted on the occasion. The Cardinal-Archbishop of Milan consecrated the stone, after which the Viceroy completed the ceremony of laying it. Within the stone was laid a specimen of every description of coin now current in Milan, besides two specimens, one in gold and one in silver, of a medal struck on the occasion. The railroad, in compliment to the Emperor, is to be called the Ferdinand Railroad.—*Ibid.*

Upwards of *fifty thousand* labourers are at present employed upon the St. Petersburgh and Moskow Railway. The whole distance will be nearly 500 English miles; and, nevertheless, it is confidently hoped that the gigantic work will be completed in less than two years.—*Ibid.*

Of the many anecdotes of what the Duke of Wellington has said, which though seldom true, are at least probable, this is one—it was told him that Mr. Tom Attwood had spoken of a hundred thousand men at Birmingham who would at his command march upon London. "March," said the Duke; "a hundred thousand men march to London! Where would they get shoes?"—*Morning Paper.*

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF GAS.—A correspondent says—"The following gas companies have determined to reduce the price from 9s. to 8s. per 1,000 feet, from and after Midsummer-day next:—Imperial, Chartered, City of London, London and Equitable."—*Ibid.*

THE BURNING OF THE TARTAR.—Two of the guns lately recovered from the wreck of the Tartar were proved during the week by Mr. Wolff, at the request of the underwriters, with a view of testing the quality and strength of the metal after having been made red hot in the fire, and being suddenly let down into cold salt water. For this purpose, two of the guns which had been apparently most injured by the fire were selected. The first gun burst, and the breech part, a piece of metal weighing six or seven cwt. was blown upwards of 100 yards; the second gun stood the proof properly. The great injury done to these guns is accounted for on scientific principles. The guns it appears were, from their position in the ship, subjected to all the heat of the fire, and were consequently made red hot. Gun metal when heated expands in dimensions to the extent of about one-eighth of an inch to the foot; it therefore follows, that the pieces, being so suddenly cooled by being immersed in water, would immediately contract, and a great many cracks and flaws would be the consequence, which cannot be discovered; and, besides, the crystallisation of the metal would undergo a complete change. The operations of raising the vessel have been continued during the week, and great quantities of iron shot and other articles have been recovered. It is expected the hull will be raised the end of next week.—*Hampshire Independent.*

ANECDOTE OF ELEPOO.—A correspondent of the *Times* relates an anectote of Elepoo, the late Chinese Imperial Commissioner. He was Governor of Ningpo when Captain Anstruther and the people of the wrecked brig Kite were confined there—"On news of the successes by us in the Canton river in the commencement of the year 1841 reaching Pekin, the Emperor became so exasperated as to send to the Governor of Ningpo a peremptory order for the execution of all his prisoners. But Elepoo remembered, and nobly redeemed his pledge; and, with the full knowledge of the penalty his disobedience was incurring, instead of murdering, he summarily released the whole of his captives, placing himself thereby in their stead. He was at once made over to the Board of Punishment; was deprived alike of all public honours and private estate, and himself and his whole family sentenced to ignominious execution; a consummation only stopped by the treaty with Commissioner Keshen, which the above successes gave rise to. In the subsequent troubles, the high character and estimation of Elepoo again procured for him high and responsible employment; but without removing from him many of the consequences of his disgrace. Though a firm and steady advocate of the superior advantages of peace, he zealously performed his share in the duties of the war; but when success upon success on our part gradually forced upon the Emperor himself similar conviction, and peace for the empire became necessary, he found himself selected one of the Imperial Commissioners for the arduous though welcome duty of opening those negotiations which so happily terminated; and when these had so far advanced as that complimentary visits were exchanged between the respective authorities, an urgent request was sent by Elepoo to his quondam prisoner, Captain Anstruther. * * * On this occasion, the late Commissioner appeared as an aged man, infirm in body, being then under medical treatment; and on the signature of the treaty, a few days subsequent, he was so ill as to be obliged to be taken from his own boat into the cabin of the Cornwallis in a chair, carried by a party of the admiral's bargemen, to whom he afterwards sent, for this service, a present of 300 dollars. His death, therefore, under the worry of settling at Canton the items of the future tariff, may be more justly lamented than wondered at."—*Pat.*

The amount of British property, &c., destroyed by the late earthquake in the West Indies is estimated at 3,000,000*l.* sterling; French, 1,000,000*l.*; Swedish, 9,000*l.*; Dutch, 8,000*l.*—*Record.*

QUEEN'S BENCH PRISON.—Yesterday the nephew of Lord Denman entered upon his office of Governor of this prison, vice Chapman, who retires upon a pension, Mr. Chapman resigned the Office of Marshal as he felt himself unequal to the onerous duties imposed upon him by the new regulations, which, amongst other things, compel the Governor to visit the rooms every morning before ten o'clock. The new regulations are yet but partially in operation. The turnkeys who accompanied the prisoners from the Fleet to the Bench have been discharged; and no additional officers are engaged, notwithstanding the great accession to the residents of the latter place by the removal of the prisoners from the Fleet and the calling in of "the rulers."—*Ibid.*

INCOME TAX AND POOR-RATES PAID BY RAILWAY COMPANIES.—It has been computed that the amount obtained by the Government, in the shape of income tax, from the various Railway Companies throughout the country, will very nearly reach 100,000*l.* per annum; and it is expected that, before the Income and Property Tax Act expires, it will, by the now gradual extension of the several lines, considerably exceed that amount. The inhabitants of many small parishes, through which the lines of railways pass, have been very materially relieved by the various companies being assessed to the relief of the poor, according to the estimated profits upon those portions of railway lying within their respective boundaries.—*Ibid.*

By Her Majesty's ship Favourite which arrived at Sydney from Tahiti on the 26th ult., we learn that the Tahitians are quite peaceable, and that two French officers had been left on the island by the Reine Blanche, one of which was acting as military commandant, the other as port officer; the French colours had been blended with the Tahitian. Queen Pomare was residing at the island of Eimeo. The Captain of Her Majesty's ship Hazard has received instructions from the Colonial Government after leaving Tahiti, to cruise about the South Seas, in order to secure the whaler Water Witch, which, it must be remembered some time since, was seized by the Mate.—*Port Phillip Gazette,* Wednesday, February 8, 1843.

ROMAN CATHOLIC EMIGRATION.—The London Correspondent of the *Montreal Courier* writes, that "a scheme has been matured in London, in concert with the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland, for an extensive emigration to the agricultural free states in the North-western valley of the United States, comprising the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wiskonson, Iowa, and Missouri. Father Mathew is one of the trustees of the proposed company."—*Record.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*29th August*, 1843.

Lieutenant C. Scott, Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, at Gowahatty, for three months, from the 1st October next, on private affairs; Captain J. Butler, Junior Assistant, will officiate for Lieutenant Scott during his absence.

Mr. E. DaCosta, 1st Principal Sudder Ameen of Jessore, on Sick Certificate, from date of quitting his Station to the close of the ensuing Dusserah vacation.

*4th September*, 1843.

Mr. S. Wauchope, Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of Hooghly, for one month, from the 1st instant, on private affairs.

Moulvie Abdool Wahid, Principal Sudder Ameen of Patna, for fifteen days beyond the ensuing Dusserah vacation, on private affairs.

Baboo Ramlochun Ghose, ditto ditto of Nuddea, for ten days beyond the ensuing Dusserah vacation, on private affairs.

Syed Abbas Ullee, Principal Sudder Ameen of Furreedpore, for fifteen days, on account of illness.

Moulvie Rooknooddeen Mahomed, Law Officer of the Court of Mymensing, for three weeks in excess of the ensuing Dusserah vacation, on private affairs.

*28th August*, 1843.

Mr. C. H. Metcalfe to be a Member of the Local Committee of Education at Bhaugulpore.

*4th September*, 1843.

Mr. E. H. Lushington to officiate as Magistrate of Jessore until relieved by Mr. R. Hampton.

*28th August*, 1843.

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal has been pleased, upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of Police for the Cuttack Province, to raise the Salaries of the undermentioned Darogahs of that Province in the following manner:

Bulbhudder Ram, of the Sudder Thannah of Cuttack, from 40 to 50 Rs. per mensem.

Rughoonath Ghose, of Thannah Pooree, from 25 to 50 Rs. per mensem.

Doorgapersaud Gope, of Thannah Khoordha, in Pooree, from 40 to 50 Rs. per mensem.

Hurram Mittre, of Thannah Phulhuttee, in Balasore, from 20 to 25 Rs. per mensem.

*11th September*, 1843.

Mr. J. Reily, Principal Sudder Ameen of Dacca, during the Dusserah vacation.

Moulvie Gholam Ushgur, Sudder Ameen of Purneah, during the Dusserah vacation.

Mr. J. Wheler, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Noakolly, resumed charge of his Offices from Mr. R. Abercrombie on the 1st instant.

Mr. H. M. Reid, received charge of the Office of Civil and Sessions Judge of Purneah from Mr. T. Sandys on the 2d instant.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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*9th September*, 1843.

Lieutenant T. W. Oldfield, 74th Regt. N. I., Adjutant of Cavalry in Scindia's Contingent, has obtained leave of absence from 1st October next to 15th February 1844, to enable him to visit Meerut and the Presidency, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe. Lieutenant R. N. Raikes, Adjutant of Infantry in that Contingent, is appointed to act for Lieutenant Oldfield, as Adjutant of Cavalry.

J. THOMASON, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Simlah, 19th August*, 1843.

Mr. M. R. Gubbins, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Delhi, for one month, from the 10th September next, on his private affairs, who will make over charge of his duties to Mr. Roberts, the Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of that District.

Pundit Diaram, Sudder Ameen of Bijnour, during the approaching Dusserah vacation, and two days beyond it.

*22d August*, 1843.

Mr. J. D. Inglis, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Bareilly, for one month, from the 15th proximo.

Mr. E. J. L. Brandreth to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Benares Division.

*25th August*, 1843.

Mr. W. E. Phillips, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Zillah Paneeput, is placed in charge of the Treasury of that District.

*26th August*, 1843.

Mr. C. Mackenzie, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bareilly, reported his return to the Presidency, from the Cape of Good Hope, on the 3rd ultimo.

Captain B. M. Loveday, 18th Regt. Native Infantry, Aid-de-Camp to Major General Simpson, Commanding the Benares Division, is appointed Member of the Local Committee at Benares.

*28th August*, 1843.

Doctor J. Stokes, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Goruckpore for six weeks, on his private affairs.

Mahomed Ulee Nuckee Yawur, Principal Sudder Ameen of Mynpoory, during the approaching Dusserah vacation.

*29th August*, 1843.

Wulaet Allee Khan and Nubbee Yawur Khan, Principal Sudder Ameens of Goruckpore, during the approaching Dusserah vacation.

Mooftee Gholam Mahomed Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen of Bundelkund, during the same period.

*30th August*, 1843.

Mr. James Brewster, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Paneeput, on medical certificate, to 1st December next, to visit the Hills, from the 22d instant, on the day he quits his Station.

*31st August*, 1843.

Mr. W. B. Wright, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, at Banda, for eighteen months, on private affairs.

R. N. C. HAMILTON, *Secy. to Govt. N. W. P.*

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# MILITARY.

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GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 8th September*, 1843.

No. 190 of 1843.—The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

*Infantry.*

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George Warren to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 21st August 1843, vice Lieutenant Colonel Francis Grant deceased.

*1st European Light Infantry.*

Capt. Francis Beaty to be Major by Brevet, .. .. ..
Lieut. and Brevet Captain Chas. Clark to be Captain of a Company, .. .. .. .. ..
Ensign Edmund Disney Byng to be Lieutenant, .. .. ..
} From the 21st August 1843, in succession to Major (Bt. Lieut. Colonel) Geo. Warren promoted, and in accordance with the rules published in Genl. Orders by the Govr. Genl. dated 29th June 1838.

*2d European Regiment.*

Ensign Geo. Wade Guy Green to be Lieutenant, from the 26th August 1843, vice Lieut. the Honourable Henry Hartstonge Pery deceased.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Captain John Butler, of the 3d Regiment N. I., Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to be Assistant Adjutant General of Division, and

Captain William Pitt Milner, of the 31st Regiment N. I. and Commandant of the 2d Oude Local Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the Establishment, in succession to Captain F. Rowcroft promoted to Regimental Majority.

Mr. Richmond Baynes Blamire is admitted to the Service in conformity with his appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, from the date assigned to him in General Orders No. 164, of the 28th July 1843. Date of arrival at Fort William, 4th September 1843.

Assistant Surgeon James George DaCruz Denham, M. D., is placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal, with a view to his being appointed to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Behar.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Charles Arthur Morris, of the 29th Regiment N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe, on Furlough, on Medical Certificate.

Major James Richard Colnett, of the 17th Regiment N. I., having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Apothecary William Grose, of the Subordinate Medical Department, being deemed unfit for further service, is transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Assistant Overseer G. Myine is promoted to the rank of Overseer in the Department of Public Works, from the 12th May last, vice Overseer Rt. Ford deceased.

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No. 191 of 1843.—The following Native Officers and Men of the 9th Regiment Light Cavalry, are admitted to the 3d Class of the "Order of Merit," for their conspicuous bravery and gallantry in the Field:

Subadar Shaik Bakur Ally.
" Shaik Eman Bux.
Havildar Shaik Emam Bux.
Trooper Bhurmadeen.
" Goolam Russool.
" Fyzullah Khan.
" Gunga Sing.
" Mootee Sing.
" Nussoor Ally.
" Sewdial Sing.
" Behare Sing.

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No. 192 of 1843.—The undermentioned Native Students of the Secondary School, attached to the Medical College, having been reported qualified to serve as Native Doctors, are admitted to the Service accordingly, and placed at the disposal of the Medical Board, for employment in the Civil or Military Department, as may be required:

Ameer Khan.
Shaik Emdad Hossain.
Useer Khan.
Bhowanee Sing.
Joomuck Loll.

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No. 193 of 1843.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief intending to proceed to the Upper Provinces, on the Public Service, the Military details will be carried on, during his absence from the Presidency, in the following manner:

Reports and Applications in cases of emergency, when delay may be productive of injury or inconvenience to the Service, or to individuals, are to be forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant General of the Army at the Presidency, for the purpose of being submitted to Government, through the prescribed and customary channels; Reports thereof being at the same time, transmitted to Head Quarters, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief.

Duplicates of all Monthly Returns of Corps, Detachments, and Departments, are to be regularly transmitted to the Adjutant General's Office at the Presidency, to afford the means for the early preparation of the Returns that are required by the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Applications, on Medical Certificate, from Officers to proceed to Europe, or to Sea, for the recovery of their health, are, in all cases, to be forwarded by the Officers, after their arrival at the Presidency, to the Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, who, through the Military Secretary to Government, will lay them before the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council; and Commanding Officers of Stations below Allahabad, being satisfied of such urgency, are authorised to permit the Sick Officers to repair to the Presidency, reporting, on the same day, the circumstances to Head Quarters, that the Officers' absence may be regularly sanctioned in General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief.

When Officers apply to leave their Station, on Sick Certificate, to proceed to the Presidency, with the view of going to Sea, or to Europe, the necessity of this is to be stated in their Medical Certificate, and distinctly noticed in their applications forwarded to Head Quarters.

Applications from Officers belonging to other Presidencies, who may be temporarily resident in Bengal, are, if the nature of them require it, to be submitted to Government through the Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, to whom therefore the Officers will address themselves.

Reports and Applications on all other occasions, are to be transmitted, as usual, to the Adjutant General of the Army at Head Quarters.

Resolutions of Government which require immediate execution, and the communication of which, in the usual manner, through the Commander-in-Chief, may be productive of delay, will be transmitted through the Military Department, to the Assistant Adjutant General of the Army at the Presidency, by whom they will be forwarded to the Officers whom they may concern, and are to be carried into immediate execution: duplicates of them will, at the same time, be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army at Head Quarters, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief.

One copy of the General Orders by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, will be forwarded direct to the Adjutant General of the Army at Head Quarters, and one copy furnished to the Assistant Adjutant General at the Presidency.

The Commander-in-Chief is requested to make such arrangements as he may deem most convenient for the circulation to the Army of the General Orders issued by Government, and His Excellency will likewise specify the date from which the above regulation is to have effect, and issue such Supplementary Orders for conducting the ordinary duties of the Army, as may appear to him necessary.

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No. 194 of 1843.—The Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, deeming it expedient to assemble, under the personal Command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a Body of Troops to be designated the "Army of Exercise," upon or near the Jumna, in the ensuing cold season, consisting of not less than 12 Battalions of Infantry, with a large body of Cavalry, Regular and Irregular, and not less than 48 Guns, is pleased, at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to direct that the Corps hereafter specified be held in readiness to move from their respective Cantonments according to Routes to be supplied from the Office of the Quarter Master General of the Army, so as to ensure their arrival in the vicinity of Agra, at the several periods which will be hereafter specified.

The Troops, consisting as follows, will be formed into Divisions and Brigades, in the manner set forth in the annexed detail, and Staff Officers attached to them hereafter.

The Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to issue such Subsidiary Orders as may be necessary for giving effect to these arrangements.

*Corps.* *Artillery.*

1st Troop 1st Brigade, 2d Troop 2d Brigade 2d Troop 3d Brigade, .. } Europeans.
and 4th Troop 3d Brigade, .. .. Native.
1st Company 3d Battalion Foot Artillery (Europeans) with No. 10 Light Field Battery attached and 1st Company 4th Battalion Foot Artillery (ditto) with No. 17 Light Field Battery attached.
1st and 2d Companies 1st Battalion (Europeans) 2d Company 3d Battalion (Europeans).
2d, 3d and 4th Companies 4th Battalion (Europeans) and 5th, 8th and 9th Companies.
6th Battalion (Native) of Foot Artillery.

*Engineers.*

3 Companies of Sappers and Miners.

*Cavalry Division.*

1st Brigade, .. { H. M.'s 9th and 16th Lancers. 4th Light Cavalry, (Native Lancers,) and Governor General's Body Guard.
2d Brigade, .. { H. M.'s 3d Light Dragoons. 1st and 10th Regiments Light Cavalry, and 4th Irregular Cavalry.

*Infantry 1st Division.*

1st Brigade, .. { H. M.'s 39th Foot, 2d and 16th Native Grenadiers.
2d Brigade, .. { H. M.'s 40th Foot, 7th and 14th Regiments, Native Infantry.

*2d Division.*

3d Brigade, .. { 2d European Regiment, 31st Native Infantry, and 43d Regiment Light Infantry.
4th Brigade, .. { 56th, 62d and 70th Regiments Native Infantry.

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No. 195 of 1843.—Captain Hugh Boyd, of the 18th Regiment N. I., Adjutant of Native Invalids and Pay Master of Native Pensioners at Meerut and Haupper, is permitted to visit the Presidency on Medical Certificate, from the 20th November 1843 to the 20th May 1844, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Sea, for the benefit of his health.

Captain T. M. E. Moorhouse, of the 35th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant of Native Invalids and Pay Master of Native Pensioners at Meerut and Haupper, during the absence of Captain Boyd, or until further orders.

Bombardier J. F. Janson, of Artillery, Assistant Overseer 6th Division of Public Works, is permitted to rejoin his Regiment in the rank in which he was received from it.

No. 196 of 1843.—The Governor General of India in Council deeming it expedient that the Province of Sind shall be garrisoned by Troops of the Bengal Presidency only, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to make the necessary arrangements for carrying the measure into effect during the ensuing cold season.

The proposed arrangements will be submitted by His Excellency, for approval, to His Lordship in Council, when corresponding instructions requisite to complete the execution of the measure will be communicated to the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

EDWD. SANDERS,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

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BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Calcutta, 31st August*, 1843.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*40th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain S. F. Hannay, Commandant, Assam light infantry, from 1st December, to 1st June 1844, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

*56th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain B. W. D. Cooke, from 9th August, to 1st November, to visit Landour, on medical certificate.

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*Head Quarters, Calcutta, 1st September*, 1843.

The Deputy Adjutant General having reached Head Quarters, all reports and returns connected with the department of the Adjutant General of the army, are to be addressed to him accordingly.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

P. CRAIGIE, *Major*,
*Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.*

*Head Quarters, Calcutta, 4th September*, 1843.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment on his personal staff.

Lieutenant A. Bagot, of the 18th regiment of native infantry, to be Aide-de-camp.

Captain F. Trimmer, of the 60th regiment of native infantry, is appointed to the command of the detachment of European recruits now at Dum-Dum, and directed to join.

Assistant Surgeon W. Craddock is appointed to the medical charge of the above detachment, and directed to join.

The regimental order by Major F. Rowcroft, under date the 24th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant G. A. Fisher to act as Adjutant to the 1st regiment of native infantry, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain C. Wright promoted, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Sergeant John Fitzmaurice, of the pension establishment, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to remain in India, and draw his stipend within the presidency division, instead of returning to Europe.

The Bandah station order of the 5th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon G. F. Morton, of the 67th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the two new military police battalions at that station, with retrospective effect from the 1st of July last, is confirmed.

Drummer George Lowe, of the 69th regiment of native infantry, is transferred to the artillery as a bugler, and directed to join the head quarters of the regiment at Dum-Dum.

The Delhi garrison order of the 22d ultimo, directing Captain Binnie Brown, of the 2d company 4th battalion of artillery, to continue doing duty with the 4th company 6th battalion, until further orders, is confirmed.

Apothecary John Hinder is posted to the 3d battalion of artillery, vice C. A. Carr deceased, and will continue to do duty with the left wing of that battalion at Dum-Dum, as Apothecary and Acting Steward.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*3d Regt. N. I.*—Lieut. J. P. Caulfeild, from 9th August to 1st November to proceed to Saugor, on private affairs.

*13th Regt. N. I.*—Lieut. R. Ferrie, from 15th October to 28th February, 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

*50th Regt. N. I.*—Lieut. A. C. Plowden, from 23d August to 23d December, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

*6th Irregular Cavalry.*—Lieut. C. G. Becher, 2d in command, from 1st September to 31st October, to visit Benares, on private affairs.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

P. CRAIGIE, *Major*,

*Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.*

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GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Calcutta, 2nd September*, 1843.

No. 2.—1. The Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India having arrived at Head Quarters, all reports, &c. &c. will be made direct to his office, with reference to the General Order dated Calcutta, 11th August 1843, para. 9.

2. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs, in reference to communications from the Right Honourable the Secretary at war, dated War Office, 29th July 1842 and 17th June 1843, that whenever a board of medical officers may hereafter be ordered to assemble within the limits of His Excellency's command for the purpose of considering the claims of officers to compensation for wounds, received in action, the following rules, with reference to the reports required, shall be strictly observed:—

1st. The board will conduct its proceedings in conformity with the 85th article of war, and the royal warrant of the 14th November 1829; making out its proceedings, in duplicate, for transmission to the Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.

2nd. The board will make a *separate* report upon each officer's case, (in duplicate.)

The officer claiming compensation for wounds must produce to the board.

1st. A certificate from the Commanding Officer of the regiment to which the claimant belonged, as to the fact of his having been wounded.

2nd. A certificate from the Surgeon by whom he was attended, describing the nature and effects of the wound, and the period the officer was under treatment in consequence of it.

3rd. A declaration from the officer himself, that he has not received, or elsewhere applied for any gratuity or allowance, in consideration of the wound.

3. The Most Noble the Marquis of Tweeddale, K. T. commanding the forces at Madras, having directed the appointment of a committee of Paymastership in the 57th regiment, pending the arrival of the successor to Pay Master Barlow appointed to the 10th foot and Captain Shadforth, the senior member of the committee, to continue to act as Pay Master upon the responsibility of the committee generally, is confirmed.

4. The mutiny act dated the 3d day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and the articles of war dated the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, having been received, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in India, in compliance with the 80th clause of the former, desires it may be notified, that this act shall, from and after the date of its receipt and promulgation in general orders, become and be in full force within the limits of His Excellency's command, to the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, or until further orders.

5. Lieut. Travers of the 3d light dragoons, and Captain Bentley 50th regiment, are appointed to do duty with the invalids proceeding from the Upper Provinces of Calcutta.

6. Brevet Major H. Havelock, C. B. 13th light infantry, has been appointed Persian Interpreter to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

7. Captain Napier, 25th regiment, has been appointed Aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor of Scinde, from the date of his arrival at the Head Quarters of the Scinde force.

8. Sergeant Crosbie, 28th regiment, has been appointed to be Staff Sergeant at Hyderabad.

9. Orders confirmed:

By Major General Cartwright, commanding the presidency division, dated the 3rd August 1843, granting leave of absence to Lieutenant the Honourable H. M. Monckton, 29th regiment, Lieut. G. M. White, 40th regiment, and Lieut. J. J. Enoch, 50th regiment, to proceed to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, at the recommendation of boards of medical officers.

10. Leave of absence is granted—

*3rd Light Dragoons.*—Assistant Surgeon Franklin, from 1st September to 30th November 1843, on medical certificate.

*3rd Buffs.*—Captain Dore, in extension, from 1st October to 1st November 1843.

*10th Regiment.*—Lieutenant Bendyshe, from 1st August to 15th September 1843.

*25th Regiment.*—Lieutenant Cust, from 18th August to 24th November next, to Calcutta.

*29th Regiment.*—Captain Kitchener, to England, for 18 months from date of embarkation.

*50th Regiment.*—Lieutenant Brockman, for 2 months from 1st August 1843, to visit Lucknow.

*50th Regiment.*—Assistant Surgeon Burke, from 1st September to 31st October 1843.

*78th Highlanders.*—Captain Hamilton, for 3 months from date of embarkation for Bombay.

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GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Calcutta, 8th September*, 1843.

No. 3.—1. Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, in the regiments serving in India:

*3d Light Dragoons.*—Captain William Robert Herries, from the 43d foot, to be Captain, vice Havelock, who exchanges. 23d June, 1843.

*9th Light Dragoons.*—Cornet Robert Stordy Dixon to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Williams, who retires. 23d June, 1843.

Robert William King, gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Dixon, 23d June, 1843.

*15th Light Dragoons.*—Cornet Charles Bill to be *Lieut.*, without purchase. 1st April, 1843.

Lieutenant George Horne to be Adjutant, vice Cocks, deceased. 1st April, 1843.

*2d Foot.*—Lieutenant George Vallancy Hamilton to be Captain, without purchase, vice Lyster, deceased. 6th March, 1843.

*Cancels his promotion, vice Stirling.* Ensign Francis Gilden to be Lieut., vice Hamilton, 6th March, 1843.

Brooks McCarty, gent. to be Ensign, vice Gilden. 9th June, 1843.

John Toler Sadleir, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Leeson, who retires. 2d June, 1843.

*3d Foot.—To be Lieutenants.*—Lieutenant James William Richardson, from 29th foot, vice Hope, who exchanges. 4th April, 1843.

Lieutenant Robert Douglas, from 62d foot, vice Flood, who exchanges. 4th April, 1843.

*4th Foot.*—Lieutenant Charles Stuart Glazbrook, from 49th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John Cameron, who retires upon half pay of the 49th foot. 9th June, 1843.

*10th Foot.*—Captain John Cassidy Stock, from 31st foot, to be Captain, vice Garvock, who exchanges 27th March 1843.

Pay Master Cuthbert Barlow, from 57th foot, to be Pay Master, vice Cook, deceased. 9th June, 1843.

*17th Foot.*—Lieutenant Augustus Wedderburn, from 61st foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Fitzmayer, who exchanges. 23d June, 1843.

*21st Foot.*—Lieutenant General the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Adam, G. C. B., and G. C. M. G., from the 57th foot, to be Colonel, vice General Lord Forbes, deceased. 31st May, 1843.

*22d Foot.*—Lieutenant Thomas Chute to be Captain, without purchase, vice Tew, killed in action. 19th Feb., 1843.

*Cancels his promotion, vice Sanders to the 84th Foot.* Ensign Richard Pennefather to be Lieutenant, vice Chute. 18th February, 1843.

Sergeant Major Thomas Stack to be Ensign, vice Pennefather 18th Feb., 1843.

*25th Foot.*—Ensign Bertie Mathew Roberts, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Woodgate, who retires. 23d June, 1843.

Sir Robert Barclay, Bart. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Roberts. 23d June, 1843.

*28th Foot.*—John Gittens Maycock, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Graves, who retires. 2d June, 1843.

*Cancels promotion of Lieut. Power to this vacancy; and that of Ensign Johnston in succession.* *29th Foot.*—Lieut. George Molle to be Captain, by purchase, vice Drake, who retires, 23d June, 1843.

Lieutenant James Reid Hope, from the 3d foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Richardson, who exchanges. 4th April, 1843.

Ensign Charles Eustace Macdonell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Molle. 23d June, 1843.

Henry Francis, gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Macdonell. 23d June, 1843.

*31st Foot.*—Captain John Garvock, from the 10th foot, to be Captain, vice Stock, who exchanges. 27th March, 1843.

*39th Foot.*—Captain Dobson Young, from the 26th foot, to be Captain, vice Layard, who exchanges. 17th April, 1843.

*Cancels his promotion, vice Eyre, deceased.* Lieutenant Charles Campbell to be Captain, without purchase, vice Warye, deceased. 24th April, 1843.

Ensign Robert Stacy Colls to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell. 24th April, 1843.

Henry Queade, gent. to be Ensign, vice Colls. 9th June, 1843.

*57th Foot.*—Lieutenant General the Right Honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, K. C. B, from the 97th foot, to be Colonel, vice the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Adam, appointed to the 21st regiment. 31st May, 1843.

*62nd Foot.*—Lieutenant Nicholas Henry Flood, from the 3d foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Douglas, who exchanges. 4th April, 1843.

*63rd Foot.*—Lieutenant Power Le Poer Bookey, from 84th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Jackson, who exchanges. 9th June, 1843.

*98th Foot.*—Ensign Henry Thomas Richmond to be Lieutenant, without purchase. 9th June, 1843.

*Cancels promotion of Ensign Shadwell to this vacancy.* Ensign Thomas Robert McCoy to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Colby, who retires. 23d June, 1843.

Charles Hill Fresson, gent. to be Ensign, vice Richmond 9th June, 1843.

Robert Reid, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice McCoy. 23d June, 1843.

2. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointment until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

*9th Foot.*—Lieutenant James Dunne to be Captain, without purchase, vice Campbell, deceased. 19th August, 1843.

Ensign Frederic Peery Lea to be Lieutenant, vice Dunne. 19th August, 1843.

*39th Foot.*—Assistant Surgeon Hugh James, from the 31st foot, to be Surgeon, vice Stark, deceased. 19th August, 1843.

3. With the sanction of Government, Lieutenant Bendyshe, 10th foot, promoted from the 62d foot, is permitted to do duty with the latter corps from the 2d January 1843 to the date of his joining the 10th regiment.

4 With the sanction of Government, Lieutenant Gee, 28th foot, promoted from the 39th foot, will do duty with the latter corps from the 9th May to the 30th September, 1843.

5. Lieutenant and Adjutant Blair, 3d buffs, will join and do duty with the invalids, proceeding from the Upper Provinces.

6. Ensign Robert Gordon Cumming, Her Majesty's 9th foot will proceed to join his corps by water.

7. Orders confirmed:—

The order issued by Major General Sir G. Pollock, G. C. B. commanding the Dinapore division, dated 29th August 1843, directing a party of the 50th regiment to proceed with Major Blake's detachment to join the Head Quarters of that corps for Cawnpore.

The order dated Head Quarters, Chusan, 12th November 1842 by His Excellency Sir Hugh Gough, Bart. G. C. B., commanding the forces in China, appointing Lieutenant Butler, 55th regiment to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the left wing of that corps proceeding to Hong Kong from date of sailing from Chusan.

The order by Major General Sir J. H. Schoedde, K. C. B., dated Chusan, 2d June 1843, permitting Lieutenant Butler 55th regiment, to proceed to Hong Kong for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

The regimental order by the officer commanding 55th regiment, dated 2d June 1843, appointing Lieutenant Frend, 55th regiment, Adjutant and Quarter Master of the left wing of that corps, vice Lieutenant Butler applied for leave on medical certificate; and directing Lieutenant Frend to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master at regimental Head Quarters, during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Magrath, doing duty with left wing.

By Major General the Right Honourable Lord Saltoun, K. C. B. and G. C. H., commanding the forces in China:

The order dated 6th July 1843, granting leave to D. McKinlay, Esq. Surgeon, H. M. 18th regiment, to proceed to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, at the recommendation of a medical committee.

The order dated 24th June 1843, granting leave to Lieutenant Butler, 55th regiment, to proceed to England for 2 years from date of embarkation, at the recommendation of a medical committee.

The order dated 27th June 1843, granting an extension of six months' leave to Quarter Master Carroll, from the 27th February last.

The order dated 8th July 1843, granting leave to Lieut. Hamilton, to proceed to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation, at the recommendation of a medical committee.

The depot order by Major Douglas, Major of Brigade, dated Fort William, 31st December 1842, appointing the following soldiers of the 50th regiment, to act as non-commissioned officers to the detachment under the command of Captain Jones, of the 3d light dragoons, proceeding to the Upper Provinces, viz.

Acting Sergeant James Brett to be Sergeant.

Acting Corporal William Johnston to be Sergeant.

Acting Corporal Richard Brown to be Corporal.

8. Leave of absence is granted:

*9th Lancers.*—Lieutenant Colville, for three months, to Calcutta and thence to England, for 2 years from date of embarkation.

*16th Lancers.*—Lieutenant Need, from the 20th August to 1st November 1843 to Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

*16th Lancers.*—Cornet Lee, to Mussoorie, from the 20th August to 15th October 1843, on medical certificate.

*4th Foot.*—Lieut. Bond, for 2 years, to England, from date of embarkation.

*9th Foot.*—Lieut. Tytler, for 6 months, from 1st October 1843, to Calcutta.

*13th Light Infantry.*—Lieut. Mein, for 6 months, from 1st Oct. 1843, to Madras, and eventually to England, for 2 years.

*25th Foot.*—Brevet Major O. Conner, for 2 years, to England from date of embarkation.

*26th Foot.*—Captain Layard, to Calcutta, and thence to England for the purpose of joining his regiment.

*29th Foot.*—Lieut. Templar, in extension from 23d Sept. to 15th Nov. 1843.

*40th Foot.*—Ensign Nelson, from 16th August to 15th October 1843, to Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

*55th Foot.*—Captain Coats, for 4 months, to Calcutta, from date of leaving Hong Kong and thence to England, for 18 months from date of embarkation.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

H. G. SMITH, *Major General*,

*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—Sept 16. At Bishop's College, the Rev. Arthur, W. Wallis B. A. late Bodin Sanscrit Scholar in the University of Oxford, to Eliza, eldest daughter of W. Woolton, Esq. M. R. C. S., late of Blackheath, and formerly of Brooke-street, Grosvenor-Square, and grand-daughter of the late Hon. James Tracey, of Landwood Park, Ireland.

Births.—Aug. 26. At Chittagong, the wife of Mr. G. W. Hayward, of the Revenue Survey Department, of a son.—At Calcutta, the wife of Mr H. W. Maylark, of a son.—29. At Dinapore, the lady of Dr. Wood, Surgeon H. M.'s. 62d Regt., of a daughter.—Sept. 3. At Bhojepore, the lady of P. P. Carter, Esq. of a daughter.—At Calcutta, the lady of J P Meik, Esq. of a daughter.—4. At Calcutta, Mrs James Richard, of a son.—5 At Calcutta, the lady of T. Pierce, Esq. of a daughter.—7 At Calcutta, the lady of James M. Mackie, Esq of a son.—At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. C. A. Nicolson, 25th Regt. N I., of a son.—9. At Burrisaul, the lady of William Pitt, Esq. Civil Assistant Surgeon, of a daughter.

Deaths.—Aug. 9. At Rungpore, Mr. John Quinton, aged 33 years.—18. At Khansamah Factory, Rungpore, Mrs. John Quinton.—31. At Tranquebar, Mrs. Hanson, the Lady of the Hon. P. Hanson, Governor of that Settlement.—At Allahabad, William McDonald Husband, Esq. aged 42 years and 8 months.—September 2. At Rungpore, John Edge, Esq. Assistant Surgeon.—4. At Calcutta, the infant son of Mr. A. G. Soles, aged 11 months and 11 days.—6. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. Hennessey, aged 30 years.—7. At Berhampore, Gill Dunlop Coimbra, the beloved son of Mr. J. A. Coimbra, of Burrisaul, aged 18 years. 7 months and 23 days.—8. At Chandernagore, Mrs. Mary Gould, aged 45 years.—At Dum Dum, Frances Emma Jones, the daughter of Mr. Conductor William Jones, aged 3 years, 11 months and 15 days.—At Howrah, James William Terrell, the second surviving son of the Rev. James Bowyer, aged 1 year, 7 months and 28 days.—14. At Calcutta, James Watson, the infant son of A. G. Glass, Esq. aged 1 month and 4 days.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 13. The American Ship *Angelo*, J. A. Clarkson, from Boston 6th April and Madras 3d September.—The English Barque *Albion*, J. R. Robertson, from Newcastle 7th May.—The English Ship *Duke of Cornwall*, J. Eyles, from London 27th April, and Madras 4th September.—The English Ship *Magnificent*, J. Whitty, from Bombay 1st September.—The English Barque *Hong Kong*, H. Dodds, from Clyde 16th May.—The French Ship *Mary Barbara*, Marmand, from Suez 28th July, and Madras, 5th September.—The French Barque *Cid*, Vaker, from Bourbon 8th August.—The English Ship *Ellenborough*, M. C. Close, from London 6th June, and Madras 8th September.—The English Barque *Vulcan*, Patrick, from Madras 7th September.—The English Barque *Tomatia*, G. McPherson, from Liverpool 7th May.—The English Barque, *Nith*, W. Day, from Liverpool 28th May.—The English Brig *Atkinson*, McDonald, from Bordeaux 5th May.—The English ship *Faizel Curreem*, Ballantine, from Bombay 12th and Allepee 31st August.

— 16. The English Ship *William Lee*, J. Shepherd, from Hull 6th May.—The English Brig *Pantaloon*, J. Porter, from Singapore 23d August.

### ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Angelo.*—A. Wells, Esq. Supercargo, and W Bartlett, and W. Wells, Esq. Clerks.

*Per Duke of Cornwall.*—Mr. W. Cragg, Merchant, from London, and Mr. James Smith, mariner, from Madras.

*Per Ellenborough from London and Madras.*—Mrs. Dickens and child, Mrs. Byers and child, Mrs. Nicolay, Mrs. Captain Nicolay, Mrs. Carnbell, Mrs. Snelder, Misses McMaster, A. McMaster, Nicoll, Mills, Snelder, and Wright, Colonel McMaster, Madras Army, T. Dickens, Esq. Supreme Court, Captains Edwards and Nicolay, H. M. 57th Regt. Madras Cornets Sleigh and Swiney. H. M. 15th Regt., Lieuts. Halket, H. M. 62d, and Mahon, H. M. 57th, Cornets Dawbiger and Power, Madras Cadets; Dr. Hay, B. Military Med. estab.; Ensigns Gahan, Madras 59th Regt. Gregorson, H. M. Regt., Lowder, 10th H. M. 62d, Chandler 10th, and Miller, 12th, H. M. Regts. and Mr. Govan, Cadet.

*Per Mary Barbara from London.*—Mr. Goldsworthy. Mr. Robinson, Civil Engineer, and Mr. Fawcett, Cadet of Infantry.

*Per Magnificent from Bombay.*—Miss Baillie.

*Per Albion.*—Mrs. Isabella Mitchell, and Mr. Alexander Mitchell, Merchant.

*Per Nith.*—Mr. Arthur Davidson, Mechanic.

### RIVER STEAMERS.

The *Soorma*, Accommodation Boat, in tow of the Iron Steamer *Indus*, left Calcutta for Allahabad on the 12th instant, with the following passengers on board the Flat :—

*For Allahabad.*—Lady Gough, Mrs. Smith, the Misses Gough, His Excellency Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., Major General Smith, Colonel J. B. Gough, C. B, Major Craigie, Captain Friend, and Captain R. Smith. *Passengers on the Steamer.*—Messrs. Hogan: Emmer. Sweeny, F. Rutledge, assistants attached to the Adjutant General's Department.

The *Jellinghee*, Accommodation Boat, in tow of the Iron Steamer *Jumna*, returned to the Presidency from Allahabad on the 12th instant, with the following passengers :—

*From Allahabad.*—Mr. Smith, landed at Bhagulpore.

*From Mirzapore.*—Mrs. Plowden, Lieut. Plowden, and C. Hamilton, Esq.

*From Dinapore.*—Mrs. Fussell.

*From Berhampore.*—F. W. Russell, Esq. Twanka Mahomed Saud, and his son.

*Deck Passengers from Dinapore.*—Mr. Isaac Solomon, and Mr. Solomon Cohen.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | BUY.] | | [SELL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Transfer 5 per Cent. Paper, .... | Prem. | 12 8 | a | 11 8 |
| Stock Paper { Transfer Loan of 1835-36 interest payable in Eng. } | „ | do. | a | do. |
| Bombay 5 per cent. ............ | „ | 5 4 | a | 4 12 |
| Second 5 do. .......... .. | „ | 2 4 8 | a | 1 4 4 |
| Old Sicca Rs. 4 per cent Loan Note. | Disct. | 3 12 | a | 4 4 |
| New „ 4 do. ...... | „ | 3 8 | a | 4 0 |
| New Company's 5 per cent. .... | Prem. | 7 4 | a | 6 12 |

### BANK SHARES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Bank .. | (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) | Prem. | 3200 | a | 3150 |
| Union Bank .. | (Co.'s Rs. 1,000) | Dis. | 10 | a | 15 |
| Agra Bank .. | (Co.'s Rs. 500) | Pm. | 200 | a | 175 |

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

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| Backhouse's Australian Colonies, 8vo. cloth, .. | 10 | 0 |
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The August Mail arrived on Wednesday morning last, too late however to allow of our offering any remarks on the intelligence which it brought. There is not indeed any striking event announced, but it is impossible to peruse the papers, Whig or Tory, Conservative or Liberal, without perceiving that we are on the eve of great changes, which may probably affect the stability of our institutions. The general aspect of affairs is gloomy, and the gloom is unrelieved by a single ray of cheerfulness from any quarter. The Tories have now been two years in office, with a strong Government, and an overwhelming Parliamentary Majority; they have had the benefit of an income tax, and of the money refunded by China; yet the revenue is in a more deplorable condition than under the Whigs; our foreign trade is still falling off; and our home consumption of taxable articles, is becoming more restricted. In addition to every other calamity, we have now the ruin of the iron trade; the Masters have been obliged to blow out their furnaces, and it was expected that a hundred thousand workmen would be thrown out of employment, in a very short time, and thus augment the general distress and disaffection. The palmer worm is evidently at the root of our national prosperity, and its blossoms are withering. The extremes of wealth and poverty, plenty and want, are become daily more palpable and galling, and the time draws near when those extremes will meet, and fearful indeed will be the shock.

It is manifest to all parties, that some radical changes must be effected in the state of society, highly distasteful to the upper and wealthier classes, and which no Minister, Whig or Conservative, can venture to propose without the certainty of being driven from his post, but which no circumstances can apparently avert. The working classes of society perceive that every arrangement, every change, and almost every improvement serves only to increase their distress. The corn law enhances the price of the poor man's bread, for the benefit of the landlords; the tithe commutation Act has in many instances made the tithe pressure more insupportable; turnpike roads which afford such admirable convenience for the conveyance of goods, are charged with so many tolls that the labouring community cannot take advantage of them; and even the Poor Law, designed for the relief of the country, has in many instances inflicted an additional burden on the industrious, and, in all cases, exasperated their feelings. The general depression of almost every interest is so great, that even the income tax, drawn chiefly from the pockets of the rich, has afforded no compensation for the loss of revenue. The drain on the Treasury from foreign war has ceased. Except in Ireland, we have no army in the field; yet the prospects of England are not improved. The revenue continues to sink.

Even the peaceable, the forbearing, the phlegmatic Welsh have been roused into resistance, and three Regiments cannot prevent toll gates from being levelled with the ground. The Welsh began with a war upon the tolls, and have now extended their opposition to tithes, and the Poor Law. We may almost adopt the language of Burke, and say on this occasion, "Since the invasion of King Edward, and the massacre of the bards, there never was such a tumult, and alarm, and uproar, through the region of Prestatyn... The fury of litigious war blew her horn on the mountains; the rocks poured down their goat herds, and the deep caverns vomited out their miners. Every thing above ground and every thing under ground was in arms." The determined and organized resistance of so large and hardy a population, serves still more to embarrass the machine of Government. At the same time the condition of Ireland is enough to appal the most stout hearted Minister. That country is at present under the control of one man, and that man is not the Queen's representative. Some of our contemporaries appear to consider the agitation as dying out. We cannot see on what ground their opinion is formed. The rent has not decreased; the gatherings of the people are as large as ever; their feelings towards the Saxon become daily more bitter and exasperated. The accession of the gentry to the cause of Repeal continues without abatement. O'Connel will not of course stand still. He proposes to organize a Government and to draw to it the functions of the administration. He has directed the appointment of arbitrators, to act in lieu of the justices of the Peace who have been dismissed. He has alloted 3000£ to the building of a Parliament House in Dublin. He will soon assemble representatives in the Capital, without however committing himself by any violation of the law; and then, the first collision with the Queen's troops will bring on a general outbreak, and cover the land with blood. The Minister, Sir Robert Peel, evidently quails before the demon of revolution which O'Connell has conjured up; and his "do nothing" policy has alienated many of his adherents and some of his colleagues. Beset on all sides with difficulties, perhaps greater than those which ever assailed a Premier, it seems as though the Cabinet would soon be deprived of his assistance. Indeed nothing but mistrust and hatred of the Whigs on the part of the Tories, seems to keep Sir Robert Peel in his place. Should he throw up office he must be succeeded either by some more uncompromising Tory Premier, who will bring matters to a point, or by a Whig Ministry, pledged to make great concessions. In either case, a radical change in the state of things will be hastened.

In the Church, there appear to be the same elements of danger at work, as in the State. If the Irish Church should survive the present crisis, it must be by the special interposition of God, 'who alone doeth great marvels.' Six years ago the idea of touching the revenues of the established Church in the sister island would have been scouted in the House of Commons. Now, the proposal of making a fresh distribution of ecclesiastical revenues in Ireland with the view of endowing the Catholic Church, is made a matter of discussion; and though it has met with much opposition, yet the mere fact that such a proposal has been brought forward and supported, is a circumstance which bodes no good. It is thus that all mighty changes in our constitution, civil and ecclesiastical, have gradually crept upon us. At first they have been spurned with scorn; then they have gained admission, and have been discussed in the House under the pressure of circumstances; and have been eventually carried. We must not be too sanguine that even a Conservative Ministry would not, under the terror of a Civil war in Ireland, give up part of the Protestant endowments as a sop to the Catholics; and nothing could be more fatal to the stability of the Established Church than this sacrifice of the principle on which it is based. Meanwhile, the Bishop of Down has been preaching doctrines which have served to alienate the 800,000 Presbyterians in the north of Ireland, who form the strength of the Protestant interest, and the Judges in the House of Lords have declared the mixed marriages hitherto celebrated between Presbyterians and Episcopalians, illegal, and thus bastardized thousands, and disturbed the security of property. Thus the two bodies of Protestants are thrown into a state of mutual alienation, at a time when there is no safety for either but in active co-operation.

In England, Tractarianism continues to tear the Church of England to pieces; and the Puseyites continue to approximate nearer and nearer to Popery. The salvation of the Church, to all appearance, depends upon the firm stand the Laity may make against these innovations; and it is gratifying to find that some of the most influential gentlemen and laymen in the Church have sent up a protest to the Chancellor of Oxford against the propagation of doctrines so subversive of the principles of the Reformation. At the head of these are Lord Ashley and Lord Sandon. The Methodists, disgusted with the insolence of the Puseyites, are identifying themselves more closely with dissent; and the compact body of Dissenters have constrained her Majesty's Ministers to withdraw the Factory Bill, though supported, without exception, by the adherents of the Established Church. Some of the Tory papers upbraid Sir James Graham for having yielded to the dictation of the Sectaries. He has yielded to the wishes of two millions of petitioners, whose voice no Minister could safely despise. All these events evidently portend the approach of great and radical changes, not merely in the measures but in the principles of government; changes not only relative, but organic. So rapid indeed has been the succession of new influences, arising out of the repeal agitation in Ireland; the discontent of the starving manufacturers, the progress of opposition to the corn laws, and the triumph of the Dissenting interest over the advocates of the Education clauses of the Factory bill in England; and the secession of half the Ministers and their adherents from the Church of Scotland, that it is impossible to foresee what may be the character of the next Parliament. That Assembly will be elected under the pressure of circumstances more momentous than any which have arisen since the convocation of the Long Parliament.

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Col. Sleeman and his Antagonists.—We perceive that Col. Sleeman's persevering foe continues to attack him through the columns of the *Bombay Times.* In the number for the 9th of

September, the charge is renewed, and an attempt is made to weaken the value of the plain, straightforward and satisfactory refutation which he has put forth in his own name ;—satisfactory, we mean, to those who have no personal interest in Bundlekund affairs. The letter is anonymous ; this speaks for itself. After Col. Sleeman had risked the displeasure of his own official masters, by affixing his signature to his defence, his antagonist ought to have shewn that he had the spirit of a man, by coming forward in his real name. With such an example before him, there can be but one reason for continuing to assail the character of another under the protection of a mask.

And what, we may ask, is the real cause of that unexampled virulence with which Col. Sleeman has been attacked ? Other officers, placed in circumstances of equal responsibility, are allowed to work out their plans of reform or pacification without molestation. In every other instance, it has been usual to await the result of a course of operation, instead of attacking it step by step, and contesting every inch of ground, with a public officer through the medium of the public papers. Col. Sleeman was selected by the Governor General for the management of a province in which disaffection was gradually assuming the character of revolt. Granting, for the sake of argument, that the steps he has taken have not been judicious ; that Pareechut is held in high estimation by the chiefs, instead of being regarded with contempt ; and that the two insurgents who have been reinstated, were on the point of being captured by Capt. Boland, when they surrendered on conditions to a native officer, is this a sufficient cause for that unexampled acerbity of feeling which marks the numerous papers published against Col. Sleeman in the public journals? Why should a course of action be pursued towards him, which is never pursued towards any other officer ? Why is it deemed necessary to hold him up to public contempt by charging him with imbecility, with cowardice, and with a degree of disingenuousness which amounts almost to bad faith ? Why are letters addressed to the Governor General in the public papers calling on his Lordship to depose the Commissioner ? Is it public virtue, or is it private interest which has raised this storm against him ? Is it not because he is suspected of having advised the summary dismissal of all the Sagor and Nerbudda officials ? On no other principle can we account for that extraordinary inveteracy with which every measure is decried, and every motive traduced. This course however, is not without precedent. We find that even the good Lord Teignmouth, then Mr. Shore, on his arrival in India, finding that Clive had curtailed the emoluments of the Civilians by abolishing the system of dustucks ; that is, by abrogating a system of fraud and injustice which has few parallels in Christian history, designates him "Clive of *infamous memory*." Thus we find that the great bulk of the army, having been led to believe that Lord William Bentinck had agreed to carry out the half batta order as the condition of receiving the Governor Generalship, have continued to regard him as the basest of human beings, and to consider the strongest epithets too mild for his conduct. To a similar cause and to no other can we attribute these repeated and inveterate attacks on Col. Sleeman's personal character and policy ; and his opponents must not be surprised if the public should judge of the merits of the controversy, from the motives which animate the assailants.

It is said that Col. Sleeman has compromised the British character by his pacific policy. But assuredly there is nothing impolitic, nothing cowardly in the attempt to restore order in so large a province by a conciliatory system. It can do no harm to try the effect of mildness during the first season. When that has failed, it will be time enough to let slip the dogs of war upon the territory, and deliver it up to fire and sword. No interest is injured by postponing to the last moment this resort to arms. On the contrary, should Government be under the necessity of punishing the refractory chiefs who are said to harbour the rebels, its previous forbearance will give a character of peculiar equity to the proceeding.

Our contemporaries will, we trust, feel the necessity of closing their columns to the calumniators of the new Commissioner. When he could no longer brook the attacks which were made on his character and policy by those whom Lord Ellenborough had unjustly, we think, ejected, he turned round on his pursuers and met them with a bold refutation, bearing his own name. This proceeding has given offence to the Governor General, whose fondness for generalization has led him to issue a notification forbidding all public officers to communicate any document or information of which they may become officially cognizant. Whatever inconvenience this notification may occasion to Government, or to the public, lies at the door of those who have constrained Col. Sleeman to take the field in his own defence. That officer is thus deprived of all means of defending himself from any aspersions which may be cast on him, while no such prohibition can reach his anonymous detractors. He is perfectly defenceless, and may at any time be assailed with impunity. To attack any man in such circumstances is repugnant to that generosity of character on which Englishmen are accustomed to pride themselves ; and we hope our contemporaries will not fail to bear in mind how dastardly any future attacks must appear which they may admit into their journals.

———

SCINDE.—Government has resolved that the newly acquired province of Scinde shall be garrisoned with troops from the Bengal, and not from the Bombay Presidency. Ten Regiments of Infantry and Cavalry, with a suitable complement of artillery are to be detached from Bengal, and stationed in that country. The arrangement appears to be based on sound principles, and has received general approbation. It appears that the number of troops necessary to maintain our authority in that province, will not fall far short of 12,000. To mingle the corps from two Presidencies, in the same locality, would be productive of much inconvenience and confusion. Hence it is desirable that all the Regiments should be furnished from one Presidency, and be subordinate to the same establishments. But as the troops required for Scinde, are equal to one third the strength of the whole Bombay army, it is manifest that they could not be spared from that Presidency ; and must come from Bengal, which alone is able to furnish them without inconvenience.

It has also been stated that the army of Scinde should not have a double base of operation, but be made dependent either on Bombay or on Bengal exclusively. The communication between Scinde and Bombay by sea, is greatly interrupted during two or three months of the year, while a steady intercourse may be kept up at all seasons with Ferozepore, by way of the Indus. Sukkur, we believe, may always be reached in less time from that station than from Kerachee, and it will be easier to improve the boats at Ferozepore, and to attain a greater degree of speed in moving down the stream, than to facilitate and shorten the communication up the river from the sea. In all respects, there will be more convenience and certainty in looking to the northern station for supplies and succour, than in depending on the southern port.

That intelligence will probably be received with some dissatisfaction at Bombay, where the public mind has become in a great measure reconciled to the occupation of Scinde, by the prospects of employment and distinction which it opened. But as the abstraction of so large a body of troops from the army of this Presidency will render it necessary to relinquish some of the stations which lie on the frontiers of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, a new distribution of military duty will probably be made, by which the disappointment of the Bombay Officers will be in a great measure compensated. Some of our cotemporaries have talked of an augmentation of the army to meet the drain occasioned by this new demand ; but we are inclined to think the Court of Directors will not lend an ear to any such advice. They will probably judge that as there is peace in Asia and tranquillity in India, this period of repose should be improved for the husbanding of their resources. They will persuade themselves without much difficulty that the abandonment of Affghanistan by England, and of Khiva by Russia, has made central Asia neutral ground, and that no provision is necessary against any combination which its tribes may form against us. They will probably look at the sum total of the troops now borne on the roll, and compare it with the numerical strength of the army before we resolved to march into Affghanistan ; and they may find that the augmentations which have been gradually made, have so far increased the size of the army, that, notwithstanding recent reductions, it is still larger than the army of 1838, to the full extent of all the troops required for Scinde.

The unhealthiness of the country and the risk which the troops may run, have been largely dwelt on. It is evident that Sukkur and its neighbourhood have proved detrimental to the health of the troops, though the deaths have been comparatively few. But Hydrabad and Kerachee have been found more salubrious than was expected, and the country, altogether, has not proved so fatal to Europeans and Natives, unaccustomed to its novel climate, as we were led to apprehend. One thing at least is certain, that nothing will tend more to create salubrity, which must be the work of time, than the location of our troops in the province. The country has become unhealthy because it was neglected by the oppressive Ameers, who seem to have considered that there were but two objects of Government ; that of screwing money out of the people, and that of creating hunting grounds for their own pastime. A scientific system of drainage will soon alter the face of the country and remove all cause of complaint on the score of unhealthiness. The first season will probably prove the most insalubrious ; but every succeeding year will undoubtedly present a sensible amelioration. The miracle we have performed in Arracan within fifteen years, at little or no expense, is sufficient to encourage exertion in every other locality. Long after we obtained possession of that country, the annual

victims of the climate exhibited a terrific list. Those whom death spared, talked for the rest of their lives of the Arracan fever, as having penetrated their bones. The encampment of the Regiment was a perfect charnel house; it is now a sanatarium. Why should not Scinde present results equally gratifying with that superior attention which is likely to be bestowed on it?

The allotment of Scinde to the troops of Bengal, gives to the army of this Presidency the high trust of guarding the entire frontier of the Empire by land, with the exception of the single and detached province of Tenasserim. The frontiers of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, either lie on the sea coast, or abut on protected states. The boundary line entrusted to the Bengal troops extends in the form of a magnificent arc, from Sandoway in Arracan to Kerachee in Scinde, through an extent of more than three thousand miles; to this vast size has the Empire grown in eighty-six years, since Clive, having recovered the Factory to which we had been confined, said, "you cannot stop here." At successive distances, the Army of the Frontiers, as that of Bengal may now be called, finds itself marshalled in front of the Belochee, the Affghan, the Sikh, the Nepalese, and the Burmese. Since the fall of the Roman empire, no army has ever been placed in so responsible a position, and never has an army earned the post of danger by higher devotion and valour. In these observations we trust we shall not be considered as casting any slight on the merits of the armies at the sister Presidencies. They are equally a portion of that Army of India which has spread the renown of England through Asia. The one has recently had its day of triumph in China, the other in Scinde, and they have only to meet the foe again, on whatever soil, to acquire fresh laurels.

These remarks were penned last week, but we were obliged to omit them on the arrival of the Mail, which brings a rumour that Scinde will probably be restored to the Ameers. However defective may have been our right to dispossess the Ameers, it is allowed by all, even by those who most violently impugn Lord Ellenborough's policy, that we cannot relinquish the country without committing an act of unparalleled madness. To restore it to its former Rulers and thus establish a new and independent, perhaps a hostile, power on the frontiers of India, would bring in question our capacity for governing the rest of the country. If the Indus is to be regarded as the natural limit of our empire, we cannot spare a foot of land within that boundary; and the sooner the anomalous independence of the various chiefs, whom our forbearance has spared, ceases, and the whole country is brought under the same scheme of administration, the better for the interests of the people, and the better also for the consolidation of our empire. But when by any combination of circumstances, any portion of native independence has been absorbed in our power, to give it a new and distinct existence, would be an act of folly similar to that of building up a wall to knock one's head against.

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HUMAN SACRIFICES AMONG THE KHOONDS.—We publish a letter on this subject from an *Enemy to Procrastination*, which enables us also to thank our Contemporaries at Madras and Bombay for the interest which they have been so kind as to take in the subject, on the strength of our representation. Our correspondent speaks of the sister Presidency as having an "apathetic," a "slumbering" Government. We made some distant allusion of the same kind in our article, and were taken severely to task by the Madras journals. We must therefore offer some apology for having admitted a letter into our columns, in which that Government is treated with so little respect. Still, however, it is a fact known throughout India, that Madras has hitherto been the strong hold of antiquated prejudices; and that the liberal views which have been gradually gaining an ascendancy in our administration since the days of Lord Hastings have no where encountered so protracted and inveterate a resistance as at the Presidency of Madras. Within the last four years it has required the reiterated commands, almost the threats, of the Court of Directors, to induce the Authorities at Madras to relinquish their official connection with idolatrous institutions. At the same time we acknowledge with pleasure that there has been of late a manifest improvement in this respect at the sister Presidency; and there can be little doubt that when a few more retiring pensions have been accepted, those liberal principles of government which first obtained a footing at Bengal and Bombay, will be equally triumphant in the Peninsula.

Our Madras contemporaries are inclined to think that the application for the rescued children never came officially before the Madras Government. In this more satisfactory view of the case, we are anxious to coincide. It is more agreeable to believe that the generous offer of the Missionaries was unknown at head quarters, than that it was neglected. It was delivered to the Khoond Agent to be forwarded to his superiors. It is for him to explain whether it was ever transmitted to Madras or not, and whether the subsequent distribution of the victims among the Hindoos or Mahomedans, was his own individual act, or that of the Government to which he is subordinate. We have done our duty in bringing the subject forward, and exciting public attention. It remains for the Government of Madras to give the Agent in the Khoond territory such *positive* instructions on this subject, as shall obviate the necessity of any future reference to the seat of Government.

Our correspondent seems to think that the Madras Government was not bound "to have made Christians of the hundred victims," because it was not bound to Christianize any other hundred children. The comparison does not however hold good. To take a hundred children from their Hindoo or Mahomedan parents, and deliver them to Christian Missionaries, to be trained up in the doctrines of Christianity, would be a violation of liberty of conscience and of public faith. But when these victims of superstition had thus been cast upon the protection of a benevolent Government, it was morally bound to place them in that position in which their prospects in life would be most effectually benefited. And no man we believe will venture to affirm that they were likely to receive the same advantages of example and instruction, or that their social, intellectual and spiritual improvement would have been equally promoted in the society of Hindoos or Mahomedans, as in the seminaries of Christian Missionaries. He insinuates that the Missionaries wanted a Government allowance for the children; and that this may have led to the rejection of their request. But this is not possible, for the application, though it stated that the usual allowance for the board and tuition of these orphans would be acceptable, yet offered to take charge of and educate them without any allowance whatever.

As to the entire suppression of the rite, it can be accomplished only by the entire occupation of the country by British Officers, or the universal prevalence of civilization, rather we should say of Christianity, among them. We question whether Government is prepared to extend its power throughout the insalubrious Khoond mountains, and place these tribes in a state of complete subjection to our laws; and many years must elapse before this revolting but national propensity is extinguished by the light of knowledge and divine truth; but it will be the duty of Government to bring all its influence to bear on the extinction of the practice; to abolish it altogether in the Tributary Mehals in Cuttack; and to omit no means of rescuing the victims of this superstition elsewhere, and, when they are rescued, to place them in situations in which they are likely to obtain the best moral and intellectual training.

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COOLY EMIGRATION.—At the time when the system of Cooly Emigration was revived and legalized last year, great fears were entertained by those who had watched the progress of what was not unaptly called the "Cooly trade," that many abuses would gradually creep into the new system. It was feared that as public vigilance became slack, the checks on abuse would dwindle into a mere matter of form, and become altogether inefficient. We are happy to observe that these fears have not hitherto been realized, though the changes which have been made in the system laid down by Her Majesty's Ministers, seem to create facilities for the revival of the old abuses. It was generally understood that the Government of the Mauritius would appoint an agent of its own at each port, who should receive the applications of natives, and provide them a passage to the island; and that on their arrival they would be free to form an engagement with any planter. No such agent has been appointed at all. On the contrary, precisely the same system appears to be pursued at present which was in vogue during the days of abuse. Private merchants are engaged in shipping Coolies, and they employ Duffadars, or Crimps, to scour the country and collect labourers, and then pass them through the Emigration office and ship them to the Mauritius. For whom do these Agency Houses act; and who pays them their charges and their commission? Are they employed and paid solely by the Government of the Mauritius, and are the Coolies on their arrival transferred to a Government Agent, and left at liberty to choose their own master? If not, the Calcutta Agents are acting for private individuals at the Mauritius, and the expenses incurred in procuring, feeding and conveying Coolies to the Island are borne by them. In that case, how are they repaid, if the Cooly on his arrival in the island is a perfectly free agent? And if the planter has no prospect of repayment by being able to look forward with a degree of certainty to the services of the Coolies imported at his expense, upon what principle does he thus lay out his capital? There hangs a degree of mystery over the transaction, which has never been explained, but which it is important the public should understand.

The Duffadars, or Crimps, employed here, have of late been detected in resorting to their old practices to make up a supply of labourers. Some of these villains inveigled some men from the Hooghly district to Calcutta, under the pretence of procuring them employment under Government, and then endeavoured to force

them on board a vessel bound to the Mauritius; but their resistance and outcries brought the Police to their aid, and led to their release. Other instances have also occurred lately of poor men brought down by fraud to Calcutta and detained by force till an opportunity offered of sending them on board. In every case in which the crime has been brought home to the offenders, they have been punished with severity. It is but a matter of justice also to acknowledge that the vigilance of the Protector of Coolies and his Assistant is so unremitted as effectually to prevent the clandestine shipment of Coolies. The machinery for the prevention of abuses at the port of embarkation, appears to be complete and efficient, and we think it scarcely possible for any man to leave the port who has not been personally examined at the office, and has not declared his willingness to embark.

It was therefore with no little surprise we read the following statements in the *Star:* "The occasion offers to mention a circumstance connected with the management of the emigration that we think deserving of public notice. *We allude to the issue to the Duffadars of printed documents signed by the Emigration Agent, addressed to the Police Authorities and others in the interior, and requesting that no interference or hindrance be offered to the bearers who are stated to be in search of parties desirous of emigrating to Mauritius.*" To the issue of any such printed document, signed by the Emigration agent, there is the greatest possible objection. It is precisely the same as though the Crimps had received a public purwannah, or writ, authorising them to proceed through the country and bring down to Calcutta every man, woman and child they could lay their hands on. To say that such a document, and the power which it gives to the holder among an illiterate and timid population, is liable to be abused, is to talk idly. It is impossible that it should not be turned into an instrument of oppression. Any paper with an official signature in the hands of men employed on such an errand, would be highly dangerous; but a writ, such as the *Star* describes, forbidding any officer, European or Native, to interfere with their labours, must be a fortune to any man who is so happy as to possess it. He has only to enter a village at a sufficient distance from the Magistrate's station, and, upon the strength of this order, to seize every man who is able to pay for his liberation; and he may retire from business in a twelve month. It is not for the men whom the Duffadars may inveigle or seize, and bring down to Calcutta, and endeavour clandestinely to ship off, that we are in dread. The Emigration agent will effectually see that none are deported against their will. But we tremble for the poor creatures whom the Duffadar may succeed in seizing and confining in Calcutta and then let off on the payment of a heavy douceur. Who can calculate the extortion he will thus be enabled to practise on the inhabitants of any village on which he may fix his eye? The Emigration Agent is paid for the prevention of abuses; and it seems inconceivable that he should issue proclamations which are sure to become the most fertile source of abuse. Besides, what necessity is there for the Emigration Agent to interfere at all in the matter of procuring Coolies? The number of Coolies already shipped to the Mauritius from the three Presidencies since the Act passed, amounts to, if it does not exceed, 15,000, and as not more than 3,000 of the 30,000 emigrants formerly sent, have returned, that Island will soon enjoy the benefit of a servile population, almost equal in number to the slaves who were emancipated by the British Parliament. We are fully aware of the extreme anxiety of the Government of Bengal to free the system of emigration from all possibility of abuse; and we therefore entertain a confident hope that as soon as the issue of these Proclamations, under the official signature of a Government officer, is brought to notice, an order will be immediately given to recal those which have been already granted, and to prevent their farther issue.

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THE JURISDICTION OF THE 24-PERGUNNAHS.—The Legislative Council has just published the draft of an Act which will remove an anomaly of fifty years standing, and give a character of uniformity and equity to our jurisprudence. It may be in the readers' recollection, that there was some discussion a few weeks ago in the papers, relative to the difficulty of suing for a personal debt in the Court of the suburbs of Calcutta. The law of 1793 very absurdly ordained that if a defendant became a resident in Calcutta, after a suit had been instituted against him in that Court, the action must forthwith cease and determine. This was in fact to afford the most ample opportunity of evading the payment of debts, and defeating the ends of justice. A defendant, on receiving a summon to answer a complaint, had only to cross the boundary and take up his abode in Calcutta, and he was enabled effectually to set his creditors at defiance. It is needless to remark that the facility which the law thus afforded for evading the payment of claims, has been eagerly improved. The matter was repeatedly brought to the notice of the public authorities, and the great inconvenience which the state of the law occasioned, was forcibly pointed out by the press; and we have now the pleasure of seeing the draft of an Act which takes away this privilege of sanctuary from the defendant, and repeals the enactment which forbade the Court of the 24-Pergunnahs to entertain the suit when the bird had flown out of its jurisdiction. The defendant will no longer be permitted to evade his creditors by moving into Calcutta, and the Court will be enabled to grant the same redress to suitors, which is given by all other Courts in Bengal.

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SLAVERY IN CEYLON.—The *Columbo Observer* of the 24th of August has an article on Slavery in Ceylon, which is deserving of much attention. It appears that the old Candyan laws allowed of personal slavery. All slaves in the Candyan Provinces are personal property, and are liable to perform any service the owner may think proper to require of them. They are attached to the soil, but may be disposed of in any way the proprietor may think proper. It is true, that a slave may acquire and possess landed and moveable property, independently of his master, and dispose of it by will or otherwise; but if he dies intestate, his owner becomes his heir at law. But as if to countervail this privilege of acquiring independent property, the master has the power of punishing his slave in any way short of the deprivation of life and limb, and he may even subject him to torture by a red hot iron. These barbarous laws of a barbarous age, were confirmed by our Government in a Proclamation, dated the 31st of May 1816, which announced that the ancient laws of Candy should be administered till His Majesty's pleasure as to their general or partial adoption or their supersession was known. But it seems that neither George the III. nor George the IV. nor William the IV. nor even our present gracious Queen, has found leisure to signify any pleasure whatsoever upon the subject, and so these laws continue to be in force, and we suppose to be administered to this day. Our contemporary calls upon the Legislative Council of the Island to remove so deep a stain from British rule in Ceylon. If we thought there would be any benefit from our suffrage, we would very cordially second the proposal; and that for the following considerations.

Because the Legislative Council of India abolished all Slavery, personal as well as predial, absolutely and for ever, six months ago, namely on the 7th day of April, in the year of Redemption, One thousand Eight hundred and Forty-three, and it will by no means redound to the credit of the Legislative Council of Ceylon to place themselves in a disadvantageous contrast with their fellow labourers in Calcutta, by hesitating forthwith to manumit all the slaves in the island.

Secondly, because it is the duty of the Ceylon Legislative to abrogate all those local laws which are repugnant to the principles of humanity, not only for the sake of its own character, but for the general amelioration of Native society. In this country, the Legislative Council, in abolishing Slavery, was obliged at once to overturn the venerable Hindoo Legislation of two thousand years, and the positive injunctions of Mahomedan law. With the same readiness ought the Ceylon Council to abrogate all the slave laws of the Candyan Code under whatever sanction they may exist.

Lastly, because until Slavery is abolished in Ceylon, it cannot be said, that a slave is not to be found in the British dominions in Europe, Asia, Africa or America, neither can we lay claim to the proud distinction, that wherever the British flag waves, it waves over freemen. We owe it to our own national character to perfect the glorious work of emancipation which we have been maturing for half a century. We owe it to our children in the United States of America, to leave them absolutely without excuse for holding three millions of their fellow creatures in Slavery. They must not be permitted to point to a single nook or corner of our wide spread empire, and say "there toils a British slave."

While on this subject, we may as well notice the remarkable ignorance of events in the East, exhibited by Lord Brougham, in the House of Lords, on the 21st of July, when he expressed a hope, that the time was not far hence, when, as Lord Ellenborough had abolished Slavery in Scinde, so it would be abolished throughout our East Indian possessions. His Lordship seemed to think, that his noble friend, the Governor General, had set the example of emancipation in Scinde, instead of which, he has only followed the example set by the Supreme Council. Lord Auckland on this rose and said that an Act had already been passed by which Slavery was abolished throughout the British dominions in India. Lord Brougham asked when it was abolished. Our late Governor General replied, eight or ten months ago, on which the Ex-Chancellor, replied: "No one had the least idea until the noble Earl made the statement that any Act of a final nature had passed for the abolition of Slavery in India." Is it a fact that every member of the House of Lords, the hereditary Legislators of the British Empire, was totally ignorant of so important an event as the abolition of Sla-

very throughout the territories administered by the Company, three months after it had been passed? The abolition was noticed in all the leading journals in London; it was lauded in the Tory papers, with which Lord Brougham is now most familiar; it was mentioned with satisfaction at the meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society, in which Lord Brougham once took an interest. Can it be possible that his Lordship has been so entirely absorbed in the party politics of the hour; that his mind has been so exclusively engaged in discovering the means of *spiting* his former colleagues, that he has entirely overlooked the emancipation of slaves through an eighth of the family of man? If such a fact has failed to attract his notice; if it has been overlooked generally by the House of Lords, what is the value of the opinion which his Lordship, which any of their Lordships, may pass on Indian affairs?

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THE DUTY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—There are few bodies of men to whom Society is more indebted than to the various officers of the Company's service, who have given to the public the benefit of that knowledge of the various countries in Asia, and more particularly of our own provinces in India, which they had accumulated during their official career. The acquaintance of the civilized world with India may indeed be considered to have been drawn almost entirely from this source. The two latest works which have appeared on the geography, history and statistics of Eastern countries, are Capt. Abbott's account of Khiva, and Capt. Postans' Personal Observations on Scinde. But we are sorry to remark that this source of information will now be dried up; the Governor General's late Notification effectually bars the communication not only of official documents but of all information acquired in the course of professional duty; and the value of the two works we have mentioned, consists in the information, derived from the official position of the writers, which they furnish. No public officer, however novel or interesting the scenes in which he may be placed, will hereafter be at liberty to use his own discretion in communicating to the public the result of his researches, till after he has resigned the public service, and placed himself beyond the reach of official displeasure. It is on no far fetched construction of the notice that we draw this conclusion. Any officer who may publish a work, without the *imprimatur* of Government, —which would destroy all confidence in the completeness, and therefore the accuracy, of its details,—would justly render himself liable to punishment by the terms of the Notification. The inconsistency of founding a general enactment on a solitary transgression, was never more palpably exhibited than in this instance. Because Col. Sleeman attempted to beat off the hornets which were endeavouring to sting him, with an official weapon, the publication of valuable statistical information gathered in the course of official duty is to be withheld from the public, and the stream of knowledge is to be dried up at its source. The sooner this notification becomes a dead letter the better, for the reputation of Government as well as for the cause of truth and improvement.

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## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

—The Steamer which brought the last Mail to Bombay announced the total loss, with all the Mails, of the *Memnon* steamer, one of the finest vessels in our steam flotilla. Misfortunes are said seldom to come single, and here are a couple of the sharpest disappointments at once. The mails sent from Bombay in July went to the bottom; those of August were brought back; and thus for two months there will be no communication between Bombay and London. Fortunately the bulk of our August Mails were sent on by the *Hindoostan*, and will probably reach England in good time. The account of the loss of the *Memnon* was happily received in Calcutta in time to enable those who had sent remittances by her to send duplicates by the Express which leaves Calcutta this morning.

— Man Singh, the raja of Joudhpore, the last of the Rajpoot princes, who belonged to the days of independence and misrule, has just paid the debt of nature. His death will probably make the government of his principality more easy.

— Sir John Norton, the puisne Judge of Madras, has been obliged from ill health to proceed on a voyage to the Straits.

— The Government of India has made a requisition on the Madras Government for a Régiment of Cavalry, two Regiments of Infantry, and a battery of guns to be moved into the Sagur district. This may arise from a new disposition of military duty, by which the station of Sagur will be made over to the Madras army, or it may be connected with some arrangement for an attack on the independent chiefs in Bundlekund, who we are told have harboured the fugitive insurgents. The assemblage of a large army in the neighbourhood of Agra seems to point to something more than mere parade, to some political changes in Gwalior or Bundlekund, which the presence or the advance of that army will serve to facilitate.

— The latest accounts regarding Lahore given in the *Hurkaru*, represent the jealousies between the Minister and his King as not healed, and the country itself as in a very unsettled state. With two independent interests in the same state, backed by powerful armies, and mutually jealous of each other, it is impossible that there should be tranquillity. Matters must come to a speedy and a bloody issue.

— The *Hurkaru* gives a list of every Indigo factory at the Presidency, with the quantity of Indigo which each one is likely to supply this season. The sum total is 140,000 maunds; and we believe it is generally supposed that the crop will not fall short of that amount, and may possibly reach 150,000.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

— The *Delhi Gazette* of the 13th gives news from Sukkur to the 3d of September, which state that the sickness had not diminished. On the 1st of September, the 53d N. I. had upwards of 500 in hospital. There were three officers at muster and 200 rank and file. Dr. Menzies of the 55th had to perform the entire Medical duties of the Brigade, and, to make matters worse, scarcely a house was approachable in a buggy. The Correspondent of the *Gazette* throws little light on the dismissal of the three young Civilians. He merely says that Sir Charles Napier had written to Lord Ellenborough to say he did not want them, and to request *three good working soldiers* in their place. It would appear therefore that the severe and degrading punishment to which they have been subject has been brought on by idleness and not contumacy. If we mistake not, this is the first time in which indolence has been considered a penal offence in the Covenanted service.

— The *Hurkaru* has heard a whisper that the reason why there has been so little apparent equity shown in the last relief of the army, by which three Regiments have been transferred from one half batta station to another, is that Lord Ellenborough expects to obtain the repeal of that obnoxious order. We have heard indeed that the Friend of the Army has made it a personal question with the Court of Directors; which is all very right and proper. Should the Directors grant it, they will afford the example of a triumph over their own prejudices, deserving of immortal record; for the tenacity with which they have clung to the order has been exceeded only by its injustice.

— The London Correspondent of the *Hurkaru* states that the London Booksellers have held a meeting with the view of concocting a plan for supplying India with cheap books. They think of printing cheap editions expressly for our benefit. We certainly ought to be exceedingly obliged to them for so great an act of generosity; and we hope they will not fail to carry their views into effect. It is but a truism that the cheaper books can be made, the wider will be their circulation, and the larger will be the appetite *created* for reading.

— The *Delhi Gazette* states that the Press recently established by Rao Raja of Alwur is now in full operation. Two Hundred Copies of the Goolistan have been already struck off, and other works are in progress.

— Our contemporaries have all received parts of the Scinde Blue Book and are publishing one document after another. Our limited space does not allow us to reprint these papers, but as soon as we can obtain a copy of the work we intend to present an analysis of its contents to our readers similar to the analysis of the Affghanistan Blue Book.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

— General Avitabile, with a numerous retinue of Seikhs, crossed the Sutledge on the 31st of August, at Ferozepore. His arrival being announced, to Col. Tulloch, commanding the station, who had partaken of his splendid hospitality at Peshawur, that officer immediately proposed to give him an entertainment on a grand scale; but the General declined it, pleading the shortness of his leave of absence, a single month, and that on sick certificate, which is of course moonshine, for he cannot have more than ten days at Simlah, which would be too short for the recovery of his health, but long enough for negotiation, with the Lieut. Governor. He left Ferozepore on the 2d and reached Loodiana on the 7th, the *Agra Ukhbar* says "to arrange some political matter connected with the Punjab." General Avitabile travels *en prince*, his establishment consists of "numberless beautiful horses, elephants and mules, besides his travelling carriage," and, as it appears a regiment commanded by Col. Le Vant.

— The *Assam* Steamer which has been fitted up for towing in the same manner as the public steamers, advertises for freight at the very moderate rate of *two Rupees* a cubic foot or 10*l*. the ton of 50 cubic feet. Now, a case of merchandize may be brought from Liverpool to Calcutta for *one-fifth* the price of its conveyance, eight hundred miles from Calcutta to Allahabad by this steamer. It is true the Government freight when put up to auction sometimes sells for double this sum; but the regular charge of the cargo boats is only one-half that charged by the Assam Company.

— There was a rather numerous assembly of ladies and gentlemen yesterday to witness the examination of the boys in Seal's College. The *Englishman* says, the young gentleman who opened the business of the day was one Master Mounoth Doss Dutt, who acquitted himself with great credit, and made his exit amid a hearty round of applause. The classes were then examined in the History of Bengal, in English and English Grammar and Geography, &c.; the questions were searching; the answers, as usual, satisfactory. The examination we are farther told was interspersed with short dramatic soliloquies, and dialogues, and the little actors acquitted themselves well. The worthy Baboo, the founder of this "noble Institute" was present,—and says the *Englishman* "if he were only as well pleased as he appeared to be * * * why he has received the reward—which amply repays him for the trouble and expense necessary to support the School."

— The *Hurkaru* states, that Dr. R. H. Kennedy, who recently retired from the Bombay Medi-

cal Service, and who accompanied the Bombay division of the Army to Cabul and wrote a funny narrative of its doings which greatly delighted the *Bombay Times*, aspires to be one of our Honourable Masters, one of the Cabinet Council of the President of the Board of Control. He is about in short to stand for the Direction, and the *Hurkaru* calls upon all the Medical service to stand by him; and pronounces them not worth their salt if they do not.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

— The transgression noticed by the *Star*, which we committed in our last number, in quoting part only of an article from his columns, without saying that it was not the whole, arose from inadvertence. We should have given the whole article, but were obliged to omit the first part of it and several other extracts when the printers came to *make up* the form late in the evening, in consequence of the influx of European *matter* brought by the Mail. We endeavoured to remember not to forget to make a distinct mention of this fact, having before our eyes the chastisement the *Hurkaru* had received for a similar transgression; but in the hurry of ordering the form, we forgot our duty, and nothing is now left for us but to acknowledge the justice of the *Star's* condemnation. Yet who that remembers the heat of that awful night, Wednesday, the 20th Instant, at 10 P. M. when even the topmost leaf of the tall Casuwarina was unmoved with a breath of air, but would forgive such a lapse of memory?

— Mr. Anthony Desouza, a respectable Portuguese merchant of Calcutta, some time since paid his respects to the Pope at Rome, and was made Count of the Holy Roman Empire and Knight of the Golden Spur. The last Mail has brought intelligence that he has received from the Portuguese Government the rank of Portuguese Consul at Calcutta. Though there has not, we believe, been a vessel with a Portuguese flag in the Port for the last twenty years, yet the appointment of a Consul may possibly be the precursor of a rich fleet of Portuguese Argosies.

— Yesterday's *Star* publishes some farther information regarding the Steam Navigation of the American rivers, which seems strongly to confirm the hope that if our vessels can be improved on the model of the American vessels, we shall be able to obtain greater speed, with a smaller charge for freight on our own rivers.

— The *Bombay Courier* gives a full account of the loss of the *Memnon* Steamer, and of the sufferings of the passengers and crew before they were relieved. We have placed the melancholy narrative among our extracts. It appears that the Capt. had experienced very foul weather for two days, and was quite unaware of his proximity to Cape Guardafui when the vessel rolled in upon the breakers. Our Bombay contemporary speaks of him as an officer of great merit.

— The *Delhi Gazette* under the head of Lahore news states, that *Dewan Sawun Mull* had written to Shere Singh to ask whether he should seize on that portion of the Scinde territory which bordered on his Government, and was told that such a step would be very advisable, but that he would receive his orders after the Dusserah festival. This looks strange. If the Lahore Cabinet attempts to appropriate to itself any portion of Scinde, it will of course be tantamount to a declaration of war with the English.

— The sickness at Delhi does not appear to have abated. The number of invalids in the hospital on the 15th of September was 1396!

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

— The *Bombay Times* received this morning, gives farther particulars of the loss of the *Memnon* Steamer, which was one of the largest, and most powerful in the Indian Navy, and cost Government eight lakhs of Rupees. It would appear as though the chief blame rested with the chief officer. The Commander had been knocked up by two days' fatigue, and had laid down to rest, giving strict orders to be waked the moment land was sighted, as the head land of Cape Guardafui was known to be near. The land was soon after plainly visible. The officer *nudged* the Captain without waking him, and then continued to steer for an hour and a half right in upon the shore. The Captain was not waked till the unfortunate vessel was among the breakers.

— A Correspondent of the *Hurkaru* states, that on the morning of the 23d of September, a daring dacoity was committed at Muneerampore, near Barrackpore. An old man who obstructed the passage was cut down, and property to the extent of 1000 Rupees taken. On the return of the thieves there was a dispute about the division of the booty, which led to the discovery of the villains, among whom it is said, there were nine sepoys of the 68th. But we have reason to believe that this latter part of the story is altogether fabulous. There has been no evidence as yet to connect any men of the 68th with the robbery.

— A pamphlet has just been published in London, by Capt. Grover, entitled, An Appeal to the British Nation on behalf of Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly, whom the writer affirms to be still in confinement at Bokhara. We fear there is very little hope of their existence; the account of their death came from more than one quarter, and was given with so many circumstantial details, that there is too much reason to believe in its correctness.

— The Bombay papers of the 13th, received yesterday in Calcutta, announced the departure of the *Queen* Steamer on the previous day. She arrived yesterday in Calcutta, having thus made the passage by sea round the Peninsula in nearly the same time which has been occupied by the Post in coming across the country.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

— The *Star* states, that the Civil Ball to be given to Lord Ellenborough, is to take place on the 13th, and that a fancy Ball on a grand scale is to be given at Government House on the 20th.

— A proposal has recently been submitted to the army, to the effect that no widow who, previous to her marriage with an officer has lived with him as his mistress or has led an incontinent life, shall be permitted to come upon the Military Fund for a Pension. 783 have voted against the proposition and 658 in favor of it. The proposal is therefore lost. It may be hard to exclude from the benefit of a pension, a female who has returned to the path of virtue by a lawful marriage with her paramour, but the effect of this resolution, will be to admit a host of native women to the benefit of the fund, who may go through the ceremony of a marriage with the officer under whose protection they have lived.

— The *Star* speaks of some probable changes in office in the Western Provinces. Col. Speirs to succeed Col. Sutherland, Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton to succeed Col. Speirs, at Gwalior, Mr. H. M. Elliott to succeed Mr. Hamilton as Secretary to Government, and Mr. Edmonstone to take Mr. Elliott's place at the Sudder Board of Revenue at Agra.

— Intelligence has just arrived that Shere Sing, the ruler of the Punjab, and all his family were murdered on the 15th Instant.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | | Co's Rs. As. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rev. J. Weitbrecht, | ... to | Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. D. Wilkie, | ... ... to | June, 1843, | 36 | 0 |
| G. Lewis, Esq. | ... ... to | July, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. Col. Sir C. M. Wade, to | | Dec. 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| J. H. Cooper, Esq. | .. to | April, 1844, | 20 | 0 |

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The Rev. W. W. Evans begs to acknowledge the following sums for the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta:—

| | Co.'s Rs. |
|---|---|
| Mr. D. Sheen, ... ... ... ... | 16 |
| Mr. C. Pallas, ... ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Baboo Ram Comul Sen, ... ... ... | 10 |
| Baboo Ramanauth Tagore, ... ... ... | 10 |
| J. Dunbar, Esq. *Dacca*, ... ... ... | 10 |
| J. M., ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 |
| J. G., ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 |
| W. Ryland, Esq. ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| R. Stewart Palmer, Esq. ... ... ... | 10 |

W. W. EVANS,
*Secretary.*

*Calcutta, Sept. 21st*, 1843.

The undersigned begs thankfully to acknowledge the following sums in aid of the Kishnaghur Relief Fund:—

| | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| Hon'ble R. Forbes, ... ... ... ... ... | 15 | 0 |
| F. Millett, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| J. Thomason, Esq. ... ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| W. Blunt, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 16 | 0 |
| Mrs. Blunt, ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| F. S. Mouat, Esq. ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| J. Alexander, Esq., through the Rev. A. Alexander, ... ... ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| The Barrackpore Sacramental Fund, through Rev. E. Maddock, ... ... ... | 100 | 0 |

C. W. BRIETZCKE,
*Secretary.*

*25th Sept.* 1843.

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

SLAVERY IN THE KANDIAN PROVINCES.

We lately pointed out, and we trust satisfactorily, how little the local Government had done towards the abolition of Slavery within the Maritime Provinces of this Island; we will now shew, in a very few words, not only that it has done nothing towards effecting that object within the Kandian Provinces, but that laws revolting to humanity are still allowed to remain there in force.

Although the Kandian Provinces came into our possession in 1815 yet no legislative enactment in respect to Slavery was made till 1837 (nearly a quarter of a century) when an Ordinance (No. 7 of 1837) was passed, requiring all persons in charge of Slaves to earegister them; but *the ancient Candian laws* regarding slaves, were left untouched. What those ancient laws are will appear by the following extracts from the Notes of Sir John D'Oyly and Mr. Sawers on Kandian laws, with the perusal of which we have been favoured.

"All slaves in the Kandian Provinces are personal property, and liable to perform any service the owner may think proper to require of them."

"Slaves are personal property,—none are attached to the soil, but can be disposed of in any way the proprietor may think proper."

"The title to a Slave is established by its being proved that he or she was the issue of a woman known and acknowledged to be a slave of the claimant, or that he or she had been presented by the King from his stock of slaves or captives of a low condition (no other persons were made slaves) taken in war, or by a person selling her or himself to slavery, or by parents selling their children for slaves."

"It was the practice for a Creditor, when of superior rank, to seize and retain as his slave, his debtor or a child or children of his debtor, according to the amount of the debt; and if the debt was not discharged, or the person seized released by superior authority, the person so seized became absolutely a slave."

"A creditor of inferior caste or rank to his debtor cannot seize such debtor as a slave, nor was it allowed for persons of an inferior caste to possess slaves of superior caste; but with the above qualification no caste was exempted from being made slaves, excepting Rhodias whose vileness would render them useless as slaves."

It is true, Mr. Sawer says that slaves "are competent to acquire and possess landed and moveable property independent of their masters, and dispose of it by will or otherwise;" but with this qualification, that "a slave dying intestate, his owner becomes his heir at law, and inherits all his lands and effects."—

But we are surprized that he should say "in no part of the world is slavery in a milder form than here," when in a few pages afterwards he tells us that "a master may drive out his slave, and *while the slave is in absolute destitution he may abandon him to starvation*, but it would not be creditable to

do so unless he had given his "master great and notorious cause of offence."

And again that "short of the deprivation of life or limb the master has the power to punish his slave, *and could put him to torture, even by the red hot iron*" ! ! !

That such laws as those quoted should have existed amongst a Nation in a state of semi-barbarism may not, perhaps, be very surprizing ; but it is a matter both of astonishment and regret that not only should they be tolerated so long by the English Government but expressly reserved ; for by a Proclamation dated the 31st May 1816 it is declared

"That the ancient laws of Kandy are to be administered till His Majesty's pleasure shall be known *as* to their adoption *in toto* as to all persons within those Provinces, or their partial adoption as to the Natives, and the substitution of new laws and tribunals for the trial and punishment of His Majesty's European subjects, for offences committed therein."

"Now if the Kandian Laws do extend to all, what is to prevent a European Creditor from seizing his own countryman who may be his Debtor, and making him a Slave ?

We now quit this subject for the present without further observation, but with a repetition of the hope expressed on a former occasion, that there may be found amongst our Legislators one possessing sufficient philanthropy and jealousy for his country's honour, to bring the matter forward in the present Session of the Council, in order that steps may be taken to remove so deep a stain from British rule in Ceylon.—*Colombo Observer.*

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THE MEMNON.

A very full and interesting account of the loss of the *Memnon*, and of the sufferings of her crew and passengers, has been kindly handed to us for publication—it is from the pen of Lieut. Crawford of the Bombay Engineers and will serve we hope, to exonerate from unworthy imputations, the hitherto fair character of poor Powell, whose bodily and mental sufferings demand our warmest sympathy. We learn from other sources, that so long as there was danger to the crew and passengers, and in fact until they were all safely landed on the beach, Lieutenant Powell was unceasing in his exertions for the common good—but that, when he found himself no longer called upon, and had leisure to reflect upon the calamity that had befallen him, he sank under the responsibility of his situation, and the latest account of his bodily and mental sufferings are such as seriously, to alarm his many and attached friends in this Presidency. We hope sincerely that the fears on his account, to which we have alluded, are exaggerated, and that he will soon return to Bombay, when we have no doubt he will be triumphantly acquitted of all blame or censure in this most untoward affair.

We do not hesitate to say, that there is not a more efficient or deservedly popular officer in the service than Lieut. Powell—if we had any doubts upon this subject they would have been removed by the affectionate sympathy towards him which we this day witnessed. We are assured by a Commander in the Service, himself a tried and experienced Sailor, that Powell, is surpassed by no man, in the Indian Navy, in love for his profession, and close attention to its duties, and we learn from good authority, that on the night of the loss of the *Memnon*, he had retired to rest after two days and nights unremitting exertion, well aware of his proximity to the land, and after having given all the orders which he deemed necessary for the sailing of his ship. His experience of the Coast must be great from the fact of his having been for a long time employed in surveying it.

WRECK OF THE H. C. Steam Ship *Memnon*.

July 20th. 1843. Left our moorings in Bombay harbour at 4½ P. M. 22d Sunday. At noon the course was altered to the Southward instead of standing direct across against the monsoon as was at first intended. From this date to the 31st nothing particular occurred the weather and sea which were heavy on leaving harbour getting easier as we drew to the Southward.

July 31st. Off the East Coast of Africa blowing a strong gale with a heavy Sea all the morning at 4 P. M. Sea and wind went down very suddenly, supposed to be on account of our drawing in under the lee of the land. The Ship was kept away N. by E. during the night.

Tuesday—August 1st. At 4 A. M. blowing a strong gale with a heavy Sea and at 11 A. M. the tiller which was fitted on some new principle with a slide working in a transverse ground got jammed hard a starboard and could only be cleared at last by breaking up the deck over the head of the rudder and cutting away all the slide groove, &c. matters were got to rights again about 1½ P. M. during the whole of this time the ship had been rolling about almost a helpless log on the water fore top gallant yard was sent down and fore and main top masts struck. The delay occasioned by this accident in all probability was in some measure the cause of the loss of the ship that night as otherwise the high land of Guardafui would have been sighted early in the evening I do not recollect the Lat. and Long. at noon this day precisely but as well as I can remember Cape Guardafui bore N. 83 W. dist. 84 miles and a small island midway between Socotra and the Cape bore on the Chart about N. W. dist. 36 miles but we did not sight it. Ship steering west until 3 P. M. when by observation we had made 13 miles of Westing since noon. Ship was then kept away W. by N. Heavy Sea with a stiff gale all the afternoon. There seems some truth in the line that "coming events cast their shadows before" from what cause it arose I cannot say but it was remarked at dinner at 4 o'clock how dull and out of sorts we all appeared ; the Captain was completely done up, he had been on deck the best part of two days and a night and he was not in his usual spirits—went on deck after dinner. The sun set dull and waterly in a thick haze ; remained on deck until the moon set about 10 P. M. it disappeared behind a sharp bank which I thought was a cloud, the Officer of the watch said "there is the land." I observed "if that is the land it must be very high or exceedingly near ;" he went below to the Captain to report but did not rouse him and returned upon deck. I turned in and had been in bed about an hour when I was roused by hearing him again come below and reporting to the Captain in a hurried tone that the ship was close ashore. I turned out and commenced dressing immediately ; heard the Captain who had got on deck give some hurried orders and turn the hands up : I roused the other passengers and went on deck and on looking over the lee side found the ship in the midst of a boiling mass of breakers the high land of Guardafui distant about 8 miles on the larboard quarter. I had just time to make these observations when a heavy sea struck us and the Ship went on shore with a tremendous crash broadside on. The Engines were instantly shattered, her back broken, and the engine room swamped. The ship then fell over on her starboard side which was then to windward and the deck thus became fully exposed to every sea that struck us—The lee fore rigging which was taught from the laying over of the ship was cut and the foremast immediately went over to windward the same was done with the main mast but it was a beautiful spar and would not go until the body of the mast had been cut into about 8 inches, it then went carrying with it the starboard cutter and the funnel followed immediately afterwards—The ship then forged rather nearer the shore. Mr. Leeds and a few hands lowered away the larboard cutter but the line they carried paid out so fast that it was lost and with it that hope of establishing a communication with the shore, the boat and party however landed under the lee of the ship all safe. The seas now came sweeping over us ! bitterly cold, the ship rolling and striking so heavily that it was hardly possible to keep our legs, little could be done but wait patiently for daylight. All kit that could be got at such as beds, trunks, &c. were thrown overboard for the chance of their being washed on shore ; we got blankets and clothes on deck and made ourselves as comfortable as possible under the lee of the companion, and about 1 A. M. got up a bottle of Port wine which put a little life in us.

Wednesday 2nd.—About 3 A. M. She began to give very unpleasant signs of breaking up, the frame work was evidently loosening, as during her heavy lurches instead of rolling altogether we felt her bending and twisting and the deck planks were opening and closing under us. At daybreak commenced endeavours to establish a communication with the party on shore and after failing to do so by means of a rocket and kite succeeded in veering a line ashore made fast to a spar which the party there got hold of, a hawser was soon stretched and communication established by hauling the cutter to and fro, under the lee of the Ship. Passengers, idlers and sick were first despatched as much provision as could be got at (about 12 days biscuit) some preserved meats with arms and ammunition also sent off. About midday the cutter was unfortunately stove in but the people on shore managed to patch her up so that with constant baling she managed two more trips and brought off the last of the Crew and Captain.

We now found ourselves on a desert shore without a drop of water but at night some small quantity was brought in by the Somalies which they sold at the moderate price of 2 Rupees per skin rather expensive work for 160 mouths. From this until Friday 4th we took up our quarters on the sand under a hurricane house composed of planking from the wreck. At 11 A. M. on the 4th the whole party with the exception of the Capt. 1st Lieut. and a few men marched for a watering place about 7 miles distant the route lay over a plain of burning sand and the sufferings of the whole party from thirst were very great ; a large portion of the men fell before reaching the water and one died of apoplexy—water was sent back to those who had dropped and about 3 P. M. the whole had come up. In the evening the Capt. came with all the remaining sick that could be landed, on the Camels which had been procured from the Somalies—It was determined that no more day marches should be attempted.

Saturday 5th.—Marched at sunset to a watering place or road to Hulloolah 7 miles dist. Found water by digging holes in the nullah but it had a strong alkaline taste.

Sunday 6th.—In the morning found the place to be infested with hornets with whom we had to fight for the water : about 12 o'clock the Shurreef of Hulloolah came into Camp and recommended us instead of marching on to Hulloolah which we should find very distressing to march again down to the Coast to a place not above 7 miles distant from the wreck where he had boats all ready to take us on to Hulloolah with plenty of water—from Hulloolah, he would provide us with buggalas to carry the whole party to Aden—He would ask no price for his services but trusted to the English Government for remuneration this of course was eagerly closed with. In the evening we marched to the beach to a spot called Bunder Lug and found one small boat of about 20 tons and four small fishing boats but not a drop of water.

Monday 7th.—Found ourselves regularly taken in a trap, nothing could be done until one way or another the Shurreef had got 800 rupees out of us, nearly our whole stock of Cash—In this way he kept us under a burning sun without a drop of water until 3 o'clock P. M. when he allowed us to go on board the boats which we had to wade to, and then sit like herrings in a barrel for 24 hours in our wet clothes.

Tuesday 8th, at 3 P. M. we came to an anchor at a watering place called Boa about 7 miles from Hulloolah, where the Nacoodah of the boat advised us to make our Camp, but the Shurreef much wanted to get us to the Town, however, we had had enough of his advice, and refused to have any thing to do with him and lucky it was for us. The water has to be brought to the town from some distance, and had he got us there he would have made us pay finely for it.—On coming to an Anchor we had to swim ashore through the surf. Our encamping ground was a beach of fine white sand which made a most comfortable bed, plenty of water to be had by scooping out the sand about 2 feet deep with your hands, we slept every night in the open air, and were always soaking wet through in the morning, but from low living and having no liquor whatever we all kept our healths, there was not even a cold amongst the whole of us. Our daily allowance was at first half a handful of biscuits and two handfuls of dates ; when the biscuit fell short we had to take to Jowaary ; rather bitter fare at first with a little too much sand but we soon got used to it. Our life was pretty much the same now, day after day during the heat we stretched a blanket to protect ourselves from the sun and in the morning and evening we bathed and caught crabs, the crew being employed in cutting boards and stockading the camp. Saturday 12th.—A Brig passed within sight standing to the Westward ; she was some 12 or 14 miles distance, we could see down to her fore yard but could not communicate with her. The Shurreef and rascals about him kept us feeding from hand to mouth, and it was with the greatest difficulty that any provisions whatever were procured, in my opinion there was too much of the lenient system of dealing, we might have done what we pleased and made our own terms—however, we only had to obey orders—but every town and boat on the coast was at our mercy had we resorted to force, and this before long it must have come to, but a day of reckoning will yet come I hope with the Shurreef.

On the 16th—Rubeah ben Sallem an Arab Merchant at Fetuk came into Camp, and changed the face of affairs by offering to supply every thing that was required, on credit ; orders were therefore given to him to complete a month's supply for the whole party—Some days previous to this, after a long discussion, an arrangement had been made with the Nacoodah of the boat we came to Hulloolah in, to take a party to Aden, to obtain assistance, this after some time he agreed to do for 300 dollars to be paid on reaching Aden. On the morning of the 17th at 8 A. M. a party consisting of Lieut. Balfour, Mr. Stradling and three seamen of the *Memnon* with myself and four other passengers embarked on board her and up sail,

cleuch, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Francis Egerton, the Hon. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Abel Smith, and Mr. Holford, 500*l.* each. There are also two contributors of 300*l.* each; nine, of 250*l.* each; twenty-eight, of 200*l.* each; and 115, of 100*l.* each. No doubt is entertained that at least 50.000*l.* will be raised;—the total will probably far exceed that sum.—*Record.*

ANTI-PUSEYITE MEETING.—Lord Ashley presided over a very large meeting on the 19th, called for the purpose of preparing a memorial for presentation to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, directing the noble Duke's attention to the fearfully rapid spread of heretical opinions in that seat of learning, and praying that his Grace would use his influence in counteracting their dangerous tendencies. The meeting was composed exclusively of laymen, and is expected to be the first of a series. The noble chairman, in opening the proceedings, spoke at some length on the critical position in which the Established Church of England had been placed by the spread of the pestilential doctrines of Tractarianism, and urged upon the meeting the necessity of adopting immediate measures for their suppression. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, when a memorial to the Duke of Wellington was unanimously agreed to, and will be presented in the course of a few days. The Protestant Association has also prepared a memorial to the right rev. the primate and the prelates of the Church; it has already been numerously signed.—*London Mail.*

THE FREE CHURCH.—The following are the professors appointed to the College of the Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland—the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, principal; Rev. Dr. Walsh, Rev. Dr. Cunningham, and Rev. Dr. Duncan.

THE RESIDUARY CHURCH.—Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following appointments, the late ministers having ceased to be ministers of the Church of Scotland:—The Rev. D. Strong to church of Daily, Ayr, in room of Rev. W. Chalmers; the Rev. J. Wilson to church of Forgandenny, Perth, in room of Rev. J. Drummond; the Rev. D. Thompson to church of Forgan, or St. Phillans, St. Andrew's, in room of Rev. Chas. Nairn; the Rev. A. Gardner to Second Minister of church of Brechin, Brechin, in room of Rev. A. L. R. Foote; the Rev. F. MacGill, to parishes of Larbert and Dunipace, Stirling, in room of Rev. J. Bonar; the Rev. R. J. Johnstone to church of Dunblane, Dunblane, in room of Rev. W. M'Kenzie; the Rev. J. Underwood to church of Kirkcudbright, Kirkcudbright, in room of Rev. J. M'Millan; the Rev. H. Douglas to church of Kilsyth, Glasgow, in room of Rev. W. Burns; the Rev. J. M'Donald to church of Comrie, Auchterarder, in room of Rev. J. Carment; the Rev. J. Stewart to church of Liberton, Edinburgh, in room of Rev. J. Begg; the Rev. P. J. Mackie to church of Elgin, Elgin, in room of Rev. A. Topp; the Rev. M. Thompson to churches of Dupplin and Aberdalgie, Perth, in room of Rev. C. C. Stewart; the Rev. J. Gilchrist to church of Dunbog, Cupar, in room of Rev. J. Murray; the Rev. L. McLean to church of Kintauns, Perth, in room of Rev. J. M'Laggan; the Rev. N. Morren to First Minister of church of Brechin, Brechin, in room of Rev. J. M'Cosh; the Rev. H. M'Diarmid church of Callander, Dunblane, in room of Rev. P. Robertson; the Rev. W. Mearns to churches of Kinneff and Caterline, Fordoun, in room of Rev. T. Brown; the Rev. R. W. Fraser to church of Burntisland, Kirkaldy, in room of Rev. D. Couper; the Rev. C. S. Adie to church of Edzel, Brechin, in room of Rev. R. Inglis; the Rev. G. Ritchie to the church of Jedburgh, Jedburgh, in room of Rev. J. Purves; the Rev. G Blair to church of Monzie, Auchterarder, in room of Rev. J. R. Omond; the Rev. J. G. Wood to church of Renfrew, Paisley, in room of Rev. D. M'Farlane; Rev. A. R. Bonar to church of Fogo, Dunse, in room of Rev. J. Baillie; the Rev. D. Martin to church of Dunnichen, Forfar, in room of Rev. D. Ferguson; the Rev. A. Cunningham to church of Crailing, Jedburgh, in room of Rev. A. Milroy; the Rev. W. R. Watson to church of Logie, Cupar, in room of Rev. A. Melville; the Rev. W. Carrick to church of East Kilbride, Hamilton, in room of Rev. H. Moncrieff; the Rev. G. Murray to church of Girthon, Kirkcudbright, in room of Rev. R. Jeffrey; the Rev. W. Reid to church of Borgue, Kirkcudbright, in room of Rev. S. Smith; the Rev. J. Hope to church of Dunscore, Dumfries, in room of Rev. R. Brydon; the Rev. A. M'Nab to church of Kilchoman, Isla and Jura, in room of Rev. A. Cameron; the Rev. A. Webster to church at Quarff, Lerwick, in room of Rev. J. Gardner; the Rev. H. Beatson to church of Small Isles, Skye, in room of Rev. J. Swanson; the Rev. D. M'Callum to church of Trumisgarry, Uist, in room of Rev. N. Macleod.—*London Mail.*

RECEPTION OF THE REV. J. W. C. PENNINGTON (A COLOURED MINISTER, AND PASTOR OF THE COLOURED CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT HARTFORD, IN CONNECTICUT U.S., ON HIS VISIT TO ENGLAND), AT SURREY CHAPEL.

*To the Editor of the Patriot.*

SIR,—The kind remarks contained in a former Number of the *Patriot*, in reference to the coloured preacher from America, the Rev. J. Pennington, induce the friends connected with Surrey Chapel to request your publication of the following information, which they doubt not will be interesting to many of your readers. On the first Sabbath in June, Mr. Pennington assisted the esteemed pastor of Surrey Chapel in distributing the elements of the Saviour's dying love to the numerous members of the church. On the following evening he met the church, and delivered to them a simple but scriptural and earnest address. In the course of his remarks, he stated that he had enjoyed a privilege in England which would not be granted to him in his own country; he had worshipped in the Christian sanctuary, and had united with the white man at the table of the Lord, without being the marked and despised brother. "In America," he added, "if I were disposed to do so, I could go either to the Roman Catholic or Socinian places of worship, and be kindly received; but I could not go either to the Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, or Baptist churches, without being reminded that I was the coloured man, and therefore not permitted to enjoy the privilege of worshipping God with them as I have done with you." This statement produced in the minds of hundreds a tender and sympathising spirit, and earnest prayer was offered up, that the time might soon come to pass, when this blot might be removed from the fair name of the American Christians, and that their practice to the coloured man might not continue to be at variance with the very charter of their independence.

The esteemed pastor of Surrey Chapel, anxious to show his American brethren "a more excellent way," invited Mr. Pennington to his pulpit; and on the morning of the second Sabbath in June, he preached an admirable sermon to a large and attentive audience, from "Behold, I stand at the door and knock." The scene was a truly interesting one, and much good was doubtless done. This service has been followed by another, equally, if not even more interesting. The members of the church invited Mr. Pennington to a large meeting for tea on the first Monday in July. Nearly 500 assembled on the occasion. The esteemed pastor presided, and appeared to be "in the crown of his glory," when in the midst of his people, with the black preacher on his right hand. After tea, suitable hymns were sung, and prayer offered up to the Lord. The Chairman and Mr. Pennington addressed the members of the church, the latter assuring the friends that he spoke to them under "the power of embarrassment" produced by their great kindness. The Religious Tract Society's Commentary from Henry and Scott, and the valuable Commentaries on Ezekiel, Hosea, the Philippians, Colossians, James, First of Peter, and Jude, edited by the Chairman, all elegantly bound, were publicly presented to Mr. Pennington, in the name of the pastor, elders, and members of Surrey Chapel. A letter to him was then read, and resolutions passed; suitable addresses being delivered by the elders and other members of the church. After the meeting, upwards of 600 names were appended to the letter.—*Pat.*

ANGLO-GALLICAN CHURCH IN PARIS.—A meeting to promote the above object was held at the National School-rooms on Monday, July 17, the Rev. T. Brock in the chair. The following members of the clergy were also present:—The Revds. R. Potenger, William Guille, E. G Carr, C. C. Mulloy, and Edward Guille.—The Rev. F. B. Gourrier said, the object in which he was engaged was, the building of a church in Paris for the celebration of the Church services in the French language. There never had been a Church of this kind; and the only place at present was a small *oratoire* in his own residence, where he celebrated Divine worship in French when he was in Paris. This church was destined for the use of the Anglo-Gallicans, by which term were designated the offspring of intermarriages between English and French parents, where one of the parents being of the Anglican Church, the children are educated in those principles; but as they grow up, and reside in the country as Frenchmen, they are exposed to fall away from their principles, and their children after them, from there being no service of the Church in French, by attending which they would be kept in communion with the Church of England. Those who were acquainted with France knew how numerous those intermarriages had been during nearly thirty years' intercourse, which, by the blessing of peace being continued, had been going on between the two countries. The Rev. gentleman entered into the details of the particular classes to be benefited by such an institution. Wherever there is any machinery or mining, or manufactory of any kind, there English engineers and workmen are found directing them. Even agriculturists had of late been invited to go over and settle. It had been said by men of extreme views, which unhappily were held by some in our own Church at the present day, that we ought not to build this church in France, because there existed already a branch of the Church Catholic in that country. So, then, said the speaker, we are to neglect and abandon our own people, because, in plain terms, there is the Romish Church existing in France! If our Anglicans in France, said he, can no longer worship in the English language, we are bound to afford them the means of worshipping in the French, so as thereby to keep them in connexion with their own bishops; and this is what we are now occupied in doing, seeing there is not, unhappily, any Gallican Church with which the prelates of our Church are in communion. Some persons are astonished we should want to establish a French service in Paris, and ask, "Is not the Protestant Church there like our own? Is it not Episcopal?" The Rev. gentleman then described briefly the *Eglise Réformée*, as founded on the Presbyterian, or rather the Independent model—each separate congregation or church being composed of laymen, and all the pastors on an equality. They have, therefore, no superiors to maintain ecclesiastical discipline—no primitive liturgy; articles of faith are not, as with us, used as a test of doctrine, but each *pasteur* teaches what he pleases, so that the baneful heresy of Socinianism is become very prevalent. But some may ask, Are there not men who have come out both in France and Switzerland, who preach the Gospel faithfully, and are not Socinians? We are not called upon to judge individuals: but this separation has originated the most wild dissent; has fostered, for instance, the "Plymouth Brethren"—gives encouragement to the theory of separating Church and State, which their newspapers uphold—and nurtures a violent hatred against our Church. The Rev. gentleman, in conclusion, appealed to them as Churchmen; if the building of this church was to be promoted by any place in particular, he thought it might be from this island, which had been so privileged and blessed. More than a third of the amount required had been already raised, and, under God's favour, they would proceed to its accomplishment.—The Rev. Chairman, in taking a cursory view of the state of religion in France, said, that not only was one church required in Paris, but many. It had been objected by some persons that Tractarianism was at the bottom of the plan which they were met to support; but he had made a careful examination of the matter, and he was perfectly satisfied that it was altogether free from that detestable heresy, which was nothing less than Romanism in disguise. If this had been a Tractarian project, the church would long ago have been built and endowed.—*Guernsey Star.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

MONEY MARKET. CITY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3D. TWELVE O'CLOCK.—The commercial advices from the East Indies are generally acknowledged to possess more grounds for satisfaction than any for some months past; for although in some departments of trade there is cause for despondency, still, the activity existing in other branches more than counterbalances the evil. War was at an end throughout the Eastern territories, and once again both European and native traders pursued their occupations with alacrity. Trade in China was brisk, with a good demand for all manufactured goods, whilst there were none in the market. This circumstance will produce activity here; but it should be borne in mind, and allowed for by those who take advantage of this prospect of increased business, that the merchants at the several Presidencies will have availed themselves of the opening for the absorption of superfluous stock, the market for which may with them be dull.

Favourable as are the accounts from the East, politically as well as commercially, they have not had any effect upon the Market for our home Securities; or if it has, the operations of several leading brokers for the fall has completely neutralized it. Instead of advancing in value, yesterday the price of Consols declined, consequent upon the sales referred to, and are the same this morning, the Money and Account price being marked $93\frac{5}{8}$ to $93\frac{3}{4}$; Reduced 3 per Cents., $94\frac{5}{8}$ to $94\frac{7}{8}$; ditto $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents., $102\frac{1}{8}$ to $102\frac{1}{4}$; New $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents., $101\frac{1}{4}$ to $101\frac{3}{8}$; Bank Stock, $180\frac{1}{2}$ to $181\frac{1}{2}$; and Exchequer Bills, 55s. to 57s. prem.

Notwithstanding the adverse state of affairs throughout Spain against Espartero, there are indications of a re-action towards his resumption of the reins of Government, if he should not, in the mean time, be persuaded by Van Halen to accede to the commands of the New Government, respecting his abdication. Report affirms, that the Exaltados and Moderados are on the eve of a quarrel. Nothing is more likely—three parties are at loggerheads in Spain—two of which have together overturned the old Government, but who will now most assuredly fight amongst themselves for the supremacy. The unsuccessful party will then side, most likely, with Espartero, and thus a perfectly different order of things will take place again. But all will depend upon the concessions the strongest will make to their assistant revolutionists. The state of affairs at the present time, instead of producing heaviness in the Spanish Market, which, judging from the doubtful payment of the next half-year's dividend upon the 3 per Cent. Stock might naturally be sup-

posed to create, has, nevertheless, been productive of no effect whatever.—*Pat.*

WELLS CATHEDRAL.—The Dean and Chapter of Wells have just concluded arrangements for the immediate and thorough repair of this beautiful edifice at an expense of about 70,000*l.*

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND has been appointed Constable of the Castle of Launceston in the County of Cornwall.—*Ibid.*

A curious rumour is current of a misunderstanding between the Duke of Wellington and the King of Hanover. The foundation on which it rests is the apparently studied avoidance of each other's company by both these illustrious personages. The King, it is observed, was not present at the Waterloo banquet, though it has usually been the custom to invite Royal visitants; and this absence was the more marked as Prince Albert was one of the guests. But it was said that the Duke would give a grand dinner to his Majesty, and that was fixed for Saturday. On the previous afternoon the King stumbled over a pebble, and was too indisposed to attend the banquet at Apsley-house. Another occasion presented itself for meeting. A banquet was given to the King on Wednesday in the Temple. The Duke also was invited. His Majesty was sufficiently well to attend, but the Duke was prevented from coming by "public business," though the House of Peers did not sit that evening. Lastly, the Duke gave the grandest *fête* of the year on Thursday, at which all the rank of England was congregated, and every distinguished visitor to England was present, with the sole exception of the King of Hanover, who passed the evening at Kew.—*London Mail.*

ACTS OF THE SESSION.—The Session is now nearly at an end. The House of Commons continues to sit by the permission of those few Members still in attendance, who forbear to count out the House. As for the House of Lords, so long as half a dozen Peers can be kept together, that branch of the Legislature can do as much good or as much evil, as though every coroneted noodle in the land were in his place.

What have they done? What will be the result of the labours of the Session? The same questions were put at the end of the Parliamentary Session last year. A Member then declared, that they had done nothing for the relief of the people, and that the distress in the manufacturing districts was such, that riot and insurrection would inevitably break forth, if the Ministry did not take advantage of the last few days of the sittings of the House, to pass some measure that might afford a prospect of alleviating the evils. The Ministry laughed at him, and honourable Members hurried to the Moors, without caring what might become of the people, so long as grouse proved plentiful. Parliament had scarcely risen, when the prediction was fulfilled, and the Government were obliged to send down troops and artillery to silence the complaints of a famishing population. If such was the case last year,—if the cause of the outbreaks which then took place was the unwillingness of the work-people to submit to a reduction in their wages of 6d. per day,—what can be expected now, when the same classes of men are thrown entirely out of work by the bankruptcy of their employers? Such are the results of the second year of the Tory Administration. Sir Robert Peel's Government has placed us in a much more disastrous situation than we were in last year. Another twelvemonth of the same misrule will ruin us entirely.

After the sad experience of the Recess, a Minister of common sense and common humanity would have opened the Session with the immediate proposal of some measures which might have had the effect of mitigating the existing distress, and a tendency eventually to restore a prosperous state of affairs. But what do our Ministers care about the people? The solicitude of our Chancellor of the Exchequer was engrossed with the jobbers of the Stock Exchange, with the distress of swindlers and money-lenders; with the necessity of relieving which, his sensitive mind was so deeply impressed, that his very first act, notwithstanding the frightful state of the Revenue, was to smuggle through a Bill of Indemnity for the accessories after the fact in the affair of the Exchequer Bills Forgery; involving a premium on incaution, if not something worse, amounting to more than a quarter of a million, although, at the same time, he admitted that the parties had no legal claim, nor any means of enforcing their pretended rights. Such was the opinion entertained of this affair by the honest members of the Stock Exchange, that nobody could be induced to take the Bills created in exchange for the forged Bills; and one of the holders was obliged to apply to Mr. Goulburn, for his assurance that interest should be paid upon them at the usual rate. To crown all, Mr. Goulburn engaged to prosecute inquiry into the proceeds of the forged bills, in order to recover a part, and to report to the House the result of his inquiries. That promise, however, has never been redeemed, and to this moment not one Member has claimed the redemption of the pledge. Altogether, this is the most disgraceful,—nay, worse, the most dishonest transaction in which a Chancellor of the Exchequer ever took part. And this is the man who had the face the other day to oppose the Danish Claims, the justice of which has been more than once acknowledged, and to refuse to indemnify parties for losses by which the British Government had profited. This, too, is the man, who, a few days later, declared, that the state of the Revenue would not permit him to remit the duty on Wool, however desirable for the preservation of that great staple, although that duty yields something under 100,000*l.* England can no longer submit to be governed in this fashion, and by such men. This is our firm conviction, and we openly declare it. Not one measure of the least advantage to the people has been proposed from the beginning to the end of the Session. Every measure passed or proposed, has been calculated to strengthen the oligarchy and to enfeeble the people.—*Pat.*

THE NATIONAL CHURCHES BEFORE PARLIAMENT.—The only proceedings in the House of Lords, this week, of any interest, arose out of the presentation, on Monday, by Earl Fortescue, of a Petition from Lord Oranmore, in favour of a redistribution of the Church property of Ireland, and its application to "the support of the Protestant, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic religions, in proportion to their numbers." The noble Earl said, he by no means desired the spread or increase of the Roman Catholic religion, but he thought it essential to the peace and contentment of the country, that some legal and established provision should be made for the Roman Catholic Priesthood; and he could not, on the best consideration, find any means by which that provision should be made, so much in conformity with the ordinary rules of common justice and common sense, as by appropriating to their use a portion of those funds originally given for the religion of all.

The Duke of Wellington, in a firm and more than usually audible tone, warned their Lordships, that the prayer of the Petition went to neither more nor less than the important question, whether they were to repeal or to maintain the laws by which the Reformation has been established in this United Kingdom. (Loud cheers.)

The Earl of Wicklow expressed his surprise, that the noble Earl should have declared his concurrence in the prayer of a Petition which went to the subversion of the Established Church, the destruction of the Reformation in Ireland. ("Ay, in the United Kingdom," interjected the Duke of Wellington.) Yet, while strongly deprecating the proposal to touch the Church property, he (Earl Wicklow) was most anxious, with the noble Earl, to see a provision made for the Roman Catholic Priesthood and Hierarchy; and whenever the Government came forward with a proper provision, he should be prepared to consider it.

Lord Brougham expressed his entire concurrence in this opinion, though he affirmed it was a mere delusion, to represent the Irish Church as any grievance or burden to the peasantry of Ireland; and he concluded some rambling and scarcely coherent observations, with absurdly denying, that the *Regium Donum* endowment of the Irish Presbyterian Church could not be called a State provision.

The Marques of Clanricarde entirely agreed in the proposal to pay the Catholic Clergy in Ireland, but could not consent to take from the Established Church for that purpose. The subject was then dropped.

On Tuesday, the Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to another batch of Bills, private and public. The House then adjourned till this day.—*Ibid.*

The House of Commons were occupied, on Monday, with a discussion of the Church of Scotland Benefices Bill, on the motion for the second reading. Sir James Graham entered into a long statement of the grounds and reasons for the Bill, which he described as a healing measure; and he concluded with expressing his confident hope, that the Church of Scotland, as established by law, would continue to be the honour, blessing, comfort, and pride of the people of that country. "Its elements were still unchanged. It was as the bush that remained unconsumed in the midst of the fire." The right honourable Baronet is very fond of Scriptural similes, but not very happy in the application of them. If the Church of Scotland has been in affliction, the Egyptians by whom that Church has been oppressed, must be taken to be the Civil Government; and Sir James will come in for his share of the blame. But, if the fire has not consumed the bush, it has divided it; and pretty considerable part of it has walked out of the fire; a circumstance which sadly mars the analogy.

Mr. Wallace said, the introduction of the Bill was an affront to the people of Scotland. If it passed, a great many more would leave the Establishment, and cleave to the Free Church. He should, for one, feel it his duty to do so. In this Bill, the rights of the people were only declared, while the rights and powers of the Clergy were exacted out and out. The Bill was, in fact, designed less to prevent disruption in the Church of Scotland, than disruption in the Administration ("Oh!") He moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. Hume having seconded the amendment, Mr. B. Cochrane rose to make a speech, which deserves notice only as displaying a degree of religious ignorance, bigotry, and intolerance, extraordinary even in the present day. We find a considerable variation in the reports, but he appears, in substance, to have expressed his opinion, that, when the Act of Union with Scotland was passed Church-of-Englandism ought to have been imposed upon that country; and he referred to the present state of Ireland, as proving the disadvantage of there being different forms of religious worship under one Crown! He would have put down Presbyterianism in Scotland, the growth of which had always been accompanied, he said, by fanaticism and cant, and suppressed Popery in Ireland. "If men suffered for conscience' sake," said this exquisite young Puseyite, "why let their conscience be their reward." But as to the Seceders of the Free Church, "their conduct excited in his mind no other feeling than disgust and regret *that the law was not powerful enough to punish them.* In the midst of all this anarchy, it was one great consolation, however, that the Protestant Church was daily gaining fresh disciples in Scotland;—the Scotch would now, probably, cleave to Protestantism (meaning Puseyism), and forsake a Church in which, from its first foundation, there had only been anarchy and confusion, and which had always been opposed to the constituted authorities of the State."

Mr. Rutherford then rose and delivered a very powerful speech against the Bill. The *Times* characterizes the Speech of the honourable and learned gentleman as a compound of the Erastianism of Lords Brougham and Cottenham with the Prebyterian Hildebrandism of the Marques of Breadalbane; but judiciously concocted, and having infused into it a considerable portion of vigour and ability. The plain English of this is, that the Ex-Solicitor of Scotland said, they (the Government) were taking certain rights and powers out of the hands of the Patrons, and were about to give them to the Priesthood,—to that body which, by common consent, was declared to be the very worst depository in which it could be placed. (Cheers.) Milton had well said, that "Presbyter was but old priest writ large." Ministers were acting blindly, if they thought to make the Residuary Church more popular by such a Bill: on the contrary, it would deprive it of the small share of affection it yet possessed, and hasten a still larger secession.

The Solicitor-General defended the Bill as necessary to remove doubts, and as having the approval of the General Assembly. Lord John Russell strongly opposed it, as overturning the judgment of the highest appellate jurisdiction in the Kingdom, by the decision of a political majority; he supposed, by way of compliment to the noble Earl at the head of foreign affairs, and as a testimony to the admirable manner in which he had conducted those affairs. (Ironical cheers.) Sir George Clerk spoke in favour of the Bill. Mr. Fox Maule, as one of the Seceders, who had quitted the Church with regret, viewed the Bill with indifference: it would lead only to further secessions. Mr. Campbell opposed the measure as grossly Erastian, and as unworthy of a conservative Government. Sir Robert Peel endeavoured to repel the several objections brought against it, and expressed his belief that it would be acceptable to a large portion of the Church of Scotland. The House then divided—For the second reading, 98; against it, 80; majority, 18. A very small majority for a strong Government! After disposing of some other business, the House adjourned at a quarter to two till noon the next day.

On Tuesday, accordingly, the Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock, and some routine business was disposed of. At five, the House resumed, and a debate of some importance took place upon Lord John Manner's motion to repeal the law of Mortmain, avowedly with a view to favour the *re-establishment of religious houses.* Such a proposal is quite in character with the ultra-Puseyite principles of this well-meaning, though not very strong-minded young nobleman; but who would have expected to find Mr. Charles Buller supporting it? Sir James Graham called upon the House to reject the motion, as the more dangerous on account of the opinions avowed by the noble mover. Sir Robert Inglis could not go all the way with the Resolution proposed by the noble Lord, but was not wholly opposed to it; he would, however, make no relaxation of the law in favour of Roman Catholics and Dissenters. The Church to which the Queen had sworn to adhere, was never to be confounded with the 500 various sects which existed in this country, and which were registered at quarter sessions, and recorded in every dictionary. Such is the twaddle this worthy representative of the English Bo-nares habitually deals forth, when any subject connected with "the Church" is started. Mr. Bernal urged upon Lord John Manners not to press his motion to a division; and it was ultimately withdrawn.

Mr. Ward then brought forward his motion for an

Address to the Queen, affirming the Irish Church Establishment to be among the most prominent grievances of the Irish people, and pledging the House to co-operate with Her Majesty in effecting such a settlement of Church property in Ireland as will remove all just ground of complaint. The honourable Member proposed boldly to break up the existing Establishment of Protestant Archbishops and Bishops, to legalize the titles of the Roman Catholic Bishops, and, in fact, to endow and establish Popery in Ireland, as being, in fact, "the elder type of our own religion." To the Protestant Episcopalians, he would give, out of the Church property, about 78,000*l.* a-year; to the Presbyterians and the Wesleyans each a similar amount; and the remaining 400,000*l.* a year he proposed to devote to the Catholics.

Mr. Carew seconded the motion. Lord Eliot opposed it in a speech very strong and decided, so far as the advocate spoliation of the Irish Church was concerned, but which cautiously evaded the question, whether it be practicable or not, to make a provision for the Roman Catholic Clergy. When he concluded, the debate was adjourned.

Yesterday, Mr. TRELAWNEY opened the resumed debate with a sensible and straightforward speech, in which he deprecated the principle of a Church Establishment as unjust towards those who, dissenting from it, were compelled to contribute to the propagation of principles they disallowed; and he contended, that the abolition of the Established Church could alone avert a civil war in Ireland. Sir Robert Inglis spoke at great length in defence of the Irish Church Establishment; and remarked, that "it certainly did look singular, that Mr. Ward, himself a member of the Established Church, should be anxious to strip her naked, so as not to leave a rag to cover her, and, in that state, placing a halter round her neck, should put one end of it into the hands of her enemies." Lord Listowel supported the motion; affirming, that the Protestant Church was forced upon the Catholic people of Ireland, and that this was at the root of all the heart-burnings in that country. Lord Bernard contended, that the Church now established in Ireland is the Church of the ancient Irish people, and entered into historical statements to show, that the Reformation had received the assent of the chiefs and laity in the time of Henry VIII. Mr. B. Cochrane made a violent and foolish speech, in the course of which he lectured the Government on its want of firmness and decision. Mr. V. Stuart spoke in favour of the motion; and said, the Church question was an affair, not of religion, but of money. Mr. Hardy followed, and had made some way in a long harangue, when it was unluckily observed, that forty members were not present, and the House was adjourned!—*Pat.*

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF MR. WARD'S MOTION IN IRELAND.—We have received the following communication from a friend in Ireland, whose means and opportunities of acquiring information are more than ordinarily good, and in whose freedom from partiality and prejudice, and from every sentiment except that of desiring the welfare of his adopted country, we have the fullest confidence:—

"The turn which the debate on Irish affairs has taken in the House, has naturally excited the alarm of the friends of the Church of England on this side of the water. The impression is gaining ground, that this monstrous injustice cannot be permitted to exist much longer. But those who talk of endowing the Clergy of the Romish Church, as a measure which will put down agitation, and silence the outcry for Repeal, are totally ignorant of the state of things here. However such a measure might 'soothe the pride' of the Irish, it will not reduce exorbitant rents, find employment, or give food to the poor. We have the best reason for knowing, that a very large number of the Clergy would accept such a provision, and be glad of such an arrangement; as it would give them that social status which they do not now possess, and the want of which they feel. *But the people would not let them take it.* Much as the people are under the power of the priests in spiritual things, yet, in some matters, the people are the priests' masters. The priests are now heading on the Repeal cry, because they are *forced to do so, or else lose their influence.* At heart, they are no lovers of freedom: how can they be, when they so strenuously require passive obedience on the most important of all questions, and where personal freedom is most necessary, and personal responsibility most obvious? Most Romanists, *out of Ireland*, are rather high Tories; and we have met with Romish priests who refused, on every public question, political or ecclesiastical, to act with the Liberal party, and generally united with their opponents! No, as many of the more intelligent have said to us: 'If they were paid by the State, they would not come to us when sick or dying, at all hours and in all weathers, as they do now.' Of course, there are exceptions to this general statement; as there are many in so large a body, who make their duties a matter of conscience.

"An excellent man, a friar, said to us, not long since: 'Why, Sir, in all alliances of the State with the Church, both have been injured;—the State has neither corrupted the Church, or the Church has enslaved the State.' And again, in another part of our conversation, he observed: 'Had you Protestants, instead of relying on an arm of flesh, put your trust in the God of truth, you would not now be in the position you are.' To be sure not. It is high time for Dissenters to understand this, and to seek the overthrow of such souldestroying systems, as a duty they owe to Christ and to perishing men. We have one grand evil established here. *We must not have two.* Let us remove the existing one, and we may then fairly grapple with the Man of Sin."—*Pat.*

On the 27th, the *Hibernia* arrived at Liverpool after the shortest passage ever made from port to port between the United States and Great Britain, the voyage from Boston having been completed in eleven days, and from Halifax in nine days only.

We learn from the *Schoharie* (New York) *Patriot*, that a mad dog recently bit several individuals in that vicinity, and some of them soon after evinced symptoms of the disease. File copper was speedily administered—about one-third of a dose given at intermissions of eight hours. This was repeated from time to time. The effect is, that the patients are evidently recovering. The dog bit several brutes, and a cow, a hog, and three dogs have died of the disease. The remedy, copper alone, has proved a complete antidote in other cases of this terrible disease.—*London Mail.*

DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR. —In our last Number, we terminated our reflections on the means of reviving the Iron-trade, by saying, were a man of sense and resolution now at the head of affairs, he would instantly send for Count St. Aulaire, and would tell him to go forthwith, and report to his Royal master (the fourth he has obsequiously served), that if, within fifteen days, the French Government should not have taken the necessary measures for repealing the Iron duty in particular, with all other duties (varying from 30 to 1,500 per cent. *ad valorem*) on English produce, the British Government would regard the refusal as a declaration of commercial war, and would call Parliament together to impose an indiscriminate duty of 1,000 per cent. *ad valorem* on the whole produce of France.

The papers of this morning announce, that "the French Ambassador and the Countess de St. Aulaire left Manchester-house yesterday afternoon, and proceeded by the four o'clock train to Folkstone, and thence they proceed to Dover, to embark for France." Now, we are not quite bold enough to affirm, that our advice has been taken, or even that the departure of the French Ambassador is a proof of Lord Aberdeen's attention having been at last attracted by the state of affairs in Spain to the intrigues of France. We hope, however, that Sir Robert Peel will not be so negligent of his duty, as to lose so favourable an opportunity of acquainting the French Government, that no Ambassador from Paris will be received at this Court, who shall not bring with him formal assurances of his Master's readiness to conclude a Commercial Treaty upon an equitable basis.—*Pat.*

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* publishes a Royal ordinance, promoting the Prince of Joinville to the rank of Rear-Admiral. This ordinance is followed by the Marriage Act of the Prince with the Princess of Brazils, which was signed on the 31st ult. in the Palace of Neuilly, in presence of the Royal family, Marshal Soult, M. Guizot, the Minister of Brazils, Baron Pasquier (Chancellor of France), and the Duke De Cazes (Grand Referendary of the Chamber of Peers), acting as the civil officers.

The *Journal des Débats* states, that the Princess of Brazils brought to her husband for her dower—1st., 1,000,000f. in specie; 2nd, a revenue of 180,000f. arising from Brazilian 6 per Cent. Stock; 3rd, twenty-five leagues of territory in the province of Santa Catharina, at the choice of the Prince; 4th, the Princess possesses in her own right a yearly income of 26,000f., together with diamonds and jewels to an amount of 200,000f.; 5th, the Emperor of Brazils made a present to his sister of 300,000f. for her outfit. Besides these, "the right of succession to the throne of Brazils is expressly reserved to the Princess de Joinville. She is to become Empress of Brazils to the exclusion even of her eldest sister, the Queen of Portugal, if the Emperor Don Pedro II., and the Princess Januria, the presumptive heiress of the throne, die without issue. *This clause has been inserted in the marriage act of the Princess.—Ibid.*

SPAIN.—The Regent and Van Halen were on the 21st before Seville, bombarding that city. A suburb had been almost entirely destroyed. It was reported in Paris on Tuesday, that the Regent continued to bombard Seville on the 22nd ult. and that on the morning of the 23rd, the people having sent out a deputation to request him to cease firing, a capitulation was concluded, by an article of which an extraordinary contribution of two or three millions of francs was to be levied on the city. In Paris the universal impression was, that within a very brief space of time the Exaltados and Moderados will quarrel. Of the movements or intentions of the Carlist party, neither journals nor letters contain any information.

The news of the bombardment of Seville has produced a great sensation at Madrid. The Government has taken extraordinary measures to oppose Espartero, who has at present assembled an army of from 7,000 to 8,000 men. Three divisions have been directed upon Andalusia. On the 22nd there was a great discouragement among the inhabitants, of whom a considerable number had escaped from the town. During the 21st and the 22nd, the town was cannonaded. General Concha, who has not more than 3,000 men, dares not oppose the operations of the Regent.

The *Eco de Arragon* of the 26th states, that General Carratala, who had left Cadiz with 3,000 infantry, 300 cavalry, and 2,000 militia mobilized at Xeres de la Frontera, had effected his junction with General Van Halen. The Juntas of Malaga, Granada, Alicant, and Castellon de la Plana, had refused to recognise the Christino generals.

In a circular addressed by the new Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs to the members of the *corps diplomatique*, it is stated that "the government of the Queen has deemed it expedient to direct its attention to the relations which her Majesty is anxious to maintain with the monarchs her friends and allies. The government will accordingly exert itself to draw closer with all those sovereigns political and commercial ties compatible with the welfare and interests of its own Spain and the Spanish people, and will neglect nothing to procure for foreigners that protection and consideration which are assured to them by the national character, and all the guarantees they enjoy in virtue of treaties and special laws."

On the 24th, General Narvaez, with all his staff and the ministers, had proceeded to the Palace, and were admitted to the honour of kissing the young Queen's hand. In the evening, her Majesty drove out amidst marks of great enthusiasm from the population, all evidently delighted at being relieved from their late anxiety.

It was with Aspiroz, and not with Narvaez, that the convention for the surrender of Madrid was concluded.

Considerable surprise is felt in Paris at the readiness with which Narvaez and Aspiroz had conducted themselves towards the Regent's partisans. It would appear, however, that it had been expressly stipulated for, with Aspiroz, that full security should be granted to every person in Madrid no matter what his opinion might have been.

Mendizabal is at the English Embassy. Several members of the late Ministry have quitted Madrid.

The *Eco de Vesoul* states, that "the French Government is already occupied with making arrangements for the generals and officers attached to Espartero who may enter France in consequence of the late events in Spain. Orders have been given that all general officers who shall hereafter emigrate from Spain are to be *located in the department of the Dordogne.*"

The *Journal des Débats* states that on the 25th ult. a reaction took place at Barcelona against the Moderado party. The Junta had ordered a new election of the officers of the National Militia, who were to be chosen from among the Exaltado party. This reaction was, however condemned by several cities, and amongst others by Valencia, Palma, Vich, and Manresa, whose Juntas had addressed remonstrances to that of Barcelona.

The Foreign Consuls at Barcelona had succeeded in prevailing on the Governor of Montjuich not to fire upon the city, but await the instructions of the new Government of Madrid. Accordingly, and with the assent of the Junta, the Deputy-commander of the fort and an officer of the garrison left on the 27th ult. for the capital.

General Seoane and Brigadier Simmery, ex-governor of Madrid, had been arrested by the junta of Burgos. Orders were given to arrest Zurbano, but he had two day's start. He left on the morning of the 23rd, before the entrance of the troops into Madrid. He owes his safety to the Duchess of Vittoria, who soon as he arrived at Madrid, disguised as a muleteer, had him brought to her house, and proposed to him to quit Madrid with her. The calèche was ready, and they left "en poste," Zurbano taking the name of a servant named in the passport of the duchess, which enabled him to escape. One letter states that, previous to his departure from Madrid, General Zurbano had an interview with Mr. Aston, who, on being told by him that he would endeavour to join the Regent, recommended him to advise the latter to abdicate.

The Duke de Baylen is named tutor to the Queen *ad interim*.

Letters received in Paris from Madrid state, that already Madame Mina had been removed from her place of First Lady of Honour to the Queen. Her successor is the Marchioness of Santa Cruz, who had already filled that high situation.—*Pat.*

PRUSSIA.—The *Gazette of Aix-la-Chapelle* states that the Diet of the Prussian provinces sitting at Dusseldorf, had resolved, by a majority of 40 to 20, to address his Majesty to abrogate the laws interfering with the liberty of the press, and to introduce a law to abolish the existing censorship, a measure demanded by the necessities of the epoch.—*Ibid.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

*11th September*, 1843.

Brevet Captain W. W. Davidson, of the 32d Regiment N. I., is appointed to be 2d in Command of the Bhopal Contingent.

*16th September*, 1843.

Baron Lieutenant F. A. Von Meyern, of the 53d Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Adjutant of Infantry in Scindia's Contingent.

The Governor General in Council is pleased, on the representation of His Excellency the Governor of Scinde, to relieve Messrs. A. H. Cocks, H. B. Riddell, and C. J. Wingfield, from the duties now entrusted to them under the Government of Scinde.

Messieurs Cocks, Riddell, and Wingfield will cease to draw any allowance beyond their Subsistence Allowance from the date on which this Order shall be received at Sukkur.

Messieurs Cocks and Wingfield are placed, from the 1st of March next, at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces for eventual employment.

Mr. Riddell is placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor from the date of his arrival at Delhi.

The Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to make the following Appointments:

Major C. Thoresby will temporarily assume charge of the Office of Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana whenever Lieut. Col. Sutherland may avail himself of the leave granted him in General Orders of the 14th ultimo.

Mr. H. H. Greathed to be Political Agent in Jeypore.

Major H. M. Lawrence to be Resident in Nipal from the 1st of December next.

Major R. Leech, C. B., to be 1st Assistant to the G. G's. Agent in the N. W. Frontier.

Lieut. J. D. Cunningham to be 2d ditto.

Lieutenant J. G. Stephen, 8th Regt. Native Infantry, to be 2d Assistant to the Superintendent of Ajmere.

Major H. C. Rawlinson to be Political Agent in Turkish Arabia.

Lieutenant C. J. Bean, of the 61st Regiment N. I., at present acting as Adjutant of Infantry in the Bundlecund Legion, is appointed to be Quarter Master and Legion Staff of that Corps, in the room of Lieutenant R. A. Herbert.

The Appointment by His Excellency the Governor of Scinde of Captain W. Brown, of the 12th Bombay N. I., to be Inspector of Police in Scinde, vice Lieut. *Leeson* resigned, is confirmed by the Governor General in Council.

J. THOMASON, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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*16th September*, 1843.

Brevet Captain G. E. Hollings 2d Assistant to the Envoy at the Court of Oude, returned to Lucknow and resumed charge of his duties on the 8th of June last; the remaining portion of the leave which was granted to that Officer, under Orders of the 24th May last, is accordingly cancelled from the date of his return.

W. EDWARDS, *Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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*16th September*, 1843.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to place the services, of the Rev. E. K. Maddock, M. A., an Assistant Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, at the disposal of the Lieut. Governor of the North Western Provinces.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach the Rev. C. H. B. Gladwin to the Bengal Division of the *Presidency of Fort William.*

T. R. DAVIDSON, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*4th September*, 1843.

Moulvie Fuzl-ool-Rahman to be Cazee of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts at the *Presidency of Fort* William,

*11th September*, 1843.

Mr. H. H. Bowling to be Civil Assistant Surgeon of Tirhoot.

Mr. T. C. Hutchinson to be Civil Assistant Surgeon of Shahabad.

Baboo Lokenath Bose, Sudder Ameen of the 24-Pergunnahs, for fifteen days, under Medical Certificate.

*13th September*, 1843.

Mr. W. J. H. Money, Collector of Moorshedabad, for fifteen days on private affairs, making over charge of his office to Mr. B. P. Singer, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 15th September*, 1843.

No. 199 of 1843.—The Governor General in Council, having taken into consideration the good conduct of the Troop, and of the several Companies specified in the margin, before the City of Chinkeanfoo, as represented by His Excellency General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., is pleased to grant to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, of such Troop and Companies, the same distinction which was accorded in G. O. G. G. dated the 14th October 1842, to the 2d and 6th Regiments of Madras Native Infantry, and to the Rifle Company of the 36th Madras Native Infantry, similarly engaged, namely, that of bearing hereafter upon their Appointments, a Golden Dragon wearing an Imperial Crown.

C. Troop Madras H. A.
B. and C. Company 2d Battn., .. .. .. } Madras Foot Artlry.
D. Company 3d Battn. } Madras Foot Artlry.
A. B. & F. Company of Sappers and Miners.
Flank Company of the 41st Madras N. I.

Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to grant to Her Majesty's Regiments engaged in the War with China, the Honour of bearing, inscribed upon their Colours and Appointments, the word "China," with the Device of the "Dragon," the Governor General in Council, accords to the Regiments of Madras N. I. and to the Troop, and the several Companies specified in the margin, the Honor of bearing the word "China," inscribed upon their Appointments, the Regiments bearing that Inscription also on their Colours; and such Regiments above specified as have not already had accorded to them, the Honour of bearing upon their Colours and Appointments, the Golden Dragon wearing an Imperial Crown, will bear thereon, the *Device of the "Dragon,"* as borne by Her Majesty's Regiments, for Service in the War with China, in which the several Regiments, and the Troop and Companies above specified, had the good *Fortune* to be engaged in co-operation with Her Majesty's Troops.

C. Troop Madras H. A.
B. & C. Company 2d Battn. } Madras Foot Artlry.
D. Company 3d Battn. } Madras Foot Artlry.
A. B. & F. Company Madras Sappers and Miners.
2d, 6th, 14th, 37th, 39th } Regiments of Madras Native Infantry.
Rifle Company 36th Madras N. I.
Flank Company 41st M. N. I.

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No. 197 of 1843.—The Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

*17th Regiment N. I.*

Captain Thomas Cooke to be Major.....................
Lieut. and Bt. Capt. Pringle Shortreed to be Captain of a Company, ............
Ensign David Briggs to be Lieutenant, ............
} From the 8th of September 1843, in succession to Major James Richd. Colnett transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

*38th Regiment Native Light Infantry.*

Ensign Herbert Calthrope Gardner to be Lieutenant, from the 4th September 1843, vice Lieut. and Brevet Capt. W. Thomas Pocklington deceased.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as Assistant Surgeons on this Establishment.

| *Medical Department.* | *Date of arrival at Fort William.* |
|---|---|
| Mr. Thos. Alexr. Gray, ............ | 29th August, 1843. |
| " Aloys Sprenger, M. D. ....... | 2d Sept. 1843. |

Assistant Surgeon George Saunders attached to the Civil Station of Norgoan, is, at his own request, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant Charles Samuel John Terrot, of the 29th Regiment N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlo' on Medical Certificate.

The promotion of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain C. Clark, of the 1st European Light Infantry, to the rank of Captain of a Company, announced in General Orders No. 190 of the 8th instant, is, under the operations of General Order No. 217 *of* the 7th October 1840, cancelled.

The permission granted to Captain E. Talbot, of the 53d Regiment N. I., in General Order No. 193 of the 1st instant, resign the service of the East India Company from the 1st November next, is to take effect from the 1st October 1843, at the request of that Officer, instead of the former date.

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No. 200 of 1843.—The Pay, Batta, and other Allowances for September 1843, of the Troops at the Presidency, and at the other Stations of the Army, will be issued on or after Tuesday the 10th proximo.

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No. 201 of 1843.—Captain Charles Chester, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, Officiating Deputy Judge Advocate General, having reported his arrival on the 14th instant, is appointed to the charge of the Office of the Deputy Judge Advocate General Presidency Division, during the absence of Captain Young, Deputy Judge Advocate General in Scinde.

The arrangement made in General Order by the Governor General, No. 184, of the 25th ultimo, placing Assistant Surgeon Edward Goodeve, M. D. at the disposal of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor North Western Provinces, cancels General Order No. 135, of the 21st July last, similarly disposing of the services of Assistant Surgeon G. C. Wallich.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Yayr Lamb, of the 37th Regiment Native Infantry, having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

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No. 202 of 1843.—Captain Charles Chester, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, Acting Deputy Judge Advocate General, Presidency Division, having reported his arrival this day, is appointed to the charge of the Judge Advocate General's Office, during the absence from the Presidency of Brevet Captain K. Young, or until further orders.

The above Order is in substitution of the notification, No. 201, of the present date.

Captain Thomas Moore, of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, Superintendent of Family Money at Barrackpore, is permitted to be absent from his station, from the 24th instant to the 12th proximo, to visit Burdwan.

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No. 203 of 1843.—In the margin of General Orders, No. 199 of 1843, issued this day, for "Flank *Company* of the 41st Madras Native Infantry twice repeated opposite 1st and 2d paragraphs," read "*Flank Companies of the 41st* Madras Native Infantry."—Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

EDWD. SANDERS,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*
*Mily. Dept.*

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BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Calcutta, 7th September*, 1843.

The General Orders issued by order of General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B., late Commander-in-Chief, from the 5th to the 22d ultimo, are confirmed.

The following presidency division orders are confirmed:

Dated the 5th August 1843, appointing Ensign R. Crosse, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 5th regiment native infantry, at Juanpore.

Dated 8th August 1843, appointing Lieutenant Henry Strachey, of the 66th regiment native infantry, at Chittagong, to officiate as Executive officer of the Burrisaul division, on the departure of Lieutenant J. Trail, on leave.

Dated 6th August 1843, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. M. Drake, of the 46th regiment native infantry, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate General to the presidency division, and to the charge of the records of the Judge Advocate General's office at the presidency, vice Captain K. Young proceeded to Scinde on duty, as a temporary arrangement.

The following orders are confirmed:

The order issued on the 7th ultimo, by Major W. B. Girdlestone, commanding the 46th regiment native infantry, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain H. S. Grimes to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the corps, during the absence, on detached duty, of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. M. Drake.

The artillery division order, of the 4th ultimo, by Brigadier W. H. L. Frith, commandant of artillery, appointing Lieutenant H. A. Olpherts, of the 4th company 3d battalion, to act as Quarter Master to the 7th battalion, as a temporary arrangement.

By Lieutenant Colonel T. Palmer, commanding 72d regiment native infantry, of the 23d ultimo, appointing Lieutenant R. J. Farre to act as Adjutant to the corps, during the absence, on sick leave, of Lieutenant and Adjutant G. H. Davidson.

By Major General C. W. Hamilton, commanding the Meywar field force, of the 13th ultimo, directing surgeon G. Turnbull of the 6th regiment light cavalry, to receive medical charge of the 59th regiment native infantry, as a temporary arrangement.

By Major General J. H. Littler, commanding the Agra and Muttra district, of the 12th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon T. S. Lucy, of the 1st light cavalry, to join and assume medical charge of the 35th light infantry, as a temporary arrangement.

By Lieutenant Colonel L. R. Stacy, C. B., commanding at Futtehgurh, dated the 10th ultimo, directing a native commissioned and certain non-commissioned officers of the detachment of the 69th native infantry to join and proceed towards Ferozepore with the depot company of the 55th regiment.

The Sirhind division order of the 18th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon A. H. Cheek, of the 15th regiment native infantry at Khytul, and Acting Apothecary T. Collins, (1st) and Hospital Apprentice J. Higgins, of the 1st European light infantry, at Subathoo, to proceed to Kurnaul, to assist in the medical duties of that station, in consequence of the great sickness prevailing there.

Lieutenant J. S. Phillpotts, of the 68th regiment native infantry, is appointed to command the escort of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, on his tour to the North Western Provinces, and is directed to join his Lordship's camp at Ghazeepore on the 6th November next.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to sanction an exchange of corps between Hospital Apprentices John Law and William Mayes; the former is accordingly transferred to Her Majesty's 13th light infantry, and the latter to Her Majesty's 16th lancers.

Kamal Khan, Sepoy, of the 35th light infantry, having been examined by the standing Medical Committee at Meerut, and pronounced a malingerer, he is to be paid up and discharged the service, on the receipt of this order at the Head Quarters of the regiment.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*4th Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain T. H. Sissmore, from 25th September to 25th March 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

*9th Company 7th Battalion Artillery.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Trower, from 10th October to 10th January 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

*2d European Regiment.*—Lieutenant F. J. Thompson, from 2d September to 2d November, in extension, to remain at Nynee Tal, on private affairs.

*4th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant O. J. McL. Farrington, from 1st September to 1st November, to visit Cawnpore, on private affairs.

*5th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant C. C. Grigan, from 7th June to 25th August, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

*6th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. O' B. Ottley, Officiating Interpreter and Quarter Master, 1st light cavalry, from 18th August to 18th August 1844, to visit Simlah and the Hills North of Deyrah Dhoon, on medical certificate.

*19th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain W. Smith, from 1st November to 1st May 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to making an application for furlough to Europe.

*27th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign E. V. Utterson, from 10th August to 10th September, to remain at Benares, on medical certificate.

*44th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Colonel R. B. Jenkins, from 15th August to 15th January 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

*52d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign F. M. Martin, from 1st September to 31st October, to visit Pubna, on private affairs.

*62d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign I. O'Callaghan, from 1st September to 31st October, to visit Pubna, on private affairs.

*64th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign W. T. Baker, from 18th August to 7th September, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

*65th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master C. I. Harrison, from 1st September to 15th November, to visit Calcutta, on private affairs.

*70th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign F. C. Wiggins, from 22th August to 25th August 1844, to visit the Hills, North of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

*72d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant and Adjutant G. H. Davidson, from 23d August to 30th November, to visit Simlah, on medical certificate.

*2d Brigade Horse Artillery.*—Riding Master R. McAuliffe, from 1st October to 31st October, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

*Head Quarters, Calcutta, 8th September*, 1843.

The following Kurnaul station orders are confirmed :

Dated 26th August 1843, directing Assistant Surgeon C. Horton, M. D., to do duty with the foot artillery at that station.

Dated 27th August 1843, directing Assistant Surgeon A. H. Cheek to do duty in the hospital of Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons.

Dated 28th August 1843, directing Assistant Surgeons A. H Cheek and C. Horton to receive medical charge, the former of the Paneeput jail, and the latter of the division staff and station hospital.

The following orders are confirmed :

The Meerut division order of the 21st August last, directing Assistant Surgeon H. Draper, attached to the 2d brigade of horse artillery, to proceed without delay to Agra, for employment under the Superintending Surgeon of that circle.

The order issued on the 24th of October last, by Major General Sir G. Pollock, G. C. B., whilst commanding the troops in Affghanistan, directing Assistant Surgeon Thomas Thomson to afford medical aid to the Jezailchees, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Ritchie.

The Allahabad garrison and cantonment order of the 21st May last, directing, with the concurrence of the Magistrate, civil Assistant Surgeon R. Marshall, M. D., to officiate as garrison Assistant Surgeon at Allahabad, as a temporary arrangement.

The presidency division orders of the 2d instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon W. H. B. Ross, at present attached to the left wing 3d battalion, to afford medical aid to the left wing 1st battalion artillery, and Assistant Surgeon J H. Littler, at present doing duty with the 49th, to the medical charge of the 68th regiment native infantry, vice Macdonald. Assistant Surgeon Littler is directed to join without delay.

The Sirhind division order of the 23d ultimo, directing Assistant Apothecary G. Hurst, in progress to join Her Majesty's 31st foot at Umballa, to remain at Kurnaul for medical treatment, and to do duty in the hospital of Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons.

The Hansi station order of the 17th ultimo, appointing Rumkurrun, dresser, to act as Native Doctor in the hospital of the Hurrianah light infantry, and directing the entertainment of a native dresser for the battalion, during the time Native Doctor Bhowanny Buksh may be absent on duty at Sirsa.

The Quarter Master General of the army and the Judge Advocate General are directed to proceed from Simlah to Gurhmucktesur Ghaut, by dawk, and thence by water to Allahabad, to join the Head Quarters.

The leave of absence, on medical certificate, granted to Lieutenant and Adjutant F. N. Edmonstone, of the 5th irregular cavalry, in General Orders of the 29th July last, is commuted to leave to visit Mussoorie instead of Simlah.

Corporal George Belford, of the local Sebundy corps of sappers and miners, is at his own request, remanded to the artillery and directed to join the wing of the 3d battalion at Dum-Dum.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Captain*,
*Asst. Adjutant General of the Army.*

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GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Calcutta, 11th September*, 1843.

1. The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known :

*4th Foot.*—Ensign Edward James Gibson to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Anderson, promoted in the 39th foot. 27th August, 1843.

*39th Foot.*—Captain Charles T. Von Strawbenzee to be Major, without purchase, vice Urquhart, deceased. 27th August 1843.

Lieutenant Henry Strachan to be Captain, without purchase, vice Eyre, deceased. 7th June 1843.

Lieutenant Abraham C. Anderson, from the 4th foot, to be Captain, vice Von Strawbenzee, promoted. 27th August 1843.

*55th Foot.*—Lieutenant Thomas Ancram Heriot to be Captain without purchase, vice Young, deceased. 14th July 1843.

Ensign John Maguire to be Lieutenant, vice Heriot. 14th July 1843.

2. Leave of absence is granted :

*39th Regiment.*—Lieutenant Walker, prolonged from 30th September to 31st October 1843

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

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*Head Quarters, Calcutta, 9th September*, 1843.

With the sanction of Government, the following officers of the personal staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and of the general staff of the army, will proceed to Allahabad, where Head Quarters will be established early in the month of October next.

Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Gough, C. B. Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.

Captain R. Smith, and Lieutenant G. Frend, Aides-de-camp.

Assistant Surgeon J. F. Stephens, M. D., Surgeon.

Major General H. G. Smith, C. B., Adjutant General, Queen's troops.

Major P. Craigie, Deputy Adjutant General of the army.

With reference to General Orders by Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, No. 193, of the 8th instant, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to fix the 12th instant as the date from which the instructions therein conveyed, for carrying on the military details, during the absence of Head Quarters from the presidency, are to have effect.

All reports and communications which are intended to be submitted to His Excellency, after the above date, are to be addressed to army Head Quarters "by the river route."

Captain J. R. Lumley, Assistant Adjutant General of the army, will conduct the duties of the office at the presidency, until further orders.

After the 12th instant, and until the return of Head Quarters to Calcutta, all casualties of commissioned or warrant officers are to be reported to the Assistant Adjutant General of the army at the presidency, as well as to the Adjutant General of the army.

Renewal and bounty rolls of European soldiers are to be forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant General of the army at the presidency.

The proceedings of committees assembled to investigate claims to family pension, are likewise to be addressed to the Assistant Adjutant General of the Army at the presidency, by whom they will be transmitted to the Military Secretary to Government.

During the absence of Head Quarters from the presidency, all officers in communication with the Adjutant General of the army, are requested to transmit the originals or copies of correspondence connected with each particular case, instead of referring to any document that may, on a previous occasion, have been submitted for the consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. This arrangement is ordered to obviate the delay of calling for previous papers from the Adjutant General's office at the presidency, and, in all practicable cases, the original papers, when no longer required, will be returned to the officers by whom transmitted.

With the concurrence of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following corps to be held in readiness to proceed from their respective cantonments into Scinde, to relieve the troops of the Bombay presidency, at present serving in that province :

Routes will be supplied without delay from the office of the Quarter Master General of the army, and dates of movements hereafter specified.

*Corps Artillery.*—2nd and 4th troops 1st brigade horse artillery and brigade Head Quarters.

4th company 2d battalion (Europeans,) and 3d company 6th battalion (natives,) with Nos, 7 and 5 light field batteries.

8th company 2d battalion (Europeans,) and 4th company 6th battalion (natives,) reserve companies.

*Cavalry.*—7th regiment light cavalry, and 3rd irregular cavalry.

*Infantry.*—Her Majesty's 13th light infantry, and 6th, 15th, 19th, 34th, 46th, 63d and 64th regiments of native infantry.

Captain W. P. Milner, of the 31st regiment of native infantry, who was appointed, in Government General Orders, No. 190, of the 8th instant, a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the establishment; is posted to the presidency division, and directed to join forthwith.

Unposted Ensign H. S. Smith, recently admitted into the service, is appointed to do duty with the 22d regiment of native infantry at Benares.

Drummer J. Haycock and private W. Oakes, of the European invalid veteran company, are permitted, with the sanction of Government, to reside and draw their stipends at Cawnpore, instead of at Chunar.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to re-appoint Arthur Wellington Senior a hospital apprentice in the subordinate medical department, from this date.

The following removals and appointment will take place in the regiment of artillery.

Lieutenant C. Hogge (on furlough) from the 7th battalion to the 3d troop 3d brigade horse artillery.

Lieutenant H. Lewis from the 5th company 6th battalion to the 7th battalion artillery.

Lieutenant H. Lewis to be Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 7th battalion of artillery, vice C. Hogge proceeded on furlough.

The following orders are confirmed :

The order issued on the 7th ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel W. A. Yates, commanding at Nursingpore, directing Surgeon H. M. Tweddell, 51st regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to a detachment of the 2d irregular cavalry at that station.

The Agra garrison and station order of the 23d ultimo, directing 1st Lieutenant T. W. Palman, 2d Lieutenants C. J. Walton, W. A. Mackinnon, G. Milligan, and H. R. Courtenay, to continue to do duty with the right wing of the 3d battalion at that station, until further orders, as a temporary measure.

The Barrackpore station order of the 28th ultimo, directing Surgeon C. Mackinnon, of the 52d, to afford medical aid to the 68th regiment native infantry, as a temporary arrangement.

Sergeants Beresford and S. McLeland, who were appointed, the former as an Assistant Overseer under the Superintendent of the Burdwan and Benares road, and the latter as a bullock Sergeant at Lucknow, in General Orders of the 8th June 1839 and 24th October 1840, respectively, are transferred to the Town Major's list.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

*29th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant J. C. Johnston, from 5th September to 5th January 1844, to visit Nusseerabad, on private affairs.

*72d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Brevet Captain G. H. Whistler, from 27th August to 30th November, to visit the hills, in the vicinity of Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

*73d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant N. W. Mainwaring, from 1st October to 7th November, in extension, to remain at Mirzapore, on private affairs.

*Sub Medical Department.*—Hospital Steward A. Easterson, attached to H. M. 13th light infantry, from 1st September to 25th September, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

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*Head Quarters, Calcutta, 11th September*, 1843.

In consequence of the continued illness of the Deputy Adjutant General, all reports and returns connected with the department of the Adjutant General of the Army, are to be addressed to the Assistant Adjutant General, during the Commander-in-Chief's stay at the presidency.

Captain John Platt, of the 23d regiment of native infantry, is directed to proceed to Seetapore, Oude, and there to await further orders.

Surgeon Gavin Turnbull, now in medical charge of the 6th regiment of light cavalry at Neemuch, is posted to that corps.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff, from the 12th instant :

Captain Francis Roberts Evans, of the 26th regiment of light infantry, to be Aide-de-camp.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following removal and posting :

Lieutenant Colonel George Warren, new promotion and on staff employ, to the 1st European light infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel William Henry Sleeman, on staff employ, from the 47th to the 39th regiment of native infantry.

The following officers are directed to proceed and join the regiments to which they belong, under orders for Scinde :

*6th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. O'B. Ottley, Acting Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 1st light cavalry, on the expiration of his sick leave.

Lieutenant W. R. Cunningham, Acting Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 6th native infantry.

*15th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant T. E. Ogilvie, Acting Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 35th light infantry, on the expiration of his sick leave.

*48th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain C. Troup, Acting Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Benares division.

*63d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain E. T. Erskine, acting 2d in command, Kemaoon local battalion.

Lieutenant W. Y. Siddons, Acting Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 42d light infantry.

Captain William Biddulph, of the 45th regiment of native infantry, is appointed to act as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General to the Benares division, vice Captain C. Troup ordered to join his corps.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. Lamb, Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 31st regiment of native infantry, is appointed to act as 2d in command of the Kemaoon local battalion, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain E. T. Erskine ordered to join his corps.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :

*1st Regiment Light Cavalry.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain C. E. Burton, of the 40th native infantry, to be Acting Interpreter and Quarter Master, and directed to join.

*42d Regiment Light Infantry.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain H. B. Lumsden, of the 59th native infantry, to be Acting Interpreter and Quarter Master, and directed to join.

*64th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant W. Y. Siddons, of the 63d native infantry, to be Acting Interpreter and Quarter Master, and directed to join.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. B. Ross, now doing duty with the left wing of the 3d battalion of artillery, is appointed to the medical charge of the left wing of the 1st battalion of artillery at Dum-Dum, vice Denham.

That part of the General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief, of the 5th July last, page 403, admitting Meeha, the reputed widow of Ajeem Khan, Havildar of the 33th regiment light infantry, to the benefits of the family pension, is cancelled.

Bugler Jowaheer, of the 38th light infantry, is transferred, to the 53d regiment of native infantry, as a drummer.

The General Order issued by His Excellency Lieut. General Sir H. Gough, Bart. and G. C. B., whilst commanding the troops in China, dated the 3d January last, confirming the Hong-Kong Station Order, of the 5th December 1841, appointing hospital apprentice Michael Sullivan, of Her Majesty's 26th regiment of foot, to act as Assistant Apothecary on Board the ship "David Malcolm," is confirmed.

Bugler Thomas Bentley, of the 43d regiment light infantry, is transferred as a gunner in the regiment of artillery, and directed to join the 4th company 4th battalion at Cawnpore.

Buglers William and Michael Murphy, of the 38th regiment light infantry, are transferred, as drummers, to the 1st European light infantry, with which corps they are at present doing duty.

With the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, the following movements are to be carried into effect, as specified below :

*1st Native Infantry.*—From Barrackpore to Berhampore, when relieved by a wing of the 21st native infantry.

*13th Native Infantry (wing.)*—From Simureeah to Barrackpore, when relieved by a wing of the 61st native infantry.

*13th Native Infantry (wing.)*—From Allahabad to Barrackpore, on the 13th of October to Mirzapore, to relieve the 56th native infantry, and thence when relieved by the 68th native infantry.

*18th Native Infantry (wing.)*—From Allahabad to Cawnpore, to escort His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

*21st Native Infantry.*—From Berhampore to Barrackpore, right wing, on the 1st of December, and left wing when relieved by the 1st native infantry.

*22d Native Infantry.*—From Benares to Barrackpore 15th October, by water.

*23d Native Infantry.*—From Jumalpore to Dinapore, when relieved by the 29th native infantry by water.

*29th Native Infantry.*—From Barrackpore to Jumalpore, when relieved by the 22nd native infantry, by water.

*61st Native Infantry (wing).*—From Jubbulpore to Simureeah, on the 15th October, to relieve the wing of the 13th native infantry.

*65th Native Infantry.*—From Dinapore to Allahabad, 1st November.

*68th Native Infantry.*—From Barrackpore to Mirzapore, 1st December.

Strict attention to be paid to the standing regulations of the service, relative to the information required to be given by commanding officers to the Civil Authorities in the districts through which the routes of their corps or detachments may be; to the transmission of progress and other reports to Head Quarters; and during the absence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief from the presidency, of duplicates of all such reports to the officers in charge of the Adjutant General's and Quarter Master General's offices at Calcutta.

Routes will be furnished from the Office of the Quarter Master General of the Army.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Captain,*
*Asst. Adjutant General of the Army.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—Aug. 29. At Allahabad, G. F. Edmonstone, Esq. to Ann Farly, second daughter of T. J. Turner, Esq.—Sept. 4. At Lucknow, Lieut. James Brockman, H. M's. 50th Regt. to Miss Hannah Christiana Fenwick.

BIRTHS.—Aug. 16. At Mirzapore, the lady of W. E. Money, Esq. C. S. of a son.—23. At Agra, the wife of Mr. T. Bailey, of a daughter.—Sept. 1. At Ghazeepore, the lady of Captain Ashton Hall, 5th Regt. L. C. of a son.—2. At Bareilly, the wife of Captain R. T. Sandeman, 33d Regt. N. I. of a son.—3. At Shahjehanpore, the lady of C. B. Thornhill, Esq. C. S. of a son.—8. At Calcutta, Mrs. Robert Wood, of a son.—11. At Agra, the lady of Captain G. M. Hill, Deputy Paymaster, of a son, still-born.—13. At Calcutta, the lady of J. C. Van Zandyk, Esq. of a daughter.—14. At Barrackpore, Mrs. J. B. Clapperton, of a daughter.—16. At Ramnaghur Factory, in Jessore, the lady of M. Durup de Dombal, Esq. of a daughter.—17. At Calcutta, Mrs. B. S. Collins, of a son.—At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Aldwell, of a son.—At Calcutta, Mrs. G. R. Naylor, of a son.—18. At Calcutta, the lady of Z. M. Manuk, Esq. of a daughter.—19. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. A. P. Murray, of a son.—20. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Robert Deefholts, of a son.—At Calcutta, Mrs. W. H. Byrne, of a son.

DEATHS.—Aug. 4. At Mussoorie, Major Charles Newbery, of the Invalid Establishment, son of Lieut. General Newbery, H. M. 3d Dragoon Guards.—26. At Secundrabad, the Rev. F. W. Briggs, A. B. joint chaplain at that station.—29. At Allahabad, on board the H. C. iron steamer *Burhampooter*, George Bagshaw Brock, Esq.—30. At Mussoorie, Arrabella Anne, the youngest daughter of Major General John Hunter Littler and Helen Olympia, his wife, aged 4 years, 8 months and 12 days.—Sept. 6. At Bombay, Francis Harris, Esq. of Khalbolya, Kishnaghur.—At Agra, William Henry Burrows, aged 15 years and 7 months.—11. At Purneah, Mrs. Caroline Thompson, the wife of Patrick Henry Thompson, aged 18 years, 8 months and 21 days.—14. At Chandernagore, Mrs. Susan Thompson, aged 70 years.—16. At Calcutta, Henry Hibson, aged 53 years.—At Barrackpore, George Chamberlain, Esq. aged 23 years.—At Sealdah, James Tarener Wells, the infant son of Mr. Joseph Wells, aged 5 months and 16 days.—17. At Calcutta, Mrs. Sarah Carey, wife of Mr. Jabez Carey, aged 27 years, 8 months and 17 days.—On the river, Charles Francis Dumaine, Esq. Consul of France, aged 36 years.—At Calcutta, Mr. W. Holmes Pittar, aged 28 years.—At Calcutta, Mr. Samuel Webb, aged 54 years.—18. At Calcutta, Sophia Susan, wife of Mr. F. Cooke, Assam Company's Service, aged 22 years and 6 months.—20. At Barrackpore, in her 25th year, Matilda, wife of Lieut. Augustus Turner, 1st Regt. N. I.—At Calcutta, Mrs. Catherine Vogel, aged 63 years, 3 months and 10 days, widow of Mr. Charles Lewis Vogel, of Chinsurah.—21. At Calcutta, Mrs. Anna York, aged 83 years.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 17. The English Brig *Pelorus*, J. Passmore Triggs, from Penang 29th August.—The English Barque *Alebe*, H. Rhodes, from Madras 16th, and Masulipatam 24th August.—The English Ship *Beulah*, W. Paton, from China 24th June, and Singapore 19th August.—The English Schooner *Emerald*, J. Peterkin, from Penang 23d August. The French Ship *Valentine*, J. Defoy, from Bourbon 10th August, and Pondicherry 6th September.

—— 19. The English Barque *Mary Imrie*, A. Boyd, from London 9th April, Madras (no date), and Covelong 7th September.—The English Barque *Mariam*, G. Rouse, from Rangoon 26th August.—The French Barque *Flaxie*, T. Bayne, from Bourbon 12th August.

—— 21. The English Ship *Kandiana*, H. Rogers, from New Castle 20th April.—The Arab Ship *Fattle Vodoot*, Nacoda, from Juddah, 26th June and Allepee 2d September.—The English Ship *Forth*, P. Powell, from Muscat 25th August.—The English Brig *Jane*, J. Moffat, from Point de Galle 3d August.

—— 22. The English Barque *Assam*, J. McAlpine, from Madras (no date.)

—— 23. The English Ship *Success*, George Rutledge, from Madras 10th September.

—— 25. The H. C. Steamer *Queen*, W. Warden, from Bombay 12th and Madras 21st September.

### ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Pelorus from China.*—Mrs. Triggs, and Miss Flora Triggs. *From Penang.*—Misses Leith Boswell and E. Leith Boswell.

*Per Valentine from Pondicherry.*—Mrs. Langlois, and Mr. Langlois, Merchant.

*Per Beulah from Macao.*—F. A. S. James, Esq. Captain Robert Highat, died at sea on the 14th September.

*Per Alebe from Coringa.*—Mr. Charles Letord.

*Per Mary Imrie from London.*—Mr. W. Stewart.

### DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Samarang for London.*—Mrs. Dobbington and children, Colonel Taylor, Lieutenant M[illegible], Messrs. Woodlet and Smith, and Captain Robinson.

*Per Templar for London.*—Captain Talbot, 53d N. I., Lieut. Terrot, 20th N. I., and Dr. D. J. Williams, Surgeon.

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*Calcutta, Sept.* 2, 1843.

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*To the Memory of the late Sir W. Hay Macnaghten, Baronet.*

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W. H. SMOULT,

*Hon. Secy.*

*Calcutta, 18th September, 1843.*

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# THE FRIEND OF INDIA

*PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.*

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## OVERLAND MAIL.

NOTICE.—The next Steamer, with the Overland Mail via Suez, is appointed to leave Bombay, on the 1st of the ensuing month of November. The latest safe date for the transmission of letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for conveyance by this opportunity, will be Tuesday, the 17th instant.

L. I. H. GREY,
Offg. Post Master General.

Fort William, Genl. Post Office,
The 2d October, 1843.

The Holidays.—Our friends, who are for the most part themselves luxuriating in indolence for the week, will excuse our freedom in taking a small snatch at the same enjoyment. If we send them little of our own lucubrations, our paper is yet full of facts and thoughts of the deepest import, which leisure may be well employed in digesting.

Native Education.—The discussion of this important subject having been opened again, we republish this week, a letter from Mr. Hodgson of Nipal, which appeared in the Report of the Church Missionary Society. It is addressed to the Rev. W. Smith of Benares; and, with brevity and force, explains the ideas which the benevolent writer wishes to see realized, in the normal College he has proposed for advancing education in the country.

Reforms.—We have the pleasure to lay before our readers, a Memorandum on the improvements in our administration, which experience has suggested as desirable to an intelligent and able member of the public service: and the practical nature of his observations cannot but recommend them to the attention of the younger officers of Government in particular; whilst the correct sense of our responsibilities, and the benevolent recognition of the claims of our Native population, pervading the proposals of the writer, will command the regard of all who care for the interests of humanity.

The Tragedies of the Punjab.—Our Holiday is made serious enough by the intelligence from Lahore. It is fearful to think of the scenes enacted there within the last month. They recal the conviction, in general so willingly laid asleep, that the moral world, like the physical, has its elements of violence universally diffused, and ready to burst out both in old and new localities, we know not when. Let the war of strife and passion once be roused, and difference of civilization appears to be of little account. The barriers against revolutionary excesses may be very different in Europe and in Asia. There they may be many and strong, and here the reverse. But when they have been swept away, the deluge rages every where, with similar horrors and results. We cannot help feeling, therefore, that the tragedies of Lahore throw a deeper gloom on the troubled prospects of Europe, as presented by our late intelligence. We trust however, that, in the mercy of God, the darkness gathering there may yet be dispelled, without the mingling of heaven and earth in storm and convulsion.

We are indebted to the *Delhi Gazette* for nearly all the information yet received from Lahore; and the value of our Cotemporary's position, and the ability and diligence with which he is improving its advantages, are in the present instance singularly exemplified. Amongst our selections will be found the most important statements which have yet appeared; and to make them the more intelligible we have borrowed from the *Hurkaru*, his gleanings from Captain Osborne's Court and Camp of Runjeet Singh, respecting the chief actors in the late tragedy—if indeed it is yet played out. Another description of the same parties, by one who appears to have had good opportunities of observation, has been given by the *Star*; but that we must reserve for the selections of next week. It is a very valuable and interesting paper.

Previous accounts had made it plain, that the reconciliation between Dhyan Singh and his master the Maharaja Shere Singh was altogether hollow. Whether the debauched and worthless monarch, or his ambitious and indignant minister was the first to renew their feud it is impossible to say. Drunken threats of resorting to violence are spoken of, on the part of the former; and provision for treason had certainly been made by the latter, by keeping in his own hands at Jumboo the rival prince Dhuleep Singh. By the end of August his schemes were so matured, that he brought this youth to Lahore, to take his part in the Drama. And, as if he courted an opportunity of provocation and violence, he openly announced the prince's arrival to the Maharaja, and demanded for him the honours due to his rank. Rapid progress was then made in conspiracy by Dhyan Singh, Soochet Singh, Lena Singh and Ajeet Singh; and on the 8th of September Goolab Singh arrived from Jumboo to help on the plot. In the meantime Shere Singh and his Son Pertab Singh were sufficiently informed of what was going on, to suspect the whole of these Chiefs, and to know, what appears to have been the truth, that Ajeet Singh was the most violent of them all; and probably their vain threats against him individually whetted his hostility, and made the execution of the plot so much the more quick and bloody.

On the 10th September, both Dhyan Singh and Goolab Singh are said to have taken the most solemn oaths of fidelity to the King, placing their hands upon his head as they swore to maintain their loyalty. Yet, on the 14th, Dhyan Singh laid the trap for his master's destruction, by persuading him to review Ajeet Singh's troops, and seek their good will by bestowing honours and rewards on the officers. On the following day he fell into the snare. As soon as he approached the troops, provocation was offered him. On the expression of his displeasure, Ajeet Singh insulted him by the taunt, that he was no son of Runjeet Singh, but a purchased slave. It is said he sought to revenge the insult by discharging an arrow at the Sirdar, who immediately shot him with his pistol, and cut off his head. General Ventura was on the ground, and drew out his troops against those of Ajeet Singh; but they were so out-numbered as to be obliged immediately to flee. Ventura hastened then to Pertab Singh to inform him of what had occurred; and the Prince called out his own two regiments, and issued from the gate. He was soon met by Ajeet Singh, and himself murdered and beheaded by the same hand as his father. The murderer proceeded on to the palace, and slew between thirty and forty of the Ranees, and the infant Prince, who had been born on the previous evening. Dhuleep Singh was then sent for and placed upon the throne, and the other conspirators appeared to acknowledge their allegiance.

Next day the new sovereign was formally proclaimed; and on this attainment of its immediate object the conspiracy split. Ajeet Singh had done so much of its foul work, as either to have been unwilling to bear a division, much less a supercession, in the power which had been grasped, or to have become alarmed, lest, on any revulsion of feeling, he should be made the first sacrifice, if one remained sufficiently powerful to lay hands on him. He proceeded from the Durbar to the Camp; and having summoned Dhyan Singh to accompany him, they went in the same carriage to consult the other chiefs on what was farther to be done. On the way, Ajeet Singh suddenly stabbed his companion with his dagger. Heera Singh, being informed of his father's death, with Soochet Singh collected a large body of troops, surrounded Ajeet Singh and his partisan Lena Singh, and slew them both. The latest victors then presented themselves before the Maharaja, and assumed the office of his Prime Ministers.

There is no likelihood however of their retaining the post they have acquired. Though Ajeet Singh be dead, the powerful party to which he belonged will soon collect their strength anew, and make common cause with all the dissatisfied, against the party now in the ascendant. And Heera Singh has not his father's ability and influence, either to controul his own adherents, or to subdue his opponents: whilst Goolab Singh, the military chief of the family, notwithstanding his wealth and fastnesses, has been too arbitrary in his government to be now a tower of strength. On the contrary, the personal ill-will he has excited will most probably be extended to those whom he supports. The Punjab, therefore, has before it a fearful prospect of anarchy and violence. Confusion is to be anticipated not less from the nature of its population, than the strife of its politicians.

The interference of the Government of India cannot long be avoided. Either the internal commotion of the Seikhs will boil over upon our dominions, so as to require our taking the field in our own defence: or the more legitimate may become the weaker party, and seek a support from us, which it would be difficult to resist the temptation of affording. Or, in some way or other, the door will soon be opened for our Armies into that wretched country. No one could regret such an event—nor even the entire subjection of the country to British dominion. The people would suffer in nothing; and in much they would be gainers.

Had England been faithful in what has been already committed to her, we might have taken pleasure in the thought of her power being extended, without the commission of any political wrong. But it is far otherwise. Politically much has been done to benefit the nations

about a treasure party, of which Lieut. Parker had the command; and they were got hold of chiefly by the instrumentality of Ajeet Singh an ex-Budhuk, of whom our cotemporary has just published an interesting memoir. The capture is one of great importance to the peace of the country, and highly deserving of praise.

— A correspondent of the *Bombay Courier* says, that Raja Mansingh of Jotepore having died there at midnight on Monday the 4th Sept. his remains were burnt, with his *Seven Ranees*. Are these inhuman practices never to be interfered with amongst our tributary states?

— The Bombay *Sumachar* says that Government have unexpectedly raised the duty on Opium from Rs. 123 to 200 per chest—against which the Native Merchants have appealed.

— The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at Bombay in Parsee marriages has been maintained by the Judges there, and is expected to have a salutary effect upon Parsee morals.

— The *Englishman* has been informed, that permission has been granted to ten men per Company of the Barrackpore Battalions to visit Juggunnath, and that this indulgence is owing to the consideration of the Governor General. We cannot believe it. There is nothing to draw the Sipahees to Juggunnath at this season of the year, nor till the Snan and Ruth Jattra next hot season. Besides, we had thought that Barrackpore and the duties of the metropolis were sufficiently hard upon the health of the poor men, without calling in the aid of pilgrimage—certainly one of the most destructive things both to health and morals which the country offers. If the indulgence has been given, and spontaneously—as a solicitation to idolatry it will furnish a striking trait in that excellent Christian character, so warmly vouched for by Lord Brougham.

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the Friend of India:—

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## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

### THE INTRIGUES AND MURDERS AT LAHORE.

* * * * * * *

But to leave conjectures for facts, and the eventful occurrences of the last few days. Our *Extra* of the 20th will have placed *all* our readers in possession of the main features of the *first act* of the dreadful tragedy enacted at Lahore on the morning of the 15th instant, when Maharajah Shere Singh fell a victim to a concerted plot, in which the three brothers, Goolab Singh, Dhyan Singh and Soochet Singh, with Sirdars Ajeet Singh and Lena Singh, were the chief instigators. By our recent accounts it does not appear that Fakeer Azeez-ood-deen was in any way mixed up in the affair. On the afternoon of the 21st we received further intelligence of an almost still more astounding character, which we hastened to issue in a very small second *Extra* to our station subscribers, and of which we had just time to send a copy to the Staff Officers of the principal stations to the south and east; an obliging friend took a few copies over to Meerut for distribution there, and yesterday we sent a copy to each station in the Meerut Division, for which we were much too late on Thursday, so that we have no doubt the intelligence got pretty general circulation. We have to apologize for having sent the copies *bearing* to the Officers on the Staff above mentioned, which was not our intention or direction, but we trust they will excuse the oversight made in the hurry of the moment. The following were the contents of this second Extra:—

Ajeet Sing after having killed Shere Singh was returning to the fort and met Dhyan Singh; he told him he had done the deed, and asked him to return, he got into Dhyan Singh's carriage, and when they got near the gate of the fort, Ajeet Singh stabbed Dhyan Singh, and sent his body to his brother, Soochet Singh, and his son, Heera Singh. These two individuals surrounded the city with their troops, the people inside continued plundering all night.

In the morning, 16th, Heerah Singh having entered the fort, seized Ajeet Singh, Lena Singh, and others, and having put them to death, exposed their heads in the plain and threw their bodies into the bazar. Dhuleep Singh has been put on the guddee, and Heera Singh made Vuzeer. Six hundred men were slaughtered on both sides.

Later still in the evening we received the subjoined more detailed accounts from our own news-writer, forwarded by two *Hurkarus* from Lahore, who were only FIVE days on the road. We have given the whole of the contents of the letter in order to connect his relation of the tragedy with the events last recorded by him, under date 30th August, (*see Gaz.* 16th *inst.*,) and it appears beyond a doubt to us that the advices on which we founded our observations above quoted of the 6th instant, were written with the full knowledge of the arrival of Dhuleep Singh at Lahore on the 1st. and with a very shrewd guess at the object which the Jumboo brothers had in view in so bringing him. His presence in Lahore seems to have created great alarm in the mind of the unfortunate Shere Singh, but he was so thoroughly powerless that he could not offer any effective opposition. The death of Dhyan Singh has given the final blow to the independence of the Punjaub, and we may, without any great pretensions to sagacity, look forward to its entire disorganization. Dewan Sawun Mull in the south, and Rajah Goolab Singh in the north, with an enemy ready to grasp at Peshawur in the west, will hasten its dismemberment, and circumstances may now occur to allow of our Government coming in, as has long been expected, for the lion's share of the spoil. It is to be seen whether Lord Ellenborough will expose himself to the same reproach, as was certainly incurred by Lord Auckland for not having availed himself of the splendid opportunity which the tragical end of Now Nehal Singh and his father afforded, of adding the territories of Lahore to those of British India, and it must be confessed that, should a plausible opportunity occur, such as a government in a state of utter disorganization will perhaps not be long in affording, it would be highly desirable, now that the Indus is our frontier in the southern part of its course, to make its northern banks our boundary as far as Attock. But these are again mere speculations, so we will return to the narrative of our news-writer, which developes, as far as his means would allow of his doing so, the progress and consummation of the conspiracy which ended in the death of Maharajah Shere Singh. Ajeet Singh being a collateral member of the family of Runjeet Singh, thought to make the death of Dhyan Singh and of Dhuleep Singh, had he not been stopped in his career, the stepping stone for his own accession to the throne:—

LAHORE, *31st Aug.*—The Durbar was held at Shah Bolawul, and Rajahs Dhyan Singh, Soochet Singh and Heera Singh, with Sirdars Ajeet Singh, Lena Singh Majeeteea and Hukeem Azeez-ood-deen were present. The troops were inspected until midday. Dewan Ajoodheea Nath was ordered to present the accounts of his government of Bunnoo Tauk for inspection. Rajah Dhyan Singh informed the Maharajah that he had sent for Prince Dhuleep Singh, son of Maharajah Runjeet Singh, from Jumboo, and that he had arrived in Lahore. He also begged that a salute might be fired on the occasion; the Maharajah replied there was no necessity for so doing, enquired why he had been brought from Jumboo, and desired he might not be brought to the Durbar. The Rajah explained that the boy's mother was sick and had expressed a wish to see him.

*Sept. 1st.*—The Maharajah directed a perwannah to be addressed to Rajah Goolab Singh at Jumboo, enquiring why he had sent Dhuleep Singh to Lahore, and had not acquainted him, the Maharajah, of his having done so. He afterwards directed that some of his own attendants should replace those of Dhyan Singh in the care of the person of Dhuleep Singh, an arrangement which Dhyan Singh opposed. Rajah Dhyan Singh reminded the Maharajah that a perwannah had been addressed several days ago to Dewan Sawun Mull, to send 10,000 men to assist at the festival of the Dusserah, but that he had paid no attention to this order. Another perwannah was ordered to be written forthwith.

*Sept. 2d.*—Ram Chund reported that the number of troops now in the vicinity of Lahore amounted to 100,000 men. The Maharajah answered that orders for their dispersion should be issued immediately after the Dusserah. His Highness then went to inspect the Treasury, and was informed the contents amounted to five Krores of Rupees. Misser Belee Ram was instructed to send two Krores to Govind Ghur. General Ventura was admitted to a private audience after the durbar.

*Sept. 2d.*—A draft for 50,000 Rupees, with some packages of shawls, was received from Ghoolam Mohee-ood-deen, Nazim of Kashmeer. The Collectors of Customs were directed to account to His Highness for their daily receipts.

*Sept. 4th.*—A Durbar was held in the morning, and a letter received from Rajah Goolab Singh at Jumboo, stating that as he was anxious to see his Highness he should shortly present himself at the Durbar. The Maharajah having gone into the fort was privately informed that Dhyan Singh, Soochet Singh, Heera Singh, Lena Singh, and Ajeet Singh, had met privately at the house of the mother of Dhuleep Singh and been in consultation for three hours. Foujdar Khan was immediately directed by the Maharajah to depute a Hurkarah to watch the movements of each of the Sirdars and report their proceedings.

*Sept. 5th.*—A Durbar was held, at which the Sirdars with General Ventura presented themselves. H. H. took an account of the number of the troops. On the dismissal of the durbar General Ventura solicited a private audience of his Highness, who took him aside and having enquired what he wanted, the General then informed him that the Sirdars above named had certainly conspired against his Highness, to which end they had sent for Dhuleep Singh and that Goolab Singh was coming from Jumboo to aid them. He recommended the Maharajah to use every precaution. The Maharajah replied he could not believe this of Dhyan Singh as it was to him he certainly owed his elevation.

*Sept. 6th.*—His Highness being indisposed held no durbar but took some medicine from Bhugwandass. He then sent for Saheb Singh, the Gooroo, and mentioned the report of the conspiracy. The priest said it could not be, as Ajeet Singh was bound by blood to the Maharajah; he at the same time enquired who had informed him of this. The Maharajah would not tell, but added that if he found out that Ajeet Singh was conspiring against him, he would certainly put him to death as *he had done with Ranee Chund Kowr.*

*Sept. 7th.*—A perwannah was sent off to Tej Singh, Nazim of Peshawur, ordering him to send ten mule loads of fresh rice to Lahore. Another to Ameer Singh, Aloowalla, demanding the amount due by him, 2,00,000 Rs. Prince Purtaub Singh was present at this morning's durbar, spoke much on behalf of General Ventura, and suggested an increase of rank. The Maharajah said he should have five regiments in addition to the ten he already commanded. The Goorcharas were subsequently reviewed by his Highness who picked out and discharged 100 ill-conditioned men.

*Sept. 8th.*—Prince Bukhshish Singh reported his having organized two Regiments of Goorkhas according to his Highness's direction. He also said they were ready for inspection and hoped a Jagheer would be provided to pay them. A hurkaru announced the arrival of Rajah Goolab Singh at Lahore from Jumboo. An order was sent him to present himself at the durbar on the morrow. Ramchund reported that he had observed some signs of enmity between General Ventura and Sirdar Ajeet Singh. The latter was stated to have collected 20,000 of his own men, Ramchund was directed particularly to enquire into and report the occurrences in camp.

*Sept. 9th.*—Rajah Goolab Singh presented himself at the Durbar and offered 25 *banghees* of gold as a Nuzzur. The Rajah was most kindly received by the Maharajah and assured him in return that both himself and his brother were most devotedly attached to His Highness's person. The Maharajah said he should require an oath at his hands on his head that he entertained no evil intention against him. Goolab Singh excused himself for two or three days on the plea of hearing what was doing in Lahore. General Ventura was sent for to the Durbar, and directed to keep all his Regiments in a state of preparation ready for service at a moment's warning. The guards were strengthened at each gate. Prince Purtaub Singh presented himself to his father and told him he did not believe there was any necessity to mistrust the Sirdars, except Ajeet Singh who was a man not to be depended on. After some conversation orders were given to exclude Ajeet Singh from the Durbar pending his Highness's pleasure.

*Sept. 10th.*—A Durbar was held after dismissing which the Maharajah took aside Rajahs Goolab Singh and Dhyan Singh and having assured them that he felt it was to them he owed his elevation, asked them what they were about. They both placed their hands on the Maharajah's head and swore they were and would continue good servants; they added that as far as Ajeet Singh and his troops were concerned there was no fear of them.

*Sept. 11th.*—A petition was received from Dagh Singh news-writer at Loodhianah. Lalla Kishenchund Vakeel begged for leave of absence to Loodhianah and received a handsome Khelut.

*Sept. 12th.*—Lavee Deal, nephew to Dewan Sawun Mull, reported that 5000 men had left Mooltan and would soon be at Lahore. The Maharajah said he must have 5000 more. A petition was received from Chunnee Lall, Jemadar of Hurkarus, who was on his way to Kashmeer with Mr. John Brightman. It stated that they had been robbed. A perwannah was sent with an order to the Zemindar of the village to make good the loss.

*Sept.* 13th.—The Maharajah sent this morning for his two sons and General Ventura. The nature of their consultation did not transpire.

*Sept.* 14th.—A Durbar was held this morning and Rajah Dhyan Sing suggested to the Maharajah that he ought to review Ajeet Singh's troops and gain their good-will by bestowing some honors and rewards on the officers. His Highness replied that he had no leisure to do so this day but would proceed to the camp the next morning. Ranee Isur Chund gave birth to a son about 9 o'clock at night, which pleased the Maharajah, who ordered a salute to be fired. He then sent for Mutsuddun Pundit to cast the infant's nativity. The Pundit replied that it was not favourable. Ten thousand rupees were ordered to be given to propitiate his destiny.

*Sept.* 15th.—His Highness proceeded on horseback towards the northern gate of Lahore. His suwaree no sooner approached the ranks of Ajeet Singh's regiments, about 20 in number, than the officers and men became loud in their abuse of his Highness; on which Ajeet Singh came forward and having addressed him in an insolent tone, told him he was no son of Maharajah Runjeet Singh's but a purchased slave, brought up by his supposed mother. The Maharajah was excessively astonished at this address and turned round to look for Rajahs Goolab and Dhyan Singh, but they were not to be seen. He then discharged an arrow at Ajeet Singh but missed him. The Sirdar on this drew his pistol, and shot Shere Singh through the head; he fell and was instantly beheaded by Ajeet Sing. General Ventura having been informed of this event, drew his troops out against those of Ajeet Sing but the numbers of the latter were so greatly superior, (two to one) that he was speedily obliged to retire leaving 200 men on the field. He hurried to Prince Purtaub Singh to inform him of what had happened. The Prince ordered out his own two regiments immediately, and issued from the gate of the town. He very shortly after met Ajeet Singh at the head of his troops, his father's head being borne on a spear. The Sirdar immediately attacked the Prince, and with his own hand put him to death, and also beheaded him. He then went on his way and having entered the Palace, unmercifully slaughtered between thirty and forty of the Ranees. Dhuleep singh was then sent for and placed on the throne so lately occupied by Maharajah Shere Singh. The child born the night before did not escape. About 150 of the personal attendants and friends of the Maharajah were made prisoners and placed in confinement. Immediately afterwards Rajahs Dhyan, Soochet, Heera and Goolab Singh, with other Sirdars presented themselves at the new Durbar and offered nuzzurs. Royal salutes were ordered to be fired.

*Sept* 16th.—Maharajah Dhuleep Singh held a durbar. Ajeet Singh presented himself and proclamations were issued to the effect that Prince Dhuleep Singh had ascended the throne of Lahore, and that all orders issued by him or in his name were to be duly obeyed. Sirdar Ajeet Singh then proceeded to the camp and having summoned Rajah Dhyan Singh, the two proceeded to sound the chief officers of the army as to the future. As they were proceeding along, Ajeet Singh suddenly drew his dagger and stabbed the Rajah. The news had no sooner reached Heera Singh and Soochet Singh than they assembled a large body of troops (40,000) and completely surrounded Ajeet Singh, who was supported by Sirdar Lena Singh. The young Rajah attacked them with impetuosity, both were, with many other Sirdars, killed in the conflict. Rajah Heera Singh sought his father's body and ordered the funeral rites to be performed. The two then presented themselves before Dhuleep Singh and caused a proclamation to be issued constituting themselves Ministers of the young Maharajah. The troops in the mean time availed themselves of the favorable opportunity presented, for 18 hours plundered the city, and could only be induced to desist on Heera Singh distributing amongst them 10 lakhs of rupees. Some regiments were ordered off to Phuloor, and Kussoor, and at the time this letter goes, quiet has been to a certain extent restored.

The following additional particulars were received, just as we were going to press, from our indefatigable correspondent :—

*Ferozepore*, 11 *A. M.*, 20*th Sept*, 1843.

The following troops have received orders to turn out at just a moment's warning :—

The 60th N. I. under command of Captain George Cox.

The 3rd Cavalry under command of Major Angelo.

The 5th Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery under command of Major Backhouse, C. B.

The picquets at the Ghaut, have orders to be on the *qui vive*, and report immediately the approach of troops on the opposite bank.

It is reported, that Rajah Golab Singh has arrived at "Kussoor," with troops, information having reached Lahore, that the English were ordering up troops to Ferozepore. The town of Umritser has been plundered by the Akhalees, and the Sirdars at Lahore are in a regular stew from fear of the English forces advancing. The 7th Cavalry and some Artillery are hourly expected here. The guard over the treasure at the fort has been increased to one hundred rank and file, and furnished with the full complement of pouch ammunition, besides two boxes of spare ball ammunition.

An express has come in from Colonel Richmond, and it is generally surmised by all officers, that the troops will be employed in some secret service to-night, or marched off to the ghaut this evening. Boats are being pressed by Mr. Greathed for the use of the troops expected to go down to Scinde. The services of another Medical Officer being urgently required at Sukkur, Doctor Pollard, H. A., has been ordered to proceed there with all expedition.

A letter received from Loodhianah also of the 20th says, " We are all in a state of preparation at this place to cut up all the Sikhs who may cross to attack cantonments some fine night when the moon's up ; but this morning's news is that all is quiet at Lahore. Ventura we hear has fallen in the skrimmage. The 7th Cavalry are under orders to march at a moment's warning."—*Delhi Gaz., Sep.* 23.

THE ACTORS IN THE TRAGEDY.

The affairs of the Punjaub being now the engrossing topic of conversation, we think, that we cannot do better, than afford such of our uninitiated readers as have not a library within their reach, or the inclination to ransack one, a little interesting information regarding the chief actors and sufferers in the terrible tragedy of Lahore. In resorting, for this purpose, to Captain Osborne's work on *the Court and Camp of Runjeet Sing*, we wish it to be understood that we do so, not because we consider him the best authority, but because he is the most recent one ; and therefore, his sketches, though now some five years old, are, at all events, the nearest approach to portraits of the men, as they were, on the eve of the extraordinary revolution, which has cut off all the foremost men of the State, and plunged the country into inextricable confusion. The group, which this bloody picture presents, is, indeed, an extraordinary one ; Shere Singh—the adopted son of old Runjeet—a man, whose finer qualities were destroyed by debasing sensuality ; Pertaub Singh, his son, an intelligent and high-spirited youth ; Dhyan Singh, " the great rajah," the Chief Minister of State, under Runjeet and under his successors ; Heera Singh, the son of Dhyan, and the minion of Runjeet ; Ajeet Singh the Minister of Chund Koonwar ; the *faqir* Azeez-ood-deen and others—all remarkable in the annals of the Punjaub ; and all, with two exceptions, hurried to a bloody grave within a few hours of each other. Nay, perhaps, exceptions there are none, for the tragedy is not yet ended. Let us view all these men singly, as described by Capt Osborne. We wish, that we could give also the engraved portraits, which accompany the sketches. First, we have

SHERE SINGH.

Shere Singh is also a fine, manly-looking fellow, and was richly dressed after the same fashion. He is a supposed son of the Maharajah, though the latter strongly denies the paternity. He, however, grants him the privilege of a chair in his presence—an honour he shares with Kurruck Singh, the heir apparent to the throne, and Heera Singh, the son of the Minister the only individuals of the court who are so distinguished.

I have before adverted to Runjeet's jealousy of Europeans, and Shere Singh has, unfortunately for himself, shewn so much attention to them, and such attachment to their manners and customs, as effectually to rouse his master's vigilance ; and whilst in his presence he hardly dared openly to accost us, which we all saw with much regret, as, when removed from observation, he, of all the Sikh chiefs, appeared most inclined to be on friendly and intimate terms with us. He is supposed to be in rather more than usual *mauvaise odeur* at this moment, in consequence of an occurrence which took place at this morning's Durbar. It appears that Runjeet, anxious that the deputation sent to meet the mission from the Governor General should do credit to his court by the splendour of their dress and appearance, ordered them all to attend him in the morning previous to their setting off to meet us. After complimenting Soochet Singh upon the beauty of his dress and jewels, he addressed Shere Singh, and asked the reason why he was without his usual magnificent ornaments ; who replied, touching the hilt of his sword, " I am a soldier, and this is the only jewel I value." Runjeet angrily insisted upon knowing what had become of them, and at last elicited the truth from Shere Singh, that they were in his own treasury, having been presented to him as a nuzzur, or complimentary gift, by Shere Singh, on the occasion of his paying him a friendly visit at his palace some months previous. Runjeet pretended to be very much annoyed, and immediately offered to restore them ; but Shere Singh, soldier as he is, was much too clever and politic to accept them.

The sketch is somewhat scanty. Of Shere Singh's later life, our readers have had a tolerably faithful picture in the Lahore Akhars, which we and some of our cotemporaries have recently given ; and from which it appears, but too plainly, that the Maharajah was cut off "in the very blossom of his sin"—a degraded and heartless sensualist. The picture of Pertaub Singh is somewhat better. The young prince appears to have promised well ; but five years may have done much to ruin him—

PERTAUB SINGH.

Two marches from Adeenanuggur. Here we met Pertaub Singh, a boy of seven years of age, son of Shere Singh, and grand son of the Maharajah. He had been sent by his father to accompany us on our march through his district. This was the first instance we noticed of Runjeet's jealousy of European influence over his chiefs. According to all precedent and custom, Shere Singh himself, and not his son, should have been sent to meet us ; and the excuse for this apparent breach of etiquette was highly characteristic of the customs of the court of Lahore—namely, that the Shah Zadah Shere Singh had been a little overcome at a drinking party with the Maharajah the evening before, and was, in consequence, unable to travel.

Pertaub Singh was handsomely dressed, armed with a small ornamented shield, sword, and matchlock, all in miniature, covered with jewels, and escorted by a small party of Sikh cavalry and some guns. His horse was naturally of a white colour, but dyed with henna to a deep scarlet.

He is one of the most intelligent boys I ever met with, very good looking, with singularly large and expressive eyes. His manners are in the highest degree attractive, polished, and gentlemanlike, and totally free from all the mauvaise honte and awkwardness so generally found in European children of that age.

In the course of conversation I asked him if his matchlock was a real one, and if he ever shot with it. He jumped off his chair, highly indignant at the question, and after rapidly loading his musket, exclaimed, " Now, what shall I shoot ?" I replied that I saw nothing in the camp at present it would be safe to shoot at, and asked him if he thought he could hit a man at a hundred yard's distance ; to which he replied, without a moment's hesitation, pointing to the crowd of Sikh chiefs and soldiers that surrounded the tent, " These are all your friends ; but shew me an enemy to the British government, and you shall soon see what I can do."

His father is said to be dotingly fond of this boy ; and when he was deputed last year by the Maharajah to escort Sir Henry Fane to the frontiers of the Punjab, took him with him ; but such is Runjeet's jealousy of Europeans, that before they had got three marches, a regiment of cavalry was sent after them, with orders from the Maharajah to bring Pertaub Singh back with them, in order that he might remain as a hostage until his father's return to the court. During the whole of our march through Shere Singh's district, all our servants, camp followers, escort, and cattle, were found in supplies at his expense.

27*th May*.—One march from Adeenaunggur. Here we took leave of our young and very interesting friend, Pertaub Singh, after presenting him with a gold watch and chain as a token of remembrance on the part of the Governor General. He expressed his thanks in graceful terms, and concluded by saying, " You may tell Lord Auckland that the British government will always find a friend in the son of Shere Singh." Then mounting his horse, covered with plumes and jewels, he gracefully raised his hand to his forehead and galloped off with his escort, curvetting and caracoling round him in circles till he was out of sight.

The next sketch is that of the father and son, Dhyan and Heera Singh. These gentlemanly and effeminate individuals wear a somewhat different aspect in Capt. Osborne's picture from what they do, on the stage of real life when, cutting one another's throats. Our readers will suspect the accuracy of some portion of the annexed. Capt. O. says, that in 1838, Dhyan Singh was thirty, and Heera Singh eighteen years old. Either the father was older or the son younger than is stated—we believe the latter—

DHYAN SINGH AND HEERA SINGH.

Rajah Dhyan Singh is a noble specimen of the human race ; rather above the usual height of natives, with a quick and intelligent eye, high handsome forehead, and acquiline features, dressed in a magnificent helmet and cuirass of polished steel,

embossed with gold, a present from King Louis Philippe of France, he looked a model of manly beauty and intelligence. He is about thirty years of age, and is very high, and by all accounts justly so, in his master's confidence. He is active, clever, and intelligent, possessed of great influence over the Sikh people, and in all probability will be one, and not the least powerful or deserving candidate for the throne of the Punjab on Runjeet's decease. With enormous wealth and property, and a large tract of country, which he rules with mildness and justice, he presents a singular instance of a favourite and a man in power, whose talents and virtues are more appreciated than his power and influence are envied. Gentlemanlike, manly, and unassuming in his manners, he is still cold and repulsive to Europeans, whom he both fears and hates with more than common rancour, and against whom he loses no opportunity of exerting his influence with the Maharajah.

Rajah Heera Singh, the son of the Minister, a boy of eighteen years of age, is a greater favourite with Runjeet Singh than any other of his chiefs, not even excepting his father. His influence over Runjeet is extraordinary; and though acquired in a manner which in any other country would render him infamous for ever, here he is universally looked up to and respected.

He is the only individual who ever ventures to address Runjeet Singh without being spoken to, and whilst his father stands behind his master's chair, and never presumes to answer him with unclasped hands, this boy does not hesitate to interrupt and contradict him in the rudest manner. One instance of the way in which he presumes upon the kindness of Runjeet Singh was the subject of public conversation at Adenanuggur upon our arrival. The yearly tribute from Cashemire had arrived, and was, as usual, opened and spread upon the floor in the Durbar for the inspection of the Maharajah. It consisted of shawls, arms, jewels, &c., to the amount of upwards of thirty thousand pounds. Young Heera Singh without the slightest hesitation, addressed Runjeet and said, "Your Highness cannot require all these things; let me have them." The answer was, "You may take them."

Heera Singh is strikingly handsome, though rather effeminate in appearance. He was magnificently dressed, and almost entirely covered from the waist upwards with strings of pearls, diamonds, emeralds, and rubies; he is intelligent and clever, and has taken a fancy to learn English, which he has already made considerable progress, being perhaps the only individual who would venture to do such a thing openly. Good-tempered, gentlemanlike, and amusing, he is certainly one of the most amiable and popular persons at the court of Lahore.

Of Ajeet Singh and Ameer-ood-deen, in the volume before us, we have engraved portraits; but the written accounts are but brief. Of the *Fuqir*, it is said—

Ameer-ood-deen is, with Dheean Singh, supposed to possess more influence over Runjeet Singh than any other of the Sikh chiefs. He is a fine-looking man, of about five and forty, not over clean in his person, but with a pleasant and good-humoured, though crafty-looking countenance, and his manners are so kind and unassuming that it is impossible not to like him.—*Hurkaru, September* 30.

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An *Agra Ukhbar* extra of the 21st, conveying the rumour which was first abroad regarding the Lahore tragedy, adds that he has heard that Khanjee is going to make a stand at Gwalior, which agrees with our native intelligence. More authentic news from that part of the world, dated the 19th, assures us in further confirmation, that the Residency which has been nominally kept up, *is to be wholly abandoned*, until the Durbar comes to its senses, so that opposition may certainly be anticipated.—*Delhi Gaz., Sept.* 23.

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BAPTISM OF A BRAHMIN CONVERT.

We had the pleasure on Wednesday evening the 13th inst., of witnessing this interesting event at the Mission-House of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland's Mission Ambrolie. The young man, Narrayan Sheshadri, who was then baptized, is a Hindoo of the Brahmin caste, and has been for about five years a pupil in the school connected with the General Assembly's Mission. He has for a long time been esteemed one of the most distinguished pupils of the institution, and on the occasion of a competition, upwards of a year ago, for scholarships instituted in commemoration of the Hon. Mr. Farish on his leaving Bombay for England, Narrayan was the successful competitor for the most valuable of these. Like most of the Hindoo youths who have had the advantage of liberal education, he had long ceased to believe in Hindooism. Thanks to the rational and christian system of the Assembly's schools, his mind, cast loose for the degrading superstitions of heathenism, had not been left for want of religious instruction to go adrift, as seems to be invariably the case where secular instruction alone is imparted, into the even grosser darkness of infidelity or atheism. For upwards of two years, growing convictions of the truth of Christianity, *and of it alone*, have impressed his mind. The ties of worldly interest, and still more of family affection, have until of late however restrained him from acting on the convictions of a very clear understanding, and a very guileless heart, and it is only within two months that the deepening power of religious impressions appear to have compelled him to the resolve "of counting all things as lost, that he might win Christ and be found in him." Upon Thursday week, his relatives having been led to suspect his intention of making an open profession of those opinions they were in part aware he entertained, put into confinement his younger brother, who was a fellow pupil at the Assembly's schools, and who they feared would follow Narrayan in whatever steps he should take. The consequence of this proceeding was the boy's leaving home in company with one of the masters of the institution, who, at Narrayan's request, visited him in his confinement, and along with his brother taking refuge in the Mission House, where they both now are. Narrayan having thus decidedly cast in his lot with Christians, has claim for admittance by baptism to the Church of Christ, in respect of full instruction, as well as, we trust, in respect of the sincerity and truth of his convictions, intimation was given at the Free Presbyterian Church on Sunday last, after divine service, that on Wednesday evening his baptism would take place at Ambrolie. Accordingly on Wednesday evening the Chapel there was crowded at an early hour —a large proportion of the religious European community of Bombay being present, as well as a considerable number of natives, mostly young men educated in, or connected with, the various schools. The services of the evening were commenced by singing praise, followed by a most earnest prayer by the Revd. J. M. Mitchell, who proceeded to address the Assembly, choosing for his subject the 37th verse of the X. chapter of Mathew—"He that loveth father or mother more than me is not worthy of me: and he that loveth son or daughter more than me is not worthy of me." In addressing more particularly the natives present, Mr. Mitchell took occasion from these words to defend Narrayan from all the accusations of want of natural affection, or imputations of interested motives, which bad men would undoubtedly love to heap upon him, and to press upon them the enquiry "whence had Narrayan been induced and strengthened to so bold and seemingly profitless a step?" He reminded them that about two years ago, when in the same place two Parsee converts to Christianity were baptized, Narrayan himself had been one of the spectators, perhaps the most strongly opposed to such a step as regarded himself, and most firmly persuaded that he at least would never be caught—and concluded by entreating their earnest attention to what was about to be done.

The Rev. Robert Nesbit followed Mr. Mitchell, and after again praying, and a few remarks in pursuance of what had been said, proceeded to examine the convert as to his reasons for desiring baptism, and his understanding of the solemn obligations which its administration involved? The replies were calm, distinct, and satisfactory. It was evident that Narrayan's mind was indeed made up to the sacrifice of all most dear to him in this world, and that on no vague impulse, nor hastily considered resolve. Having renounced the various gods of his heathen creed,—more especially that,—the mark of which he had used to bear on his forehead, and having divested himself of, and thrown aside, the sacred cord—the mark of his caste—professing his faith in the various doctrines of our holy religion, and his resolve in humble dependance of Divine grace to practise its duties through life, and hold its hopes for eternity, he was then baptized in the usual form, by the sprinkling of water on his uncovered head. After administering the ordinance by which he became a member of the visible church of Christ, Mr. Nesbit addressed Narrayan at some length in a most solemn and impressive discourse, reminding him of the duties undertaken, warning him of the temptations and trials before him, and cheering him with the sure prospect of being "in all these things more than conqueror." Dismissing the newly baptized convert, Mr. Nesbit turned to the heathen lookers-on, and, in a few sentences, which could not fail to arrest and interest their attention most profoundly, bid them think on what they had seen, and challenged any one among them to feel himself indifferent and unconvicted by conscience on contemplating the part their companion had taken. He concluded by addressing the thoughtless amongst his nominally Christian hearers, and by recommending Narrayan to the prayers of those among them who might be Christians in deed as well as in profession. After joining in prayer, and in singing, the congregation separated about nine o'clock.

During the whole of this interesting and impressive proceeding, the conduct of the Natives present was most earnestly attentive, and, as far as we observed, most respectful. Narrayan is well known and much liked among them. His natural talents and abilities are acknowledged, and his having thus come forward to bare reproach, disgrace, and the loss of all for Christianity, cannot but arrest the attention, and interest the thoughts, of a class of young men who are naturally thoughtful and of no mean intelligence. We would fain hope that Narrayan, although the first thoroughly educated Brahmin who has been here converted, is only the first fruits of that richer harvest which, let Heathenism in its ignorance, and worldly prudence in its wisdom, do their worst to oppose, we know surely shall ere long be gathered in this dark land. Few and far between as such examples seem to be, let not good men be discouraged. Let but one green leaf bud and blossom on what seems the withered plant of the garden, and we know that life is there: water it with your best wishes, your most zealous efforts, your most earnest prayers,—and another blossom, and another will appear until it spreads into a great and a green tree of grateful shelter and abundant fruit. We most earnestly desire that such may be our experience here, and that, too, ere many years shall have passed.

The system on which the missionaries of the Church of Scotland in this place in a great measure rest their hopes of eventual good to India, is that of securing a number of young native converts to Christianity, thoroughly and liberally educated, who shall hereafter go abroad amongst their heathen countrymen—the most suitable by constitution, information and habit of mind of any class of missionaries. The development of such a system is of necessity slow: even to those who plan and conduct it, its progress may often seem discouragingly tardy, and its obstacles insurmountable. Much more do men of hasty judgment, with little real interest in the spread of civilization at all, and perhaps totally opposed to the spread of vital religion (the only real civilized in the history of mankind) along with it—find apparent grounds of objection to, or contemptuous mention of, missionary exertions in their small obvious results. But if the work proceeds but slowly, we know that it goes on surely. Eighteen hundred and forty-three years may well have taught us, in the midst of delay and discouragement, of complaints and reproaches—to look forward to look upward.—*Bombay Times, Sept.* 16.

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MEMORANDUM OF COVERS.

Memorandum of Covers received per steamer *Atalanta* on the 9th inst.:—

| | Letters. | Papers. | Boxes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Via Falmouth, | 25,157 | 17,500 | 81 |
| Via Marseilles, | 3,420 | 8,160 | 35 |
| Foreign, ...... | 1,923 | 4,126 | 4 |
| Total, ...... | 30,500 | 29,786 | 120 |
| Papers, ...... | 29,786 | | |
| Total Covers, | 60,286 | | |

—*Ibid.*

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## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MEMORANDUM.

*On the expediency of adopting certain practical amendments, in the internal administration of the Bengal Presidency.*

1. Many useful reforms have lately been considered, and some of them effected, as regards the internal administration of the Indian territories generally, and of the Bengal Presidency especially. Amongst the former the abolition of Slavery; Registration; the discontinuance in the Courts of a language *totally* unintelligible to the generality of Mofussil Suitors; Education in the Metropolitan, and the Provincial Capitals; &c. &c. Amongst the latter, endeavours to improve the local police; the appointment of Deputy Magistrates; the raising the qualifications of, and the encouragement of honourable ambition amongst the Native Judges.

2. But many reforms are still wanting, and of these the following are not the least prominent:

*1st.* The existing necessity for a constant and practical use of the vernacular language, by *all* the Civil Officers of the Government.

*2nd.* An improved bearing towards, and a better treatment of the Native Officers of Mofussil Courts.

*3rd.* The better distribution in the Mofussil properly so called, and the periodical examination, of Civil Employees, during the first 10 years of service, with pecuniary and other prizes.

*4th.* The greater encouragement of the means of more frequent and rapid intercommunication.

*5th.* The better education in the Mofussil of the oppressing and oppressed classes.

*6th.* The better prevention of perjury, fraud, and of the suborning thereto.

3. (1) The power of interchanging thoughts between the Governers and the governed directly, in a common language, will be a main aid towards destroying the two most notorious evils of the present system—the oppression exercised by those who have the opportunity and power to oppress, and the bad influence of Omlah; while as regards the latter, when the presiding Officer has both practical and colloquial ability, so to speak, for the conduct of his duties, the power and the temptation for ill, are thus greatly removed from the Omlah. (2) Kind and considerate treatment towards them, discreetly regulated, will tend to raise their character from evil towards good. The next step will be to extend the range of that good thus created, by not confining it to one spot, and one 60th portion of the population of a district; but (3) by distributing Civil Employees more generally in the interior properly so called—all claims to superior merit being brought forward by the proposed periodical examination, in addition to the ordinary practical test afforded by the general supervision, provided by the present system—all instances of demerit being by the same means incapable of concealment to the detriment of the interests of the state. (4) Better means of intercommunication for all parties by improved public works, will render such location in the interior less distasteful to the Europeans so located, and invaluable to the Natives, in a political, commercial, and, in fact, in every view. (5) A practical plan of simple, but sound education, in the interior of districts, will combine with all the above for the moralization, and amelioration of the oppressing and oppressed classes—and the ignorant masses generally; especially if the better prevention of the still unmitigated tendency to perjury and falsehood, is provided for by the collateral aid of more certain, more severe, and better defined punishment.

4. An experience acquired by my residence in a Bengal district, has convinced me, that the above are the radical points of the present system requiring amendment: and the same has convinced me, that I can do no harm, even if I do no good, by pointing out remedies. The style and method in which these remedies are submitted, are probably redundant with many an error, arising from ignorance, want of materials, and natural inability; indeed all that the writer can claim credit for, is disinterestedness, and anxiety to do good, in his vocation.

5. It is not to be avoided in such a paper that the dry details of it should weary, but, as far as possible, brief leading principles, capable of practical application shall be the main objects kept in view.

*The existing necessity for a constant and practical use of the vernacular language, by all the Civil Officers of Government.*

6. I will take for my purposes, Bengal—*mutatis mutandis*, it will apply to all provincial dialects.

7. Every European gentleman employed in Civil duties in Bengal, should be able to read and write Bengalee. But few can now do it! The reason is this. They are without examples: and they are ashamed or apathetic about starting a new practice, even though they know it in their consciences to be a good one, or, even to go further, one essentially necessary for the proper discharge of their duties. It only requires spirit and perseverance to overcome this weakness. No one can conceive, until they have tried, how much public confidence it imparts in regard to an Officer's decisions, in regard to his freedom from the control of Omlah, and, last not least, how far it goes towards rendering the transaction of business easy, to speak even bad Bengalee in a Cutcherry instead of bastard Hindoostanee. How much greater will be that confidence, and how heartfelt the satisfaction of the Officer when he can speak, read, and write in the language of the PEOPLE without the necessity for any third party intervening; without leaning upon his Omlah, those crutches as it were to officials in Bengal, which the longer used, the more lame and impotent will the person using them be.

8. The young writer when he is in College, should always speak Bengalee, not Hindoostanee, with his Pundit, and with all his servants. If he will not then, from false shame, let him do it from the first instant he enters his first Cutcherry. Supposing him to have passed in Bengalee, however badly or *ridiculously*, he may *suppose*, he will speak that neglected dialect, he may be assured that it will not be more laughable even to his Omlah, than the Hindoostanee in which he has *not passed*, and of which he has no shame, though equal reason for it.

9. Let the young Assistant on his arrival in the Mofussil, besides entirely dropping the Hindoostanee till after he shall have acquired Bengalee, and constantly speaking only in the latter language, devote two hours a day in the following manner. In the first place let no false shame stop him from asking questions, when he is in doubt of the meaning of any single term. Let him send for a record of case, commonly called a Nutthee, (a word I dare say not one of those young men reported "qualified for the public service" understands,) and begin with the first page, which contains a list of the papers composing the record—from that he will learn the Bengalee Numbers and the *definition* of the papers. The first paper will probably be a petition: from a perusal of that, he will learn the *usual run* of such documents, the outlines of the case, and probably the Attorney who has drawn up the petition, will quote Regulations, Chapter and verse, which have or have not something to do with the case. He should refer to a Bengalee copy of the Regulation quoted, and see how far it does apply. He may then proceed to the orders written on the back of the petition, and trace their execution throughout, viz. by the issue and returns of processes, the presentation and depositions of witnesses, the variety of documentary proofs tendered, and filed with the record, until he comes to the final proceeding, which will contain a short review of the whole, and a statement of the judgment of the deciding Officer, and the reasons of it. Wherever a Regulation or Circular Order is mentioned, he should invariably ask for and read the Bengalee version of it. The first three Nutthees which the Assistant takes up in this way, he should read three times each, and only diminish this frequent perusal of the same papers, when he feels perfectly master of the whole; which he will very shortly do, if he perseveres in the course here indicated.

10. He will by this means, and by seeking as much intercourse in the vernacular with the Natives as he can command, soon acquire a full mastery of the language, and with it, of the duties of his office, of the power of doing good, and affording protection and comfort in and out of that office, to the oppressed masses. It will be his, *Parcere subjectis et debellare superbos*; and deep pride and pleasure will be felt in the power; a power few have now sufficient command of the vernacular to be able to exercise, but which command once acquired, need never be lost, and will ever be a constant source of pleasure and profit to himself and his fellow creatures.

*(To be continued.)*

EDUCATION.

"*Nipal, April* 16, 1843.

"MY DEAR SIR,

* * * * * * * * *

"With regard to the general subject—from much experience of the sentiments and habits of natives I conclude, that the real uses of book learning are unknown to them, and that they dream not of the great object of arousing *the many* to think purpose-like on the actual business *of life*, or of making a facile bridge from theory to practice, so that millions shall have a chance of producing a Bacon or a Newton from among their vast number, whilst every practical farmer, trader, and craftsman is placed within reach of the principles lying at the bottom of his daily toil; and men following *letters* as a craft are made to come under the wholesome influence of common sense. I say, I think *these*, the real objects of national education, are undreamt of in India, as they were till lately in Europe; and thus I account for the deplorable, as indisputable, *fact*, that natives are habitually and scornfully neglectful of their mother tongue, and are eager to acquire English, or Sanscrit, or Persian, solely for the power *or pelf thence directly derivable by the individual* acquirer of one or the other.

"Now I consider that, if we would really benefit India by book education, it must be as we benefit her by our Government and our laws; that is, by reaching the *many*—by *dis-casting* book lore, or enfranchising it in fact; and that, with the objects *above spoken of as the only real and sound* ones, we should make *their* realization our primary end and aim. *Mitte studia in mores, in vitam*; make knowledge the handmaid of *every day utility*; and give its acquisition the utmost possible facilities. Such are my wishes; and therefore I give an unlimited preference to a vernacular medium, both for its facility, and for its aptitude to make the knowledge conveyed through it practically effective in a beneficial way; and also for its diffusible quality—book knowledge itself *being so* apt to pass away from utility, or to be abused as a mere engine of selfish aggrandisement. But, though I give the mother tongues the first and second place, I give English the third; and in my normal college, which is not so much an educational establishment as an indirect means of making all such establishments efficient, I would have the alumni equally versed in both tongues—their own and ours. Again, I think that, to indigenate a sound literature in India, to kindle a wholesome spirit of knowledge, and to fit the spoken tongues of the land for being its organs, are mighty projects, that call for express, systematic measures, subsidiary to education ordinarily so called, but which alone can make such education valuable and effective; and in my college I want to establish and fix these measures: I want to locate therein a set of able men of the West, who shall be competent to choose the books and parts of books best fitted to give to India the *essence* of our INDISPUTABLE knowledge; and to associate them with other men of this land, English and native, who, together with them, shall transfuse that essence into the vulgar tongues of India, in the most attractive and efficient manner; while both classes, as professors, and originators of the great change, shall have under them a set of alumni, chosen from the best pupils of all our seminaries, for the express and perpetual purpose of diffusing the labours of the professors, in the capacities of teachers and of translators, and of replacing those professors *gradually* as heads of the college; these alumni to have scholarships, and to be devoted for *their lives* as the pioneers of a new literature; bound to translating within the college, and to teaching abroad; giving their whole talents to indigenate European lore; and being to the usual educational establishments a perpetual fount for the supply of good books and good teachers. Well begun is half done, emphatically: let us once set the people of India in the right path, and

they will follow it; but to succeed in this we must produce the essence of our knowledge in the most attractive form, and spread it with systematic skill: the books and the teachers should be excellent; and yet we have in India now, not only not either of the desiderata, but no adequate means of reaching them, except through a wasteful series of failures, and of time. No man among us is competent to select the very best books and parts of books: no man among us, or institution, can furnish the best translation that might be had soon, on system: no man among us can set a foot in India, without system, the splendid methods of teaching now in use in Europe. As for the alumni we now raise, 'tis passing absurd to suppose that they will, or can, put their shoulders to the wheel of a radical change in knowledge and education; we must devote a set of select instruments to that work—make them the pioneers of the new literature—*provide for them for life, and bind them to teaching for life*: we must also give them living exemplars of what is wanted, and how to remedy the defects, in the professors of the central college; and we must choose these professors from among the really able of England and of India, so that their books and their teaching shall be first rate, and fitted to inchoate and set ageing the vast and noble project of the Europeanization of the Indian mind. 'Tis stuff for any of us in India to fancy we are masters of any one branch of science, or that not being so, we can transfuse its essence into Indian tongues; and 'tis greater stuff to suppose that our random pupils will ever, voluntarily and unpaid, devote themselves to the *painful and profitless* walk of literature and instruction, as book-makers, or book-expounders.* Yet we *must* have the best books, best translated; we *must* have a set of native pioneers of the new knowledge; and the professors and alumni of my normal college are to *furnish and* be these; the alumni being provided for well for life, and bound for life to letters as their vocation and glory—and the professors, picked men of England and India, European and native, masters of the most essential branches of knowledge, and capable of transfusing its vital spirit into the spoken tongues of India, through their books, and through their alumni, fully trained by them in the art and science of teaching, one of the noblest and most difficult of arts. Ecce totum! Behold my college in its *professors* and its *professees*, or *alumni*—the latter the normal teachers of any and every school that may want them, and the heirs of the first and original European professors, so soon as fit to take their places. *Abroad*, these alumni are to teach in English, or in the vernaculars, as the institution that sends for them, and for the time pays them, shall please; *at home*, they are to study the genius of both our and the eastern tongues, and to labour, subordinately, as translators, or *transfusers*, (in original works as they may be able,) whilst they resume their scholarship allowance, suspended so long as they were abroad.† Let us then, systematically and adequately, set to work, and we shall lay a solid foundation: let us fiddle faddle, as at present, and fifty years hence that foundation will have to be laid, with a nearly sheer loss of all ad interim labours.

"But I must pause; though, my heart being full, I could write for ever.

"Believe me,

"Very truly yours,

"S. H. HENDSON.

"*The Rev.* W. Smith, *Benares.*"

* These avocations are never remunerative, till the public has become their patron; and the public will never become so, until close reference to life and its business govern education and letters—a result we are just now reaching in Europe, slowly and painfully: but yesterday, there, men of letters and teachers were poor and despised! Can you read my riddle now? I want to make literature and education such that the Indian native public will become their patrons, and thus to anticipate the work of time—of ages lost in India, as in Europe, unless the remedy be adequately applied.

† Their constant duties, as teachers or translators, will prevent idleness; and they are liable to lose their perpetual endowment for proven incapacity, or indolence and bad conduct.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### BOALIA GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—As neither you nor any of your contemporaries have published the account of a very interesting examination of the above named Institution—I beg to send you one, trusting you will give it an early insertion.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of the School, took place on the School Premises on Tuesday, the 12th instant, at 11 A. M. before a very large and respectable audience, consisting of G. C. Cheap, R. B. Garrett, and T. C. Loch, Esqrs. Dr. A. Wilson and Mr. Perrong: among the ladies were seen, Mrs. Garrett, Mrs. Loch, Mrs. Wilson, and Mrs. Perrong. There were also present several respectable Hindoos and Mahomedans, among the latter were Moulvee Abdool Ali Khan Behadoor, the Principal Sudder Ameen, Moulvees Sadut Ali and Museurlhuck, the Sudder Ameen and Law Officer, &c. &c.

Mr. Garrett, the present senior member of the Committee presided. The junior classes were examined by him, in Reading, Explanation, Geography and Arithmetic; the students of the third and second classes, underwent an examination in History and Geography. The first class in a passage from Shakespear.

Their answers to the several questions put to them, were very correct; and on the whole, they acquitted themselves in a style which reflected great credit on themselves and their respective teachers.

The above part of the business being over, the successful students of each class, whose proficiency had been critically tested in a private examination, conducted a few days before by Messrs. Garrett and Loch, were called by name and presented with the Prizes composed of appropriate Books with an exhortative address from the chair. Next was called the Student who had been ordered by Government to be awarded with the scholarship. It was here, that Mr. Cheap,* the Judge of the *District*, manifested the great interest which he took in the cause of native education: he rose up, and spoke in a short but very able speech in allusion to the grant of scholarships, and the great concern which British Government feels for the enlightenment of its subjects. The speech was in Hindoostanee, being intended for the comprehension of the audience as well of the students. He also gave a prize of 20 Rs. to the other pupils of the first class. I am further given to understand, that he has promised to bestow a prize of 50 Rs. for the best English Essay at the next examination.

The President Mr. Garrett, has also offered a reward of 25 Rs. for the best Bengalee Essay† and Mr. Loch, one of 16 for the best translation from vernacular into English.

I cannot conclude the subject without returning my heartfelt thanks to the present members of the Local Committee here, for their unremitting zeal and attention to promote the prosperity of this Institution. The Meeting dissolved at 2 P. M.; the thanks of the Committee being voted to the Head Master, Baboo Sharodapersad Bose.

Yours obediently,

MUTIUS, *a young Hindoo.*

* He has not as yet been appointed a member of the Committee.

† Would it not be better to give the prize for a best translation from English into vernacular?

By no means.—*Ed. Friend of India.*

## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF LANCASHIRE.—Mr. Edward Baines's Letters "on the Social, Educational, and Religious State of the Manufacturing Districts," with the important Statistical Returns, originally inserted in the *Leeds Mercury*, are now republished in a thin octavo volume. In this shape, they claim a place in every library, as presenting, in an authenticated form, the most splendid demonstration of the power of voluntary zeal to provide the means of Education and Religious Instruction for a rapidly increasing population, that was ever exhibited; such a demonstration as, Mr. Baines remarks, "will give new confidence to those who have most implicitly relied upon Christian principle, and may lead the statesman to doubt the necessity, advantage, and even propriety of that interference to which rulers and legislators have always been so prone."

The Dissenters of England have continually been accused by their political *friends*—we say nothing of their enemies—of over-rating their strength and numerical importance: the progress of inquiry has uniformly resulted in showing that these have always been under-rated. We do not believe there existed an individual in the Kingdom sanguine enough to have anticipated the satisfactory results which these statistical inquiries have brought out. They show that, in the Manufacturing Districts in which the population has so rapidly increased,—although, during the last two-and-forty years, there have been erected only 57 churches by Parliamentary grants, and 148 other churches and chapels connected with the State church,—together, 205, with 200,852 sittings;—there have been built by Voluntary contributions no fewer than 1,030 places of worship not connected with the Establishment, with 482,443 sittings. Added to those churches and other places of worship built before 1800, the totals will stand thus:—

| | Edifices. | Sittings. |
|---|---|---|
| Churches and Chapels of the Establishment, .......... | 383 | 377,104 |
| Other places of worship, | 1,258 | 617,479 |
| | 1,641 | 994,583 |

The increase in the Church sittings has been 113 per cent.; the increase in the sittings in other places of worship, 357 per cent. But, while Parliament has provided only 70,611 sittings in these districts, the people have provided for themselves nearly *nine times* as many in the Episcopal and other places built by Voluntary zeal. And yet, there are those who affect to doubt the power of the Voluntary principle!

So far as regards Lancashire, we have the means of comparing the Returns obtained by Mr. Baines with the Parliamentary Return of 1830; which, however, embraces, not the Manufacturing Districts of Lancashire only, but the whole County of Lancaster. This circumstance must be taken into account, as well as the fact, that twelve years have elapsed since the Return was made:—

| Return of 1830. | Church of England. | Other Places. |
|---|---|---|
| Hundred of Amounderness, | 16 | 60 |
| " Blackburn, ...... | 36 | 117 |
| " Leyland, .... | 18 | 34 |
| " Lonsdale, North of the Sands, | 30 | 12 |
| " Lonsdale, South of the Sands, | 30 | 17 |
| " Salford, ....... | 83 | 206 |
| " West Derby, .. | 68 | 144 |
| | 281 | 590 |
| *Mr. Baines's Returns from the Manufacturing Districts.* | | |
| Built before 1800 ......... | 83 | 96 |
| Built since 1800 ......... | 117 | 472 |
| | 200 | 568 |

It may be inferred pretty confidently, that, in this County, as in most parts of the Kingdom, churches have been planted most thickly where the population is the thinnest. Thus, taking the whole County, the disparity in respect of churchroom, between the State Church and the other denominations, would seem not to be so great as in the Manufacturing Districts; but, in point of attendance, the State Church would gain nothing by extending the comparison to the Agricultural Districts.

It is one important feature of these Statistical Tables, that they show not only the increase of spiritual provision, but also *what* denominations chiefly have extended themselves. Mr. Edward Baines has, in his "County Denominational Summaries," somewhat needlessly multiplied the subdivisions: we shall throw them into a more convenient arrangement, similar to that which is followed in the last Report of the Registrar-General:—

| | Built before 1800 | Built Since 1800 |
|---|---|---|
| Presbyterians, Scotch, ....... | 2 | 8 |
| " Unitarians, ... | 18 | 11 |
| Independents, ............ | 17 | 77 |
| Baptists, ............... | 13 | 55 |
| Wesleyan Methodist, ...... | 16 | 99 |
| Ditto, other Connexions, .... | 3 | 134 |
| Calvinistic Methodists, ...... | 3 | 12 |
| Moravian, ............... | — | 2 |
| Roman Catholic, .......... | 11 | 25 |
| Friends, ............... | 7 | 6 |
| New Jerusalem, .......... | 2 | 10 |
| Miscellaneous, .......... | 4 | 33 |
| | 96 | 472 |

From this it will be seen, that nearly half the increase (233) has been owing to the expansive force of Methodism. The Congregationalists (Independents and Baptists) have, during the last forty years, more than quadrupled the number of their places of worship, which was only 30 in 1800, and is now 132. Of these, 52 Independent and 19 Baptist have been registered for the solemnization of marriages. Strange to say, however, only 8 Wesleyan Methodist Chapels have hitherto been registered for that purpose in the whole County, and only 187 places of worship of all descriptions. The increase of Roman Catholics has been larger than appears from the Returns, which, upon this point, must be defective; no fewer than 63 Roman Catholic buildings in Lancashire are registered for the solemnization of marriage; and, though many private chapels, probably, are included, the discrepancy can scarcely be explained by this circumstance. Upon the whole, however, it is satisfactory to find, that what has chiefly been extended in the shape of a provision for religious instruction, has been *Popular Protestantism*; that is, substantially, Evangelical Truth. Presbyterianism has been almost at a stand-still; and Congregationalism has, it must be confessed, not advanced in the degree required by the wide field which called for occupation: still, in harmony with Methodism as regards the main doctrines of the Gospel, it has done much to extend the knowledge and profession of the Christian faith,—*far more*, indeed, than the Church of England. But there are peculiarities in the condition of a large proportion of the population of this County, to which Methodism has been able more successfully to adapt itself; and it is attributable to these same causes, that the Wesleyan body has seen itself outstripped by some of the new "Connexions" which have branched from it.

With regard to the Miscellaneous sects or denominations, when it is considered that Lancashire has always been more especially the birthplace and nursery of sectarian anomalies, the *very officina hereticorum*,—that Manchester is the head-quarters of Swedenborgism, that Anne Lee there commenced her mission, and that some varieties of existing denominations are confined to the county palatine,—when these things are taken into consideration, it must be deemed to afford ground for satisfaction, that the increase under Miscellaneous should be so trivial. Of the thirty-three undescribed places of worship, those of the Stephensites might have been classed under Methodists; and the Inghamites are quiet Mystics allied to the Moravians. There is a congregation styling itself "Christian Israelites;" and five are registered as belonging to no specific denomination. A sneering "Catholic" might make a large display of the titles of these half-score nondescript varieties of Protestantism, although, in fact, varieties far more numerous and *discordant exist* within the Romish pale. But what does all our Sectarianism amount to? Strike off from the 568 places of worship the odd number, and the 500 left will be found to comprise no other distinctions than arise either from a difference of Church government, or of ritual, or of theological tenet upon points confessedly non-essential; while, in all the grand articles of the Protestant faith, these six or seven religious bodies are all found agreeing, and recognising their mutual agreement. Surely this is, on the whole, a satisfactory view of things

We have confined our attention, in these remarks, to the Statistics of Lancashire, because the Parliamentary Returns of 1830 relate to no other county. Whether the result of those Returns disappointed the parties who had moved for them, by showing the Church to be weaker, and Dissent stronger, than had been anticipated, or whether the specimen was deemed sufficient for its purpose, we know not: it is certainly much to be regretted, that the inquiry was pushed no further, and that it did not embrace the means of Education. The Returns obtained by Mr Edward Baines are far more comprehensive as to the object of inquiry, and more trustworthy, minute, and accurate, than any which the House of Commons have hitherto been fortunate enough to procure. The religious public are under deep obligations to him for his assiduity and the pains which he has taken in the preparation of this important document. But, why should not the inquiry be prosecuted by other public-spirited gentlemen in other counties, in reference to their own localities? The expense, if so divided, would be inconsiderable. All parties are deeply interested in ascertaining the actual state of the population, in respect to the means of elementary training and religious instruction; and it is deplorable that, for want of a fund for such objects, those who might be looked to as best qualified to undertake the labour, are deterred from setting about it.—*Pat.*

WESTERN ACADEMY.—The anniversary of the above institution was held at Exeter on the 27th and 28th ult., on which occasion a respectable body of friends to an educated ministry attended. The students were examined on Ethical Science, Logic, General Grammar, and Divinity; classes having been conducted by the Theological Tutor through an extensive series of lectures on mental and moral science, Rhetoric, Elements of Language, and General Grammar, Natural Science, Mathematics, and Theology. In Hebrew, they read the Messianic Psalms; in Syriac, parts of the Book of Revelation; in the Classics, in Homer's Iliad, Lucian's Dialogues, and Sallust. The classes having read portions of the Apocrypha, in Greek, with a special view to the history of the Jews, in the times immediately preceding the advent of Messiah, the Epistles to the Corinthians, and the Epistles of Clemens Romanus, the entire Chaldee of the Old Testament, and the Satires, and some of the Epistles of Horace. Four of the students prepared Essays:—1. On the History of the Doctrine of Transubstantiation. 2. The Messianic Interpretation of the Psalms. 3. The History of the Septuagint Version. 4. The Hellennisms *of* the New Testament. The examination afforded ample proof of the effective manner in which the respected tutors had attended to their important duties; and as it respects the students, while varying degrees of talent and acquirement were evinced, the impression was, that commendable and successful diligence had been exhibited in pursuit of their various studies. At the general meeting, the friends and subscribers derived great pleasure from the fact, that, in consequence of the active exertions of friends who know the value of the institution, and of some new arrangements made by the committee, the financial state of the institution presents an improved aspect, which, it is hoped, its friends will continue to sustain. A sermon was delivered on the occasion, in the chapel in Castle-street, by the Rev. G. Smith, of Popular, London.—*Pat.*

"WHAT IS PUSEYISM?—This is a question which has often been asked, and almost as variously answered. Unhappily it is our lot this week to be enabled to supply a less equivocal answer than is generally given. On Sunday last, the Rev. J. Moore, Roman Catholic priest, read to his congregation, in the mass-house in Bath-street, the sermon for preaching which Dr. Pusey has been suspended; and, commenting on the said sermon, described it as a pure exposition of (Roman) Catholic doctrine. We will not weaken this fact by any extended observations. If the broad fact itself is not sufficient to command attention, a broad page full of animadversions would be utterly thrown away."—*Birmingham Advertiser.*

THE WAR OF INTERDICTS, which, it was hoped, had ceased by the abandonment, on the part of those so long subjected to them, of the benefits of the Establishment, has been renewed in a more oppressive form than ever. The Rev. Mr. M'Leod, of Snizort, whose ministrations have been so signally blessed in the island of Skye, and who has been denied the accommodation necessary for the erection of a place of worship, has further been interdicted, at the instance of *M'Leod* of *M'Leod*, from holding "any meeting *for* the purpose *of* preaching or lecturing," on any part of the extensive district belonging to M'Leod in that island, "including the roads or highways therein."—*Edinburgh Witness.*

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—Mr. Wallace gave notice, last night, that he would this evening put the following questions:—

"To inquire of the Solicitor-General whether in his opinion, the passing of the Church of Scotland Benefices Bill is compatible with the oath which the Queen took, on her accession to the throne, to maintain inviolate the rights and privileges of the Scotch Church, as they were passed in the *Parliament* of Scotland.

"To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, if it is the intention of her Majesty's advisers, with a majority of only 18, to endeavour to carry the Church of Scotland Benefices Bill in the present Session."

The oath which the Queen took at her accession is the following:—

"I, Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, defender of the faith, do faithfully promise and swear that I shall inviolably maintain and preserve the settlement of the true Protestant religion, with the government, worship, discipline, rights, and privileges of the Church of Scotland, as established by the laws made *there* in prosecution of the claim of right, and particularly by an act intituled 'An Act for securing the Protestant Religion, and Presbyterian Church Government,' and by the acts passed in the Parliament of both kingdoms, for the union of the two kingdoms."

*From this it would appear that the Sovereign* swears to maintain the Church according to the laws of Scotland as they stood at the period when the Act of Union passed. How, then, can the Queen give her assent to Lord Aberdeen's bill?—*Pat.*

BICENTENARY OF THE WESTMINSTER ASSEMBLY.—A series of meetings to commemorate the Assembly of Divines, which was held at Westminster 200 years ago, was held in Edinburgh last week. They were attended by deputations from the various Dissenting Presbyterian Bodies in Scotland, including the Secession, *Relief*, Free Church, Reformed Presbyterian Church, Original Seceders, and others. The proceedings extended over three days, and were of a most interesting nature. A spirit of brotherhood seemed to actuate all who took part in the proceedings; minor differences were forgotten, or admitted to be things of comparatively small importance; and, at the conclusion of the meeting on Thursday, a resolution was proposed and carried, in which it was recommended that the various Presbyterian Churches in Scotland should have frequent meetings of the same nature. The following extracts from speeches and papers which were read at the meetings, will give some idea of their spirit and nature.

After papers had been read by the Rev. Mr. M'Crie and Mr. Hetherington, by the first upon the leading character and incidents of the Westminster Assembly, and by the second on the character and bearing of that Assembly.

Dr. Cunningham made a severe attack upon Popery. He said: "The friends of Christ ought to be ever observing what Popery was doing—they ought to be seeking to fathom her schemes and machinations, and they ought to be apprehending danger from that quarter. All other churches may be reformed—they had no reason for concluding that they would not be reformed—but this was one of the grand and distinguishing peculiarities of the Church of Rome, that it could not be reformed; but that it was to be destroyed by the breath of Jehovah, and consumed by the brightness of his coming. Popery must be regarded as the corruption of everything about Christianity—its doctrines, government, worship, and discipline; and almost all the errors and heresies which have arisen were just parts and branches of Popery, except in some cases where we, in place of adopting Popish errors, have run into what may be regarded as the opposite extremes, such as Socinianism and Erastianism."

Dr. Bremer, who appeared as one of a deputation from the English Secession body, said, he had come up with very modified expectations of the advantages that were to flow from this meeting, and expected undiscriminate eulogy upon the Westminster divines; but he had been most agreeably disappointed, and he trusted that the meeting would not separate without fixing the time for a future meeting. (Cheers.) He did not think the different Presbyterian bodies in Scotland were yet ripe for incorporation; but if they were to co-operate in the things in which they are agreed, they would come to incorporation in due time. He would deprecate one General Assembly for England and Scotland; he thought that would be too unwieldy a body; but he would suggest that they should have a kind of joint committee, representing all the different denominations, that might frame regulations for their mutual intercourse; and *especially to provide that one* denomination should not encroach upon another in the formation of new churches. (Applause.)

But the grand curiosity of these meetings was a speech upon the Voluntary question by Dr. Chalmers at the last day's meeting. "We," said the doctor, "we of the Free Church stand hopelessly dissevered from the party in question (the State)—(great laughter)—and we have as little hope of restoring the connexion as if there had sprung up between us an immovable wall of brass a thousand cubits high. (Laughter and cheers.) I am so delighted with this question that I take a kind of scientific interest in it; I am quite on edge about it. (Laughter.) Voluntaryism is now upon its trial, and I want to give it a fair trial; and I am sure I shall do it all the justice in my power, by drawing forth its resources and its capacities to the utmost. (Laughter and cheers.) The way to give it a fair trial is to try how much it will yield, when all fair influences are brought to bear upon it, and in justice to the question—in justice to Voluntaryism—I must say that *for a good many years we* knocked at the door of Government with a view to receive aid from them to carry forth the Gospel to the humblest and lowest classes of the country; and were there exposed to all the higglings with which we are so familiar in the market. We were cheapened down to the lowest possible amount—we were asked, would 10,000*l.* do you? and *the result is, that we got no*thing at all. (Laughter.) We have since tried the Voluntary principle; and, in as few months as we before negotiated years with the Government, Voluntaryism has made this demonstration, that it has given us 300,000*l.*—(loud cheers)—so that she has begun well; and it is my fervent hope that she will end well. This reminds me of *the story* of the well-digger, who succeeded so amply in obtaining water, that he made a narrow escape from drowning in the abundant rushing of the streams which he had evolved from their hidden places—(laughter)—and so I say in perfect honesty, that if my favourite system, the Establishment system, which I advocate—*if it* should incur it may be the semblance, nay, even the *reality* of defeat and refutation, I should heartily rejoice: if Voluntaryism should play upon us in all directions. I would be heartily glad, even though it should make such a *demonstration* of its excellence and power as well nigh to submerge myself, and utterly to overwhelm my arguments. (Laughter and cheering.) I say of Voluntaryism, bring it to the test—try if it can overtake the wants of the thousands and tens of thou-

sands who are now utterly beyond the pale of the ordinances of the Gospel, and strangers to the habits and decencies of a Christian land. To this test we appeal; and I shall be happy if the appeal prove so successful that you could overtake this destitution."

Professor Harper, of the United Secession, read a paper on the value and uses of subordinate standards and confessions; but he urged the importance of submitting such standards to a calm review; at periods favourable to the undertaking—a review not in the spirit of men given to change, but in the spirit of men who know, and are forward to acknowledge, that no work of human prudence, learning, or piety, is perfect, so as to be unimprovable.

Dr. Candlish, in winding up the proceedings, expressed a hope that members of the congregational denomination would be found at their future meetings.—*Pat.*

OXFORDISM IN NEW YORK.—Eleven young men were on Sunday, the 2nd July, ordained at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Bishop Onderdonk. The service was read by Rev. Dr. Berrian, and the sermon was preached by the Bishop. After he had concluded, the eleven candidates stood around the altar, when he announced, as is customary, that he was about to ordain them, and requested that if there were any person or persons who had any objections to make, or knew aught against them, they would now announce the same. A moment of silence ensued, when the Rev. Hugh Smith (of St. Peter's) rose in the middle aisle, and stated that he had by letter yesterday informed the Bishop that he should protest against the ordination of one of the candidates, Mr. Carey, in consequence of his holding opinions favourable to Romanism; and he did now accordingly protest. When he sat down, Rev. Mr. Anthon, of St. Mark's Church, who had been sitting in the same pew with Mr. Smith, also rose, and in like manner protested against the ordination of Mr. Carey, for the same reason. The *Churchman* of the following week censured with great severity the conduct of Drs. Anthon and Smith, in consequence of which these clergymen, who are men of great piety, we understand, and of eminent abilities, have published in the papers a card in which they say that they shall soon give to the public "a full disclosure from the beginning of all the matters connected with this most painful occurrence in the Church."—*Boston Christian Watchman.*

JAMAICA.—Jamaica papers furnish nothing worthy of remark, with the exception of a little matter of clerical importance. It appears that Puseyism, or Tractarianism,—Popery, rank Popery, in fact,—has shown its ugly face amongst the Established,—the *Protestant* clergy of the Island. It is stated, that a Meeting of the Clergy was lately held in Kingston when three of that body (two of them, we believe, had been Chaplains to the late *Bishop*) proposed that prayers should be offered up for the repose of the Bishop's soul. The unscriptural suggestion was, however, indignantly scouted by the consistent professors of Protestant Christianity.—*Barbadoes Paper.*

We understand (says the *Dublin Newsman*) that two nuns, ladies of most exemplary conduct, and for upwards of twenty years members of an eminent convent in the suburbs of Dublin, have, from frequent acts of constraint practised on them by the *deputy* mother abbess, for self-preservation of life and health, recently made their escape from the establishment. They are of respectable connexions in Dublin, who intend to appeal to the laws of their country for redress.—*Record.*

ROMISH MIRACLES.—The *Univers* publishes the following extraordinary relation on the authority of a letter from Rome, and states that the same information has reached it from various sources:—"For the last week nothing has been talked of at Rome but miracles. On St. Peter's day a journeyman mason, whose legs had been broken in several places by a fall from a scaffold, and who for some time past had dragged himself from Madonna to Madonna on his crutches, to implore a cure, stopped before the image of the Virgin which is placed under a sort of shed serving as a passage, not far from the Jews' quarter. He prayed before it with his usual fervour. At length, rising, he said, 'This is enough, Madonna; I have been addressing to you on all sides my prayers long enough; take my crutches, I will have no more of them; I leave them to you; you cannot be hard hearted enough to abandon me in the middle of my road; you are too good not to assist me and furnish me with strength to return home.' Hardly had he thrown his crutches at the feet of the Virgin, when he felt a commotion in all his limbs, and was in an instant cured, as well and as sound as before his accident. He began immediately to shout, 'A miracle!' and the people, who were acquainted with his previous infirmity and his daily prayers, carried him to his home in triumph. The news of this prodigy spread rapidly, and all the lame, blind, and infirm rushed to the compassionating Madonna. In a few moments the adjoining streets were thronged, and it was who should pray most fervently. In order, to thank the good Madonna, and conciliate her the more, carpets and hangings were brought, and an altar was set up with wax candles, magnificent decorations, and splendid transparencies, with the cipher of Mary. It is said that new miracles were operated on the following days. On Tuesday there were so many wax candles burning at the foot of the Madonna that the drapery of the altar was set on fire. The consternation was now general. The people, dreading lest the Madonna should be burnt, put up prayers for her safety in accents of despair. Happily they succeeded in extinguishing the fire. To prevent new accidents, and the tumult which the collection of such crowds would occasion, orders were given to remove the venerated image to the neighbouring church. A priest was charged with this task, and although the removal took place at two in the morning, escorted by a detachment of Dragoons, it was effected with great difficulty, the people being opposed to the removal. Since Wednesday the image is in the church of Santa-Maria-del-Pianto. The crowd remains the same, but order has been established, and troops are stationed in the neighbourhood. The infirm, large and small, are ranged in front of the sanctuary before the crowd, which only gives way to allow the sick, who are brought from time to time, to pass." Another letter of the 3rd, in the same journal, says—"I write to you under the impression of an event sufficiently striking for me to communicate. Yesterday evening I was with Monseigneur and Mademoiselle, when Dorothea entered in great agitation, exclaiming, 'A great miracle has just been performed by the Madonna, who, four days ago, cured the lame mason; the little girl of a washer-woman, who lives below, has walked.' You must have remarked that child always before the palace, resting on two crutches; she was born without the use of her feet, the bones of which, like those of the legs, were as soft as a rag, and would not support her; whilst sitting on the staircase the servant said to her, 'Go and pray to the Madonna who cured the mason.' She went slowly on her crutches, and arriving before the Madonna, began to pray. Hardly had she finished, when a voice said to her, 'Leave your crutches and go home; she then walked for the first time. This she has herself related to us."—*Pat.*

SLAVERY.—We beg to call the special attention of our readers to the admirable address which follows, agreed to by the late General Anti-slavery Convention. We think it cannot fail to carry conviction to the consciences of those to whom it is addressed. In matter and style it is perfectly unexceptionable. We trust our friends everywhere will feel it to be their duty to give it a wide circulation:—

TO THE MEMBERS OF CHRISTIAN CHURCHES IN THE SEVERAL STATES OF THE AMERICAN UNION, AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, WHERE THE SIN OF SLAVERY STILL CONTINUES.

It has been the most painful duty of this Convention to be compelled to reiterate the protests of former Conventions against the practice of Christian churches in the United States of America, who openly countenance, or abstain from denouncing, the crime of slavery.

The sin of slavery is now so generally admitted, even by men who do not take the Word of God as their guide, that it appears superfluous to this Convention to sustain their convictions by lengthened arguments.

It should suffice to state the simple fact, that where slavery exists, man necessarily becomes the property of his fellow man, and is thus accounted by him and dealt with as part of his goods and chattels. Consequent upon this is the amount of physical and mental suffering inflicted upon slaves, in the aggravated cruelties which are perpetrated in order to render that property more valuable and safe; and the mental pangs which are produced by the arbitrary disruption of the most sacred and endearing of earthly ties.

But far more fearful is that guilt which the slaveholder incurs in the moral degradation of the slave, so inseparable from a state of bondage, whereby he is kept in ignorance of that Gospel which is emphatically declared to be "good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people,"—"to give light to them that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, to guide our feet in the way of peace."

Man not only thus becomes the owner of the blood and sinews of his fellow man, but he assumes a property in his soul, which he unhesitatingly consigns to all the miseries which await the unrenewed and the depraved in another state. To slaveholders are addressed the solemn words of Jehovah, "The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground."

Yet greater must be the condemnation when such crimes are sanctioned and committed by those who profess and call themselves Christians, who are acting against the light of knowledge—against those remonstrances which have in former years been addressed to you by the friends of humanity in this and other lands—and especially against those convictions which this Convention must believe have again and again been produced on your minds by the Spirit of God in giving efficacy to the word of his grace.

Brethren, we tremble for your responsibility when you shall stand before the tribunal of the God of justice in the day of judgment. We pray for you that you may see the great inconsistency of your conduct with your profession as members of Christ; and that with true repentance you may turn unto the Lord and forsake this evil, which calls for the vengeance of the most high God.

Let no excuses be made for the continuance of this sin a single hour. We believe that the immediate emancipation of your slaves should be attended with the happiest results to them and to yourselves; but the consequences, whatever they be, we must leave with God, who has made the duty of every Christian in this matter plain, and requires implicit obedience to those great truths which he has promulgated for the government of his creatures, and which are designed to secure their temporal and eternal welfare.

There is another sin which must be charged against the churches of America; one which this Convention cannot name without feeling that its sanction and countenance by professing Christians calls for its special denouncement.

The distinctions which are upheld between free men of colour—the men whose shackles have been broken—and the white population, are distinctions which must be abhorrent to the mind of God, who "has made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth." God is no respecter of persons; but you are of another spirit, and sanction the degradation of a portion of your fellow men. You thus countenance and perpetuate prejudices in the minds of those who do not profess to act upon Christian principles, and you stand out from among the men of all nations, as violating the golden rule: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." We may well be astonished at the fact, and ask, is it possible that even in the Church of Christ his disciples draw lines of demarcation to continue on the earth, but which shall be unknown in Heaven?

To you especially, the ministers of the Cross, who are commissioned to proclaim the rectitude of God's laws, and to make known his salvation, we would affectionately address ourselves. How fearful will be your guilt, if you countenance by your practice or by your silence so great a crime! If you give forth an uncertain sound, will you be clear from the blood of all men? Will not rather the people of your charge be guided in their conduct by you? and will they not witness against you in the great day of the Lord, that you failed to make known to them the whole counsel of God?

Oh! descendants of the men who left their father land for conscience sake—Oh! fathers of the children who as they grow up are taught to proclaim the country of their birth as the land of liberty and of freedom; shake off the double inconsistency of which you are guilty, as Christians and as men! Let us hail you as brethren in Christ, and as possessing that freedom wherewith he makes his people free.

Let another Convention have the pain which we have experienced this day, whilst we affectionately, but with all fidelity, condemn you for evils which are great in the sight of God, and abhorrent to the minds and hearts of his true disciples.

(Signed) THOMAS CLARKSON,
President of the Convention.

London, June 20th, 1843.—*Pat.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR R. PEEL AND MR. J. S. BUCKINGHAM.—At the recent examination of the young gentlemen educated at the celebrated establishment called Bruce Castle, near London, kept by Mr. Hill (father of Mr. Rowland Hill, of Post-office celebrity, and his son, Mr. Arther Hill,) Mr. J. S. Buckingham related an anecdote respecting his own son, who had been educated at Bruce Castle. Sir Robert Peel, meeting him (Mr. Buckingham) in the lobby of the House of Commons, told him that he had some good news for him: Sir Robert proceeded to say, that a situation in the West Indies having fallen vacant, it became his duty to fill it up, when he found there were 200 applicants for it. He, upon that, remarked he could do nothing with such a list, and sent it to the department with which the appointment was connected (the Customs), and requested the Commissioners would decide who was fittest to fill it. My son, said Mr. Buckingham, was not on the list. The situation was too good for him to think of applying for; but such had been his conduct, from the habits he had acquired at Bruce Castle, that his name was sent to Sir Robert Peel as the fittest person in the establishment to fill the vacant post; and, said Sir Robert, I have much pleasure in proving that political differences would not cause me to oppose the advancement of a son of yours, who has been recommended by his merit alone.—*Ibid.*

POLICY OF THE WHIGS.—On Tuesday s'unight, a large meeting of the Liberal members of the House of Commons was held at the Reform Club, convened by a circular of Lord John Russell, being the first meeting so called by the leader of the Opposition in the present Session. As many incorrect reports have been circulated as to the origin and result of this assembly, I will shortly state the facts. The Irish

Liberal members sent a requisition to Lord John Russell, requesting him to summon a general meeting of the Liberal members of Parliament of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to consider some appeal to the constituencies on the present critical position of Ireland. The substance of their views was embodied in the following extracts of the address:—

"The undersigned Irish representatives being deeply impressed with a sense of the dangers which may arise, not only to Ireland, but to the empire at large, if the present session should be allowed to close without some manifestation of a disposition to conduct the government of Ireland in a manner acceptable to its inhabitants, feel it their duty to exhaust every effort to avert the *consequences incidental to perseverance* in the course of policy now enforced against their country.

"They have applied to Parliament for redress of those grievances which have excited the discontent and called forth the complaints of the Irish people. Such redress has been denied by a large majority of the House of Commons. Their sole remaining hope now rests in the belief that the Sovereign and the people of Great Britain will not ratify that decision. They, therefore, desire to appeal to public opinion, and *they still cling* to the hope that *there is amongst* all classes in this country, without distinction of party, sufficient *foresight*, as well as kindly feeling towards Ireland, to induce them to prefer the adoption of just and conciliatory measures to the consequences—uncertain in their nature, but in any event lamentable—which may arise from a collision of the sister kingdoms in a struggle for the national rights of Ireland."

About a hundred members attended—Lord John Russell in the chair. His lordship stated the object of the meeting, without indicating any particular course on his own part. Much general discussion ensued, during which Mr. Byng, Mr. Bernal, Mr. C. Wood, Mr. Wyse, Lord Palmerston, and others, questioned the policy of the particular plans for an action on public opinion. The ultimate decision seemed to be against any public manifesto of Irish grievances being singly or prematurely put forward by the meeting as a body; but it was understood that the Irish members themselves would prepare such a document for future consideration. It appeared, however, to be the prevalent impression that Ministers should be, for the time, left to their own course, and to fill up the cup of their own bitterness on Irish and general policy.—*London Correspondent of the Scotsman.*

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.—The Report of the Commissioners of Revenue Inquiry on Custom Frauds, dated the 22nd May, 1843, and presented to both Houses of Parliament, has just been published. The Commissioners were Lord Granville Somerset, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. W. B. Baring, Mr. J. Milnes Gaskill, and Mr. A Pringle. Their report is a voluminous document of about 50 folio pages. It is confessedly incomplete; the commissioners having principally directed their inquiry to *frauds* in the "fancy-trade," and especially in the silk, lace, and glove trades; but it necessarily embraces a general view of the Customs department and its management. The chief faults of the report are diffuseness and bad arrangement, which have the effect of confusing the statements of existing defects, the suggestion of remedies, and what may be termed the reflections of the commissioners. It serves, however, to disclose a mass of fraud and official negligence inconceivable to the uninitiated. In November, 1841, Mr. Burnby, a landing-waiter,—urged, it appears, by an uneasy conscience and the advice of a friend,—made a statement at a personal interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Dean, the Chairman of the Board of Customs, alleging the prevalence of fraud in the Custom-house, and inculpating twenty-one landing-waiters. He wished traps to be laid for the guilty parties, but that unworthy suggestion was not adopted. It was not until July, 1842, that Mr. Dean had any opportunity of prosecuting his researches into the frauds. Attention was then called to the conduct of Mr. Robert Homersham, a landing-waiter of the first class, who confessed that, first under the influence of Mr. Burnby, and latterly *from* habitual resort to such means of profit, he had been engaged since 1837 in the commission of frauds. Mr. Homersham has since died, from the effect of ill health, aggravated, if not caused, by anguish of mind under his exposure. The commissioners describe the following kinds of fraud respecting which they had received specific information:—

1. The granting of false certificates by the export-officers, permitting the export of one article under the name of another; as in the case of machinery, the exportation of which is prohibited.

2. Granting a false certificate of the quality, or of the existence of goods for exportation, to obtain an amount of drawback-duty far exceeding what is legally due, or a drawback for an imaginary exportation of articles which are not exported.

3. The "dummy" system, or the substitution of a package of low duty goods for a package of high-duty goods.

4. The negligent or wilful undervaluation of goods, *where they are subject to ad valorem* duties; and the dishonest, or careless and faulty, enumeration of the goods, where there amount is to be stated.

5. The improper computation of tare in packages.

6. A more complicated method of undervaluing goods. The landing-waiter entered an account of the goods in his "rough book;" the goods were permitted to pass under the inspection of the landing-surveyor, which was even invited; if they were actually examined by the superior officers, no fraud was attempted; but if they passed without hindrance, the entry in the rough book was obliterated, and a false entry was made in the "blue book" of the landing-waiter; the importer paid a duty tallying with the entry in the blue book; and thus the whole transaction acquired an appearance of correctness.

7. The removal of leaves from the landing-waiter's blue book, and the substitution of others with fraudulent entries, as described by Mr. Burnby, at some recent trials.

8. The obliteration of the entry in the blue book by a chemical process, and the substitution of a fraudulent entry. [This fraud rests solely on the doubtful authority of Mr. Burnby, who did not pretend that he knew any instance of it within his own practice.]

Goods entered by "sight entries" appear to have been those in which the most systematic and extensive frauds have been carried on: the extent may be guessed from the single fact that a table, compiled by Mr. Porter of the Board of Trade, shows that of late years "less than one-half of the silk goods exported from France to England pay duty on their importation into this country;" and the Commissioners believe the conclusion to be an approximation to the truth! The long continuance and wide extent of these systematic frauds would have been impossible but for the greatest laxity in the practice of the department. The instructions issued to the subordinate officers by the Commissioners of Customs are systematically and habitually disregarded. Important examples are given. Each landing-waiting, on being appointed, provides two sureties, under penalties of 500*l.* each: there is a "clerk of the securities," one of whose duties, specifically paid for by a sum of 40*l.*, is to prepare an annual report of the continued solvency of all those sureties: since the appointment of Mr. Pemberton, the present clerk of the securities, in 1834, the insufficiency of the sureties has *in no instance* been *reported*—not even in the flagrant instance of Dennin, one of Mr. Homersham's sureties, who *was convicted in 1840 of a serious fraud upon the revenue*, and imprisoned in Whitecross-street *from* the 28th *Dec., 1840, to the 22nd Aug., 1841, at the suit* of the Crown. The "jerquer" receives 350*l.* a-year salary, and has fifteen clerks; it is his business to check the landing-waiters' books,—or, in the words of Mr. Rowe, a jerquer, to "see that every package contained in the shipmaster's report is properly brought to account, and to see that the contents of each package have been properly assessed for the duty, or have been conveyed under the bonding system to the warehouse:" the arrear of several months in jerquing the books has been allowed to take place; and that arrear was *only recently known to the* Commissioners *of* Customs! Each blue book issued to the landing-waiters ought to be registered when it is given it is given: the books issued early in the day have been registered, but not those issued later. It is probable that those unregistered blue books furnished the leaves for fraud 7th in the list above. The Inquiry Commissioners remark, "The little importance which the officers themselves attach to an observance of their orders," is clearly manifested by the way in which they state their own irregularity, almost invariably mentioning it as the result of inevitable necessity." At the same time the commissioners express strong disapprobation of a system which throws duties upon officers that they are acknowledged to be unable to perform. The report, in as delicate terms as possible, charges the Board of Commissioners of Customs (consisting of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and seven other commissioners) with being remiss in their attendance, remiss in the supervision of subordinates, insufficiently informed in the practical business of the department, difficult of access to subordinate officers, and difficult of access even to persons not in the department—such as mercantile men. Scattered through the *report* are a variety of recommendations, which allowed to be "experimental," and a doubt escapes whether they are not altogether inadequate to the exigency. The chief are—a thorough and sweeping revision of the instructions to the officers, the avoidance of compromises of actions, a more stringent enforcement of the right to seize and sell goods which are supposed to be under-valued, a better-arranged and better-defined method of valuing goods, more diligent attendance on the part of the Board of Commissioners, with a variety of other details.—*Pat.*

THE FALL OF ESPARTERO.—The fall of Espartero seems, by its apparent suddenness, to have taken everybody in this country by surprise. He has suffered himself to be driven from power without striking a blow, without even making an effort to secure the capital. It had been believed, that he had only to put forth his arm, to crush the revolt at any moment. The correctness of this opinion must now be doubted. It is now evident, that he is not the man he was taken to be by our Contemporaries. The *Journal des Debats* represents him as having deceived both the hopes of his friends and the apprehensions of his enemies. But what was there *in the history of* his elevation, or in the character of his government, to inspire those hopes, or to excite any great apprehensions on the part of those opposed to him? He had not achieved greatness, but had had greatness thrust upon him. He had been indebted for his elevation to the agitation of the times, the indirect support of France, while it suited the crooked policy of Louis Philippe to play him off against the Liberals, and a caprice of Queen Christina. He was head of no party, not even the soul of a faction, but merely the man of the army. He represented personally nothing that was national,—was allied to nothing constitutional in Spain; and therefore, when he placed himself in permanent opposition to the Cortes, he found himself without moral support, without the materials for a Government, and his weakness became manifest as soon as he threw himself upon the country, his only adherents being his own officers. Rarely has the world seen so signal a miscalculation of the strength and powers of a Government, than that of Espartero, when he resolved a second time to dissolve the Cortes, and to reject the Lopez Ministry. But the miscalculation has not been on his own part alone; for, almost to the last, it was anticipated that he would be able to defeat his opponents, and maintain his high position. The immediate causes of his signal failure are not yet clearly ascertained; but it is evident that he had only his army to depend upon, and that that dependence was fallacious. We are now told, that the army has fallen into bad condition, has become demoralized, corrupted by French gold, and so forth. The army has always been in bad condition; and there is no reason to have recourse to the romantic supposition, that it has been on this occasion "bribed not to fight." The fact is, that the *Times*, like the rest of the Daily Journals, and perhaps more than any other, has egregiously blundered in its estimate of Espartero and in all its anticipations; so that its Spanish Correspondent has to exert all his ingenuity in order to put the best face upon matters, and to cover his own blunders. Narvaez is now nominally at the head of affairs,—a man of very moderate talents, and in whom violence is mistaken for courage. The Lopez Ministry, which he has restored, is ostensibly Liberal; at least, it was created by a Liberal Opposition; and, among the principal supporters of Narvaez in the present movement, are some of the most determined Republicans. Nothing can be more incongruous than the elements of the existing combination of parties, or more precarious than their union. So far as confusion and anarchy may tend to serve the ultimate purpose of the French Court, M. Guizot and his Master may be considered as having cause for the satisfaction they evince; but they are as far from carrying their main point as ever.

THE IRON TRADE.—The lot of the Sheffield cutlers, deplorable as it may be, is not to be compared with that of the iron-masters, who, compelled to blow out their furnaces, are about to deliver over a great portion of the country to those agitations and convulsions which invariably result from the constrained idleness and consequent misery of a numerous population. A hundred thousand forge-men are on the point of being thrown out of work; and the Government will have no other choice but either to maintain or to destroy them. They must either be satisfied with bread or silenced with bullets.

The Iron-founders have appealed to Sir Robert Peel, who replies, that he can do nothing, that there is no remedy. We tell him it is not true. The ruin of this branch of our industry might be easily prevented. The remedy is both obvious and simple, requiring only men of sense and resolution. But where are these to be found?

More than a year ago, the French Chambers voted the construction of eight hundred miles of railway. A Minister possessing common sense might, at that moment, have foreseen the decline of the rail-manufacture in England, for all our own great lines were then on the point of completion; and he might have prepared the way for the consumption of the produce of our furnaces upon the French lines, by procuring the remission of the duty of 10*l.* per ton on English iron.

The rails required for all those railways cannot possibly be manufactured in France at less than from 19*l.* to 20*l.* per ton, which, at 800 tons to the mile, the minimum ratio, amounts to 12,000,000*l.* The same rails, manufactured in England, might be delivered in France at 7*l.* per ton, or even less; which would occasion an outlay of not more than 4,480,000*l.* It results, therefore, that the same duty which deprives our artisans of work, dooms the French to pay

7,520,000*l.* more than they ought to do for this single article.

It is absurd to think and to say, that such a state of things is attributable to the prejudices of the French people. They condemn this mode of legislation as loudly as ourselves; but neither is it their doing, nor is it in their power to get rid of it. This enormous surplus is drawn into the coffers of the proprietors of forests, at the head of whom stands Louis Philippe, who carries off the lion's share, and of the proprietors of founderies, at the head of whom are Soult, Decaze's creditors, Count Jaubert, and the principal members of the two Chambers. The Iron-duty is the Corn-law of these mushroom aristocrats, and nothing but force or fear can make them repeal it.

All this, a Minister of sense could see with half an eye; and if, in addition, he were a man of resolution, it would be equally easy to him to provide the remedy. Were such a man now at the head of affairs, he would instantly send for Count St. Aulaire, and would tell him to go forthwith and report to his Royal Master (the fourth he has obsequiously served) that if, within fifteen days, the French Government should not have taken the necessary measures for repealing the Iron-duty in particular, with all other duties (varying from 30 to 1,500 per cent. *ad valorem*) on English produce, the British Government would regard the refusal as a declaration of commercial war, and would call Parliament together again, to impose an indiscriminate duty 1,000 per cent. *ad valorem*, on the whole produce of France. Lord Cowley would be instructed to make the same declaration to M. Guizot, and to conclude by apprising him that he had obtained leave of absence. This is the only way of wringing from Louis Philippe and his creatures the necessary concessions. Our retaliation would quickly be followed with movements directed by the vine-growers of the South, and the manufacturers of fancy articles in Paris: and the French Government would soon have to pay the penalty of its selfish and avaricious policy. But our own Ministers, with their *laissez-faire* ideas of getting through a crisis, will prefer dooming our fellow-citizens to continued idleness and eventual famine. They have no energy except against our poor and defenceless mechanics; and they lick the dust off the shoes of every foreigner.—*Pat.*

THE WELSH RIOTS.—LLANDILO FAWR, JULY 21.—Since my last communication I have been almost constantly in the saddle. Instead of being awed by the presence of the military, the doings of Rebecca become more daring, and the disorganization of society here more apparent: except where the outrages are actually being committed, an apparently profound peace reigns. The assizes at Carmarthen terminated yesterday by the discharge of 60 of the Rebeccaites, against whom no bills have been presented, and by the bail of 12 persons being enlarged in consequence of the writs of *certiorari*. His lordship, in discharging the grand jury, stated that, although the writs of *certiorari* had removed the trials into the Court of Queen's Bench, it was probable that the parties would not be tried in England, but that a special commission would be issued for their trial here. Additional troops are being poured into the country. The opinion of the whole country is, that the new Poor-law is most arbitrary, partial, and cruel in its operation. In the course of my ride to-day I saw many instances of the destruction of gates by Rebecca and her followers. At Llanvihangel there are, or rather were, four gates and a toll-house. This place is situate within 150 yards of Golden-grove, the seat of Earl Cawdor; yet a few nights since they were all destroyed, the toll-houses pulled down, and the toll keepers' furniture broken to pieces with the utmost daring, and the most perfect impunity, although the family and servants were all at home at Golden-grove. While I was in Llandilo last evening, I obtained some information that there was to be a secret meeting of the Rebeccaites somewhere between this place and Llandovery, and although told it would be most dangerous for me to do so, I resolved, if possible, to be present at it, and personally observe their proceedings. I accordingly had a horse saddled, and having proceeded for some few miles on the road, (it was by this time about eight o'clock at night,) I learned that the intended meeting was to be held at a place about a mile off the main road, called Cwm Ivor, or Ivor's Dingle; and having left my horse at a road side public-house, I walked to the spot. At that time there was only one person present, who was walking in the burying-ground of the chapel of the little hamlet. As the evening closed in, however, the farmers, &c. could be seen approaching by the various bridlepaths, and down the mountain sides, until, at length, I should say, 300 persons were present. I was naturally looked upon as an object of suspicion and mistrust; but, having entered into conversation with one of these persons, I informed him fairly that my whole object was to obtain correct information as to the state of the country and the various proceedings now going on; that I represented one of the London newspapers, and that, if they had grievances, the very best course would be their publication, by which means every one would be able to judge of the justice of their complaints. At my suggestion he agreed to communicate this to the meeting in Welsh, and hear what they said to it. While I remained at a distance, a debate ensued between them for some minutes; and at length I was informed that they intended adjourning to the adjoining school-room, where I should be expected implicitly to state what I had told him, and they would then judge whether I might or might not be present. They adjourned accordingly; two candles were lit, and the school room was filled to suffocation, besides the steps leading to it, and the ground out side. A chairman was chosen and I stated fairly that I had no other object than to gain information correctly, and pledged my word of honour that I came there with no other purpose than that of reporting to the paper with which I was connected. The chairman then, after some objections had been made, put it to the meeting, and the show of hands decided that I should be present. The proceedings of the meeting then commenced, and speeches which had been reduced to writing were read in the Welsh language. They all told the same tale of the poverty of the people, and of the grievances which they suffered. Rents, it was declared, should be lowered, the tolls altered, and the infamous Poor-law abolished, and for these purposes it was proposed that they form unions or lodges.

The following is briefly the substance of one of those speeches:—"It was well known to every one that there were many and enormous grievances existing in the country. Both the farmers, the labourers, and the mechanics were now reduced to poverty by the great rents, and tithes, and the poor rates, compared with the low prices. There was no work for the poor, and if they applied for relief they were torn from their families; but it was their own faults that these grievances were allowed to exist; it arose from there being no union or brotherhood among them." The speaker then complained of the locusts who received the tithes and took the money of the parishes, and that with regard to the poor-law, "through their devilish ideas and practices," they took the money of the farmers, pretending to relieve the poor, while they only distributed 5s. out of every pound to the poor, but kept the other 15s. to pay their grasping officers and others. Another speaker then addressed them, and read the following document in Welsh and English. I procured a copy of his English translation, and subjoin it *verbatim*. It should be remembered that although ungrammatical, and apparently unintelligible, in some parts, it might have been perfectly correct in the original Welsh, but that its author was not sufficiently acquainted with English to translate it properly:—

"To the conductors of the Convention appointed to be held at Cwm Ivor, in the parish of Llandi, in the county of Carmarthen, on Thursday, the 20th day of July, in the first year of Rebecca's exploits, A.D. 1843.

"To concur and inquire into the grievances complained of by the people, and to adopt the best method of avoiding the surprising deprivations that exist, and the eternal vigilance of our superintendents which is the price of our liberty.

"We wish to reduce the prices (taxes), and secure our blessings. An army of principles will penetrate where an army of soldiers cannot.

"Power usurped is weak when opposed. The public interest depends upon our compliance to examine the cause of the calamity, and unveil the corruptions to Rebecca, &c.

"The following resolutions agreed, and intend to recommend to your future aspect by us whose names are here subscribed at foot, being householders within the above heretofore mentioned parish.

"1. To levelling all petty gates and gate post connected with by-ways and bridle-roads, or any roads repaired by the parishioners.

"Also coals, lime, and grains taken to market be exempted from tolls.

"2. The motive is the abolition of heavy tithe and rent-charge in lieu of tithe.

"3. The abolition of Church-rates.

"4. A total alteration of the present Poor-law.

"5. An equitable adjustment of landlord's rent.

"6. Not to allow or grant any Englishman to have the privilege of a steward or governor in South Wales.

"7. If any man rents his neighbour's farm treacherously, we must acquaint the lady, and endeavour to encourage her exertions wherever she wishes for us to execute our phenomena and combat.

"8. To request the farmers not to borrow any money on purpose to pay unlawful demands; and if the result be that some person or persons will annoy any one by plundering and sacrifice their goods in respect to such charge, we must protect them and diminish their exploits of agonism.

"9. That a committee of privy council must be held when necessary, and all persons under the age of eighteen years are not admitted into it. Neither women nor any of the female sex shall be introduced into this selected assembly, except Rebecca and Miss Cromwell."

This document was received with great applause, and it appeared to meet the universal feeling of the meeting. It was then agreed that a committee should be formed, and that no farmer in the country should be allowed to take the farm which had been vacated by another without the sanction of the committee; and that if any did so he must take the consequences. Four persons, also, were appointed to make rules to carry out these objects, to be agreed to at a future meeting to be held at another place; and the meeting separated at about a quarter past eleven at night.

The work of gate destruction is still carried on with perfect impunity and the utmost daring. On Wednesday night, or rather early yesterday morning, the Rebeccaites assembled in large numbers at Bolgoed-gate, near Pontardulais, between Carmarthen and Swansea, and, arousing the toll-keeper, but without allowing him time to dress himself beyond putting on a great-coat and slippers, on his making his appearance they placed tools in his hands, held a gun to his head, and forced him to destroy the gate. When the work of destruction was complete, they locked the toll-keeper up in a stable close by, where he was kept a prisoner until the morning. There was a policeman who lived in the neighbourhood, whom they also made a prisoner for the night.—*Times*

DUELS.—The late unnatural and fatal duel has called the attention of the country to the practice of duelling to an unusual extent, and it seems most desirable that the popular excitement should, if possible, be turned to good account by those who, on Christian principle, are determinately opposed to this monstrous infraction of the law of God, and cruel perversion of justice and common sense.

The real defence of it by the votaries of the world resolves itself into this, that practically it works well; that no doubt in this, as in other conventional arrangements, as also in statute law, cases of great hardship, the just subjects of general regret, *will* occur; but that those, comparatively speaking, are of rare occurrence, while the practice preserves among the higher ranks of society, and especially in the army and navy, where it is indispensable, that polished and gentlemanly deportment in every day life which probably no other arrangement could accomplish, and which is a chief safeguard of the well-being and social health of that leading class of the community. And, no doubt, exclude from the account, God and his law, and our primary objections to revere and obey him; and there is some potency in the view. In this imperfect world, *established* practices, working beneficially, often rest on what is absurd or evil. Not that they would not work better without the absurdity or the evil, but that they work so far well to popular perception, notwithstanding the rottenness of their foundation.

That *national* wars are not under all circumstances inconsistent with Christian obligations, is obvious from the fact, that both under the Jewish and Christian dispensations murder is directed in every case to be punished by taking away the life of the murderer, while national war remains uncondemned. To argue, then, as is frequently done, from the evils inflicted by war, back to the lesser evils inflicted by duelling, as a vindication of the latter, is taking ground inconsistent with Scripture, and confounding things that differ. The quarrels of nations are one thing, and the responsibilities connected with them will be variously distributed. The differences which occur in the social body is another and distinct thing, and its peace and well-being are provided for by God and man by distinct and more specific enactments.

By the practice of duelling the life of one man is sacrificed, in private life, by the hand of another, in opposition to the established law of the land, and still more flagrantly by the opposition to the ever paramount law of God. For, let it be observed, the spirit and temper of mind in which these quarrels originate are in diametrical opposition to the spirit and temper of mind enforced upon us by the most solemn sanctions of the word of God. Two men, then, meet and sin against heaven by indulging in a temper of mind in relation to each other by which they involve themselves in deep guilt, and then go forward, in virtue of this original quarrel to perpetrate one of the most daring offences that can be committed by man against man,—by man against God.

This is the nature of the practice. We defy any man to show, on solid grounds, that its essential nature is any other than that we have described. Its genuine character is written as in lines of light in the revelation of God to man. And yet, forsooth, men find it convenient to go on with it, and so it is tolerated and cherished in this professedly *Christian* country to the present hour.

As we have intimated on former occasions, a Court of Honour subsists in Denmark, before which all offences against the Code of Honour are brought, as other offences are submitted to the jurisdiction of the Courts of Law. Some such jurisdiction in this country, and in our more important colonies, would probably meet the difficulty. And while under its jurisdiction the polish of the higher classes of society would be maintained, the ruffian and the man of honour the offender and the insulted, would not, as now, stand on the same ground; and at the same time the Law of the country would be observed, and the Law of the Most High would no longer, in this particular, be insulted or dishonoured.—*Record.*

Opening of a Roman Tumulus.—A most interesting discovery, illustrative of the funeral customs of the Anglo-Romans, has been made in the parish of Rougham, on the estate of Mr. Philip Bennet. At the corner of the two roads leading to Hesset and Bradfield Manger, and within a few feet of the highway, stands the half of a hill, called Eastlow-hill; and a slight distance therefrom were two semicircular mounds, about fifty or sixty feet in diameter, covered with herbage and shrubs. The men belonging to Mr. Levett's farm were engaged in clearing away one of these mounds, to lay the soil upon the land, when, on Friday week, having come to the centre, the pick of the workmen broke into an oven-shaped cist or cavern, containing sepulchral remains. A hole, between three and four feet square, appears to have been first dug about three feet below the general level of the country. Four rows of red hollow tile bricks, each eleven inches long, about six inches wide, and seven inches deep, and nearly an inch thick, and having a circular hole in the middle of each end, were then placed on the soil, and covered over with large flat tiles. The whole was arched over with tiles, forming a chamber of about two and a-half feet square and two feet deep; open at one end. Each tile was ornamented with two striated bands, placed diagonally from angle to angle, and crossing in the centre. In this chamber was a large square canister-shaped urn of emerald green glass, with a handle on one side. It was nearly sixteen inches high, and eight inches wide; and was about half-full of burnt bones. By the side of the urn was a large plain iron lamp, of the accustomed form in length, from the wick-chamber to the handle nearly a foot. Unfortunately, from the ignorance of the man who made the discovery, the cist was opened so carelessly, that the fine and curious urn was broken. This part of the country must have been extensively occupied by the Romans, for pateræ, and pieces of pottery, swords, spurs, and other articles of iron, have been frequently and for many years discovered within two feet of the surface in this part of Rougham, and within the adjoining parish of Whelnetham. The Bird was common till within the last thirty years; and so many human bones were found, it is said, on removing part of the Eastlow-hill, that the then owner of the estate (Mr. Kedington) refused to let any more of the hill to be cleared. Adjoining to the tumulus which has been opened is another, as yet quite undisturbed; and near to them are the pits or trenches, whence it is probable the soil was procured to heap up these simple and long-enduring resting-places.—*Suffolk Herald*

Father Mathew at Leeds.—Many persons will willingly admit that the moral revolution which Father Mathew has wrought in Ireland is, from its character and magnitude, more entitled to the appellation of miracle than many other things which have been dubbed with the title. Until yesterday, however, we never heard that the wonder-working apostle of temperance was gifted with really miraculous powers. Whilst the administration of the pledge was going on in the grounds of St. Anthony's Chapel, it was confidently rumoured that the respected father had in the morning restored to a child about fourteen years of age the use of his limbs, of which he had been deprived for several months. The mother of the boy (so the story went) brought him in her arms to Father Mathew, who, after having inquired into the nature of his ailments, made upon him the sign of the cross, and repeated a few words, whereupon his limbs suddenly acquired their long-lost vigour, and the boy actually walked home! This story might have been looked upon as the clumsy invention of some superstitious and ardent admirer of the father, anxious to add to his well-earned renown, and as such it might have been smiled at, had it obtained credence only amongst the poor and uneducated; but it was actually repeated as indubitably true by persons in the middle class of life; and one individual, who ought not easily to be deceived, and much less lend himself to a deceit, declared that he himself was a witness of the performance of the miracle.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Popery.—The walls of Liverpool have been covered with large placards, intimating that an authentic account of a miracle, performed through the prayers and intercession of the pious father Mathew, with other reminiscences of the same kind, will be published immediately by a man of the name of John Marsh, of that town. The miracle here referred to, and of which the promised catchpenny publication is to contain an "authentic" account, is said to have been performed on the person of a boy, about fourteen years of age, who had been for months deprived of the use of his limbs, but who, upon being taken to the "pious father," and having the sign of the cross made on him, and a few prayers repeated over him, regained all his physical strength, and walked home perfectly cured. Absurd and incredible as the story is one of the Liverpool newspapers, respectable not only in character but circulation, tells it with a good deal of circumstantiality, and says that it is currently reported and believed, not by the ignorant and superstitious natives of the sister kingdom merely, but by persons of judgment, not easily to be imposed upon. The statement, however, is wholly untrue, so far as the "persons of judgment" are concerned, and of course, so far as the story itself goes. The only two individuals to whom miraculous powers were attributed in recent days were Father Mathew and Bernard Cavanagh. The latter was proved to have been a noted imposter, and the former has invariably denied that he ever possessed any power of the kind. In the early part of his career in Ireland, his miracle-working qualities were said to be of an astonishing description, and multitudes of "the lame, the halt, and the blind" were conveyed scores of miles to him for the purpose of getting cured; but he told them then, as he tells others now, that he was not possessed of any powers beyond those possessed by other men. His assertion was, nevertheless, disbelieved; *nolens volens*, he must be possessed of miraculous powers; and what were then attributed to him in Ireland are now being attributed to him in England, also.—*Record.*

The Peace Convention and King Louis Philippe.—The Memorial to the Governments of the civilized world, adopted at the General Peace Convention lately held in London, on the importance of nations agreeing by treaty stipulations to settle their disputes by a reference to umpires, mutually chosen, was presented to the King of the French on the 20th inst., by a deputation consisting of Messrs. G. C. Beckwith, T. Cock, A. Walker, and J. R. Willis from the United States of America, and the Rev. W. Toase, of Paris, one of the officers of the Society of Christian Morals, the Marquis de la Rochefoucauld Liancourt being unavoidably absent. His Majesty gave the deputation a most gracious audience, and assured them he was very happy to receive such a communication. He said, he felt a great interest in the subject, and had certainly done all he could to preserve peace in Europe. "Peace," said His Majesty, "is what we all want. War now costs too much to be often waged; and I trust the day is coming when we shall get rid of it entirely in the civilized world." His Majesty spoke of arbitration as an excellent substitute for war; alluded to several instances of its successful application; and remarked how perfectly consistent it was in those cases with the dignity of the parties concerned. On other points relative to the subject of peace the King expressed himself very freely, in terms highly gratifying to the deputation, and promised to take the subject of the Memorial into favourable consideration.—*Ibid.*

The French at Tahiti.—The following is an extract from a letter received from an officer of her Majesty's ship Vindictive, under date Tahiti, the 26th of February last:—"After a passage of five weeks from Sydney, we arrived here yesterday, having the Consul on board, together with a coach, dresses, and other things, presents from Queen Victoria to Queen Pomare. We found the French had been threatening Queen Pomare to destroy the town, and had demanded 10,000 dollars if she did not consent to sign a petition to the French to take her country under their protection. This document they got some Roman Catholics, Americans, and others, of little or no consequence, to sign; and they have appointed a governor, and one or two more, to regulate the affairs of the island, and if they find any one talking against them, they continue threatening to blow down the town. I sincerely hope that our Ministry will never allow the French to stay. I was ashore this morning, and saw the missionary school, and attended the Divine service of the natives. Nothing could be more orderly and decent; and considering that a few years since these very people were living in the greatest state of barbarism, destroying their own children, fighting with each other in perpetually vindictive warfare, offering up human sacrifices, and other things as shocking to human feelings, great credit is due to the missionaries. From such a state the missionaries have brought it to a state of civilization, the women wearing gowns and caps instead of being naked, and good houses built, cattle introduced, and a number of other benefits. Now the French come, bring Roman Catholic priests, and subvert every good thing. I was introduced to Pomare last evening. She is a very fine, lusty, copper-coloured woman, of about forty years of age. She had on a loose silk gown that reached to her feet, and you could not see that she had any other article of clothing on. February 27.—Pomare hoisted her flag yesterday at her palace for the first time since the French have had possession of the island. We gave it a Royal salute of 21 guns; the French captain came on board to complain of it. Our captain told him that we did not acknowledge the French Government here. The dispute first arose from a French dog being overcome by a dog belonging to one of the natives, from which the French complained of a want of order. The fact is, that the French want this island because the harbour is so very good, it being surrounded by a reef of rocks, with only two small entrances, which can be defended by a few guns from the opposite mountains. Mr. Pritchard, the consul, is also a missionary, who has been here eighteen years. We may come home the end of next month. We find this place very warm, though not so oppressive as Hongkong. What will happen in respect of our future proceedings, we cannot say; but the present outline is—stop here one month, say five weeks; go to Valparaiso, passage five weeks; stay at Valparaiso three; passage to Rio five weeks; stay at Rio two weeks, passage to England seven weeks; total, 27 weeks, or half a year, and we shall be in England in September."—*Devonport Journal.*

Rome, July.—The events in Spain have by no means produced a favourable impression here, because it is certain that Espartero, quite recently, has made sincere promises to exert himself to the utmost for the purpose of restoring peace and good feeling between Spain and the Papal See, but by his fall these hopes, of course, would vanish.

A letter from Rome, published in the *Cologne Gazette*, says:—"From the discourse of the Polish priests who have arrived here, there is little doubt that the Czar persists in his intention of substituting the Greek Church for the Catholic in Poland. We also hear repeated complaints of the oppressions to which the Catholics in Poland are subjected."—*Record.*

The *Augsburg Gazette*, of the 22d instant, states, that the Greek Government, having addressed observations to the Ambassadors of the three protecting Powers relative to the concentration of a Turkish army under the walls of Adrianople, those Ambassadors had applied to the Ottoman Porte to know what was the object of the concentration of such a force in that quarter. The Divan replied, that the Sultan, wishing to profit by the peace to improve the discipline of his army, had thought proper to order the establishment of a camp of manœuvres near Adrianople, and that he had no other object in view.—*Ibid.*

The first judgment of the Supreme Board of Censorship was published at Berlin on the 19th. A bookseller, previous to publishing a biography of Staps, who was shot in 1809 for an attempt to assassinate Napoleon, submitted the manuscript to a censor, who struck out two passages, in one of which the biographer, Staps's own father, denounced in opprobrious terms the conduct of Marshal Ney, who had threatened him with the fate of his son. In the other, after blaming in strong terms political assassination, he observed that Heaven in its wisdom sometimes permitted it, in order to punish tyranny. The bookseller having appealed to the Supreme Board of Censorship, that tribunal condemned the Censor for erasing those passages, and directed that the biography should be published in its original form.—*Ibid.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

*30th September*, 1843.

Major T. Wilkinson having intimated his wish to retire from the Residency at Nagpore, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following Appointments, to have effect from the date of that Officer's giving over charge of that Residency:

Lieutenant Colonel A. Speirs to be Resident at Nagpoor.

Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Sleeman, Governor General's Agent in Saugor and Bundlecund, to have the Dominions of Scindiah attached to his Agency.

Lieutenant Sir R. Shakespear to be Assistant to Lieutenant Colonel Sleeman, for the affairs of Scindiah's Dominions.

Captain R. R. W. Ellis, now Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior, to be at the disposal of Lieutenant Colonel Sleeman, for Political service in Bundlecund, vice Major Leech, C. B.

Captain C. R. Browne, 60th Regt. N. I., to be Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class in Saugor, vice Lieutenant Sir R. Shakespear.

Capt. G. W. Hamilton, 34th Regt. N. I., to be Deputy Commissioner of the 2d Class, and Captain C. J. Richardson, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 3d Class.

J. THOMASON,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*16th September*, 1843.

Lieutenant Colonel R. Taylor, 2d Bombay European Light Infantry, is placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay from the date on which Major Rawlinson may enter upon his duties as Political Agent in Turkish Arabia.

*23d September*, 1843.

Lieutenant Edmund Disney Byng, 1st Bengal European Light Infantry, to be an Extra Aide de Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Sinde.

Mr. C. W. Richardson to be Sub-Collector at Sukkur.

Capt. G. G. Malet, of the 3d Bombay Cavalry, is placed under the orders of His Excellency the Governor of Sinde for Political duty.

J. THOMASON, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*19th September*, 1843.

Moolvee Ghulam Nuby Sudder Ameen of Sohagpoor, in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, on Medical Certificate, to the 31st March next, in extension of the leave sanctioned in Orders of 9th May last.

W. EDWARDS, *Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*11th September*, 1843.

Mr. C. H. Lushington, Superintendent of Surveys—and

Moulvie Shekawut Alli and Weer Loatf Ullee, Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors, are vested with full powers under Regulation VII. of 1822, in the district of Shahabad.

*19th September*, 1843.

Mr. J. G. Denham to be Civil Assistant Surgeon of Gya, (Behar) in the room of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Dickson, proceeded to Europe.

Mr. E. H. Lushington to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Jessore, to take effect from the date of making over charge of the Magistracy of that district to Mr. R. Hampton.

Mr. E. F. Lautour to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Beerbhoom until further orders, vice Mr. C. Whitmore.

Honourable F. Drummond, Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of Purneah, for one month, under Section XI. of the Amended Absentee Rules.

Mr. C. Whitmore, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Beerbhoom, for one month, under Section XI. of the Rules of 29th January 1840, as amended by Orders of 17th May 1842, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to sea.

Baboo Doorganarain Roy, Principal Sudder Ameen of West Burdwan, for three months, under Medical Certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 17th April last.

Moulvie Mineeroodeen Mahomed, Second Principal Sudder Ameen of Chittagong, for fifteen days, in excess of the Dusserah Vacation, on private affairs.

Moulvie Mahomed Kulleem, Principal Sudder Ameen of Moorshedabad, for ten days, in excess of the Dusserah Vacation, on private affairs.

Moulvie Nujjomool Huk, Officiating Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of West Burdwan, during the Dusserah vacation.

Mr. J. C. Moore, of the Civil Service, has been permitted to proceed to Darjeeling for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account for a period of three months.

*20th September*, 1843.

Mr. J. S. Torrens, Special Deputy Collector of Nuddea and the 24-Pergunnahs, for two months, from the 11th ultimo, on Medical Certificate.

Moulvie Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, Sudder Ameen of Behar, during the Dusserah vacation.

*11th September*, 1843.

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to vest the Collector of Nuddea and the Abkarry Superintendent of the Burdwan and Jessore districts, with power to adjudicate cases of contravention of the Abkarry Laws in the district of Nuddea.

*25th September*, 1843.

Mr. W. J. H. Money, Collector of Moorshedabad, made over charge of his Office to Mr. Uncovenanted Deputy Collector B. P. Singer on the 16th instant.

Mr. E. H. Lushington received charge of the Magistracy of Jessore from Mr. F. J. Morris on the 9th instant.

Mr. T. Sandys, Civil and Sessions Judge of Purneah, resumed charge of his Office from Mr. H. M. Reid on the 11th instant.

Mr C. Garstin, Civil and Sessions Judge of Behar, made over charge of the current duties of his Office to Moulvie Hedayet Ally Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen of that district, on the 9th instant.

*26th September*, 1843.

The following Applications for Furloughs of the Season 1843-44 have been received up to this date:

Mr. J. T. Rivaz.
Mr. G. W. Bacon.
Mr. P. G. E. Taylor.
Mr. R. H. S. Campbell.
Mr. G. G. Mackintosh.
Mr. J. H. Young.
Mr. C. H. Lushington.
Mr. J. J. Ward.
Mr. C. Chester,

*4th September*, 1843.

Syed Sudderool Hussein, Principal Sudder Ameen of Rungpore, for four months, on Medical Certificate.

Mr. R. Sturt, Collector of Backergunge, for one month, on private affairs, from the 1st proximo, making over charge of the current duties of his Office to Mr. Uncovenanted Deputy Collector Knott.

*11th September*, 1843.

Baboo Chunder Sein, Sudder Ameen of Durrung, for twenty days, on private affairs, in excess of the Dusserah Vacation.

Baboo Bridjonath Roy, Sudder Ameen in Assam, during the Dusserah Vacation.

Mr. C. Mackay, Principal Sudder Ameen of Mymensing, for four days, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 29th May last.

Moulvie Sadut Alli, Sudder Ameen of Rajeshye, for ten days, in excess of the Dusserah Vacation, on private affairs.

*18th September*, 1843.

Major M. G. White, Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam and stationed at Gowalparah, for one month, from the 1st proximo, on private affairs, under Section XI. of the Absentee Rules, making over charge of the current duties of his office to Mr. Sub-Assistant W. S. Hudson.

Mr. H. V. Bayley, Officiating Special Deputy Collector in Midnapore, for one month, under Section XI. of the Absentee Rules, commencing from the 16th proximo, making over charge of his office to Rai Anund Chunder Mittre Bahadoor, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector.

Baboo Rammohun Roy, Principal Sudder Ameen of Midnapore, during the Dusserah Vacation.

Pundit Sreeram Turkalunkar, Sudder Ameen of Midnapore, during the Dusserah Vacation.

Moulvie Looff Hossein, Second Principal Sudder Ameen of Jessore, during the Dusserah Vacation.

Moulvie Mirza Mahomed Sadik, Sudder Ameen of Patna, during the Dusserah Vacation.

Moulvie Abdoollah, Sudder Ameen of Dacca, during the Dusserah Vacation.

*19th September*, 1843.

Mr. J. F. M. Reid, a Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, for fourteen days, during the Dusserah Vacation, to visit Burdwan, on private affairs.

*4th September*, 1843.

Pundit Opunder Chunder Bhuttacharjee, Sudder Ameen of Dinagepore, to officiate as Principal Sudder Ameen of Rungpore, during the absence on leave of Syed Sudderool Hussein.

Baboo Eesunchunder Mookerjee, 1st grade Moonsiff of Dinagepore, to officiate as Sudder Ameen of that District, vice Pundit Opunder Chunder Bhuttacharjee.

Baboo Isserchunder Nye, late Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Baraset, to be Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Bancoorah (West Burdwan.)

*11th September*, 1843.

Mr. F. B. Kemp to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Muldah, from the 13th ultimo, the date of the sailing of the Steamer "Hindoostan," on which Vessel Mr. W. J. Allen took his departure for Europe.

*18th September*, 1843.

Mr. S. Wauchope, Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of Hooghly, to exercise the special powers described in Clause 3, Section II. Regulation III. of 1821.

*11th September*, 1843.

Mr. John Corry Moore, reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the Native languages, is permitted, at his own request, to remain attached to the College of Fort William for the purpose of continuing his studies in the Bengalee language.

The Rev. Charles Henry Benson Gladwin, M. A., appointed an Assistant Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, was a passenger on board the Barque "Boadicia," which Vessel reached Kedgeree on the 6th instant.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Simlah, 29th August*, 1843.

Captain C. E. Mills was appointed an Assistant Agent at Kythal, from the 25th April last.

*31st August*, 1843.

Captain C. E. Mills, Assistant Agent at Kythal, has leave of absence from 4th July to 4th October next, on Medical Certificate, to visit Simla.

*6th September*, 1843.

Mr. P. B. Reid, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Zillah Agra, during the approaching Dusserah Vacation, and for six months beyond it.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence during the approaching Dusserah Vacation:

Moulvie Kurreem Oolla, Principal Sudder Ameen of Agra.

Moulvie Mahomed Zuhoor, Principal Sudder Ameen of Ghazeepore.

Cazee Zeeah Oolla, officiating Sudder Ameen of Ghazeepore.

*8th September*, 1843.

Mr. E. T. Colvin to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Budaon.

Mr. F. B. Gubbins to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rohtuck.

Mr. G. C. Barnes to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bijnore.

R. N. C. HAMILTON,
*Secy. to Govt. N. W. P.*

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 22d September*, 1843.

No. 205 of 1843.—The Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council has great pleasure in publishing to the Army the following paras. of a Military Letter No. 13, from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Governor General of India in Council, dated 2d August, 1843.

"Para. 1. We have great satisfaction in acquainting you that the Queen has been graciously pleased to command that a Medal to commemorate the victories gained by the Troops under Major General Sir Charles Napier, shall be conferred on the Officers and Private Soldiers of Her Majesty's Army engaged in the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad.

2. We have also to announce that we have resolved in commemoration of these brilliant actions, and in testimony of our high approbation of the services rendered by the Troops, European and Native, to cause an appropriate Medal to be struck in Silver, to be presented to all the Officers and Soldiers of the East India Company's Army, who were engaged upon these memorable occasions.

3. We have further the gratification to apprize you, that we have received the announcement that the Queen will graciously permit the Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of our Army, to whom we may grant the Medal, to wear the same in all parts of Her Majesty's dominions.

4. We shall take immediate measures for the preparation and dispatch of the requisite number of Medals."

No. 206 of 1843.—The following para. of a Military Letter No. 46, from the Honourable the Court of directors, to the Governor of Bengal, dated 2d August 1843, is published for general information:

"Captain G. E. Herbert, of the Cavalry, on your Establishment, having been prevented from returning to his duty by the Overland route on the 1st August, in consequence of his services being required to take charge of the detachment of Recruits proceeding to your Presidency on the Ship "Bangalore;" on which Vessel he has embarked accordingly, he will, as usual, be entitled to the advantages he would have derived had he returned by the Overland route at the period specified."

No. 204 of 1843.—Assistant Surgeon Adam Bell, M. D., doing duty with Her Majesty's 10th Regiment, is appointed Medical Attendant on the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and Lieutenant J. S. Phillpotts, of the 66th Regiment Native Infantry, to the Command of His Lordship's Escort, during his resumed visitation in the North Western Provinces.

No. 207 of 1843.—The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

*37th Regiment N. I.*

Ensign Edward Corse Scott, to be Lieutenant, from the 15th September 1843, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Yavr Lamb transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

The undermentioned Officers of the Cavalry and Infantry are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the date expressed opposite to their names:

| | |
|---|---|
| 60th Regt. N. I., Lieut. James Edward Verner,.............. | 12th September 1843. |
| 7th Regt. Lt. Cavy., Lieut. Robt. John Hawthorne,.... | |
| 59th Regt. N. I., Lieut. Roberts Wm. Elton,.......... | |

Veterinary Surgeon Richard Willis, of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, is appointed to act as Veterinary Surgeon in the Stud Department, North Western Provinces, during the absence of Veterinary Surgeon J. Bicknell, or until further orders.

Lieutenant David Briggs, of the 17th Regiment N. I., is temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Board, for employment on the Raepore Road.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry and Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment. The Cadets are promoted to the rank of Ensign; the date of Mr. Fawcett's Commission to be adjusted hereafter—and that of Mr. Govan from the date assigned to him in General Orders No. 186, of the 1st instant:

| *Infantry.* | *Date of arrival at Fort William.* |
|---|---|
| Mr. Wm. Francis Fawcett,...... | 14th September 1843. |
| Mr. John Govan,............... | 18th ditto " |

*Medical Department.*

John Macdowall Hay, M. D., .. 15th September 1843.

No. 209 of 1843.—Surgeon J. Johnstone, M. D., whose appointment to officiate as Garrison Surgeon of Fort William, was published in General Orders, No. 176, of the 18th ultimo, assumed the duties of his Office on the 19th instant.

Brevet Captain W. W. Davidson, of the 32d Regiment N. I., was appointed in the Foreign department, under date the 11th instant, to be 2d in Command of the Bhopal Contingent.

Lieutenant the Baron F. A. Von Meyern, of the 53d Regiment N. I., has been appointed in the Foreign department, under date the 16th instant, to act for Lieutenant R. N. Raikes, as Adjutant of Infantry in Scindiah's Contingent.

Gopaul, Head Mason of the Berhampore division, is appointed Sub-Assistant Overseer in the department of Public Works, on the usual Salary of Twenty-five (25) Rupees per Mensem, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Rammohun Chatterjee, an Overseer employed in that division.

No. 210 of 1843.—Assistant Surgeon J. B. Dickson, in charge of the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Behar, obtained from the Deputy Governor of Bengal, under date the 22d May last, leave of absence for three months, under Section XII. of the Rules of 29th January 1840.

Brevet Captain G. E. Hollings, of the 39th Regt. N. I., 2d Assistant to the Envoy at the Court of Oude, obtained, in the Foreign department, on the 24th May last, leave of absence, on private affairs, from that date to the 28th June following.

Lieut. Colonel A. F. Richmond, C. B., of the 33d Regt. N. I., was appointed, in the Foreign department, under date the 8th June last, agent to the Governor General on the North West Frontier.

The following Officers were posted, in the Judicial and Revenue departments, North Western Provinces, under date the 20th May last, to the several districts specified, from the 1st idem:

Brevet Captain J. K. Spence, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, at Hoshungabad.

Lieut. E K. Elliot, of the 43d Regiment Native Infantry, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, at Nursingpore.

Lieut. Christopher Hasell, of the 48th Regiment N. I., Deputy Commissioner of the 2d Class, at Baitool.

Assistant Surgeon Hy. Sill, in charge of the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Hameerpoor, obtained in the Judicial Department, North Western Provinces, leave of absence from the 10th to the 31st May last, to proceed to Cawnpore, on Medical Certificate.

Lieut. Arbuthnot Dallas, of the 16th Regt. N. I., Grenadiers, Deputy Commissioner of the 2d Class in Saugor Division, obtained in the Judicial and Revenue department, North Western Provinces, under date the 31st May last, leave of absence for three months, from 1st March last, to enable him to adjust his Commissariat Accounts of the late Shah Shoojah's Force and join his present Civil Appointment.

Lieutenant S. R. Tickell, of the 31st Regiment N. I., Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, obtained from the Government of Bengal leave of absence, from the 1st June to 1st December 1843, to proceed to Darjeeling, on Medical Certificate.

Captain J. T. Gordon, of the 18th Regiment N. I., Junior Assistant to the Commissioner in Assam, obtained leave of absence from the Government of Bengal, under date the 19th June last, for four months, on private affairs.

Captain F. C. Elwall, of the 49th Regiment N. I., Assistant to General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee, obtained leave, in the Foreign department, under date the 4th July last, to proceed to Darjeeling, on Medical Certificate, until the 7th June 1844.

Brevet Captain J. Stubbs, of the 49th Regiment N. I., 2d in command of the Joudpore Legion, was, at his own request, placed in the Foreign Department, under date the 4th July last, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the expiration of his present leave of absence.

Lieutenant P. A. P. Bouverie, of the 35th Regt. Light Infantry, was appointed, in the General Department, North Western Provinces, under date the 24th June last, Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of the Honourable Lieutenant Governor North Western Provinces.

The undermentioned Officers were appointed by the Government of Bengal, under date the 13th July last to be Aides-de-Camp to the Deputy Governor of Bengal:

Lieutenant C. A. Nicolson, of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant J. G. Stephen, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet Captain H. L. Bigge, of the 66th Regiment Native Infantry, Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam at Tezpore, obtained from the Government of Bengal, under date the 10th July last, leave of absence to pro-

ceed to the Presidency on Medical Certificate, preparatory to making application to go to Sea.

Captain J. T. Gordon, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam at Tezpore, vice Captain Biggs. This cancels the Order of the 19th June last, granting leave of absence to the former Officer.

The Right Honourable the Governor General was pleased, in the Judicial department, under date the 27th July last, to sanction Assistant Surgeon O. Mangurs, M. D., performing the Civil Medical duties of Seonee, from 3d April last, the date of his receiving charge from Assistant Surgeon Cheyne.

EDWD. SANDERS,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—Sept. 16. At Doudpore, near Berhampore, Henry Gatfield, Esq. formerly of High Beach, Essex, to Mrs. Margaret Whaley, relict of the late R. Whaley, Esq. Merchant.—25. At Calcutta, Edgar Frederick Lautour, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Louisa, daughter of the late Robert Davidson, Esq. of the firm of Macintyre and Co. Calcutta.—Mr. J. Pallimore, to Mrs. Tweedale. —27. At Calcutta, Mr. R. Cooke, to Mary Anne Margaret, only daughter of the late P. G. Sinclair, Esq. Senior Branch Pilot, H. C. Marine.

BIRTHS.—Sept. 10. At Simlah, the lady of Captain J. G. W. Curtis, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, of a daughter.—At Bareilly, the lady of Henley Clarke, Esq. C. S. of a son.—14. At Agra, the lady of the Rev. A. B. Lish, of a daughter.—15. At Hansi, the lady of Captain R. Campbell, of a son.—18. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. A. Henry, of a daughter.—21. At Calcutta, the lady of the late Dr. W. R. Langstaff, of a daughter.—22. At Chittagong, Mrs. Henry Job Randolph, of a son.—23. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Twidale, of a son.—27. At Calcutta, the lady of Captain Rutherford, 28th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Aug. 27. At Delhi, Alexander Christian Marks, Esq. second Master of the Delhi College.—Sept. 4. At Landour, Mr. Conductor James Bourke, aged 45 years.—16. At Agra, William Ward, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Lish, aged 1 year, 3 months and 11 days.—19. At Calcutta, Lucretia, the wife of Mr. William Shaw Johnson, aged 33 years and 2 months.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 25. The English Ship *Seringapatam*, D. Robertson, from England 2d June and Madras 15th September.—The English Brig *London*, J. Benn, from Liverpool 2d June.—The English Ship *Fattle Rohoman*, Hadjee Hassan, from Bombay 16th and Cannanore 29th August.

—— 26. The English Ship *Earl of Lonsdale*, J. Peele, from Liverpool 6th June.

—— 27. The French Barque *Globe*, Hasleweyck, from Bourbon 26th August.

—— 28. The English Ship *Diamond*, H. W. Taylor, from London 29th May.—The English Ship *Strabane*, J. Park, from Bombay 28th August, and Alleppee 6th September.

—— 29. The English Ship *Winifred*, J. Webb, from Liverpool 25th May.

—— 30. The English Ship *Australian*, H. B. Blanchard, from Liverpool 3d June.—The English Ship *Louisa Baillie*, M. Remington, from Demerara 2d May, and the Cape of Good Hope 2d August.—The Dutch Barque *Revenant*, Birar, from Singapore 15th June and Padang 24th August.—The English Brig *Kitty*, J. Willie, from Rangoon 15th September.—The H. C. Ship *Amherst*, J. Paterson, from Kyouk Phyoo 23d September.

### ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Seringapatam from London.*—Mrs. Gascoyne, Mrs. Elton, Mrs. Renfree, Mrs. Beatson; Misses Johnstone, Gascoyne, and Beatson; Captains Gascoyne, Bengal Cavalry, and Elton, Bengal Army; Henry Beatson and William Renfree, Esqrs.; Marriott and Saple, Esqrs. Civil Service; Mr. Wyndham, Cavalry Cadet, and Mr. Gospill, Infantry Cadet; Messrs. Carmichael, Reeley, Ward, and Maginn; three Misses Gascoyne, two Beatson, one Ellis, two Masters Beatson, one Gascoyne, and one Renfree.

*Per Australian.*—Mr. J. W. Gray.

*Per Revenant from Singapore.*—Robert Scott and P. Parnel.

*Per Kitty.*—G. S. Manook and J. Sarkies, Esqrs. Merchants.

### RIVER STEAMERS.

The *Matabangah* Accommodation Boat, in tow of the Iron Steamer *Hooryngotta*, left Calcutta on the 23d Instant, for the Upper Provinces, with the following Passengers:—

*For Allahabad.*—Mrs. Corbyn and two children, Miss Speirs, Dr. Fred. Corbyn, Capt. W. C. R. Macdonald, and Cornet H. Stone.

*For Mirzapore.*—Miss Balston.

*For Benares.*—Mrs. Innes, the Rev. James Innes, Ensigns Crosse, C. Hicks, and H. Smyth.

*For Dinapore.*—Mrs. Harrison and child, and C. Paniety, Esq.

*For Bhaugulpore.*—Mrs. J. Russell, Miss Bell, Miss Tombs, J. Russell, Esq.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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| Transfer 5 per Cent. Paper, .... | Prem. | 14 0 | a 13 8 |
| Stock Paper { Transfer Loan of 1835-36 } { Interest payable in Eng. } | " | do. | a do. |
| Bombay 5 per cent. ............ | " | 5 8 | a 5 0 |
| Second 5 do. ............ | " | 1 8 | a 5 0 |
| Old Sicca Rs. 4 per cent. ........ | Disc. | 3 12 | a 4 4 |
| New " 4 do. ....... | " | 2 12 | a 3 4 |
| New Company's 5 per cent. .... | Prem. | 6 0 | a 7 4 |

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| Bengal Bank .. | (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) | Prem. | 3800 | a 3150 |
| Union Bank .. | (Co.'s Rs. 1,000) | Dis. | 0 | a 150 |
| Agra Bank .. | (Co.'s Rs. 500) | Pm. | 200 | a 100 |

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship *Hindostan* of 2,000 tons and 540 horse Power, Captain R. Moresby, I. N. Commander, and *Bentinck* 2,000 tons and 540 horse power, Kellock, Commander, will leave Calcutta for Suez, touching at Madras, Point de Galle, and Aden; on the following days:

*Hindostan* 15th November, 1843.
*Bentinck* 15th December, 1843.
*Hindostan* 13th February, 1844.
*Bentinck* 15th March, .. 1844.
*Hindostan* 12th May,.. .. 1844.

To parties proceeding to Europe, the advantages offered by the Overland route need no comment as independently of the certainty of arriving in England within two months, they are saved both the trouble and expense of fitting up Cabins and providing a large outfit of clothing which on their arrival at home is quite useless. Any further information can be obtained by applying at the Co.'s Office, No. 11, Strand.

J. R. ENGLEDUE,
*Superintendent and Agent.*

*24th August*, 1843.

### PARCELS OVERLAND.

AS many persons have complained of delay in the delivery of their parcels, and as such delay arises from the parcels not being sent through the proper office. J. R. Engledue requests the Indian Community desirous of availing themselves of the Overland route to send their packages direct to his office in Calcutta, Captain Biden, Madras and to Captain Twynham, Point de Galle, and to instruct their Booksellers, Tradesmen and friends in England to send them to the following offices in London, viz—

James Hartly and Co. 16, John St. Crutched Friars and 44 Regent Street, Piccadilly.

James Barbar and Co. 17, St. Mary Axe.

All orders accompanied by a remittance will be promptly attended to.

J. R. Engledue will receive dividends and remit by order payable at sight upon Jas. Hartly and Co. London.

J. R. ENGLEDUE,
*Supt. and Agent P. and O. S. N. Co.*

11, *Strand*, *25th Aug.* 1843.

### NOTICE.

ESTATE OF W. H. TWENTYMAN DECEASED.

TWENTYMAN AND CO.

*Watch-makers, Goldsmiths and Jewellers.*

*No. 3, Hare Street, S. E. Corner of Tank Square, Calcutta.*

CONTINUE to sell off their Stock at very reduced prices *for Cash only.*

*Clocks and Watches*—by McCabe and other makers, part made to order of the deceased, just landed ex Lalla Rookh.

*Silver Plate*—Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Sets.

*Jewellery*—of every description from the first houses in England, a portion of which has just been landed and is now exposed for sale, consisting of elegant Ladies and Gentlemen's Chains, Albert Chains, Rings, &c. &c.

*Plated Ware*—Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Candlesticks, &c. &c.

Parties in the Mofussil will be so good as to apply through their own Agents, or send a remittance with their orders.

Parties indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Executor.

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PREPARED BY

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*4 and 5, Old Court House Street,*

CALCUTTA.

THIS agreeable purgative, made from a recipe of the celebrated Dr. Christison, Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh, is chiefly recommended by its facility of administration to children.

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MESSRS. ALLAN AND CRAIG beg to announce to the public, that they carry on the Joint trade of Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, &c. in Howrah, and that their prices will be found from 20 to 30 per cent. lower than the rates hitherto charged in Calcutta. Blacksmith's work also done at moderate rates. All orders executed with dispatch.

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CAMPBELL, PORTEOUS and Co. are prepared to accept contracts for October and Spring sowings. Apply to Messrs. Bathgate and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Clark and Sons, Bogwangollah; Dr Begg, Tirhoot; B. Liddell, Esq. Mirzapore, and ourselves at Cawnpore.

*Cawnpore, 5th June*, 1843.

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TREASURY, NAVY, MISSIONARY AND PRIVATE BILLS, of first rate character, in convenient sums and dates for family remittances.

MACKENZIE, LYALL AND CO.
*Calcutta Exchange.*

With reference to the above advertisement, Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL and Co. beg to add that they will be happy to purchase any Bills for parties in the Mofussil forwarding them home if required, free of Commission or any charge, save postage.

THE best INDIGO SEED, in the *original sealed* bags, always on Sale on Commission, by CLARK and SONS, Bogwangolla, at the lowest rates.

### THOMAS KENNEDY,

OF

KILMARNOCK,

*Rifle Maker to H. R. H. Prince Albert.*

AN assortment of Double and Single Barrelled RIFLES, and FOWLING PIECES, of all Bores, and Weights, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Parties in the Mofussil are requested to apply through their Agents.

EGLINTON, McCLURE AND CO.

*Calcutta, 17th December*, 1842.

### REGISTER OFFICE FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF

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### THE FREE CHURCH BUILDING FUND.

A Subscription having been opened for the ERECTION OF A PLACE OF WORSHIP in Calcutta, in connection with the "FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND" the Committee appointed to conduct the same, respectfully invite contributions for that important object, from the friends of that Church, or of the cause of Christ as involved in its late movement.

It is deemed unnecessary, in an Advertisement, to enter into any statement of reasons, which must more effectively come through other channels, and which have already been, on the scale of a whole kingdom, presented before the public eye.

The Local Committee consists of, the Revd. Dr. Duff and Messrs. Mackay, Ewart, Macdonald and Smith; S. Nicolson, J. C. Stewart, A. B. Mackintosh, W. Nichol, D. McCallum, R. J. Rose, and M. Macleod, Esquires.

Communications may be addressed to either of the Secretaries, the Rev. J. Macdonald and J. Calder Stewart, Esq.

*Calcutta, Sept.* 2, 1843.

| | |
|---|---|
| Donations already advertised,.. .. Rs. | 8748 |
| W. Cameron, .. .. | 100 |
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| E. Grey, .. .. .. | 100 |
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*18th Sept.* 1843.

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# ADVERTISEMENTS.

## ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

MESSRS. THACKER AND CO. have the pleasure to state, that by the *Hindostan* expected to arrive off Calcutta on or about the 20th of October, they will be enabled to circulate to Subscribers, Periodicals for the months of JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, and SEPTEMBER. Arrangements will be made for the despatch of these within a few hours of their arrival, and the least possible delay will take place, in the exposing on the Library tables, the largest Selection of New Works, that has ever by one opportunity, been imported into India.

MESSRS. T. AND Co. beg to remind their constituents that this is the only opportunity that has presented itself, since the last return of the *Hindostan* in June, by which Periodicals or Works of any description could be received in a body by the Overland Route, the delay which has taken place since the last supply was therefore unavoidable. Periodicals for MAY and JUNE have just been received per *Mary Barbara from Suez.*

### NEW WORKS JUST RECEIVED.

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*Calcutta, October 4, 1843.*

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(By order),
FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,
*Secretary.*

*Medical College, Sept. 30, 1843.*

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## TESTIMONIAL

*To the Memory of the late Sir W. Hay Macnaghten, Baronet.*

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W. H. SMOULT,
*Hon. Secry.*

*Calcutta, 18th September, 1843.*

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THE undersigned will be happy to execute orders in the way of Supplies for gentlemen in the Mofussil, free of any Commission Charge; the only remuneration he looks for, is the usual discount allowed on the purchase of goods for Cash, desirable of course, from the Seller.

To enable him to obtain this remuneration, a remittance must accompany each order to the full extent of the Articles required; of which on the despatch of the goods, a correct account will be rendered. The undersigned pledges himself to execute all orders received, with punctuality, and despatch, as far as practicable; and to supply Articles of the best quality. He would also be glad to know if any Indian Planter would enter into an arrangement to supply Gram and Oats, of the best quality, at stated periods, what quantity could be supplied yearly, and at what rate per maund, including all expenses, attending its transmission to Calcutta.

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# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

*PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.*

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## OVERLAND MAIL.

NOTICE.—The next Steamer, with the Overland Mail via Suez, is appointed to leave Bombay, on the 1st of the ensuing month of November. The latest safe date for the transmission of letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for conveyance by this opportunity, will be Tuesday, the 17th instant.

L. I. H. GREY,
*Offg. Post Master General.*

*Fort William, Genl. Post Office,*
*The 2d October*, 1843.

THE PUNJAB.—The past week has brought us very little addition to our knowledge of the late intrigues at Lahore, and their horrible issue. Various corrections, (the chief of which will be found amongst our selections), have been given, of the story as told by the Lahore news-writer of the *Delhi Gazette*: but, though he appears to have committed not a few circumstantial errors, upon the whole, we believe his tale to be essentially true. His most singular misstatement is the introduction of Goolab Singh at Lahore, and his participation in the plot and its treachery, when we know that now, up to the date of our latest communications, he had not yet arrived there. Still even that inaccuracy scarcely affects the state of parties either before or after the convulsion. It cannot be doubted, that he was in the confidence of his brother Dhyan Singh in the outset, or that he will now adhere to the interests of his nephew Heera Singh.

After the most diligent comparison of all our intelligence, public and private, we believe the history of the case to be this. As the Dussera festival drew near, Rajah Dhyan Singh clearly saw, that his Master meditated emancipation from the thraldom of his nominal service but virtual rule. The Maharajah was collecting troops around the Capital, taking the muster of them himself, and distributing amongst them rewards and donations—things quite unusual when his Minister was in the height of his power. Dhyan Singh therefore determined to anticipate his intentions, and strike a blow. Looking round him for a fit instrument, he fixed upon Ajeet Singh Sindhanwala, one of a brotherhood, whose property lies in the neighbourhood of Umritsir. This man, and his relatives Uttur Singh and Lena Singh, had all stood high in the favour of old Runjeet; who, in rewards for certain services in his Affghan wars, had given Ajeet one of his own Ranees in marriage. But these Sindhanwalas took the part of Mace Chundkoer, when, on the death of Kurruck Singh, and Now Nihal Singh, she seized the *guddee* to the exclusion of Shere Singh. When, therefore, another revolution brought him to the throne, these men were banished to their jagheer beyond the Sutlege, near Thaneswur, and otherwise disgraced. They had been afterwards permitted, through the interposition of Dhyan Singh to return to court, but had never been received into favour, and were at this time thirsting for revenge. Of them, therefore, the artful Minister determined to avail himself as tools. General Ventura is understood to have had full information of the plot, and to have warned Shere Singh of his approaching fate: but he was incredulous. On the fatal morning of the 15th September, he was entrapped beyond the city walls, to be present at the review of part of the Sindhanwala Levies. He placed himself on a raised platform to see the troops defile. A small body of them was brought near to him and his attendants; and one of Ajeet Singh's Sirdars attracted his attention, by pretending to show him a curious double barrelled musquet. Then creeping up to him, he discharged both barrels through his body. He then fell on his face; and the chosen company of assassins fired a volley into the crowd on the platform. Pertab Singh, son of Shere Singh, and two favourite Sirdars, fell with many others under this fire. On his return towards the city, after this exploit of butchery, Ajeet met the Minister Dhyan Singh. They agreed on their measures; and Dhuleep Singh, the son of a stable keeper by one of Runjeet's Ranees, was proclaimed Maharajah, and Dhyan Singh Minister. All seemed to be going on smoothly, when, by the perfidious counsel of Bhaee Gooroomookh, the spiritual guide of old Runjeet Singh, Ajeet determined to destroy Dhyan Singh, and stabbed him with his own hand. Heera Singh and the Rajpoot family, enraged at this, collected the troops; who, under the command of Ventura and Court, breached and stormed the fort, and massacred the Sindhanwalas: and so Dhuleep Singh continues on the throne, and Heera Singh is Prime Minister.

What our Government will do in the case is still a perfect secret. It cannot however long remain so; and we must be content to wait a week or two for its disclosure.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.—We have perused the Sixth Report of this Institution with very great satisfaction. As an Apostle tells us, that he who provides not for his own is worse than an infidel, and domestic improvidence is therefore a sure evidence of prevailing irreligion; so we may take the contrary, or the growth of providence in the community, or in any portion of it, as a proof of the growth not only of pure domestic affections, but of the sense of religious obligation. There are forms of provision for a family, on which suspicion may justly rest; as when the provision is invested in lands or funds, which may serve as much to gratify the pride and self-indulgence of him who acquires them, as to secure the comfort of his wife and children when he is dead. The most indeed are laying up treasures for themselves upon earth, when they talk only of providing against the destitution of their families. But no such danger is incurred in a Fund of this sort. Here a man, prompted by affection and duty, refrains from expending a portion of his income, voluntarily deprives himself of some of his means of show or indulgence, and stores it up in such a way for the use of those he loves, that he can never himself enjoy a farthing of it. At least he will never share in its expenditure. Enjoyment from it he will have doubtless. He will live in the midst of his little circle at home, in the peaceful assurance, that their comfort, which is now the reward of his toil, and the joy of his heart, will continue even if his head be laid in the grave. All through his life, the assurance will throw a light of gladness over his humble board; and it will smooth his pillow in death, and make it so much the easier to leave his wife and children in the care of the God of their lives. It will not be, that he has taken the provision for them out of God's hand, and accomplished it himself; but that he has done what he could, to fulfil the obligations to them which God imposed upon him, and therefore he has courage to trust to God for all the rest.

With these views, we cannot but rejoice in the confirmed security, which the prosperity of the Family Pension Fund gives, to the expectations of those who are contributors to it. But thence, likewise, we regret whatever limits the extent to which the Fund becomes available. We must join therefore with the *Englishman*, and the *Star*, in regretting, that, whilst, during the past year so much has been gained in the consolidation of the Fund, so small an addition has been made to the number of subscribers; and we would, with them, recommend the rescinding of Rule Twenty, which, from the 1st of May 1842, exacts a bonus of three month's subscription, in addition to the usual entrance subscription and fee, from every new subscriber who was married and in the service of Government prior to that date. Such a bonus can be of no value for the strength of the fund, which is secured without reference to such a source of profit. It must, however, very materially interfere with the increase of subscriptions. A chief benefit of the Fund is, that it enables those whose incomes allow of no large savings, to make provision for their families by small deductions, which may be borne but cannot be exceeded. Now to make a large payment necessary at the beginning, is to make subscription a great difficulty to many, and an absolute impossibility to some; whilst, to all it affords a dangerous plea for procrastination, and procrastination in too many instances will be fatal to subscription altogether. Besides, the Rule has a churlish appearance. It seems to say, that the first subscribers are determined *to have some pecuniary advantage from their* priority, or to take a little revenge upon those who have been slow in joining their ranks. And nothing about the Fund should wear an appearance of the kind. Though there is nothing gratuitous in the Fund, it is most truly an affair of charity altogether. And it should be remembered, that in every case in which the Rule defers or prevents a subscription, widows and orphans are the only sufferers: and the combination of the existing subscribers for the purposes of their Fund, is proof sufficient that they are men who cannot trifle with the interest of such sufferers.

The Directors have received a set of Tables computed by a London Actuary, who, from their results, feels himself warranted to recommend a reduction in the rates of subscription. In their report, however, the Directors have not supported the recommendation, partly that a reserve capital may be formed to provide against any extraordinary season of mortality; and partly because the Actuary, in calculating his Tables, has assumed the rate of mortality among the Civil Servants in Bengal, as the nearest index to be found to the mortality among those who compose the Uncovenanted body; and it is assumed

as indubitable, that his conclusions are therefore too favourable to be confirmed by experience. The decision of the Directors was also adopted at the General Meeting of the Subscribers, on the 18th August last. And we cannot but approve of the decision; since, if it be an error, it is one on the safe side: for in matters of *Assurance* what can be of more moment than safety?

Yet we are very much disposed to question, whether the rate of mortality in the Civil Service is too favourable, to allow of accurate calculations for the Uncovenanted Fund. We shall hold the contrary, until we see a sufficient accumulation of facts to overthrow our opinion. Our conviction is, that, in comparing Europeans and East Indians generally, whilst stronger constitution will give to the former a larger number of instances of longevity, better adaptation to the climate will give to the latter a longer average life: that, in comparing Europeans in the Civil, with Europeans in the Uncovenanted Service, you take, in the former class, a body formed without any experience of the adaptation of their constitution to life in India, and a portion of whom will arrive only to die, or be sent back to Europe, whilst in the latter you have a collection of individuals, of all of whom it has been ascertained, that they have a reasonable prospect of being able to bear the climate: and consequently, we believe, that the lives of both branches of the Uncovenanted Service are naturally better than the lives of the Civilians.

It may be said, that the Uncovenanted Service having far lower salaries than the Civilians, have their lives deteriorated by the want of the accommodations and generous living which the others can command: and moreover that inferiority in station also exposes to inferiority in moral habits, and the endangering of life by more destructive dissoluteness. But we believe the truth to be, that the Uncovenanted Service have generally the means of wholesome living; and that their high incomes do the Civilians as much harm, as the means of indulgence in fashionable dissipation, as the Uncovenanted suffer from any privations to which they are subjected. Should the danger from morals be as the objection supposes, the Pension Fund will be guarded from its influence by the principle of selection, both according to health and character, on which admission to its benefits is allowed.

These views we have not taken up on conjecture. They are the result of long and close observation in an analogous case—the comparative value of the lives of Missionaries direct from Europe, and of those admitted in this Country whether Europeans or East Indians. We knew the advantage to be greatly on the side of the latter. We anticipate, therefore, that the Actuary's Tables will eventually be found perfectly within bounds. At the same time, we heartily approve of the caution which prevents their being immediately adopted.

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THE CALCUTTA POPULARITY OF LORD ELLENBOROUGH.—The *Bombay Times* is full of virtuous indignation at the sycophancy of Calcutta Society, in the welcome they have given to Lord Ellenborough. First, let him bless his stars, that his Lordship did not take it into his head, when at Ferozepore, to run down the Indus and have a peep at Bombay. The temptation to do a spite to the Ditchers, by honouring the object of their dislike, would have been so great, that we question whether any virtue in the West could have resisted it. Our worthy Brother, we fear, would have been driven into his own cell, overwhelmed with shame for the degeneracy of his fellow citizens: and Calcutta would have had the opportunity of swelling and strutting in the consciousness of her moral superiority. But alas! it is otherwise. Ours is the shame, and his the boast. Patience! however; the turn will go round, as sure as we are all sons of mother Eve. Indeed the *Hurkaru* has shewn, that Bombay has been before us, and we are now but following her in the dance of folly. They have befooled themselves with Sir James Carnac, if we have with his Lordship: and there is a little more excuse for people having their heads turned with a Lord, than with a mere Knight, or even a Baronet.

Nevertheless Calcutta deserves a flogging; and let her have it. We have not looked on without some disgust at the turning tide of popularity—although it has hitherto been sufficiently feeble and uncertain to create a laugh likewise. How does the case stand? Lord Ellenborough had in all his progress over India been soft-sawdering the Army—he had stuffed them with maunds of goor and lollypops of every sort—and he had done more; he had been liberal and just in dispensing his Military patronage, with the single drawback of his black looks on all who could be considered nominees of Lord Auckland: and the army were happy and grateful. It became the rule therefore for him to be feasted and toasted, and saluted, at we know not what cost of John Company's gunpowder, at every Military Station he came to. Of course, it was not to be expected that Barrackpore should be an exception to the rule. Our neighbours here kindled the fire of ball-room hospitality, and a pretty blaze they made of it. All the world went jigging; and it seemed as if they could not have enough of it. The strife appeared to be, who could do most in inventing occasions for a ball and supper; and as to whether it was connected with the Governor General, Sir Hugh Gough, Lady Gough, or any one else, that seemed no concern to any one. Dum-Dum, always on hospitable thoughts intent, followed the lead of the Head Quarters of the Presidency Division—but not before like honour had been shewn to Pottinger, Macgregor and others of similar fame—though possibly in disfavour with his Lordship. Then the Military Staff of Fort William seemed to think it would look strange, if they did not do as others of their cloth did. So they concerted a ball and supper too. But apparently they felt that his Lordship's claims were confined to their own order. They do not seem to have known on what ground to ask civilians to join them; and when taken by surprise by an application to admit of such a partnership, they shewed their sense of its unreasonableness by a short refusal. They seemed to say to the applicants—Why, *you* have no reason to do what we are doing. However, a movement having been made amongst the Civilians, on the simple principle of being neighbour-like, the movers appear to have thought they should look very sheepish if the movement came to nothing. So they screwed their courage up to proposing a Civilians' entertainment for his Lordship—all the while afraid the great Man might throw back their proffered civility in disdain. But he did not do that. Only he would not have the honour then; and he has not had it yet; and who knows whether he will ever have it at all?

Now what is there in all this to be so very angry about? The officers of the Army have danced and drunk wine before his Lordship, for as good reasons as people ordinarily have to engage in these wise and dignified performances: and the Civilians can plead in excuse for their proceedings, that they have followed the rule which governs more than nine-tenths of the race—they have done as others did. Poor souls, pity in them the weakness of human nature: but, oh most virtuous *Times*, be merciful in your condemnation.

Perhaps the offenders might even take heart to say, Good Sir, the fact is, much of the dislike we formerly expressed towards his Lordship, was occasioned by personal offence. We thought him rude and insolent. We had opportunities of seeing something of the kind in his behaviour; and we heard of a great deal more. But we are inclined at last to think, that Lord Ellenborough, as well as others, should have the benefit of the maxim, that we ought to believe only half of what we see, and not a fourth of what we hear. We verily believe we heard very much that never occurred, or for which there was no better foundation, than for the story of the three black crows. And for what did occur, and was bad enough, we think some considerable palliation may be found in the fact, now perfectly certain, that when his Lordship first arrived in Calcutta, he was thrown into something of a conglomeration—was a little demented, so to speak, by the crisis of affairs in Affghanistan—and so he was too much flurried to appear the very pink of politeness. Then it is a fact, that, after he had shewn us his rough side, and, seeing things in a train for adjustment, he began to settle into some degree of quietness—if his nature is capable of any thing of that sort—he did actually turn a kind side, in a manner, to the folks up the country: and we have thought it but decent to let him have an opportunity now, of putting on his best face here too. You talk indeed of the faults of his administration, his balderdash proclamations, and so forth: but, be assured we have nothing to do with these matters. Not a soul in Calcutta will have any Address to his Lordship, for the purpose of lauding his Government, or those special Acts of any thing but grace, by which he has gained a reputation, such as it is, through the known world. Though if he will now be neighbourly with decent people, would it not be desirable they should be neighbourly with him? Who knows how much common sense might thus find its way to his ear, so as imperceptibly to restrain the vagaries to which his own nature is prone. It would be something gained, could we by a civil, not a cringing or fawning deportment, convey to his mind the impression, that he has no natural opponents to his authority and measures in any part of the European community—that there exists no such cause of irritation to provoke him to partialities or caprices; but that, on the contrary, submitting to him as our lawful Ruler, we are ready to let the evil that can't be mended be forgotten, and, as much as may be, look with hope rather than suspicion to the future. Even if he cannot now be dignified in his intercourse with us, it concerns us to be dignified in our intercourse with him.

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SIXTH REPORT OF THE DUM-DUM TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—We are happy to observe that this very useful Society is prosperously maintaining its ground. The number of its Members in April last, to which period the Report extends, was One Hundred and Twenty-seven

which shews an increase of nineteen above the number of the previous year at the same season, in addition to all that have gone up the country in the various drafts of the year. The funds, too, are maintained in a healthy condition, chiefly through the patronage of a portion of the Officers, who take pleasure in the comfort and good conduct of their men. It speaks strongly for the beneficial influence of the Society, that Brigadier Frith stands at the head of these patrons; and that in their ranks are both the Chaplains who have been doing duty at the station during the year, and two of the Surgeons, Doctors Row and Clark. Thus the natural Guardian of the troops in every respect, but whose special care is the maintenance of their military discipline; those who are peculiarly interested in the improvement of their moral and religious character; and the benevolent guardians of their life and health—all testify, that, in their several departments, the Society is an Agent of whose help they are glad to avail themselves. The testimony is at once honourable to their judgment and benevolence, and creditable to the Society that receives it.

The Report notices very gratefully, the obligations of the Society to Dr. Duff, whose visit and address brought an accession of forty members to its ranks at once. At the same time it urgently solicits similar favours from other friends of the cause of Temperance in Calcutta; and we hope it will not solicit in vain. The plan has been adopted of having tea meetings three or four times a year, in order to bind together in greater intimacy the members of the Society; and we should think that on these occasions a sufficient number of speakers from Calcutta might easily be induced to attend, to render them exceedingly interesting and profitable. Personal application however must be made to those whose company would be acceptable; for no one would think of obtruding himself unasked. Dr. Duff has doubtless felt himself well rewarded for his visit, and would consider it a happy addition to his usefulness, to be the means of bringing forty individuals on the list of temperate men every year of his life; and his example is well calculated to encourage others.

We rejoice to see, by the daily papers, that Brigadier Frith has just closed the Dum Dum Canteen as a retail drinking shop, and confined its operations to the mere issuing of the regulated allowance of spirits or beer which every man is permitted to draw. If we recollect right, it is quite optional with every man to have this allowance, or a pecuniary compensation instead; so that the only purpose of the Canteen now is, that those who will take their customary quantity of liquor may have it of the best—that is the least noxious—quality that can be procured for their money. Previously each man, in addition to the regulated allowance, was permitted to drink at his own expence to a certain extent daily: and that license was enough to ruin many a man, whilst it was not very difficult to get beyond it, either by collusion with other applicants who did not wish to drink themselves, or by inattention or unfaithfulness on the part of the Canteen Serjeant. This however is now ended at Dum-Dum; and a most dangerous temptation is taken out of the way of the men.

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METROPOLITICAL CHARGE OF THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.—This Charge was delivered in Calcutta in August last year, and afterwards, in the course of his Lordship's Metropolitical Visitation, at Madras, Colombo, Palamcotta, and Bombay. When first heard, it excited some dissatisfaction: so easy is it for much excellence to be overlooked, because of a few blemishes. It was thought his Lordship's reference to the Plymouth Brethren was uncalled for, and might be considered an effusion of spleen against a Lady, whom all Christians must esteem and admire. It was likewise thought, that the Tractarians were complimented rather too highly for their learning, and ability and temper in controversy; so much so, that those of the party in Calcutta were said to consider the acknowledgment thus freely made, of superiority on their side, as more than a compensation for all his Lordship's decision and severity of argument against them. Either, however, the language of the Charge must have been considerably modified in preparation for the press; or the Tractarians are gentlemen with whom compliments have very great weight, and reason very little; and the orthodox, who were stumbled by the praises bestowed on them, were little better. By one thing the Tractarians were certainly gratified, and the opposite party as certainly mortified. This was his Lordship's authoritative imposition of *silence;* which remains in the charge, in terms sufficiently strong to justify the effects attributed to it.

The injunction runs thus: "Indeed I would venture to impose SILENCE in India so far as I have the power, both as to personal controversy and as to the discussion of the question generally, on all my Reverend brethren, unless when an evident necessity may urge. Enough has been said and written. Stand still now, and see the salvation of God." Now this does sound strange after the earnestness of his Lordship's own argument, and the paramount importance he has shewn to belong to the subjects in disputs. On the one side, he exhibits radical and destructive error, and, on the other, divine and saving truth: and then he commands silence respecting them from his clergy, at the very time when all men in their congregations, who have minds to think, are debating them, and possibly doubting of them. The command was surely injudicious. It suited admirably the Tractarian party; who, knowing with whom they have to deal in their ecclesiastical superior, have here chosen silence before the public, as essential to their success, and have been content to work in private, and by means which could be met with no direct resistance. The silence commanded by the Bishop relieved them also from indirect resistance, and so left their peculiar course of operation without obstruction at all. No wonder they were pleased with his Lordship's orders, or that their opponents should be equally displeased.

These considerations were evidently lost sight of by his Lordship, from an amiable aversion to the asperities and collisions of controversy. And, especially, he may have felt for the honour of that Church, of which he is so distinguished an ornament, and been anxious to prevent a continued exposure before the world, of the mass of false doctrine and superstition now gaining ground in it. But although controversy is a great evil, yet, whenever essential truth is assailed or undermined, it is a necessary one: and we must even reconcile ourselves to its deformities. And, as to the honour of the Anglican Church, as a great branch of Protestantism, an Assertor of the life-giving Truth, "the Gospel according to God," in place of "the Gospel according to man"—and consequently, as a friend to the spiritual liberty, the moral and intellectual elevation of our race—the truth is, her fallen condition cannot be hid by any commands that may be given. The principles of spiritual bondage, of human degradation and oppression, are eating into her very heart, and indicating themselves in fearful and innumerable symptoms of future mischief. The only course now left to those who love her, and yet also love the truth, is to seek the full exposure, that they may gain the full eradication, of the fatal evil. It is no longer a question of honour or dishonour, but one of life or death.

His Lordship seems to be rather misled by the advantages of his own position. Delivering his argument *ex cathedra*, with scarce a possibility of reply from those against whom he contends, he is liable to be deceived by the silence with which he is heard. It appears as if his point had been gained—"enough has been said and written." This power of arguing without reply is translated into the power of arguing effectively and irrefutably; and from appearing as the attribute of a single Bishop, it is generalized into an endowment of the whole Episcopal order. Hence his Lordship comes to talk in such a style as this: "Our episcopal form of Church Government affords us the best means, under God, of preserving the faith. Had Protestant Germany retained her Episcopacy, the Neology of the last hundred years might have been averted. Had Reformed France kept her Episcopacy, the Arianism of the eighteenth century might never have prevailed. Had Geneva preserved the primitive order of Church Government, she never might have apostatized from the principles of her great founder. If the Church of England is to be saved peaceably and in an orderly manner now, it is her bishops who under God must save her. Should deliverance come in from other quarters, we know not what consequences may follow."

This is a piece of claptrap unworthy of his Lordship's knowledge and piety. The actual substance of his own charge before us, is, that Arianism, Socinianism, Neology, and every other departure from the fundamental doctrines of the Gospel may be avoided, and orthodoxy on every essential point be maintained, and yet Puseyism be as fatal and destructive as error can be. Its poison is virulent enough to nullify all truths it may acknowledge, and do the mischief of all errors it may repudiate. Moreover Puseyism, His Lordship maintains, is but Popery under another name. And what is Popery, but Diocesan Episcopacy unrestrained by Scripture authority and truth—or Episcopacy run mad! But still it is Episcopacy: and the Churches of Rome, of Greece and Russia, of Armenia, Syria and Abyssinia have all the benefits of Episcopacy; and yet they might as well be Neologians of Germany as what they are. And could his Lordship look on the Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Congregational and Baptist communions of England, Scotland, Ireland and America, and say, that, from want of Episcopacy, they are as Christian men and ministers more deficient in pure, evangelical truth, than any Episcopal Churches in existence? And what may be, can only be augured from what is, or has been.

As to the Church of England, Puseyism has brought her to such a pass, that, if deliverance comes to her from any quarter, her friends should be satisfied to think it is deliverance, and be too grateful for the substantial good to scruple about the source or mode from which it is derived. As a matter of fact, the Church is the least possible indebted to her Bishops for any measure of deliverance, or any prospect of it, yet

obtained. If, without being of his flock at all, we might speak of him so, we should say, perhaps with a feeling of pride, that our own Bishop, as a defender of the truth in the present danger, is worth the whole Bench at home. Not one of them has protested against the errors of the day with his religious earnestness, and maintained the protest with such an array of sound, protestant, scriptural argument. Only three or four have expressed themselves with similar straightforward decision: the majority, and the highest in rank and place, have blown hot and cold, and done more harm perhaps by their interference than if they had left the matter alone; whilst a number have said nothing, or worse, and are counted on as favourers of their cause by the adversaries of the truth. Even the clergy have been wanting—though it must be gratifying to his Lordship, that one of the first and most influential stands against the introduction of Puseyite fooleries was made in his old parish of Islington, and by its clergy, with his worthy son at their head. The stand was successful; and it immediately became a precedent for other parishes, which vindicated their liberty from its example. But stronger than either the Bishops or clergy, in checking the tide of innovation and superstition, have been the Laity—that massive body of living Christianity, which Episcopacy is too apt to put out of sight as a component part of the Church at all. The best hope of the Church of England, under God, is, that the Christian people in her communion will not suffer themselves to be hoodwinked, like their forefathers of old, by the artifices of priestcraft. Puseyism does not flatter them. If they will be silly, it will let them have gewgaws: if superstitiously worldly and immoral, they shall have easy penances, confessions, and absolutions; and if religiously superstitious, they shall have exclusively efficient ordinances, a demi-god priesthood alternately to serve and rule them, and bodily service of every sort and measure they can wish. But if they will be men, Puseyism insults and degrades them. It requires not their necks to trample on, but their minds. And there is sufficiency of manhood in England, to refute the subjection, if the danger be clearly exposed now in its first approaches.

It was not wisdom, then, in his Lordship to cry SILENCE! Let him revoke it. Let every clergyman rather be urged, fully to possess himself of the truth on the great question of the day, and of all its bearings and tendencies, and to be diligent and faithful in exhibiting and maintaining the truth. It will be no loss of time—no turning aside from proper duty. The truth, in this case, is the essential truth of God's holy Gospel—and its enforcement is the urgent delivery of God's message of grace to sinners. This controversy, wisely conducted, is but the ministry of salvation. It ought to be as productive of conversion and spiritual piety, as were the struggles of the great Reformation.

In the progress of his Lordship's visitation such sentiments and convictions appear to have grown upon him. Hence the charge is introduced by a Dedication to the Bishops of Madras and Bombay, the truth, eloquence and force of which must strike every reader. Though first in order it was of course last in composition. It is the final out-pouring of a devout mind, that has been long pondering over the evils of the time, and at last loses sight of every inferior consideration, in holy anxiety for the grand interests of salvation and godliness, and its reliance upon the word and Spirit of God for their defence and support. It is a noble confession of genuine Protestantism. And Protestantism is human liberty. It restores to man THE WORD, which makes him free indeed.

The first part of the Charge itself is devoted to some statistic and incidental matters, and a few general but wise and scriptural suggestions to the clergy, respecting the ordinary discharge of their ministry. From this division, and a paragraph of the Dedication, we gather the following facts concerning the present state of the Episcopal Church in India. The number of the Clergy allowed by the Honourable Company, on the Bengal Establishment and the Straits, is 53. Of these, in August 1842, there were 34 in active duty, 11 absent on Sick leave, 2 announced, and 4 to be immediately appointed. The Missionaries, and other Clergy not on the Company's Establishment, were 37, with 3 absent on account of health, and 2 occasionally labouring though not yet licensed: in all 42, or 13 more than in 1838, and chiefly through the zeal of the Church Missionary Society in supplying the demand, for Agra and Krishnaghur. The Bengal Clergy amount therefore to 95, instead of 69 in 1838, and 15 in the episcopate of Bishop Middleton. On the Madras Establishment, there were 29 Chaplains of the Company, and (including Ceylon, we suppose) 63 Missionaries and others: in all, 92. On the Bombay Establishment, there were 25 Company's Chaplains, and 7 Missionaries: in all, 32. Thus the number of Clergy in all the three dioceses is 219. For other interesting facts on this subject, we must refer to the charge itself.

The second, and, by far, the larger and more important division of the charge, is devoted to the Tractarian system. His Lordship concedes to its advocates, that they hold all the fundamental facts of Redemption, and are free from heresies, as the word has hitherto been applied: they are not Arians, Socinians, Pelagians or Neologians. And, although the value of the concession is reduced to a mere nothing afterwards, it would, perhaps, have been better to have expressed it more guardedly at first. The Tractarians, we know, are exceedingly apt at unfair quotation; and it would be an easy thing for them to say to those they wished to mislead, that even the Bishop of Calcutta allowed them to be perfectly orthodox on all the fundamental points of the gospel, and therefore, even if on other points they were wrong, it could be of no great consequence; whilst the probability was, that if they were right in their *foundation*, they were so *also* in their superstructure. They should not be allowed the opportunity of taking such an advantage. They have no such candour as to notice what follows the concession of his Lordship. "I arraign their entire system of a tendency to sap the Gospel *of Christ*." The fact is, the chief part of their orthodoxy is but verbal: it is essential heresy after all. No one can honestly read his Lordship's startling examination without being convinced of this. The sum total of their system is the substitution of mechanical religion for spiritual: and, by no possibility, can it be in fundamental agreement with the system of Him, who proclaimed as his fundamental principle, "GOD IS A SPIRIT."

His Lordship supports his arraignment by shewing *first*, how the Tractarian system, in its general features, differs from the Gospel of the New Testament; *secondly*, how it not only differs from the Gospel, but is destructive, by implication, of its sacred doctrines; and *lastly*, the certain event to which it is tending from its assimilation to the principles and proceedings of Popery.—The event to which it tends is thus described. "The question, then is, what will be the character of our clergy twenty or thirty years hence? What the remaining vitality and efficiency of our Church, when the system is fully developed? The more insidious it is at present, the more fatal will be the poison infused into the very soul and substance of the divinity of the next age; till our English 'Council of Trent' is convened, our Liturgy 'catholicised,' our Thirty-nine Articles altered, our Homilies 'unprotestantized,' our canons and Rubrics inlaid with the practices and customs of the fourth and fifth centuries, and the faithful members of our Protestant Church excluded by the imposition of sinful terms of communion from the Anglican Church, as they were at the Reformation from the corrupt and idolatrous Church of Rome." True, his Lordship does not anticipate this apostacy: but it is none the less the issue to which Tractarianism tends.

We should be glad to lead our Readers, step by step, through the whole course of his Lordship's argument: but our limits forbid. We beg they will travel through it by themselves. They will find it no weary journey. The reasoning is instinct with life and vigour. It is most cautiously based on undeniable premises. It has every beauty of sound and honourable argumentation, and is full of what most interests intellectual and immortal man.

We can only add, that, appended to the charge, are independent Dissertations of great value on Tradition and Justification, and various articles of information, of interest to every one who is concerned about Christianity in India.

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## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5.

— The *Hurkaru* is surprised at our delay in taking up the question of Education again. It cannot be helped. He must bide our time; and may be assured, that the subject is one we shall neglect only when we cease to be.

— Colonel Hughes, against whom, from the proceedings on the late Court Martial, there seemed to be some pique in high quarters at Bombay, has been appointed to the Command at Deesa, and so replaced in honour and confidence.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6.

— *In noticing the remarks of the Bombay Times* on the sycophancy of our Calcutta Society to Lord Ellenborough, the *Hurkaru* justly maintains that whatever it may have been, the Press has had no concern in it. Nor is it likely to have. *His Lordship* is so much its friend as effectually to take care he shall not spoil it, by any of the means by which independence is usually corrupted. It has therefore reason to be grateful. The preservation of its integrity is worth infinitely more than the smiles and patronage it may miss.

— The *Star* informs us that the Asiatic Society has determined to address the Government upon the expediency of immediately deputing a properly qualified person to examine and report upon the sub-marine volcano which lately broke out amongst the islands near Cheduba, on the coast of Arracan. We hope the application will be successful.

— The *Delhi Gazette* of the 27th ult. gives two letters, signed T. on the relations between the British Government and the Royal House of Delhi, which may be taken, we suppose, as the opening of Mr. Thompson's war on behalf of the Shah.

— The same paper contains farther statements on the Lahore tragedy, which we have placed amongst our selections.

— Extensive flights of locusts are still spoken of at most of the Stations in the Upper Provinces.

— Our *Delhi* Contemporary has an interesting letter from a Correspondent, describing the advantages likely to arise from the navigation of the Nerbudda, and a plan of accomplishing it by wrought iron pontoons to be run out on the shore by wheels, attached for the time, at every insuperable obstruction in the river: proposing too the formation of a Joint Stock Company to carry the project into effect, under the countenance of Government.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7.

— Another cargo of ice, said to extend to five hundred tons, is off Calcutta, in the *Dorchester*.

— The *Assam* Steamer and her cargo-boat get on swimmingly. They were at Berhampore at half past nine A. M. on the 2d, having left Calcutta at 7 A. M. of the 29th ult.

— It is explained, in to-day's *Hurkaru*, that the Governor General has had nothing to do with the leave given to ten men in each company of the Barrackpore Regiments to go on pilgrimage to Juggunnath. It seems the speedy removal of many of the Regiments from the neighbourhood of Orissa, by the approaching Relief, had occasioned an unusual number of applications for leave to visit Pooree; and the extraordinary indulgence was granted by the General Commanding the station, at the request of the Commanding Officers of the Regiments. This is a very different story from the original version of the *Englishman*.

— The *Berenice*, which was to leave Bombay with the Mail, on the 2d inst. had about sixteen passengers, besides children, engaged.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9.

— It is reported from Gwalior that a second deputation was to be despatched to Dholepore, to endeavour to prevail on Col. Spiers to return to the Capital—of course to no purpose.

— *Moulmein* papers have been received to the 20th September—in which we see nothing worthy of note, except a report that the Governor General has directed Sir William Norris, Recorder of Penang to proceed to Moulmein, to investigate the charges that have been brought against the late local authorities. We think the report very likely to be true: and we trust the investigation will tend to bring all the parties concerned to a right mind, and to heal the discords or discontents that have prevailed through the Provinces generally. In the mean time, we regret to see a disposition to scoff at serious piety, and to make those who make conscience of fearing God the subjects of silly ridicule.

— Last Friday, the Bishop of Calcutta preached in the Cathedral and ordained three Deacons and one Priest. According to the report in to-day's *Hurkaru*, His Lordship's sermon was in great part a reiteration of some of the points of his late charge; but we are sorry to see the following statement: "*The Bishop advertod to three instances* in which false or exaggerated charges had been brought against his Clergy, in the newspapers of England and India;—the first of which was sufficiently falsified by a sub-committee's (of the S. P. G.) report;—the second was refuted by the facts of the day, since of the four candidates before him for holy orders, three had been entirely educated in Bishop's College, and one had resided there a few months;—the third was unanswerably convicted of falsehood, by a letter addressed to himself and since given to the public." Of the sub-committee we shall have to speak hereafter, and the case of the Rev. Krishna Mohun Banerjea we do not mean to touch: but if his Lordship is so satisfied with the state and character of Bishop's College, as a seat of theological education, what, in the name of wonder, has been inspiring his Charges and Sermons for these five years past with their earnest protestation against the pernicious errors of the Tractarians? Has his Lordship been frightening himself and the community with an imaginary danger—or a merely possible contingency? We believe not—and deeply grieve that the kindliness of his disposition—his unwillingness to acknowledge the existence of a spot upon his flock—should lead him to such inconsistencies with himself and with plain fact.

— The *Gentleman's Gazette* says, that the Parsees of Bombay are going to appeal to the Privy Council against the late decision, which has brought their marriages under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10.

— The *Assam* Steamer reached Rajmuhal on the 5th instant at 9 A. M., continuing to do admirably.

— The *Englishman* says, that the Arab Ship *Atiet Riman* from Muscat, was boarded by the *Castle Eden* on the 24th September, which reported the death of Sir John Norton, of the Madras Bench, on that day.

— The meeting of the Subscribers to the Medical Retiring Fund, yesterday afternoon, was, we understand, rather stormy. At least the reception of the Report was opposed; and at last, the Accounts were passed only on condition that a Committee of Investigation should be appointed, on the continuance of the maximum rate of subscription, and the Reserve Fund. The Committee was appointed, and will proceed to its task immediately.

— From the *Hurkaru* we learn, that Mr. Frederick Currie, of the Sudder Court of the N. W. Provinces, is to succeed Mr. Thomason as Secretary to Government, on his proceeding to assume the Lieut. Governorship at Agra; and that the Secretaryship being given to a much younger officer than the present incumbent, Mr. Hamilton, a saving will be made in the salaries of both Governor and Secretary.

— From the *Singapore Free Press*, we learn that H. M. Ship *Samarang* had been got up again, after nine days hard work, and was found to be but little injured in her hull.

— Lieut. Col. Butterworth arrived at Singapore, on the 27th August, and was immediately sworn in Governor of the Straits Settlements, and a Judge of the Court of Judicature, under the customary salute.

— In the *Friend of China* of the 3d August, there is a Proclamation from his Excellency the Governor, which states, that it has been brought to his notice, that such a step had been contemplated as sending vessels with Opium to the Chinese Ports opened by treaty to Foreign trade, and demanding that it be admitted in virtue of the concluding clause of the New Tariff, which provides for all articles not actually enumerated in that Tariff, passing at an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent. But his Excellency makes known to all concerned, that, as *Opium is an article* the traffic *in which is declared to be illegal and* contraband by the Laws and Imperial Edicts, they will take such a step at their own risk, and, if British subjects, *will meet with no support or protection* from Her Majesty's Consuls, or other Officers."

— The Authorities at Formosa connected with the massacre of the crews of the *Nerbudda* and *Anne*, have been found guilty of deceiving the Emperor by lies, and been handed over to the Board of Punishments. The Imperial Order closes with this remarkable language: "In cherishing Chinese and Foreigners, we look upon each with the same equal benevolence. And, the General and Intendant aforesaid, having become amenable by their crime to punishment, we will not allow, that because the representation came from outside foreigners, it should be carelessly cast aside without investigation. Our own subjects and foreigners, ministers and people, should all alike understand, that it is our high desire to act with even handed and perfect justice—Respect this."

— A letter in the *Hurkaru*, from Chandernagore, describes a melancholy accident by which many lives appear to have been lost. Four boats full of young and old pushed off, to throw a large image of Doorga into the water, and one of them listed on one side, filled and sunk. The people jumping helter skelter into the other boats, which all went down too; and before others could reach the spot all had disappeared.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11.

The *Hurkaru* of yesterday gave a startling report of an investigation at the Police Office, which shows how fast the *dufadars* are making the Cooly Exportation scheme work out the worst evils that were ever anticipated from it. And his columns today contain a letter from Mr. J. H. Miller, explaining how the case came to be discovered. That gentleman, being at the Botanical Gardens holiday keeping, last Saturday week, observed a human being floating down the river, and made off to save him, after first learning that it was a cooly who had jumped overboard from a ship anchored close by, to escape from emigration to the Mauritius. The man was picked up by a fishing boat, before Mr. Miller could reach him; but though greatly exhausted he crawled into his boat, clung to his feet and besought his protection—which was readily given him. When he was claimed by the people of the Ship, (what was her name?) Mr. Miller very properly refused to deliver him up, but on the contrary immediately dispatched a note to Mr. Paton, the Chief Magistrate, by a bearer, informing him of the circumstance. With great promptitude, that gentleman sent two Police constables to the spot, with instructions to institute inquiries, and liberate such of the Coolies as were unwilling to proceed with the ship on her voyage. About forty or fifty availed themselves of the opportunity; and the poor creatures generally were found to be in a wretched condition. One was an insane woman; who, at the Police office, said, the *dufadars* had prevailed on her to go on board, on the pretence that she was to go to Allahabad for her health. The depositions of all shew, that they were inveigled on the falsest representations, kept in rigorous confinement and cruelly treated. We trust the investigation will be followed up as it ought to be.

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*Answers to Correspondents.*

We have received the Reply to the Report of the Sub-Committee of S. P. G. and shall give it our best consideration.

The *Calcutta Christian Observer* has not yet reached us.

We are obliged to R. for his communication, but it does not suit us.

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rev. H. Meale, ... ... | to Dec. 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| C. Turner, Esq. ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| E. Macdonell, Esq. ... | to Sept. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| J. A. Dunbar, Esq. ... | to Jan. 1844, | 26 | 0 |
| N. Dartnell, Esq. .. ... | to Sept. 1843, | 48 | 0 |
| Capt. F. G. Ainslie, .. | to Aug. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| W. Dampier, Esq. ... ... | to Sept. 1845, | 100 | 0 |
| *Capt. Anson, ... ...... | to Sept. 1844,* | *20* | *0* |
| The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, | to Dec. 1844, | 30 | 0 |
| Charles Greaves, Esq. ... | to Sept. 1844, | 20 | 0 |

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

AGRA.

There is a very extraordinary story going about the station, which, under the circumstances, we consider it proper to refrain from giving, till we hear from one of our Cawnpore Correspondents, for whose communication we have been anxiously looking out, regarding the death of Dr. Rose of the 11th N. I. If the story is true, we envy not the feelings of those who, by their insinuations, caused the death of an innocent man. By our next issue we hope to be in possession of the facts of the case.

Our Lieutenant Governor is said to be in considerable anxiety regarding the late events in the Punjab, and to have expressed a wish that the Governor General were on the spot, at Agra, where he could have joined him by dawk, to consult with him on the subject.

"The Army of Exercise," it is said, will assemble at the Poya Ghat, and, as the Gwalior affair appears likely to be 'nogo,' it will march towards

the North west frontier; unless, indeed, some fresh orders come for 'the gathering' to take place farther up, probably at Delhi.

It is confidently stated, that the Governor General and the Council of India are to proceed to the upper provinces, and that the Hon. Mr. Bird is to be left alone in his glory, at Calcutta, as Governor of Bengal. It is not, however said, whether Agra or Allahabad is to be the seat of the Supreme Government; any how, the move would be a good one.—*Agra Ukhbar, Sept. 30.*

### GWALIOR.

Symptoms of drawing back! A council was held in one of the inner apartments of the Palace, at which were present the Tara Baee, the Rookma Baee, Bapoo Sitoleea, Tantees Phaukreea, the favourite Huzooriah, who was imprisoned by the Mama, the Khasgee, Moolajee and Autma Ram. The first question discussed is said to have been "How far it would be adviaable to send the Khásgee to Dholpore in the character of a *Penitent*" but this proposition was negatived owing to the violent opposition of the Ranees. The next point raised was to call in the aid of the individuals, who were officials, before the Khasgee's usurpation of power, and this suggestion having been approved, arrangements were made to send Ram Rao Phalkeea, the ex-Residency Vakeel, Bajee Rao, his Secretary, as well as Cheemun Rao, and other Sirdars, to the Resident at Dholpore, and these Chiefs have left the Lushkur, carrying with them all kinds of professions of peace and amity from the Ranees, and no few promises in the bargain from the Sirdars.

Such is one account, which we have received from a Correspondent in the capital—another is:

"A number of the Chiefs of the Durbar had been chosen to proceed to Dholpore, to reconcile matters with the Resident, and having sent off their tents, were to start on the 25th. However, the previous evening, the Baee observed two young crows, seemingly fond of each other, enter her apartment, when all of a sudden they disappeared; on which, in great alarm, she related the circumstances to the Ladies of the Zenana, who asserted that it was a most inauspicious omen. The astrologer was hereupon called, and he (perhaps from the aspect of affairs, more than any thing else) gave the same opinion and that some impending calamity was threatened. On this account, the deputation was deferred and another [the same as given by our Correspondent above] substituted. The report current here is that should the Resident refuse to recognise the Khasgee and allow him to hold the reins of government, the latter will at all events prepare for a struggle. But the Troops are likely to hang back, and indeed it is said that a plot had been laid to apprehend the Khasgee and to expel the Baee to Ojeyn, which was detected, and some of the conspirators are now in confinement. Khasgee, however, is in momentary dread of his life."

"A swarm of locusts visited this on the 18th and 19th and again on the 23rd and 24th committing great devastation in this and the surrounding districts."—*Agra Ukhbar, 30th September.*

### LAHORE INTELLIGENCE.

Our latest news from this quarter is not so copious or so interesting as we could wish; but it is sufficiently important. A party of Akalees had, it is said, crossed the Sutlege with the intention of creating a disturbance at Khytul. Should this prove true and the chief, Gunda Singh, be proved to have acted by order of the Durbar, or even at the request of any of the influential Chiefs at Lahore, it furnishes our Government with the wished-for opportunity to interfere.

There are as before some new versions of the grand tragedy; but differing only in minor points of detail. The Army which, it was said, was coming to guard the ghats and frontier stations, turns out to have been a Regiment of Cavalry 600 strong, which, on the first outbreak of the conspiracy, Dhyan Singh ordered to proceed to Kussoor, a few miles from Ferozepore, on the opposite side of the river, for the purpose of watching the motions of the force at that Station. It is reported that Goolab Singh, who was on the march from Jumboo with 40,000 men to be present at the Dusserah, had, on hearing of the fate of his brother Dhyan Singh, pushed on with the determination to exact a terrible revenge, so much so indeed as to have threatened to burn and sack Lahore. The gates of the city have been closed for days and not a soul allowed ingress or egress, and both it and Umritsir, have been plundered by the various marauding bands of Soldiers. All discipline is at an end, and all accounts agree that the sacrifice of life must have been some thousands and most likely Goolab Singh will swell the list to some purpose.—*Agra Ukhbar, 30th September.*

### THE PUNJAUB.

The state of Lahore and the policy likely to be adopted in regard to the Punjaub, when the Government will have been apprized of the late events, continue naturally to engross the attention of the public, and we shall not be long in suspense on this subject, as Lord Ellenborough must, ere this, be in possession of the earlier facts of the tragedy. We have received numerous accounts from different quarters detailing the late occurrences, all coinciding as to the main features, but almost every one differing in details, the variations diverging more or less from the theme according to the source of the writer's information, and we think it will become a matter of no small difficulty to collate from the various narratives any thing like a true account of what has happened. It seems even doubtful, according to one of the two translations which we subjoin, whether Shere Singh fell by the hand of Ajeet Singh or not. That he was the moving cause is of course beyond a doubt. The following facts may be considered as established:—That a conspiracy was formed to murder Shere Singh; that Dhyan Singh was chief member of this conspiracy and employed Ajeet Singh to carry it into execution; that Shere Singh was murdered, and subsequently Purtaub Singh his son; that Ajeet Singh, as a collateral member of the family, thought the opportunity a good one to advance his claims to the throne; that Dhyan Singh opposed this arrangement, as the accession of Ajeet Singh might have deprived him of much power, and that he fell a victim to the irritated feelings of the Sirdar; further that Ajeet Singh took possession of the fort of Lahore, and was forthwith besieged by Heera Singh and his uncle Suchet Singh, Goolab Singh not being present as at first so circumstantially reported, with the assistance of General Ventura or that of his troops. The whole of those events occurred on the 15th. On the following day Sirdars Ajeet Singh and Lena Singh, finding themselves unequal to the contest, made an attempt to escape, which was frustrated, and both of them taken and put to death. The gates were opened to Heera Singh, and he proceeded at once to place the boy Dhuleep Singh on the throne of his late uncle, (in compliance with his father's previously declared intention,) succeeded in preserving order amongst the soldiers, and proceeded to take steps for establishing a Government. It is now affirmed, and the authority from which we derive our information is good, that far from evincing any hostile intentions towards us, he has, with the concurrence of his uncle, solicited the assistance of the British Government in punishing the disturbers of the peace (the adherents of Ajeet Singh) and in consolidating the Government which he has formed, a step to which he must have been incited by the consideration that it was preferable to solicit our interference at once to seeing us adopt hostile measures which must end in the overthrow of his power. It is certain that an official notification of the accession of the "Maharajah Dhuleep Singh to the throne of Lahore" has been communicated to the British Government, but we cannot reconcile Heera Singh's call for assistance with the fact of his sending so many troops to the frontier, unless he has only done so with the object of getting them away from Lahore.

It gives us sincere gratification to find that our earlier information regarding the participation of perhaps the only worthy Seikh Sirdar of high rank, Sirdar Lena Singh, Majeeteea, was incorrect; the guilty party was Lena Singh Sindhanwallah, a very different character, who has met his deserts. It will also, we are sure, give the public general satisfaction to find that the report regarding the death of General Ventura was unfounded, and that he is likely to keep his place at the new durbar. As is always the case on such occasions, many of the facts, and especially the atrocities of Ajeet Singh, seem to have been greatly magnified, particularly as regards the murder of the wives of Shere Singh and his son. His fury was only directed against the children, to cut off all chance of a dispute about a succession which he wished to secure to himself.

The official intelligence of the catastrophe at Lahore did not reach Simla until the 19th, and of course created a great sensation there. Col. Richmond has proceeded to Simla to consult with the Lieutenant-Governor, and in the mean time the whole of the troops in the Sirhind Division have been warned to prepare for service. The 8th Irregular Cavalry at Hansi to move up forthwith to the frontier.

Lahore, *15th Sept.*—This morning, being Friday, His Highness Maharajah Shere Singh, proceeded to the River (Ravee) and amused himself in rowing up and down for some time. He then mounted on horseback, and proceeded to the garden of Shah Belaval, where Sirdar Lena Singh, Sindhanwallah, and Ajeet Singh represented that their troops were drawn out for His Highness's inspection. The Maharajah rode in the direction of the troops, when Sirdar Ajeet Singh on his arriving in front of the line, handed a case containing a rifle for the Maharajah to look at. While the Maharajah was inspecting it, he was surprized at seeing an arrow, and hearing a ball pass him; he looked around him, quite bewildered, and in the discharge of a considerable number of musquets, fell dead with serveral of his followers. Dewan Deenanath and others escaped and fled to their homes. Ajeet Singh having thus put the Maharajah to death, was proceeding at the head of his detachment towards the town, when he met Dhyan Singh, who was about to join the cortége of the Maharajah. Sirdar Ajeet Singh stopped him, and taking his hand, asked him where he was going to? Adding that he had done the deed, and put the Maharajah to death, "now come and see me" (Ajeet Singh *loquitur*) "on the guddee of Lahore." On this Rajah Dhyan Singh said neither of them had any right to the throne, but that it belonged to a son of Runjeet Singh, when Ajeet Singh became enraged, and having watched his opportunity, took out a pistol and shot Dhyan Singh. He then proceeded to the fort, and ordered the gates to be shut; murdered Purtaub Singh and seven of his attendants; then proceeded to the private apartments of Maharajah Shere Singh, where he took a son of the Maharajah, nine months old, and stamped him to death. Two women on witnessing this barbarous deed, stabbed themselves on the spot. Heera Singh, encamped outside the city, on hearing of these events, proceeded to the camp of General Ventura, ordered out his troops, besieged the town of Lahore, and established a battery on the small fort called Killa Badshahee. A smart fire was kept up from 3 P. M. of the 15th to 3 P. M. of the 16th, when Ajeet Singh, having mounted the wall of the town, let himself down by some ropes. He had been seen, and was forthwith taken prisoner by a regiment of Nujeebs with Lena Singh and some followers, and immediately put to death. The Fort surrendered, and Dhuleep Singh, son of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh, was placed on the throne. He is now eleven years old. Heerah Singh was appointed to the office lately held by Dhyan Singh, and a proclamation was issued that life and property should be fully respected. A detachment of troops was immediately dispatched to the residence of Ajeet Singh, about 5 koss from Umritser, with orders not to leave a soul alive. Another detachment was sent off to Kussor, and a third to Phuloor. Many lives were lost in the city of Lahore during these occurrences, and Rajah Goolab Singh is hourly expected at Lahore from Jumboo. A report prevails at Loodhianah that Rajah Heerah Singh had sent some soldiers to seize the person of Ittur Singh, brother of Ajeet Singh, who had taken refuge with his Gooroo; and it was an express direction to the men to put the priest to death if he refused to give up Ittur Singh.

Another account is to the following effect:—

After the death of the Maharajah, of Purtaub Singh, and of Dhyan Singh, Raja Heera Singh laid siege to the fort of Lahore, and began firing on the city. While these operations were going on, a paharee sepoy brought the head of Ajeet Singh to Heera Singh, for which he received a very large reward. The body was also brought, and having been severed into pieces, was ordered to be exposed on the different gates of the city. Troops were sent to seize and destroy Ajeet Singh's house, and to order that his lands should thenceforward be ploughed with asses, and no longer with bullocks. A detachment was also sent to Ooni to seize Sirdar Ittur Singh. The city is in peace, proclamations have been issued holding forth severe punishment to plunderers, and directing that any property which had been plundered should be restored. The Bunneeahs and others have commenced dealing. Rajah Goolab Singh has arrived with a large army and many guns from Jumboo, and has acceded to all the arrangements made by Rajah Heera Singh. Sirdar Lena Singh, Majeeteea, having heard of his arrival, waited upon him to exonerate himself from all share in the conspiracy, and also General Ventura. Bhaee Goormook Singh and Misr Beleo Ram were ordered to be closely imprisoned, and put in chains; being accused as the chief agents in the late affairs. An army was ordered to the banks of the Sutlege and a Khureeta addressed to the British authorities requesting their assistance in punishing the conspirators, and in bringing the kingdom into order.—*Delhi Gazette.*

Lahore.—Some anxiety is felt on account of Baron Sheinbach (?) who some time since passed through the city and proceeded towards Kash-

ment, but has not been since heard of. Seven travellers were murdered in a thick dhak jungle between the villages of Puckwarra and Jallinder. The first named village was subsequently attacked, 9 or 10 of the inhabitants killed, and every thing of value carried off.* It is said that Heera Singh has put to death Bhaee Ram Singh and Jemadar Khooshyal Singh, on account of a former enmity subsisting between them; also Misr Belee Ram, treasurer, on pretence of his having delivered the key of the public treasure to Ajeet Singh. Twenty-one pieces of cannon have reached Phuloor, and also a very considerable body of troops. Since the 20th, numerous detachments have been marched from Lahore to the different Ghats on the Sutlege. The head of Sirdar Lena Singh has been exposed on the Kashmeeree gate and that of Ajeet Singh on the Lahoree gate; other gates were similarlge decorated with the heads of men of inferior note. Their bodies were exposed on the plain until some of the Sirdars begged the Maharajah might order their bodies to be burnt, which was done accordingly. The ashes of Maharajah Shere Singh, of Purtaub Singh, and of Rajah Dhyan Singh were ordered to be carried to the Ganges on the 19th September.—*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 27.

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The many accounts we have received of the details of the Lahore tragedy, and which it would be needless repetition to lay before our readers, though as we have before observed differing in particulars, prove to us that our view of the principal events as given in the last *Delhi Gazette*, were quite correct. Our intelligence from Ferozepore extends to the 27th inst., on the morning of which day General Vincent had returned to his post. The 19th N. I. was preparing, in compliance with the General Order, to move upon Sinde, (we have been obliged to defer some observations on the choice of Regiments for this service to our next,) the special Cavalry guard stationed at the Ghat had been withdrawn, and Mr. Greathed, who reached Ferozepore on the 22d, was about to remove the Treasure from the fort to a "lockup" just completed in the Magazine compound. It was believed that Prince Timoor Shah, the eldest son of the late Shah Soojah, would occupy the fort with his suite.

From Lahore itself we have little of news to communicate; every thing is represented as being "quiet," and "the Court" are most anxiously awaiting the reply to the letters to the Governor-General, announcing the accession of Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, uncertain whether he will be recognized or not. Troops had been despatched towards Peshawur and Mooltan. At Peshawur it was thought the Affghans, and especially the Afreedees, would not be slow in taking advantage of the late events, and it was generally believed in the capital that Dewan Sawun Mull would embrace the present favourable opportunity for declaring himself independent. A collision may therefore be looked for in that quarter with considerable certainty. A deputation had been sent to Colonel Richmond to solicit permission for the ashes of the Maharajah, and the other Sirdars who were lately murdered, to cross the river Sutlege, and proceed through our territories to Hurdwar. Eighteen women, wives and concubines of Rajah Dhyan Singh are said to have burnt themselves at the Suttee, and only one (a fortunate who had escaped) ascended Maharajah Shere Singh's funeral pile. General Ventura and the present Maharajah and Minister are stated to be on good terms together. We may by our next expect to be in possession of the resolution to which the Supreme Government may have come. —*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 30.

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The following is an extract from a letter written by a native correspondent at *Lahore* :—

*Lahore, 22d Sept.* 1843.—"Heera Singh and Soochait Singh have settled the state of the country far and near. When Golaub Singh heard of the intelligence of his brother's death, he immediately commenced his march from Jumboo with 10,000 of the bravest fighting men in the Khalso. When he got two stages he received news from his nephew, that he need not now hurry himself to Lahore as he had got every thing as he could wish; but before leaving that part of the country to put every thing in a correct safe state, as well at Jumboo as at Sirhut Pahar, Cashmere, Ladakh, &c. &c.

Heera Singh also despatched perwannahs and orders to Sawun Mull at Mooltan, to Sirdar Tej Singh Nasim of Peshawur and to the Killedar of Govindghur to keep every thing right and quiet to cajole the soldiery in every way by sweet words, promises, &c., that each foot soldier should have Rs. 12, and mounted ones Rs. 30 per mensem as pay; the whole army to have one month's pay in a present, besides from Heera Singh each regiment Rs. 500 to incite them to revenge the death of Raja Dhyan Singh. The Boy Koonwur Dhuleep Singh, 6 or 7 years old placed on the Guddee and to have it explained to the whole army that on the day of the Dusserah the whole of the army should be drawn up in full dress, when Dhuleep Singh, the son of the founder of the Khalso, should be presented to them all in state as the legitimate inheritor of the unsurpassed dignity of "Maharajah of the Punjaub."

Heera Singh has been pretty successful in getting a large sum of money, jewels, property, &c, from the late treasurer Misr Bailee, and keeper of the toshuk-khana Bhaee Goormuk Singh; but whether these people are dead yet or not is a secret, as their zenanahs are strictly guarded by soldiers who have helped themselves, to many valuables out of the toshuk-khana. All the Seikhs are soldiers and all love plunder; at present near Lahore things look tolerably quiet.—*Englishman, Oct.* 6.

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PESHAWUR.—Prince Mahomed Alum Kubeer Kuzeer, son of Shah Kamran, lately arrived from Herat, having addressed a letter to the Governor General of India, soliciting permission to proceed to Hindoostan and pay his respects to his Lordship, and also some assistance, has received a reply from his Lordship to the effect that he will not receive him, and will not afford assistance of any kind whatsoever.—*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 27.

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CABUL.—Sirdar Dost Mahomed Khan has succeeded in organizing a Regiment of Infantry, composed of Hazarahs; they are made to resemble the European soldiers in dress and accoutrements as much as possible. They are men of fair complexions and light eyes. He has established grades of Jemadars and Koomedans, and appointed men of the Regiment to fill them, but placed the entire Regiment under command of a member of his family.—*Ibid.*

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THE LAHORE CHIEFS. X

We publish the following sketches of the most remarkable personages who figured in, and about the Court of Maharajah Runjeet Singh, and of his short-lived and ill-fated successors. Much regarding these individuals has been and is misstated, and, as the memory of them will soon die away, we have endeavoured to secure from one, who knew many of them personally, some brief notice of what men they were. The land they dwelt in, will in all human probability come ere many years are over under the domination of the British Government. There is no *vates sacer* to write a record in that barbarous country of their ephemeral existence, and as every little in such a case is yet something worth, we have succeeded in extracting from the memory of a friend, the following items:

"You wish for information respecting the Chiefs and Notables of the Seikh durbar. If you will take them written in haste, and from mere recollection, I will give you such notes of the men, as time has left me means of doing. Mine, of course remember, are mere personal impressions.

The general opinion which some intercourse induced me to form respecting the Seikh court was unfavourable. The Sirdars were almost to a man grossly ignorant, they were with few exceptions given to gross sensuality, and their style and manners were not what would in the East be considered gentlemanlike or in good taste. Sirdar Lena Singh recently put to death at Lahore, and Sirdar Ajeet Singh, the arch-murderer, who has experienced a similar deserved fate, were the only two chiefs who professed any education. The former had a turn for mechanics, and astronomy (on the Ptolomician principle), and had some knowledge of the principles of Gunnery. He was Runjeet's Master of the Ordnance, and had shown considerable ingenuity in casting shells, adopting a carriage to Howitzers which fitted them for vertical fire, &c. &c. He was fond of talking on abstract subjects: he would for instance strenuously resist the doctrine of the earth's motion, and bring instances to support his argument, saying, "If the earth moves, and you are moving on its surface in a ship, the stick you throw into the water should move parallel with you, but it remains behind, therefore, &c &c. &c." Ajeet Singh had, I believe, read some of the Goolistan, and on occasions when the *Spruch Sprechur* "the sayer of fine sayings," of the court, Fuqeer Azeez-ood-deen had talked himself hoarse or dry, this Chief used in a clumsy way to "make the rose of friendship bloom in the garden of esteem, and connect the hearts of inclination with the chain of fidelity." War, women, hunting, money, power, drink and horses were the objects in life of nearly all these men; they talked, and thought of nothing else: they knew nothing else, they cared for nothing else—except perhaps dress, in the art of which I must do them the justice to say, they were profoundly versed, and highly accomplished. They always struck me, with some very few exceptions, as a set of savages with fine clothes on, and I often thought I could make as good a durbar out of an equal number of the Jaut villagers of the plains about them after a very small amount of training. Their manners generally bespoke that freedom which is the result, not of frankness, and confidence, but of coarseness, and unculture. The soldier-like bearing, and physical advantages of these men proposessed at first sight, but I think no one who set steadily to a close observation of them, could arrive at any conclusion essentially different from the one above sketched. On the question of national bravery at one time attributed to the Seikhs, their admirers have been of late years undeceived; the Seikhs like all men of all nations are on occasion personally brave; but I can conceive no nation, compelled as the Seikhs are, to maintain a set of desperadoes (the Akalees) to head them in war, to be nationally brave. The insolence, violence and extortion of the Akalees is unbounded, and the people who can submit to it in peace for the sake of their aid and service in wartime must have strong reasons for admitting the necessity of the sufferance of these desperate men. Runjeet on disciplining his troops contrived to break up the larger masses of the Akalees and distribute them among the Ghorchurra levies of his army.

The Seikhs, as they have been, were coerced into order and union, by the influence of one extraordinary man. His death has dissolved the sole bond that connected them; for on the loss of his personal influence as a governing power, the nation had nothing in the shape of law, or established order upon which to fall back. The old confederacy of independent Chiefs, the *Gooroomata*, or council of the nation had all been swept away in the absolutism of Runjeet, and he was succeeded by Khuruk Singh, an idiot and Shere Singh, a vulgar-minded sensualist.

This last named person has been called by Captain Osborne "a fine, manly looking fellow." He dressed well, rode well, and looked well on horseback. These I think are his only merits. His features bespoke the man. They were not unpleasing when he smiled, and many thought them handsome; but the eye expressed nothing but violence, and imperiousness, and the form of the lower part of the face [illegible] sensuality. His manners affected ease, but were often marked by unbecoming freedom. He seemed little loved, or cared for. His attendants, and retainers were all of low grade, Hindostanees, or the yeomanry who filled the ranks of his Ghorchurras. His confidential servant, and humble friend was a low Mussulman from Cawnpore, with the manners, and style that these people pick up in a cantonment with European troops. This man termed himself, I think "Adjutant," by way of distinctive title, and was fond of appearing in a cast full dress lieutenant's uniform. Shere Singh never could have ruled but by sufferance, nor save as long as he consented to remain subject to the influence of Raja Dhyan Singh.

This remarkable man, whom I observe some writers call "*effeminate*," was the ablest by far of the Seikh Sirdars. He was the second brother of the three Chiefs of Jumboo, and served Runjeet Singh in the capacity of first Minister. He was devotedly attached to his master whom he treated by a degree of respect that was singular, and even affecting. While his son, Heera Singh, occupied a silver chair near the Maharaja, Dhyan Singh either stood, or sat on the ground somewhat behind Runjeet with his shield at his back, and his sword across his knee like a soldier as he was. I never saw him without them. The shield was an ordinary one of rhinoceros hide, the sword a plain close handled *tulwar*. His dress was plain, and manly, consisting of a green silk slightly quilted *chupkun*, except on state occasions, when he dressed very splendidly in armour. His features were highly intellectual and expressive, of a thoughtful cast, but bearing a look of strong determination: he seldom smiled, and when he did, it was sadly: he spoke little, but always well and to the purpose. As may be supposed, he was shy and reserved with Europeans; but no one could be long with him without perceiving his superiority to those about him. He was about the middle height, well made, save in the singular deformity of a double thumb on both hands, from above the second joint. In his habits of business he was indefatigable. Orders were given to wake him at all hours of the night in the event of important despatches arriving. I need hardly add that he was a happy exception at the Seikh Court as respects excess, nor that he was notorious by personal intrepidity.

He was the sole man capable of ruling the Seikhs, had they been content to be ruled by any one. He must have been about forty-five or more when he was killed: Captain Osborne makes him much too young.

His elder brother Goolab Singh, is a heavy sinister looking man, who is said to have all his brother's determination with little of his talent. He betrayed the Seikh weakness for finery by decking himself with a tasteless profusion of jewels. He was sulky, and reserved to an excess with Europeans, whom he seemed to look on with jealousy and dislike. He is notorious for the savage cruelty of his administration of the territories under him. As an instance I may note that a British Officer travelling through part of them in 1839 arrived at a village *where one hundred of the inhabitants had recently been flayed alive for non-payment of all demands of revenue.* Such is Seikh government in its simplicity. This man must exercise considerable weight in determining the future destinies of the Punjab.

The third brother, Soocheyt Singh, was when I knew him the D'orsay of the Seikh durbar; he was an excessive fop, but certainly he dressed with infinite taste and splendour. This dressing seemed to be the business of his life. He is exceedingly handsome, but his features bespeak no intellect. What he was in intelligence could not be learned from any speech of his, for at the time I saw him he was suffering from some affection of the tongue which rendered him almost dumb. He looked though as if he would have been garrulous, had the power been given him.

Sirdar Ajeet Singh was the son, I think, of Utter Singh, an old and influential chieftain; the old man was still alive when I was at the durbar, He was a violent anti-English partisan, and expressed his sentiments on the subject with bluntness, and energy even in public durbar. Ajeet Singh professed, as has been noted some literary accomplishments, and being a favorite with the Maharaja, and of his own blood, with prepossessing exterior, and tolerable address, he was on several occasions put at the head of political missions, wherein the real agent was Fuqeer Azeez-oo-deen. He always struck me by having an infinite opinion of himself. The little useless knowledge he had, made him of some consequence among his ignorant countrymen, and he certainly conceived that he possessed talents for the conduct of public business, and in particular for deplomatic negotiation. His residence in Calcutta after the death of Runjeet as agent for the Ranee [illegible] his diplomatic talents on that occasion being employed to no purpose, he re-ingratiated himself at the durbar, and his meddling conceited turn of mind made him an easy tool in the hands of those who sought to compass the downfall of Shere Singh. How he turned upon them we all know, and how he got his reward therefore.

Bhy Goormukh Singh, who is said to have instigated Ajeet Singh to the murder of Dhyan Singh, was with Bhy Ram Singh supposed, when I knew the durbar, to have a good deal of influence with Runjeet as respects the internal management of the country. He was a great intriguer about the Court, but rarely appeared in foreign affairs. He was always supposed to be jealous of the influence of the Minister with his master. The instigation to the murder is thus easily accounted for.

Sirdar Lena Singh I have already spoken of as the Vauban, for fault of a better, of the Punjaub. He was in person and manners one of the most gentlemanlike Seikhs I have known. He was dignified, and quiet in his demeanour; he expressed himself clearly, and concisely, and was undoubtedly highest among the Sirdars in the estimation of Runjeet after the Minister. He was not however I think much employed out of his own deportments, save in complimentary missions. There was a jealousy between the minister and him, which accounts for his siding with Ajeet Singh.

One of the ablest man in the Punjaub, and one of the most discreet of those whom I met with, always excepting the minister,—was Misser Belee Ram, the Treasurer of the State. He is now I believe Governor of Govindgurh, or stationed there in charge of the Treasury. His name I observe does not appear in the accounts of the recent troubles. On each previous change of Government, he has contrived to hold his own with all parties ultimately, although for a time disgraced and in danger. He is much respected by all persons, and was a confidential officer of Runjeet's.

There are many names of men who at the time when I knew the durbar were influential about it which do not appear in connection with recent events. General Tej Singh, titular Commander-in-Chief of the disciplined troops, an able, an expert tactician, is now Governor of Peshawur. He never possessed much political influence. General Futteh Sing Màn, Sirdar Urjun Singh son of Hurree Singh who was killed at Jamrood, the last but two of Runjeet's old companions in arms, Sirdars Mungul Singh, Bhoop Singh, Jham Singh, Sabha Singh, Baba Maha Singh and a host more. I have no description to give of them personally beyond the character that marked them in the mass I have already noted, and like Gyas and Cloanthus in the Iliad, I can only individualise them as "strong," and pass on to conclude my hurried sketch. This I cannot do better than by speaking of Heera Singh, and Fuqeer Uzeez-ood-deen.

Heera Singh is not ill described among the distinguished Seikhs noted in Capt. Osborne's book. He was though in appearace more like a Delhi *bunker* (beau) than a Seikh. He looked as unlike as well could be his father's son in manners, dress, and style; but there was a strong family likeness of feature between them. He was undoubtedly of superior intelligence. Under the cloak of petulance, and frivolity he concealed much shrewdness, and his confident manners, and license of tongue enabled him to say much that had serious meaning in a tone of careless indifference. His father no doubt depended much upon him, and he was early schooled under the most able masters of the East in such science as with them passed for the science of Government. He has been thrown at the age of barely three and twenty into a position of singular difficulty; whether he can prove equal to its exigencies remains for time to show.

Fuqeer Uzeez-ood-deen noted by Capt. Osborne among the Seikh chiefs, is a native of a small town, I think he told me, in the territory of the Raja of Pattiala. He took service at a very early period with Runjeet Singh as his *hakeem* or physician, and as his private Secretary. He was in truth little more than a barber—surgeon, and report says that he was originally solely professor of the humbler of these two professions. As early as 1080, he was employed confidentially in carrying on negotiations with Sir Charles Metcalfe. This of course vitiates Capt. Osborne's estimate of his age. He must be now upwards of sixty years old. The sketch given of him in Capt. O.'s book is not unlike; though the eye is a little too large, and has too placid an expression. However obscure may be his origin, this remarkable man has played a distinguished part in the affairs of the Punjaub for the last thirty years; add- [illegible] solving, he has played a sort of conjoined character at the court of this Eastern Louis Galeotti and Olliver-le-dain united in one person. He is possessed of considerable literary accomplishments, is well read in Persian history, and poetry, is a good Arabic scholar, and fond of collecting manuscripts in which he is said to drive a private trade. The expression of his countenance is remarkably though not unpleasantly, astutious; his features still handsome; in stature he is short; in figure undignified. He is one of the most agreeable men I ever met with, when not talking for a set object (his talk is never object-*less*): his full of anecdote, and of quaint and pithy sayings, such as the apologues of eastern wisdom abound with; they are he says "distiches," and "couplets," but as I rarely heard him quote an authority, I suspect these are frequently, like the "*old saw*" of our great novelist, invented by himself. To give an idea of them, I will cite the following a favourite saying with him, when upon the eternal subject of man's foresight as opposed to the predestination of events—

> Counsel is like the dice; Fate like the mark
> Upon the board; it is within your hand;
> Yet for all that 'tis not within your hand.

He was a very able negotiator; insidious beyond measure, and a complete master of the science of humbug. He was the mouthpiece of the stupid Seikh Sirdars, and as he almost always formed the head usually, of the Missions they were occasionally sent on, he had their full leave to talk, while they sat by and listened in silence and admiration to the voluble flow of his ceaseless harangues. Nightingales of esteem warbled in meadows of attachment, and rivers of devotion rushed into oceans of affection, &c. &c. His other most important duty was interpreting the Maharaja's words. Few beside the Fuqeer, Dhyan Singh, Heera Singh, and a few attendants could readily understand him, so severe had the paralysis of his tongue become lately. A few inarticulate growlings of the old lion were quite enough to vivify the Fuqeer's imagination, and so lengthy often was his paraphrase of the Maharaja's verbal text that one became inclined to wonder with Mons. Jourdain "what one word in Turkish could mean so much." But the Fuqeer knew business; he knew as well what words meant as any man that ever took up the profession of a diplomatist. Sometimes towards the end of an entertainment, the Fuqeer's task of interpretation became very difficult. The Maharaja, adding the paralysis of strong drink to his natural inclination to indistinctness, used to become very inarticulate. The Fuqeer would then "make shots" at the meaning, and got rebuked sometimes. I fancy he was often ashamed to say what he understood well enough, when he would content himself with saying, "Eyah, eyah," (ecstacy); sometimes I have seen him driven to total incomprehension; he would then say in his softest diplomatic tones, (in Arabic for the greater secresy) "*Mafahimtoo*"—i. e. I did not understand: he would then be taken seriously ill, and disappear for the evening. He was an extraordinary anomaly this man: a titular Mussulman Fuqeer serving the extirpators of his race and the persecutors of his religion, and that faithfully; assisting at their carousals, writing in the name of the Supreme Being as worshipped by them,* and yet a bigoted Mussulman for all that. His brother Noor-ood-deen; was an ingenious person, a good deal trusted and employed by Runjeet about the arsenal, and commissariat matters, and even if I remember right, made Governor of Govindgurh. His sons were also in the service of the state, but none promised to be like the Fuqeer. He is indeed the last of the indigenous diplomatists of Hindoostan, of those men whose skill in the art has been so much and so long belauded. The day for them has gone by: they have done their work, and are gathered to their fathers.

With the Fuqeer, a well known character was usually associated, Raee Govind Jus, the Maharaja's Vakeel with the Agent for the protected states. He was more like a Marwaree merchant than aught else, fat, paunchy, and always in studied good humour. He was a shrewd intelligent man, but never held higher rank than that of a mere secondary agent.

I could go on and on with others; but what boots it? Some since I knew them are dead of peaceful deaths; some are scattered to the four winds: some doubtless have fallen in the recent butcheries. Their place will know them no more: they have struggled their brief hour of existence; another race of men will occupy.

"——— Lahore of great Mogul,"—and the memory of these rude masters of the soil will pass away swallowed in the advance of peace and civilization. Let me before concluding my remarks, note the mistake that seems to have been entertained about the political influence of Runjeet's European Officers. They were in the Punjab mere mechanical tacticians, and were never acknowledged, or themselves pretended to be aught beyond this. Singnor Avitabile, as a civil Governor, was the most powerful among them. The rest did nothing but command their regiments, if even that.—*Calcutta Star.*

* Sree Akalpoorak Jee.

## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

**Scotch Church.**—Mr. Bannerman asked the Right Hon. Baronet at the head of the Home Department (Sir James Graham), whether it be the intention of Her Majesty's Government to remove from their professorships in the universities of Scotland those gentlemen who have adhered to the Free Presbyterian Church; and also whether he had any objections to lay on the table a copy of any memorial addressed to the Government from the Colleges of St. Andrew's, relative to the removal or disqualification of the Principal of that University, in consequence of his having adhered to the Free Church.

Sir James Graham said, that he would give all the information to the Honourable Gentleman which he possessed. With respect to certain professorships, it appeared that many of the persons who held them had, upon conscientious grounds, and not in consequence of their being removed by Her Majesty's Government, voluntarily surrendered their appointment, thinking that to retain them was inconsistent with their own views and sentiments. He was unable to give a general answer to the question of the Honourable Member, because various professorships were held by peculiar tenures, and particular charters. Some of them could not be held by gentlemen of the established religion: the Right Honourable Gentleman the Rector of the University of Glasgow (Mr. Fox Maule) was aware that the Greek Professorship of that University was held by an Episcopalian. The duty of the Government, in the cases of Dr. Chalmers and Dr. Welsh, had been first to decide whether it was consistent with the charter under which they held their professorships that they should retain them. With respect to the second part of the question, respecting the memorial addressed to the Government from the college of St. Andrew's, relative to the removal or

disqualification of the principal of that university, in consequence of his having adhered to the Free Church, he was aware that Sir David Brewster, the gentleman alluded to, had ceased to be a member of the Established Church of Scotland, and it would be a question to determine according to law whether it was, therefore, consistent with the charter of the university that he should continue to hold that office. The matter had recently come under his cognizance, and he had referred it to the law officers of the Crown in Scotland, for them to give their opinions on the subject.—*Record.*

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—On Monday evening, the 24th, a preliminary meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church, Birmingham, for the purpose of hearing addresses from a deputation, explanatory of the principles, position, and prospects of the Free Church. The Rev. Messrs. Davidson, of Edinburgh, and Burns, of London, successively addressed the meeting, and were followed by the Rev. Mr. James, who expressed his strongest sympathy in the cause, and his anxious wish that some effective and united effort should be made in Birmingham, with the view of aiding it. In consequence of the encouragement thus held out by Mr. James, and several other ministers who were present, a conference took place on Thursday evening, at which one of the members of the deputation attended, and to which all the ministers of the town who were thought likely to be favourable were invited. It was then resolved unanimously and most cordially, "That a great public meeting should be held in the Town-hall towards the end of September (the hall being engaged till then by the Musical Festival); that a committee be formed, consisting of all the ministers who are friendly, along with one or two members of each congregation, with the view of making arrangements; that the committee in Edinburgh be requested to favour them by sending a deputation; that a similar request be made to the committee in London; and that James James, Esq., the Mayor, (who had previously intimated his readiness to render any service in his power,) be requested to preside on the occasion. Wednesday, the 27th of September, was fixed on as the day likely to *be most suitable, subject to future alteration, if necessary.*—*Pat.*

ST. ANDREW'S SCOTCH CHURCH, LIVERPOOL.—A meeting of the shareholders of this church was held on Friday evening last, when a series of articles, as to a new constitution of the church, was agreed to. The difference between the present articles of constitution and those on which the church was originally founded, in 1824, merely consisted in giving power to the trustees to appoint the ministers from any Presbytery, provided they agree with the doctrines, discipline, and principles of the Kirk of Scotland—the former constitution requiring that they should be in connexion with that establishment. It appears St. Andrew's never was part of the Scotch Establishment, but is under the Presbytery of Lancashire and Synod of England; but the present constitution declares it to be free from the control of any Church out of England whatever, and the object of the present alteration was stated to be, to open a wider field for candidates at the approaching election.—*Ibid.*

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America commenced its sittings at Philadelphia, on the 18th of May, and terminated its annual deliberations, after a harmonious session of two weeks, on the 31st of the same month. The American Assembly, says the *Banner of Ulster*, thus commenced its sittings on the very day on which the disruption occurred in the Church of Scotland; and though the announcement of that event could not be transmitted to it before its session closed, it has expressed its cordial approval of the proceedings of the Non-intrusionists, and recommended all the congregations under its care to take up collections during the current year, to be transmitted to the Rev. Drs. Chalmers, Gordon, and Candlish, ministers; and Alexander Dunlop, Esq., and Sir David Brewster, elder, "to be appropriated as they may think most subservient to the interests of the Church with which they are connected." We have no doubt that the news from Scotland which has since reached the United States will tend greatly to swell the amount of contributions in behalf of the Free Church.—*Witness.*

TRIUMPH OF THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE AT BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.—Our recent numbers have contained some rather remarkable allusions to the "Spiritual Destitution of Bradford." The doings at Salem Chapel furnish a striking and delightful reply to the ill-concealed insinuation, that the majority of the inhabitants of the parish are "totally unprovided with the means of grace and religious instruction." It is little more than seven years ago since Salem Chapel was opened for Divine worship. Its cost, from first to last, amounts to nearly 7,000*l.*, exclusive of annual interest paid upon the outstanding debt. At the anniversary last year, the debt amounted to 2,400*l.* The gentleman who preached on that occasion (Rev. J. Sherman) ventured to suggest that it should be paid off, and exerted himself during his visit to obtain subscriptions towards that object. The suggestion was liberally met, specially by two gentlemen belonging to another congregation, one of whom offered to give 100*l.* to start with, and the second gave 50*l.*; so that, by the return of the season of the year when the anniversary should be held, subscriptions to the amount of 2,000*l.* were realized. Various causes prevented the holding the anniversary at its proper date, and it was only at the beginning of the present month that the managers were able to announce "the Last Anniversary at Salem Chapel." As nearly 400*l.* still had to be raised, it required some faith to make such an announcement. The Rev. James Sherman again consented to preach, and on Friday evening did so, to a rather slender congregation. He preached again on Sunday, both morning and evening; and on the last occasion, to the largest audience we ever saw assembled at a religious service in Bradford. At the close of the service, the preacher announced that the requisite funds were raised, and that henceforth the splendid and commodious edifice would be free from debt. This large sum of money has been raised almost exclusively amongst the people usually worshipping at Salem Chapel; and whilst they have been doing it, other Nonconformist bodies in the town have been actively and generously engaged in providing the means of religious instruction for the increasing population. The Wesleyans have built two chapels, at White Abbey, and in Clayton-lane. The Wesleyan Association, the New Connexion Methodists, and a body seceding from the last-named, have each erected a place of worship. The Baptists have remodelled both their chapels at a great expense, and built two or three school-rooms. The Independents have built two chapels (in High-street and Wibsey), remodelled a third, and built two school-rooms, viz., at Lidget-green and in Horton-lane. All this has been done within the borough: we should have to speak of greater things than these if we included the parish.—*Bradford Observer*, June 24.

ST. PETER-LE-BAILEY PARISH, OXFORD.—The strongest expressions of surprise and indignation have reached us, on account of the attempt to force Mr. Macmullen, as curate, upon the parish of St. Peter-le-Bailey, in the face of his objection to the orthodox and Protestant *theses* proposed by Dr. Hampden, and in the midst of the agitation from Dr. Pusey's sermon; it is indeed, as one of our correspondents says, truly "scandalous." We understand that in reply to a memorial signed by the parishioners, the rector urged that Mr. Macmullen had been strongly recommended to him by Archdeacon Clerke! and there is little doubt that the name of the passive (?) bishop was used. With such sanction—with Dr. Pusey ruling the bishop, through the archdeacon and the chaplain of the bishop, what wonder that strange doctrines and the mass are publicly taught in Oxford?—*Oxford Chronicle.*

THE WHITE SURPLICE.—The relinquishment of the use of the surplice in the pulpit by the Vicar of St. Bride's was not, we are happy to learn, an isolated or casual circumstance, but had connexion with a similar return to the old usage, in another parish. The lately appointed Vicar of St. Sepulchre's had introduced the use of the surplice in preaching, in that large parish, and the consequence, a feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of the people which seemed likely to break out into some undesirable expression of anger. This state of things led to some conference between the two clergymen, and we believe that a reference at last took place to the Bishop. His Lordship explained, as he had previously done on other occasions, that he had never made any point of the use of the surplice in the pulpit, that he had merely suggested it as expedient at certain times, and for certain reasons; and that in the present instance he was of opinion that to persevere in its use would be unwise and undesirable. Upon this declaration of his Lordship, the Vicar of St. Sepulchre's at once resolved to resume the gown, and Mr. Dale decided upon the like step; so that in that division of the city there will now only remain one parish, St. Andrew's, in which the surplice is used.—*Record.*

PUSEYITE SECRETS LET OUT.—We are anxious to put before our readers the following remonstrance, addressed to the Editor of the *Tablet*, a Popish journal, by a Correspondent whom we shrewdly suspect to be one of the recent converts from Tractarianism to Popery:—

"Sir,—I have often been pained at the tone which you generally adopt in speaking of the Oxford religious movement, because I think it arises from a mistaken view of the subject, and is likely to give pain, where, had you been acquainted with the real state of the case, you would have been sorry to have caused it. Having, therefore, from circumstances, good means, as I think, of forming a judgment, I will state my own view, which is a very simple one, of what appears, at first sight, strange in the conduct of the Oxford divines. This, if correct, will freely acquit them of the charge of dishonesty, and if not satisfactory to yourself, may appear more so to some of your readers.

"I think, then, that it should be considered that it is not with the Anglicans as with the great body of Protestant Dissenters. These latter, when Catholic truth is placed before them, must either accept it as a whole, or reject it as a whole. . . . . But with the Anglican, the case is widely different. Suppose him to have been brought to believe in the Eucharistic sacrifice or other doctrines that might be named, he finds them by no means forbidden by the formularies of his Church, as he interprets them. In fact, with the exception of believing communion with the Holy See to belong to the essence of the Church, there is scarce any part of the Catholic system which he may not hold and practise.....

"Why, then, should you, by any taunt or imputation of sordid motives, chill one wish to pray for Oxford in the hearts of any of your readers? Surely, if a man of Mr. Newman's astonishing powers of mind wished to have truckled to the world, he might have found something more worth selling his soul for than a paltry vicarage or a poor fellowship; or if his aim were ambition, he might soon find a position in the Catholic Church more worthy of his talents, than any he could possibly attain by remaining within the Established Church, where he and all his party are for ever shut out from every kind of patronage . . . . *It is impossible to read the writings of these men and not to see that they are daily feeling the anomalousness of their present position more clearly than we can tell them.* The whole constituted authorities of the Establishment are in arms against them, while they continue fearlessly developing their opinions, heedless of all consequences but the vindication of truth. These are not the men to shrink from carrying out their principles: *that they have not yet been persecuted into leaving the Establishment is to be ascribed to the utter imbecility and weakness of the governing body, and is certainly not their own fault.* I have it on good authority that there is a rising feeling that such a pressure from authority is not far distant, and that such an event is looked forward to with pleasure by men who have all worldly advantages to lose by it; as they say it will then be an indication to them that they have no longer a duty to perform towards that body of which they are at present members."

Thus far the remonstrance of the Correspondent of the *Tablet*, who subscribes himself "One who Prays for Oxford;" to which the Editor replies:—

"The writer of the above letter seems to be a little in error in the views which he supposes us to entertain in regard to this question, and a little confusion, however well-intentioned, with regard to his own views. There are individuals in Oxford who have given indications, more or less distinct, of fearless independence and honesty, and who are gradually approaching—not unwillingly—towards Rome. True. But have we ever denied it? No: when the point has come in dispute, we have always done our best to maintain it with all our might. *Towards Mr. Newman in particular—for very special reasons, which it is needless here to state—we have always entertained warm feelings of respect*; but even of Mr. Newman our Correspondent's reasoning is not very sound. Substitute *Luther* for *Newman*, and every word of it (*mutatis mutandis*) might stand without alteration. 'Men of astonishing power of mind' the devil tempts by other baits than money or rank. Luther lived in poverty, prison, and danger; died in poverty; and left his wife and children beggars. Yet if Luther had 'wished to have truckled to the world,' the ablest preacher and best man of business in Germany might, for ought we know, have been made a cardinal. Pray God that Mr. Newman may be honest for all this; we know nothing to the contrary, and have said nothing to the contrary; and so far from wishing to deter any one from praying for him or his friends, we conceive that the best way to induce charitable people to pray for them, is to abstain from glossing over their need. We hope the best, but even with regard to them we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that their state is very much to be prayed for as exposed to subtler temptations than those of wealth and preferment."

We think that our readers will be obliged to us for bringing under their observation the foregoing remarks upon the anomalousness of the position of Mr. Newman and his friends. What "very special reasons" the editor of the *Tablet* may have for entertaining "warm feelings of respect towards Mr. Newman in particular," it is in vain to conjecture. But we are forcibly reminded by this observation of an unguarded acknowledgment which has been reported to us as having fallen from the lips of one of the most prominent of the Tractarian party—"Of course we are a great deal connected with the Roman Catholics, and have, perhaps, more correspondence with them than our opponents may imagine." Still, the editor's remarks upon Mr. Newman's motives for still clinging to his position and preferment are shrewd enough. The "baits" by which he is tempted to do so are probably these—he is aware that by so doing he can work far more effectually towards the "unprotestantizing the Anglican Church" than if he were at once to join the Church of Rome. Again, at present he is looked up to as the head of a formidable party, supposed to be much more formidable than it really is, and if he were to join the Church of Rome he would be nobody. Lastly, his Fellowship and Vicarage

however "poor" and "paltry" as "worldly advantages," afford Mr. Newman a comfortable livelihood, which, as he is not a man of private fortune, he may not be quite so ready to part with as the correspondent of the *Tablet* may imagine. There is more in what he says about "the imbecility and weakness of the governing body," although somewhat rudely expressed. The bishops of our Church, in the general, do not yet see their way through the Tractarian question, while some of them continue to qualify their censures of Mr. Newman's proceedings by praising him for his zeal and ability. Why, what would have been said of Sir R. Peel or Sir James Graham, if, during the recent discussion upon the Irish Arms Bill, they had talked about the zeal and ability of O'Connell? The truth is that the Church of England is a besieged city, of which a portion of the garrison are in league with the enemy and only watching a favourable opportunity of opening to them the gates.—*Record.*

THE PUSEYITES AND THE RISING GENERATION.—The Puseyites declare that they do not care about the adult population embracing their doctrines, their main object being to secure the rising generation. Such a remark was publicly made by the present curate of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and which sentiment has happily caused the authorities to remove the parochial children to another place of worship.—*Pat.*

TAHITI AND JAMAICA.—A special prayer-meeting on behalf of the threatened Mission at Tahiti was held in the Baptist Chapel, on Monday night. That being the time appointed by the several denominations for uniting at the throne of Grace that the labour of years in that island might not be destroyed in the bud by the foul breath of Popery; notwithstanding the short notice given, about 1,500 persons were present, amongst whom were many of the country people. We hope that in answer to the united prayers of his people, the God of Salvation will appear for the Isles of the Pacific.—*Baptist Herald* (Jamaica), June 7.

JAMAICA.—We regret to have to announce, that in consequence of long-continued ill health, our esteemed brother missionary, the Rev. T. F. Abbott, is obliged to leave the island for a short time.—*Baptist Herald.*

GENERAL BAPTIST ASSOCIATION, LOUGHBOROUGH.—The seventy-fourth annual Association of the General Baptist Churches of the New Connexion, was held at Loughborough on Tuesday, June 28, and the three following days. The business of the Association commenced a few minutes after ten o'clock on Tuesday morning. The first business is the reading of letters from the churches. The Rev. E. Stevenson, the minister of the Church, presided at this first meeting. After dinner, which was provided at one of the principal inns, the members of the Association, composed of the ministers and representatives of the churches assembled, the Rev. W. Wallis, of London, was elected chairman; Rev. J. Burns, of Paddington, London, and Rev. W. Bulter, of Heptenstall, near Halifax, were chosen moderators; and the Rev. T. Stevenson, of Leicester, secretary. The reading of the numerous letters occupied the remaining sittings of the day. They were generally of an interesting and encouraging character. On Wednesday morning a very numerous congregation assembled for public worship; the Rev. J. Wallis, of Commercial-road, London, preached from Jude, ver. 3. In the afternoon the annual Missionary meeting was held, at which, as is usual, the report of the Society was read by its respected secretary, the Rev. J. G. Pike, of Derby. The meeting was very numerously attended. The chair was taken by J. Hodgson, Esq., from Yorkshire; and the resolutions were moved and seconded by the Revds. Messrs. Goadby, Bulter, Underwood, Burns, Peggs, and Yates. The report was very interesting. In the evening many brethren were engaged at an important committee of the Academy; but a numerous meeting was held in the chapel for the revival of religion. Messrs. Butters and Anderson, from Lincolnshire, presided. The audience were addressed by Revds. Messrs. Green, Peggs, Winks, Hudson, Fogg, &c. On Thursday very great interest was felt upon the Academy question, relative to its location and tutor. The former tutor having resigned, it was finally decided that the Institution should be located at Leicester. The Rev. W. Wallis was elected tutor, the duties of which office he is to resume without delay. On Thursday evening the Rev. S. Ayrton, of Chesham, preached on the increase of the church, from Acts ix. 31. On this day open-air services were held in and near the Market-place, and also early the following morning. Public tea was provided in the old Chapel, and a bazaar was opened for the Foreign Mission. The increase, by baptism, is nearly 1,600. On Friday, at noon, the Association closed.—*Pat.*

OPENING OF THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—The One Hundredth Conference of the Wesleyan Methodists commenced its annual session, in Carver-street Chapel, Sheffield, on Wednesday. The names of the Hundred, constituting the legal Conference, were called over. Ten vacancies were found to have occurred, from death and other causes, during the past year. The following ministers were elected to complete the Hundred; viz. The Revds. Joseph Gostick, Philip Jamieson, William Sleigh, John Wilis, Moses Dunn, William Dalby, John Farrar, Elijah Hoole, John Nealson, and Richard Phillips. The two latter preachers were recommended by the Irish Conference. The following ministers were nominated to the office of President; viz. Richard Reece, 1 vote; Joseph Cusworth, 1; Joseph Taylor, 1; William Vevers, 1; Joseph Fowler, 2; Dr. Alder, 2; Richard Waddy, 3; William Atherton, 4; Robert Wood, 7; Samuel Jackson, 15; Jacob Stanley, 16; John Scott, 150. On an appeal to the Hundred, they confirmed the nomination of the Conference, and the Rev. John Scott was declared to be duly elected. The Rev. Dr. Newton, having 158 votes, was chosen Secretary. The seal of office was then transferred by Dr. Hannah to the Rev. John Scott.—*Wesleyan Chronicle.*

THE SOCINIANS.—We could hardly credit the intelligence which we some time ago received, that the Socinians of England and Ireland had prevailed on Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham to introduce a Bill into Parliament for the purpose of quieting their possession to those extensive trust estates, of which they have so long held unrighteous possession. The consequences of the solemn affirmation by the House of Lords, assisted by the Judges, of the Lord-Chancellor's decision in Lady Hewley's case, are intended to be neutralized by this monstrous enactment—an enactment so monstrous, that we marvel that either Sir James Graham or Sir Robert Peel could have listened to it for a moment.

We will not pursue the subject to-day, but although we are now too well assured of the existence of an intrigue for the purpose of passing such an Act, although we know the warm interest taken in it by Lord Brougham, and of the services he has rendered to the Government; yet, we are confident, that the opposition to such a Bill will not be confined to the Orthodox Dissenters of England, or to the Presbyterians of Ulster, but will be urged by every consistent member of the Church of England, who entertains a just abhorrence of those Socinian heresies, which the Legislature itself has long pronounced blasphemous.—*Record.*

MADEIRA.—DR. KALLEY.—*To the Editor of the Record.*—SIR,—Having recently seen in your paper an account of the persecution to which Dr. Kalley is subjected by the Romanists of Madeira, I beg leave to give you some particulars which may be interesting to your readers, as showing the importance, in a Christian point of view, of that work which he has been so successfully carrying on.

Madeira contains 110,000 inhabitants, the greater part of whom are sunk in the grossest ignorance. In many extensive districts not more than four or five persons can read; few have ever seen the Old Testament, and multitudes do not know that there exists a book in which God has revealed his will. Nor can this be matter of surprise when we find that the priests are truly blind leaders of the blind. Many proofs of their ignorance might be given, but the following remarkable ones will suffice. One priest recently inquired of an English clergyman who Cephas was; and another came to ask Dr. Kalley for a book, with one volume of which he had been much pleased. On examination, the unknown volume proved to be a copy of the Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Isaiah, which the priest did not recognise to be a part of the Holy Scriptures. The consequence of this ignorance of God's word has been, that images are not only bowed to as in all Romanist countries, but they are worshipped as "the God of their Church;" Peter is called "the God of us all," and divine honours are paid to the Virgin by those who have not hesitated to say, "As much as I love God, so much I love the Mother of God; as much as I worship God, so much will I worship the Mother of God."

A few years ago the people were satisfied with their ignorance. The better among them considered that the ability to read only gave the ability to be rogues; and, on principle, they were opposed to their children learning such a baneful art. But since they have discovered that there is a book of God, and that reading is a means towards knowing the will of God and the way to heaven, hundreds have become anxious to learn. As their poverty admits of no intermission of their daily labour, many of these poor people are in the habit of carrying in their pockets a book which they pull out, and try to decipher during all chance intervals of leisure. In one place there was a school for girls, who maintain themselves by gathering broom in the mountains, and carrying it on their heads for sale in the town; and the door of this school might be seen surrounded by these loads, while their owners were gone in to get their lesson. In St. Antonio da Serra twenty-five women used to meet every morning at dawn to receive their lessons; and about thirty men came every night to the same place through almost impassable mountain-roads, in the dark, and often through rain and cold, for the same purpose. When the number of men was complete, and the school-room could hold no more, one man, who had been denied admittance, sent his wife to the morning-school, staid at home to nurse their child during her absence, and on her return, made her repeat to him the lesson which she had just learned.* In the locality where this school now stands, there was only one person who could read. He is a boy of seventeen, and was the teacher of the school.

The same eagerness was evinced to hear Dr. Kalley's simple expositions of Scripture. On Sundays and holidays his hearers at Funchal were seldom less than 150; but during the summer of 1842, which he spent in the country, they amounted to 3,000. Many of these came from a distance, some walking three, four, or five miles; and a few occasionally attended who had to walk six hours in coming and as long in returning. Families prepared their cakes, made of Indian corn, on Saturday, and set off in the dark in order to hear the word of God; and then, on the side of a steep hill, multitudes sat drinking in the words of eternal life. There was no restlessness, no sleepiness. They seemed to hang on the lips of the speaker, and often a hand was seen stealing up to wipe away a tear. Often when the freeness of salvation was dwelt upon, and they were shown that Heaven is too valuable to be purchased by the penances and alms and prayers of sinners, one would utter an expression of surprise; another would look in wonder at his neighbour; while not a few nodded their heads in token of assent. When they heard the second Commandment, there appeared on all faces an expression of astonishment, mixed in some with incredulity. When told that the Scriptures contained the history of the life and death of Jesus, and were written by men who were taught of God, they uttered expressions of delight and wonder; and these books were often looked at with wistful eyes. One man, especially, the teacher of a school, took a Bible in his hand, laid it in his bosom, and said, "Would to God that I might have one of these books." But there were none of them to be sold: nor, indeed, are there now. Dr. Kalley had had some copies of the New Testament and the Psalms, and of these, notwithstanding the extreme poverty of the people, seventy-five were sold in one day.

Dr. Kalley thus laboured steadily and unobtrusively above four years, gaining the good opinion of all classes. The fruits of his instruction began at length to appear. In proportion as the word of God became known, the reverence for images diminished; alms were refused to those who went about begging in the name of the saints whose image they bore; it began to be whispered that what they had been taught about making offerings to the saints was a "*forte engano*," to take money out of their pockets; and still more recently the people refused to subscribe to have a sermon preached in the Cathedral, "because they could hear as good a one from Dr. Kalley gratis." The priests soon took the alarm, and the arbitrary and illegal measures, narrated in the *Record* of May 18, were adopted by the Government.

Thus, this interesting work has been interrupted. The schools are now closed, the Scripture expositions are proscribed, and we have reason to fear that, ere now, he who thus nobly devoted himself to the service of true religion, has been thrown into prison. The people are about to be once more left under the guardianship of those who so long neglected to feed their flock, and who will not now permit them to receive the bread of life which is offered them by another. The character and practical working of any religious system may fairly be judged by the character of its ministers; for they are brought nearest to its influence, and in them its principles are supposed to be embodied. This consideration may, perhaps, give importance to a few facts illustrative of the character of the Romish priests, as evinced in their mode of combating the principles and example of Dr. Kalley.

The first case which I shall mention is that of the Vicar of Santa. He sent for a poor woman who was in the habit of attending Dr. Kalley's expositions, and asked her why she went to hear "that Jew, that Devil, that Antichrist." He then threatened to lock her up until she could be sent to prison. This she begged him not to do for the sake of her child, who was still in arms. To which he replied, "Bordo da mar"—a metaphor too gross to be translated, and which can only be described as the most indecent expression that ever shocked the ear of woman. The curate, who was present, inquired if he should fetch a Bible to see if she could say the commandments. "A horsewhip would be better," answered the vicar. The woman stated that she could say the commandments which her parents had taught her (alluding to the abbreviated form used by Romanists), but not the commandments of God, meaning as they are found in the Bible. This enraged the priest, who angrily asked if she did not know that all the commandments are included in the precept, "Thou shalt love God with all thy heart, and thy neighbour as thyself;" and on her answering in the negative, he struck her three blows. She attempted to escape, but the curate dragged her back, and pinned her with his shoulder to the wall, while he struck her repeatedly; his vicar crying out, "Give it her, give it her, kill her!" Her mouth beginning to bleed, the vicar desired the curate to let her go, but he himself followed her with clenched fists, saying, "Now go,

and tell that infernal Englishman what I have done." One fact remains to complete this picture of degradation. The vicar and curate both denied the deed, though the latter acknowledged that a woman had come out of the house, crying out and bleeding at the mouth. He afterwards confessed the unmanly act to one individual, but attempted to justify it by saying, "Did not our Lord drive with a scourge of small cords those who bought and sold in the Temple?"

About the same time an officer in the Portuguese service expressed to a Canon of the cathedral his opinion, that the measures taken by Government against Dr. Kalley were illegal; whereupon the Canon struck him, and taking him at unawares, knocked him down. But no sooner did the Canon see him prostrate on the ground, than, terrified at his own audacity, he took to his heels, and hardly saved himself in the bishop's palace from the hot pursuit of the exasperated officer. The next time that they met, the Canon received the merited chastisement, being knocked down and kicked like a foot-ball in the public Praca.

My account of priestly violence is not yet complete. The Curate of St. A —— and the Vicar of St. —— have each disgraced their holy office by severely pulling the ears of a man who attended Dr. Kalley's expositions. The Vicar of St. —— also refused for a time to bury a man who had occasionally been one of Dr. Kalley's hearers, and told his family, that they might "put the body up the chimney and make smoked meat of it!"

Such are the men to whose pastoral care the sheep of Christ's flock in Madeira are about to be consigned. The facts are so strong that they require no comment. The only hope of Dr. Kalley's being permitted to remain in the island, rests upon the interference of the English Government, and on the strong moral influence exercised by the publicly expressed opinion of the English nation; and my firm conviction that it is so, is my reason for desiring to give publicity to the foregoing narration.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. A.

Extract of a letter from Madeira, dated May 11, and just received:—

"Dr. Kalley is very unwell just now. Yesterday his man of business told him that he might expect to be put in gaol immediately, and from other quarters he has had intimations of the same kind; so he is in daily expectation of imprisonment. The worst part of it is, that there is no judge here just now, so they dread his being possibly confined for six months. Even should he escape this, he does not expect that any of his little flock will dare to venture to his house on Sunday; but in the meantime he has daily expositions of Scripture at his Hospital to his patients, and all who choose to go. Yesterday there were upwards of a hundred hearing him. He feels that his time may be short among these poor people who are thirsting for instruction; therefore he devotes himself to these duties with all earnestness. How truly the hand of God is with him in these things, is proved by two more persons, in the midst of this season of anxiety and peril, expressing a wish to join the Scotch communion."—*Record*.

A letter from Presburg, of July 7, states that the Emperor of Austria, in his quality of King of Hungary, has just decided the long-disputed question of the religion of children sprung up from mixed marriages. In answer to a Petition from the last Diet, praying that parents of different religions might be freed from the obligation of bringing up their children exclusively in the Catholic religion, his Majesty has ordered that children may be brought up as Protestants or Catholics, as may seem fit to the parents, and, in case they cannot agree, the children are to follow the religion of the father. This Resolution, the letter states, caused great satisfaction in the city, and in the evening of the intelligence the houses were illuminated. —*Ibid*.

THE HAGUE, JULY 22.—A general assembly of the Netherlands Missionary Society was lately held at Rotterdam. It appears from the Report read on this occasion, that the Society have to report the death of three missionaries. The mission in Celebes was in a flourishing condition, as was likewise the Normal School for native teachers in Amboyna. The whole of the missions had 12,000 pupils. In the mother country the Society continues to prosecute its Evangelical labours with the greatest zeal and advantage, and daily receive more and more proofs of the estimation in which it is held by the public.—*Pat*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Her Majesty the Queen—whose health, by the blessing of Providence, was never better—has had the good sense to break through the cold forms of Court precedent, and set an example to mothers, by nursing the Royal infant whose safe and happy birth has caused such general joy. This is only another proof of those domestic amiabilities and sympathies which pervade the Royal bosom. The sagacity of the step cannot be questioned. It is the opinion of all practical and eminent medical men, that the course which nature dictates is that which is most beneficial to the parent and the child. Many weakly constitutions among the titled and wealthy are, probably, due to the opposite line of conduct; and many, we are assured, are the examples of the future health of parent and infant having been sacrificed to the artificial claims of fashion, or to the frigid laws of etiquette.—*Court Gazette*.

WITLEY COURT.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager is expected to arrive at this seat at the close of the ensuing week, from Bushy Park, for the autumn. Her Majesty has taken the mansion on lease for three years, and the embellishments, chiefly by tradespeople from Worcester, are in a state of great forwardness. Earl Howe and his family will remain at Gopsal Hall, with occasional visits to Witley during her Majesty's sojourn in Worcestershire.—*Record*.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF WHEAT.—It will be seen from our Wakefield corn letter, that at the market held yesterday wheat advanced no less than 4s. a quarter on the price of the week preceding. On the two weeks just previous to this, there was an advance altogether of 5s. a quarter, so that the price at this great corn depot has risen no less than 9s. in three weeks. This fact shows that the factors believe the entire stock of wheat in the country to be very small. —*Leeds Mercury*.

THE DUKE OF SUSSEX'S LIBRARY.—There are doubts whether the valuable collection of Bibles, and collection of rare manuscripts and books, constituting the library of the late Duke of Sussex, will be submitted for public competition or not, the King of Naples having entered into negotiations for the purchase of the entire collection.—*Pat*.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer a Royal charter of incorporation on the school of medicine and surgery at Birmingham, with the privileges, immunities, rank, and title of the "Queen's College, Birmingham."—*Record*.

The gross revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall for the year ending December 31, 1842, were 32,935*l*. 13s. 4½d., salaries and expenses 12,833*l*. 13s. 4½d., leaving 20,100*l*. for the Prince of Wales.—*Ibid*.

COST OF ROYALTY.—Mr. Hume, in the course of his speech in opposition to the grant of a marriage portion to the Princess Augusta of Cambridge from the purse of John Bull, said, in the published report, he found the following statement of payments to the Queen and Royal Family in the year ended January 5, 1843:—

QUEEN'S CIVIL LIST.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Privy purse | £60,000 | |
| Salaries to the household, &c. | 131,260 | |
| Tradesmen's bills | 172,500 | |
| Bounty, alms, &c. | 13,200 | |
| Unappropriated monies | 8,040 | |
| | | £385,000 |
| Duke of Cumberland | £21,000 | |
| Duke of Sussex | 21,000 | |
| Duke of Cambridge | 27,000 | |
| Duchess of Gloucester | 16,000 | |
| Princess Sophia | 16,000 | |
| Princess Sophia of Gloucester | 7,000 | |
| Queen Adelaide | 100,000 | |
| Duchess of Kent | 30,000 | |
| Prince Albert | 30,000 | |
| King Leopold, part of which is returned | 50,000 | |
| | | 318,000 |
| | | £703,000 |

N. B. The expense for Windsor, and other royal palaces and parks, was to be added to this sum.—*Pat*.

STANLEY AND PEEL.—It is evident to any one who has watched their conduct towards each other in the House of Commons for the last three or four nights, that Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley are on the eve of an open rupture. They hardly look at or speak to each other; and when, with Sir James Graham, they are, as is the case many times during a debate, obliged to hold those extemporary Cabinet Councils to settle who shall reply to any attack made on them by the other side, they do not, like honest and friendly men, look in each other's faces; and at all other times, when they chance to be left by the temporary absence of their colleagues next to each other, they usually sit at a respectful distance, back to back, like a pair of petted and pouting children. The cause of quarrel it requires no great judgment to divine to be Ireland. Sir Robert has succeeded in overcoming the rampant advice of the fiery Tybalt to deal hardly with the Irish repeal movement, for Lord Stanley is, heart and soul, impregnated with a monomaniacal hatred of everything bearing the name of or connected with O'Connell.—*Hants Independent*.

Earl Grey continues convalescent, and takes daily carriage airings in the parks, and in a few days, it is hoped, he will be sufficiently recovered to bear the fatigue of a journey to Howick-hall.—*Record*.

"Where there is smoke there is fire," is the motto of a remarkable caricature just published by "H. B." It represents Sir R. Peel and the members of his Cabinet assembled and anxiously watching a bomb-shell, which lies apparently at the point of instant explosion, blazing at their feet, and about to scatter destruction upon all around it. The Premier suggests that "if let alone, it will burn itself out;" while the Duke, with uplifted finger, warns his peace-loving colleague that "it may burn us out too." Lord Stanley, with characteristic impatience, is rushing forward to put it out, but is held back by Sir J. Graham, who hints that he "will only burn his fingers;" while Lord Eliot, drawing the materials from an ominously small vessel, through an insignificant instrument, labelled "Arms Bill," announces that he "is *preparing* to extinguish it." The Lord Chancellor for Ireland, who occupies the foreground of the print, seems endeavouring to smother the menaced explosion with a writ of *supersedeas*; while in the background are two figures, one representing Lord de Gray, sorely puzzled to find out which page of the Constitution relates to Repeal Meetings, and the other the burly agitator, with his pockets well filled with "rint," slinking torch in hand, from the consequences of his own treason.—*Record*.

THE WHIG PANACEA FOR IRELAND.—Why should not the Roman Catholic priests of Ireland, the chosen religious teachers of the majority of the Irish nation, be paid by the State? Because they are Papists? This reason will never satisfy any but the bigot. Have they not as strong a claim as the Presbyterians of Ulster to be made stipendiaries of the State? Are they not as much entitled to expect such liberality at the hands of a Protestant Government, as the Protestant Clergy of France, Belgium, or Austria, are to be included in the budget of a Catholic State? Upon the principle of all Ecclesiastical Establishments, do they not claim to be established? Upon the principle of equity, have they not a claim to a share in the ecclesiastical revenues and endowments which have been alienated from their Church? Upon the ground of policy, do they not require to be conciliated and bound over to good behaviour by State pay and State patronage? So argues the Whig Earl Ebrington; so pleaded the Tory Lord Alvanley, in a pamphlet which appeared a year or two ago; Lord Brougham avows the same opinion; it has been advocated by statesmen of different polities; Lord John Russell holds it out as a tempting reversion to be looked for when next the Whigs succeed to office; and Sir Robert Peel himself, provided the revenues of the Irish Protestant bishops and clergy are not touched, thinks the proposal not unworthy of consideration. That it would be a fine stroke of policy, seems admitted on almost every hand. The opinion is gaining ground, that it is becoming a matter of more than expediency, of State necessity. The coyness of the Irish priests, their professed objections to the scheme, might, it is believed, be without much difficulty vanquished. No objections would be entertained in the highest quarter. There is no obstinate George the Third to deal with. Puseyism would applaud the concession to a Sister Church. What then is to hinder the proposal from being carried, sooner or later, into execution? What can be urged against it, and who would be the objectors?

The only objections to which expression has been given in the House of Commons, have been grounded either upon financial considerations, or upon principles of intolerance. The first class are likely to have infinitely the most weight with our Legislators. As to the latter, the No-Popery objections urged by the opposers of the Maynooth Grant—by such men as Sir Robert Inglis, Mr. Plumpter, Mr. Colquhoun, and Col. Sibthorp—no friend to Religious Liberty can sympathize with the views and feelings which prompt them; and the *political* validity of such arguments is annulled by the precedents of the Canada settlement, the Maynooth Grant itself, and the Government Grants to the Colonial Roman Catholic establishments. The financial difficulties were rather strongly put by Mr. Colquhoun in a recent debate. He believed, he said, "that 400,000*l*. or 500,000*l*. would more than express the amount of the Established Church revenues in Ireland. The House had been told, that there were about three thousand Roman Catholic priests in Ireland. Then there was the statement of Dr. Doyle, a man of high talent and experience, before the Lords' Committee in 1832, that each parish priest in his diocese drew not less than 300*l*. per annum. Besides this, the curates also drew a large amount. A publication of the Diocesan statutes of the province of Dublin, by Archbishop Murray, contained a statement of the fees to be exacted by the priests from the people: those fees were ten in number, and the lowest of them was 1s. 6d. annually: now two of these annual fees, payable by 1,200,000 Roman Catholic families, would raise 180,000*l*.; and if anything like an equal calculation was made of the other fees, taking them at the lowest, he did not think, according to their own statements, that the annual revenue of the Roman Catholic clergy could be less than from 600,000*l*. to 800,000*l*. The average revenue of the Clergy of the Established Church was 150*l*. each; and this equally divided between Roman Catholic and Protestant would be 75*l*.; and was it to be supposed that, for this small pittance, the Roman Catholic clergy would surrender their fees?"

Supposing this estimate to be correct, it is only a difficulty, not an objection on the ground of principle, that is here raised. As to the clergy surrendering their fees, such a thing was never heard of, and could not be required of the Roman Catholic priests, when it is not exacted from the Anglican. But Mr. Colquhoun, had he known how to make the best use of his own argument, might have urged, that an order of priests must, as such, always be dependent mainly upon fees and perquisites for their maintenance. The services of a public religious teacher may be compensated by a fixed stipend, whether payable by the State or by the people; but the performance of such offices as constitute the main business of the Romish priests, can be remunerated in no other way than by customary fees. And the result of endowing the parochial clergy would simply be, to leave a large number of unendowed priests to monopolize most of the work, and to depend, as now, upon the prescribed fees or freewill offerings of the people. On this account, we believe that the scheme could not answer.

But this is not the broad ground of objection upon which we are prepared to take our stand. We have endeavoured to state the argument in favour of the proposal fairly and strongly; and by those who admit the principle of Ecclesiastical Establishments, we do not see how its force could be evaded. We may doubt the success of the political experiment, but we could not, in that case, oppose its being made. And as any religious objection is likely to be attributed to bigotry, we have been anxious to repudiate all sympathy with those persons who take the ground of intolerance. Our objections apply to *Regium Donum* grants made to Presbyterians, as decidedly as to Parliamentary grants to Catholic priests. We protest against such an application of public money as essentially unjust; as involving the taxation of the professors of one religious faith for the support and propagation of a faith and worship from which they conscientiously dissent; which, though it may be no grievance to a man without conscience in such matters, is a serious wrong to one who is sincere and earnest in his creed. We protest equally against taxing Papist for the support of a Protestant hierarchy, and Protestants for the support of a Popish priesthood, and Infidels for the support of any form of Christianity. Upon precisely the same grounds, we have never ceased to protest against Church-extension by Parliamentary grants at home, and the subsidizing of either Church of Englandism, Romanism, Wesleyanism, or Presbyterianism in our Colonies, where Congregational Ministers have (we believe uniformly) consistently and honourably declined the liberally intended offer of Government aid. Nor can those Presbyterian or other Protestant ministers who themselves take the public money, with any grace or effect raise their voice against the endowment of Puseyite chaplains and Popish propagandists.—*Pat.*

New Agitation in England.—The *Birmingham Journal* says that Mr. Thomas Attwood "has at last matured the plan of another great popular movement, for the purpose of relieving the distress, and restoring the general prosperity and contentment of the people. It is said that his plan is well adapted to the juncture of the times, and calculated to unite the electors and non-electors of the United Kingdom generally, and all the various classes of men who are now seeking different objects by different means, in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, in one great legal confederation; and to concentrate and direct all their exertions upon one single point of vast importance to all of them, and opposed to the objects, interests, and opinions of none of them."—*Ibid.*

Expected Alteration in the Mode of Paying the Chelsea Pensioners.—It seems that the present method of making the payments quarterly causes such a profligate expenditure of the money in dissipation, that at the end of a few days many of the pensioners have not a farthing left, either having fooled it away, or having been robbed of it. To remedy this, it is said, a plan will be adopted by which the pensions may be received weekly, an alteration which seems likely to put an end to many of the serious robberies and losses which now take place at pension time.—*Record.*

Consolidation of the General and Twopenny Post-offices. — It is in contemplation by Viscount Lowther, the Postmaster General, and other Post-office officials, to consolidate the General and Twopenny Post-offices. We understand the amalgamation is to take place as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed. The alteration will expedite considerably the delivery of letters in the metropolis, and within the limits of the London district.—*Ibid.*

Investment of the Repeal Rent.—The money transmitted to the Repeal Association is periodically invested in the Government securities. Last week the sum of 6,000*l.* was invested in the New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., by the broker of the Repeal Association. If the Repealers had any idea of rebellion, or contemplated any of the projects with which they have been charged by Lord Lyndhurst, it is not very likely that they would trust their money in the Government securities.—*Chronicle.*

Education.—A Committee of the Wesleyan Methodists' Conference has been appointed to consider and report upon the means of diffusing "sound scriptural and useful" knowledge throughout the connexion by the establishment of additional week-day schools. Results of a decided and comprehensive character are expected to follow from this step. The Rev. R. Newstead, J. Dixon, O. Prest, and J. Newton, with Mr. T. Farmer, are among the members of the Committee. The number of children at present educated at the day-schools of the Wesleyan body is 20,804; at the Sunday-schools, 401,383; at an expense for the whole of 24,167*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*—*Record.*

The Harvest, &c.—The weather in London and its neighbourhood has been cold with a good deal of rain for some days past. Corn is rising in Mark-lane, and it is understood a good many foreign orders have been sent. The best-informed persons now say, that from the appearance of the crops on the ground, even with the blessing of fine weather, the harvest will not be more than an average one.—*Ibid.*

The crimes included in the new treaties for the mutual surrender of fugitives from justice are,—with America, murder, attempts to murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, and uttering; with France, murder and attempts to murder, forgery, and fradulent bankruptcy.—*Ibid.*

The Nelson Monument.—The construction of the Nelson monument, Trafalgar-square, the progress of which was interrupted in consequence of the Corinthian capital not being completed, has, after a suspension of some months, been again proceeded with. Yesterday the workmen began fixing on the leaves and volutes of the capital, which were cast at Woolwich dockyard, and which have been upon the ground in Trafalgar-square some days. Some of the leaves and volutes, which have taken between two and three years for their execution, weigh two or three tons. The statue is nearly finished. It is composed of two solid blocks of stone, and has been formed in a temporary house on the ground by Mr. Bailey, R. A., from a design by Mr. Railton, who daily superintends its formation. It is expected that the monument will be finished by the end of the year.—*Ibid.*

The Anti-Duelling Association.—Our readers will find in our advertising columns an announcement of a Meeting of the Anti-Duelling Association, to be held on the 4th of August. We rejoice to know that this Association goes on prosperously. It at present consists of 416 members, including twenty-three Noblemen, fifteen sons of Noblemen, eighteen Members of the House of Commons, twenty Baronets, thirty-five Admirals and Generals, thirty-two Colonels, fifty-six Captains, R. N., twenty Majors, forty-two Captains in the Army, twenty-six Lieutenants, twenty-eight Barristers. Recent melancholy events add importance to the objects it has in view, and we trust, under the Divine blessing, its influence may be largely extended.—*Ibid.*

The Smoke Nuisance.—The Committee of the House of Commons, of which Mr. Mackinnon is Chairman, sat for the first time on Tuesday, and continued their sittings till Friday. During the week Dr. Reid, Dr. Aire, Mr. West, of Leeds, Mr. C. W. Williams, of Liverpool, and many scientific men, engineers, manufacturers, and others were examined. The general opinion expressed by the witnesses was, that the smoke which emanates from the chimneys of the furnaces of the manufacturing establishments was a great evil, and that there were abundant means for its almost if not entire suppression. Mr. West stated that at Leeds, where active measures had been adopted by the corporation, there was a great deal less given off in the atmosphere, and Mr. Smith, a Commissioner of Police, from Bradford, stated, that from the exertions of the Commissioners, aided by a local act, out of 138 mills in the jurisdiction of that town, there were but four in which smoke-burning apparatus of some kind had not been introduced. The effect of all this was that the smoke had been lessened to one-fourth, whilst in the course of a short time there would be no difference between a week-day and Sunday in the atmosphere. The evidence was also very conclusive as regards the influence of smoke upon the personal appearance, social condition, and moral habits of the poorer classes. The sittings of the Committee will probably extend another fortnight, and one part of its objects is the examination of the various patented and other plans that have been brought forward for its suppression. Its members are composed chiefly of the representatives of towns and districts who most complain of the evil, and there is no doubt but that the result of their exertions will be materially beneficial to the comforts and health of the community.—*Ibid.*

The Sandwich Islands.—Despatches were sent off on Saturday last by Government to the Right Hon. Captain Lord George Paulet, of the Carysfort frigate in the South Pacific, acknowledging the free independence of King Tamehameha III. and the Sandwich Islands from this or any other country.—*Pat.*

France.—We find the following in the *National*:—"The courts of law, and all who were connected with them, were thrown into great commotion by the following serious occurrence. M. Garnier, president of the order of advocates of the Cour de Cassation et des Conseils du Rio, tendered, in measured, but very energetic terms, his resignation to the Keeper of the Seals. The Council of the Order, being immediately convoked, unanimously followed this example of independence. This unprecedented incident is founded upon the fact of the Minister of Justice (M. Martin du Nord), having violated certain rules imposing conditions of morality and capacity, as indispensable for the admission of advocates to the supreme court, in having presented the nomination of a candidate for the King's signature in opposition to the unanimous objection of the Council."—*Ibid.*

French Sympathizers with Ireland.—In the skirts of Mr. O'Connell's "monster" meetings, a French traveller is distinguished by his moustaches; and immediately the Tory press are frightened out of their wits by the idea of Gallic sympathy. As Lord Brougham said of O'Connell, we know one bosom in France to which a civil war in Ireland would bring comfort and satisfaction; we mean Louis Philippe, to whom the intestine broils of other kingdoms are almost equivalent in point of satisfaction to their subjection to his own sway. M. Guizot cannot forgive the affront that was offered him when Lord Palmerston, speaking in an official character, said plainly, "We don't believe you;" nor can his Royal Master overlook a manifestation of distrust which he felt applied more particularly to himself. Hence, although the Minister placed his interdict upon the Anti-Slavery Convention which was to have been held in Paris last year, he suffered the meeting convened to express sympathy with Ireland, to take place without interruption.

But, so far as French sympathy is concerned, the Orange Chiefs have nothing to dread. No one knows better than Mr. O'Connell, that France cannot help him. In truth, it would be about as rational to expect help from the negroes in the United States, as from the slaves of existing French despotism. The real Liberal party have more than enough to do in minding their own affairs. With trial by jury reduced to a mockery, with a National Guard which is like a box of toys turned out and put in at the pleasure of the Government, and a Press enslaved by the threefold bondage of *cautionnement*, bribes, and private interests, public opinion in France is at the same time gagged, blindfolded, and fettered, and, so far from helping others, cannot even find expression for itself by voice or action. The feeling most likely to be entertained by French Liberals in respect to Ireland, is one of envy, when they see that, while they themselves cannot meet by the score without being seized on by the myrmidons of Guizot and Company, the Irish may assemble by whole counties at once without the breach of any law. Mr. O'Connell complains, and justly, that the elective franchise is much more restricted in Ireland than in England; but there are more electors in Ireland alone than in all France. The Arms Bill now struggling through the Imperial Parliament, is stringent enough; but it is freedom itself, compared with the Arms Bill which has been imposed upon France. Sir Robert Peel does not merit much popularity in Ireland, where the fact of his having been Chief Secretary under the Liverpool Administration is yet in remembrance; but, while France is governed by a man who has passed through all the changes of political sentiment, from best to worst, Ireland has at least the mitigated doom of being under the sway of a man who has never altered his opinions, except for the better. We might instance the advantages which Ireland possesses over France in relation to municipal arrangements and other matters; but sufficient has been said to show, that the sympathy of the latter with the former must be restricted to that fellow-feeling which may, indeed, make one wondrous kind, but not marvellously dangerous.

As to the deputation of M. Ledru-Rollin, we feel sure that Mr. O'Connell will consider twice before he receives him once. Concerned for the honour of an old acquaintance, we beg to inform our readers, that the forthcoming Missionary is no relation to the Author of the "Ancient History." His highest recommendation is, that he comes endorsed by Marrast, who publishes the *National*, on the principle of *lucus a non lucendo*, because there is no sympathy between him and the nation. To the true Liberal party in France, Marrast is an object of contempt. Under the Restoration, he was a Jesuit, but was expelled from the College Louis-le-Grand, in which he was Under-Master, for misconduct. This was a sufficient title to admission among the pseudo-Liberals of the time. Since the Revolution of July, he has constantly been plotting and exciting the people to insurrection, always taking care to run away in good time. So completely had he acquired this useful art, that he even

escaped from the Prison of St. Pelagie, and thereby avoided the disagreeable process of trial for high treason, on account of a conspiracy, concocted by the Police, of which he was goose enough to be the principal agent,—with the still more disagreeable consequences. In England, his fame had preceded him; and it is to the neglect to which his known cowardice subjected him, and to his consequent hatred to England, that we are to attribute all the sympathy he cherishes for Ireland. Such is the sponsor of M. Ledru-Rollin, who, however, might be of some service at the next Donnybrook Fair, by the exhibition of those tricks of legerdemain with which, for a small consideration, his father, for forty years, amused all the towns in France, "by permission of the authorities." He might, indeed, be of real use in the event of a civil war, provided he has not forgotten the way in which his father used to *escamoter* the balls from the muskets with which he allowed himself to be fired at every evening. When the Irish heard him exclaim, with uplifted hand, after every fire, "*Voila la balle, Messieurs,*" they would, in gratitude at least, change his name, and send him back to Paris as *Le drole* Rollin.—*Pat.*

PORT NATAL.—The settlement at Port Natal is now adopted as a British Colony; a step only too long delayed; and Her Majesty's Government have under consideration the best means by which provision may be made for establishing there a Colonial Government distinct from, if not independent of, that of the Cape. In the mean time, we are happy to find from Governor Napier's Minute, read to the Legislative Council, that three conditions have been laid down as absolutely essential in any future arrangements:—

"1st. That there shall not be, in the eye of the law, any distinction or disqualification whatever, founded on mere distinction of colour, origin, language, or creed.

"2nd. That no aggression upon the natives residing beyond the limits of the Colony, shall be sanctioned under any plea whatever, unless under the immediate orders of the Government.

"3rd. That Slavery in any shape or under any modification is absolutely unlawful, as in every other portion of Her Majesty's dominions."

This last condition is, of course, one that could not be dispensed with; but it is one that will be the least palatable to the Emigrant Boers, who have, it seems, their sympathizers and apologists in this country. The *Colonial Gazette*, now the organ of the West India party, and the sworn foe to all saints and philanthropists, acknowledges the three principles laid down to be "very just and humane conditions, *but*"—here the *pro*-Slavery feeling betrays itself—"it was the enforcing of similar principles that mainly occasioned the disaffection that led to the settlement of Natal." The impossibility of obtaining combined labour in the colony, except by compulsion, "drove the farmers to enslave the natives." *How could they help it?* And "the emancipation of the negroes, without any measures being adopted to supply the Colony with free labour, drove the farmers to desperation, and hence the emigration to Natal." So that all their *commandos*, their wars with the border tribes, and their insane project of territorial conquest and independence, were all, we are to be told, attributable to "the indolence and ignorance of the Colonial Office," and to the Emancipation Act! "The headlong, blind, and blundering meddling of officious humanity-mongers drove them into rebellion." The virulence of this language is worthy of the detestable cause, which can support itself only by falsehood. We should not have thought it worth noticing, except as showing that, with respect to Port Natal, as well as every other settlement or colony, there will be need of unslumbering vigilance to prevent the revival of Slavery or the Slave-trade under some specious name or form. In the same Number of this pro-Slavery *Gazette*, Lord Brougham's pending Bill, to prevent British subjects from holding slaves and engaging in the Slave-trade, is reprobated as "a precious measure," which "must, under every form that can be given to it, remain a standing insult to every country in which the *institution* of domestic Slavery exists." There can be no mistaking this language. Lord Brougham is represented as "the cat's-paw of Messrs. Scoble and Co." in this business. We only wish that the noble and learned Lord had no worse advisers, and that his Bill more adequately met the views of the Anti-Slavery Committee, who are so politely designated by the name of their indefatigable Secretary. It is evident, however, that their "spirit of meddling" is found sadly to interfere with the schemes of African labour-jobbers, African merchants of a certain description, and Slave-dealers of all sorts. Abuse, is homage from such quarters.—*Ibid.*

FRANCE.—M. Lacrosse stated in his speech in the Chamber of Deputies on Friday, that during the last war between Great Britain and the United States, Commodore Porter, with two or three vessels, kept in check a number of ships belonging to the English in the Pacific, which he was enabled to effect by the occupation of Nukahiva, in the Marquesas Islands. M. Lacrosse added, that in case of a war France would experience similar advantages, and in time of peace the possession of those islands would be of incontestable utility for French commerce.—*Record.*

A Correspondent of the *Times* states that at the conclusion of the Rouen Railway 220 Irish labourers had been induced to volunteer for Africa, and that measures were preparing to obtain more recruits from the same quarter, to supply the waste of life which was making that colony unpopular among all classes of the French.—*Ibid.*

BRITISH MUSEUM.—The number of visiters during the last week was 32,159, and, with all this large concourse, but one person was removed from the rooms on the grounds of intoxication, whilst no single case of theft occurred. The numbers of visiters were on Monday 13,410, Tuesday 2,439, Wednesday 10,061, Thursday 1,386, and Friday 4,843.—*Ibid.*

FRANCE.—The French Government experienced on Tuesday a new check in the Chamber of Deputies, in the rejection of their demand of 130,000f. for the service of the French possessions in India. One of our private letters contends that the refusal of the grant was occasioned by "the profligate misapplication of the public money of late years in Pondicherry and elsewhere"

On a division on the vote, there were—

| | |
|---|---|
| For the grant,.................... | 103 |
| Against it, .................... | 175 |
| Majority against Ministers, ... | —72 |

Intimidated by this demonstration, Ministers withheld another Bill, relative to inland navigation, which would, it was understood, have been similarly rejected.

"According to the witty expression of Marshal Soult, President of the Council," observes the *Siècle*, "each of the Ministers has received in succession '*a yellow cartridge*' from the Chambers. The Minister of Finance saw his Coinage Bill ejected; the Minister for Public Works, the Bill for completing the Railroad from La Teste to Bordeaux; the Minister of Commerce, the Sugar Bill; the Minister of Marine, the grant to the inhabitants of Pondicherry; the Minister of Justice (in the Chamber of Peers), the Bill for modifying the Penal Code; the Minister for Foreign Affairs remains under the weight of the debates produced by the question of the right of search; the Minister of the Interior may, for his part, claim as a negative success the votes on the inquiry into the conduct of the Government functionaries during the late elections. It is believed that the Ministers of War and of Public Instruction, who at present cause their colleagues some jealousy, will have their turn before the conclusion of the session."

ARTESIAN WELLS.—We understand that it is intended to carry the bore for the Artesian well in the Garden of Plants to the depth of 800 or 900 metres, whereas that at Grenelle is only 550 metres deep. The object of piercing so low is to find water of high temperature. The expectation of doing so is founded on observations made by M. Arago and M. Walferdin, at Grenelle, that the temperature of the water increased in warmth one degree at every 32 metres' depth, and, consequently, at that of 800 or 900 metres must be at from 36 to 39 degrees centigrade (about from 97 to 104 Fahrenheit), with which the hot houses of the equatorial plants, and also the lodges of the animals in the menagerie, and even the hospitals in that quarter, may be warmed in winter.—*Paris Paper.*

THE STATE OF PRUSSIA.—BERLIN, MAY 30.—The King has set out for Pomerania and western Prussia, and the Queen has departed for Pilnitz. From all points of the Rhenish province addresses are being presented to the Provincial States. The *Gazette* of Aix-la-Chapelle gives one from the banks of the Moselle, praying—1st, for a constitution; 2d, for a general law relating to the press; 3d, the rejection of the plan for the new penal code; 4th, the suppression of the State lottery; 5th, the introduction of the decimal system in coins, weights, and measures.—*Record.*

We learn (says the *France*) that the mortal remains of M. Borie, one of our missionaries decapitated at Tongking, have arrived at Paris. As soon as the Directors of Foreign Missions heard that they had arrived at Bordeaux in a French vessel coming from China, they despatched two of their body to bring the remains to the premises of the Foreign Missions, there to remain until an order of the Holy See authorizes them to be exposed in public."—*Ibid.*

FRENCH FINANCE.—The national debt of France, which in 1572, under Charles IX., was only 17,000,000f., was, in 1832, 5,417,495,017f. At the present time it is almost 7,000,000,000f. France has already been bankrupt six times, viz.:—Under Sully, who deducted the interest formerly paid on the capital; at the end of Louis XIV.'s reign, under Desmaret, who paid neither capital nor interest; at the fall of the "*système* Law," under Lepelletier; under the Abbe Terrai, who did not pay the assignments; during the Revolution, after the creation of 45,000,000 of mortgages; lastly in 1800, by the reduction of two-thirds of the debt.—*Ibid.*

A letter from a Frenchman, dated Nov. 20, 1842, from the Bay of Taiose, at Nouka-Hiva, gives the following particulars of the Kanakes of Isle Christina, forming part of the Marquesas group:—"I was present at one of their fetes, where all our soldiers were invited. Only half repaired there, armed, and with their cartouche-boxes well filled; the rest being left to guard the fort. We found on our way some of their women, who jumped for joy at seeing us. Their heads were adorned with red and white flowers; their skin was rubbed over with certain plants, and shone like varnish. When we arrived, upwards of 500 Kanakes formed a passage to let us pass through. Soon after, the principal warriors, whose bodies were entirely tattooed, formed themselves in a circle to dance to the sound of the tam-tam. By their side were some children, remarkable for their costume. They hold absolute authority over other children of their own age, and are not without some authority over the chiefs; but at a certain age, they are sacrificed to the gods of the country. On the day of the sacrifice they are taken to the appointed place, and cut into pieces, which are distributed, and a dreadful feast is made of them. When the songs, or rather howlings, of the natives had ceased, several Kanakes, preceded by the King, came and placed before us branches of trees, cocoa-nut trees, sugar-canes, and sixteen little pigs. Their funeral ceremonies are worthy of remark. When any one dies, he is suspended from pieces of wood, near his habitation, and covered with the bark of trees. For the first days after his burial food is brought to the place where the body lies, with the idea that the deceased will return during the night and eat."

The French squadron stationed at the Society Islands will provisionally be composed of the frigate Uranie, of 60 guns, two corvettes of brigs, two transport sloops, and the Phaeton, a steamer of 160 horse-power. At the Marquesas there will be only the corvette La Meurthe.—*Record.*

From the Rhine in July we hear that, in the sitting of the Rhenish Provincial Assembly, on the 7th of this month, it was resolved to reject all proposals respecting the freedom of the press. This Resolution of our Assembly, which certainly cannot be said to want liberality, is very important.—*Ibid.*

PRINCE ALBERT OF PRUSSIA AND THE SULTAN.—When the Sultan received the Prince, he rose from his seat and placed him to his right hand on the sofa. This was an unheard-of honour, and proves, at least, a considerable advance in the outward forms of what is called civilization. When the Prince left the audience chamber, the Sultan again rose and accompanied him to the door.—*Pat.*

THE STADE DUTIES.—It appears that the commissioners at Dresden have drawn up a *pro formâ* tariff, by which certain incidental forms and expense are proposed to be abolished, but which concedes to Hanover a large augmentation of the rates now levied. It is further stated, that the increase of duty is to be directed against those articles of British manufacture which constitute the bulk of our exports to Germany—viz., cottons and woollens. For instance, our correspondent affirms that cotton twist is to be charged at the rate of from one-eighth to a quarter per cent.; whereas, it at present pays only six shillings, or little more than one-sixteenth per cent. per bale. The Government of Hamburgh is understood to have protested against these proceedings of the Elbe commission; but it is apprehended that the new tariff having been framed in concert with a diplomatic agent of the British Government, Lord Aberdeen may feel himself bound to ratify the proceeding. This last supposition, however, is to us incredible.—*Chronicle.*

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS—BLOWING-UP OF A SOUTH SEA WHALER.—Intelligence has been received of the blowing-up of the Diana, South Sea Whaler, while on her homeward voyage, and the death of Captain May, who commanded her, and who there is reason to suspect fell by the hand of an assassin. It was found that he had been shot. The Diana reached St. Helena in safety, and was ordered to sail from St. Helena on Wednesday, the 26th of that month; only a few hours previous to the time appointed for the starting, the powder-magazine blew up, causing the almost total destruction of this fine vessel. The sufferers, one by one, were extricated from the shattered timbers of the vessel. The remains of the poor steward were discovered shockingly mutilated, and in the course of the day were conveyed on shore. The explosion had been caused by the wilful firing of the powder-magazine. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."—*Pat.*

REBECCA IN IRELAND.—The *Cork Examiner* of Wednesday contains the following curious announcement:—"Saturday morning last the followers of Rebecca in this country disturbed the quiet of the little town of Bettegant, by demolishing a branch gate, erected one week since on a by road immediately leading to the town. Since the erection of the gate considerable dissatisfaction was evinced by the farmers to go to market by that road; the consequence was, an immediate rise in the price of provisions, to the great

detriment of the poor, who were obliged to pay 4d. and 5d. per weight for potatoes, instead of half that price, which was only demanded before."—*Pat.*

PREMATURE RISE OF THE NILE.—A very remarkable anomaly has been observed this year in the periodical flux of the Nile. From time immemorial the first day of the rise of the Nile has spotted soon after the summer solstice, and at Cairo the phenomenon has usually taken place some time between the 1st and the 10th of July; this year, however, there was a rise of the river on the night of the 5th of May, consequently two months earlier than usual. This rise continued only four days, after which the water fell, and it still continues falling as it always does until the period of the summer solstice. History affords no example of so early a rise of the river, and only a few instances are recorded of a second rise taking place shortly after the first. One of these instances occurred in the reign of Cleopatra, and the other in the year of 1737.—*Cologne Gazette.*

LOCUSTS IN AMERICA.—The locusts have made their appearance both at Hartford and New Haven; seventeen years have elapsed since their last visit. In the vicinity of the Hubbard Farm, back of West Rock, New Haven, they are to be seen in immense quantities, covering the leaves and branches to the tops, and flying off in swarms after maturing their wings for a flight. On the 12th inst., at ten o'clock, a. m., says a correspondent of the *New Haven Herald*, "their singing, when in a state of rest, was heard more than a mile. They commence singing when the sun shines pleasantly. About half-past seven, p. m. when the sun is obscured, they shelter themselves under the leaves of the trees and in the grass. The swarms that have proceeded from this field have taken a northerly direction, flying about forty rods at an effort. As far as I have observed they make but one flight in the same day. They have hatched in this same field at four different periods, at intervals of seventeen years each, according to the memory of one person who lives in the neighbourhood; others can remember for two and three periods."—*Record.*

In a back township of Upper Canada a magistrate, who kept a tavern, sold liquor to people till they got drunk and fought in his house. He then issued a warrant, apprehended them, and tried them on the spot; and, besides fining them, made them treat each other to make up the quarrel.—*Canada Temperance Advocate.*

OTAHEITE.—FALMOUTH, JULY 13.—We have this morning advices from Tahiti to February 17, where there was lying a French ship of war. The French were much disliked by the Queen and her subjects, who often expressed the hatred which they felt towards the new comers, and more especially on account of the manner in which they had obtained possession of the island.

Queen Pimarra had signified to the French Commandant that she would never acknowledge them as her ruler, and that if they persisted in retaining possession of her island she would leave it, and take up her residence with one of her relatives who govern some of the neighbouring isles.

On the arrival of Her Majesty's ship Talbot, Sir Thomas Thomson, in January, the Queen claimed his protection, which he offered her, and an affair was likely to have arisen between Sir Thomas and the French Commander.

The French have forced the Tahitians to place their flag as a union in the uppermost corner of theirs—and which they oblige the Queen to have hoisted every day on her fort; but on the arrival of the Talbot she refused doing so, when the French Commander declared if she persisted in her intention, he would fire on the town; whereon Sir Thomas Thomson informed his rival that, if he fired on the town, he would at once open a fire on his ship. Each vessel prepared for action—the Queen still persisting in not hoisting the flag, and at last the matter was ended by the French Commander being obliged to send some of his men to carry out his wish.

Sir Thomas Thomson sailed in the Talbot to receive instructions from his Admiral respecting the course he should pursue, and what answer he should return to the Queen who sought British protection.—*Record.*

NEW ZEALAND.—The *Journal des Débats* publishes a letter dated Akaroa (New Zealand), the 22d of February, 1843, stating that the French cutter L'Allier, commanded by M. Lavand, quitted New Zealand to return to France on the 23d of January. She was to touch at Otaheite, the Marquesas, and Lima. Captain Lavand was replaced by Captain Berard, commander of the corvette Le Rhin. On the 9th of February Mr. Shortland, the British Colonial Governor, hoisted the British flag on the French station, against which act M. Berard protested. At the same time the British Governor gave notice that foreign ships were forbidden to fish within three miles of the coast of New Zealand, that French jurisdiction was abolished, and that the French colonists were placed under British law; that French property should be protected; that French ships should be searched by British Custom-house officers, and that merchandize should be subject to the same duties as in the other parts of New Zealand:—five per cent. *ad valorem*, with the exception of wines and brandies; fifteen per cent. on wines, and 6f. 25c. a gallon on brandies. On the 10th of February the French inhabitants addressed a protest to Commander Berard, declaring that they would not acknowledge any authority but that of France until the French Government should have apprised them officially of the arrangements concluded between the two countries.—*Ibid.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*18th September*, 1843.

Mr. P. Taylor, Collector of Balasore, for two months, from the 10th December next, under Sections XI. and XII. of the Amended Absentee Rules.

*25th September*, 1843.

Mr. F. A. E. Dalrymple, for one month, under Medical Certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 29th June last.

Mr. A. Smelt, Judge of Patna, for one month from the 1st November next, on private affairs.

Mr. R. H. Russell, Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of Moorshedabad, for one month, on private affairs, in addition to the leave granted to him on the 24th July last.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Simlah, 1st September*, 1843.

Applications for furlough submitted to the Government North Western Provinces, up to this day:

Mr. J. T. Rivaz, Judge of Benares.

Mr. G. W. Bacon, Civil and Sessions Judge of Saharunpore.

Officers applying to the Secretary to Government of Bengal for Furlough are reminded, that a duplicate of their application must be submitted to the Government of the North Western Provinces.

*5th September*, 1843.

Mr. Allan Swinton to be an Assistant under the Commissioner of the Agra Division.

Mr. G. M. B. Ferford, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Bijnour, on his private affairs, from 15th October next, to proceed to the Presidency, and one year from the date of the sailing of the Oriental Company's Steam Vessel "Hindoostan" in December next, with permission to proceed to England.

*7th September*, 1843.

The leave of absence granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, to the Rev. J. Bell, Chaplain at Saugor, for one month, from the 8th ultimo, is confirmed.

*9th September*, 1843.

Mr. T. Tonnochy, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Zillah Boolundshuhur, during the Dusserah vacation.

*12th September*, 1843.

Syud Mahomud Yusuf Hussun Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen of Jounpore, for six months, on Medical Certificate, from 1st October next.

Mahomud Moostufa Khan, Sudder Ameen of Jounpore, to officiate as Principal Sudder Ameen of that District.

*13th September*, 1843.

Gholam Ghous, Sudder Ameen of Pillibheet, during the approaching Dusserah vacation.

Mr. James Campier, Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of Benares, during the same period.

*14th September*, 1843.

Mr. Holden Sheppard Ravenshaw, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Meerut, for one month, from 1st October next, on his private affairs.

Mr. R. Drummond, Assistant under the Commissioner of the Rohilkund Division, for two months, in addition to the time allowed for joining his appointment.

Mr. G. Edmonstone, Junior, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Zillah Boolundshuhur, for three months, from the 1st September 1843, on private affairs.

R. N. C. HAMILTON,
*Secy. to Govt. N. W. P.*

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 22d September*, 1843.

No. 211 of 1843.—An Error having been brought to notice in the General Order, No. 199, of the 15th instant, granting Honorary distinctions to certain Corps of the Madras Army for services performed in China, the said Order is cancelled, and the following Order is substituted by direction of the Governor General in Council:

The Governor General in Council having taken into consideration the good conduct of the Troop and of the several Companies specified in the margin before the City of Chinkeangfoo, as represented by His Excellency General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., is pleased to grant to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of such Troop and Companies the same distinction which was accorded in G. O. G. G., dated the 14th October 1842, to the 2d and 6th Regiments of Madras N. I., and to the Rifle Company of the 36th Madras N. I. similarly engaged, namely, that of bearing hereafter upon their Appointments a Golden Dragon, wearing an Imperial Crown.

C. Troop Madras H. A.
B. and C. Companies 2d Bn. } Madras Foot Artillery.
D. Companies 3d Bn. } Madras Foot Artillery.
A. B. and F. Companies of Sappers and Miners.
Flank Companies of the 41st Madras Native Infantry.

Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to grant to Her Majesty's Regiments engaged in the War with China the Honour of bearing inscribed upon their Colours and Appointments the word "China," with the Device of the "Dragon," the Governor General in Council accords to the Regiments of Madras N. I., and to the Troop and the several Companies specified in the margin, the Honour of bearing the word "China" inscribed upon their Appointments, the Regiments bearing that Inscription also on their Colours; and such Regiments above specified as have not already had accorded to them the honour of bearing upon their Colours and Appointments the Golden Dragon wearing an Imperial Crown, will bear thereon the Device of the "Dragon" as borne by Her Majesty's Regiments for service in the War with China, in which the several Regiments and the Troop and Companies above specified had the good fortune to be engaged in co-operation with Her Majesty's Troops.

C. Troop Madras H. A.
B. and C. Companies 2d Bn. } Madras Foot Artillery.
D. Company 3d Bn. } Madras Foot Artillery.
A. B. and F. Companies, Madras Sappers and Miners.
2d, 6th, 14th, 37th } Regiments of Madras N. I.
Rifle Company 36th Madras N. I.
Flank Companies 41st M. N. I.

*Fort William, 29th September*, 1843.

No. 212 of 1843.—The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Lieutenant Charles Sheppard Reynolds, of the 49th Regiment N. I., doing duty with the Assam Light Infantry Battalion, to officiate as Adjutant of that Corps, during the absence of Lieutenant E. T. Dalton, on Political employment, or until further orders.

Lieutenant Charles Plowden St. John Law, of the 11th Regiment N. I., to be attached to the Bundlecund Legion, as a temporary arrangement.

Ensign George Faithfull, of the 69th Regiment N. I., to do duty with the 2d Assam Sebundy Corps, until further orders.

Lieutenant James Douglas Moffat, of the 11th Regiment Light Cavalry, is promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the 26th September 1843.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their Appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, from the dates assigned to them in General Orders, No. 164, of the 28th July last, and No. 186, of the 1st instant.

| *Infantry.* | *Date of arrival at Fort William.* |
|---|---|
| Mr. Frederic Richards Mealy | 27th September, 1843. |
| " Gosset, .. .. .. .. | 27th September, 1843. |
| " Charles Warde, .. .. | 27th September, 1843. |

Brevet Captain Roberts William Elton, of the 59th Regiment N. I., has returned to his duty, on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Fort William, 27th September, 1843.

Lieutenant Edmund Disney Byng, of the 1st European Light Infantry, was appointed in the Foreign Department, (Secret,) under date the 23d instant, an Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Scinde.

No. 213 of 1843.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointments by the Honourable the Court of Directors as Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Cornet and Ensign, from the dates assigned to them in General Orders, Nos. 164 of the 28th July last and 186 of the 1st instant.

| *Cavalry.* | *Date of arrival at Fort William.* |
|---|---|
| Mr. Charles Wyndham, .. .. | 28th September 1843. |
| *Infantry.* | |
| Mr. John Maginn, .. .. .. .. | 28th September 1843. |

Captain Charles Maisters Gascoyne, of the 5th Regiment Light Cavalry, has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Fort William, 28th September 1843.

No. 214 of 1843.—Brevet Captain Keith Young, of the 50th Regiment N. I., was placed, in the Foreign Department, under date the 29th July last, at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor of Scinde, for employment in that country.

Brevet Major Wm. Riddell, of the 60th Regiment N. I., was appointed, in the Foreign Department, on the 5th ultimo, to officiate as Assistant in the Department for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee at Burdwan during the absence of Captain W. C. Elwall on leave.

Brevet Major W. Brown, of the 69th Regiment N. I., was placed, in the Foreign Department, under date the 8th ultimo, at the disposal of the Governor North Western Provinces, for employment in Surveying the Territory of Kythal.

The following Appointments made on the 9th March last, were published for general information, in the Judicial Department, under date the 7th ultimo:

Brevet Captain C. R. Browne, of the 69th Regiment N. I., to be Deputy Commissioner of the 2d Class in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

Brevet Captain G. W. Hamilton, of the 34th Regiment N. I., to be ditto ditto of the 3d Class in the ditto and ditto.

Captain C. Brown, of the 18th Regiment N. I., to be ditto ditto of the ditto in the ditto and ditto.

Captain W. M. Ramsay, of the 62d Regiment N. I., to be ditto ditto of the ditto in the ditto and ditto.

The following Appointments were made, in the Home Department, Government of India, under date the 12th ultimo:

Major A. Irvine, C. B., of Engineers, to act as Superintendent of Marine.

Lieutenant Colonel R. Benson, of the 1st Regiment N. I., to officiate for Major Irvine as a Member of the Military Board.

Captain W. Anderson, of the 59th Regiment N. I., was appointed, in the Foreign Department, under date the 9th ultimo, to be 2d in Command of the Joudpore Legion, vice Captain J. Stubbs resigned. The appointment to take effect from the 18th ultimo.

Captain C. Graham, of the 59th Regiment N. I., was placed, in the Foreign Department, under date the 19th ultimo, at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor of Scinde, for employment at Bahawulpore.

EDWD. SANDERS,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—Sept. 12. At Dinapore, Mr. Samuel Jeremiah Bull, to Miss Mary Ann Keating, of Allahabad—26. At Darjeeling, T. Caley Hutchinson, Esq. nephew of Colonel Hutchinson, of the Bengal Engineers, to Caroline, daughter of George King, Esq. Superintending Surgeon, Bengal Establishment.—At Calcutta, Mr. George White Fleming, to Mrs. Sarah Hughes.—At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Taylor, to Miss L. Ernst.—29. At Howrah, Mr. M. Le Blanc, to Miss Rose Williams.—Oct. 2. At Calcutta, Frederick Hindes Vining, Esq. to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Cornelius Umfreville Smith, Esq.—At Calcutta, Mr. John Wallis, to Miss Mary Richardson, daughter of the late Joseph Richardson, Esq. Branch Pilot.

BIRTHS.—Sept. 10. At Azimghur, the lady of H. Armstrong, Esq. of a daughter.—11. At Simlah, the lady of Captain G. P. Thomas, 64th Regt. N. I. of a son.—16. At Simlah, the lady of Captain Edmonds, H. M's. 9th Foot, of a daughter.—21. At Cawnpore, Mrs. A. Deane, of a son.—25. At Jubbulpore, the lady of G. Griffith, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, of son.—28. At Kamptee, the lady of Assistant Surgeon J. Sumners, M. D. H. M's. 21st Fusiliers, of a son.—29. At Mymensing, the wife of Mr. R. A. Baptist, of a son.—Oct. 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. Moses Simeon, of a son.

DEATHS.—Sept. 25. At Calcutta, the infant son of Mr. Robert Deefholts.—27. In Tirhoot, James Thomson, Esq. of Dulsing Serai, aged 44 years and 10 months.—29. At Calcutta, Mrs. Charlotte Howard, wife of Mr. St. John Howard, aged 17 years, 11 months, and 18 days.—Oct. 1. At Calcutta, Master Francis Boezalt, junior, aged 10 years and 7 months.—At Calcutta, Emma Coles, the youngest child of Mr. T. C. Howe, aged 6 months.—2. At Calcutta, Master Charles James, the son of Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Harvey, aged 7 years, 4 months and 14 days.—6. At Berhampore, of brain fever, Augustine Jones, Esq. aged 30 years.—Lately, at Bundlecund, Mrs. Heritage, late of Calcutta, aged 41 years.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 1. The English Barque *Emily*, H. H. Greaves, from London 10th May, and Madras 23d September.—The English Barque *Lord Western*, W. W. Rice, from Bombay 10th August, and Allepee 13th September.—The American Ship *Dorcellia*, E. Caldwell, from Boston 19th May.—The French Ship *Mercure*, F. Jollet, from Bourbon 23d August.—The French Barque *Mithridate*, Sangler, from Bourbon 29th August.—The English Barque *Indian Queen*, H. Clark, from Moulmein 4th September.—The English Barque *Sir Robert Peel*, W. Edwards, from London 26th May.—The English Brig *Lydia*, Brantin, from Madras 13th September.—The English Brig *Minstrel*, J. Burton, from Liverpool 2d May.

—— 3. The English Barque *Gilbert Munro*, Nicholson, from Madras 17th September.

—— 4. The English Ship *Mohusur*, Nacoda, from Juddah 6th July and Mocha 7th August.—The English Ship *Futtel Bharry*, Nacoda, from Juddah 8th July and Bombay 29th August.

—— 5. The English Ship *Adelaide*, S. Wharton, from Bombay 13th September.—The Arab Ship *Futtle Rohoman*, Nacoda, from Juddah 4th August, and Allepee 12th September.—The Arab Ship *Fuder Rohoman*, Nacoda, from Muscat 1st September.

—— 6. The English Barque *Manilla*, W. Lloyd, from the Mauritius 17th August, and Point de Galle 23d September.—The Arab Ship *Attiet Rohonge*, Nacoda, from Muscat 4th September.

—— 7. The English Ship *Hydrosse*, Nacoda, from Malabar 17th September.—The English Barque *Ayrshire*, H. Brown, from Moulmein 29th September.—The Arab Ship *Judda Rohoman*, Nacoda, from Muscat 1st, and Cochin 17th September.—The English Ship *Georgiana*, Nacoda, from Muscat 3d, and Allepee 16th September.

### ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Emily from London.*—C. R. Greaves, H. Knowles, and — Shand, Esqrs., G. H. Davidson, Esq. Cadet, N. I. *From Madras.*—Mr. Walker.

*Per Mercure.*—Mrs. V. T. Jollett, and Mr. F. Gros.

*Per Sir Robert Peel from London.*—Mrs. Williams, Miss Lenox, A. C. Williams, C. Lenox, and W. Ellison, Esq.

*Per Gilbert Munro.*—Mrs. Nicholson and Mr. Higgs.

*Per Steamer Tenasserim.*—Major Rawlinson, Mrs. Marshman and Miss Murray; Messrs. Marshman, Kitchen, Wilford, Terry, Sandes, Porteous, Peard, Dunlop, Sanger and Captain Airde.

*Per Manilla from the Mauritius.*—Mr. W. J. Long.

### RIVER STEAMERS.

The *Jellinghee*, accommodation boat, in tow of the iron Steamer *Jumna*, left Calcutta for the Upper Provinces, via the Soonderbuns, on the 5th instant, with the following passengers:—

*For Allahabad.*—Mrs. Abbott, Captain S. A. Abbott, Dwarkanath Tagore, Esq. and party, Lieutenant Norton, Ensign Ellice to be taken up at Bauleah, Ensign J. Ewart, and Mr. Cherihew.

*For Ghazeepore.*—Lieut. J. Galiffe.

*For Dinapore.*—R. J. Brassey, Esq.

*For Patna.*—Mrs. Fraser, Miss Fraser, Miss Davies, and Miss Hunt.

*For Bhaugulpore.*—Mrs. Belli and two children.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | BUY.] | [SELL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Transfer 5 per Cent. Paper, .... | Prem. | 14 0 | a 13 0 |
| Stock Paper { Transfer Loan of 1835-36 interest payable in Eng. } | " | do. | a do. |
| Bombay 5 per cent. .............. | " | 5 8 | a 5 8 |
| Second 5 do. .............. | " | 1 8 | a 5 0 |
| Old Sicca Rs. 4 per cent. .......... | Disc. | 3 12 | a 4 4 |
| New " 4 do. ...... | " | 2 12 | a 3 4 |
| New Company's 5 per cent. .... | Prem. | 8 0 | a 7 4 |
| **BANK SHARES.** | | | |
| Bengal Bank .. (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) | Prem. | 3300 | a 3215 |
| Union Bank .. (Co.'s Rs. 1,000) | Dis. | 0 | a 15 |
| Agra Bank .. (Co.'s Rs. 500) | Pm. | 200 | a 100 |

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam ship *Hindostan* of 2,000 tons and 540 horse Power, Captain R. Moresby, I. N. Commander, and *Bentinck* 2,000 tons and 540 horse power, Kellock, Commander, will leave Calcutta for Suez, touching at Madras, Point de Galle, and Aden; on the following days:

*Hindostan* 15th November, 1843.
*Bentinck* 18th December, 1843.
*Hindostan* 13th February, 1844.
*Bentinck* 15th March, .. 1844.
*Hindostan* 12th May, .. .. 1844.

To parties proceeding to Europe, the advantages offered by the Overland route need no comment as independently of the certainty of arriving in England within two months, they are saved both the trouble and expense of fitting up Cabins and providing a large outfit of clothing which on their arrival at home is quite useless. Any further information can be obtained by applying at the Co.'s Office, No. 11, Strand.

J. R. ENGLEDUE,
*Superintendent and Agent.*

*24th August*, 1843.

### PARCELS OVERLAND.

AS many persons have complained of delay in the delivery of their parcels, and as such delay arises from the parcels not being sent through the proper office. J. R. Engledue requests the Indian Community desirous of availing themselves of the Overland route to send their packages direct to his office in Calcutta, Captain Hiden, Madras and to Captain Twynham, Point de Galle, and to instruct their Booksellers, Tradesmen and friends in England to send them to the following offices in London, viz—

James Hartly and Co. 16, John St. Crutched Friars and 44 Regent Street, Piccadilly.

James Barbar and Co. 17, St. Mary Axe.

All orders accompanied by a remittance will be promptly attended to.

J. R. Engledue will receive dividends and remit by order payable at sight upon Jas. Hartly and Co. London.

J. R. ENGLEDUE,
*Supt. and Agent P. and O. S. N. Co.*

11, *Strand*, *25th Aug.* 1843.

### NOTICE.

ESTATE OF W. H. TWENTYMAN DECEASED.

TWENTYMAN AND CO.

*Watch-makers, Goldsmiths and Jewellers.*

*No. 3, Hare Street, S. E. Corner of Tank Square, Calcutta.*

CONTINUE to sell off their Stock at very reduced prices for *Cash only*.

*Clocks and Watches*—by McCabe and other makers, part made to order of the deceased, just landed ex Lalla Rookh.

*Silver Plate*—Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Sets.

*Jewellery*—of every description from the first houses in England, a portion of which has just been landed and is now exposed for sale, consisting of elegant Ladies and Gentlemen's Chains, Albert Chains, Rings, &c. &c.

*Plated Ware*—Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Candlesticks, &c. &c.

Parties in the Mofussil will be so good as to apply through their own Agents, or send a remittance with their orders.

Parties indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Executor.

### CONCENTRATED SYRUP OF SENNA,

PREPARED BY

BATHGATE AND CO.

*4 and 5, Old Court House Street,*

CALCUTTA.

THIS agreeable purgative, made from a recipe of the celebrated Dr. Christison, Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh, is chiefly recommended by its facility of administration to children.

From one to two tea spoonfuls is a dose for a child according to its age, and one to two table spoonfuls for an adult according to constitution.

MESSRS. ALLAN AND CRAIG beg to announce to the public, that they carry on the Joint trade of Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, &c. in Howrah, and that their prices will be found from 20 to 30 per cent. lower than the rates hitherto charged in Calcutta. Blacksmith's work also done at moderate rates. All orders executed with dispatch.

### FOR SALE.

TREASURY, NAVY, MISSIONARY AND PRIVATE BILLS, of first rate character, in most convenient *sums* and *dates* for family remittances.

MACKENZIE, LYALL AND CO.
*Calcutta Exchange.*

With reference to the above advertisement, Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL and Co. beg to add that they will be happy to purchase any Bills for parties in the Mofussil forwarding them home if required, free of Commission or any charge, save postage.

THE best INDIGO SEED, in the *original sealed* bags, always on Sale on *Commission*, by CLARK and SONS, Bogwangolla, at the lowest rates.

### THOMAS KENNEDY,

OF

KILMARNOCK,

*Rifle Maker to H. R. H. Prince Albert.*

AN assortment of Double and Single Barrelled RIFLES, and FOWLING PIECES, of all Bores, and Weights, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Parties in the Mofussil are requested to apply through their Agents.

EGLINTON, McCLURE AND CO.

*Calcutta, 17th December*, 1842.

### REGISTER OFFICE FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF

COMPANY'S PAPER—BANK SHARES—AND SHARES IN OTHER JOINT STOCK SOCIETIES;—BILLS OF EXCHANGE—BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES—SOVEREIGNS, AND DOLLARS.

MONEY INVESTED AND LOANS NEGOTIATED.

No. 16, Writers' Buildings. J. W. ROBERTS.

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CONCENTRATED COMPOUND SYRUP OF JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

CONCENTRATED SYRUP OF SENNA.

FLUID MAGNESIA AND LEMON SYRUP.

LAVENDER, HONEY, AND HUNGARY WATERS.

COLORLESS EFFERVESCING LEMONADE.

TASTELESS CASTOR OIL.

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NOTES ON THE BOOK OF NATURE, with reference to the Power, Wisdom and Goodness of God. *Eight Annas.*

A brief Account of the Jews. *Four Annas.*

A brief Sketch of the History of India, pp. 39. *Two Annas.*

*Just published from the Serampore Press,*

IN TWO VOLUMES,

THE BENGALEE VERSION

OF

THE GUIDE TO THE CIVIL LAW OF THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT WILLIAM, containing all the unrepealed Regulations, Acts, Constructions, and Circular Orders; to which is prefixed, an Epitome of every Enactment and Rule. Compiled by JOHN CLARK MARSHMAN, and corrected to the 1st March 1843. To the Bengalee version is added a Glossary of nearly a thousand of the legal Terms used in the Translation of the Regulations. Price, 20 Rupees.

Applications may be made to Mr. John Cashman, at the Serampore Press, or to any of the Booksellers of Calcutta.

*Just published at the Serampore Press.*

A

### DICTIONARY, ENGLISH AND BENGALEE,

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

*Price* 1 *Rupee* 4 *Annas.*

An allowance made to Schools and others taking fifty copies.

*Serampore, 19th Sept.* 1843.

### THE BENGALEE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE BENGALEE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE is published under the authority of Govt. every Tuesday morning, and contains, in the English and Bengalee language, the Drafts of Acts; the Acts when passed; the Constructions of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut; the Circular Orders of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, of the Sudder Board, of the Special Commissioners, and of the Superintendent of Police; the Civil Appointments made by the Governor or Deputy Governor of Bengal, and the Appointment of Moonsiffs by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut as well as all Government Notifications of whatever kind.

The Subscription is EIGHT Rupees a year, payable in advance. Subscriptions commence on the 1st of January and 1st July, of each year. Those who may begin to subscribe to the paper at any intermediate periods are expected to take the back numbers.

It is circulated in Calcutta, and its neighbourhood, in Chandernagore, Chinsurah and Hooghly by Peons, without charge; and to other stations by Post, bearing postage, at an expense of two annas a cover, or Six Rupees Eight annas a year.

Applications should be addressed to the Editor at Serampore.

# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

*PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.*

No. 459. Vol. IX.] SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19th. 1843. {Price 2 Co's. Rs. monthly, or 20 Rs. yearly if paid in advance.


## GENERAL POST OFFICE NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the Government Overland Express, will be despatched hence to Bombay, on Saturday, the 21st instant, on which date, letters will be received at this Office, under the rules published on the 4th of September, 1840.

L. I. H. GREY,
Offg. Post Master Genl.

Fort William, Genl. Post Office, Oct. 11, 1843.

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The Hindoostan has arrived with intelligence to the 6th of September. We have been peculiarly unfortunate as it regards the receipt of letters and papers. Though the vessel arrived off Calcutta at 11 A. M. on Tuesday, we did not receive a copy of the *London Mail*, and the *Monthly Times*, till twenty-four hours afterwards; we have therefore been able to make but scanty extracts from them. It is however some consolation for our disappointment that the Mail is more barren than any of the eight which have preceded it this year. The Queen had prorogued Parliament, taken the three royal children to Brighton, and visited the Coast of France with her royal spouse, where she was received with every demonstration of respect. The agitation in Ireland continues with little abatement, and O'Connel has published the outline of his Parliament, which is to consist of Three Hundred members and to meet in Dublin. Of course, the assemblage of these representatives would be an overt act of treason, and bring the matter to a point. The disturbances created by Rebecca and her daughters in Wales have increased in violence, and it has been necessary to send two additional regiments into the country; but manufactures are in a more flourishing state than they have been in any previous month. This is in fact the sum of the intelligence brought by this mail.

We are happy to be able to subjoin full particulars of the progress of the *Oriental* Steamer from Southampton to Alexandria, and of the *Hindoostan* from Suez to Calcutta, with which we have been kindly favoured by a friend who has arrived in her. The *Hindoostan* has made a splendid passage of twenty-five days. We can scarcely expect the Bombay Express for some days to come.

The *Oriental* left Southampton at 11 A. M. on the 1st ultimo, with the following passengers:

*For Malta.*—Major Beckwith; Lieut. Crawford; and Ensign the Honourable Gilbert Elliott, of the Rifle Brigade stationed at Corfu; Assistant Commissioner General Eppes; Pay Master Travers; Messrs. Woodhouse (2), Burrow and Briggs, and Miss Nowell.

*For Aden.*—Mrs. Thomas (wife of the Superintendent of the Peninsular Company at that station) and infant.

*For Bombay.*—Lieut. Griffiths Jenkins, I. N.; Mrs. Jenkins, two Misses Jenkins; Monsieur le Baron Loe; Monsieur Gruber, Prussian Consul to China; Mr. Ackland, Honourable Company's Solicitor; Lieut. H. N. Robertson; Cadets Nicholson, H. P. Berlhow, A. Ayrtoun, Outram, Jackson and Campbell.

*For Ceylon.*—Ensign Groves, H. M. 90th; J. G. Frith, Esq.; Mr. Holdernesse (late of the Ship *Eleanor*); Mrs. Holdernesse; Dr. Unwin and Mr. C. Dixon.

*For Madras.*—W. Glover, Esq.; Lieut. H. R. Seymour, H. M. 63d; Lieut. W. J. Cooke, 8th Native Infantry; Lieut. J. M. Rees, 1st European Light Infantry; Lieut. F. Tower, 45th Native Infantry and Mrs. Tower.

*For Calcutta.*—Major General, Mrs. and Miss Biggs; Mrs H. T. Raikes and child; Madame de Guerin; Mrs. Robinson; Miss Jenkins; E. Deedes, Esq. C. S.; C. St. Quintin, Esq. C. S.; Capt. Larkins; Ensign Wallock, H. M. 9th; Messrs. C. G. Millinan; H. M. Shand; A. Sym; D. T. Pryce; J. L. Bouhote; W. Greenaway; A. Middleton; S. Guppy; G. Newman, G. F. Lackersteen, Brown, Reeves, Hammill, Frederick, Anderson, Belton, P. Pittar, John Jenkins, John Storm and Geo. Parbury, *Merchants*; H. Brereton and F. Tucker, Esqrs. *Writers*; Cadets, Sneyd, Cathcart, Robison, Sidebottom and Eckford, and Messrs. Hodges, Vining and Martin.

The *Oriental* arrived at Falmouth at 5 A. M. on the 2nd, took in the Mails (the last time she will have to call at that station) and left at 4 P. M. reaching Gibraltar on the 7th at 2 P. M., whence she took her departure at 7 P. M. with the undermentioned passengers:

*For Malta.*—Captain Tulloch, H. M's. 42nd Regiment and

*For Bombay.*—The Hon Mr. Cushing, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to China

Mr. Cushing had arrived at Gibraltar en route to Alexandria in the U. S. Steam Frigate *Missouri*, but that vessel unfortunately took fire on the evening of the 26th August, and was utterly destroyed. Her bulwarks and one paddle box are alone above water. The *Missouri* was the largest steam vessel in the U. S. Navy, measuring 2,200 tons, engines of above 500 horse power, and with a crew of 360 men, not one of whom was lost though so many as 70 were swimming in the Bay at one time. Mr. Cushing expects to meet at Bombay a Squadron of the U. S. Navy, with which he proceeds to China.

The *Oriental* arrived at Malta on the 12th at 5 P. M. and left the next day at 7 P. M., with the following additional passengers:

*For Bombay*—Capt. S. Parr; Cadet Parr and A. Anderson, Esq.

*For Ceylon.*—W. Ackland, Esq. and Miss Ackland.

*For Calcutta.*—Mr. and Mrs. Coleman; Ensign Carey, H. M. 29th; Messrs. Faudon; Aubin; Milani; Morell and Cadet Parish.

(Col. Carmichael, C. B. and his Lady had arrived in Malta by the Mail packet, where they proposed remaining until the departure of the next month's vessel, thence going to Bombay en route to join the Colonel's Regiment, the 4th Light Cavalry, now stationed at Nusseerabad.)

The *Oriental* reached Alexandria at 2 P. M. on the 17th, immediately disembarking her passengers, who proceeded on to Cairo the same evening, arriving there early on the 19th, whence they started in detachments for Suez, arriving there on the 20th, 21st and 22d. The Mail packet from Bombay not having arrived up to the afternoon of the 22nd, it was deemed advisable to put the whole of the English Mails (111 boxes) on board the *Hindoostan*, and she left Suez at 5 P. M. of that day carrying all the *Oriental's* passengers (except Messrs. Cushing, Grubel, A. Anderson, Ackland, Ayrtoun, Parr, Capt. Parr and the Baron Loe, who preferred waiting there in lieu of going to Aden in the *Hindoostan* as did the others) besides the following:

*For Madras.*—Fratri John Balma, Louis Griffo, Louis Galle, Italian Missionaries, with five Assistants, ditto.

*For Calcutta.*—H. Swetenham, Esq. C. S.; Mrs. Swetenham; F. H. Robinson, Esq. C. S.; Cadet Prior and Messrs. Patten and Clark.

The *Hindoostan* passed close to Cosseir twenty-four hours after leaving Suez, and anchored at Aden at 4 A. M. of the 28th. The whole of the Bombay mails were left there, as well as all those (some 20 boxes) which had come through France, such being unfortunately only marked, "India mail outward" without the actual destination, whereas those made up in London for the dispatch of the 31st August, and marked outside Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon, were allowed to be taken on in the *Hindoostan* and so will reach those places several days earlier than the letters of the 6th ultimo.

The *Hindoostan* left Aden at 9 P. M. of the 29th and at 10 A. M. of the 30th, spoke the H. C. Steamer *Victoria* from Bombay to Aden to convey from the latter place the crew of the *Memnon*, and on which vessel would be put the mails which had been left there. The *Cleopatra* with the August India mail only left Aden on the 23d, and so would not arrive at Suez until long after the *Oriental* had left Alexandria, thus leaving England for two months in succession without mails, and in the case of Madras for three, unless the opportunity afforded by the *Hindoostan* had been generally taken advantage of.

She anchored at Point de Galle on the 9th October at 9 A. M. and left at 3 P. M. of the 10th, with the following passengers:

*For Madras.*—Mr. Jackson, Vet. Surg. 8th Madras Light Cavalry.

*For Calcutta.*—Sir Lawrence Peel; Sir J. P. Grant; W. P. Grant, Esq and Mrs. W. P. Grant; Lieut. F. C. Kene, Bombay Army; M. Shawe, Esq. C. S.; J. S. Stopford, Esq.; J. T. D. Cameron, Esq.; R. Bell, Esq; A. B. Scott, Esq.

She reached Madras at 7 A. M. on the 13th instant, and left again at 2 P. M. with three passengers, viz. Dr. W. C. Macleane, H. M. 40th Regiment; Lieut. H. F. Cust, H. M. 25th and C. J. Braine, Esq.

She reached the Lower Floating Light at 10 A. M. on the 16th, anchoring at Diamond Harbour at 6 in the afternoon; leaving 6 A. M. on the 17th and finally arriving at Garden Reach at 11 o'clock.

The H. C. Steamer *Akbar*, having on board Col. Malcolm, with dispatches from China, arrived at Suez on the 16th September, and was to remain there for the Colonel's return, or further orders from the Home Government. The P. and O. S. N. Co's. new Steamer *Lord William Bentinck*, which left Southampton for Calcutta via the Cape, on the 24th August, arrived at Gibraltar on the 1st September, but being disappointed in obtaining coal there, went back to Cadiz on the following day.

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Cooly Emigration.—Every week seems to turn up some fresh abuse in the system of Cooly emigration. Within the last five or six weeks, cases have been brought to light of coolies inveigled under false pretences from the interior; of their illegal detention in Calcutta, and even of an attempt to force them on the

public wharf to embark against their wills for the Mauritius. Last week the *Hurkaru* published a letter, which we now republish at length, signed by Mr. Miller, who was witness to the jumping over board of two coolies from a vessel lying off the Botanic Gardens, one of whom he succeeded in rescuing, while the other was picked up by a boat from the ship and carried back. Mr. Miller immediately addressed the Magistrate on the subject, and within four hours afterwards, two constables arrived with orders to make full enquiries on the subject. They proceeded on board to liberate all who were unwilling to proceed to the Mauritius, and between thirty and forty immediately left the ship. Of those who remained behind, and resolved to continue their voyage, several, if not all, complained severely of the harsh treatment they had met with for twenty-five days on board the vessel. Many were diseased, some helpless and even delirious from fever.

It is not improbable that some of the representations made by the Coolies of the fraud and violence practised towards them are exaggerated, and that their reluctance to proceed to the Mauritius may arise from a desire to escape from those obligations which the acceptance of bounty money has imposed on them. But it is impossible to attribute *all* the complaints which are now so common, to misrepresentation, or to arrive at any other conclusion than that they betoken the rapid growth of abuses in the system of emigration. The opposition which was so strenuously and so effectually made to the Cooly trade, about five years ago, and which one of our contemporaries has erroneously attributed to a pseudo-philanthrophy, was occasioned by the constant exhibition of these scenes before the public eye. Every attempt to prevent them, and to introduce a degree of honesty and fair dealing into the system having signally failed, and the laws passed by Government having become a dead letter, the public voice called for the absolute prohibition of what was in every sense of the word a traffic in human beings. And the objections which were raised to the re-opening of the ports for emigration, were founded on a dread lest the revival of the system should be accompanied by a renewal of abuses. The experience of the last three months demonstrates that these apprehensions were by no means groundless. If the representations which have been made are correct, there is little difference between the system now in operation, and that which was suppressed as being incapable of cure. To all present appearance, the same scenes are re-enacted which roused public indignation both here and at home. We have the same infamous crimps let loose on Native society, the same nefarious exertions to inveigle men from the interior of the country, under false pretences; the same confinement of the Coolies in and about Calcutta, the same scenes of violence to procure their embarkation. Such is the present aspect of things. It appears as if these abuses were altogether inseparable from the system of emigration. Indeed, when we were told that the Crimps who had been sent through the country to beat up for Coolies, had been armed with the tremendous power of a perwannah, or writ, forbidding all official men to interfere with the exercise of their vocation, we found no difficulty in giving credit to the report of those scenes of fraud and violence which have been so repeatedly exposed to view, and our only surprise is that they are not more frequent.

We think these gross abuses arise chiefly from the great change which has been made in the system originally propounded by Lord Stanley, and on the faith of which all objections to emigration were withdrawn. The public was clearly given to understand that the exportation of Coolies would be strictly a Government measure; that the Authorities at the Mauritius would appoint an Agent at the various ports in India, who should receive applications from all who were desirous of emigrating, and provide them with the means of proceeding to the Mauritius, where they would be at liberty to choose their own master. This plan has never been acted upon. On the contrary, from the time when the restrictions on emigration were removed, the whole business of providing Coolies has become quite as much a matter of private speculation, as it was formerly. It is Calcutta Agents who engage to supply Mauritius planters with a certain number of Coolies,—for a consideration. It is Duffadars, or Crimps, who contract with the Agents for Coolies, at so much a head, and proceed through the country beating up for *volunteers*, whom they bring down to Calcutta and lock up in receiving houses, till they can go through certain formalities, at a public office, and be shipped on board. There appears to be no difference between the two systems except that an officer has been appointed in Calcutta, with a Deputy, to act as the protector of the emigrants, and to prevent their becoming the victims of fraud and violence. The public has a right to demand that the plan proposed by Lord Stanley shall be forthwith acted upon: that the provision of Emigrants shall be entrusted to responsible officers of the state, instead of being left to private cupidity, and that an embargo be laid upon the exit of all farther Coolies till the Government of the Mauritius have deputed an agent to Calcutta. Even then, there will, we fear, be but a slender check on abuse; the Cooly Agents will still endeavour to evade the law and wedge in their services, for the lucre which they may bring; but whatever degree of fair dealing and integrity may be secured by the appointment of an official Agent, the public has a right to demand.

We are confident the Government of Bengal will not sleep over the startling disclosures which have been made. We will not on such an occasion make any allusion to those in our native land who have succeeded in abolishing slavery through the British dominions and whose voice, whenever it is heard, is heard in thunders which no public functionary can be deaf to. Their principles may be stigmatized by whatever term best suits the taste of their opponents, —rant, or cant, or hypocrisy, or false philanthropy,—but their power cannot be despised. They are watching with a jealous eye the progress of this experiment, prepared to extinguish it the moment it appears to take the form of a slave trade. We are perfectly confident that no such appeal to the moral power of England will be necessary. We know that the provisions for emigration were framed with the most honest and anxious desire to prevent the possibility of abuse. We know that no party will more deeply regret the inefficiency of the rules to prevent the abuses which are now growing up, than those who originally framed them. The moment the fact was brought to light that the Protector of Coolies had injudiciously given the crimps Writs of protection in the exercise of their trade, an order was issued to recal and to forbid them. On the present occasion also Government will not be wanting in the performance of the duty which it owes to its own character, to our national honour, and to the interests of the poor Coolies, but will institute the most searching enquiry and adopt the most stringent measures of reform. We are sure the matter may be left in the hands of the local Government with perfect confidence.

After the foregoing remarks were in type, we received information that on the 20th of September, Mr. Fraser, the Assistant to the Protector of Coolies, went on board the *Fair Rebang*, the vessel from which the Coolies were released, and mustering all the men, identified them with the registers, so that it was impossible for any individual to have been on board who had not been duly examined and passed at the office. At the same time he distinctly informed them that if they chose, they might return on shore immediately; he also requested that any among them who were unwilling to proceed to the Mauritius, should hold up their hands; but not a sign was made by any one of them. This fact, for which we have good authority, appears to exonerate the Protective Officers from blame in this matter. The vessel was afterwards detained in the river for nearly three weeks from the want of a Steamer, and the men were doubtless subjected to very great, and, to them, intolerable inconvenience on board. There can be little doubt that if Mr. Fraser had visited the ship on the day on which the two men jumped overboard, and offered the Coolies their liberty, a very large number would instantly have availed themselves of the offer. We think that in all cases, in which a vessel is detained *three weeks* after the Coolies had been shipped, within four miles of Calcutta, the Protector of Coolies, or his Deputy, should be required to visit it, once if not oftener, to look to the convenience of the Coolies, and particularly to see that an additional supply of provisions and of water has been sent on board to make up for that which had been consumed in the river.

THE PUNJAB.—After our last number had been sent to Press we received the *Delhi Gazette*, with the translation of the Perwanna, sent nominally by the minor Rajah, Dhuleep Singh, to his agent at Loodiana, to be communicated to the British Agent on the frontier of the Sutlege. It contains an official account of the murder of the Rajah Shere Singh and his Minister Dhyan Singh, which will, we believe, be found generally correct. It is of course dictated by Heera Singh, the son of Dhyan Singh, in whom all power at Lahore was then concentrated; and it very naturally withholds all notice of the share which the latter took in the assassination of his sovereign. The amusing part of this state paper lies in the cart load of titles heaped on the deceased Dhyan Singh, which are we believe the longest on record in any oriental document. We were accustomed to consider two lines of titles rather redundant even for the Royal family of Delhi; but the stile of Dhyan Singh, actually extends to four lines, and comprises no fewer than thirty-four vocables. Alas that such magnificent titles should have been insufficient to ward off the assassin's blow. But the document is not without instruction; it teaches us that the predominant party in the Punjab deprecates the interference of the British Government in its affairs. It directs the Agent to represent to our Resident that the state remained exactly in the same position in regard to the

British Government as before the death of the late Rajah.

This fact is much to be doubted. The administration of Shere Singh was an established Government capable of maintaining its public relations with surrounding states. However distracted by internal jealousies, it presented no cause of immediate apprehension to its neighbours. But his assassination virtually breaks up the strong Government established by Runjeet Singh, and opens a wide field for the ambition of the various chiefs. It is likely therefore to be followed by a degree of anarchy which must end in subverting the independence of the Punjab. The tie which bound together the discordant materials of which the modern kingdom was composed, and which has become feebler and feebler since the master spirit departed, has now been completely broken. When the murder of Shere Singh and the triumph of Dhyan Singh was announced, it was hoped that a vigorous Government would be established in the Punjab, equal in strength and stability to that of Runjeet Singh. That hope lasted only twenty-four hours. It was buried in the grave of Dhyan Singh, who fell a victim to the wretch whom he had instigated to murder his sovereign. Then came the brief rule of Ajeet Singh and Lena Singh, the assassins, but they were soon cut off, and Heera Singh, the pampered child of Dhyan Singh, became Mayor of the palace. Between him and his uncle Soochet Singh, the seeds of strife had long since been sown, and it was foreseen that one or the other must fall. But before their discords had come to a head, Heera Singh,—as a *Delhi Gazette* extra informs us—has himself been murdered in a personal squabble with another Lena Singh about the disposal of jaygeers and posts. The last accounts from Lahore represent that this Lena Singh had been joined by General Ventura, and that Golab Singh, the second brother of Dhyan Singh, the fighting brother to whom the management of the highland possessions of the family had been committed, was within a few miles of the Capital with an army of 25,000 men. He may possibly overcome all opposition, and sit down Lord of the Punjab; but treachery and assassination are the order of the day, and no man's head is secure. The authority of a fixed and respected Government is gone, and its place will be ill supplied by the wild rule of transient factions.

As long as the effects of this discord are confined to the Punjab, our Government can have little right to interfere. Faction may supplant faction without affording us any colourable pretext for intermeddling in the affairs of the kingdom; but as soon as the security of our own provinces, or of those of our allies is disturbed by actual aggression, self preservation will render it imperative on us to put an end to a state of things incompatible with our own peace, and to occupy a country which has ceased to be a peaceable neighbour. In the anarchy which now prevails in the Punjab, such a contingency is sure, sooner or later, to arise; and Lord Ellenborough is not the man to allow this golden opportunity to slip from him, though it may oblige him to enlarge those limits which nature had assigned to our empire on the 1st of Oct. 1842; and what he undertakes, he will carry through dauntlessly. If it were allowable to anticipate events, we would venture to predict that the extension of our empire to the banks of the Indus, in the north as well as the south, is reserved for his Lordship's administration. Whether he will go further, and occupy Peshawur, and the fort at the mouth of the Khyber, is another question. In a physical sense, the natural limit of India proper is not the Indus, but the termination of the plain beyond it, where it is met by a range of mountains and by a new climate; and it may be questioned whether in a military point of view this river which runs through a plain is the most appropriate boundary of such an empire. Be that as it may, the Affghans, unless awed by a power superior to that which now rules at Lahore, will lose no time in recovering Peshawur, and extending their conquests to the Indus, and possibly a little to the east of it. Stirring scenes are yet before us in the north west and on the Indus, and our connection with Affghanistan, though wisely dissolved after our disasters, may yet be renewed under a different and more auspicious aspect of circumstances.

It is said, and we believe with much truth, that an Army of Observation to the extent of twenty or thirty thousand men is to be assembled immediately on the North West frontier; a precautionary measure which will meet with universal approbation. This assemblage of troops will of course diminish the Army of Exercise which was directed to concentrate in the neighbourhood of Agra, that is of Gwalior. It is manifest that the formation of these two armies has reference to the distracted state of the two Governments of Scindia and the Punjab. While that distraction continues, the armies cannot well be withdrawn. A state of things which requires the presence of so large a proportion of our force cannot however be allowed to remain; and Government will be obliged in its own defence to take military possession of those states if they are not speedily reduced to such a state of tranquillity as to render the continued assemblage of such a force redundant.

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INTERNAL CONDITION OF BENGAL.—We have been favoured with a printed copy of the depositions made before Mr. Dampier, the Superintendent of Police, and Capt. Marsh, the Assistant to the General Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee, by *sixteen* professional robbers, who have been engaged in the various dacoities which have been perpetrated in this province during the last ten years. Greatly as the efficiency of our Police establishment has been questioned by those who have observed the course of circumstances, there are few, if any, prepared for the astounding disclosures made in these documents. The indefatigable officers to whom we are indebted for them, appear to have gone the right way to work. Having obtained a clue to some cases of dacoity, and succeeded in ferretting out the offenders, they pursued their researches, with unabated vigilance, till the whole system of dacoity, by which the peace and security of these Lower Provinces have been so long disturbed, was unfolded to them. They have obtained details of the most heinous robberies which have been committed, of the mode in which the gang was assembled, of the preliminary arrangements which were made, as well as the names, caste, age, and abode of the dacoits. Every deponent has been called upon to state the various dacoities in which he has been engaged, as well as the name of his accomplices; and the public officers have thus obtained a catalogue of crimes which may rival the descriptions in Johnson's lives of the Highwaymen. That all the declarations thus made,—in some instances by persons who expected to become approvers on a regular salary—are entitled to implicit credit we will not venture to affirm; but there is every reason to believe that the system they describe is at the present moment actually in operation in Bengal. The robberies they allude to are in many cases on record in the Magistrate's Courts; and the amount of property said by them to have been taken, corresponds substantially with that which was reported to the authorities. In one instance, moreover, two of the robbers who had been arrested at Dacca, were ignorant of the fact that their accomplices had been seized and examined in Purneah; the independent depositions of the two parties agree so essentially with each other as to leave no doubt of their fidelity.

These robbers are nearly all of the Kechuck caste, and their profession is Dacoity, into the craft and mystery of which they are duly initiated. Some of them declare that the profession has been hereditary in their families for several generations, and that their fathers and grandfathers followed the trade before them; but it appears that *the caste does not reject proselytes.* Thus Autoo states that he was originally a Beree by caste, but was converted into a Kechuk by one Jeentee. Another man states that Assaram Mundul, or the head of a village, took him to his house, provided him with a maintenance, and having converted him into a Kechuk, taught him dacoity—and to some purpose, for this convert was it appears one of the forty engaged in the well known dacoity at Guriah near Calcutta. It would seem therefore that the heads of the tribe are at all times ready to admit into the fraternity any *likely* youth who may fall in their way, and any vagabond who may be willing to take up the profession. But though it appears that the Kechuks, when not engaged in any enterprize, may occasionally turn their hands to the plough, for a temporary subsistence, yet they never give up the trade. Dhurroop was asked whether he had ever known a person who, from disgust or the fear of God, had ever abandoned dacoity, and he replied, "I have never seen such a person; whoever once enters the profession can never abandon it. If an able bodied man were to forsake his profession, he would be turned out of his caste, and none of them would eat, drink or smoke with him, or give him his daughter in marriage. One man Jhoomuk, a Haree, stated that not a single able bodied youth of his caste was to be found who did not commit robbery; that it was the profession of their ancestors, and was designed to be that of their children; and that every orphan in the tribe was cherished by its chiefs and taught dacoity. "In my caste," says he, "if there were honest persons; that is, men not robbers, they would be turned out; indeed they would leave us of their own accord, for fear of their lives." "Are all the Chowkeedars of your tribe" —there are enough of them—"thieves?" "All the Chowkeedars of the Haree cast are robbers and dacoits."

This Kechuk tribe seems to be widely distributed over the country. Apparently not a district is free from its presence. It is perhaps owing to this cause that the robbers pass with such facility from one district to another. In the depositions we find many of them who, after a little repose, had "turned their thoughts on dacoity," engaged in the course of the same year in several atrocious robberies, in different and distant districts. Their organization seems to be very complete. They never act but under the directions of their chief or Jemadar, who on hearing of a favourable opportunity, collects his gang, lays down the plan of operation, assigns his post to each

man, provides the weapons and leads his band to the attack. They have a secret language of their own, by which they are enabled to recognize each other, and mutually to communicate their thoughts even in a crowd, without any fear of detection. Every boy who is initiated into the mysteries of the profession is taught this language, and, if naturally sharp, acquires it by the age of 10 or 12; if dull, not before 20.

The mode in which they obtain intelligence is thus described by one of the number: "Two or three of us taking some Gold Mohurs, go to the villages and ask if there is any person who wants to purchase Gold Mohurs, and who will give them change for such, and of course the wealthy men are pointed out to the spies. They go to their houses, produce the Gold Mohurs, and a price is asked. We find out who has cash and where it is by that, but the Mohurs are never disposed of, as our men always demand a higher price than the others are willing to give." At other times intelligence is received from some of their own tribe or from others who hope to share in the plunder; as it is a general rule that the informer is entitled to half the booty. After an expedition has been determined on, the first duty is to render the Gods propitious by acts of worship. "Generally speaking only Dacoits worship Kalee for their own purposes, and for the benefit of their trade." After the Gods have been propitiated, the dacoits proceed to the house they intend to rob, not in stealth, but amidst the glare of torches, and the shouts of *Joy Joy Kalee*, Victory to Kalee, and overcoming all resistance, carry off whatever they can discover,

Each Sirdar has his own banker, with whom the stolen property is deposited, and who turns the jewels and ornaments into money. The property is subsequently distributed, with a distinct reservation for the females and children of the tribe, whom it appears to be a matter of honour as well as policy to support from the general funds derived from depredations. But we must not omit to mention that it is customary to give the Zemindar on whose lands the dacoits reside, a share of the booty, because *he is aware of their secrets*. Thus Deola states, "When we go out on expeditions, we have to pay the Zemindar on whose lands we reside, the Gomasta, Mundul and Chowkeedar, to keep them quiet." Koosiah deposes that in a dacoity in which he was concerned, not more than eighteen months ago, 240 Rupees were given to Juroo Sirdar, their landlord. He states further, that 2400 Rs. were given to Sumbhoo Roy, the Zemindar of Hurungotta, and 60 Rs. to Haniff, the Chowkeedar, "because the Zemindar, on whose lands we resided was aware of our profession and always received intimation of our movements, and desired this Chowkeedar to take care of our children during our absence." He also alludes to another sum of 1000 Rs. paid by the Dacoits to their landlord. These statements strengthen the suspicions which have been for some time gaining ground that many Zemindars have a more distinct and guilty knowledge of these transactions than is generally supposed. It isa well known fact that the villains who committed so daring a robbery in the Durrumtolah in Calcutta about eighteen months ago, started from the house of a rich and highly respectable native across the water. And whenever our Police shall have been brought up to the requisite state of efficiency, we believe that disclosures will be made of the participation in these villainous practices by many a man who now sustains a fair character before his superiors.

Such is the system of robbery which has long been practised in Bengal, and is now we believe for the first time dragged to light. The periodical journals have occasionally lifted up the veil, and made known the occurrence of robberies, but seldom without the dread of a prosecution. Our own experience teaches us that it is safer to accuse a Governor General of incapacity than to affirm of any district that it is not in a state of perfect order. But while every thing has appeared smooth and tranquil on the surface of society, and in official reports, a large and well organized confederacy has been preying on the vitals of the country. Every district has been occupied by a well disciplined fraternity of dacoits, whose depredations have never for a moment been checked by any dread of our police. The Chiefs have been continually on the watch for opportunities of plunder; and the subordinates ready to join them in their professional labours on the first call. So admirably have their plans been laid, and so completely do they appear to have overawed the honest portion of the community, that they have been able always to reckon on half a dozen instances of success for one of failure. Seldom have they fallen into the hands of the Magistrates; and when they have been captured and brought to trial, and sentenced to imprisonment, no effort has been made to turn their conviction to account by eliciting a knowledge of their system or associates. Indeed, we question whether the disclosures made in the documents we refer to, will not be quite as new to the Magisterial authorities, as to the public. In one instance a captured dacoit distinctly gave up the names of his associates to the Session Judge and to the Magistrate, but not the slightest attention was paid to the information. In another instance, we find the most important intelligence of the plans of the dacoits disclosed by a man who had been two years in jail, and whom Capt. Marsh caused to be brought out and interrogated before him. We find one of the Keechuks declaring that his tribe has committed from 150 to 200 highway robberies in Bengal. It has long been suspected that nothing could be more fallacious than to consider the Magisterial reports as affording any real knowledge of the statistics of crime; and the confession of these men fully confirms this fact. The reason is plain; no man in his senses will reveal the fact of a robbery. The papers before us state that in one case a Native was robbed of 20,000 Rs. and yet never made his loss known, because, said the dacoit, having suffered so severely from us, he was not willing to suffer a second loss from the Darogah.

It is no imputation on the official character of the Magistrates that this ramified system of robbery should have been so long in full operation without their having obtained the smallest knowledge of it. The fault rests with our system. The Magistrates are not only overworked, but are for the most part stationary, except at a particular season of the year, when they travel about surrounded by their Amlas, and collect little or no information but what those Amlahs think it safe for them to hear. They have no intercourse with the people; and it is the great object of their Native officers to prevent the acquisition of any knowledge which shall interfere with their ease or their profits. What the country has long required is a body of officers whose whole business should consist in ferreting out crime, and in making themselves acquainted with the actual condition of the various classes of society, their hopes and fears; their position and their prospects. The papers now under review show to our shame how lamentably ignorant we are of the real state of the country seventy years after we have had absolute possession of it. The officers of the Thuggee department, have in fact given Government more accurate information of the true condition of the people, in a single year or two, than had been acquired during half a century from its legal officers. We have already trespassed on the patience of the reader to an extent which nothing but the importance of the subject will palliate; and have therefore only room to add that Government cannot act more wisely than by strengthening this department of the public service, and establishing an efficient *Police*, the business of which shall be to trace out crime, and to prevent it by vigilance. This is by far the most difficult of all the functions of administration. To try the culprit, and determine his guilt by the laws of evidence, and his punishment by the statute book, is an easy task. Yet to this matter has the attention of Government hitherto been chiefly directed, while the duty of discovering crimes and tracing the culprit through every disguise and handing him up to the Courts, has been left to ill paid, inefficient and venial Darogas.

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The Reply of the Missionaries of the London Missionary Society.—We have been favoured with a copy of the "Reply of the Calcutta District Committee of the London Missionary Society to the Report of the Sub-Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's Diocesan Committee, on the subject of Bishop Corrie's Pledge of non-interference as given in 1823," with a very pressing request that we would republish it entire in this journal. The request appeared to us rather hard upon a *weekly* journal which is obliged to suit so great a variety of tastes in the limited selections, it has room to give; but we resolved notwithstanding to make an effort to meet the wishes of our friends. We set one-third of it in type, but found that if given in a single number, it would demand *five* entire pages. This quantity of space we found it impossible to devote to a single paper. At the same time we felt that the interest of the paper would be destroyed, and the object of its publication entirely defeated, if it was given in three successive weekly issues. We have resolved therefore, next week, to give a faithful and condensed statement of all the facts and arguments which it contains, placing them in juxta position with the statements they are intended to meet, and reprinting the documents which are necessary to illustrate the subject. We are confident that a greater number will be disposed to read our abstract than could be induced to wade through fifteen columns of closely printed *matter*, and that of a controversial character.

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## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12.

— The *Englishman* of this morning has given a statement of the dates of the dispatch of the overland Mail every month from London, and of its arrival in Calcutta, during the past and present year. The memorandum will be found useful: and we have therefore transcribed it. The mail of the 6th of September last year did not reach Calcutta before the 22d of October; but we had not then the *Hindoostan* to bring it.

— Mr. C. B. Greenlaw, who has just vacated the office of Coroner, we are told by the *English-*

man, has presented a cup as "a well merited tribute" to Mr. Von Lintzgy for the ability and integrity with which he performed the duty of interpreter to the Coroner's Court for twenty years, and as a testimony of affectionate regard and steem for his private character.

— The *Hurkaru* states on the authority of a letter from Ferozepore of the 30th ultimo, that Dulleep Singh, who had been placed upon the throne by Dhyan Singh, had taken himself off together with the celebrated diamond, and that it was supposed he had sought refuge in our provinces.—Sawun Mull, the ruler of Mooltan, has been murdered, doubtless for aspiring to independence.—Tej Singh, the nephew of Khoosial Singh, has left the province of Peshawer to take care of itself, and retired to Lahore, for which Dost Mahomed will not be ungrateful to him.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13.

— The *Delhi Gazette* states, that a serious disturbance had broken out at Khetree, about 25 miles to the west of Shekamattee, where an old Ranee Bhutteaneejee, had collected a body of 5000 matchlock men and taken possession of a strong hill fort, ejecting the young Ranee, who is the mother and the guardian of the young prince. Major Forster, with a detachment of his brigade, was going to bring the insurgents to reason, and there can be little doubt that he will easily allay this tempest in a teapot.

— The *Delhi Gazette* has taken up the proposal made by the Rev. Dr. Wolff to proceed to Bokhara in person, and attempt the rescue of Col. Stoddart and Captain Conolly, which is warmly supported by a correspondent of that journal, who assumes the name of *Fidelis*. The first question is, whether the prisoners are alive or not. A detailed account of their execution was sent by Col. Sheil to our Government; but certain Jews of Bokhara have since declared that they were not put to death, and this has created a hope of their existence; but it is after all very faint. Supposing however that they are happily yet alive, it is much to be doubted whether Dr. Wolff would be successful in his attempt to procure their liberation. The King of Bokhara is now one of the greatest potentates in Central Asia. He has made acquisitions on the right hand and the left within the last three or four years, which have doubled the extent of his kingdom. There has not been so powerful a monarch in those regions since the establishment of the Dooranee empire. His pride and haughtiness will of course increase with his power, and it is much to be questioned whether he would listen to any proposal for the release of his victims. Still the attempt ought to be made, if there be any one willing to undertake it; and we are certain that if Dr. Wolff were to come out here at once, instead of wasting his time in proposals at home, the whole sum required for his journey to Bokhara would be raised in a fortnight, and if necessary, double the sum.

— The *Hurkaru* states, that all the troops which were under orders for Scinde, have been directed to stand fast at Ferozepore till further orders.

— Another daring robbery has been committed in Calcutta in the shop of a native jeweller in Waterloo street, who was robbed a day or two ago of property to the amount of two thousand Rupees. The Tunnel which runs to the east of Old Court House Street, affords great convenience for the commission of these robberies, which too are now frequent. The vigilance of the Chowkeedars is not at fault on this occasion. Could we not get the agency of the Thug Department into play in Calcutta for a month? Nothing seems to escape its vigilance.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14.

— The *Star* of this morning states that the only Regiment ordered for Scinde, which is to proceed immediately to that province, is H. M. 13th Light Infantry, which will go down by water, preparatory to embarking for England. We have however heard from more than one quarter that the Regiment does not return home before 1845.

— The military residents at Simlah have testified their gratitude to General Avitabile for his boundless hospitality to the officers going to and returning from Affghanistan, by an entertainment at which General Churchill presided, and proposed the General's health, in a long and eulogistic speech. Sir Jasper Nicolls was not present.

— The *Hurkaru* states that Government has resolved on posting a strong force on the banks of the Sutlege. The number is stated by our contemporary at 36,000, but the *Star* brings it within smaller limits. The assemblage of so large a force cannot of course fail to create a heavy drain on the Exchequer, now recovering from the effects of the Affghan War. We should not indeed be surprized to find that the unsettled state of things in the North West, produced a manifest effect on the public funds, more especially on the *fice* per cents. which have risen to a premium of not less than *Eight* per cent., since we evacuated Affghanistan. We question whether this description of Securities has ever stood so high.

— The Governor General paid a visit yesterday afternoon to the *Ellenborough* and the *Seringapatam*; the former vessel we are told by the *Hurkaru* was by his Lordship called his godson; we have extracted from our contemporary a brief notice of this interesting event.

— The report that the Half batta order is to be entirely done away and for ever abolished, gains ground. It is affirmed in the most positive manner that the Court of Directors have actually agreed to the measure, and that the good news will be made public on the arrival of the next mail.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16.

— Another scene in the Punjab Tragedy has just been unfolded. A *Delhi Gazette Extra* received this morning announces that Lena Singh Majeetea, was sitting with Hera Singh, making arrangements about the disposal of jaygeers and offices, when a dispute arose between them which ended in the murder of Hera Singh. Lena Singh is said to have been joined by General Ventura, and Golab Singh, the fighting brother, is reported to be within forty miles of Lahore with an army of 25,000 men.

— The Semaphore announces the arrival of a whole batch of favourite vessels from England, the *Essex*, the *Bucephalus*, the *Owen Glendower*, and the *Northumberland*. It is also reported that fourteen vessels were outside waiting for Pilots. The *Hindoostan* steamer was expected this day. It would be no common misfortune if she were detained a day or two at the Sand Heads for a Pilot.

— Great fears were entertained that the September Mail for Bombay would be delayed at Suez or Aden for want of a Steamer, in consequence of the loss of the *Memnon*. We are happy therefore to learn from the *Bombay Courier* of the 3d, that a native boat from Aden had brought intelligence of the arrival of the *Akbar* Steamer from China, at that port on the 7th. She proceeded immediately to Suez, which she was likely to reach about the 14th, quite in time for the Mails. The *Hindoostan* was at Aden on the 2d of September; and we may now have a race between her and that first rate Steamer, the *Akbar*. It will be decided, possibly, before our paper goes to press whether the Mail, by the *Hindoostan* direct, will reach Calcutta, in less time than the express reaches it from Bombay when brought to that port by the fastest of the Steamers.

— We are happy to find in the *Englishman* of this morning, a confirmation of the statement which has been some time current, that the lamentable loss of life in the two European Regiments which proceeded up the river last year, through the upsetting of the crazy country boats, had induced the Court of Directors to order the construction of iron vessels, for the transportation of troops. This measure is as much one of economy as of humanity, for the cost of the new vessels will not long remain uncovered by the pecuniary saving which will be effected by the safe conveyance of European troops.

— The papers announce the death of Major Craigie, Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, at Dinapore, at the age of 44, deeply and sincerely regretted. It will be no easy matter to supply his place in the office.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17.

— The Bishop of Calcutta embarked on one of the River Steamers this morning on his visitation to the various stations at this Presidency, in company with the Rev. J. H. Pratt, Domestic Chaplain, Dr. Bell, Surgeon, and Lieut. Philpotts, escort officer.

— Bombay papers to the 4th reached Calcutta yesterday; they were consequently twelve days on the road. The number of papers and covers despatched by the *Berenice* on the 3d of October was 44,972; namely, letters 34,480, and covers 10,492. The Calcutta regular post of the 21st arrived in time for the steamer. The September Mail was expected to arrive early at Bombay if sent on by the *Akbar* Steam frigate; and late, if sent by the slow coach of the *Cleopatra*. The *Hindoostan* had not arrived yesterday evening.

— The *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette* states, that the latest article of curiosity which has arrived there is a valuable breakfast service sent by her Majesty Queen Victoria to Shere Singh. The cups and saucers must remain in deposit till the last scene of the tragedy has closed, and it is determined to whom the Punjab belongs.

— A number of the Bunder gang, who, according to the *Gentleman's Gazette*, had embarked in the most extensive conspiracy ever known in India, have been brought to condign punishment. Eight individuals have been sentenced to transportation as receivers of stolen property. This result is calculated to disappoint those who have been expecting the most astonishing discoveries and the most extensive retribution; but the *Gentleman's Gazette*, which has been sounding the alarm in the ears of the Bombay public, official, and non official of these crimes against the public interests of society, takes great credit to himself for the conviction. Yet strange to say, the prosecution of this great offence has not been taken up by Government, but left to private individuals. The expense, it is said, has been actually defrayed from private subscriptions.

— The *Stag*, just arrived from the Mauritius, brings up Mr. Anderson, the Protector of Coolies, on a special Mission to the Right Honourable the Governor General, as well as the Secretary of the Governor of that Island. What have they come for? We can suppose no more appropriate errand than that of making arrangements to carry the provisions of the original plan into effect, by establishing a Government Agent here.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18.

— The *Hindoostan* anchored off Calcutta yesterday at 10 A. M. She has thus delivered her letters and papers in *forty days* and eighteen hours.

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the Friend of India :—

| | | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rev. C. J. Quartly,... | ... to Sept. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. General Sir J. Nicols, | to Dec. 1843, | 24 | 0 |
| P. O'Hanlon, Esq.... | ... to March, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. L. Ingalls, ... | ... to Sept. 1844, | 13 | 4 |
| H. B. Riddell, Esq ... | ... to Oct. 1844, | 40 | 0 |
| Rev. W. Porter, ... | ... to Sept. 1844, | 10 | 0 |
| J. P. Marcus, Esq. ... | ... do. | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. W. Kennedy,... | ... do. | 20 | 0 |
| W. Driver, Esq., ... | ... do. | 20 | 0 |
| J. W. Jacob, Esq, ... | ... to April, 1844, | 20 | 0 |

## LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE MONTHLY TIMES, SEPTEMBER 6.]

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

Her Majesty prorogued Parliament in person on the 24th of August. The royal speech will be found included in our Parliamentary intelligence. It comments on the most important subjects of

discussion during the past season; proclaims, as such documents almost invariably do, the continuance of a "friendly disposition" on the part of foreign powers; dwells feelingly on the recent religious schisms in the church of Scotland; expresses deep concern at the shameful perseverance in the Irish agitation for the repeal of the legislative union, and announces a "firm determination" to maintain it inviolate. It also speaks resolutely with regard to the disturbances in Wales, judiciously observing, as a rider to that *senatûs consultum* [illegible], that inquiry has been directed to be made into the causes of the late disturbance of peace and destruction of public property. Strange to say, no reference whatever is made in this royal address to any affairs connected with the East.

The Marquis of Clanricarde and Mr. Roebuck having deferred, until the next season, their contemplated investigation of the affairs of Scinde, that topic still rests dormant in Parliament; but on this subject, as in our last number, we maintain that Scinde will be made a tributary province, although the tide of public opinion sets strongly against its permanent occupation. It must be stated, however, that according to Lord Brougham, it is Mr. Roebuck's intention to advocate the occupation of Scinde "on account of its necessity;" and the ex-lord chancellor argues, from the information disclosed to him by the honourable member for Bath, that that country, if well managed, would furnish a large source of surplus revenue.

In our last issue we gave the result of the debate upon the Opium Compensation Question. For the information of those who still cherish the expectation of its revival next session, and feel desirous of being made acquainted with the public opinion upon the subject, we have made several extracts from journals advocating various political tenets, commenting upon the principle of the compensation and the just dues of the claimants. Some sanguine sufferers still entertain a distant hope that by agitation and parliamentary petitioning, a more liberal grant may be secured; but, in our humble opinion, all the mercantile rhetoric in the world will not hereafter commute the fiat of the Government. Those (be it said) who, in the interval, prefer the proverbial bird in the hand to the two in the bush, will find in another column the precise terms on which their respective claims have been paid, and a very large portion remitted by the September mail.

We regret to say that there has been no abatement in the spirit of the Welsh insubordination. Rebecca and her rebel band still continue their midnight depredations, and although emissaries from London have paid official visits to the disaffected country, to investigate the causes of these riotous proceedings, and to remedy the evils complained of, discontent and violence are still rife in the land, and it will require no ordinary tact and prompt healing of indisputable grievances to restore tranquillity.

In Ireland, too, the violent agitations of the burly Agitator continue to disturb the public mind, and to check the progress of national prosperity. "Monster meetings," they are aptly termed, are still held in different parts of the country, and, although they all smack of the endless iteration of the self-same theme, they serve, nevertheless, to feed the flame and pander to the depraved taste of the excited multitude. Manifestly with this intention, the hill of Tara, hallowed by historical traditions and immortalised by the lyre of Erin, was selected for the site of one of the most monstrous of these "monster" demonstrations. Such an opportunity was not, of course, to be lost upon so subtile a prober of the human heart as the honourable member for Cork, and he expatiated accordingly on that occasion upon "the days of the years gone by" with all that impressive eloquence, winning pathos, and emphatic exuberance of patriotism which we should gladly welcome in a better cause. The determined tone of her Majesty's speech upon this subject will, we trust, put a stop to this useless fermentation, and revive that devotion of time to honest labour which is now frittered away by hoarse hurrahings and scramblings after an intangible shadow.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—Our advices from France up to the 3rd instant, state that the Queen's visit monopolised public attention. "This meeting (observes the *Journal des Débats*) of the two most powerful Sovereigns in the world ought not to be regarded as a vain ceremony. It is more, it is a great act, it is a benefit, because it is a new pledge given to the security of the world." A very general opinion prevailed at Paris that Her Majesty would pay a visit to the French capital, and grand preparations were making there in anticipation of that event. It is even asserted that arrangements are making for a magnificent entertainment in the Grand Gallery at Versailles which will exceed in magnificence anything of the kind yet seen.

WALES.—The Welsh mania for the destruction of the toll-gates rests unabated, and the peerless "Rebecca" has addressed a letter to a paper in Wales, breathing defiance of the civil and military authorities, and alleging that the population of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke are with her "to a man."

IRELAND.—The Repeal Association continue their frantic agitations, and "the rint" still flows in pretty abundantly; but it is manifest that some of the heads of the hydra have been crushed by the unflinching course pursued by the Government.

—Father Mathew has taken leave of the Metropolis, and meditates a visit to Norwich, Birmingham, and Liverpool previous to his return to Ireland. The Countess of Clare took the pledge before he left London.

—We regret to announce the total loss of the *Queen* steamer, off Skokham Island, on the 1st instant. She was one of the Bristol Steam Navigation Company's boats, and plied between that port and Dublin. Only one life was lost.

## PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Her Majesty proceeded in state, on the 24th ultimo, along the Royal line of route, from Buckingham Palace to the Houses of Parliament, for the purpose of closing the session in person. The weather, which had been gloomy all the morning, cleared up at noon, and the sun shone out cheeringly upon her Majesty and the numbers of her loyal and dutiful subjects who thronged the Park and streets leading to the entrance of the House of Lords commanding a view of the Royal procession. New and extensive arrangements had been made for the ceremony; the principal change being, that instead of the usual throne, a spacious platform or dais had been constructed, extending over the entire breadth of the chamber, and advancing considerably into the body of the House; covered with a beautiful Axminster carpet. Three massive chairs, splendidly inlaid with gold and covered with rich crimson velvet, were placed on the platform; the middle one larger, and raised on a pedestal about half a foot high; the right hand one surmounted at the back with a crown, and the Prince of Wales's feathers; the third surmounted by a crown only. Benches were placed on each side of the House before the throne, for the Bishops, Peers, Peeresses, the Corps Diplomatique, and the Ambassadors ladies. The Peers, who were not very numerous, were in their state robes: the Foreign Ministers glittered in gold-laced uniforms and orders; and about four hundred ladies, disposed in various parts of the House, lighted it up with the splendour of their dresses. About half-past one o'clock, the Commander-in-Chief entered, to a flourish of trumpets. It was observed that the Duke of Wellington stepped across, and cordially shook hands with the American Minister. The Lord Chancellor soon after took his place on the woolsack. At two o'clock, the Duke of Wellington and other Officers of State repaired to the robing-room; and the discharge of cannon and the cheers of the people announced the arrival of the Queen.

In a few minutes a flourish of trumpets ushered in the Royal procession, preceded by heralds, and headed by the Duke of Wellington bearing the sword of state; then came the Duke of Buccleuch, bearing the royal crown on a cushion; the Lord President of the Council, and the Earl of Shaftesbury, with the cap of maintenance; next the Queen and Prince Albert; succeeded by trainbearers, the Lord Steward, the Mistress of the Robes, the Lady in Waiting, the Lord in Waiting, and the other officers of the Household. The Queen wore a splendid tiara of pearls and diamonds, a superb diamond necklace, and a stomacher which was literally a blaze of diamonds. Prince Albert wore a Field Marshal's uniform, and a profusion of decorations. Both her Majesty and the Prince looked extremely well.

Her Majesty having robed, entered the House of Lords, and having taken her seat on the throne, directed the House of Commons to be summoned to the bar.

Shortly after the Members of the Lower House, headed by the Speaker, appeared at the bar.

The Right Honourable Gentleman addressed her Majesty on the labours of the session, after which the Royal assent was given to the remaining bills.

Her Majesty then, having received the copy of the speech from the Lord Chancellor, read that document as follows:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The state of public business enables me to close this protracted session, and to release you from farther attendance on your Parliamentary duties.

"I thank you for the measures you have adopted for enabling me to give full effect to the several treaties which I have concluded with Foreign Powers.

"I have given my cordial assent to the Bill which you presented to me for increasing the means of Spiritual Instruction in populous parishes, by making a portion of the revenues of the Church available for the endowment of additional Ministers.

"I confidently trust that the wise and benevolent intentions of the Legislature will be aided by the zeal and liberality of my subjects—and that better provision will thus be made for public worship and for Pastoral superintendence in many districts of the country.

"I view with satisfaction the passing of the Act for removing doubts respecting the jurisdiction of the Church of Scotland in the admission of ministers, and for securing to the people and to the courts of the Church the full exercise of their respective rights.

"It is my earnest hope that this measure will tend to restore religious peace in Scotland, and to avert the dangers which have threatened a Sacred Institution of the utmost importance to the happiness and welfare of that part of my dominions.

"I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire for the maintenance of Peace.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the readiness and liberality with which you have voted the supplies for the current year. It will be my constant object to combine a strict regard to economy with the consideration which is due to the exigencies of the public service.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In some districts of Wales the public peace has been interrupted by lawless combinations and disturbances, unconnected with political causes. I have adopted the measures which I deemed best calculated for the repression of outrage, and for the detection and punishment of the offenders.

"I have at the same time directed an inquiry to be made into the circumstances which have led to insubordination and violence in a part of the country usually distinguished for good order and willing obedience to the law.

"I have observed with the deepest concern the persevering efforts which are made to stir up discontent and disaffection among my subjects in Ireland, and to excite them to demand a Repeal of the Legislative Union.

"It has been, and ever will be, my earnest desire to administer the government of that country in a spirit of strict justice and impartiality, and to co-operate with parliament in effecting such amendments in the existing laws as may tend to improve the social condition and to develope the natural resources of Ireland.

"From a deep conviction that the Legislative Union is not less essential to the attainment of these objects than to the strength and stability of the Empire, it is my firm determination, with your support, and under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain inviolate that great bond of connection between the two countries.

"I have forborne from requiring any additional powers for the counteraction of designs hostile to the concord and welfare of my dominions, as well from my unwillingness to distrust the efficacy of the ordinary laws, as from my reliance on the good sense and patriotism of my people, and on the solemn declarations of Parliament in support of the Legislative Union.

"I feel assured that those of my faithful subjects who have influence and authority in Ireland will discourage, to the utmost of their power, a system of pernicious agitation, which disturbs the industry and retards the improvement of that country, and excites feelings of mutual distrust and animosity between different classes of my people."

### COL. STODDART AND CAPT. CONOLLY.

A correspondent from Constantinople, in a letter dated the 7th of August, observes:—"We have hitherto refrained from repeating any reports of the probable existence of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly in Bokhara. We have now, however, received from several sources particulars of so authentic a nature, that we feel ourselves authorised in calling upon the government to take some steps to ascertain whether they are still alive; and should such appear to be the case, to endeavour to liberate them from their present most unhappy position. The first reports, contradictory of the details forwarded by Colonel Sheil of their execution, were received simultaneously through Persia and India, from some merchants of Mushed and from a Jew trader in Affghanistan. Since these reports reached us, several Bokhara gentlemen of influence, now on

their way to the Hadj, or pilgrimage of Mecca, have confirmed them; and a person upon whose veracity we place the most implicit reliance, has stated that he received a declaration to this effect, a short time ago, from two influential natives of Bokhara, at Damascus. It must be remembered that both the officers in question are government servants, and that their difficulties and dangers arose in the discharge of their duty. We can, therefore, scarcely doubt but that every exertion will be made to procure the release. Should government, however, decline to take the necessary steps, we trust, that the British army, and more particularly the Indian army, of which Captain Arthur Conolly was one of the most able and enlightened officers, will not be backward in raising subscriptions, and in tendering, if required, a sufficient sum for their ransom."

THE DOWAGER LADY ELLENBOROUGH.

We have to record the demise of the above venerable lady, who expired at her mansion in Stratford-place, on the evening of the 16th August, after a protracted illness, her ladyship having never entirely recovered from her serious attack last autumn. The deceased was widow of the late Lord Ellenborough, the learned lord chief justice of the King's Bench, and daughter of the late Mr. George Philips Towey. Her ladyship married Lord Ellenborough, 17th October, 1789, who died in December, 1818, so that deceased had survived her husband nearly 25 years. By her marriage with his lordship she had a family of thirteen children, nine of whom are living, namely, Lord Ellenborough, governor-general of India; the Right Hon. Charles E. Law, M. P. recorder of the City of London; the Hon. Mary, married to Lieutenant Colonel Dynseley, C. B.; the Hon. Elizabeth, Lady Colchester; the Hon. Anne, Lady Colville; the Hon. Henry Law; the Hon. Frederica, married to Mr. Henry James Ramsden; the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Tewry Law, chancellor of the diocese of Wells; and the Hon. Frances, Lady Dallas. The bishop of Bath and Wells, Lord and Lady Kilmaine, Mr. and Lady Elenor Law, Lord and Lady Colchester, Lord and Lady Colville, Sir Robert and Lady Dallas, and several other families of rank are placed in mourning by the death of her ladyship.

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A donation of 200*l.* from A. Hastie, Esq., M. P., has been received, as his contribution to the funds of the Free Church of Scotland.

Letters and papers from Bombay 19th of June, received, *via* Falmouth, were delivered in London on the 7th of Aug.; those *via* Marseilles having been received on the 2nd of Aug.

The steamer *Oriental* left Falmouth on the 2nd of Sept. with mails for Malta and Alexandria.

The Peninsular Oriental Steam Navigation Company's vessel *Bentinck*, left Southampton for India on the 24th of August; she takes out between sixty and seventy passengers. Previous to leaving the river Thames a distinguished party was entertained on board the *Bentinck*.

The Steamer *Express* has left Liverpool for Singapore.

As we stated in our last the *Precursor* has returned from Russia Her performance during the voyage was most satisfactory.

The station for all packets is to be immediately removed from Falmouth to Southampton.

The very Rev. Dr. Oliffe, V. G. of Calcutta, has arrived in Cork.

Capt. Douglas, of the 49th Madras N. I., has been admitted to bail. Mr. Wigram Money is one of the securities

Six young Jesuit Missionaries from Stoneyhurst, have sailed in the *Bentinck*, for Calcutta.

At a meeting of the Privy Council, held on the 23rd Aug. a seal for the island of Hong Kong executed by Mr. B. Wyon, Chief Engraver of Her Majesty's Seals, was approved of.

Capt. Harris, late ambassador to the Court of Shoa, Southern Abyssinia, had lately an audience of her Majesty. The captain brought to his country a mule from the Royal stud, and various other presents for her Britannic Majesty. The mule has been conveyed to the Royal Mews.

A Limerick paper says, "By the death of Col. Justin Sheil, his sister, Mrs. Peter O'Brien, of Pery-square, in this city, derives a large accession of property.

Dr. O'Shaughnessy, of the Bengal Medical Service, is to have the first vacancy which may occur in the list of Deputy Assay-master to the East India Company.

Lieut. Col. C. Carmichael Smith, C. B., has memorialised the Court of Directors, urging upon their favourable consideration the strong claim of the 4th regt. Local Horse, which corps, at his recommendation and while under his command, volunteered their service for Affghanistan.

The *Presse* announces that M. Lagrenée, the ambassador to China, will leave for that destination on the 15th of October next, accompanied by M. de Ferriere, his first secretary, M. d'Harcourt, and six other *attachés*, a physician, and several commercial delegates.

Mr. J. S. Buckingham has published a prospectus and plan of "The British and Foreign Institute," for facilitating personal intercourse between the educated classes of all countries, and rendering the literary circles of the metropolis more easily accessible to visitors from the continent, the colonies, and the provinces.

Among the passengers of the present month's steamer to Egypt, and thence per Hindostan to Calcutta, is Mr. Parbury, author of the "Handbook for India and Egypt," the second edition of which, we understand, is soon likely to be exhausted. In addition to the furtherance of a commercial enterprise, one object of Mr. Parbury in again visiting India is, we hear, the collection of materials for a more elaborate work on India, which he has long had in preparation.

Dr. Stock, Judge of the Admiralty Court in Ireland, has awarded 5,000*l.* to the salvors of the *Windsor Castle* Indiaman. In this case, a number of pilots and their assistants found the *Windsor Castle* on the 13th of March last, three miles N. W. of Loop Head, off the coast of Clare. On boarding the ship she was a complete derelict, being totally abandoned. The pilots succeeded in bringing the ship into the Shannon, and anchored her off Kilbaha, about three miles from the Head; and on the following day brought the ship to Scattery Roads, where they safely moored her. The owners of the ship and cargo appeared and claimed their property, and admitted the value of the same at 20,000*l.*, and tendered in court the sum of 1000*l.* for the service of the pilots, which, being refused by them, the case came on for hearing.

The bark *Bencoolen*, Capt. Arthur, from Bombay, which on the 22nd of August, took the ground on the hard causeway of the Horseferry, nearly opposite to the Regent's Canal Basin, whilst proceeding up the river in tow of a steamer for the London Docks, having been lightened during the day, floated off, after being twelve hours in her dangerous position. She was immediately towed to the Shadwell basin. The *Bencoolen* has sustained very great damage; her back is apparently broken.

The inhabitants of Donhead, St. Mary, Wilts, have testified their deep regret for the loss of the gallant son of their late esteemed Rector, who was recently killed in battle in Scinde, after displaying the most determined courage, by placing in their church a handsome marble monument, from the chisel of Mr. Osmond, of Salisbury, on which is sculptured the family arms, with the following inscription:

"To the memory of Major Wm. Henry Jackson, of the 12th Reg. Bombay N. I., son of the late Rev. Gilbert Jackson, D.D. Rector of this parish, and Bathia, his wife, who, in the engagement of Meeanee, near Hyderabad, in Scinde, after evincing the most consummate bravery, fell covered with glory, on the 17th of February, 1843. Aged 39 years.

"This tablet was erected by the voluntary contributions of the parishioners of his native village, in admiration of his heroic courage as a British Officer, as a mark of respect to his bereaved family, and to perpetuate to posterity his many and rare virtues."

Two hundred and thirty non-resident members of Oxford University Convocation have addressed a memorial to the Vice-Chancellor, deprecating the treatment of Dr. Pusey, in censuring his sermon without setting forth the reasons The first signatures are those of Lord Dungannon, Lord Courtenay, Mr. W. E. Gladstone (President of the Board of Trade), and Mr. Justice Coleridge. Dr. Wynter refused to receive the memorial; tartly rebuking the memorialists for an attempt to overawe the Governor of the University.

"The *Oxford Chronicle* says:—"We are informed that a paper containing the signatures of nearly 1,000 of the clergy, to a protest against Tractarianism, has been withdrawn from circulation, in consequence of the earnest remonstrances of several of the bishops."

No account of the Indian Mail at the time of going to press.

Notice has been given that the Mail for India will in future be dispatched from Southampton, on the first day of each month, unless it shall be Sunday, in which case the Mail will be dispatched the day preceding.

Her Majesty's ships *Erebus* and *Terror* have just arrived from a voyage of discovery.

Though the Paris papers seem to think that the Queen of England will visit the French capital, the impression in this country is that her Majesty will embark at Treport for Brighton early to-morrow morning. It is believed the Queen has received from the King of the French and his respected Consort a promise to visit London next year. We give below some further account of the festivities at Chateau d'Eu.

The Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice are staying at Brighton.

The King of Hanover has left England for the Continent.

It is said an action for Crim. Con. has been commenced by Lord W. Paget against the Earl of Cardigan.

The Chairman and some of the Directors of the East India Company are about to proceed to Liverpool, to inspect a steamer which has been specially built for the navigation of the Indus; she draws only 18 and 22 inches of water.

A public meeting is to be held to-morrow at the Crown and Anchor Tavern for the purpose of taking measures for the immediate despatch of the Rev. Mr. Woolff to Bokhara.—*London Mail.*

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## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT TO THE "ELLENBOROUGH."

Yesterday afternoon the Governor General, desiring as he said, to "see his Godson," paid a visit to the *Ellenborough*, (Capt. Close,) where a select party was gathered together on board to meet him. His Lordship arrived a little after four o'clock, and was received with a salute from the guns of the vessel, the band playing, and the yards being manned with as fine a crew as we could ever wish to see on board a merchantman. After inspecting the accommodations of this noble vessel—visiting indeed almost every part of her—the great man was conducted to the cuddy, where a cold collation was laid out for the benefit of the assembled guests. His Lordship was greatly pleased with everything he saw; and, about five o'clock, left the *Ellenborough* to visit the *Seringapatam* Everything was in excellent condition; and the only thing we desired was the power to take our passage to England in the interior of the Governor General's Godson.—*Hurkaru, October* 14.

ILLICIT SHIPMENT OF EMIGRANTS.

*To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.*

Dear Sir,—There being some inaccuracies, arising no doubt from want of more correct information, in the report furnished in your paper of this day, regarding the "Illicit Shipment of Emigrants to the Mauritius," in the prevention of which, having taken an active part on the occasion referred to, I herewith subjoin a correct statement of the transaction.

On Saturday, the 30th ultimo, at about 10 P. M., while at the Botanical Gardens, where I had proceeded with a pleasure party, my attention was drawn to a human body, rapidly floating down with the stream, in the middle of the river, and observing no attempt made to save the person from an apparent watery grave, I questioned the boatmen of some dinghees luggaoed at the ghat, as to why they did not proceed to rescue, and was told, that there would be no good in doing so, as the body was that of a cooly, who had voluntarily jumped overboard from a ship, which was pointed out to me, anchored off the Gardens, to escape the hardships of an emigration to the Mauritius. On hearing this, I immediately, after a little time unavoidably lost, got into my own dingy, and proceeded to his rescue. This, however, was providentially effected by the crew of a fishing smack, before I could reach him, as he had, by this time, floated down to nearly opposite the Sperintendent's house. The man, or rather lad, was taken up almost exhausted, and on my arrival at the spot crawled into my boat, and fell clinging to my feet, stating, that he had been inveigled, and beseeching for protection, of which he was readily assured. The conduct of the people of the ship appeared heartless in the extreme; besides natives, some Europeans on board were looking on quite unconcernedly, and it is a fact, that it was only when I had neared the body, that the ship's boat was seen proceeding for the purpose of picking it up, or claiming the lad from me, which was repeatedly done by the boatman. On affording him my protection, and ere I had time to step into my pinnace, another cooly was seen throwing himself overboard; but was on this occasion speedily picked up by the men of the ship's dingy. The man, however, was taken up reluctantly and evidently against his inclination, for he dived down three successive times, when the oar was offered to him; but the love of life, natural to man prevailed, and he was ultimately dragged out of the water, placed in the dingy, and forcibly put into the ship. About half an hour after this, while I was employed in addressing a hurried pencil letter to the Chief Magistrate, bringing these circumstances to his notice, two Europeans, one of them a lad, pushed off from the ship and

came along side my boat to claim the cooly I had sheltered; but as he imploringly entreated not to be given up, they were informed in answer to their repeated, and even pressing demands, that as the lad was unwilling to go, I would make him over only to the Police, and that I was then engaged writing to Mr. Patton. Finding their endeavors to procure him fruitless, they left me, and I, after having concluded my letter, despatched it a little after 11 o'clock, by a bearer on a fisherman's dingy. About 3 P. M. of the day, while in the Garden, I was accosted by two Police Constables, who informed me, that they had come by Mr. Patton's orders to institute enquiries, and liberate such of the coolies on board the ship, as were unwilling to proceed to the Mauritius. With them I proceeded on board, and witnessed the debarkation of between forty and fifty from their number. Even among those that preferred to emigrate, several, if not almost all, were clamorous of the hardship, and ill usage they had been undergoing, for twenty-five days on board the ship. Many among them were diseased, and some helpless, and delirious from fever; and in the number released, there is actually an insane woman.

In conclusion, too much praise cannot be given, for the promptitude and activity displayed by our worthy Chief Magistrate, Mr. Patton, in the cause of suffering humanity. Immediately on the receipt of my communication, I am told he drove off to the Bankshall, instituted some enquiry there, and ordered the quick despatch of the two constables above referred to, entrusted with stringent orders. Trusting you will give this letter or the substance of it, publication in your next issue, in its present, or a more condensed form, on the principle of rendering to "Cæsar that which belongeth to Cæsar"

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

*Bhowanipore, October* 10, 1843. J. H. MILLER.

THE COOLEY TRADE.

The crimping practice and forcible detention of labourers for the Mauritius, continue to be carried on by the *dufadars* with unabating zeal. Another case has just come to light, and is now under investigation before Mr. Blacquiere, the Magistrate. The circumstances are these: A Naeb of Jaunbazar Thannah was passing through Nilmoney Holdar's Lane, and as he was going on some private business he was unaccompanied by any Chowkeedars. As he came up to the old building in that locality known as Nilmoney Holdar's House, he observed two or three persons struggling with one man, who was endeavouring hard to get away, and protesting vociferously that he would not go on ship-board. The Naeb observing this, went up to them, and desired to know what was the subject of disagreement and violence. The three persons on this told the Naeb to go about his business, and not interfere in the matter, while they renewed their endeavours to get the individual they were struggling with, into the house. Seeing this, the Naeb lent his aid to rescue the latter, in which he succeeded after great difficulty, and not before he had put two of the assailants to flight. He then took into custody the third, and with him and the other person whom he had rescued, proceeded to the Thannah. It then came out that the man had fallen into the hands of some *dufadars*, who had kept him under restraint for several days, and were determined to send him to the Mauritius against his wish. He also stated, that there were about *fifty* persons confined within the house, and were intended to be put on board. In consequence of this information, the next day the Thannadar obtained a search-warrant from the Magistrate with which he proceeded to the premises in question; where, however, he found a few men only and not fifty, the most part of them having no doubt, been conveyed away to some other place of security, the *dufadars* taking fright at the transaction of the previous evening. The men found in the house were liberated, and they all gave the same story of having been decoyed away from the interior, under promises of handsome wages, &c. &c. The matter is undergoing careful investigation by Mr. Blacquiere.—*Hurk. Oct.* 16.

CHURCH AT BHAGULPORE.

At a Meeting of the Christian Community of Bhagulpore, held at the Government School House, on the 27th of September, 1843, for the purpose of consulting on the most eligible site whereon to erect a Church, the following proceedings transpired.

Major Napleton having been unanimously called to the chair, an appropriate prayer was offered up to implore the Divine blessing on the meeting. Mr. G. F. Brown then addressed the meeting to the following effect:—

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.—You are all, I believe, aware how after repeated disappointments, our endeavours to obtain a Clergymen at this station were at last crowned with success, by the appointment of the Rev. Mr. MacCullum, to minister among us; which event took place not quite four months ago. To obtain this object, however, we had to make a pecuniary provision, not required of any other station in India; and the amount of this provision was so large, in comparison with our limited means, as to leave us no rational hope of being able to raise in addition, from among ourselves, sufficient funds for building a Church. The undertaking was indeed suggested to me more than once; but it appeared impracticable. And, besides, I considered that it would be unreasonable to ask any of the residents to contribute towards it, after they had subscribed to the utmost of their means for a Clergyman. Matters were in this state when the Rev. Mr. MacCullum sent me, on the 19th of July, his first surplice fee and asked me to keep it "as a beginning" towards a fund for building a Church. It soon after occurred to me, or rather I should say, it was put into my heart by Him from whom all good thoughts proceed,—that instead of sitting still, idly and despairingly, I might at least *try* to collect what little I could, from friends at a *distance*, in furtherance of the undertaking;—hoping that thus, by degrees and in a course of years, a sufficient sum for the purpose might eventually be realized. It was clear that so long as nothing was attempted, nothing would be done; and that it was a duty at least to *try*,—in reliance on the eternal truth of the promise, "*ask and ye shall receive.*" With these feelings, I circulated the following

"PROSPECTUS FOR BUILDING A CHURCH AT BHAGULPORE.

"The station of Bhagulpore is situated in the centre of a large tract of country, extending from Berhampore on the East, to Patna on the West,—an expanse of 300 miles; within which lie the districts of Rajmahal, Maldah, Purneeah, Bhagulpore, Monghyr, and part of Tirhoot,—abounding in Christian Inhabitants, who have hitherto been without any stated Clergyman of the Established Church to minister to their spiritual wants.

"The Protestant Community of Bhagulpore having long deplored this state of things, endeavoured in vain to obtain relief;—till, after repeated efforts, and by guaranteeing the payment of a large sum of money, they have at last succeeded in obtaining an Ordained Minister from the Calcutta Diocesan Additional Clergy Society.

"This point having been accomplished, it is now obviously very desirable to build a *Church*; but as there are not funds sufficient for that purpose, the kind aid of all who favour the good cause is solicited. No arguments need be urged to recommend so excellent an undertaking to the support of Christian people; since it is not for mere personal advantage, nor even for mere public utility, but for the

GLORY OF GOD,

and therefore, in circulating the annexed subscription paper, it is hoped that all who see it will give according to the ability that God has given them. It is also earnestly solicited that none will withhold his assistance, simply because he cannot give a large sum, or so much as he could wish,—for the smallest contribution will be thankfully accepted. Bhagulpore, 22d July, 1843."

Mr. Chairman.—The circulation of this paper has been remarkably blessed. Instead of only three or four hundred rupees, which was the extent of my faithless expectations, the contributions up to the present time (scarcely more than two months from its first circulation) have amounted to as many thousands; besides the liberal donation of one thousand rupees which has been promised by the Trustees of the Church Building Fund in Calcutta.

The particulars of the sum subscribed are as follow:—

*From Patna, Dinapore and Arrah.*

| Name | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Rev. W. Sturrock, | 100 |
| H. S. Oldfield, ...... | 100 |
| A. Smelt, ............ | 50 |
| Thos. R. Warton, | 10 |
| W. B. Johnson, ... | 10 |
| C. Shavier, ......... | 5 |
| J. Shavier, ......... | 1 |
| Sir G. Pollock, ...... | 50 |
| A. Money, 25th Regt. | 10 |
| Lieut. Col. C. Coventry, .................. | 16 |
| R. D. King, ......... | 16 |
| W. S. Alexander, ... | 50 |
| W. P. Goad, ......... | 10 |
| J. Curton, ........... | 5 |
| A. R. DeSouza, ..... | 5 |
| A. Sternberg, ........ | 2 |
| Rev. Thomas Wood, | 10 |
| Total,... | 450 |

*From Cawnpore.*

| Name | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Rev. W. Perkins, ... | 10 |
| A. Spiers, ......... | 150 |
| J. D. Jones, ....... | 32 |
| W. Duhan, ...... | 16 |
| Lt. Col. Parsons .... | 100 |
| C. Allen, ........... | 50 |
| Total, | 358 |

*From Bolundshuhur.*

| Name | Rs. |
|---|---|
| G Edmonstone, .... | 50 |
| N. H. E. Prowett, .. | 50 |
| T. Townsley, ...... | 40 |
| W. Knight .......... | 5 |
| R. Williams, ...... | 1 |
| Total, | 116 |

*From Jounpore.*

| Name | Rs. |
|---|---|
| C. R. Tulloh, ...... | 50 |
| H. B. Harrington, ... | 10 |
| F. Thompson, ...... | 10 |
| Capt. J. Graham, ... | 4 |
| J. Barwise, ...... | 50 |
| Total, | 124 |

*From Calcutta.*

| Name | Rs. |
|---|---|
| J. W. Alexander, ... | 50 |
| J. Norman, ........... | 10 |
| F. Millett, ........... | 200 |
| R. Lyall, Jr. ......... | 50 |
| G. Dougal, .......... | 50 |
| J. Thomason, ......... | 100 |
| J. A. F. Hawkins, ... | 50 |
| F. C. Palme ...... | 50 |
| J. M. Reid, ............ | 20 |
| J. A. Dorin, ........... | 100 |
| J. J. .................... | 10 |
| E. L. Ryder, ...... | 32 |
| W. C. Braddon, ...... | 32 |
| T. C. Cadogan, ...... | 32 |
| Alex. Fraser, ........ | 32 |
| J. Allen, ........... | 32 |
| J. Lyall, ............. | 100 |
| J. Roxburgh, ...... | 10 |
| R. Smith, ........... | 50 |
| Js. Potter, ........ | 32 |
| A Friend, ......... | 20 |
| A Ditto, .......... | 10 |
| C. J. Richards, .... | 240 |
| Total,... | 1312 |

*From Gya.*

| Name | Rs. |
|---|---|
| J. Green, .......... | 5 |
| Mrs. Pemberton, .. | 8 |
| W. J. Dodsworth,... | 5 |
| Mrs. Grant, ....... | 2 |
| Total, | 20 |

*From Bhagulpore.*

| Name | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Rev. J. MacCullum, | 90 |
| E. Lautour, ......... | 50 |
| Three little Children, | 3 |
| Miss Dubourg, .... | 10 |
| Mr. Duhan's Children, | 25 |
| H. C. Metcalfe, .... | 100 |
| G. F. B. for 1843-44, | 250 |
| Ditto for 1844-45, | 250 |
| J. Fitzpatrick, ...... | 50 |
| Total, | 828 |
| One rupee per chest on Indigo made this season in the Bhagulpore, Lutteepore and Colgong Concerns, ....... | 1000 |
| Calcutta Church building Fund, | 1000 |
| Total, Rs. | 5208 |

In addition to this sum, contributions are expected to be shortly received from Poorneah, Tirhoot, Monghyr, Allahabad and Berhampoor; but the exact amount is not known. Thus it will be seen that we have, through God's blessing on our endeavours, been enabled within little more than two months, to raise a sum sufficient to warrant our immediately commencing the undertaking which we have in view; for I calculate that it will not require much more than has already been collected, to complete the building.

Having now put the Meeting in possession of the facts relating to the realization of the Funds, I beg to lay before them a Plan and Elevation of the proposed edifice, and to state that after considering the subject in all its bearings, I am of opinion, that the high spot of ground immediately to the Eastward of the Garden in front of the Jail, will be the most suitable site for the proposed Church; and I earnestly hope you will all concur in this opinion.

Mr. Brown having concluded his address, it was

Proposed by Mr. H. C. Metcalfe and seconded by Mr. F. E. Reade, that the high spot of ground situated immediately to the Eastward of the Jail be chosen for the site of the intended Church.

Proposed, in amendment, by Dr. W. B. Webster, and seconded by Major Napleton, that a clear spot of ground in Mr. Johnson's compound, be preferred for the site, on account of its being more centrically situated.

Prior to these propositions being put to the vote, it was unanimously resolved, that the decision obtained by the majority of the votes of the present Meeting should be final, and subject to no after discussion.

The question was then put to the vote, and Mr. H. C. Metcalfe's proposition was carried by a majority of five voices.

Proposed by Mr. E. Lautour and seconded by Dr. Leckie, that the Plan of the Church now submitted by Mr. G. F. Brown, for the approval of the meeting be adopted.—Carried nem. con.

Proposed by Major Napleton and seconded by Mr. John Brown, that as Mr. G. F. Brown has succeeded in collecting so large a sum for the purpose of building the Church, the sole management and superintendence of the undertaking be vested in that gentleman.—Carried nem. con.

Proposed by Mr. H. C. Metcalfe and seconded by Major Napleton, that Trustees be appointed for carrying on the undertaking in the event of Mr. G. F. Brown's leaving the station before its completion.—Carried nem. con.

Proposed by Dr. Leckie and seconded by Mr. H. C. Metcalfe, that Major Napleton, Mr. Reade and Mr. Lautour be the Trustees for the above named purpose; and that in the event of either of the three leaving the station, the remaining two be fully empowered to elect another in his place.—Carried nem. con.

Proposed by Mr. G. F. Brown and seconded by Major Napleton, that the grateful thanks of this Meeting be offered to the Trustees of the Church Building Fund, as well as to the subscribers in Calcutta, and at the different stations in the Upper and Lower Provinces, for having so liberally contributed Funds for building the Church.—Carried nem. con.

Proposed by Mr. Lautour and seconded by Major Napleton, that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. G. F. Brown, for his exertions in the cause.—Carried nem. con.

Proposed by Mr. H. C. Metcalfe and seconded

by Mr. Lauteur, that the thanks of the Meeting be voted to Major Napleton for his able conduct in the chair.—Carried nem. con.

The Meeting then broke up, having first expressed its sense of the goodness of God, in providing funds for the erection of a Church at the station, and solicited His blessing on the proceedings of the morning.

(Signed) T. E. A. Napleton, *Chairman.*

*Copy of Perwanah addressed by Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, to Vakeel Ramdeeal.*

On the——of Asouj (?) of the year 1,900, Sirdars Lena Singh and Ajeet Singh, Sindhanwallah, went to announce the muster of their troops to Maharajah Shere Singh of Lahore, who was in the garden of Shah Belaval. The Sirdars were accompanied by a number of Seikhs and other troops, that being the day of the Suncrat, (or the 1st day of the Hindoo Solar month,) and the same being kept as a holyday at the durbar, the Maharajah had gone to the garden to amuse himself on the river, and to enjoy the fresh air. As my elder brother (Akhwan Saheb) was sitting in the Garden, the Sirdars Ajeet Singh and Lena Singh presented themselves, and offered a case, containing a rifle, to the Maharajah. While engaged in examining the rifle Ajeet Singh drew forth a pistol and fired at him. My elder brother was wounded in the face by the pistol being discharged so close to him; and the faithless men instantly struck off his head. Several Sirdars were killed at the same time, amongst them Sirdar Bhood Singh, Gunga Singh of the Toshuk-khanah, &c. Afterwards Sirdar Lena Singh, Sindhanwallah, went accidentally to the garden of Sum-sam-ood-dowlah Tej Sing Bahadur Suftur Jung, situated near the garden of Shah Belaval, and there killed the son of my elder brother, Pertab Singh, who was celebrating the day there and bestowing charity, and beheaded him. They then proceeded towards Lahore, and on the road met the Oojul-dee-dar Neermul-Mudde-Mookur-rub-i-Bargah-Khas-ool-Khas-Wuzeer-i-Azeem Dustoor-Manzam-Naib-i-Sultanut-Oosma-Kheir-Khwah-Dowlut-i-Koobra Mookhteear Kul Rajah Kalan Behadur Rajah Dhyan Singh-Jee, (the clear, the pure in sight, the high-praised, the nearest to the throne, the great Sirdar, the great Wuzeer, the deputy of the Kingdom, the chief well-wisher, the wealthy, Master of all, the great Rajah, Rajah Dhyan Singh) who was coming alone in his buggy. The Sirdar said to him that there was a row amongst the Seikhs in the garden, that Maharajah Shere Singh had been killed, that it would be dangerous to go alone to the garden, and that it would be better to go back and make arrangements about the succession. The Rajah, ignorant of the wicked act of the Sirdar, complied, and accompanied the Sirdar to the fort. They proceeded as far as the Kureeanee gate, when the faithless Ajeet Singh took out his pistol and fired it towards Rajah Dhyan Singh. The Rajah called out, oh Sirdar what a foul deed, and laid his hand on his sword. By this time some followers of Ajeet Singh also fired pistols at Dhyan Singh who fell from his horse; his body was taken to the place where guns were made, and here one of his attendants, named Ahmed Khan, was also killed. The Sirdars then proceeded to make arrangements regarding the succession; on proceeding into the city they approached the house of Khas-ool-Khas Rajah Soochet Singh, who was reviewing such of his troops as were at hand, and accompanied by the following Chiefs, viz. Oojul-dee-dar-Neermul-Mudde-Assud-ood-dowlah Rajah Heerah Singh Bahadur, Oojul-dee-dar Neermul-Muddee-Rae Kesseree Singh, Deena Singh and Prithee Singh and others. These persons were discussing the subject of Maharajah Shere Singh's death, and having heard of the murder of Dhyan Singh, rose from their seats and proceeded to the Boodhoo Barradurree, and there communicated the facts to the troops of the Khalsa. The troops were loud in their murmurs, and protested they would not sit down to a meal until they had served the faithless Sirdars in the same manner as had been done to the Maharajah and his son. The city was accordingly besieged towards the evening, and having opened a heavy fire, they destroyed the walls of the city. The city was taken, and the heads of the faithless men carried to the Sirdars. Now thanks to Providence (Sri Akal Pooruekjee) the Sirdars have succeeded in establishing peace and quiet in the town. Proclamations have been issued to all Sirdars and officers of every description confirming them in their government and situations. (The perwanah then goes on to impress on the Vakeel the necessity of representing to the Sahib (the Political Agent we presume) that the State remained in exactly the same position in regard to the British Government as before the death of His Highness Maharajah Shere Singh).—*Delhi Gazette, Oct.* 7.

BOKHARA.

All commercial intercourse between this State and Affghanistan having been prohibited by the Sovereign, in consequence of his apprehensions that the merchants would be plundered on their way to Kabul, he found that a great diminution in his revenue had accrued from the non-payment of custom's dues. He therefore authorized the departure of a Kafila, which was so richly stored with goods, that the amount of duty paid on its arriving at Kabul was 10,000 Rupees. Dost Mahomed Khan has previously frequently written to Ghoolam Kadir, and Moolla Budder-ood-deen, two of the chief merchants at Bokhara, and both very rich, enquiring why they had not brought their goods to the markets of Kabul as they formerly used to do; they candidly replied, they were apprehensive that Dost Mahomed might seize their property, as his character was well known. —*Delhi Gazette, Oct.* 7.

HERAT.

Two Suwars, of the Barrikzye tribe, reached Kabul lately, and brought information that Yar Mahomed Khan has written to the King of Persia to send troops to occupy the town, and been assured in reply by the King's Minister, that no time would be lost in complying with his wishes, and that an army would soon be before Herat. The Minister desired also, that the stores of grain might be laid in by Yar Mahomed for the use of the Persian army. He intimated at the same time that an army would shortly be directed to move on Kandahar, in conformity with the agreement subsisting between the King of Persia and the Sirdars of that town. Yar Mahomed still continues his trade in slaves, selling all the women and children he can seize, to the Oosbegs, taking horses for exchange.—*Ibid.*

KANDAHAR.

The Sirdars have addressed letters to the Ruler of Khelat, informing him that as the King of Persia had treated them with great consideration during the time they were banished from Kandahar, and had supported them with much kindness for some years, they had agreed with him that, whenever they should regain possession of the city of Kandahar, they would again permit an Envoy from Persia to reside there with an escort of one thousand Persians, who would no doubt inspire both the English and the Seikhs with a due degree of awe. They had also agreed to pay the expenses of the mission, but as their own income was limited, they now wrote to say, that as his (the Khan of Khelat's) dominions were so near to Kandahar, and as he would profit by the presence of this force (which is represented as being near at hand) he ought to contribute towards the expenses from his revenues. "You, (the Khan,) formerly paid tribute to the English, how much better to contribute the same amount to the maintenance of the Persian mission, instead of paying it to the Kaffirs." —*Ibid.*

LAHORE.

The French General Chevalier Court having taken leave of the Maharajah, has left Lahore for France; he reached Ferozepore on the 27th Sept., and thence proceeds to Loodhianah, where he is expected on the 3d instant. It is supposed he intends proceeding to Simah, to seek an interview with the Lieutenant Governor. The troops ordered to seize the families of Sirdars Lena Singh and Ajeet Singh and put them to death at their place of residence, about 5 koss from Umritsir, executed their commission. They, however, brought away a son of Lena Singh's aged about 9 years, and on his being taken before Rajah Heera Singh, he had pity on him, ordered that he should not be put to death and allowed him 5 Rupees a day for his subsistence. An evident coolness, amounting to open enmity, has arisen between Rajah Heera Singh and Rajah Soochet Singh, his uncle, and it is impossible to say how it may end. The troops of the Sirdars Lena Singh and Ajeet Singh have appointed the kinsmen of those chiefs to command them, and the villagers of Ajeet Singh's Jagheers, who have been mercilessly plundered, have taken refuge with these troops, and as their numbers are considerable, some 6 or 7000, it is thought probable they may excite tumult and opposition; for to use the words of the Persian poet, "the man, who is careless of his life, can perform whatever he chooses to undertake."—*Ibid.*

LOODHIANAH.

Colonel Richmond, Agent to the Governor General, arrived here on the 24th Sept. from Simla, and Mr. Greathed proceeded to Ferozepore. The Agent has issued stringent orders to prevent any armed parties from crossing the Sutlege either to or from the Lahore territories. The whole of his native subordinates are greatly pleased with the



conduct of Col. Richmond and of Lieut. Cunningham. Two or three news-writers have been sent to Lahore by the Agent to gather all the information they can get. Kishen Chund, Vakeel of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, arrived suddenly from Lahore by dawk; but the object of his visit is not known. He is supposed, however, to be the bearer of a letter from the Maharajah, communicating the latest events, and soliciting assistance from the British Government. Ittaree Singh, Sindhanwallah, who had placed himself under the safeguard of his Gooroo, Vikrama Singh, having heard of the order to seize him, escaped from his place of concealment, and succeeded in reaching Khetrie in the province of Putteeallah. The suwars sent to seize him having heard of his escape followed him to Khetrie and secured his person. The Jemadars of the place, however, turned out to resist his capture and rescued him, saying, they would not permit him to be taken a prisoner without the permission of the Rajah of Putteeallah.—*Delhi Gazette, Oct.* 7.

LAHORE.

We this morning received the following letter from our active news-writer at Loodhianah, and lose no time in making the contents known, as we believe their authenticity may be relied on. Who can doubt the absolute necessity of interference in the affairs of a frontier nation in such a state of utter disorganization as that now presented in the Punjab?

Loodhianah, *5th October.*—A Hurkaru has this moment arrived from Lahore, in 24 hours, with information that Rajah Heerah Singh and Sirdar Lena Singh, Majeetea, were sitting together and consulting about appointing to jageers and situations. Their conversation was, however, soon converted into a dispute and ended in a personal encounter, in which Rajah Heerah Singh fell before the Sirdar. Rajah Goolab Singh is 20 koss from Lahore, with an army of 25,000 men. He will, it is supposed, immediately proceed to Lahore and attack Lena Singh. The latter and General Ventura have coalesced, at least such is the report of an attendant of General Court, who arrived here the day before yesterday.—*Delhi Gazette Extraordinary, Oct.* 8.

The following table shewing the dates of arrival of the Overland Mail since January 1842, will be found useful to parties who may wish to make references to Europe intelligence:—

| | Left. | Arrived. |
|---|---|---|
| 1842— | 4th January, .... | 22d February, 3 P. M. |
| | 4th February, ... | 23d March, India Star. |
| | 4th March, ...... | 17th April. |
| | 6th April, ....... | 20th May. |
| | 6th May, ........ | 21st June. |
| | 4th June, ........ | 17th July, 1 P. M. |
| | 6th July, ......... | 10th August. |
| | 4th August, ........ | 18th Sept., night 17th. |
| | 6th September, ... | 22d October, 4 A. M. |
| | 4th October, ...... | 23d Nov., ½ past 9 A. M. |
| | 4th November, ... | 21st Dec., ¼ to 4 P. M. |
| | 6th December, ... | 24th Jan., 1843, 8 A. M. |
| 1843— | 6th January, .... | 22d Feb., 6 A. M. |
| | 6th February, ...... | 24th March, 11 A. M. |
| | 4th March, ......... | 22d April, 7 A. M. |
| | 6th April, ......... | 22d May, 6 A. M. |
| | 6th May, ........... | 14th June, 4 P. M. |
| | 6th June, ......... | 17th July, ½ past 6 P. M. |
| | 6th July, ......... | 17th August, 10 A. M. |
| | 4th August, ....... | 19th Sept. ½ past 4 P. M. |

—*Eng. Oct.* 12.

## EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS.

The Baptist Union.—The annual report of the Baptist Union for 1843 contains very full and excellent statistics of the denomination; we are not aware whether any other denomination publishes a view of its state and operations equally complete. It appears from this report that the number of Baptist churches in Great Britain and Ireland is 1,677: of these, 1,418 have reported their numbers to the Union, and they comprise 131,272 members: 1,141 report Sunday-schools containing 143,027 children. The reported clear increase of members during the last year was 9,639, in 1,274 churches.—*Pat.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Royal Commission of Fine Arts.—The Commissioners have issued an invitation to artists to send in specimens of fresco painting, for the decoration of the new Houses of Parliament. They have also issued similar invitations for arabesque paintings and heraldic decorations for the enrichment of panels,

friezes, &c., in colour and gold, as well as for designs for ornamental metal work for screens, railings, gates, &c. and, lastly, for ornamental pavement.—*Pat.*

The Late Lord Sydenham.—Mr. Poulett Scrope, in the memoirs of his brother, Lord Sydenham, just published, tells an agreeable anecdote of his childhood, which is worth extracting. He was at Brighton in 1803, with his brothers and sisters, and attracted the notice of George III., always fond of pretty children:—"The King became so partial to Charles (Lord S.), then not quite four years old, that he insisted on a daily visit from him, often watched at the window for his arrival, ran down himself to open the door to let him in, and carried him about in his arms, to show all that could amuse the child in the very ordinary lodging house then occupied by the royal party, and especially the suppers laid out for the children's balls, which their Majesties frequently gave for the amusement of their young favourites. On one occasion, the King being on the pier-head, about to embark in the royal yacht upon one of his sailing trips, and having the child in his arms, he turned round to Mr. Pitt, who was in attendance at his elbow, having probably hurried down from London for an audience on important business, and exclaimed, 'Is not this a fine boy, Pitt! Fine boy, isn't he? Take him in your arms, Pitt; take him in your arms: charming child, isn't he?' Then suiting the action to the word, he made the stiff and solemn premier, weighed down, as he seemed to be, with the cares of state, dandle and kiss the pretty boy, and carry him some minutes in his arms, albeit strange and unused to such burden. The circumstance, though trivial, had so comical an effect, from the awkwardness and apparent reluctance with which the formal Minister performed his compelled part of nurse, as to make an impression on the writer, who stood by, though but seven years old himself, which time has never effaced."—*Ibid.*

The Aristocracy and their Servants.—The *Court Gazette* says—"The stewards and housekeepers of the nobility often make large fortunes at the expense of their masters. We have known 20, and even 50 per cent. offered to them by tradesmen, as a remuneration for getting the custom of their employers. How can this be made up except by plunder? We know of entertainments given below stairs, in some of the squares, more *costly* (if not more select) than those given in the drawing-room. The lady of a prime minister (whom we shall not name) told us that the whole of the aristocracy were the slaves of their servants. "I cannot offer you any refreshment," said she; "but I dare say there are hot pheasants and champagne in the steward's room."—*Ibid.*

Demolition of Abney House.—Those of our readers who have any curiosity to see the house in which Dr. Watts passed so large a part of his life, and the apartment which was his study, must make haste, or the opportunity will be lost. Abney House is destined to be broken up, and will be brought to the hammer preparatory to demolition on Wednesday next. In the mean time it may be viewed by any person who chooses to jump into a Stoke Newington omnibus for that purpose. The building is to be removed in order to make way for another entrance into Abney park Cemetery. The new entrance will exactly face the elegant little chapel of the cemetery, and will much enhance the beautiful appearance of these spacious grounds.—*Ibid.*

We are sorry to have to announce the death of Mr. John Bacon Sawrey Morritt, of Rokeby-park, Yorkshire, who died on the 12th inst., after a lingering illness, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was one of the earliest and most extensive Greek travellers of the present generation, and after two years spent in the interesting countries of the East, he returned with a mind replete with classical information, and a taste for every liberal art. It was during his residence abroad that Bryant promulgated his fanciful theories on the site of Troy. On his return with Chevalier and others, he entered keenly into the Trojan controversy, and became one of the most successful supporters of Homer, and able vindicators of his location of the Troad. His two dissertations are familiar to every classical scholar, and went as far towards the settlement of that "*vexata questio*" as any of the productions of the period. He published also translations from the minor Greek poets, and was the author of articles in the *Quarterly Review*, and of pamphlets called forth by the passing events of the day.—*Record.*

Dr. Pusey, Canon of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford, is the second son of the late Hon. Philip Bouverie (who assumed the name of Pusey), by lady Lucy Sherard, eldest daughter of Robert, fourth Earl of Harborough, and widow of Sir Thomas Cave, Bart. Dr. Pusey's eldest brother is Philip Pusey, Esq., of Pusey, M. P. for Berkshire, the eminent agriculturist. Dr. Pusey was born in June, 1800, and married June 12, 1828, Maria Catherine, youngest daughter of the late John Raynard Barker, Esq. Mrs. Pusey died May 26, 1839, leaving an only daughter. Dr. Pusey entered at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1818, and took a first class degree *in literis humanioribus*, Easter Term, 1822; he was afterwards elected a Fellow of Oriel College. In 1828, Dr. Pusey was appointed Regius Professor of Hebrew in that University, to which office is attached a canonry in the Cathedral Church of Christ, Oxford. In 1824, Dr. Pusey obtained the Chancellor's prize for Latin composition, the subject being *Coloniarum apud Græcos et Romanos inter se comparatio*. The family of Pusey, is of great antiquity, having been settled at Pusey, in the county of Berks, prior to the Conquest. The family estate is held by cornage, under a grant by Canute, a fact mentioned both by Camden and Fuller. The horn is that of an ox, of a dark brown colour, and by its production the manor was recovered in the reign of James II.—*Pat.*

Complete Suffrage.—In the annual report of the National Complete Suffrage Union, recently published, we find it stated, that the postage correspondence during the year cost nearly 50*l.* At this rate, the Union must have circulated about 10,000 letters and papers, no doubt all bearing more or less on the great question of progressive reform. Whatever difference of opinion may prevail amongst Reformers as to the justice or expediency of Complete Suffrage, it must be interesting to know that so much has been done by the Union in this one department alone, to bring its principles and objects under public notice.—*Ibid.*

Deputation to the King of the Belgians.—On Wednesday, July 5, a deputation, consisting of the following gentlemen, had the honour of an interview with King Leopold, to present the address adopted at the late Peace Convention, "to the Governments of the civilized world," on the importance of inserting a clause in international treaties, binding the parties to refer disputes to the arbitration of one or more friendly Powers:—Lewis Tappan, Esq., of New York; Thomas Fowler, Esq., banker, of London; Rev. John Woodwark, of Tonbridge Chapel; and Rev. John Jefferson, Secretary of the Peace Society. The deputation was introduced by Dr. Bowring, and most graciously received by his Majesty. The King expressed in strong terms his approval of the principle of arbitration; and referred to the satisfaction which he had experienced in being employed as mediator in some cases where the danger of war had appeared. He spoke of a continental war as above all things to be deprecated, and regarded it as all but impossible so long as Austria, France, and England were united in favour of peace. His Majesty also referred to the threatened war in the east of Europe, and to the dispute between France and the United States respecting the payment of a sum of money, as instances in which the remonstrance and friendly interference of other Powers had led to the most satisfactory results.—*Ibid.*

Rumoured Royal Visit.—According to an unauthenticated report, Queen Victoria, with her Consort, will come to Berlin in the autumn, to return the King's visit. Should this be the case, Berlin would be as animated in autumn as it is now dull in summer.—*Hamburg Paper*, July 18.

Arrival of the Missionary Ship Camden.—Our readers will be gratified to hear of the safe arrival of this vessel from the South Sea Islands, having on board, as passengers, the Rev. Thomas Heath, with a native chief and a native teacher from the Samoas; a son and daughter of the Rev. A. Buzacott; four daughters of the Rev. J. M. Osmond; one son and two daughters of the Rev. C. Barff; one son and two daughters of the Rev. J. Rogerson; and a son of the Rev. W. Day; also Mrs. Morgan (the wife of the respected commander), and two children. The Camden came up the river last night, and is now lying at the London-dock.—*Pat.*

The Steel Regimen.—Lancashire is about, it is said, to become "the principal military depot of the kingdom." Government has just entered into a contract for the erection of barracks at Manchester, at a cost of 100,000*l.*, for the accommodation of 2,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry. Extensive barracks are also in progress of erection at Ashton, Bury, and other towns; and when the whole are completed, it is said there will be permanent accommodation in Lancashire for an army of twenty-five thousand men. It is also said to be in contemplation to erect barracks sufficient for the accommodation of a large army at Halifax, in Yorkshire. Leeds is on the outskirts of the manufacturing district, and the troops stationed there are supposed to be too much out of the way to be of much use in the prompt suppression of any rebellion or insurrection, which might chance to break out in the country. Halifax is nearly in the centre of the manufacturing population of Yorkshire, and it will be there, most probably, where the barracks for the accommodation of the Yorkshire army will be erected.—*Leeds Times.*

Conservative Apprehensions.—The apparently endless debates in the House of Commons on the state of Ireland become more and more saddening. It has been impossible to follow that which is still proceeding, without an undefinable fear of some impending calamity. This feeling arises from a succession of most mischievous speeches made by professed "Conservatives;" and from a consciousness of their probable influence on the decisions of the Government. The Tractarians in the House of Commons all mingle in this deluge with the greatest zeal; and *all take the side of Popery*. This will surprise no one who remembers that so long back as seven years since, when the *British Magazine* was the chief Tractarian journal, a letter was published which seriously advocated the junction of the Romish and Protestant Churches in Ireland. In agreement with this notion, we find Mr. Monckton Milnes and Mr. Smythe warmly asserting the necessity of opening diplomatic relations with the Pope, paying the priests, &c. &c. With these chimes in Captain Rous, the disgrace of the Conservative electors of Westminster, who apparently knows little difference between Protestantism and Mahometanism, and who decides the question by *rule of three*;—"If 800,000 Protestants have a Church endowed with 500,000*l.* a year, what endowment ought 6,000,000 of Papists to have?" The chief object of interest, however, is, not so much the follies of these (mostly juvenile) legislators, as the tone of the leader of the Government, amidst this distracting and harassing "cross-fire." And the speech of Sir Robert Peel on Tuesday evening was far from being of a satisfactory character.

The Premier had to deal with two recommendations, which had been urged upon him in the course of the debate: the first, to share the revenues of the Irish Church between the Protestant clergy and the Romish priests; the second, to leave the Church as it is, but to take the priests into pay, by a grant from the Consolidated Fund. With the first of these recommendations he dealt sagaciously and practically; but upon the second he maintained an ominous silence.

The sharing the revenues of the Established Church between the Protestant clergy and the Romish priests, was well shewn by Sir Robert Peel to be a project fraught with insuperable difficulties. Were the priests to have a smaller, or even an *equal* share? That would be instantly complained of as grossly unjust, between 800,000 on the one part, and 6,000,000 on the other. Was the division to be governed by the numerical strength of the Churches?—That would give 80,000*l.* per annum to the Protestant Church; 60,000*l.* to the Presbyterians; and 360,000*l.* to the Papists! And what, then, was to be done with the Churches, which in many cases would be deprived of their present incumbents? The Protestant bishops, too, had seats in the House of Peers;—were the Romish bishops to have the same privilege? These and many other practical difficulties made the idea of a *partition* quite preposterous.

We should have been glad, however, if Sir R. Peel had not rested his opposition to this proposal so exclusively on "practical difficulties."

To the other plan, however,—that of taking the priests into pay,—Sir Robert did not oppose the same objection. Nay, he avoided even giving a negative opinion;—professing to think that it would not be fitting for him to make any declaration on such a subject, "in the course of an incidental debate."

It is impossible to observe this faint resistance, without feeling a degree of apprehension that there is a lurking disposition in favour of the proposition. Yet it seems strange, that so sagacious a man in worldly matters, does not discern at least as many "difficulties" in this path as in the other.

Can any man believe that the opposition of the Dissenters and Methodists, which recently proved so alarming to the Government, in the matter of the educational clauses, would be less vigorously manifested against a proposition to tax the country some 300,000*l.* a-year for the payment of a set of priests, nominated, located, and governed by an Italian bishop? Or can there be a doubt that this opposition would be strengthened by the adhesion of all the Protestant part of the Church of England? In fact, would not the disgust which would be felt by this latter party, constituting, as it does, no mean portion of the "Conservative" body, render the downfal of the Administration absolutely certain? Is it possible that so cautious a politician as Sir R. Peel can overlook these attendant dangers?

We fear, however, that on such questions as these, none but a sincere and earnest Protestant can even discern the truth or the facts of the case. It is the want of any just understanding of the immense difference between the religion of the Breviary and the faith of the Scriptures that leaves men, sagacious on all other points, to fall into the most fearful errors on this.—*Record, July* 13.

Ireland.—On Friday, a debate was brought on in the House of Lords by the Marquess of Clanricarde's motion relating to the recent dismissal of Magistrates in Ireland. The noble Marquess spoke at great length upon the general question of Irish affairs, and maintained that the existing agitation was attributable to their inattention, as a Legislature, to the material and real wants and exigencies of the people.

The Repeal of the Union, he said, could it be accomplished, would be the greatest misfortune that could befal either England or Ireland; but, if they meant to keep up the Imperial influence, they must go on improving the condition of Ireland. The Duke of Wellington, in opposing the motion, justified the past conduct of Ministers, and said: "All that the Government has to do, is, to take care to be prepared to resist the consequences of the present state of things,—to do all in their power, all that their wisdom and foresight can suggest, to protect persons and property, and to be prepared for the worst that may happen." With regard to any new measures, the noble Duke said, he knew of none that could be adopted, which would have the slightest effect in remedying any of the evils or inconveniences complained of; more particularly as it appeared that, whether Ireland remained peaceable or not, depended absolutely on the will of one man. His Grace moved the adjournment of the debate for six months.

The Earl of Clancarty blamed the supineness of Ministers, and said, that the speech of the noble Duke, though marked by his usual firmness, was not calculated to inspire confidence. The Earls of Mount Edgecumbe, Glengall, and Charleville spoke in the same strain of dissatisfaction, and called for more vigorous measures to suppress the agitation. Earl Fortescue said, that, if Government had deemed Repeal meetings illegal, proclamations for their suppression ought to have been issued, and obedience to such proclamations enforced. He expressed his gratification at learning that it was not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to introduce any coercive measures. He must confess, that he considered the great grievance of Ireland to consist in the present state of the Protestant Church. It had always been his opinion, that the existence of a Church so disproportionate to the numbers of the people, was not only a calamity, but a scandal to the country. He should be glad to see the two Churches of Ireland put upon an equality—to see them both nationally attached to and paid by the State. With respect to other points, he could not help feeling that "property has its duties as well as its rights." One of the duties of the possessors of that property was undoubtedly to care for the well-being of their tenantry. In furtherance of this end, he should strongly advise that the extensive clearance of estates should be speedily made the subject of Parliamentary consideration, with a view to legislative measures.

Lord Wharncliffe defended the conduct of Lord Chancellor Sugden and the inaction of Ministers. The Marquess of Lansdowne supported the Resolution, and called on Ministers to reconsider their opinions, with a view to devise some measures for the benefit of a country which, in its present state, was a disgrace to the Government that presided over it.

Lord Brougham delivered one of his characteristic harangues, warmly defending the conduct of the Irish Lord Chancellor, but deprecating coercion—deprecating even proclamations, followed, as they must be, by prosecutions, and by a dispersion of such meetings by the military. But what was to be done? The noble and learned Lord "had a duty to perform;" and that was, to advocate the policy of providing some means for the spiritual instruction of the Roman Catholics—that is, of taking their spiritual instructors into the pay of the State. Such an offer, it was said, would be spurned. "My Lords," continued his Lordship, "a friend of mine, well known to your Lordships, had a conversation with a Roman Catholic Prelate, which I will relate. My noble friend said to that Right Rev. Prelate, "Bishop, we are thinking of making a State provision for the Roman Catholic Clergy, what do you suppose they will say to it?" The Prelate replied, "Every man of them, from the highest to the lowest, will strenuously and by all means give to such a proposal the most decided opposition." "But," said my noble friend, "suppose we carry it, what will then be done?" The Prelate said, "Then every man, from the highest to the lowest, will instantly and gratefully receive it."

Lord Campbell followed, and contended that the dismissal of the Magistrates in Ireland was unconstitutional. The Lord Chancellor repelled this charge with some vehemence, and expatiated on the dangerous and seditious character of the Repeal meetings. Lord Cottenham gave his opinion, that the conduct of the Irish Government was not sanctioned by law, and was most unconstitutional in its character. After a brief reply from the Marquess of Clanricarde, their Lordships divided: Contents, 29; Non-contents, 91; majority, 62.—*Pat.*

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—It is stated, that the Right Rev. Dr. Carey, Bishop of St. Asaph, has lately placed in the hands of trustees the munificent sum of 20,000*l.* for the benefit, after the death of his Lordship and Mrs. Carey, of students elected from Westminster School to Christ Church, Oxford.—*Record.*

NAIL MAKING.—The wages of a woman in Dudley for manufacturing 1,200 round-headed hob-nails, are 5½d.; these are made with a hammer weighing 1¼lb. Each nail receives twelve blows before it is completed, and consequently, the poor woman has to raise the enormous weight of 18,000lb. in order to earn that small sum.—*Birmingham Advertiser.*

THAMES TUNNEL.—Up to Thursday the number of passengers through the tunnel, from its opening as a thoroughfare—a period of little more than fifteen weeks exceeded 1,000,000.—*Record.*

MR. BAIN'S ELECTRICAL TELEGRAPH.—In the former notice of the improvements effected by Mr. Bain in his electrical telegraph, we communicated his discovery that the circuit of a voltaic battery may be completed, by the earth as a conductor, from any points however distant. We then anticipated that the next step would be the application of the air as a conductor for the return current, so that earth and air might call and respond to each other from all quarters of the globe. Mr. Bain has, however, shown that he can do more than this. He has converted the globe itself into a constant voltaic battery, and proved that it may be rendered the means of carrying on instantaneous correspondence through the earth. This result was the sequence of the previous discovery; for, having ascertained that the moisture of the earth is sufficiently conductive of the electric current of a voltaic battery, he infered that, by placing a plate of copper and a plate of zinc under ground, and connecting them with an isolated wire, an electric current would be formed. The experiment was tried in Hyde Park, with zinc and copper plates placed a mile asunder; and with complete success. This discovery made, it was already applied to simplify and work the electric telegraph. A single wire, connected with a copper plate at one terminus and with a zinc plate at the other, is now all the electrical apparatus required. The principle on which the telegraph operates with this simple self-acting battery is this:—At each terminus there is a corresponding apparatus, with series of wheels like clockwork, which are set in motion by powerful springs or weights: this apparatus is so contrived, that when the hand of a dial is stopped at any letter marked thereon, that letter is printed on paper; the hands on the dials at each station adjusted alike; therefore, when set in motion and stopped at the same instant, the hand of each dial will point to and print the same symbol. Electrical agency is required only to set the apparatus in motion: this it effects, whenever the voltaic connexion is broken, by deflecting a coil of wire, which action removes a stop; the instant the voltaic circuit is renewed, the machinery ceases to act. The communications may thus be carried on for any time with great rapidity; the symbol indicated on one dial being indicated on the other instantaneously, however far apart. As the velocity of electricity is immeasurable; and as the conducting power of the earth is without stint, there appears to be no assignable limit to the action of this terrestrial voltaic telegraph. Should the Lords of the Admiralty conclude satisfactorily their pending negotiation with the patentees for the construction of a telegraph on this principle between Portsmouth and London, the copper sheathing of the guard-ship in Portsmouth harbour would form a magnificent negative plate for the actuating battery; the positive pole of which could be supplied by the water tanks at the Admiralty, the space between them constituting an earthenware cell, on a large scale. These curious results of scientific navigation are probably capable of many other and even more important applications than Mr. Bain at present contemplates. To military men, for example, it may suggest the idea of applying the galvanic agency of the earth to the means of impregnable defence against invaders, by converting the Islands of Great Britain and Ireland into gigantic torpedos. It is well known, that instant contact with a few plates of metals differently oxidizable will melt the hardest rocks and convulse the strongest animals; who then can calculate the effects when all the copper and tin in the bowels of Cornwall combine with the iron of Wales to produce a never-ending succession of shocks?—*Spectator.*

ROBBERY ON A RAILWAY.—Information was given on Wednesday, at the Leicester station, by a lady, of a robbery that had been committed upon her whilst travelling along the London and Birmingham Railway. The lady in question was on her return to Leicester, when, upon feeling for her ticket, she found that she had been robbed of 40*l.* An express engine was immediately despatched to Rugby, where it was ascertained that the party suspected had taken a ticket for Hampton, and from thence to Derby, at which station he took another ticket for Rugby again. The engine continued its course, and came up with the train at Loughborough, following it to Leicester, where an examination of the passengers took place, and the lady identified one of them as her late fellow traveller, whereupon he was forthwith searched, and the whole of the missing property was found upon him. The lady believes that the robbery was effected in Kilsby tunnel.—*Record.*

THE BIRDS AND BROUGHAM HALL.—Now that these intruders have been expelled from Lord Brougham's mansion, steps are taking to bring them to justice for the outrage; and a warrant having been issued by the Westmoreland magistrates against one of the party, named John Bird, who resides at Ashton-under-Lyne, the warrant was transmitted, on Thursday, to Mr Beswick, our chief Superintendent of Police. Having ascertained the residence of the party, Mr. Beswick sent Inspector Green to execute the warrant: and this was done on Thursday evening. The prisoner was taken before James Lord, Esq., at Ashton, on the following day, when bail to the amount of 200*l.* was taken for his appearance at the next Westmoreland Assizes.—*Manchester Paper.*

Earl Ducie's splendid demesne in Gloucestershire was knocked down to Mr. Rhodes, the solicitor, of Davis-street, for one hundred and fifty thousand guineas. *We have not yet heard whether it was actually sold.* The auction-room was densely crowded by all the moneyed world, and it is said that Mr. Holford and the Baron de Rothschild were, by means of their agents, the principal competitors.—*Evening Paper.*

The first excursion for the season, from London to Southampton by the railroad, round the Isle of Wight in a steam-vessel, and back to London by the railroad, in the space of thirteen hours and some few minutes took place on Tuesday.—*Record.*

DESCRIPTION OF FATHER MATHEW.—He was dressed in a plain suit of black, with a white handkerchief adjusted round his neck in the form of a cravat. His upper garment, enveloping nearly his whole person, was a long frock coat, reaching below his knees, and partly hiding from view his bright "exterior" black boots. He is a man of middle stature, inclined to corpulency, possesses an extremely mild and somewhat ruddy countenance, and has a prominent nose. His hair—which was formerly dark, and is now becoming grey—hangs in irregular locks, and constitutes the only feature of his person indicative of advanced years, his physical energies still retaining all the elasticity and vigour of rising manhood. His appearance, altogether, is humble and prepossessing. His visage is intellectual; his forehead rather high and capacious. In all his movements he manifests the enjoyment of the most benevolent disposition. His manners are simple and unassuming; and the kind and hearty reception which he gives to all who approach him, whether brought into his presence through curiosity or respect, is such as strikingly manifests him to be a true philanthropist, whose love and affection for his fellow-men overstep the narrow sphere of benevolence in which moves the mere kindred, party, or sectarian benefactor. Hitherto his least recognised excellence by Englishmen has been as a public speaker; but his addresses at Leeds, York, and other parts of England, prove that in this capacity his merits have not been duly understood or appreciated. His voice is mostly shrill and feeble, and his speeches, in general, are simple as his attire; they are always short, pointed, and harmonious—often clothed in interesting similes, drawn from surrounding or familiar objects, and invariably appropriate and well selected. His addresses, however, are never distinguished by the gaudy ornaments of rhetoric; their elegance and force are more consistent with the language natural to an enlarged, fervid, and virtuous heart, than with a studied nicety of arrangement, or a lofty figurative style. Many public speakers are more eloquent—most more tedious; yet few are more sincere, pleasing, and effective, and fewer in all things more charitable. Such is Father Mathew, the moral regenerator of Ireland.—*Leeds Mercury.*

FATHER MATHEW IN LONDON.—On Monday morning considerable interest was excited in the East end of the metropolis, it having been publicly announced that the above celebrated individual would make his first public appearance in his character of Teetotal apostle in the British metropolis, in order to administer the pledge of total abstinence to such persons as were willing to take it. The spot selected for the occasion was a large piece of ground, upwards of two acres in extent, situate opposite the George Inn, Commercial-road East. About ten o'clock Father Mathew arrived on the ground in an open carriage, accompanied by his two Secretaries, Messrs. O'Meara and M'Kenna, headed by a procession of several hundred Teetotallers, bearing wands and a number of banners, and bands of music, followed by a vast concourse of people. There were upwards of ten thousand persons assembled, on the ground to receive the Reverend Father, and he was greeted with three hearty cheers. A large platform was erected at the west end of the ground, capable of holding about 400 persons, which was crowded with ministers of every denomination, and gentlemen, who were to take part in the proceedings. Father Mathew commenced his address, by urging the necessity of adopting the total abstinence principle, and showing at great length the beneficial effects which had already taken place in his own country, and calling upon those present to come forward and receive the pledge. Several other speakers also addressed the Meeting, after which Father Mathew began administering the pledge, and hundreds immediately came forward and received it at his hands, and continued doing so until four o'clock, when the Right Hon. the Earl of Stanhope arrived on the ground, and commenced an address to the people. His Lordship said, that he had for many years adopt-

ed the principle of total abstinence, and found it beneficial to himself, and, having done so, could recommend with the greatest safety, its adoption to others. He concluded by saying he should feel it a great honour to receive, at the hands of Father Mathew, renewal of his pledge. His Lordship then, followed by about 100 persons, chiefly of the working classes, received the pledge from the Teetotal apostle, amidst much cheering. The great portion of the persons who received the pledge during the day were Protestants. Among the recipients were a number of elegantly-dressed females. Father Mathew was engaged up to eight o'clock in administering the pledge, up to which time considerably more than 5.000 persons had taken it. The remainder of this week is to be dedicated to the same purpose, at the same place.—*Morning Paper.*

Father Mathew, Earl Stanhope, and the Total Abstinence Pledge.—On Tuesday morning, the Rev. Father Mathew, assisted by the advocates, paid and unpaid, of the Total Abstinence people, resumed his labours, in the Roman Catholic Cemetery, in the Commercial-road East; the people again assembled in immense numbers. Many speeches were made during the day; those delivered by Earl Stanhope and Father Mathew were good, but the best speech of the day was made by a private soldier in the Grenadier Guards, who took the pledge, and whose language was really eloquent and made a deep impression on his hearers. The orations of the other speakers were common-place, and sometimes outrageously extravagant, yet they had the effect of inducing many persons to take the Total Abstinence pledge from Father Mathew. After the pledge had been administered to twelve batches of about 100 each, Earl Stanhope addressed the multitude, and exhorted his hearers to entirely abstain from all intoxicating drinks, and follow his example, and take the pledge. The Noble Lord was very warmly cheered at the conclusion of his speech, and he again addressed the people and said that he did not merit those cheers, but Father Mathew did, and he cried out, "Join with me in giving that good man such a cheer as shall be heard in Hyde Park." This appeal was responded to by the people, who rent the air with their shouts. Father Mathew then came forward. He said he had no sectarian objects in view. Though a Catholic priest, he had been received in the most cordial manner by clergymen and lay members of the Established Church: by Wesleyans, Dissenters, Quakers, ay, and even Jews; and he administered the pledge to millions of all sects. The people of Yorkshire, where he had administered the pledge to upwards of 100,000 persons, wished to pay him for his services, and presents were offered to him from persons of wealth and high standing in society, but he refused to accept of a farthing. He had expended 300*l*. of his own money since he had been in England, but he did not regret it, and if he had been disposed to favour himself and family, he should not have been a temperance advocate, and converted millions of his own countrymen from drunkenness to sobriety. A brother he dearly loved was the proprietor of a large distillery in Ireland, the bare walls of which cost 30,000*l*., and he was compelled to close it, and was almost ruined by the Temperance movement in that country. The husband of his only sister, whom he also dearly loved, was a distiller, and became a bankrupt from the same cause. (Hear, hear.) He was sorry to speak of those things, but when he was accused of being instigated to do what he had done to enrich himself, he felt compelled to deny the charge. It had been also intimated that he was making a large profit by the sale of medals: he never profited a shilling, and never would. He concluded by exhorting the people to come forward and take the pledge, "Come forward, my friends, Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen, and join in taking the pledge to abstain from that which has been the cause of so much crime and misery in this beloved country. Come forward, all of you, and kneel down: don't be ashamed, my friends, to do it publicly; several ladies and gentlemen have condescended to take the pledge with you; come forward, my friends, and follow the example of that good nobleman, Earl Stanhope, who took the pledge with his more humble fellow-countrymen and countrywomen on this ground; come forward and take the pledge, and you will never have cause to regret it." Upwards of 200 persons made their way through the crowd, with the assistance of the police, and answered Father Mathew's appeal by taking the pledge kneeling, in which they were joined by a number of well-dressed persons, who descended from the platform for that purpose. Among those to whom the Total Abstinence pledge was administered was a clergyman of the Established Church, several medical gentlemen, a gentleman connected with the College of Civil Engineers, a number of ladies, and other persons of respectability. The proportion of English was greater than on Monday. Upwards of 50,000 persons visited the ground on Tuesday. The conduct of the vast multitude was of the most orderly description.—*Record.*

Newspaper Statistics.—It appears, from last return made to Parliament, that there are at present 138 newspapers circulated in London; the yearly circulation of which amounts to 36,271,020 papers, and the advertisement duty amounts to 48,179*l*. 10*s*. There are 214 English country papers in circulation, the total yearly sale of which amounts to 16.857,000 papers; showing that, though the number of journals considerably exceeds the number in London, the yearly circulation does not amount to half of the circulation in the metropolis. The yearly amount of advertisement duty on the country papers is 49,766*l*. 18*s*. In Scotland there are at present 18 papers in circulation, nearly one-fourth of which are published in Edinburgh; and it is worthy of remark that, notwithstanding the wealth of that city, there is not one daily newspaper published there. The yearly amount of circulation in Scotland is 1,478.940, and the advertisement duty is 12,595*l*. 12*s*. In Wales there are 10 papers in circulation, the highest of which averages only 1,500 per week. The circulation of the rest is uncertain, sometimes rising to 10.000 per month, and sometimes falling to 1,000. The total yearly circulation is 88.000, and the advertisement duty is 305*l* 18*s*. 6*d*. There are 25 papers circulated in Dublin, the yearly sale of which amounts to 3.366.406 papers, and the advertisement duty is 4,599*l*. 8*s*. There are 58 Irish country papers, the yearly circulation of which is 2,435,068, and 12.000 supplements. The advertisement duty amounts to 3,686*l*. 16*s*.—*Pat.*

The Head-Quarters of Puseyism.—To regain her place as one of the great centres of European learning and philosophy, to vindicate her title as more than a mere place of education to the young men of England for the various professions, or for the sports and occupations of a country gentleman's life, as rather one of the well-heads of intellect for England and the world; thus, which ought to be her true vocation, seems totally lost sight of. With all her activity, Oxford is daily becoming more and more a mere school of theology, and is so forfeiting every pretence to the name of a university. In medicine she is and has been nothing; in law, since the days of Blackstone, it has been the same. Natural history and natural science, in spite of the zeal and ability of their professors, meet with little encouragement. Modern history may be said to be on its trial; but at present no one can undertake the extent of knowledge on this point. Political economy seems to the eyes of the world more flourishing; the publications that issue from its professors would do credit to any university; but we understand that lectures, which have been read with interest in Germany and America, were delivered to audiences of eight or ten persons. Logic, though attracting more attention, is confessedly at a low ebb. Comparative philology, in which such vast advances have been made elsewhere, is there almost unknown. Theology and its concomitants absorb nearly the whole industry of Oxford: on that one subject the energies of her most powerful intellects are perpetually, unremittingly concentrated; and even those who observe this exclusiveness, and who deprecate it, feel their own minds affected by the influence of the surrounding atmosphere. We need not say that the one favourite pursuit is far from thriving under such treatment. When one branch of education is cultivated with excessive pains, and the rest are comparatively neglected, it seems hardly possible that the one selected should be prosecuted healthily.—*British and Foreign Review.*

The Queen's Bench Prison.—The nephew of Lord Denman, who, as was stated in the *Record* of Thursday, was on that day to have entered on the duty of Governor of this prison, has, as yet, declined to do so, and will, it is supposed, give up his appointment. The situation was originally worth 1,800*l*., but the salary is now reduced to 800*l*. a year. Mr. Chapman continues for the present to fill the office. His retiring pension will be 1,000*l*. a year.—*Record.*

A Relic of the Clan Colquhoun.—Died on Inchlonaig, Loch Lomond, in the house in which he was born nearly a century before, Robert Colquhoun. When seven years old he was taken into the service of Sir James and Lady Colquhoun, and for the last few years of his life it used to be his proudest boast, that he had served four of the chieftains of Colquhoun, his fealty descending unimpaired from sire to son. When the sun and snows of seventy years had rendered him less able for active duty, he requested to be allowed to end his days in the rugged and romantic island of his birth. Dear to the old Highlander's heart was this lone isle. Its rocks are shadowed by the finest yew-trees, which in ancient times supplied the country with bows—the loch around it is deeper and more blue. The island is also celebrated among the clan as having been the scene of an interview between the chief and Rob Roy, which ended on their being on the best terms ever after. The funeral of the old man, sublime in its very simplicity, was truly characteristic of himself: the little fleet of boats all abreast, keeping solemn time with their oars, on their way to the church-yard of the picturesque village of Luss, where, surrounded by the mountains he so often climbed, quietly reposes this faithful servant of the chiefs of Colquhoun.—*Edinburgh Weekly Register.*

The Adjournment of the University of Oxford to Ilfracombe.—The Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, the Rev. Dr. Jelf, and the Rev. Dr. Pusey, have determined on visiting that delightfully romantic watering-place, Ilfracombe. The visit of Dr. Pusey has been delayed in consequence of ill-health. Already several tutors with their classes of pupils are sojourning there. Ilfracombe has for several years past been the choice summer retreat of the heads of houses of Oxford. Dr. Jelf was there last year for several months; and so pleased was he with his trip, that a house is now engaged for him, where he is expected in a few days. It is four or five years since the Vice-Chancellor's last visit.—*Sun.*

The National Debt.—The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, having certified to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, in pursuance of the Act 10th George IV., c. 27, sec. 1, that the actual expenditure of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland exceeded the actual revenue thereof, for the year ended the 5th day of April, 1843, by the sum of two millions four hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five pounds, fourteen shillings, and one-half penny.

The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt hereby give notice, that no sum will be applied by them on account of the sinking fund under the provisions of the said Act, between the 7th day of July, 1843, and the 10th day of October, 1843

S. Higham, Comptroller-General.

National Debt-office, July 7, 1843.—*Pat.*

New College in Ireland.—A new college, in which young men, members of the Established Church, will receive instruction on the plan pursued in the English universities, has been established at Stackallan, in Ireland, and will be opened with the usual ceremonies on the 1st of August. The college is dedicated to St. Columba. The governors have already founded five scholarships, which will be held, *cæteris paribus*, by the sons of the clergy, with a preference to those who are acquainted with the vernacular of the Irish language. His Grace the Archbishop of Armagh, the Primate of all Ireland, has consented to become the visitor of the college, and the following noblemen and gentlemen have been appointed governors:—The Earl of Dunraven; Viscount Adare, M. P.; Mr. A. S. O'Brien, M. P.; the Very Rev. Henry Cotton, D. C. L., Deane of Lismore; the Rev. R. C. Ebrington, D. D., Regius Professor of Divinity in Trinity College, Dublin; the Rev. J. Hawthorn Todd, D. D., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; and the Rev. W. Sewell, B. D., Fellow and Subrector of Exeter College, Oxford. The following appointments have also been made:—Warden, the Rev. Robert Corbet Singleton, M. A.; Professor of Greek, the Rev. Matthew Morton, B. A.; Professor of Latin, the Rev. Henry Tripp, M. A.; Professor of Mathematics, the Rev. Robert King, B. A. The remaining arrangements will be made in the course of the present month.—*Ibid.*

The Missionary Gutzlaff, in China, has ascertained that the art of constructing buildings of cast iron has been practised for centuries in the Chinese empire, he has found on the top of a hill, near the town of Tsing Kiang Fou, a pagoda entirely composed of cast iron. It is covered with bas-reliefs and inscriptions, which, from their forms, characters, and dates, show that they are as old as the dynasty of Tang, which was upon the throne as far back as from the fifth to the tenth century of the Christian era. It is in the shape of an octagon pyramid, is forty feet in height, and eight feet in diameter at the base. It has seven stories, each containing extremely curious historical pictures. Mr. Gutzlaff represents this monument as being strikingly elegant, and surpassing in this respect every thing of the kind he had previously seen in China.—*Ibid*

Revolutions in France.—There will be fifty-four years complete on to-morrow, the 14th of July, (says the *National*), since the Parisians destroyed the Bastille. Upon the place which it occupied there has been since raised, in honour of another revolution, a column surmounted by the Genius of Liberty. But it is a sad fact to announce, that should any citizens wish to celebrate the glorious anniversary by proceeding there to salute the names inscribed on the column of July, they may see there still a monument of another nature, raised on the very spot where the Bastille threatened Paris. Under the modest name of a guard-house there is at present constructed on the bank of the canal a real citadel, which commands the great street of the Faubourg, the Rue St. Antoine, and the line of the Boulevards. This small fort, built in cut stone, loop-holed, and surrounded by iron palisades, is capable of containing a numerous garrison, and will isolate the Faubourg, and replace to advantage for an oppressive authority the former Bastille. This fort will form an advanced work for the intrenched camp at Vincennes against Paris. The men of '89 ought to be much surprised to see how their sons are treated, and how they submit to such treatment.—*Record.*

The Expiatory Chapel of Sablonville.—

The plan of the expiatory chapel of Sabloiville is that of a Greek cross, the upper end occupied by the altar, dedicated to the Virgin. In one of the sides of the cross is the chapel dedicated to St. Ferdinand, and in the other a statue of the Duke of Orleans, in the dress of a general officer, and in the position in which he happened to be at the moment of his death. Above the head of this figure is placed an angel, kneeling as if in prayer, sculptured by the Princess Mary. The reclining figure is by M. Triquetti, after a design from the pencil of M Ary Scheffer. On the principal front of the sarcophagus is represented France in the form of a genius in an attitude of grief, bewailing the loss which she had sustained. The French flag lies at her feet. On the walls of the chapel are the Prince's cipher. There are ten windows in the building, all adorned with stained glass, representing fourteen saints, seven at each side of the grand altar. The three circular arches of the roof are ornamented with statues of the three theological virtues: Faith being placed over the entrance, Charity at the side of the chapel of St. Ferdinand, and Hope in the part of the cross occupied by the figure of the dying Prince. The chapel, in the Byzantine style, is surmounted by a stone cross. The works have been executed in an exceedingly short time, six months having scarcely elapsed since the formalities of the purchase of the ground were terminated. The compositions of the windows are by M. Ingress. The piece of ground surrounding the chapel is planted with trees, room being left to allow carriages to turn round. In front of the chapel a residence has been prepared for the officiating ecclesiastic.—*Record*.

A TREASURE.—There has just been discovered in the ground excavated for the Northern Railroad, between St. Leu d'Esserens and Montalaire, a girdle of solid gold, wrought to imitate a cord, having a hook at each end. The weight of this object is 342 grammes, and the gold is valued at 880f. It was found within two feet and a half of the surface, and no other article was discovered near it. M. Haubigant, Member of the Council-General of the Oise, paid the workmen handsomely for giving it up to him, with a view to having it deposited either in the Museum of Beauvais or the Bibliotheque Royale of Paris. It is supposed to belong to the Gaulish period, about Julius Cæsar's time.—*Ibid*.

The *Courrier de Lyon* states that water-pipes made of thick glass, covered with a coating of bitumen, and made to insert into each other with bitumen joints, are being manufactured at Rive de Gier. These pipes will, it is asserted, bear a higher degree of pressure than those of cast-iron, and are thirty per cent. cheaper.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states from Athens, June 21, that a communication had been received there from London, in the name of the three protecting Powers, to the effect that the proposed reductions in the public expenditure are not considered sufficient. It is added that in consequence of this representation further reductions are to be made.—*Ibid*.

PRESENTATION OF THE PEACE MEMORIAL TO LOUIS PHILIPPE, KING OF THE FRENCH, &c. &c.—The Memorial to the Governments of the civilized world, adopted at the General Peace Convention lately held in London, on the importance of nations agreeing by treaty stipulations to settle their disputes by a reference to umpires mutually chosen, was presented to the King of the French on the 20th instant, by a deputation, consisting of Messrs. G. C. Beckwith, Thomas Cock, Amasa Walker, and J. R. Willis, from the United States of America; and Rev. William Touse, of Paris, one of the officers of the Society of Christian Morals, the Marquis de la Rochefoucauld Liancourt being necessarily absent. His Majesty gave the deputation a very gracious audience, and assured them he was very happy to receive such a communication. He said he felt a great interest in the subject, and had certainly done all he could to preserve peace in Europe. "Peace," said his Majesty, "is what we all want Thank God! war now costs too much to be often waged; and I trust the day is coming when we shall get rid of it entirely in the civilized world. His Majesty spoke of arbitration as an excellent substitute for war, alluded to several instances of its successful application, and remarked, how perfectly consistent it was in those cases with the dignity of the parties concerned. On other points relative to the subject of peace, the King expressed himself very freely in terms highly gratifying to the deputation, and promised to take the subject of the memorial into favourable consideration.—*Pat*.

The *Moniteur* announces that "the Count De Survilliers (Joseph Bonaparte) and M. Levie Ramolino had terminated by a compromise the lawsuit instituted by Madame Letitia (mother of the Emperor) to set aside a donation made by Napoleon in favour of his uncle Ramolino. The Count De Survilliers admitted that the donation ought to be respected, being the expression of the last wish of his brother. On his side, M. Levie Ramolino consented that the house in which Napoleon was born should cease to be a private dwelling, and assigned it to the chief of the Bonaparte family, in order that the latter should give to it a destination conformable to the wishes of the entire population of Corsica."—*Pat*.

ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.—At a meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris on Wednesday, M. Arago made a communication of the steps that have been taken towards the great work of the cutting through the Isthmus of Panama, which has been so long talked of, but which many persons have regarded as chimerical. According to this communication, a contract has been entered into by Messrs. Baring and Co., of London, with the Republic of New Grenada, in virtue of which the republic is to cede to them the line required for the projected canal, with 80,000 acres of land on the two banks, and 400,000 acres in the interior of the country. Messrs. Baring and Co. had, it is said, in the first instance, fixed the amount of toll for the navigation of the canal at the exorbitant price of 18f. per ton, but they have reduced it to 8f. The work, upon which from 4,000 to 5,000 men are to be engaged, is to be completed in five years.—*Ibid*.

RUSSIA.—A French Paper publishes a letter from St. Petersburgh of the 20th ult., stating that Prince Dolgoroucki, the author of a pamphlet on the Russian nobility, which gave offence to the Emperor, had been arrested immediately on his arrival at Cronstadt, and placed in solitary confinement. After a month's detention in the house of General Benkendorff (the chief of the Imperial Police), the Prince having said nothing in his book nor in his interrogatories to justify a prosecution for libel, the Emperor offered him permission to enter the military service. The Prince having declined to accept an employment contrary to his taste and literary occupations, the Emperor caused him to be transported to Wiatka, on the confines of Siberia, where he is to remain under the surveillance of the police. Although the work contained no direct or indirect attack against the Government of his country, the friends of the author had advised him to remain abroad until the Emperor, being better informed of the circumstances of the case, should judge him with less prejudice; but the Prince, full of confidence in the purity of his intentions, took immediately a passport for St. Petersburgh, and on reaching Berlin wrote a letter to his Sovereign, in which he protested, in the most respectful terms, his devotedness to his Imperial person.—*Record*.

EAST RUSSIA, MAY 12.—The complaints of the German inhabitants of the Russian Baltic provinces of the measures of the Government affecting their language, nationality, and religion, have been of late so numerous and urgent that they justly excite the attention of all Germany. When the Russian Government endeavours to establish in Poland its system of assimilation, it has a pretext for doing so,—it attempts at least to justify its policy by alleging that Poland has forfeited its right by the revolution; that the measures prescribed are necessary to maintain peace and order, and to suppress the revolutionary spirit; but when it follows a similar mode of proceeding in the Baltic provinces, it has not the shadow of a justification. The Germans in these provinces have always been among the most loyal subjects of the Russian Crown. The empire is indebted to them for immense benefits; they first introduced civilization among the half barbarous people, they were the founders of commerce and manufactures, they called useful institutions and public education into existence, they organized the internal administration. Russian policy, worked with their speed, filled the civil offices, diplomatists were their pursuits, and the highest offices of State are still filled by Germans. The Baltic provinces have on this account been not improperly called "the head" of Russia. Former sovereigns gratefully acknowledged these great merits of the Germans, and endeavoured to attach them to their interest by extraordinary privileges, among which are those the express object of which is to protect their nationality by liberties such as no other province or town in the Russian empire enjoyed. All this the present Government seeks to do away with; but it seems to forget two things; 1st, that the Germans can no more become Slavonians than the Slavonians Germans; and 2d, that if they were to do so, all the peculiarities of character which now elevate them above the Slavonian population would be lost. In Poland the system of assimilation may under the present circumstances have some success, because the affinity of the two races exercises its influence in drawing them together. But the German element will never blend with the Slavonian, which, both intellectually and morally, is so far behind it. For the same reason the Panslavonian dream, which would prophesy to the Slavonian the supremacy over Germany, will never be realized. The German element is tough as the German oak. The passively energetic opposition of the German in the Baltic provinces may convince the advocates of Panslavonianism that there are bounds which the greatest power cannot pass.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*, June 1.

TEXAS.—On Wednesday, the 12th inst., the following memorial and resolutions, in reference to the present state of the Republic of Texas, were presented to the Earl of Aberdeen by a deputation of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society, composed of Messrs. George Stacey, John Beaumont, Robert Forster, Josiah Conder, John Scoble, and the Rev. J. H. Hinton, accompanied by Lewis Tappan, Esq., of New York.

The deputation were most courteously received by the noble lord, and not only assured of the lively interest he took in the subject, but of the intention of her Majesty's Government to use their influence, so far as it could honourably and legitimately be done, in promoting the great object proposed in the documents presented.

If the authorities and people of Texas be wise, an opportunity is now afforded them of redeeming the character of their country from the opprobrium under which it rests, and will continue to rest, so long as slavery curses its soil; and of laying the foundations of its future peace and prosperity broad and deep.

"TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, &c. &c.

"My Lord,—The position in which the Government of this country has happily taken in relation to the great question of human freedom is such as to warrant the expectation of the people of Great Britain, and of the civilised world, that whenever or wherever its influence can be legitimately exerted to advance it, that influence will be promptly and efficiently put forth. It is on this ground, the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society solicit your lordship's serious attention to the remarkable state of things at this time existing in the republic of Texas, which they are firmly convinced present an opportunity, such as never occurred before, for the extinction of slavery, and which, if properly and promptly seized by the Government of this country, cannot fail to lead to the happiest results.

"Whatever opinions may be entertained with regard to the severance of Texas from Mexico, and the relations established between these republics and this and other nations, it must be conceded that its situation, natural resources, and institutions, render it a country of great importance to the whole of the human family. If it continue to be a slave state, the hopes cherished with regard to the speedy extinction of slavery would be greatly depressed; should it, on the contrary, become a free as well as an independent state, those hopes would be realised in the extinction of that giant evil, and consequently of the slave-trade in those parts of the Western world where it now unhappily prevails.

"Recent intelligence, from various quarters, show that the present embarrassed state of Texas, arising from its difficulties with Mexico, its financial perplexities, the depressed prices of its produce, &c., have forced upon its inhabitants a discussion of the question, whether the alarming state of things under which they suffer may not be remedied, and the prosperity of the country permanently secured, by the voluntary abandonment of the system of slavery, and the adoption of a constitution insuring freedom to all. The enterprising and intelligent portion of the Texan community appears to be aware, that unless some change is effected, immigration, which has already subsided, may entirely cease; and that they will be utterly unable to bring the vast resources of the country into profitable use. Their attention is consequently directed to the consideration of such measures as they apprehend may relieve their country from its desperate condition. Annexation to the United States is one of the measures contemplated. This, it is said, will enhance the value of the land, induce immigration of planters with their slaves, and create a new market for the slaves reared in the slave-breeding portion of that country. Another measure proposed is the abolition of slavery. This, it is argued, would invite the hardy yeomanry of Europe and the free states of America, and give even greater value to the land, and stability to its institutions. It is scarcely necessary to suggest to your lordship that these are questions of the highest interest not only to the people of Texas, but to the friends of freedom and peace throughout the world.

"With respect to the annexation of Texas to the United States, the Committee would deprecate that as one of the greatest evils that could befal the human race, inasmuch as it would serve to ensure the extension and perpetuation of slavery in both countries. But they are not without hope that this catastrophe may be prevented, by the timely interposition of the British Government, as there are indications, not less striking than cheering, of a great movement in Texas in favour of liberty, which, if now judiciously strengthened and encouraged, will lead, they believe, to its triumphant establishment.

"Supposing this important point gained, the people of this country, and the friends of free institutions throughout the world, would regard with feelings of the liveliest interest the tide of immigration of free settlers which would then rapidly flow into Texas. Such a population, carrying with them the blessings of freedom, civilisation, and religion—rapidly increasing in number, and as rapidly developing the resources of the country—would prove not only of immense commercial value to this country, but to the

world at large; and in advancing its own prosperity and greatness, Texas would then eminently promote the freedom and happiness of millions now held in bondage, and add to the general progress and welfare of mankind.

"It must, however, be confessed, that while the discussion of this question is going on in Texas, an influential portion of the slaveholders of the United States,—many of whom possess lands in that country, now of but nominal value,—are making a renewed, vigorous, and desperate struggle, in unison with that part of the people of Texas whose interests lie in the same direction, to have it annexed to the United States, either by legislative enactment, or by the more summary mode of treaty.

"In reference to this point, the Committee feel it to be their duty to apprise your lordship that facts have come to their knowledge which afford grounds for serious apprehension that unless the British Government speedily interpose with Texas, either directly or through Mexico, to relieve its people from the overwhelming pressure of the present difficulties, the event so much dreaded may occur. The Committee presume not to suggest to your lordship how the influence of this country should be exerted; but they would fail in the duties imposed on them by the anti-slavery body of this country, as well as in the discharge of their obligations to humanity, and to the God of the oppressed, if they did not respectfully and strongly urge an immediate consideration of this weighty subject, in all its important bearings, on her Majesty's Government, believing that they have it in their power to aid Texas, in freeing itself from the curse of a system which has blighted its prosperity, and ruined its prospects, and of establishing a state of things which would ensure its future strength and prosperity.

"Nor do British philanthropists stand alone in these views. At the late Anti-slavery Convention, embracing the representatives of the sacred cause of human freedom from various parts of the world, the contemplated annexation of Texas to the United States was viewed as an evil of the greatest magnitude, which ought to be strenuously resisted by all the friends of justice and freedom throughout the world; and that the feeling now prevailing in that country in favour of free institutions, ought to be encouraged by the British Government and people as a great duty they owe to mankind. In accordance with these views, and the increasing feeling of the people of this country on the subject, the attention of your lordship is earnestly invoked to its early consideration; and the Committee would cherish the expectation, that it may result in such efficacious measures as will redound to the honour of her Majesty's Government, and the fame the nation has acquired by its past efforts for the suppression of slavery and the Slave-trade.

"I have the honour to be,
"On behalf of the Committee, my lord,
"Your lordship's obedient humble servant,
(Signed) "THOS. CLARKSON.
"27, New Broad-street, July 7, 1843."—*Pat*

UTRECHT, JUNE 3.—Yesterday evening, about eight o'clock, a meteoric stone fell in the commune of Blaauwkapel, about a league from this city. After a violent explosion, repeated three or four times, resembling a discharge of artillery, a whistling and howling noise was heard, which excited much anxiety and alarm among the villagers. It weighs seven pounds, is of a longish irregular shape, and covered with black crust peculiar to these bodies, which is broken off only in one place, where the internal grey matter of the stone appears.—*Record.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

*30th September*, 1843.

Lieutenant G. Parker, 74th Regt. N. I., to be second in Command of the Bundelcund Military Police Battalions.

Captain C. E. Mills, Officiating Assistant to Governor General's Agent North West Frontier, has obtained an extension of leave for six weeks, after the 4th October.

*5th October*, 1843.

The services of Lieutenant W. M. Berkeley, of the 37th Regiment Madras Grenadiers, have been placed at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad, for employment in His Highness the Nizam's Infantry.

*7th October*, 1843.

Lieutenant E. O. Wollaston, Acting Adjutant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, has obtained leave of absence from 26th instant to 10th December next, to visit Nusseerabad.

J. THOMASON, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*26th September*, 1843.

Mr. W. Vansittart to be a Member of the Municipal and Ferry Committees at Monghyr.

Mr. W. Taylor,
Mr. A. Forbes,
Mr. R. P. Harrison,
Mr. J. Pagan.
} To be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Midnapore.

Baboo Opunder Chunder Bhuttacharj to be Principal Sudder Ameen of Rungpore, vice Syed Sudderool Hussein deceased.

Lallah Shunkerlall, 1st Grade Moonsiff of Burrisaul, to be Sudder Ameen of Dinagepore, and be stationed at Malda, vice Baboo Opunder Chunder Bhuttacharj promoted. Baboo Issurchunder Mookerjee will continue to act as Sudder Ameen until relieved.

Syed Kumber Ullee, 2d Principal Sudder Ameen of Chittagong, during the Dusserah vacation.

Moulvie Salamut-oollah, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Tipperah, for two months, on private affairs, from 1st October next.

Mr. J. Knott, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Backergunge, during the Dusserah vacation. This cancels the leave of absence granted to Mr. R. R. Start on the 4th instant.

*2d October*, 1843.

Mr. W. J. H. Money, Collector of Moorshedabad, for fifteen days, in extension of the leave accorded to him on the 13th ultimo.

Captain H. Marsh, Assistant Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee, for three months, from 1st October to 31st December 1843, for the purpose of visiting Sylhet previous to applying for Furlough to Europe. Captain Marsh will make over charge of his Office to the Magistrate of Purneah.

Baboo Shibchunder Mookerjee, Officiating Sudder Ameen of Moorshedabad, during the Dusserah vacation.

Syed Izzutt Ullee, Principal Sudder Ameen, and Sheikh Mahomed Soem, Acting Sudder Ameen of Beerbhoom, during the Dusserah vacation.

Moulvie Niamut Ullee Khan, 1st Principal Sudder, and Moulvie Selamut Ullee, Sudder Ameen of Tirhoot, during the Dusserah vacation.

Messrs. Brand Saple and Randolph Marriott, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors Members of the Civil Service, on the Bengal Establishment, reported their arrival at the Presidency; the former on the 26th, and the latter on the 27th ultimo.

Mr. R. Hampton received charge of the Magistracy of Jessore from Mr. E. H. Lushington on the 22d ultimo.

The remaining portion of four days of the leave of absence granted by the Commissioner of Cuttack to Mr. C. P. Casperaz, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector in Midnapore, on the 31st July last, has been cancelled from the 1st August following, the date on which he returned to his duties.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*7th October*, 1843.

Moulvee Kadir Buksh, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, at Sohagpoor, in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, for six months, on account of his health.

Mr. T. Blackall, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, at Calpee, during the Dusserah Vacation, commencing from the 1st instant.

W. EDWARDS, *Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Simlah, 15th September*, 1843.

Mr. R. J. Tayler, Judge of Bundlekund, for nine days, in extension of the leave of absence granted to him under Orders of 25th January last, to enable him to join his appointment.

*16th September*, 1843.

Mr. George William Bacon, Judge of Saharunpore, for six months, to proceed to the Presidency.

Mr. Henry Lushington to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Saharunpore.

Mr. George Frederick Harvey to officiate as Civil and Sessons Judge of Saharunpore, until the arrival of Mr. Lushington.

Mr. Edward Thomas to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Saharunpore.

Mr. James Kirk to be Sudder Ameen and Moonsiff of Ghazeepore.

Mr. J. Tayler, Deputy Collector of Umballa, is placed in charge of the Treasury of that district.

Mr. R. Hodges, Deputy Collector of Kythul, is placed in charge of the Treasury of that district.

*18th September*, 1843.

Nuwab Mahomed Ubdoolla Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen of Meerut, for the ensuing Dusserah vacation, and two days beyond it.

Ubdool Wahid, Sudder Ameen of Meerut, for the same period.

Mr. J. Mercer, Principal Sudder Ameen of Furruckabad, for the Dusserah vacation.

*19th September*, 1843.

Mahomud Atoola Khan, Sudder Ameen of Rohtuck, during the ensuing Dusserah vacation.

Mr. T. H. Sympson, Magistrate and Collector of Hissar, for six weeks, on Medical Certificate.

Lieut. E. J. Robinson, Superintendent of the Bhuttee Territory, for three months, on Medical Certificate, with permission to proceed to Simla.

Mr. Christopher Western Fagan to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Hissar.

R. N. C. HAMILTON.
*Secy. to the Govt. N. W. P.*

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 6th September*, 1843.

No. 215 of 1843.—The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

*53d Regiment N. I.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Edward Samuel Capel to be Captain of a Company, .................. | From the 1st October 1843, in succession to Captain Edmund Talbot resigned. |
| Ensign William Ruxton Eneas Alexander to be Lieutenant, .... | |

*Medical Department.*

Assistant Surgeon James Barber to be Surgeon, from the 25th September 1843, vice Surgeon William Kenneth McLeary Rose deceased.

Mr. George Peter Hebbert is admitted to the Service in conformity with his appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Engineers on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of 2d Lieutenant from the date assigned to him in General Orders, No. 164, of the 28th July last. Date of arrival at Fort William, 3d October 1843.

Captain C. S. Guthrie, Executive Engineer, Cawnpore division of Public Works, has leave of absence from the 26th November next, to enable him to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Lieutenant J. A. Weller, Executive Engineer, Kemaoon division of Public Works, has leave of absence from the 1st November 1843 to 1st May 1844, to visit Cawnpore and Futtyghur, on urgent private affairs.

Lieutenant W. Jones, of the Corps of Engineers, is appointed to the charge of the Kemaoon division of Public Works, during the absence of Lieutenant Weller, or until further orders.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Assistant Surgeon R. J. Brassey, attached to the Civil Station of Sarun, in General Orders, No. 87, of the 21st April last, is cancelled from the 2d instant, the date of his return to Bengal from Sea.

Assistant Commissary of Ordnance Lieutenant A. Walker, having been declared incapable of performing further active duty, is transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment.

No. 216 of 1843.—The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion:

Ensign Matthew Francis Kemble to be Lieutenant, from the 29th September 1843, vice Lieutenant Richard Charles Hatch deceased.

Mr. Archibald Campbell Williams is admitted to the Service in conformity with his appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as a Veterinary Surgeon on this Establishment:—Date of arrival at Fort William, 5th October, 1843.

*Fort William, 6th October*, 1843.

No. 217 of 1843.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned corps of the native army:

6th Battalion Artillery.—Havildar Major Sahib Loll Tewary, to be Jemadar, from 1st May 1843, vice Emambuccus invalided; and Havildar Cunnye, to be ditto, from 7th January 1843, vice Bholu deceased.

Gun Lascars.—Jemadar Munnoo, to be Subadar, from 1st May 1842, vice Diam invalided: laboratory school Havildar Sillaree, to be Jemadar, from ditto, vice Munnoo promoted; Jemadar Paunch Cowrie, to be Subadar, from 1st May 1843, Mookum invalided; Havildar Cossim, to be Jemadar, from ditto, vice Paunch Cowrie promoted, and Havildar Culloo, to be ditto, from 14th May 1843, vice Rustom deceased.

9th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Jemadar Lall Sing, to be Subadar, from 1st June 1843, vice Shaik Maungoo invalided; and Havildar Acber Ali, to be Jemadar, from ditto, vice Lall Sing promoted.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.—Jemadar Bhowany Buccus, to be Subadar, from 27th July 1843, vice Nyasook Tewary deceased, and Havildar Jalim Sing, to be Jemadar, from ditto, vice Bhowany Buccus promoted.

13th Regiment Native Infantry.—Jemadar Sunnehee, to be Subadar, from 1st May 1843, vice Buctowur Sing invalided; Jemadar Buctowur Khan, to be ditto, from ditto, vice Rujubullee Khan invalided; Havildar Goordut Soukul, to be Jemadar, from ditto, vice Sunnehee promoted, and Havildar Koonjul Sing, to be ditto from ditto, vice Buctowur Khan promoted.

16th Regiment Grenadiers.—Havildar Shaik Mushroof, to be ditto, from 16th June 1843, vice Jeet Sing deceased.

20th Regiment Native Infantry.—Jemadar Maukun Pattuck, to be Subadar, from 6th October 1843, transferred from 37th Regiment Native Infantry to fill a vacancy; Jemadar Shaik Joomun, to be ditto, from ditto, ditto ditto 8th ditto to ditto and Havildar Chedah Khan, to be Jemadar, from ditto, ditto ditto, 54th ditto to ditto.

25th Regiment Native Infantry.—Jemadar Rajah Khan, to be Subadar, from 29th July 1843, vice Runnoo Sing deceased, and Havildar Sewdyal Sing, to be Jemadar, from ditto, vice Rajah Khan promoted.

36th Regiment Native Infantry.—Havildar Essury Tewary, to be Jemadar, from 3d July 1843, vice Seetaram Tewary deceased.

37th Regiment Native Infantry.—Havildar Amaun Khan, to be Jemadar, from 6th October 1843, vice Makkun Pattuck transferred to the 20th Regiment Native Infantry.

43d Regiment Light Infantry.—Jemadar Omrah Sing, to be Subadar, from 24th September 1842, vice Jhaum Sing died of wounds received in action on the 14th September 1842.

46th Regiment Native Infantry.—Havildar Bhowany Deen Misser, to be Jemadar, from 13th June 1843, vice Pertaub Sing deceased, and Havildar Ramchurn, to be ditto, from 19th June 1843, vice Needaun Tewary deceased.

54th Regiment Native Infantry.—Havildar Bindrabun Misser, to be Jemadar, from 17th August 1843, vice Pooran Sing deceased.

55th Regiment Native Infantry.—Jemadar Bugwunt Sing, to be Subadar, from 1st April 1843, vice Doorgah Sing, invalided.

2d Assam Sebundy Corps.—Havildar Sing Dum, to be Jemadar, from 1st May 1843, vice Davee Punday invalided.

2d Regiment Irregular Cavalry.—Resaldar Shadil Khan, to be Resaldar, from 1st May 1843, vice Mirza Fazil Beg Bahadoor invalided; Naib Resaldar, Hera Sing to be Resaldar, from 14th January 1843, vice Shaik Mehr Ali deceased, and Jowahir Khan, to be ditto, from 1st May, 1843, vice Shadil Khan promoted.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

Gun Lascars.—Subadar Mungaloo, from 1st November 1841, vice Ramjan invalided, and Jemadar Purdassie, from ditto, vice Mungaloo promoted.

EDWD. SANDERS.
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, on the River off Berhampore, 16th September*, 1843.

No. 5.—1. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion in the East Indies only:

*16th Light Dragoons.*—Lieut. E. J. Pratt, to be Captain, by Brevet. 14th Feb. 1843.

2. With reference to the General Order of the 8th September, 1843, para. 6, granting three months' leave of absence to Lieutenant Colville, 9th Lancers, and two years to England, from date of embarkation, the former is cancelled.

3. The regimental order by the officer commanding Her Majesty's 10th regiment, dated the 18th March, 1843, appointing a committee of Pay Mastership, upon the death of Pay Master Cook, is confirmed.

4. Leave of absence is granted :

*10th Regiment.*—Lieutenant Bloomfield, to England, for two years, on urgent private affairs.

*31st Regiment.*—Pay Master Matthews, from 1st October next to 31st March, 1843, to proceed to Calcutta, to appear before a Medical Board.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—Oct. 2. At Calcutta, Mr. Robert Alexander Phillips, to Miss Matilda Frances, second daughter of the late C. W. Lewis, senior, Esq.—4. At Howrah, William Stuart, Esq. to Grace Jane, second daughter of George Wise, Esq. Dacca.—12. At Calcutta, Joseph Burk, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, H. M's. 50th Queen's Own Regt. to Ellen eldest surviving daughter of the late Edmund O'Brien, Esq.—At Nusseerabad, by the Rev. H. Pratt, B. A. Lieutenant M. Ward 4th Light Cavalry, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Captain S. Nash, of the same corps.

BIRTHS.—Sept. 26. At Loodianah, the lady of Lieut. and Adjutant M. J. Turnbull, 7th Light Cavalry, of a daughter.—30. At Juanpore, the lady of A. McDonall Stuart, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, 5th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.—Oct. 1. At Neechindpore, Kishnaghur, the lady of James Hills, Esq. jun. of a daughter.—2. At Cawnpore, the wife of Lieutenant W. K. Warner, Artillery, of a daughter.—6. At Calcutta, the lady of the Hon. Robert Forbes, of a son.—7. At Calcutta, the lady of Harry Borradaile, Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, of a son.—9. At Calcutta, the wife of Captain L. J. Ballatine, of a son.—11. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Edward Townsend, of a son.—At Calcutta, the lady of H. Atkinson, Esq. of a son.

DEATHS.—May 28. On board the *John Bibby*, James Bell, Esq. late of Mohutpore, Kishnaghur.—Sept. 6. At Calcutta, Mr. J. D. de Sejournes Indigo planter, aged 35 years, 9 months and 5 days.—25. At Cawnpore, in the 41st year of his age, William Kenneth McLeay Rose, Esq. Surgeon, 11th Regt. N. I.—Oct. 2. On his way from Berhampore to Burrisaul, Mr. George Coimbra, aged 24 years, 1 month and 20 days; the only surviving son of Mr. J. A. Coimbra of Burrisaul.—4. At Malda, John Dunnet, Esq. aged 22 years.—5. At Calcutta, Mr. F. M. Bouchez, aged 45 years, 5 months and 18 days.—Drowned, near Howrah, John Poynton, eldest son of the late Captain John Poyton, of the Straits, in the 20th year of his age, third Officer of the Steamer *India*.—6. At Calcutta, Mrs. L. M. McHarg, aged 30 years and 2 months.—9. At Calcutta, John Cussy, Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works, aged 31 years and 4 months.—10. At Kidderpore, Thomas Wardilone, Coach Builder, aged 35 years, 10 months and 6 days.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 8. The English Ship *Queen of England*, J. Hookey, from Liverpool 17th June.—The English Barque *Aden Merchant*, Nacoda, from Aden 22d August and Allepee 18th September.—The English Barque *Ashmony*, Nacoda, from Muscat 2d September. The Arab Barque *Issarie*, Nacoda, from Judda (no date.)

—— 9. The English Ship *John Brightman*, T. Viall, from China 1st August, and Singapore 18th September.—The Arab Ship *Faize Robany*, Nacoda, from Muscat 2d September.—The English Barque *Mary Louisa*, A. Muller, from Rio de Janeiro 16th July.—The English barque *Aguida*, Jaffray, from Bombay 4th September.

—— 12. The H. C's. Steamer *Tenasserim*, A. P. Wall, from Masulipatam 6th October.—The English ship *Humoody*, Nacoda, from Penang 16th September.

—— 13. The English Barque *Ino*, D. Whelan, from Whitehaven 29th April, Aden 11th September, and Colombo 1st October.—The English Barque *Edina*, T. Skinner, from Bombay 18th September.

—— 14. The English Barque *Ann*, W. C. Spain, from Bussorah 19th July. Bushire 8th August, Bombay 24th, and Colombo 29th September.—The English Brig *Water Witch*, S. G. Morton, from Demerara 7th May, and Rio de Janeiro 16th July.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Queen of England.*—Messrs. John Bush, Thomas Bush, and Henry Beck.

*Per John Brightman from China.*—W. J. W. Raynes, and J. Threlfall, Esqrs. *From Singapore.*—W. S. Hamilton, Esq. G. J. Carter, and C. F. S. Maundell, Esqrs. Mariners.

*Per Edina.*—Messrs. William Malters and Thomas Hill, Engineers.

*Per Ann from Bushire and Bombay.*—Mrs. Arratoon, Rev. Mr. Carapiet, Rev. Peter Antonee, Rev. Jacob Gregory, Messrs. Norvorene and Johannes Yackjee, 12 Armenians and 1 Persian.

*Per Water Witch.*—Mr. J. Forrister.

## CURRENT RATES OF STOCK.

CALCUTTA, 16TH OCTOBER, 1843.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

| | | Rs. | A. | | Rs. | A. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 per Cent, .. .. | Sa. Rs. | 4 | 4 | a | 4 | 8 | disct. |
| 4 Do. .. .. .. .. | Co.'s do. | 3 | 0 | a | 3 | 8 | do. |
| 5 Do. Transfer Stock, | Sa. do. | 11 | 8 | a | 12 | 0 | prem. |
| 5 Do. (2nd) 1825.26, | do. do. | 1 | 0 | a | 4 | 8 | do. |
| 5 Do. (3rd) 1829,30, | do. do. | 4 | 8 | a | 5 | 0 | do. |
| 5 Do. (4th) 1841,42, | Co.'s do. | 7 | 8 | a | 8 | 0 | do. |

BANK SHARES.

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of Bengal, each Co.'s Rs. 4,000 | 3175 a | 3200 prem. |
| Union Bank, " " ... 1,000 | 10 a | 20 disct. |

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship *Hindoostan* of 2,000 tons and 540 horse power, Captain R. Moresby, I. N. Commander, and *Bentinck* 2,000 tons and 540 horse power, Kellock, Commander, will leave Calcutta for Suez, touching at Madras, Point de Galle, and Aden; on the following days :

*Hindoostan* 15th November, 1843.
*Bentinck* 15th December, 1843.
*Hindoostan* 13th February, 1844.
*Bentinck* 15th March, .. 1844.
*Hindoostan* 12th May,.. .. 1844.

To parties proceeding to Europe, the advantages offered by the Overland route need no comment as independently of the certainty of arriving in England within two months, they are saved both the trouble and expense of fitting up Cabins and providing a large outfit of clothing which on their arrival at home is quite useless. Any further information can be obtained by applying at the Co.'s Office, No. 11, Strand.

J. R. ENGLEDUE,
*Superintendent and Agent.*

*24th August*, 1843.

### PARCELS OVERLAND.

AS many persons have complained of delay in the delivery of their parcels, and as such delay arises from the parcels not being sent through the proper office. J. R. Engledue requests the Indian Community desirous of availing themselves of the Overland route to send their packages direct to his office in Calcutta, Captain Bilden, Madras and to Captain Twysham, Point de Galle, and to instruct their Booksellers, Tradesmen and friends in England to send them to the following offices in London, viz.

James Hartly and Co. 16, John St. Crutched Friars and 44, Regent Street, Piccadilly.

James Barbar and Co. 17, St. Mary Axe.

All orders accompanied by a remittance will be promptly attended to.

J. R. Engledue will receive dividends and remit by order payable at sight upon Jas. Hartly and Co. London.

J. R. ENGLEDUE,
*Supt. and Agent P. and O. S. N. Co.*

11, *Strand, 25th Aug.* 1843.

### NOTICE.

ESTATE OF W. H. TWENTYMAN DECEASED.

TWENTYMAN AND CO.

*Watch-makers, Goldsmiths and Jewellers,*

*No. 3, Hare Street, S. E Corner of Tank Square, Calcutta.*

CONTINUE to sell off their Stock at very reduced prices for *Cash only*.

*Clocks and Watches*—by McCabe and other makers, part, made to order of the deceased, just landed ex Lalla Rookh.

*Silver Plate*—Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Sets.

*Jewellery*—of every description from the first houses in England, a portion of which has just been landed and is now exposed for sale, consisting of elegant Ladies and Gentlemen's Chains, Albert Chains, Rings, &c. &c.

*Plated Ware*—Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Candlesticks, &c. &c.

Parties in the Mofussil will be so good as to apply through their own Agents, or send a remittance with their orders.

Parties indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Executor.

### CONCENTRATED SYRUP OF SENNA,

PREPARED BY

BATHGATE AND CO.

4 *and* 5, *Old Court House Street,*

CALCUTTA.

THIS agreeable purgative, made from a recipe of the celebrated Dr. Christison, Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh, is chiefly recommended by its facility of administration to children.

From one to two tea spoonfuls is a dose for a child according to its age, and one to two table spoonfuls for an adult according to constitution.

MESSRS. ALLAN AND CRAIG beg to announce to the public, that they carry on the Joint trade of Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, &c. in Howrah, and that their prices will be found from 20 to 30 per cent. lower than the rates hitherto charged in Calcutta. Blacksmith's work also done at moderate rates. All orders executed with dispatch.

### FOR SALE.

TREASURY, NAVY, MISSIONARY AND PRIVATE BILLS, of first rate character, in *convenient sums* and *dates* for family remittances.

MACKENZIE, LYALL AND CO.
*Calcutta Exchange.*

With reference to the above advertisement, Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL and Co. beg to add that they will be happy to purchase any Bills for parties in the Mofussil forwarding them home if required, free of Commission or any charge, save postage.

THE best INDIGO SEED, in the *original sealed* bags, always on Sale on *Commission*, by CLARK and SONS, Bogwangolla, at the lowest rates.

### THOMAS KENNEDY, OF KILMARNOCK,

*Rifle Maker to H. R. H. Prince Albert.*

AN assortment of Double and Single Barrelled RIFLES, and FOWLING PIECES, of all Bores, and Weights, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Parties in the Mofussil are requested to apply through their Agents.

EGLINTON, McCLURE AND CO.

*Calcutta, 17th December*, 1842.

### REGISTER OFFICE FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF

COMPANY'S PAPER—BANK SHARES—AND SHARES IN OTHER JOINT STOCK SOCIETIES;—BILLS OF EXCHANGE—BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES—SOVEREIGNS, AND DOLLARS.

MONEY INVESTED AND LOANS NEGOTIATED.

No. 16, Writers' Buildings. J. W. ROBERTS.

### BATHGATE AND CO.

INVITE ATTENTION TO THE UNDER-MENTIONED ARTICLES PREPARED AT THEIR DISPENSARY, 4 AND 5, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND DECOCTION OF JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND SYRUP OF JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

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CONCENTRATED SYRUP OF SENNA.

FLUID MAGNESIA AND LEMON SYRUP.

LAVENDER, HONEY, AND HUNGARY WATERS.

COLORLESS EFFERVESCING LEMONADE.

TASTELESS CASTOR OIL.

### FOR SALE, AT THE SERAMPORE PRESS,

NOTES ON THE BOOK OF NATURE, with reference to the Power, Wisdom and Goodness of God. *Eight Annas.*

A brief Account of the Jews. *Four Annas.*

A brief Sketch of the History of India, pp. 39. *Two Annas.*

### COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

A VACANCY of 2nd Master having occurred in the English Department of the Calcutta Madressa —all candidates for the same, are requested to forward without delay their applications accompanied by certificates of qualification and other testimonials, to the Secretary to the Council of Education. Applicants will be required to submit to an examination, to ascertain their fitness for the office, should it be deemed necessary.

(By order)

FRED. J. MOUAT, M. D.,
*Secretary.*

*Medical College, Sept.* 30, 1843.

### CLARETS, CHATEAU LAFITTE AND CHATEAU MARGAUX, 1834,

*From Albrecht et Fils, Bordeaux.*

A direct consignment just landed from the *Atkinson.*

MESSRS. Albrecht et Fils, formerly shipped to Palmer and Co., and at that time their Wines were well known in this market. The quality of the present shipment will be found unexceptionable.

Price Rs. 22 per dozen.

ALSO,

A small quantity of SAUTERNE, (1834) at Rs. 20 per dozen, and genuine OLD COGNAC, at Rs. 16.

NICHOL, WILKIE AND CO.
*Agents for Albrecht et Fils.*

*Calcutta, Sept.* 26, 1843.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on *Messrs. Wilkie and Mell*, London, drawn with their *authority*, in convenient sums at any date, by

NICHOL, WILKIE AND CO.

### MESSRS. J. COCKBURN AND CO.

11, *New Broad-street, London.*

COMMISSIONS of all kinds executed as formerly, Price of supplies and rates of Commission, &c. &c. will be communicated by the undersigned on behalf of Messrs. J. C. and Co. in this Presidency.

NICHOL, WILKIE AND CO.

*Calcutta*, 1st *Dec.* 1842.

### JEPHSON AND CO.

ARMY AND GENERAL AGENTS, 4, BANKSHALL ST.

*London Correspondents and Referees,*

Messrs. PARBURY, THACKER & Co.,

*South Sea Chambers*, 41, *Threadneedle Street.*

SELECT consignments of Wines from E. Moseley; Heath Palmer and Beatson (late Thos. Heath and Son), A. Black, and Duff and Gordon—French Brandy from Exshaw, Hone and others—Bass, Allsopp, Whitbread and Co. and Watts' Pale Ale.

### BILLS OF EXCHANGE

ON London, with the guarantee of Messrs. Gledstanes, Kerr and Co. attached in sums of £50, £100, £200, £300, £400, £500, and £1000, at any sight or date, drawn by

ALLAN, PATON AND CO.

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

## ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

*Shortly will be published,*

A Complete Catalogue of BOOKS, PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS, SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, and the contents of the MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT of this Establishment.

*Just received per "SERINGAPATAM."*

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| BICKERSTETH on Christian Truth, 12mo. cloth, | 3 | 12 |
| ——— Prayer, 12mo. cloth, | 3 | 4 |
| ——— Baptism, 12mo. cloth, | 3 | 4 |
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| ——— Chief Concerns of man, ditto, | 3 | 4 |
| ——— Private Devotions, ditto, | 3 | 4 |
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*Calcutta 13th October, 1843.*

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# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

*PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.*

No. 460. Vol. IX.] SERAMPORE; THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26th. 1843. {*Price 2 Co's. Rs. monthly, or 20 Rs. yearly if paid in advance.*


The Punjab.—Last week the *Delhi Gazette* announced that the days of Heera Singh had been cut short by Lena Sing, a chieftain who is not without power and influence in the Punjab. That paper announces this week the death of Golab Singh. How far these announcements may be supported by subsequent intelligence, cannot at present be known, but the spirit of violence which seems to have been let loose on that country gives them a strong appearance of probability. If Golab Sing has been cut off, the possessions held by his family in the Jumboo hills will probably be wrested from them, as their administration has been so oppressive, that nothing but the presence of a large and well disciplined army, commanded by a man of such ability and courage as Golab Sing, has been able to prevent a general insurrection. The kingdom of Runjeet Sing appears to be on the eve of dissolution; the bonds of government are relaxed; the various provinces will soon be dismembered; and every chief who can muster a force will aspire to independence. This anarchy will smooth the way for the establishment of a strong and beneficent Government such as Britain is prepared to plant in that region, as soon as the time for this event is mature. These mutual conflicts will not only serve to weaken the parties who might otherwise have raised a formidable opposition to our entrance, but so harass the people as to make our interposition, and the tranquillity which must follow it, particularly welcome in their eyes.

The British Government will not of course interpose at this stage of the business. The chiefs of an independent country, like the Punjab, have an undeniable right to cut each others' throats without our officious interference. Lord Ellenborough can' have no pretence for sending a British Army across the Sutlege as long as no inroads are made, into our own territories, and no combination is formed inimical to our interests. Though the course of circumstances is gradually and inevitably tending to this result, yet until an actual demonstration of hostilities has been made, we must and shall remain within our own limits. It is not improbable however that the confusion which is growing up in the province of Mooltan may render interference a duty. Some time back, a petition was presented at the Court of Shere Sing by Sawun Mull, the governor of that province, stating that a number of its turbulent chiefs were anxious to assist Shere Mahomed, the fugitive Ameer of Scinde in an attack on our newly established authority in that kingdom. The answer was such as might have been expected from one who knew that any encouragement of their views would be followed by an unpleasant visit on the part of our troops to Lahore. Sawun Mull has now been murdered. The *Delhi Gazette* says that Shere Mahomed himself is actually in the province of Mooltan. If he be not, he will of course proceed thither with all speed; and, as the public authority at the capital is paralized by repeated treachery and murders, and all control over the unruly spirits who were anxious to join him has been removed, it is very probable that a hostile force may be assembled in that province with a view to disturb Scinde. This would lead to remonstrances with the Durbar at Lahore, which would of course be unable to afford any satisfactory assurances; and it would become necessary to secure possession of Mooltan—not with a view to the ultimate conquest of the Punjab, but simply for the preservation of our new possessions in Scinde.

The Commander-in-Chief, was not expected to reach Cawnpore much before the end of October. The Army of Exercise, has been officered in the last *Calcutta Gazette*, and there is every reason to believe that its chief exercise will be upon other ground than our own. It is said that the new authorities at Gwalior are determined rather to stand to arms than yield to the demands of the Governor General; and that they have been taking steps for re-organizing the Pindarees, whom it cost us so much labour to put down twenty-five years ago. In either case, the Army of Exercise will be turned into an Army of Occupation; and we sincerely hope that with the ensuing winter the independence of that state, which has ceased to be advantageous either to the rulers, or the people, will have ceased.

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Cooly Emigration.—It was said of Cromwell that he would allow no one to do injury to England but himself, and our contemporary of the *Star* seems resolved that the present system of Cooly emigration shall be censured by no paper but his. His journal was the first to sound the alarm of incipient abuses, at a time when those journals which had been loudest in crying down the old system were apparently unconscious of the danger. The denunciations of the *Star* wore an appearance of peculiar impartiality from the warm advocacy of the system of Cooly emigration which had previously appeared in its columns. We have carefully gone over the successive animadversions of our contemporary, and find that there is little substantial difference between them, and the article published in our last number, which he censures somewhat severely. Indeed we question whether our representation of the abuses of the present system are not feebler in character and less likely to be effectual than those which have appeared in that journal. While writing this article, our eye has fallen on the Anti-Slavery Reporter of the 9th August just received, in which we find the following editorial remark: "In another part of our paper will be found an extract from the *Calcutta Star*, brought by the last overland Mail from India, on Cooly Emigration, from which it will appear that already abuses have become so manifest as to obtain for this species of emigration, the designation of the Cooly Trade." The Editor of that paper is misinformed as to the origin of this term; it was invented by one of the wholesale Cooly Agents, under the old regime, and its peculiar suitability soon led to its general adoption. On turning to the extract from the *Star*, to which he alludes, we find the Editor decrying the whole system of Cooly Emigration. In speaking of the lowest agent, the Duffadar, the *Star* says, "he is little better than a crimp, and something worse than a Ghat Serang; all that goes into his pocket is a premium upon kidnapping." Again; "the actual cost of sending a Cooly to the Mauritius is not more than 70 Rupees, and at the very outside, would not be more than 65, if there were no opposition among those who *make their livelihood by the trade, for so at present we must call it with reference to these parties.*" A little farther on he says: "We have supposed a sum to be given to the emigrant as a bonus, which in point of fact does not go into his pocket, but is filched from him, (we mean not all but the greater part) under various pretences by the Duffadar, through whose hands he comes first and goes last."—Lastly, "While the present system lasts, emigration may fairly be called the Cooly trade." These remarks were written by our contemporary in May or June last. Since that period, as the abuses of the system have been farther developed, his exposure of them has become more vehement and indignant. We have cordially rejoiced at the assistance thus afforded to the cause of humanity by one whose former bias gives a double value to his present opinions; but we think he is somewhat unreasonable in expecting to be allowed to monopolise this duty.

Under the old system, the native crimps, who were employed by the European merchants and agents, proceeded to the interior of the country, inveigling men away from their families, under various delusions, and bringing them down to the Capital. The same course is pursued at present to as large an extent; and, till lately, it was rendered [illegible] fatal by the Perwannahs or Writs given officially to these crimps. Under the former system, the men thus entrapped, after having been brought down to Calcutta, were forcibly detained in the lock-up houses of the Native agents. The same practice exists at present. It was only on Friday last that some of the Crimps were fined 50 Rupees by the Magistrates for having thus illegally deprived their victims of their liberty. Under the former system the poor cooly was cheated out of the money which was advanced to him; the *Star* affirms that the same process is still in vogue. With the exception of the surreptitious shipment of Coolies, and the overcrowding and underfeeding of them on board, all the evils of the old system have been revived. The provision of a Protector and Deputy Protector of the Coolies has checked,—we believe effectually—the forcible shipment of the coolies, and secured them comfortable room and food on board. But as the appointment of those officers has not prevented the system of Cooly emigration from degenerating into a *Cooly trade*, so there is nothing but their unsleeping vigilance which prevents the Cooly trade from degenerating into a most extensive and detestable Slave trade. All the elements of such a Slave trade are already in existence. There is the Merchant who pays so much a head for every Cooly that he can procure and pass; there is the inferior and unscrupulous agency of the Crimps at hand. The smallest relaxation of official vigilance would fill the country with violence, and convert Calcutta into a slave mart. If with all the activity and diligence of Mr. Fraser, the Deputy Protector, the Native crimps have ventured to bring down droves of men under false pretences from a distance of three, four and five hundred miles, and to detain them by force

in the heart of the city of Calcutta, what would be the state of the country, if this vigilance should be relaxed, and any of the present formalities dispensed with?

This was *not* the system which we were given to expect when the ports were anew opened to emigration. Public suspicion was lulled by the assurance that a system had been anxiously and honestly devised by Her Majesty's Ministers at home, by which all the evils of the old system, —and even the *Star* in his paper of Sunday last calls them *flagrant abuses*—would be remedied. This was to be accomplished by making emigration a Government measure, by throwing on the Mauritius treasury the expense of transporting Coolies, and by the "nomination, from time to time, of such persons as the Governor of the Mauritius should see fit, to act as emigration agents at any port or place in India, which the Indian Government might designate as a port or place for the embarkation of Emigrants." The Mauritius Government has paid the premium, but neglected to appoint an Emigration Agent. The business of procuring and shipping Coolies has thus been left to private speculation. Twenty thousand Coolies have been sent since the beginning of the year, and if the *Star's* calculation of 20 Rupees clear profit on each cooly, be correct, a sum of 40,000£ or four lakhs of Rupees, has been realized by the private agents, to whom the furnishing of this supply has been abandoned; and it is from this violation of good faith on the part of the public authorities that all those scenes of violence and fraud have arisen which led the *Star* to denounce the whole system, four months ago, as nothing less than "the Cooly trade."

It may perhaps be doubted whether Coolies can, under any arrangement, be sent to the Mauritius to the extent of the Planter's desires, without the use in some degree of objectionable means. After the public Agent shall have been appointed, it is quite possible that the applicants for embarkation may come in so sluggishly, that it may be found necessary to give the system the stimulant of individual cupidity, and to enlist to a certain extent the mercenary agency of the crimps. But there will unquestionably be fewer abuses in a system directed by an Agent of the State, than in one carried on by irresponsible and private agents, who never appear on the scene, though the gold which animates the crimp to deeds of violence comes from their purse. The employment of a Government Agent to preside over the arrangements for emigration, would be an additional check on abuse. That check, the Ministry at home promised to the world; and we hope the Protector of Coolies, who is just come up from the Mauritius, will see the absolute necessity of keeping faith with the Ministry and with the public, by taking the business out of the hands of Agents and Crimps, and entrusting it to an Agent with a fixed salary, as provided for in the Minutes of Council.

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POSTAGE BY THE HINDOOSTAN.—In the two previous voyages of the *Hindoostan* Steamer from Suez to Calcutta, she was not permitted to bring on our Mails, though letters and newspapers had been freely sent home by her. On the present occasion, owing to the loss of the *Memnon* Steamer, the packets for this Presidency have for the first time been brought to our own doors by our own Steamer. It is probable also that arrangements will be made for allowing the *Hindoostan* and the *Bentinck* to bring on our letters and newspapers in future, whenever they may happen to be at Suez when the English packets arrive there. It is therefore of no little importance that the rate of postage which is to be charged in future, and for which no provision has yet been made, should be fixed, before the return of the *Hindoostan* on her next voyage from Suez. In consequence of the absence of any arrangement on this subject, the Officers of the Post Office have been obliged to levy the usual ship postage on the contents of the overland mail. The letters now brought by the *Hindoostan* have been charged 4 annas, and the newspapers, 3 annas; and no relaxation of this rule can be expected without the express authority of the Government of India, in whom alone is vested the power of making alterations in the Schedule of postage.

We trust our contemporaries will not withhold their powerful advocacy on this occasion, but urge the necessity of a public address to the Governor General, beseeching that an equitable arrangement may be made regarding the postage, which shall satisfy the public expectations. We advise a public address, because Government is under no necessity of attending to any suggestions of the fourth estate, whereas an application from definite individuals, soliciting any grace or concession, will necessarily meet with "every consideration." There is indeed a tradition that the Head of the Government did formerly read the public newspapers, at least through his Private Secretary, and that some reforms of moment were adopted on their suggestion; but it is an undecided question whether our present ruler ever sees them at all, and we must not depend on the hope that he does.

As to the scale which should be fixed, it is not for us to dictate; but it must appear evident that to levy the same rate, or three annas, for conveying a letter from Garden Reach to the Post Office, a distance of four miles, which is now charged for bringing a newspaper a thousand miles from Bombay to Calcutta, is preposterous and unjust. At Bombay, the Steamers are maintained entirely at the public expense, and the annual cost does not fall short of, we think, 16 lakhs of Rupees. Yet our good friends there are permitted to transmit and receive letters and covers without paying a farthing for them. Towards the expenses of the Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Company's Steamers, the East India Company contributes *Two* lakhs of Rupees a year. If in these circumstances, we were to ask to be placed on the footing of the most favoured Presidency, there would not we apprehend be any thing unreasonable in the request; but we will not presume to suggest that the same privilege of total exemption which has been so long enjoyed at Bombay should be extended to Calcutta. Something we must pay, and we ought to pay it cheerfully. The outward mails have hitherto been sent by the *Hindoostan*, at a rate which no one felt to be burdensome. We have been charged *one anna* for every newspaper, and *two annas* for each letter. There is reason to believe that if the same scale was established for the inward mails, the public wishes would be satisfied, more especially if the rule laid down in Schedule B. of the Post Office Regulations, was adopted, and newspapers not exceeding *six tolas* in weight were allowed to be sent for ½ anna. This would enable us to send our newspapers to England on paper as substantial as that on which the English papers we receive, are printed.

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THE COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.—The last number of the *Calcutta Gazette* gives us the Report on the Examination of the students of Fort William College on the 1st of September, and the 2d of October of the present year. The students are twenty in number, not one of whom had been more than ten months in the Institution at the latter period. The Report presents no feature worthy of peculiar notice except the extraordinary qualifications which three of the students appear to have acquired, and which recals to mind the palmy days of the College, when some of the most distinguished of the public servants laid the foundation of their subsequent reputation in the academical honours they acquired. Mr. Schalch who entered the College on the 12th of October 1842, passed in Persian on the 1st of the subsequent month; in Bengalee, on the 1st of February 1843, and on the 1st of May obtained a certificate of high proficiency in that language. He passed in Hindee, his third language, on the 1st of June, and has now received a certificate of high proficiency in it, and is entitled to a reward of 800 Rs. Mr. Seton Karr, who entered College on the 12th December 1842, has now passed in three languages, Persian, Hindee and Bengalee, in the last of which he has obtained a degree of honour and is entitled to a reward of 1600 Rupees. He has also gained a certificate of high proficiency in Sanskrit. Mr. Cust, who entered College on the 24th March 1843, has in the course of five months passed in two languages, and received a certificate of high proficiency in Bengalee and a reward of 800 Rupees.

The revival of Sanskrit studies in the College is naturally traced to the exertions of Dr. Wilson in England, who is reported to be anxious that the students at Hayleybury should apply themselves, while there, to the study of Sanskrit and Arabic, the two classic languages which form the basis of all the languages and dialects which are current in *Hindoostan*. He does not appear however to have been particularly successful in his efforts, as we find but one student evincing any acquaintance with Sanskrit, and none possessed of any knowledge of Arabic. Indeed, the plan which is said to have been urged by that profound Orientalist, however excellent in theory, will not we think be found to be adapted to the nature and exigencies of the Civil Service. It is quite true that a knowledge of the two sources of Indian philology will eminently facilitate the acquisition of the derivative tongues; but they are so abstruse and complicated that few of the Hayleybury students can be supposed to possess inclination or ability for the study. Not one man in twenty has any natural aptitude for the acquisition of these learned languages or is likely to make any progress in them. It will follow therefore that the nineteen will find to their cost that they have obtained no available knowledge of them, while they have neglected the acquisition of knowledge which would be invaluable to them as public servants, and for the attainment of which they will enjoy no subsequent leisure. To the opinion of the Law Commission we fully subscribe. "We do not attach importance to the study of the Oriental languages in England beyond such an elementary acquaintance with them, as would accelerate future proficiency in India. It is in the latter country that the greatest facilities for acquiring this description of knowledge exist, and we think the principal part of the time spent in England would be most profitably devoted to the pursuit of European literature and science."

There is irresistible truth in these observations.

The most eminent Oriental Scholars in the public service have declared that they learned more of the Native languages in a month in the country itself, than they had acquired in six months at home. At the same time it is desirable that the student should not land in India as ignorant of the country tongues as of Chinese; he should bring the rudiments with him. But the cast of his studies should be accommodated to his circumstances. Once embarked on professional life in India, the Civilian must bid adieu to all hope of advancement in European literature and science. It is with difficulty that he will be able to keep himself abreast of the age by the perusal of its periodical literature. No man has leisure for mental improvement except an Opium or a Salt Agent. It is highly to be desired therefore that the studies of the Civilian should provide for the largest possible acquisition of European literature and science *before* he leaves England, and the door of hope is closed upon him. Then, the first twelve months of his Indian career should be devoted to those studies which shall fit him for the discharge of public duty—the acquisition of the native languages and of the fundamental principles of the institutions in connection with which his life is to be spent.

A thorough and familiar knowledge of the languages is to be acquired only by contact with the people, and in the discharge of public business, not in the formal routine of College studies. Generally speaking, the man who is reported qualified for the public service, can seldom understand the simplest petition presented to him, or pass any intelligible order upon it. Yet the people look on all other qualifications with comparative indifference. Without this indispensible vernacular knowledge, even the legal acumen and the justice by which a decision may be distinguished, lose the best part of their value, because they are ascribed to the Native and mercenary Amlah. The civilian who has been dismissed to the public service with only a College stock of Bengalee or Ordoo, should therefore undergo a subsequent examination, after he has lived and acted among the people, to ascertain whether he has a sufficient knowledge of the language, to conduct public business with satisfaction, and no situation of 1000 Rs. a month in value should be given to one who has failed to *master* the people's language. Every dolt who has failed to acquire this qualification should be excluded from all but subordinate situations. Such we believe is the rule at Bombay, and such ought to be the rule here. The true secret of popularizing our administration, and conducting it in such a manner as to win the confidence of the people, is to commit it to men who are at home in their language.

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Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly.—The public sympathy has been anew awakened regarding the fate of these officers by an assertion that the account of their execution given to Colonel Sheil is not correct, and by the chivalrous offer of Wolff and Captain Grover to proceed to Bokhara and attempt their rescue. The proposal is of course based on the supposition that they are yet in the land of the living. On this point it is impossible to come to any definite conclusion with the evidence before us. The report of Saleh Mahomed is clear; so is also that of the Jew who is said to have seen them after the date of their supposed murder. If it was allowable to form any conjecture from the character and interests of the Bokhara Court, we should almost conclude that they had not been put to death in the barbarous mode which has been indicated. The Khan of Bokhara could have no vindictive motive for executing them, as the British Government has never provoked his animosity. It would be more for his interest to hold them at a heavy ransom. We learn moreover from Wolff's journal, that in 1832 the King was any thing but pleased with the suspicion thrown upon him of having been accessory to the death of Mr. Moorcroft. "We must give Wolff," said he to his Minister, "permission to travel through our country, in order that we may get rid of the bad name which is cast upon us by the death of Moorcroft."' If this sensitive feeling still pervades the breast of the "Prince of Believers," it is not likely that he would wantonly incur the odium of having murdered two foreigners. That he has subjected them to the extremity of human suffering, will unhappily admit of no doubt.

Supposing the victims of his barbarity to be yet alive, by what means can he be induced to restore them to liberty? Wolff proposes to go as a Christian Minister. On the former occasion he entered Bokhara on horseback with his Hebrew Bible and his Greek Testament in his hand. He now proposes to enter it on foot, robed as a Doctor of Divinity with his gown and hood. We question whether the haughty King of Bokhara will open the prison doors of the captives at the request even of the wisest Doctor of Cambridge or Oxford. As a rigid Mahomedan, he can have no respect for the sacred orders of the unbelievers. Neither can Wolff expect to obtain their release for money or without it. If he takes no money, he will be laughed at; if he carries the money in his portmanteau, it will probably be taken away and he himself sent to keep the prisoners company, with the hope that the ransom of three will be higher than that of two. To invest him with a public character, and depute him as an envoy from the Government, would be to compromise the character of that Government without any hope of effecting the object. The King of Bokhara would be infinitely more likely to cast the accredited agent into a dungeon than to liberate the prisoners at his request. Every effort that could be made, short of the despatch of a public Mission, was made by Sir W. Macnaghten to effect the release of Col. Stoddart at a time when we were all powerful in Affghanistan and seemed to hold the destinies of Central Asia in our hands; but he failed. Since that time we have been ignominiously expelled from the country, and though we have revisited it in triumph and retrieved our national character upon every scene of our disaster, yet our disgrace will be more remembered than our victories. It is a clear fact that we are no longer there, but that the man we expelled, is on his old throne. We have not a foot of land in Affghanistan. The influence we had established, and the terror we had inspired among all the tribes which lie between the Caspian and the Indus, has died away as fast as it arose, and we are nothing in the eyes of the Khan of Bokhara. But while we have been growing less in his esteem, he himself has been growing greater. His power is doubled and his hauteur of course more than doubled. Any official request from us, unless supported by an army on the Oxus, would inevitably be treated with contempt.

Still the mind clings with fondness to the most distant hope of rescuing our two enterprising fellow countrymen from bondage, if they be still in existence. And if Wolff will really undertake a journey to Bokhara on so hallowed a mission, we should think it a duty to further his object by all the means in our power. We think it likely that his object will be promoted far more by his appearing there in a private than in a public character. The same kind Providence which watched over him in his last journey of curiosity, may vouchsafe him equal protection in this new journey of benevolence; and unexpected contingencies may arise to facilitate his object. If Lady Georgiana can spare him, we would certainly, vote for the journey and for a subscription to defray the expense of it. He has enthusiasm enough to carry him through the enterprise.

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General Pollock.—It will be in the recollection of many, that the letter written by General Pollock on the receipt of the Governor General's Orders to withdraw with his army from Affghanistan, was not published in the Blue Book. The omission was at the time much censured; but the explanation which has now been given of the reason is perfectly satisfactory. We subjoin the letter, which has been received by the last Mail. The reader will perceive that the General used every argument in his power to prevent the retrograde movement which had been so inconsiderately ordered.

The following letters have just been presented to Parliament by command of Her Majesty:—

No. 1.

"THE GOVERNOR GENERAL TO THE SECRET COMMITTEE.

(Extract.)

"Having observed, in the report of the debates in Parliament with respect to the Affghan war, that a letter from Major General Pollock, dated the 13th of May is mentioned as not having been received in England, I inquired into the cause of its not having been transmitted, and received the following explanation:—

"2. The original despatch of the 13th of May never reached the office, and must have been lost in transit. The duplicate was received and acknowledged on the 11th of July.

"3. It is the practice of the Secretary's office to keep the unreported papers on all important subjects for each month together, and to forward copies of them to the secret committee, by the monthly overland mail.

"4. The despatch in question was inadvertently put up in its proper place, in the May bundle of reported papers, instead of being left for a time, as it should have been, amongst the unreported papers of July. Hence, when the July papers were copied for transmission to the secret committee this despatch was omitted.

"A copy of it is now forwarded."

No. 2.

COPY OF THE DESPATCH SENT BY MAJOR GENERAL POLLOCK TO THE SECRETARY WITH THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

"Jellalabad, May 13, 1842.

"Sir,—I had the honour to forward with my letter, dated 12th instant, a copy of a letter from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

"I have now the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 28th ult., which adverts to the present aspect of affairs in Affghanistan, and the probability of my having advanced to Cabool; stating, also, that in such an event the views of the Governor General, as to the withdrawal of the troops, will not be altered; and, further, that whatever measures I may adopt I must have especial regard to the health of the troops.

"I trust that I am not wrong in considering this letter as leaving to me discretionary powers; and, coming as it does from the supreme power in India, I venture to delay for some days acting up to the instructions communicated in His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief's letter, dated 29th ultimo.

"I regret much that a want of carriage cattle has detained me here; if it had not been so I should now be several marches in advance, and I am quite certain that such a move would have been highly beneficial. Affairs at Cabool are at the present moment in a very unsettled state, but a few days must decide in favour of one of the

parties. Mahomed Akbar is at Cabool, exerting all his influence to overpower the prince. He is without means; and if he cannot within a very short period obtain the ascendancy, he must give up the contest, in which case I have no doubt I shall hear from him again. With regard to our withdrawal at the present moment, I fear that it would have the very worst effect; it would be construed into a defeat, and our character as a powerful nation would be entirely lost in this part of the world. It is true that the garrison of Jellalabad has been saved, which it would not have been had a force not been sent to its relief; but the relief of that garrison is only one object, there still remain others which we cannot disregard. I allude to the release of the prisoners.

"I expect about 19 Europeans from Budeeabad in a few days; the letters which have passed about the other prisoners have already been forwarded for the information of his lordship. If, while these communications were in progress, I were to retire, it would be supposed that a panic had seized us. I, therefore, think that our remaining in this vicinity (or perhaps a few marches in advance) is essential to uphold the character of the British nation; and, in like manner, General Nott might hold his post, at all events, till a more favourable season.

"I have no reason yet to complain that the troops are more unhealthy than they were at Agra. If I am to march to Peshawur the climate is certainly not preferable; and here I can, in one or two marches, find a better climate, and I should be able to dictate better terms than I could at Peshawur.

"I cannot imagine any force being sent from Cabool which I could not successfully oppose; but the advance on Cabool would require that General Nott should act in concert and advance also. I, therefore, cannot help regretting that he should be directed to retire, which, without some demonstration of our power, he will find some difficulty in doing.

"I have less hesitation in thus expressing my opinion, because I could not, under any circumstances, move in less than 18 or 20 days; and your reply might reach me, by express, in about 23 days. The difference in point of time is not very material, but the importance of the subject is sufficient to justify the delay of a few days. In the mean time, I shall endeavour to procure carriage cattle as fast as I can, to move either forward or backward as I may be directed, or, if left to my discretion, as I may think judicious.

"Under any circumstances I should not advocate the delay of the troops, either at Candahar or on this side, beyond the mouth of November; and in this arrangement advertence must be had to the safety of the Khyber, which I consider the Seikhs would gladly hold, if they were allowed to take possession of Jellalabad.—I have, &c.,

G. Pollock."

—*Hurkaru, Oct.* 19.

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The London Missionary Society and the Gospel Propagation Society.—We now redeem our pledge of giving an analysis of the documents which have been published relative to the clashing of these two Societies in their missionary operations to the south of Calcutta, which has occasioned so long a discussion during the last three months. It is not without regret that we devote our columns to a controversy which has led to so unsatisfactory a result, and which, so far from establishing the principle of mutual non-interference, has terminated in a declaration, that no engagement of any Episcopal Society in England to abstain from interfering with the labours of Dissenting Missionaries can be binding on any Church Missionaries in the east. After such a declaration has received the sanction of the highest Episcopal authority in India, it might appear idle to waste any time in examining whether any previous pledge of non-interference was ever given, and whether it has been kept or violated. But the Missionaries of the London Society consider that in the Report of the Sub-Committee of the Gospel Propagation Society, an attempt is made, not only to shew that Bishop Corrie's pledge of non-interference has never been violated by the Missionaries of that Society, but that the agents of the London Missionary Society are open to the charge of having intruded themselves into a scene of labour, which they received a large sum to resign exclusively to the Gospel Propagation Society. From this charge the Dissenting Ministers are naturally anxious to exonerate themselves, and they have therefore published for the information of their supporters in England and the public in India, the documents on which they rest the justification of their conduct. It is much to be regretted that the Report of their Sub-Committee should have been rendered so voluminous by the admission of extraneous considerations, as to deter rather than invite a perusal of it.

In the year 1823, the Rev. Messrs. Morton and Christian having come to India under the auspices of the Gospel Propagation Society, the question arose where Mr. Morton should be stationed. At a Meeting of the Local Committee, Bishop—then Archdeacon—Corrie, stated that the London Missionary Society had a station at Tallygunge where they had erected a Mission House and established Schools, and which they would probably be willing to transfer to the Gospel Propagation Society. The negotiation was confided to him, and he succeeded in obtaining the station, on condition that the expenses incurred by the London Society should be refunded. At the close of his letter to Mr. Hill, he used these memorable words: "I need scarcely add that the same principle of non-interference with the proceedings of your Society in respect of any Missionary stations already formed among the Heathen, will be exercised by the Committee on any opportunity they may have of extending their labours away from large cities."

The Missionaries of the London Society maintain that this pledge of non-interference, has been violated by the missionaries of the Propagation Society, "first, by their entering villages previously occupied by the L. M. S. (and that whether by the residence of Christians or catechumens in our connexion, the establishment of schools or chapels, or the visitation of our Missionaries); 2ndly, by receiving into their communion insubordinate or excluded members of *our* churches, not only in some instances without enquiry, but even against remonstrance and information given of their ill-desert. 3rdly. By giving employment with salaries, as Readers or Catechists, to persons who had gone over from us, whether by invitation from persons of *their* communion or dissatisfaction with *our* discipline. The case of Jhangera already cited, and others, are glaring instances of the aggressions referred to, which we will not however further particularise. 4thly. By the issue of a tract in Bengalee denying the right of the Dissenters to preach the gospel at all, asserting the invalidity of ordinances administered by them, and enforcing the *duty* of the Natives, on the great peril of their souls, to attach themselves only to *episcopalian* Missionaries."

The Sub-Committee of the Propagation Society on the contrary assert that the pledge has not been violated, because Archdeacon Corrie does not speak of stations that shall be hereafter established, but of stations *already* formed; "in other words, the pledge extended only to those stations which were in existence on the 27th of November, 1823; and any stations which the London Society might form subsequently to that period, in any part of India, might be invaded by the Propagation Society without any breach of good faith. The Sub-Committee also consider the charge at variance with the *manifest design* of the letter, which was to remove the London Missionaries to a distance. The subsequent establishment of a station by them at Ramakal Choke, which is about six miles from Tallygunge was never contemplated by the Episcopal Society when the pledge was given; and they consider its establishment as a violation of the corresponding pledge given by the London Society, and which was recorded in these terms in the Minutes of the Gospel Propagation Society; "The said Trustees," those of the London Society, "disclaim, on the basis proposed in Archdeacon Corrie's correspondence, all intention of establishing fresh Schools in the district of Tallygunge hereafter, while it remains the scene of the Society's operations." They state that the charge is at variance also with the well known designs of Bishop Middleton in establishing Schools in the Tallygunge district, and founding Bishop's College, in connection with which they were to be brought when the proposal was made to the London Missionaries. They argue that if the interpretation of the pledge given by that body be correct, it will follow that the Bishop, the Archdeacon and the Principal of Bishop's College "knowing full well the extensive and growing nature of the undertaking in which they were embarked, consented to shut themselves up in the district of Tallygunge and to forbear entering the wide Missionary field which lay in every direction around, if perchance the London Missionary Society's agents should see good to settle however near them, beyond the immediate precincts of the said district, and that too when the Gospel Propagation Society had already planted Schools preparatory to Missionary labours as far south as Barripore, twelve miles from Tallygunge. Such a conclusion is in the highest degree improbable and extravagant." The Sub-Committee also consider the charge as at variance with the subsequent conduct of Archdeacon Corrie, who continued, in connection with the Gospel Propagation Society for twelve years after the pledge was given, up to the time of his final departure in 1835, and witnessed the gradual extension of the Missions of that Society in every direction, without regard to geographical limits of any supposed pledge. It is not, say they, to be supposed that if he had intended his pledge to bear the meaning now put on it by the London Society, he would have suffered these things to pass in silence. Finally, they remark that no remonstrance was made against the extending operations of the Propagation Society's Missionaries as long as Mr. Corrie continued in Calcutta, and that the first reference made to his letter was in December, 1836, when the Committee of that Society proposed to establish a mission at Berhampore. The Report closes with the distinct and final revocation of whatever pledge of non-interference Archdeacon Corrie may have given, and the assurance that no pledge hereafter made, can ever be binding on the Missionaries of the Society. "What we would insist on is, the *incompetency* of a Diocesan Committee, or even of a home Committee to pledge a Society of the Church of England to an engagement of the kind with Dissenting Missionaries of any denomination."

To this the Sub-Committee of the London Society have replied at great length. They divide their reply into three parts, and in the first place, enquire whether any pledge of non-interference was given by Archdeacon Corrie. Secondly, what was included in the cession of Tallygunge, and thirdly, whether the pledge has been violated, and by whom. On the first point they have the testimony of Mr. Morton who was stationed by the Propagation Society at Tallygunge, when it was first purchased, though he is now a Missionary of the London Society. He has given a succinct history of the circum-

stances which led to the purchase of Tallygunge, and he states that a pledge of *future non-interference* was a principal condition of the arrangement so made, and was not only *intended* to be made, but actually was believed by ourselves (that is by the Missionaries of the Propagation Society) to have been made. But we need not unnecessarily lengthen this article by dwelling on this part of the subject. The fact that a pledge of non-interference was given by Archdeacon Corrie, is proved by the attempt made in the Report of the Sub-Committee of the Propagation Society to limit it to stations existing in November 1823. and to deny its applicability to stations which might be subsequently formed—rather a jesuitical construction of the word *already*—and by the declaration at the end of the Report that no such pledge can be binding on the Missionaries of the Society.

Mr. Micaiah Hill, who was the Missionary "bought out" of the Tallygunge station, thus narrates the conversation which Archdeacon Corrie had with him on the subject of the session. It is remarkable among other matters for the declaration that Tallygunge was the extremity of the line of Schools, then designed by the Propagation Society, though it is a pity Mr. Hill did not remember whether it was said to be the southern or northern terminus. This fact would throw a flood of light on the subject. The Archdeacon said;

The school we have at Tallygunge is the *extremity* of our line; and you can conceive that with us it is an object to have our whole line complete and subject to no interference. Your station at Tallygunge obstructs our plan, and in what way satisfactorily to all parties we could remove this obstruction has been discussed in our Diocesan Committee. I suggested to his Lordship that you, as the resident Missionary at Tallygunge, should be addressed, and that as a reason for your resigning the station to us we should propose a pledge of non-interference; and that in all future movements, whenever and wherever you may have first established a Mission, with that Mission the Church of England should not interfere. Mr. Hawtayne objected to my proposal saying that the Committee would only expose itself to an insult. I (Archdeacon Corrie) observed, 'I know Mr. Hill; should our negociation fail, I am sure of a gentlemanly reply from him.' His Lordship (Bishop Heber) rejoined, 'Then Mr. Corrie, will you undertake to address Mr. Hill and offer him our pledge of non-interference?'

And now (continued Mr. Corrie), I wait upon you, Mr. Hill, with the Bishop's personal thanks for having so kindly acceded to our request, and to state that his Lordship, as the head of the English church in India, guarantees that this principle of non-interference with each other's Missions shall be strictly observed on his part."

To the second query, what was comprized in Tallygunge, the Sub-Committee of the London Society reply that it was distinctly understood to mean, only a station, and not, as the Episcopal Society affirms, a district. They support this idea by affirming that at the time of the cession of Tallygunge, they had Missionary Schools and preaching stations at Bhuwanipore two miles to the north of it, and Chitla one mile to the west, and Beyala, two miles south west of it. They argue, and we think with much force, that if the Propagation Society *at the time* purchased Tallygunge Mission House, as the centre of a prepared Missionary field with a view to keep that field exclusively their own, free from all other agency, they would have made proposals for the removal of the London Society's other stations, from its immediate vicinity. They argue also that if the continued occupation of Missionary stations within two miles of Tallygunge was not considered a violation of the counterpart pledge which that Society's agents are said to have given, the subsequent establishment of a station six miles off at Ramakal Choke, cannot be considered in that light.

On this point, however, we are constrained to remark that the Episcopal Society do appear at the time of the purchase, to have supposed that they were purchasing the exclusive occupancy of a *district*, and not of a single village. In the extract we have already quoted from the Minutes of the 26th March, 1824, this idea is distinctly recorded in the words—"that the London Missionary Society's Agents disclaim all intention of establishing *fresh Schools in the district hereafter*." The question then rises what were the limits of this district. We believe we shall not be far from the truth in supposing that they have gradually expanded with the enlarging views of the Propagation Society. This district which was to be exclusively Episcopal, free from all Dissenting Agents, did not extend in 1823 to the distance of two miles south west, to Beyala, where the Dissenters were allowed to remain unmolested. Its present boundary is utterly indefinite, for the Propagation Society, in the Sub-Committee's Report speak of the London Society's Agents not only as having no right to settle *in the district itself*, but beyond the immediate precincts of it. It would appear then that the Propagation Society consider that they bought the London Missionaries not only out of the *district*, which is a sufficiently indefinite term, but out of its neighbourhood, which is still more indefinite. It is impossible to pursue this part of the subject any farther with any prospect of a satisfactory result. If the London Missionary Society's Agents sold only the station of Tallygunge to the Episcopal Society in 1823, they had a right to settle in other places at some distance from it, and the Archdeacon's pledge must be considered as having been violated by interfering with them at those missionary establishments. If, on the contrary, they surrendered a district to the Episcopal Society, and that district extended to Barripore, they had no right to settle at Ramakal Choke, a station midway between the two stations. It is evident that the London Missionaries thought at the time they were transferring a station, while the Gospel Propagation Society thought they had acquired the unmolested occupancy of a district. It appears however from one circumstance that Archdeacon Corrie did not assign those large dimensions to the district of Tallygunge which are now claimed for it. The London Society's Missionaries had established a station at Jangheera, a mile from Ramakal Choke, and Mr. Tweddale, one of the Propagation Society's Missionaries soon after attempted to open a school there and had actually collected the materials for it, when the matter was represented to Archdeacon Corrie, and he was directed to desist. This is a material fact in the controversy, because it goes far to shew that the Archdeacon did consider himself bound by a pledge of non-interference, even at a station, only seven miles from Tallygunge, which was not in existence when that place was sold.

The statements of which we have given an analysis, were laid before Mr. Hawkins, of the Civil Service, a member of the Church of England, whose calm and impartial opinion on the facts of this controversy, we subjoin.

The Bishop having declined to appoint any individual to co-operate in review with Drs. Duff and Yates, the District Committee of the L. M. S. applied by their Secretary to several gentlemen of the Episcopal Church, soliciting such co-operation; but these were compelled to decline, from a feeling of delicacy and (in *their* view) of impropriety in sitting in review, as laymen, upon the judgment of their ecclesiastical pastors or superiors; at the same time expressing, however, their decided conviction that, in regard to the simple *facts* of the case in dispute, without giving any opinion whatever upon, or touching, either matters of ecclesiastical discipline or the motives of individuals, the three points discussed in this report had been most satisfactorily established in favour of *our* body. One gentleman, whose name, we are at liberty to give, and whose candour and caution add *great* weight to his opinion, thus writes,—

"As to the case itself. The Diocesan *Report* proceeds upon the assumption that when the Schools were purchased by the D. C. in 1823, Tallygunge was considered by the *then* Committee as a *district*, and not merely as a *station*; and that as the D. C. had a school at Barrypore,* it was an unauthorized interference and a violation of the existing understanding, for the Missionaries of the L. S. to form a station at Rámmákál Choke, *between* the station of Tallygunge and Barrypore. With this view of the facts of the case, the Sub-Committee are of opinion that there was *no* violation of the pledge alleged to have been given by Archdeacon Corrie to the agents of the L. M. S.

"Having now had an opportunity of seeing both the Report of the Sub-Committee of the S. P. G. Diocesan Committee, and the reply of the Missionaries of the London Missionary Society, I am of opinion that your reply sets forth facts which quite alter the features of the case from what the Diocesan Report assumes. It appears that at the time of the transfer of the school at Tallygunge, the London Missionary Society had schools and preaching stations at Beyálá, Chitlá and Bhawanipore in the vicinity of Tallygunge, and that they were permitted to continue their occupation of these *without any remonstrance or objection* on the part of those to whom the school at Tallygunge had been transferred. This fact leads, in my opinion, decisively to the conclusion that the parties to the transfer looked upon Tallygunge as a *station*, not as a *district*. Had these facts been before the Sub-Committee, I cannot but think that, on this point, they would have come to a different determination.

"Looking also at Archdeacon Corrie's letter of the 27th November 1823, in its general tenor and the circumstances under which it was written, it certainly does appear to my mind to convey a pledge of non-interference, by the party represented by him, with any station then or afterwards (to be) previously occupied by the London Missionary Society.

"Taking the unfortunate matter in all its bearings, I arrive at the conclusion that the London Missionary Society, considering that it had transferred to the D. C. only the *station* of Tallygunge, felt itself at perfect liberty to establish a station at Ramakal Choke: while the present successors of the party to whom the transfer was made, considering the subject of the transfer to have been the *district* between Tallygunge and Bhawanipur, view the establishment of the station at Rámmákál Choke as an unauthorized invasion of such district.

"Had this been *all*, a little mutual explanation might have obviated every difficulty. Such explanation, however, is of course useless in the face of a declaration that a pledge of the kind alluded to is *inadmissible*, and that societies in connection with the Church of England *cannot* bind themselves not to interfere with the labours of Dissenting Missionaries of any denomination.

"I beg that you will consider me as giving an opinion only on the leading *facts* of the case. I am not required in so doing to discuss any of the principles of the Church of England; and therefore purposely refrain from so doing.

"I farther beg that I may not be considered as in any way a party to the strictures upon the conduct and proceedings of individuals.

"J. A. F. Hawkins."

These documents were also submitted to the Revd. Drs. Duff and Yates and their judgments on the points of difference is thus given.

"The Calcutta District Committee of the London Missionary Society having laid before us certain duly authenticated statements and testimonies, relative to the points of difference between them and the committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel,—resolved as follows:—

1st. That, as our opinion has been solicited,—not in regard to any thing personal connected with the conduct or proceedings of the *authorities* concerned, but simply and solely in regard to the precise nature and actual reality of *certain disputed matters of fact*, to be determined by *suitable documentary evidence*;—we know of no valid or

* This we have above shewn not to be fact.

sufficient reason for declining to respond to the solicitation of our Christian Brethren.

2nd. That, after the most careful and attentive consideration of the whole of the materials submitted to us, it is our deliberate conviction that the evidence presented conclusively establishes *the fact* that, as a Christian return for a truly generous concession, a pledge *was* given by the late Archdeacon, afterwards Bishop Corrie, to the Missionaries of the London Missionary Society, not to interfere, *in time coming*, with any stations which might be pre-occupied by them—and, without passing any opinion as to the propriety or impropriety of proffering such a pledge at all, that the Society on whose behalf and under whose direction the Venerable Archdeacon *officially* acted, was clearly bound, by every principle of rational and moral obligation, to preserve it inviolate, *when once made*.

3rd. That the whole weight of evidence, external and internal, is in favour of the statement that the original purchase and consequent cession extended only to the Mission premises and schools of the *single village* of Tallygunge, and *not* to any imaginary and undefined *district* or *cluster of adjacent villages*.

4th. That among the places, obviously exempted by the aforesaid pledge from interference or intrusion on the part of the agents of the Diocesan Committee of the P. C. K. or P. G. F. Society, must be fairly included all stations south of Calcutta which were *then* or might *thereafter* be found actually pre occupied by the Missionaries of the London Missionary Society.

5th. That, in regard to several of these pre-occupied stations the pledge certainly has, *in point of fact*, been again and again violated by the Missionaries of the Propagation Society:—while there is satisfactory evidence, on the other hand, to prove that it has *not* been so violated by the Missionaries of the London Missionary Society.

6th. That in consequence of this violation of the pledge, on the part of the S. P. G. Missionaries (a violation, which we record simply as *an established fact*, without imputing any sinister intention or design to the parties more immediately concerned,) the most serious evils have arisen alike injurious to the cause of Christianity, to the peace of the Missionaries, and to the salvation of the Heathen.

7th. That, in conclusion, we cannot but indulge the hope that when such Christian men as the present Bishop and Archdeacon of Calcutta and Mr. Pratt come to be fully cognizant of all the facts of the case, they will effectually interpose their influence and authority to secure an honourable fulfilment of any engagements officially contracted by their venerated predecessors, and thus restore peace and harmony to a once tranquil, but now harassed and distracted, district.

(Signed) ALEXANDER DUFF.
WILLIAM YATES."

From the time when this controversy was first opened, the appeal to Archdeacon Corrie's pledge has appeared to us only a fruitless waste of labour. *First*, from the indefinite language in which it was couched, and which afforded those who were not imbued with the spirit in which it was given, a plausible reason for disregarding it: *Secondly*, from the nature of those violations of it which were made the subject of complaint, and which, springing as they did from a feeling of strong hostility to dissent, would have been exhibited in the same degree if the limits of the *district* of Tallygunge had been defined by a Revenue Surveyor; but *lastly*, and chiefly, from the result to which this appeal appeared sure to lead. The pledge given by Archdeacon Corrie, with the full concurrence of the good Bishop Heber, of whom Dr. Marshman used to remark that he was the most formidable enemy to Dissent who had ever appeared in India, because of the extreme mildness and candor which marked his conduct, was a true index of their Christian character. The pledge was not in exact accordance with what are called Church Principles, and which are not always softened down by the presence of evangelical sentiments. It is repugnant to those Church Principles to give any quarter to Dissent, or to regard it in any other light than as an enemy to be annihilated. Nothing can be more foreign to those principles than to recognize the legitimate existence of Dissenters by entering into any kind of negotiation with them. Such is the feeling in England where the Episcopal Church is by law established, and Dissenters are as much considered spiritual rebels, as the revolted colonies of North America were considered political rebels—till they had established their own independence. The division of India into Episcopal sees, and the establishment of a Metropolitan Bishop, whose jurisdiction extends from the Himalaya to Point de Galle, and from Singapore to the Hills of Beloochistan, appear to intend the subjection of this distant empire, to the same rules of ecclesiastical discipline which prevail in England; and to imply that all Dissenting teachers found within these limits are equally to be considered as unauthorized interlopers, and rebels against the legitimate spiritual authorities of the country. The rise of Tractarianism, the chief seat of which in India is Bishop's College, has given a peculiar acerbity to these Church principles, and led its advocates to put a more pointed and sectarian construction on the ordination Vows, which bind the Minister of the Church of England, 'to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrine.' The Missionaries of the Propagation Society in whose conduct the present discussion originated, of course fully participate in the views and feelings by which their Alma Mater is distinguished.

Of these circumstances, the London Society's Agents were fully aware, when they brought the question of the "pledge," given under happier auspices, into discussion. They might easily have foreseen, that to any charge of having violated a pledge of non-interference, the reply would be that the pledge itself was at variance with the ordination vows of the Missionary, from the obligation of which no ecclesiastical authority could liberate him. They might have foreseen that any appeal to an Episcopal Society to hold sacred a pledge of non-interference would, in the *present temper of the times*, be followed by its instant repudiation. They ought to have known that for the Church dignitaries in India, upon a solemn appeal, to have confirmed the assertion of Archdeacon Corrie that "the field of Missionary labour was large enough for all the Missionaries of the various Societies in the country without interfering with each other," would have been to acknowledge as Christian teachers those who had not been ordained by Bishops possessed of the Apostolical succession, and to recognise the ordinances administered by them as valid. If in these circumstances, the Dissenting Missionaries expected the same consideration which they experienced from the amiable Heber and the apostolic Corrie, their expectations were unreasonable. If they hoped to be thus recognized as Christian Ministers, at this time of day, by the Church authorities, their hopes were quite as preposterous as those entertained by the members of the Established Church, who expect the haughty Church of Rome to acknowledge that they have the Apostolic succession, that their orders are valid, or the ordinances they administer, are efficacious. Some of our readers may remember how ridiculous the Puseyite Bishop of Australia has just rendered himself by the foolish protest he signed against the intrusion of a Roman Catholic Archbishop into his diocese. He considered it a most unkind, ungenerous, unchristian act that the Pope should erect Australia into a Roman Catholic see, when it was already the see of an Anglo Catholic Bishop. His Lordship's distress has only served to excite the laughter of every sound Protestant and every consistent Roman Catholic; and whenever the London Missionary Society's Agents shall manifest the slightest annoyance that the Puseyites do not acknowledge the validity of their orders, or attach any value to the ordinances they administer, they will render themselves equally an object of public ridicule. The contempt which the Puseyites pour on the Dissenters and their ministrations, is only the counterpart of the still more profound contempt which the Romanists pour on the spiritual pretensions of the Puseyites. To be affected by any such contumely would betray a degree of childish weakness, unworthy of Christian men. In the ranks of the Episcopal Church in India, notwithstanding the increasing leaven of Puseyism, there will still be found men of the same stamp as Corrie, and Martyn, and Thomason, who will rejoice that Christian truth is made known in this benighted land, though by other communities of Christians, and who will consider it a sin against Christian charity to disturb their labours. From them the Dissenting Missionaries will continue to receive generous sympathy—and whenever they come in contact with men of a different stamp, walking upon the stilts of Puseyism, and denouncing all who have not episcopal ordination, they must treat their sneers with the same placid indifference with which Bishop Wilson and Archdeacon Dealtry treat the contempt which the Roman Catholic cast on the 'heretical' Church of England.

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19.

— By the last arrival from the Persian Gulf, we learn that Seyed Ben Calfaun has been appointed American Consul at Muscat and its dependencies. The appointment is said to have given general satisfaction as that gentleman speaks English fluently, and has always manifested the utmost kindness both to Americans and English.

— We believe that it escaped us at the time to state, that the Directors of the Bank of Bombay had received permission of the Supreme Government to establish a Branch in Calcutta with no other restriction save that of issuing their notes. From the *Bombay Times* we learn that no effort has been made to take advantage of the permission, though the Bank itself appears to be labouring under a plethora, and is drowsy from repletion. We should have thought that at a time when the Union Bank was, as it respects real banking operations, in a state of suspended animation, and the Bengal Bank dividing 14 per cent per annum, such an opening would have been eagerly embraced.

— The *Star's* home correspondent tells him by the last Mail that there was some half idea of the Ministry's doing justice to themselves by recalling Lord Ellenborough, but the idea has died out, and his Lordship will not be recalled,—and he will not resign while his friends are in power. The Scinde affair will not come under discussion before the next Session, and not then—for by that time the internal state of the country will demand all the time Parliament can command. Mr. Roebuck, who seems to act the part to Lords Auckland and Ellenborough which Mr. Paull acted to Lord Wellesley, has, according to the last accounts abandoned his opposition to the retention of Scinde and confines his censure to the mode of its acquisition.

— The Bombay papers state, that an express had arrived at that Presidency from the Governor

General, suspending the order for the withdrawal of the Bombay troops from Scinde to make room for the Bengal troops by whom it was to have been garrisoned. All the Bombay troops are, it appears, to stand fast in the province, and the Bengal troops who had been ordered to relieve them will stand fast at Ferozepore till matters are a little settled in the Punjab.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20.

— The news regarding the detention of the Scinde bound troops at Ferozepore is confirmed. An express had been received by Col. Richmond from the Commander-in-Chief to that effect; but the express had been anticipated by the Colonel and Mr. Greathead, who would allow none of the troops to pass down until they were relieved.

— A paragraph in the London Mail alludes to the death of Col. Justin Sheil, our Chargé d' affaire at Teheran; but we are happy to find in the *Hurkaru* of this morning satisfactory evidence that the account is unfounded. Letters of the 17th of August have been received in Calcutta from Teheran, at which date nothing of the Colonel's demise was known there. It is impossible that intelligence of his death can have reached Ireland from Persia, in a fortnight, except by the Aerial carriage.

— The festival of the Dusserah, which was expected to be marked by farther commotions at Lahore, has passed off quietly; and the account published in the *Delhi Gazette Extra* of the murder of Heera Sing, has not been confirmed. Neither is it certain that Duleep Sing has left the Capital with the diamond, and sought the protection of our Government. We have indeed no accounts on which any dependence can be placed subsequent to the great tragedy which closed with the death of Ajeet Sing.

— There is a very sparkling account of Darjeeling in this day's *Hurkaru*, but as we have a letter from our own correspondent there, we will borrow from our neighbour only the remarkable fact, that a robbery having recently been committed at the Bright Spot to the extent of 1298 Rupees, *the whole sum was recovered by the Magistrate and four of the robbers seized*; a circumstance so unusual in Bengal as to demand particular record.

— Our Bombay friends are dumfounded by the non-arrival of the Mail, while we for once are revelling in its contents, having received not letters and newspapers only, but the whole of our monthly Periodicals, within fifty days after their publication in London. The conveyance costs but a trifle compared with the overwhelming expense which their transmission from Bombay would have entailed.

— General Avitabile, who is released from all previous obligations by the recent tragic events at Lahore, is said by the papers to have been earnestly invited back; and, if we are not much mistaken, he is actually about to return thither, a measure for which it is impossible to account, considering the safety of his fortune in English funds.

— The troops under orders to move, which are ordered to stand fast on the banks of the Sutlege, are, the 4th Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, 3d Company 5th Battalion Artillery with No. 5 Light Field Battery, the 3d and 7th Light Cavalry, and the 6th, the 15th, the 19th and the 64th native Infantry.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21.

— The 52d Regiment of Native Infantry now at Barrackpore has been somewhat suddenly ordered to Goruckpore, to relieve the 41st, which is understood to have suffered much from sickness.

— The *Hurkaru* states on the authority of a correspondent, that a rumour prevails of Golab Sing's having been assassinated on his way from Jumboo to Lahore. No confirmation is given of the murder of Heera Sing, reported in a *Delhi Gazette* Extra, and it may turn out to be premature. The death of the warlike Golab Sing would produce a greater effect on the destinies of the Punjab, than the removal of the young and inexperienced Heera Sing. The ashes of Shere Sing and his son Pertab Sing had arrived at Loodiana, on their way to the family tomb at Hurdwar. They were received with every demonstration of military respect.

— The *Hurkaru* observes, that at a grand tiffin party given on board the *Bentinck* Steamer in August last, the Chairman, Sir John Campbell, complained of the little support given to Steam Communication by the Indian community, and our contemporary considers this language to have a suspicious air, and to point to the proposed abstraction of the *Hindoostan* and *Bentinck* from our port, which was mooted some time ago. We have however been given distinctly to understand that at the time when the last Mail left England, not the most distant idea of any such arrangement was entertained by that Company.

— We have extracted from the *Hurkaru*, a well digested summary of the progress made by the Free Protesting Church of Scotland, compiled by the Editor from the various publications received by the last mail.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23.

— The last *Calcutta Gazette* gives the names of the Officers whom the Governor General has selected for the command of the Army of Exercise. The subordinate staff is to be filled up by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

— The amount of Bills drawn by the Home authorities on the Calcutta Treasury by the last Mail, amounts to *ninety one* lakhs of Rupees. The greater part of this sum is designed to pay the Opium claims, which Parliament has fixed at the rate of about 600 Rupees a chest. This is a far higher sum than the Opium Agents had any reason to expect. The arrival of this large sum will ease, as they say, the money market.

— The Express came in from Bombay yesterday. The Mails by the Victoria reached that Port on the 11th of October, and the Express has been *eleven* days on the road!

— We learn from the *Star* that the Commander-in-Chief landed at Allahabad on the 7th instant, and was received by the Buffs and the left Wing of the 18th Regiment. His Excellency presented new colours to the 37th N. I. in lieu of those which were lost in the disastrous retreat from Cabul. The Regiment was commanded by the brave Major Griffiths, to whom Sir Hugh Gough paid several handsome and well merited compliments on the gallantry he had displayed throughout the whole of the Affghan campaign, and especially on the retreat. Why should it be a rule of the British service, that an officer by falling into the hands of the enemy, though under the most honourable circumstances, should forfeit all claim to any reward for his previous services, however noble and exemplary they may have been?

— Mr. Paymaster Routh, of H. M. 15th Hussars, has been found by a Court Martial guilty of the embezzlement of large sums of money and sentenced to transportation for seven years.

— Great doubt hangs over the report of Heera Sing's death which the *Delhi Gazette* appears to have published rather prematurely. The last number of the journal now received states, that a report prevailed in the city, that some bankers had written to their friends in the Punjab, to enquire whether Heera Sing was really dead or not, and that the answer was that he was alive.

— The 13th half yearly meeting of the Dock Company was held at the office of the Secretary, Rustumjee Cowasjee, Esq. To all appearances, this is the most flourishing Company in Calcutta. It works with a capital of about six lakhs, pays its Secretaries, as it is said, 2000 Rupees a month, and is yet able to divide a profit of *Sixteen* per cent. There were eight gentlemen present and it was unanimously resolved that the accounts were very satisfactory.

— Military stores are daily sent off from the Delhi Magazine to that at Ferozepore.

— General Sir Jasper Nicolls and his family leave Simlah on the 20th October for Ferozepore on their way to Sindh, Bombay and England.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24.

— We republish from the *Bombay Times* a notice regarding the Panorama of Cabul, by the late Major Kershaw, of H. M. 13th Foot, and which his widow is anxious, if possible, to recover. The Major was one of the most exquisite draftsmen in the retreating army, and we hope that his admirable designs for Major Havelock's "Campaigns," which reached London too late to be published with that work, will not be lost to the world. He had, it appears, sketched a panorama of Cabul in eight sheets, and the last time he was seen by Capt. Souter, he had it slung to his back like a telescope. It was the only possession he had saved during the fatal retreat. We fear it is irrecoverably lost; but we recommend the appeal of his widow to our readers, in the distant hope that by some unforeseen circumstance it may possibly turn up.

— We also republish a letter which has appeared in the *Delhi Gazette*, to which we invite particular attention. Our readers are aware that it is popularly believed that General Pollock asked General Nott to send on a detachment of troops for the rescue of the prisoners at Bameean, and that General Nott refused to do so, on which Sir Richmond Shakespear pushed on with the Kuzilbashes and Sir Robert Sale followed him with a Brigade. The refusal has generally been attributed to *pique*, arising from General Pollock's having forestalled General Nott in the occupation of Cabul. The letter to which we invite attention completely upsets this assertion, and places the matter altogether in a new light.

— The sixth Criminal Sessions in the Supreme Court were opened for the present year on Monday last. The Clerk of the Crown appears to have ceased altogether to summon Civilians, who formerly constituted one third of every Grand Jury. On the present list there is not one Civilian; there are three Natives; the rest are Merchants and Agents. The Chief Justice charged the Jury. The number of cases on the Calendar, forty-four, is very considerable, considering that there are now seven sessions instead of four.

— A *Delhi Gazette Extra* received last evening states, that a letter had been received from Loodianah, dated the 13th October to the effect that a report prevailed at that station on what was considered very good authority that Rajah Golab Singh had been killed. If so, the only man capable of sustaining the fortunes of the Jumboo family has been removed, and we must expect a series of petty conflicts which will end in complete anarchy.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25.

— The *Star* has a long and interesting article in this morning's paper on the assemblage of the Army of Exercise, which will consist of as many corps as were originally assigned to it before the disturbances in the Punjab broke out. Our contemporary appears to think that work has been cut out for it in the Gwalior state, unless the demands of Government should be unconditionally complied with. Any arrangement which should leave a shadow of independence to this worn out despotism, would be most unadvisable. It is time that the whole country was brought under one administration. In every instance in which we have occasion to resort to arms, the occupation of the country should be complete and final.

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| G. F. Cockburn, Esq. ... | to June, 1844, | 44 | 0 |
| The Dum-Dum Temperance Society, ... ... | to Sept. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| F. Stainforth, Esq. ... | to March, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut.-Col. T. M. Taylor, | to July, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. Sir R. Shakespear, | to April, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| J. Thomason, Esq. ... | to June, 1843, | 36 | 0 |
| Capt. Dewar, ... ... ... | to Sept. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| F. Taylor, Esq. ... ... | to Oct. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Baboo Srenath Sumadar, | to March, 1844, | 10 | 0 |
| Capt. J. Mackenzie, ... | to June, 1843, | 36 | 0 |

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The following sums have been received at Madras, by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., for the Friend of India, from July to Sept. 1843:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. P. Brown, Esq. ... ... | to May, 1845, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. J. T. Smith, .. ... | to July, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| J. J. Purvis, Esq. ... ... | to June, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. W. Thompson, ... | to March, 1845, | 20 | 0 |
| D. Mayne, Esq. ... ... | to July, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| The Total Abstinence Society of the 1st M. E. Regt. Fusiliers, | to June, 1843, | 34 | 0 |
| Lieut. W. T. Nicolls, ... | to June, 1843, | 6 | 0 |
| Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart. | to July, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. R. S. Dobbs, ... ... | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. Col. R. James, .. ... ... ... | | 4 | 0 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Kandy Library, | ... to June, 1844, | 50 | 0 |
| Lieut.-Col. F. Derville, | ... to June, 1843, | 68 | 0 |
| G. S. Scott, Esq. .. | ... to June, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| G. Harding, Esq. .. | ... to Aug 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. J. Hill, ... ... | ... to July, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. W. Beaumont, | ... to June, 1842, | 18 | 0 |
| Rev. J. Cox, .. ... | ... to April, 1844, | 10 | 0 |
| Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. | to. Sept. 1844, | 20 | 0 |

## BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The Rev. W. W. Evans begs to acknowledge the following sums for the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta :—

| | *Co.'s Rs.* | |
|---|---|---|
| G. Henderson, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| R. Blechynden, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| G. A. S. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 |
| Geo. Hill, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| P. Friell, Esq. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

### REV. W. BOWLEY OF CHUNAR.

We have this week the melancholy task of recording the death of the Rev. W. Bowley of Chunar. Mr. Bowley has been for the last thirty years and upwards, one of the most laborious and faithful Missionaries of the cross in India; possessed of a robust constitution and buoyant mind, intimately acquainted with the habits and language of the people, capable of sustaining almost any amount of labor without injury, of simple habits and devoted heart, possessed of considerable preaching talent and full of love to souls—he was one of the most useful Missionaries in the country. For the translation of the Bible into Hindui, together with several of the most useful Christian books and tracts in that language, the Church of Christ is indebted to Mr. Bowley.

The cheerfulness and promptitude with which he undertook and executed works for the Bible, Tract and book Societies, rendered him, at all times, peculiarly valuable to these institutions. He loved them all, and ever most willingly and indefatigably aided them with his advice and his pen. He was the early associate of the beloved Corrie at Agra, and belonged in spirit and action to the Christians of that early stage in the history of Missions and Christianity in this land. He loved all practically who loved the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and truth.

This excellent servant of Christ had written to a friend the day before his death, stating that he was about to go on his usual Missionary tour in the cold season; he was then in his apparently usual health. The next day in almost an instant, while preparing to go to the bazar to preach, he fell a prey to death, it is supposed from an affection of the heart. Thus in the midst of his labors did he enter into his reward.

"Oh happy servant he in such a posture found."

May we also be found ready when the son of Man cometh, for in such an hour as we think not He cometh to many and he may so come to us.

Mr. Bowley was about sixty years of age.—*Calcutta Christ. Advocate.*

### PROGRESS OF THE FREE PROTESTING CHURCH IN AUGUST LAST.

In conformity to the practice, that we have lately adopted, of giving our Scottish readers and others, who are interested in the questions which have recently issued in the disruption of the Scottish Establishment, a monthly review of the intelligence, received from the scene of that event, we proceed now to mention some of the leading points that have struck us, in our perusal of the last file of Scotch newspapers.

We have endeavoured to ascertain the precise extent of the secession, so far as it can now be known, but have not succeeded. We find the Town Council of Glasgow presenting a memorial to Government, on the hardship of their being compelled to fill up the vacancies in all those City Churches that belong to them, and which they say, contain 12,630 sittings, whereof 2,245 only are let. As some of the Residuaries in the zeal of the moment have taken several more sittings than they need, it appears, that even this proportion of occupied sittings, is a favourable representation of the matter. In Aberdeen, with Church accommodation for nearly 20,000 persons, there are only about 1,290 attendants at the Churches. The case cannot be much better in Edinburgh than in Glasgow. In one Church in Edinburgh, only thirteen families are said to attend. At Paisley, the case is almost as bad as at Aberdeen; at Hawick the chief place in Roxburgshire, 120 persons form the whole body of Church attendants; and many country parishes, especially Highland parishes, are named, wherein no persons whatever adhere to the Residuary Establishment.

This view of the matter is of itself gloomy enough, but when viewed in connection with other circumstances, it becomes doubly so. In Edinburgh, Paisley, Aberdeen, and Glasgow, and other Boroughs, the town councils, though they now will receive a very small amount of pew rents, will nevertheless be still compelled to maintain the Borough Churches and clergy. Even when all the seats were occupied, it seems from the memorial of the Town Council of Glasgow, that there was a deficiency which fell on the Borough fund; but now, that deficiency must be increased, perhaps, ten-fold, and raised to so considerable a sum, as to make the Church establishment, in all these towns, a means of augmenting very largely the local burdens; and therefore an object of general popular opposition. It does not appear to us very likely, that such an establishment will long be upheld in such a country as Scotland, for the benefit of about *four* thousand persons out of Glasgow's 300,000 or of about twelve hundred persons out of Aberdeen's 50,000. Nor is it reasonable that it should be so mantained, contrary to the will, not merely of the majority of the people, but also of a majority of the most intelligent and honourable of the Presbyterian clergy, by means of statutory enactments that violate the act of union, and on principles that have been repudiated by the people of the land, for centuries.

Nearly everything seems to be warring against the establishment. About 500 of the chief ministers have seceded, and while they are diligently working in their parishes, their former pulpits in most cases remain vacant. And with respect to a large proportion of these pulpits—those in quoad sacra parishes—they are likely to remain empty for a very long time. There is no endowment of them to induce any man to take them on that ground; and they now will yield no pew-rents. Thus, in many places, and those some of the principal places in the country, the Free Church is working without opposition.

But a much more important circumstance is contributing to that Church's success—we mean the infatuation of the Moderates. Not only have they re-enacted the old law for excluding dissenters from their pulpits,—the dissenters in Scotland, in very few cases, differing in any respect, as regards doctrine, and having, up to the first enactment of the schismatical law in 1799, been freely allowed the interchange of pulpits; not only have they thus commenced their career, but they have followed up that movement, by attempts to keep the quoad sacra Chapels which they cannot use, and yet by making the Free Churchmen who are their managers, still responsible for the debts on them; and then one of their friends, Mr Macleod of Macleod, has applied for an interdict, prohibiting a seceding minister from preaching on any part of his mountainous estate, even "on the highways thereof," and the Court of Session, their still warmer friends, have amazed and irritated thousands, by granting this interdict; and to crown all, "the Moderates" of St. Andrews, have applied to Government to enforce some obsolete statutes, and to dismiss Sir David Brewster from their university. It appears, that with Sir David must go all those distinguished persons, who are in any way connected with other Scotch universities, who are not Residuaries. Among these are Sir J. Herschel, Lord Francis Egerton, Professors Gregory, Fleming, Forbes, Kelland, Alison, Sir H. Bishop, &c. It never occurred to the Moderates to enforce these statutes against Episcopalians, nor against some professors, who notoriously had no religion at all. On the contrary, they elected Sir Robert Peel, Lord Rector of Glasgow, and never asked him to become a Presbyterian, and they have been content at Edinburgh, with one professor, who is an Episcopal clergyman. But now, Moderate ascendancy is about to show what it can do against Sir David Brewster, and so statutes are enforced, that in applying to him, must apply to several of the principal and most eminent professors, in the country and to a great portion of the parish schoolmasters. And, therefore, Sir David, when he marches out of the university, of which he is the principal ornament, may consider, that he leads about as large a procession of literary men, as ever walked in company.

As to Lord Aberdeen's bill, its fate has been most curious. The heads of it were privately submitted to the non-intrusion party, before the disruption of the Church; they considered that it unsettled many things, without satisfactorily settling any, and as they could get no other bill, they seceded, to the number of nearly half the clergy, and with the mass of the people. Those who staid behind, however, were of course friendly to the bill? No such thing. They met, and agreed to it, only by a majority of sixty-one, to thirty-three, the minority being headed by the most able, and probably most influential of the residuaries, the Moderator of the general assembly, Dr. Cook, and Dr. Mearns, by whom it was declared, that the bill could not be carried into effect, with satisfaction or advantage. The debate which preceded the decision on this question, showed very clearly, that there is as little union in the Residuary Church, as there was in the entire establishment, prior to the disruption. And "a house divided against itself cannot stand."

The building of the new Churches goes on well. The only serious impediment seems to be in Sutherland, where the people, almost without exception, have seceded, but where, from the refusal *of the* Duke *of* Sutherland to grant sites, considerable difficulty is sustained. In most places the new Churches are likely to be finished before the winter; and this rapid progress seems to be the chief source of embarrassment. The calls on the building fund are almost outrunning its increase; not that that has slackened, *for* nearly £10,000, are coming from Ireland, and £30,000 are expected from England. Other signs of prosperity are but wanting. In many parishes where the ministers did not secede, there are demands for new Churches; and so rapidly is the cause growing, that a necessity has arisen for the Free Church to obtain some additional labourers, from the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. The site refusing system seems to have failed everywhere, but in Sutherland. Many landlords, besides those we formerly named, have freely given ground. Even in Sutherland itself, three sites have been obtained. The spirit among the common people is extraordinary. One poor old woman who possessed a small piece of land in a parish, which entirely belonged to the Duke of Buccleugh, gave it up as a site for a free Church, though it was the whole of her earthly property, and though the Duke's agents offered her £500 for it; and this zealous conduct of poor Janet Fraser, has kindled a similar spirit in many thousands more. This circumstance, the refusal of sites, and the interdict granted to Mr. Macleod, have tended to keep alive the national excitement, but we notice with sincere gratification, that the seceding clergy, instead of inflaming the popular mind, with protests *against* the violation of the treaty of Union, and other political topics, have devoted their energies, and that too with almost unprecedented success, to a general revival of religion throughout those parts of the country, especially, when the deadening influence of moderatism was formerly most severely felt. Some of the accounts of the change in these districts, are most remarkable.—*Hurk.* Oct. 21.

### THE LOST MEMNON.

A letter from Aden of the 29th ult. mentions that the *Memnon* "has gone entirely to pieces with the exception of the larboard paddle wheel with the boat on the top of it; some of the machinery and the boilers are visible above the water: the starboard side has broken up into four or five large pieces and floated on shore, while the larboard or shore side has come away entire from stern to stern just above the bilge, and lies it's whole length. The spot of the wreck is at the mouth of a very small bay (about 350 yards broad) about three miles S. E. of Ras Assair. It was remarkably fortunate that the ship struck at this exact spot, otherwise I fear not a life could have been saved, for even at the distance of 200 yards, either north or south from where the wreck now is, the rocks, which are so sharp that it is difficult to walk upon them, *rise* abruptly from the sea about eight feet high, and being hollow underneath to the depth of ten and in some places fifteen feet, any person dashed up in the serf must inevitably have perished. The ground above the shore was literally one field of letters and papers, the boxes having been opened by the natives in expectation of finding valuables. We recovered about 3000 letters but most of them damaged: Bills of Exchange were in the market to any amount, it being a common occurrence to pick up £5000 under a bush, or see a lac speeding steadily before the wind, and as for merchants' letters I assure you "esteemed favours" declared themselves most cruelly neglected— but joking apart all this must be a serious inconvenience to men of business."—*Cal. Star, Oct.* 19.

### RESCUE OF THE KABUL PRISONERS.

*To the Editor of the Delhi Gazette.*

Sir,—I observe you allude, Mr. Editor, in your remarks on "TRUTH's" letter to General Nott's absolute refusal to send a Brigade for the prisoners and wish to know the *true* circumstances of this case, they are as follow:—On General Nott's arriving at the ground within four or five miles of Kabul, he [illegible]ived a private note from General Pollock, ASKING him to send off a Brigade towards Bameean, to aid in the bringing off the prisoners. The General knowing that Shumsood-deen and Sultan Jan had left Meidan two days prior in the

direction of Bamean, and having reason to suppose that Mahomed Akbar had after his retreat and flight from the passes, placed himself between his prisoners and Kabul with what troops he could command, considered the force proposed to be detached too small, and wrote General P. so, telling him that if after this opinion he still wished the Brigade to go, to send him the order and it should be off immediately; the only reply to this was that General P., if agreeable, would breakfast and spend the day with General N. the next morning, which he duly did; at this meeting General Nott fully explained his sentiments on the above point and proposed to General Pollock, *that either General should go with his whole force*; but General P. did not seem to think the movement any longer necessary; however, on his road home from General Nott's camp he received another note from Shakspear, which induced him to send a pencil note to General Nott to relieve the corps of the Jellalabad force then in the Bala Hissar, and another order to his own camp for the Brigade under General Sale immediately to move; this is the true case, let those contradict it who can. General Nott received a request from General Pollock tantamount to an order not to enter Kabul before he, Genl. P., could enter with him, but without this request General N., well knowing there was no enemy there to oppose us, was not a likely man to harass his men and kill his cattle merely to be able to say he was there first; though, had he been aware of the Tom Foolery that was to be performed there on Genl. P.'s arrival he might have hurried to have used his influence, as second in command, if possible to prevent it. I allude to the king making, supported by two British Generals. There has been more said about the old Kazee Gun than it ever was worth; the only remark I have to make about it is, had General Nott received *orders* to bring it on, he would have done so; as he did not, he neither chose to harass his men or sacrifice life for such a rotten affair. You never asked why Pollock's division left it, that is what puzzles me.

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

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SAWUN MULL—MOOLTAN.

The death of Sawun Mull (caused, we should say, by Dyan Singh, in connection with his proposed destruction of Shere Singh and his family, a point which the date of the event not yet ascertained, will clear up) may have even more immediate results on our frontier. It may be remembered that he has with some difficulty, on more than one occasion, repressed an evident inclination on the part of many of those around him to take part in the affairs of Scinde, and assist the defeated Shere Mahomed. That ruler is strongly suspected to be at the present moment at Mooltan, and the chiefs released by the restraining power of the late Governor, will be too ready now to give that assistance which he withheld so strenuously, when alive though not disinclined to take a slice of the spoil for himself should an opportunity have offered. The consequence will probably be the early appearance on the North Western Frontier of Scinde of a considerable force under the command of Shere Mahomed assisted by the Murree and Boogtee tribes; and, perhaps, by others, still further to the west. All these points will no doubt attract the attention of our Government and excite the vigilance of their servants on the frontier. In the meantime we have every reason to believe that military preparations on a very large scale are already in contemplation, that Lord Ellenborough has positively determined on proceeding at once to these Provinces, and that so strong is the impression at the Presidency that an armed interference will be resorted to, that strenuous efforts are being made by many Officers in that quarter to be allowed to form part of the staff of the Grand Army, or to speak in more homely language "to come in for a share of the (expected) spoil.—*Delhi Gazette, Oct.* 11.

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THE LATE MAJOR KERSHAW AND THE PANORAMA OF CABUL.

We give place to the following from one of those bereaved by the slaughter in the retreat from Cabool—a wife made a widow by the death of a gallant and enterprising officer. We fear that the relic enquired after is little likely now to be found; but we are anxious to do all within our power to comply with the wishes of one who seeks—all in vain it may be—with the eye of affection to recover the memorial of the departed so much prized:—

"13, Hatherley Place, Cheltenham, July 27, 1843.

"SIR,—I hope you will excuse my addressing you, for I must introduce myself to your notice, as being one of the sufferers by the Affghan war; and having a presentiment that the panorama of Cabul, which was with Major Kershaw, at the time of his death at Gundamuck, might be recovered, if means were taken to give it publicity, I hope and trust you will do me the great kindness to have a paragraph inserted in your valuable paper, calling upon the sympathy of all persons to resign this most interesting memento of Major Kershaw's talents to his sorrowing relatives; and it is only through the medium of the press, both in the European and native languages, that a likelihood of recovery is surmised by our friends. Captain Souter, of H. M. 44th mentions, that the last time he spoke to Major Kershaw, was on one of the two last nights of the fatal struggle; he then had the panorama slung across his shoulders, about the size and form of a telescope. It was composed of eight sheets of paper, rolled on a piece of wood and covered with wax cloth; it was his *only* possession, and evidently the only thing he had the power of endeavouring to preserve during the fatal march. I feel assured, any one who possessed such a melancholy relic, would resign it in favour of his afflicted relatives; therefore a notice in the Gazettes of Persian and Hindostanee languages, might attract the observation of *some one* who could give some information of the valuable relic. The Indian news of the last month has a paragraph upon the subject—a kindness of the Editor's promptitude in assisting the afflicted, which we feel most grateful for, Messrs. Smith and Elder taking an interest in our cause, immediately they were made acquainted with it. Hoping to have some favourable result from your interest and kind exertions, I am, Sir, your obedient servant———."
—*Bombay Times, October* 11.

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## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BRIGHT SPOT.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

Really Mr. Editor this *is* a bright spot, as the word "Darjeeling" was first interpreted, notwithstanding a sick lady or gentleman may occasionally doubt the fact, when enveloped in a mist, which only the amiable and enterprising "Ranald" can enjoy; but, the *climate!* who can impeach its salubrity? How quickly the exhausted invalid from the plains, recovers life and energy: whilst its influence upon the temper, may be justly compared to the "fideliter artes," which "emollit mores, nec sine esse feros." All here are gentle, from the excellent Superintendent, to the last "arrival:" and none more so, than the Lepcha natives.

The view of Darjeeling, from and above the approach, by the Auckland road, on a sunny forenoon, is blithe and pictorial, extending along a knobbed spur, and surrounded at a distance, by mountains, 9 or 10,000 feet high, with the glorious Snowy Range, rising upon a section of the horizon, like a bright supernatural bulwark. Among the dwellings of our dear countrymen, pitched at various elevations, stands conspicuous the imposing Hotel of Mr. Wilson; while at the upper extremity of the mountain, on a picturesque elevation, may be seen the admired ruin of a Boodhist monastery. The English Church which is now in preliminary progress, will soon arrest the gratified view of the Christian exile, and will cost some 8,000 Rupees, furnishing twelve dozen sittings.

The roads adjoining the settlement already extend about 18 miles, and exhibit many a transcendent view of sylvan beauty and magnificence, amidst the surrounding mountain scenery. The dense underwood teems with fruit and other useful products; and in this respect, Darjeeling probably stands pre-eminent among Himalayan Sanataria. The numerous gushing springs in the vicinity already attract fair votaries of the Hydropathic system, and a drooping Lily or Narcissus may be met, returning from the pure waters, with renewed life and grace. Amidst liberty, scenery and incidents such as these, it is not surprising that a warm son of Erin with his heart full of the green beauties of his native land, should become passionately enamoured of Darjeeling. Indeed in a moment of poetic enthusiasm, he was heard to mutter something about a rival Epic, to be entitled "Paradise regained," which it is to be hoped, in respect to the fame of our immortal Bard, he will abandon.

To lend dignity to this otherwise fugitive sketch, I must here introduce a statistical paragraph. The number of adult Europeans at Darjeeling this year, may be stated as 80.—7 civilians, 12 military, 7 medical, 2 clerical, 30 miscellaneous, and about 25 ladies; of whom 17 are present. These, a fanciful and flattering friend, has chosen to constitute a Bouquet, consisting of the following flowers:—Heartsease, Sweet William, Hyacinth, Jessamine, Daffodil, Lupine, Magnolia, Lily of the Valley, Myrtle, Honeysuckle, Woodbine, Rhododendron, Lavender, Hawthorn, Orangeblossom, Heliotrope, and the Double (red) Dahlia. Amongst these pretty flowers all, I beg to prefer the first named!

Accommodations, and Provisions have been tolerably commensurate to the wants of the Public this year, and will probably be on a much improved scale, next; for which, efforts are now making; but, a hint to families may not be out of place here, viz. to bring up goats enough to supply milk for children, and kid flesh. Furnished Rooms are now to be had by the suite; and as this mode of accommodation is found to be popular, it is probable that more Houses will be built upon the same plan.

Touching the approach to Darjeeling from the Westward, by water, it may be recommended to enter the River Mahanuddee, opposite to Rajmehal; and to ascend the Purnababa, eight miles below Malda to Dinagepore (when the quantity of water in this river will permit) whence staging Bungalows extend to Titalya. The usual water-route recommended, is that by the Mahanuddee to Dulolgunge, and thence to Titalya, by land; but, on this road, Bungalows are not yet erected, though contemplated, and it is probable that in the course of next year, both this route and that from Caragola Ghat on the Ganges opposite to Peer Pointee, via Purneah and Titalya, will be facilitated to travellers.

In conclusion I must commend to future visitors, a Guide to Darjeeling by Mr. Smoult, published by Messrs. S. Smith and Co., as containing much useful and interesting information; though it may be observed, that two instead of four Rupees, will be considered by the Public, a sufficient price for it.

*Darjeeling, October* 15*th*, 1843.

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## EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS.

THE RUMOURED APOSTOLIC VICAR FOR MALTA.—We quite approve of the observations of our contemporary the *Portafoglio* on the rumoured appointment of an "*Apostolic Vicar*" for Malta, who is not to be a Maltese, and who, it is also added, is to succeed the present Bishop of Malta. The elements of religious strife are already sufficiently abundant in Malta, and most direfully irritating, without new importations. Indeed, it is difficult to conjecture where it will end—Malta has become, within these last twelve months, the very hot-bed, centre, and focus, of religious and sectarian debate, dissension, and clamour. The causes of this deplorable state of things have been frequently laid before the public in this journal, so we shall not repeat them. We are, therefore, most decidedly opposed to the introduction of an English or Irish Roman Catholic bishop, being perfectly persuaded that if such a measure is allowed it will be impossible to carry on the civil government of the island. Already, during the last year, if the truth is to be spoken, the public peace has been menaced by ecclesiastical dissensions. We trust, then, to see the new Governor set himself most determinedly against the introducing of this new element of religious discord and disaster to the peace of the inhabitants—reminding him, above all other things, that the intellect of the people is not strong, or matured enough for such theological discussions. We also repeat the observation made by us some months ago, that the appointment by the Court of Rome of such an emissary, or more politely, such a *Vicar extraordinary*," is injurious to, and asperses the character of the native Maltese clergy, clearly intimating, *that they are not capable of managing the affairs of their own Church*, an imputation which, if they have a spark of national honour and pride, they will resist with all their might. But besides this, as ecclesiastics are supposed to have ambition like other men, it is extremely disheartening to the native clergy, damping

or destroying all emulation in them, and, in fact, removing all the motives of an honourable competition for the great prize of the Bishopric. Moreover, an English prelate can never be so well acquainted with the wants and feelings of the people as a native prelate. Rome would hardly send a Maltese bishop to Ireland, or to England; then why send a stranger here? . . . The case is not very dissimilar. But shall we let out the secret, "the cat out of the bag," if you prefer the phrase? Rome knows that a native bishop is more submissive (*shall we say respectful?*) to Government, and this haughty Court is determined, at last, to send out an ecclesiastic to Malta, who shall be a rival with the civil power, and who shall dispute the government of the island with the military Commander-in-Chief. This is the real state of the case so far as Rome is concerned. With the Maltese, *as a nation*, there can be no sympathy between this Court and them. The Maltese, however, on the other hand, grateful for the blessings of a free Government, and proud of that flag which waves only over freemen, and comparing their own wise and paternal Government with the neighbouring countries of the Mediterranean, *are convinced of the immense superiority of British rule*, and are unwilling to disturb the amicable social relations between themselves and Englishmen, and the general Government, provided, which has always been the case, they have their religion and their priests protected and honoured. We expect to see a Petition from the Maltese clergy, protesting against this projected innovation of the Court of Rome.—*Malta Times.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMERCIAL.—During the month of August the manufacturers in Lancashire have been in full work, as compared with some months past, and, generally speaking, throughout the country there has been more business doing than at any previous period during the present year.

East India and Colonial produce, however, have not made any corresponding advance, considering the very low prices to which all kinds had arrived.

The stock of bullion in the Bank is increasing, and will probably reach £16,000,000, gold being a trifle dearer in London than in any other part of Europe. Money therefore, is still easy, at 2½ per cent. on tolerable security; but it has been more in demand, which shows an increasing trade, and, this aided by a bountiful harvest, makes us to anticipate that our future reports under this head will be more cheering than we as faithful journalists could make for some time past. We venture also to indulge a hope that the spirit of wild and reckless speculation abroad has been "*laid*," and that operations will be carried on with caution, remembering the large stocks on hand in this country, and that it must be some time before any outlet can be depended on to considerably reduce them.

Failures in the Iron trade are of daily occurrence, but the price has advanced 10s. per ton; the prevailing opinion *is* that many more of *limited* means will be brought down.

Since the foregoing was in print we have an arrival from America, and the following paragraph, which appears in one of the New York papers, and is generally considered to be worthy of credit, has been read with much interest by the merchants in the city:—

"Cotton, low as its price has been in England, has yielded this year a better return relative to the cost of its production than in some former years, when the prices in England were 50 per cent. higher than now. The cheapness of supplies, and bagging and bale-rope, and the increased industry and sagacity of the planters in putting corn and other crops in connexion with cotton, have produced this result. They have borne the depression of price incident upon a crop 50 per cent, greater than that of the previous year, with much less injury than could have been expected."

An American correspondent of the *Times* warns the public that from the rapidly increasing slave-power, which the people of the United States are unable to check, and for which they must provide employment, the area of plantations must be increased every year through the whole of the cotton-growing section of the Union. To such a degree, he says, is the extent already progressing, that even bad weather will not suffice to occasion what is called a "short crop."—*London Mail.*

LORD ABERDEEN.—We understand that the Earl of Aberdeen, on an application by the Rev. Mr. Manson and the adherents to the Free Church in Fyvie, for a site on which to build a church, has, in the most liberal manner, returned an immediate answer, expressing his willingness to grant a site on any part of his property that may be most suitable for that purpose.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

On Tuesday week a grand fête took place at Marlesford Hall, in this county, in celebration of W. Shuldham, Esq., the respected proprietor, attaining the 100th year of his age. The "Centenarian," we are happy to say, was in the best health and spirits on the occasion. The attendance comprised many of the principal families of Suffolk, and the numbers assembled on the domain were variously estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000 persons. A dinner was given to the Guardians of the Plomesgate Union, and the poor were also feasted upon the occasion. In the course of the day rustic sports took place on Marlesford Common, and the day's proceedings went off to the gratification of all present, though the weather in the afternoon was unpropitious.—*Ipswich Paper.*

LIBRARY OF THE LATE DUKE OF SUSSEX.—Among the various editions of the Bible in the library of the late Duke of Sussex, there are many highly curious by reason of their antiquity; but there is also in the same collection a copy of the Bible of quite modern date, equally interesting in point of rareness, and much more so from its intrinsic value. It is a copy of a Bible printed a few years ago by Messrs. Taylor, of Fleet-street, with translations of notes by Ganganelli. There are only three known copies in existence; one of which is the copy in question, and another is in the possession of Colonel Tynte, at Halswell. The notes are copious, learned, and explanatory. The circumstance of there being so few copies is said to be in consequence of a fire which happened at the printers soon after the copies had been struck off, whereby all were destroyed but three, which had been removed accidentally in the early part of the day. The Duke's copy was presented to him by Colonel Tynte, who was fortunate in obtaining one of the others for his own library. The Italian edition, from which the notes have been taken, is said to be also very scarce. It is believed that Colonel Tynte intends to publish the notes by themselves, with references to the passages to which they apply; and thus the country will have a benefit of which it was deprived only by an accidental calamity.—*Times.*

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Twenty-third Half-yearly Meeting of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company was held last week, in the Exchange Buildings, Liverpool, for the purpose of declaring a dividend out of the profits of the undertaking. The Half-yearly Report set out by saying that the Directors would have been happy if they could have presented a more favourable report of the traffic for the last six months. In the merchandise department the receipts did not differ materially from those of the corresponding six months of last year, but in the coaching department there was a falling off of nearly 5000*l.* The accounts showed the receipts to be as follows:—In the coaching department, 60,752*l.* 14s. 2d; merchandise ditto, 45,245*l.* 12s.; coal ditto, 2,962*l.* 6s. 11d.; total, 108,960*l.* 10s. 1d. The total expenses were 51,897*l.* 18s. 6d., leaving a nett profit for the year of 57,062*l.* 11s. 7d. By the statement it appeared that the nett proceeds for the half-year amounted to 57,062*l.* 11s. 6d., to which must be added the surplus for the last half-year (after paying the income tax), 2,039*l.* 15s. 3d.; in addition to which the Directors recommend the appropriation of 1,347*l.* 13s. 2d. from the reserved fund for that purpose, making a disposable sum of 60,450*l.*, being equal to 5*l.* per share on 12,090 shares entitled to a dividend. The Directors accordingly recommended that amount of dividend to the proprietors.—*Record.*

MANCHESTER AND BOLTON RAILWAY.—The Half-yearly Report of the Directors shows that the total receipts for the half-year have been 17,811*l.*, leaving, after the payment of expenses, a disposable surplus of 10,296*l.*, equal to a dividend of 1*l.* 7s. 6d. per share for the half-year. An accession of business was likely to accrue from the opening of the Bolton and Preston Railway, which took place in June last, but irrespective of new sources of trade, there had been a considerable improvement in the past, as compared with the results of preceding half-years.—*Ibid.*

GEORGE THE THIRD.—The King being on the pier-head at Weymouth, about to embark in the Royal yacht on one of his sailing trips, turned round to Mr. Pitt, who was in attendance at his elbow, having probably hurried down from London for an audience on important business, and exclaimed, "Is not this a fine boy, Pitt? Fine boy, isn't he? Take him in your arms, Pitt—take him in your arms. Charming child, isn't he? Then suiting the action to the word, he made the stiff and solemn Premier, weighed down as he seemed to be with cares of State, dandle and kiss the pretty boy and carry him some minutes in his arms, albeit strange and unused to such a burden. The circumstance, though trivial, had so comical an effect, from the awkwardness and apparent reluctance with which the formal Minister performed his compelled part of nurse, as to make an impress on the writer, who stood by, though but seven years old himself, which time has never effaced. Pitt, although no doubt fretted by his master's childish fancy, which exposed him to the ill-suppressed titter of the circle around, including several of the younger branches of the Royal family, to whom the scene afforded great amusement, put the best countenance he could on the matter; but little thought, no doubt, that the infant he was required to nurse would at no very distant time had the offer of the same high official post which he then occupied—the Chancellorship of the Exchequer.—*Life of Lord Sydenham.*

BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—The up and down morning mail trains upon the *London* and Birmingham Railway are to be accelerated on and after Tuesday next, the whole distance being accomplished in four hours and a-half. For this increased speed, and for the superior accommodation which these trains (to be composed wholly of first-rate carriages) will offer, it is intended to charge an additional 2s. 6d. per passenger. To this there can be no objection, seeing that the other trains will continue to run at the usual charges. The carriages of the accelerated train are much more commodious than the others, and will take only fifteen in place of eighteen passengers, and no private carriage or horse-boxes will be conveyed by this train. It has been thus arranged at the urgent request of many of the nobility and the higher classes of society, and merchants and others, who are willing to pay an extra price for extra speed and comfort.—*Railway Times.*

HER MAJESTY'S STATE BALL.—We understand that 1,200 cards of invitation for Her Majesty's last state ball for the season were issued, and nearly that number attended. The Board of Green Cloth, we hear, granted six penny tickets to every coachman and servant in attendance on the company, which were exchanged at the Lord Chamberlain's office, the servants having had refreshments to the amount at the taverns and public houses in the neighbourhood of the Palace.—*Record.*

PRESENT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.—On Thursday evening last, Her Majesty was pleased to command the attendance of two celebrated Welsh harpists (Mr. Jones, of Llanover, harper to Sir Benjamin Hall, and Mr. Griffiths, the harper of Tredegar), at Buckingham Palace, to have the honour of performing before Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and their illustrious visitors. At the same time, the Rev. Mr. Price, Vicar of Cwmdo (one of the most learned antiquaries of the Principality), was appointed with the splendid Welsh harp, made by Mr. Basset Jones, of Cardiff, the chief harp-maker of Wales, expressly for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and which tribute of loyalty and respect Her Majesty and Prince Albert were graciously pleased to receive, and a description of which is subjoined. The Welsh minstrels first performed a duet, ("Codiad yr Ehedydd") on their own harps, after which Mr. Jones, of Llanover, had the honour of performing a solo on the Prince of Wales's harp ("March of the Men of Harlech"), which he did with much taste and effect. Mr. Griffiths followed with the ancient melody of "Pen-Rhan," which he performed in a very masterly manner. After which they played "Sir Harry Ddû" as a duet. The performances concluded by Mr. Griffiths playing a composition of his own, named "Dyverwch Tywysog Cymru; or, the Prince of Wales's Delight." The Rev. Mr. Price had the honour of explaining to Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert the peculiar construction of the harp of Wales, and the meaning of the Welsh mottos carved upon the Prince of Wales's harp, with the workmanship and design of which Her Majesty and Prince Albert expressed their approbation. Her Majesty was also graciously pleased to desire that the harpers might be informed that she had been much gratified by their performance. The harp which Her Majesty and Prince Albert have graciously received for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is in the ancient and picturesque form of the national instrument of the Principality, stands about six feet high; it is elaborately carved in solid wood, the base of the pillar is supported by the leek, the emblem of Wales, entwind with misseltoe and oak leaves, wreath of oak leaves goes up the pillar, which terminates in the Prince of Wales's plume, supported by sprays of oak, from which depend three labels, on which are carved in antique characters, "Albert, Tywysog Cymru" (or Albert, Prince of Wales). On the side of the comb of the harp is likewise carved, in old characters, the following line from one of the Welsh bards:—"Faith enaid ar ei thannau" (the language of the soul is on its strings). On the sounding-board are emblazoned the arms of Wales, four lions passant—or, and gules counterchanged, with the red dragon of Wales supporting the shield, and the coronet and plume of the Prince of Wales.—*Ibid.*

LYCIAN ANTIQUITIES.—Our few words last week respecting the proceedings of the French Government, have obtained for us some particulars respecting our own Lycian expedition. Mr. Fellows, it appears, is now on his way to Malta, whence the expedition will start in October. It will consist of 100 persons,—engineers, carpenters, masons, &c., besides an architect and artist,—(under Mr. Fellow's control, who acts gratuitously). A Government steamer, the Medea, whose officers having been employed before, have volunteered again, is placed at his command. They will arrive during the healthy season, and not, as was the case when the Syrian marbles were fetched away, exactly at the time when the climate became

intolerable, and even the natives had deserted the banks of the Xanthus, a mistake which occurred in spite of Mr. Fellow's express warnings, that they should be *out* of the country before the month of June. Lord Aberdeen and Sir Startford Canning have meanwhile diplomatically made all the arrangements to facilitate proceedings. The firman given to Mr. Fellows before is still in force; the local pachas are prepared to render every assistance; timber is felled in readiness to pack up all that may be acquired; and it is probable that every thing worth having,—on the Xanthus at least, besides what may be discovered elsewhere,—will be added to the stores in the British Museum.—*Athenæum.*

NARRATIVE OF SAALEH MAHOMED COMMONLY CALLED AKHOONDZADEH.—"I am the son of Cazee Mahomed Hassan of Herat, one of the principal persons of that city; we are the family whose lives Major Todd bought for 10,000 tomans from Yar Mahomed, when the former quitted Herat.

"When the Russians were advancing towards Khiva, Major Todd sent my father on a mission to that city. Afterwards Capt. Abbot went to Khiva, and I met him at Meroe, where I was purchasing grain. He sent me to Herat, and Major Todd ordered me to proceed and join that officer at Khiva, with 1,000 tomans. When I reached Khiva I learned that Mr. Abbot had gone towards Astrakhan, and, moreover, that he had been killed among the Kuzzaks. I still thought it my duty to follow his steps, which I did for 22 marches; the last four days and nights I was perfectly alone in the desert, and I found him wounded and a prisoner in a Kuzzack tent, where I delivered to him 980 ducats.

"I then returned to Khiva, and the day after my arrival Mr. Shakespeare and my father entered the city. Mr. Shakespeare despatched me to Herat.

"Four months afterwards Major Todd directed me to join Capt. Conolly, then on the road to Meroe, proceeding to Khiva and Koghan, and deliver to him 2,000 ducats. We resided seven months in Khiva. Capt. Conolly then sent me to Cabool to Sir W. Macnaghten with important despatches and messages. Shortly after my arrival in Cabool, Sir W. Macnaghten told me it was necessary that I should return to Khiva to inform Capt. Conolly that he was to remain in Khiva, and not proceed to Koghan, on account of the expected attack of Persia on Khiva. When I reached Meroe, fourteen or fifteen months ago, I found that Capt. Conolly had left Khiva and gone to Koghan. I became grievously ill, and the Khan of Khiva ordered me to be conveyed in a camel litter to Khiva, where I delivered my letters and presents, and remained upwards of two months waiting for orders from Captain Conolly, who, the Khan told me, had given him a promise to return to Khiva. Capt. Conolly then obtained leave from the Ameer for me to join him in Bukhara, which the Khan permitted me to do, and gave me presents, saying, at the same time, that Capt. Conolly had committed a great error by going to Bokhara, where he would be treated like Col. Stoddart. The Khan had a great regard for Capt. Conolly and expressed great regret at his having left Khiva. I do not know the cause of Capt. Conolly's quitting that city; but I suspect it was owing to an intrigue of the Mokter or Vizier. When I reached the Bokhara frontier, the commander told me that two days before my arrival (about the middle of December, 1841), the Ameer had seized and confined Col. Stodart and Capt. Conolly, and thus I could not proceed without further orders. He placed a guard over me. Five days afterwards orders arrived that I should be sent to Bokhara. We reached the city in two days about sunrise; an hour afterwards I was carried before the Ameer. I saluted him with 'Allaho-Akbar;' he looked at me for about a minute, but said nothing, and on his making a signal with his head I was carried off. They put me in confinement in a comfortable place, and treated me well. I was under the charge of the Topchi Bashi; so too were Col. Stoddart and Captain Conolly and Allahdad Khan, Shah Soojah's envoy, who were in confinement in his harem, and were then well treated. My servants, seven in number, and the servants of Captain Conolly, 33 in number, were imprisoned in the Seeah Chah, or Black Well.

"The Black Well is the prison for criminals. It is a circular well, 17 feet deep, and 21 feet in diameter; it has a brick roof, with a hole in it, and criminals are lowered down by a rope.

"I used to communicate secretly with the gentlemen. I was very ill, and the Ameer sent me a doctor. After 20 days he sent me two painters, and ordered me to make a plan of Herat. A week afterwards the Ameer sent for me at night. He was seated on the ground in a small room with two servants in attendance. He forced me to sit down, as I was ill. He asked how I, the son of a Cazee, could serve the English? He then spoke of the events in Cabul, and of the insurrection there. It was the disasters in Cabul which induced the Ameer to confine the two officers. Thirty days or so subsequently, about the beginning of Moharem (middle of February), two men came into my room, and stripped me of all my good clothes, and shoved me out of the room; and, at the same time, Allahdad Khan appeared under charge of two other men. The Ameer was looking out of a window. They took us to the top of a hill, outside the citadel, but within the city, and called for a rope. I thought they were going to kill us, but this was the Black Well; and I was greatly rejoiced to find that the rope was only wanted to lower us down, which was done. We found there Yoosoof, Capt. Conolly's Greek, and six others of his servants. The other people, being Capt. Conolly's servants, Allahdad Khan's and mine, amounting to about 55 persons, who had hitherto been confined in the well, with about 25 or 30 criminals, in all 80 persons had been previously removed from the well, where they were packed one on the top of the other. The necessary was in the same place, and it was removed every 15 days. The floor was beyond measure damp. I had no clothes except a cotton shirt and trousers, though it was deep winter, and I was very ill from fever and ague; but one of Capt. Conolly's servants gave me a cloth coat, which saved my life. Our food was a small piece of bread in the morning, and the same at night.

"Up to this time the two gentlemen remained in the same place of confinement in the harem of the Topchi Bashi.

"We remained for two months without any change and without any communication, with Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly. The Ameer then went to Koghan in the beginning of Rebbee-ool-Eovel (the middle of April), having first liberated Capt. Conolly's servants who were in the well. Thus Allahdad Khan, I, and Yoosoof, were the only persons living there besides the criminals; but our food was increased abundantly by an allowance given by Capt. Conolly, and permitted by the Ameer.

"The Ameer returned in less than two months, about the end of Rebbee-ool-Akhir (the last day of this month was the 10th of June). Three days afterwards we three were hauled out of the well, and Allahdad Khan and I were chained together by the neck. Allahdad Khan told me to say the Killemeh, for that they were going to put us to death. Yoosoof was chained with a Hindoo, a highway man, and a man who had killed his father. They took us in this way through the bazars to the citadel, and made us halt at a place where the Ameer looked at us. They took the chains from Allahdad Khan's neck and mine, and led Yoosoof and the other three prisoners out of the citadel and killed them. I saw their bodies half an hour afterwards. The Hindoo was killed first,—and then Yoosoof, and who told the executioner to sharpen his knife, that he might not suffer pain. He then raised his hands and eyes towards heaven, and his throat was cut. This one of the spectators told me. This happened on Friday, the 30th of Rebee-ool-Akhir (the 10th of June). Yoosoof while in the well, had become a Mussulman to escape the ill-treatment of the criminals, who would give him nothing to eat. He was not circumcised, but he said the Killemeh.

"Allahdad Khan and I were told we were at liberty to go where we pleased.

"I went to live with the Ameer's Vizier's father, who was a merchant and a good man, who pitied my condition. He gave me lodging, food, and clothing, and a Candahar merchant of my acquaintance, gave me 15 ducats. My five horses and two hired camels, and all my property, consisting of Cashmere shawls, gold-hilted sword, and gold-hilted dagger, and about 200 tomans in ready money, amounting in all to about 1,000 ducats, were seized and confiscated by the Ameer, besides about 450 ducats value of Government presents, which I was conveying to Capt. Conolly.

"The next morning a secret message came from Capt. Conolly, saying he had heard that I and Allahdad Khan had been killed, and that he was full of anxiety. The same day another message came ordering me to remain in Bokhara, that an English gentleman (Mr. Thomson) had gone to Khiva, and that he (Capt. Conolly) had contrived to send Hossein Lang, the Heratee to Khiva. When I afterwards went to Khiva, I found that Hossein had actually gone to Khiva, but had arrived after the departure of Mr. Thomson.

"On Sunday or Monday the Ameer sent to Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly certain letters from Cabool, which had got into the Ameer's possession seven or nine months before, the contents of which the Ameer desired to know. This I heard from Seyd Hossein, the brother of the Topchi Bashi, who had charge of the officers. The Ameer sent at the same time a message that he would free them in a few days, and told them to be of good heart. On Tuesday, at night, their quarters were entered by several men, who stripped them, and carried them off to prison; but I do not know whether it was to the Black Well or some other. In stripping Col. Stoddart, a lead pencil was found in the lining of his coat, and some papers in his waist. These were taken to the Ameer, who gave order that Col. Stoddart should be beaten with heavy sticks until he disclosed who brought the papers, and to whom he wrote. He was most violently beaten, but he revealed nothing; he was beaten repeatedly for two or three days. On Friday, the 8th or 9th (the 7th) of Jemmadee-ool Eovel (17th of June), the Ameer gave orders that Col. Stoddart should be killed in the presence of Capt. Conolly, who was to be offered life if he would become a Mahomedan. In the afternoon they were taken outside the prison into the street, which is a kind of small square. Their hands were tied across in front. Many people assembled to behold the spectacle. Their graves were dug before their eyes. Col. Stoddart exclaimed aloud at the cruelty and tyranny of the Ameer. His head was then cut off with a knife.

"The chief executioner then turned to Capt. Conolly, and said—'The Ameer spares your life if you will become a Mussulman.' Capt. Conolly answered —'Col. Stoddart has been a Mussulman for three years, and you have killed him; you killed Yoosoof too; I will not be a Mussulman, and I am ready to die,' saying which he stretched forth his neck. His head was then cut off.

"Their bodies were interred in the graves which had been dug, and I myself have seen the spot and the small hillocks which mark the place.

"One of the executioners gave me the foregoing relation, and, moreover, he offered to bring me the heads, if I chose, that I might take them with me, but I refused this offer.

"I remained ten days in Bokhara after the death of the two gentlemen, with the good Oozbell merchant, named Keshan-i-kazee; he had given the thirty-three servants of Captain Conolly and my servants food and clothes.

"The *cause*, as I said before, of the Ameer's treatment of the *two officers* was the *events* in Cabul. In addition to this, the day I was liberated from the Black Well, a letter arrived from Cabool to the Ameer, sealed by Akbar Khan, the brother of Allahdad Khan, the chiefs and moollahs of Cabool, stating that they had slain the greater part of the English, and that as he had feared to kill the two Englishmen who were his prisoners, he had better give them to the writers of the letter; but that Allahdad Khan was guiltless, as he had gone to Bokhara by the orders of Shah Soojah. This letter made a deep impression upon the Ameer. The object of it was to procure the liberation of Allahdad, and it was he who told me that such a letter had arrived.

"I thought it the best plan to leave Bokhara perfectly quiet. I, therefore, set out on foot, with one servant, who had remained in Bokhara. On the fourth day I reached the river, but the commander would not let me cross without orders from Bokhara, as I had no pass. This caused a detention of 15 days, until the pass arrived, but I was well treated.

"The day of my arrival, a Mr. Marcelli, proceeding to Bokhara, arrived. He said his father was a Mussulman, and that he wished to be a Mussulman, and enter the Ameer's service. He went on to Bokhara under restraint, and I heard by the return messenger who brought my pass that he had been put into the Black Well, to remain there until it was ascertained what he really was.

"I then hired a camel and went with a caravan in eight days to Meroe, where I borrowed 30 ducats from the Jews who were my acquaintances, and went on to Khiva. On my return with the money the Khan gave me, I repaid the debt.

"I went to Khiva, because I thought it might, perchance, be useful, there having been an arrangement to return to Khiva with Capt. Conolly, I was seven days on the journey, and travelled by the desert road. We had no guide, and being unable to find the wells, were near perishing from thirst, which would certainly have happened, had not some travellers come to our assistance. I remained 15 days in Khiva, and was treated with great kindness by the Khan. At my departure he gave me 120 tomans, and two coats of cloths, and a shawl. I then returned in 14 days to Meroe, where I halted 20 days, waiting for a caravan, and then I proceeded to Meshed. I sent some of the money given me by the Khan at Khiva in purchasing necessaries, and I borrowed 80 tomans, to be repaid by 90 tomans."

"TEHERAN, Nov. 23, 1842.—Besides the internal evidence of truth contained in the foregoing narrative, I wish to add that the appearance and manners of the Akhoondzadeh, who is a most intelligent prepossessing young man, contribute highly in strengthening the impression in favour of his veracity.—JUSTIN SHIEL."—*London Mail, Sept. 6.*

DANGEROUS USE OF MESMERISM.—*A young* lad, a baker in High Street, Glasgow, who had for some time past allowed himself to be mesmerised by all and sundry of his companions who desired it for their amusement, has for two days been so completely put into the magnetic sleep, that it is found impossible to get him out of it. During this time his eyes are shut, his jaws firmly fixed, and neither food nor drink can be administered to him. It is feared that the unfortunate youth may have forfeited his life to this folly.—*Glasgow Journal.*

REPORT ON THE NUISANCE OF SMOKE.—Augt.

17th 1843. The Select Committee to inquire into the means and the expediency of preventing the nuisance of smoke arising from fires, or furnaces, and who were empowered to report their opinion, together with the minutes of evidence taken before them, to the house;—have considered the matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following report:—

In their endeavours to investigate the subject, your committee have deemed it expedient to call before them a variety of persons. They have received the evidence of the most eminent men in the science of chemistry, and practical engineers of high reputation of leading master manufacturers and proprietors of steam engines, and of ingenious persons who had devised means and taken out patents for the prevention of smoke. The attention of the parties called to give evidence has been principally directed to the consideration of the following heads, on which their opinions were given:—

1. Whether it was practicable entirely to prevent, or very much to diminish, the nuisance now so severely felt in large towns and populous districts from the smoke of furnaces or of steam-engines.

2. Whether, if this were practicable, it would be advisable to take any steps to prevent the nuisance, as so doing might interfere with the property or interests of manufactures, or of the proprietors of furnaces.

3. If, in the event of the two former questions being answered in the affirmative, they would recommend some legislative enactment to be framed to prohibit the nuisance of smoke.

In regard to the first of these questions, it appears from the whole of the evidence of scientific and practical men, including master manufacturers, that smoke, which is the result of imperfect combustion, may in all cases be much diminished, if not entirely prevented.

It appears to be the unanimous opinion of the witnesses conversant with the subject, that imperfect combustion arises from a deficiency of atmospheric air to mix with and act on the inflammable matter at a proper temperature, and under circumstances which must ensure its effective operation: that this admission of air, properly regulated is the great, if not the only principle of preventing smoke which is generally applicable, and that all inventions for the prevention of smoke (except where the smoke has been separated mechanically by an artificial shower of water, produced in a flue constructed for the purpose), are only various applications, in different forms, of this general principle; even the flow or jet of steam which has been applied by some persons to prevent smoke in furnaces being merely a modification of this general principle, as, though steam may modify combustion, air must necessarily flow in with it, otherwise the combustion in the furnace is arrested.

The evidence before your committee further shows, that the admission of atmospheric air, under proper regulations, into the furnace is productive of saving in fuel, by causing the particles of carbon which would otherwise rise in smoke, and be wasted, to ignite, and thereby to increase the heat in the boiler.

It appears that the expense attendant on putting up whatever apparatus may be required to prevent smoke arising from furnaces is very trifling, and, as some of the witnesses observed, the outlay may be repaid within the year by the diminished consumption of fuel. For additional information on this subject, your committee beg to refer to the evidence.

Several most ingenious patents and inventions for the prevention and consumption of smoke were laid before your committee, which, from the testimony of the proprietors of furnaces by whom they were adopted, appeared to answer the two-fold purpose of preventing smoke, and of lessening the quantity of fuel required.

The means of preventing smoke might also be applied to the furnaces of steam boats, but such application would be attended with rather more expense than on land, from the occasional want of space and the setting of boilers in a steam-vessel. No doubt however existed, in the opinions of those examined, that the prevention of smoke could be accomplished in all steam-vessels.

The use of anthracite coal and of coke, as the means of preventing smoke, were not overlooked by your committee but, being well known, need not be repeated here.

In reference to the last and most important point under the consideration of your committee, how far it would be expedient to frame some legislative enactment to lessen the nuisance from smoke, your committee, after a careful survey of the evidence before them, seeing that the evils arising from smoke are severely felt in all populous places, and are likely to increase in proportion as wealth and the use of machinery cause a greater extension of furnaces and steam-engines, come, without hesitation, to the conclusion, that such a legislative enactment should be introduced without delay; and they trust that the perusal of this evidence will ensure cordial aid and co-operation on the part of the proprietors of factories in accomplishing an object so essential to the comfort and well-being of the surrounding country and population,—an expectation which your committee feel justified in entertaining by the knowledge of the laudable exertion which have lately been made, with much success, by the manufacturers and inhabitants of Leeds and Bradford in Yorkshire, for the prevention of smoke in those districts.

Your committee have received the most gratifying assurances of the confident hope entertained by several of the highest scientific authorities examined by them that the same black smoke proceeding from fires in private dwellings, and all other places may eventually be entirely prevented, either by the adoption of stoves and grates formed for a perfect combustion of the common bituminous coal, or by the use of coke, or of anthracite; but they are of opinion that the present state of knowledge on that subject is not such as to justify any legislative interference with these smaller fires.

In conclusion, therefore, your committee beg leave to recommend that a bill should be brought into Parliament at an early period of the next session, to prohibit the production of smoke from furnaces and steam-engines.

They indulge a hope that the matter will be thought of sufficient national importance to induce the Government to bring in a bill; but in the event of their not doing so early next session, your committee recommend that the chairman of this committee should frame such a measure, as being the necessary result of the complete and strong conviction to which they have come by the prosecution of this inquiry.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

COMPARATIVE SKILL OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH.—The execution of the railway from Paris to Rouen, by a company in which English capital predominated, under the influence of English habits, and under the direction of English engineers (although France had also enlightened representatives in the company) is not a fact indifferent in itself. By this we have placed before our eyes the elements of a very curious comparison between the proceedings of the two people. It will be very curious to trace that parallel, for it will show one of two things,—either it will turn to our advantage, and we ought to congratulate ourselves upon it, or it will show prominently the British superiority, and from that we may draw a conclusion from which we ought to profit. The fact is certain. The Rouen Railway has been completed in a very short period of time: less than two years have sufficed for that purpose. The sum of fifty millions of francs has been usefully and economically laid out in less than two years. This enormous mass of cuttings, of bridges, and of tunnels, has been conducted with such order, and so much system, that the whole is completed at the same instant. This is assuredly very beautiful. The English generally excel in promptitude of execution. It has been a thousand times remarked, with what rapidity a ship of war is armed in their magnificent arsenals, where immense stores of all sorts are collected for that purpose, and where, besides, engines of the most admirable construction are always kept ready for work.

The rapid execution of public works in Great Britain must be attributed in most part to the ability, or to express it better, to the wealth of the English contractors. The English contractor is a compound of the engineer and capitalist. He has the dollars of the latter, and he knows as well as the former all the intricacies and expedients of the art of construction. He is an architect,—he is a mason,—he is a carpenter,—but above all, he is a *millionaire*. On no one of the English railways have such manifest proofs of this been seen as on the Paris and Rouen Railway. One contractor,—one alone in two persons, associated in partnership, Mackenzie & Bracey,—undertook the whole line, and, with the exception of the rails, furnished everything. A mere bagatelle of some forty and odd millions! and everything done at the time appointed, and with the most perfect ease. This system is advantageous in a thousand ways. It simplifies the task of the engineer, and it is of service to the company, insomuch as it allows and secures a moderate net profit to the contractor, whilst the system of small jobs and the frittering away of the enterprise by their means is prevented. This useful and, in fact, indispensable class of men is nearly unknown in France. Among French contractors we may reckon many well-informed and enterprising men; but we can scarcely count any that are rich. It is not only that great capitalists are rare in France, but the engineer and the contractor are, with us, natural enemies to each other. In England, on the contrary, they are on the best terms. When the first section of the Rouen Railway,—viz., that portion from Colombe to Poissy, including two bridges over the Seine, and numerous embankments, was to be contracted for, the French contractors offered to complete it for 6,500,000 *francs*. Messrs. Mackenzie & Bracey took it for 3,730,000 francs, and made a profit by their bargain. We must confess, at the same time, that the superiority of the English speculators does not proceed alone from their wealth and capability; they possess in the workmen whom they employ a productive power arising from two causes, which is our own fault if we do not extend to our country.

The English workman gets through more work in a given time than a Frenchman. Is this because he is more intelligent, more supple of limb, quicker or more dexterous than the Frenchman? No; but he has more muscular power, and is provided with better tools. Place a French workman in the same circumstances with regard to food and tools, and he will be soon equal to an Englishman. A hundred times we have seen instances of it. At the forges of Charenton, about twenty years ago, when the consequences of a strike forced Messrs. Manly and Wilson to employ French workman in some of their most difficult operations, it was found that these men, heretofore inferior, did the same quantity of work as the English, from the moment that, like them, they were fed with beef and mutton, washed down with copious draughts of beer and wine. On the Rouen Railway the same proof was afforded. At the bridge of Tourville, the piles of stone-work were divided between the French and English, separated the one from the other, but provided with the same tools, and living in the same manner. A love of roast beef having spread among the masons of Normandy, there was a trial of strength between the two, and the French gained it. At Rouen, the splendid establishment of the Chartraux, founded almost in a day by English people drawn thither by the necessities of the railway, and devoted to the construction of carriages and engines, was carried on by means of both French and English workmen. In all those kinds of work requiring more skill and nicety than manual strength, the French very rapidly became equal to the English; in the smithies the English were far in advance. But the French, as soon as they began to imitate their mode of work, and more especially to feed upon beef as they did were soon as powerful as they. This is one more proof of the necessity of extending, by all possible means, the use of meat among the labouring classes of France.

Besides this, as we have already said, the English workman is generally provided with better tools than the French; and this superiority contributes, in a great degree, to that result so eminently advantageous to him, that you may give him a larger amount of wages, without increasing the ultimate cost of the work. The tools of the savage are his ten fingers only. In proportion as society advances in the path of civilization, man invents tools, which become, in fact, additional origins, thereby his strength and acting are increased. The English bring more ingenuity to the construction of tools and engines than any other people. By this means they facilitate and simplify labour. Amongst them, tools are invented, or improved every day. The steam-engine is with them a tool, and no more; so is a railway itself. They construct large embankments by establishing temporary railways, on which the waggons filled with earth or stones are put in motion by an ordinary locomotive. This mode of operation contributed in no small degree to the cheapness of the embankments on the Rouen line. In the same way, the English have found means to improve tools which, one would have thought, had reached to the last degree of perfection. It might have been remarked, on the Rouen Railway, that their barrows, their pickaxes, their hatchets, and their spades were different from ours. It may also have been remarked that the English workmen understand the division of labour better than ours do, and can execute more difficult and ingenious turns than ours can. It is difficult for those not thoroughly acquainted with the matter to form an idea of the great practical importance of the proper distribution of labour, and of quickness of hand, even in works which appear the most elementary. Simply on account of their superiority in this respect, the Flemish labourers in the vicinity of Dunkirk, who make use of exactly the same kind of implements as ours do, will sometimes gain double the amount of our men, although paid at about half the price per cubic metre. And it would have been well if our engineers had studied in this respect the proceedings of the English. The opportunity was favourable. Out of 8000 workmen who at the busiest times were employed upon the line, 4000 at least were English excavators, masons, bricklayers, miners, carpenters; workmen of every kind had crossed the Channel; and all these men applied themselves to their work, because French workmen were mingled with them, and the population generally had their eyes upon them. It was an open competition, in which the English and French were not the only competitors. At the bridge of Maisons, for example, almost as many languages and idioms were spoken as at the Tower of Babel. There were British, French, Piedmontese, Germans, Poles,—and the British were subdivided in their dialects, some speaking Welsh, some English, some Irish, some Scotch.—*Journal des Debats.*

FRANCE.—Considerable alarm prevailed in Paris respecting the reported Turkish expedition against Tunis, and two ships of the line and a steamer sailed from Toulon for that destination on the 26th.

The *Semaphore de Marseilles* of the 28th ult. announces, that in the evening of the 25th the Maritime Prefect was instructed by a telegraphic despatch to send

out immediately all the vessels of war which had their provisions on board, and early in the morning of the 26th the Gemappe and Alger ships of the line, and the steamers Castor and Euphrates, put to sea, the ships and the Castor for Tunis, and the Euphrates for the islands of Hyeres. It was supposed that the Government had received some important information from the Regency of Tunis, and its last despatches from Constantinople had apprised it of the intention of the Ottoman Government to make another attempt against that Regency. Some even stated that the Turkish fleet was already before Tunis. The Cerbere steamer, returning from Bona, on the 19th, descried a fleet of nine sail off Cape Gattes, apparently steering towards Gibraltar. This naval force, at first mistaken for an English fleet, was now believed to be the Ottoman squadron, which was to have put to sea on the 5th for the Archipelago.—*Record.*

The *Gothenburg Gazette* states as positive that the interview which took place at Stralsund between the King of Prussia and the King of Denmark included, amongst other objects, the marriage of Prince Frederick of Hesse, nephew of Christian VIII., with a Grand Duchess of Russia. Prince Frederick is presumptive heir of the Electorate of Hesse and of the kingdom of Denmark.—*Ibid.*

General Alava, one of the brave companions of the great Duke on the field of Waterloo, and afterwards Ambassador from the Queen of Spain in Paris and London, died a few days since at the Waters of Bareges. We have seen a private letter of the Duke of Wellington's, in which he states, that after his own despatch in the *London Gazette*, General Alava's was the most to be relied upon of all the official and unofficial accounts of that memorable battle. That same letter contained also the contradiction of a remarkable error committed by the Prussian General Gneisenau, in the despatch which he addressed to his own Government. He there mentions that Blucher and Wellington met, accidentally, at the farm-house of La Belle Alliance, when the two armies were in pursuit of the flying squadrons of Napoleon, and that Blucher wished the battle to be called the Battle of La Belle Alliance, in commemoration of this circumstance. The Duke says, they met at Genappes, several miles further on, and adds (what is the fact), that any person who inspects a plan of the field of battle, will see that it was impossible they could have met at La Belle Alliance. The mistake is curious; and teaches us the value of historical truth. Sir Walter Raleigh felt this when he consigned to the flames the manuscript of the second volume of his *History of the World*, because he could not get at the exact truth of a brawl which had occurred only ten minutes before beneath his window in the Tower. "And yet," exclaimed the too scrupulous historian, "I am pretending to relate the exact truth as regards events which happened two thousand years ago!"—*Weekly Paper.*

Spain.—"*Bayonne*, *Sept.* 4.—"Mr. Aston, Minister Plenipotentiary of England, announced on the 24th, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, at Madrid, at an audience which he had asked for that purpose, that his Government had acknowledged the provisional Government of Spain, and that the relations of good harmony and friendship had hitherto prevailed between the two countries would continue as heretofore. This news is inserted in the official *Gazette* of the 31st.—*London Mail*

Joe Smith the Mormon Prophet.—News was brought to St. Louis, on the 29th ult., by the steamer Osprey, that Joe Smith, the Mormon Prophet, has been arrested and placed in gaol at Ottawa; and further, that when the intelligence reached Nauvoo two hundred horsemen of the Legion started immediately for Ottawa, with the intention of liberating him. The steamboat Iowa had also been chartered at Nauvoo by the Mormons, and is at present ascending the Illinois river with one hundred and fifty armed men, to second the attack of the horsemen on Ottawa. Ottawa is situated up the Illinois, and is distant about three hundred miles from this city. We believe the Prophet has been travelling in the northern part of the State, for the purpose of keeping from the arrest made under the requisition of the Governor of Missouri, which accounts for his being lodged in gaol at Ottawa.—*New York Herald.*

The Seventeen-year Locusts of America.—The locusts have made their appearance both at Hartford and Newhaven; seventeen years having elapsed since their last visit. In the vicinity of the Hubbard Farm, back of West Rock, Newhaven, they are to be seen in immense quantities, covering the leaves and branches to the tops, and flying off in swarms after maturing their wings for a flight. A correspondent of the Newhaven Herald says,—"Their singing, when in a state of rest, is heard more than a mile. They commence when the sun shines pleasantly. About half past seven P. M., when the sun is obscured, they shelter themselves under the leaves of the trees and in the grass. The swarms that have proceeded from this field have taken a northerly direction, flying about forty roods at an effort. As far as I have observed, they make but one flight in the same day. They have hatched in the same field at four different periods, at intervals of seventeen years each, according to the memory of one person who lives in the neighbourhood; others can remember for two and three periods.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

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## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*2d October*, 1843.

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| Mr. R. H. Rattray, .. } Judges of the Sudder Court,<br>" C. Tucker, .. ..<br>" J. F. M. Reid, ..<br>" R. Barlow, Temporary Judge, Sudder Court, .. .. ..<br>" E. M. Gordon, Officiating Judge, ditto ditto, .. .. .. .. | Are vested respectively with the powers of Special Commissioner under Reg. III. of 1828, the three former from the 4th Sept., and the two latter from this date. |

Mr. W. Pitt to be Civil Assistant Surgeon of Rungpore, vice Mr. Edge deceased.

Mr. T. Hastings to officiate as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Backergunge, until further orders.

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| Mr. G. C. Cheap, Judge, .. .. ..<br>" T. C. Loch, Magistrate, .. ..<br>" R. B. Garrett, Collector, .. ..<br>" A. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, ..<br>" Moulvie Abdool Ally, P. Sudder Ameen, .. .. .. .. ..<br>" Syed Ibrahim Hussein, Foujdary Serishtadar, .. .. .. .. | To be Members of the Local Committee of Education at Rajshahye. |
| Syed Hussein Buksh, Officiating P. S. Ameen, .. .. .. .. .. ..<br>Moulvie Nujmul Huk, Officiating Additional P. Sudder Ameen, .. ..<br>and<br>Pundit Nurhurree Seremonee, Sudder Ameen, .. .. .. .. .. .. | Of West Burdwan, during the Dusserah Vacation. |

*6th October*, 1843.

Mr. T. C. Smith, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Purneah, for one month, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe.

Mr. H. P. Russell, Civil and Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad, for ten days, during the Dusserah Vacation, to visit the Presidency.

*9th October*, 1843.

Syed Monohur Alli, Principal Sudder Ameen of Shahabad, during the Dusserah Vacation.

The leave of absence granted on the 16th ultimo to Mr. H. V. Bayley, Officiating Special Deputy Collector, in Midnapore, for one month, is to commence from the 13th instead of the 16th instant.

The leave of absence granted on the 28th August last to Lieutenant C. Scott, Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, has been cancelled at the request of that Officer.

Lieutenant T. Brodie, Principal Assistant to Commissioner of Assam, made over charge on the 11th ultimo of the Seebsagur Division to Mr. S. Wood, Sub-Assistant, to proceed to Debrooghur on Special duty.

Major W. Riddell, Acting Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee in Burdwan, received charge of his office from Mr. T. Beaufort, the Officiating Magistrate of that District, on the 28th ultimo.

Captain C. G. Landon, Commanding the Khoordah and Balasore Paik Companies, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe.

*13th October*, 1843.

Major M. G. White, Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, and stationed at Goalparah, made over charge of the current duties of his office to Mr. Sub-Assistant W. S. Hudson on the 3d instant.

The following applications for Furloughs of the season 1843-44, have been received up to this date, in addition to those notified on the 26th ultimo:

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| * On Medical Certificate. | Mr. N. H. E. Prowett.<br>Mr. Mosley Smith.*<br>Mr. F. B. Kemp.<br>Mr. W. Vansittart.<br>Mr. J. Brewster.*<br>Mr. G. D. Wilkins.* |

*14th October*, 1843.

The Reverend Mr. Gladwin to be Chaplain to the Governor General and Chaplain at Barrackpore.

The Reverend Mr. Fisher to be Chaplain at Chinsurah.

The Reverend Mr. Moule to be Chaplain at Chittagong.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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*7th October*, 1843.

Captain W. Anderson, 2d in Command of the Joudpore Legion, reported his arrival at the Head Quarters of the Legion on the 15th September last.

*12th October*, 1843.

Captain C. Brown, Deputy Commissioner of the 2d Class at Hoshungabad, Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, for two months, on his private affairs.

*14th October*, 1843.

In consequence of the demise of the late Consul of France Monsr. Charles Dumaine, the duties of that office have been assumed by Monsr. J. Dacosta, until the pleasure of the French Government is known, in accordance with Article 8th of the Ordonnance Royale of August 20th, 1833. Monsr. J. Dacosta has accordingly been recognised by the Governor General of India in Council as provisionally Consul of France at this port.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following Appointments, to have retrospective effect from the 25th ultimo:

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain John Moore, of the Madras Artillery, and Lieutenant Charles Mockler, of the 32d Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to be Assistants to the Commissioner of the Tenasserim Provinces.

*17th October*, 1843.

The appointments of Lieutenants M. F. Gordon and R. FitzGerald, to be Deputy Collectors in Scinde, notified in Orders of 26th August last, No. 344, are hereby cancelled.

Lieutenant R. FitzGerald, 12th Bombay Native Infantry, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor of Scinde for Military Service.

J. THOMASON, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Simlah, 19th September*, 1843.

*Rule regarding Travelling Allowance to Amlahs.*

With the view to introduce an uniform rate of travelling allowance to all Amlahs, Native or Christian, attached to the Local Offices subject to the Government of the N. W. Provinces, in the Revenue Judicial and Political branches, the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to fix all travelling allowances, prospectively, at the rate of three-tenths of the Salary of each incumbent. The Civil Auditor will accordingly enforce the observance of this rule from and after the 1st October, proximo; present incumbents being permitted to continue in the enjoyment of any higher rate of allowance which they may have hitherto drawn.

*15th September*, 1843.

Mr. A. Pigou, a Student of the College of Fort William, studying in the Provinces, is permitted to proceed to the Presidency, to join the College, from the 1st proximo.

*18th September*, 1843.

Moulvie Reazool Hussun, Principal Sudder Ameen at Jubbulpore, is appointed Member of the Local Committee of Public Education at that Station.

*19th September*, 1843.

The leave of absence, for one month, granted to the Reverend R. B. Maltby, in Orders of 20th May last, is cancelled.

*22d September*, 1843.

Syud Kuramut Allee Khan, Sudder Ameen of Allahabad, during the ensuing Dusserah vacation.

Jumaloodeen, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Zillah Mynpoory, during the term of the ensuing Dusserah vacation.

*25th September*, 1843.

Mr. H. H. Thomas, officiating Special Commissioner of Meerut, for one month, during the ensuing Dusserah vacation.

*26th September*, 1843.

Mr. Rowland Money, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bijnour, for one month, on his private affairs, from the 1st instant.

Moulvie Ruzzeeooddeen, Principal Sudder Ameen of Allahabad, during the ensuing Dusserah vacation.

Moulvie Mahomed Lateef, Principal Sudder Ameen of Azimgurh, for the same period.

Mahomed Hoosein, Principal Sudder Ameen of Saharunpore, for the ensuing Dusserah vacation.

*27th September*, 1843.

Mr. Henry Pidcock, Additional Judge of Rohilcund, has been authorised to make over his Civil and Sessions duties to Messrs. William Cowell and Colin Mackenzie respectively, to enable him to proceed to Goruckpore, to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge at that Station, until further orders.

Mr. James Ralph Barnes, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hissar, for three months, on Medical Certificate, in extension of that granted in Orders of the 11th May last, to enable him to proceed to Bombay.

*28th September*, 1843.

Mr. J. H. Read, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Zillah Seharunpore, for one month, during the Dusserah vacation.

Tussudook Hoosein Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen of Moradabad, during the ensuing Dusserah vacation.

Uhmud Hussun Khan, Sudder Ameen of Moradabad, and Nawab Khan Bahadur Khan, Sudder Ameen of Bareilly, during the ensuing Dusserah vacation.

*29th September*, 1843.

The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to place the Settlement of Mussoorie under the Provisions of Act X. of 1842, and to authorize the Gentlemen noted in the margin* to constitute themselves a Committee as provided in Section II. of the said enactment.

* A. Macgregor, Esquire.
Major Swetenham.
Captain Hutton.
Mr. Healy.
Mr. E. A. Pitts.

The annexed Code of Bye-Laws approved by the Lieutenant Governor North Western Provinces, is published for general information:

### BYE-LAWS.

I. A rate not exceeding five per cent. per annum on the annual rents of all houses in Mussoorie and its vicinity, payable in advance on the 1st October, commencing 1840, shall be levied for 1841, and for future years, for the purpose of repairing, widening, fencing and improving the roads of the Settlement, and for other purposes hereinafter specified; and the fund thereby raised, shall be under the management of a Committee, to be denominated the Committee of Roads, and Bye-Laws of Mussoorie and its vicinity.

II. The Committee to be composed of not less than five, or more than seven Members, with a Secretary, being Registered Proprietors of Houses. The Committee is empowered to nominate a Chairman and Treasurer from amongst their own number, and appoint their Secretary, such Secretary being a Registered House Proprietor and not a Member of the Committee. A majority of the Committee shall form a quorum, and when the suffrages are equal, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

III. The Committee to be chosen by the votes of Registered Proprietors of Houses on the last Saturday in the month of May every year, at a meeting to be held at Mussoorie, and to be called by the Secretary of the Committee six weeks before, by advertisement in the Mofussil papers, for that purpose, and for the purpose of recording reports of past proceedings, passing accounts, and considering the measures most necessary to be undertaken by the new Committee.

IV. Any vacancy occurring in the Committee between the Annual General Meeting, which reduces the number below five, to be filled up by the votes of the remaining Members of the Committee.

V. Should the Committee consider it necessary to lay any matter before the Proprietors, or should any four Registered Proprietors request a meeting, the meeting to be called by the Secretary, by letter sent to all the Resident Proprietors informing them of the object thereof.

VI. A Registered Proprietor is entitled to vote by proxy, but no voter to have at any meeting, in virtue of general proxy, the command of more than four votes, including his own.

VII. The proprietor of a house being registered paying the rate on rupees 400, to have one vote at all Meetings, and of a house or houses paying the rate on rupees 2,000, to have two votes, and on rupees 8,000 or more, three votes.

VIII. All houses from the Gorge above Rajpoor to Budraj inclusive, all houses on either side of the main roads in that direction, to be considered as in Mussoorie and its vicinity, and consequently liable to pay the rate; the neck of land generally known as the Grand Parade, and dividing Mussoorie from Landour, to be considered as the boundary to the north-east.

IX. The Committee to have the power of assessing houses, and should any Proprietor consider himself over-assessed, the subject to be referred, either personally or by letter, to the next General Meeting of Proprietors, whose decision shall be final: and an Agent or Tenant shall be empowered, on application from the Committee, to deduct from the rent due to a Proprietor any sum remaining due on account of the rate: and, upon the application of the Committee, through the Secretary, to any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, such Magistrate, or Justice, shall be authorised to exercise the same power for levying the rate, which may be due from any defaulter as are specified in Act II. of 1839, inasmuch as that Act relates to the levy of such sum by distress, sale of the goods and chattels belonging to the person from whom the rate is due.

X. No Registered Proprietor to be allowed to vote at any Meeting, unless the rate at which his property has been assessed for the year has been paid.

XI. No Proprietor to be entitled to vote at any Meeting in virtue of a purchase until after registry of his purchase.

XII. A Register of estates and assessment shall be kept at the Superintendent's Office; and the Secretary to the Committee of Registered Proprietors, shall be bound to cause this Register to be duly corrected on every change of Proprietorship being intimated to him, and on every alteration of assessment made by the Committee. This Register to be considered the authentic Register of Proprietors entitled to vote in person or by proxy, and the assessment entered in this Register to be the assessment to be collected.

XIII. A duplicate Register to be kept by the Secretary to the Committee at Mussoorie, and notices of change to be made to the Secretary at Mussoorie. A fee of one rupee to be charged on Registry, and a further fee of one rupee for a copy or certificate of Registry.

XIV. The Committee to be empowered to levy a fine not exceeding 20 rupees on any person or persons, proved to them, as having bathed, or committed nuisance in or near any streams from which water is drawn for the community, or having destroyed, or in any way injured, any road, under their charge, by the throwing down stones, or rubbish, or in any other manner. The fine to be recovered as in Bye-Law IX.

XV. In cases where it is required to throw rubbish in the road, for temporary purposes such as clearing sites for building upon, permission to be obtained from the Committee, whose duty it will be, in granting such permission, to take care that the party is bound down to repair any injury that the road may sustain, and also to prevent the public being inconvenienced.

XVI. Should the funds at any time, at the disposal of the Committee, admit of the outlay, the Committee are authorized to cut roads to all the frequented springs, and to have tanks and reservoirs dug at different parts of the settlement, where water is most required.

XVII. No sums of money to be paid out, or expended by the Treasurer, without the sanction of the Committee.

XVIII. All fines levied by the Committee, in consequence of the infringement of any of the above Bye-Laws, to be made over to the Committee for the repairs of the roads.

(True copy.)
R. N. C. HAMILTON,
*Secy. to the Govt. N. W. P.*

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 13th October, 1843.*

No. 219 of 1843.—The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

*4th Regiment Light Cavalry.*

Cornet Roderick Bannatyne Macleod to be Lieutenant, from the 27th September 1843, vice Lieutenant Matthew Ward deceased.

*15th Regiment N. I.*

Ensign Charles St. George Brownlow to be Lieutenant, from the 28th September 1843, vice Lieutenant Thomas Elliot Ogilvie deceased.

Mr. Gordon Hugh Davidson is admitted to the Service in conformity with his appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign from the date assigned to him in General Orders No. 166, of the 1st ultimo. Date of arrival at Fort William 6th October 1843.

In consideration of the long and faithful services of Subadar Major Badul Khan, late of the 30th Regiment N. I., His Lordship in Council is pleased to sanction the continuance to that Native Officer of the Brevet Pay of his rank from the date of his transfer to the Invalid Establishment.

No. 220 of 1843.—Lieutenant Peter Garforth, of the Corps of Engineers, is appointed 2d Assistant in the Great Trigonometrical Survey, on the usual Staff Allowance of Rupees (250) Two hundred and Fifty per Mensem, exclusive of his Military Pay and Allowances.

The undermentioned European Non-Commissioned Officers are admitted to the benefits of the Pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Orders dated the 5th February 1829, subject to the confirmation of the Honourable the Court of Directors, with permission to receive their Stipends as stated opposite to their names:

Laboratory Serjeant Charles Deane, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, .. .. .. .. .. } In England.

Staff Serjeant John Diey, of the Commissariat Department, .. .. .. } In Europe.

Serjeant Deane is permitted to retire, on account of good conduct and wound received in action, on the Superior Pension, subject to the confirmation of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

*Fort William, 14th October, 1843.*

No. 221 of 1843.—The Pay, Batta and other Allowances, for October 1843, of the Troops at the Presidency and at the other Stations of the Army, will be issued on or after Friday, the 10th proximo.

EDWD. SANDERS,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters on the River off Ghazeepore, 1st October, 1843.*

No. 6.—1.—The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

*9th Foot.*—Ensign Francis Sievwright, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Macleod, who retires. 19th September 1843.

2.—The following order is confirmed: By His Excellency Lieutenant General The Most Noble The Marquis of Tweeddale, K. T., granting leave of absence to Lieutenant and Pay Master Barlow, 57th foot, to proceed to Calcutta, for 3 months from the 12th August 1843.

3.—Leave of absence is granted—*3d Light Dragoons*—Lieutenant Casement, to Landour, from the 10th September to the 30th November 1843, on medical certificate.

*9th Regiment.*—Lieutenant Dent, from the 15th October 1843 to the 14th April 1844, to Calcutta, on private affairs.

*10th Regiment.*—Lieutenant Mansel, to England, for 18 months from the date of embarkation, at the recommendation of a board of medical officers.

*22d Regiment.*—Lieutenant Hilton, prolonged from the 26th January 1843, to the 17th July 1843.

*40th Regiment.*—Captain Norman, for two months from the date of his exchange from the 31st foot, to enable him to join.

*55th Regiment.*—Major General Sir J. H. Schoedde, K. C. B., for two years, to England, on urgent private affairs; the cause which necessarily delayed this grant when applied for, no longer existing—to bear date from the General's departure from China.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

*Head Quarters, on the River, near Patna, 26th September, 1843.*

With reference to Government General Orders No. 194, dated 8th September 1843, and by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated 9th September, the following movements will, with the sanction of Government, take place during the ensuing season, and on the dates specified below:

*4th Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery.*—From Neemuch, to ———— when relieved by Bombay troops.

*1st and 3d Troops 3d Brigade horse Artillery.*—From Cawnpore to ————, in readiness for service, from 1st November.

*2d Company 2d Battalion, Foot Artillery.*—From Meerut to Kurnaul, to march 15th October, to take charge of No. 9 light field battery, left by the 5th company 3d battalion, ordered to Scinde.

*3d Company 5th Battalion and No. 8 Light Field Battery.*—From Saugor to ————, to be held in readiness for service from 1st November.

*1st Company 6th Battalion Artillery.*—From Jubbulpore to ————, when relieved by Madras troops.

*7th Company 6th Battalion Artillery.*—From Neemuch to ————, with No. 5 light field battery, when relieved by Bombay troops.

*10th Company 6th Battalion Artillery.*—From Cawnpore to ————, in readiness for service, 1st November (eventually to Meerut.)

*3d, 4th and 6th Companies Sappers.*—From Pinjore to Agra, Army of exercise.

1. *Effective Company.*—From Delhi to Agra, ditto.

*3d Regiment Light Cavalry (wing).*—From Ferozepore to Loodianah, 2d October, to relieve 7th light cavalry ordered to Scinde.

*6th ditto ditto.*—From Neemuch to Nusseerabad, when relieved by Bombay troops.

*4th ditto ditto.*—From army of exercise to Umballah, on conclusion of service.

*8th ditto ditto.*—From Nowgong to ————, to be held in readiness for service, from 15th November.

*1st Irregular Cavalry.*—From Neemuch to Umballah, when relieved by Bombay troops.

*2d ditto.*—From Jubbulpore to Saugor, when relieved by Madras troops.

*6th ditto (D[illegible].)*—From Hansi to ————, to relieve those [illegible] irregular cavalry ordered to Scinde, to march as early as practicable.

*8th ditto ditto.*—From Saugor to Jhansi, to be in readiness for service, from 1st November.

*Her Majesty's 50th Foot.*—From Cawnpore to ————, to be held in readiness for service, from 1st November.

*2d Regiment Native Infantry.*—From Hussingabad to ————, when relieved by Madras troops.

*4th ditto ditto.*—From Bareilly to Ferozepore, when relieved by 21st N. I.

*8th ditto ditto.*—From Cuttack to Barrackpore, when relieved by Madras troops.

*11th ditto ditto (wing.)*—From Kallinger to Cawnpore, when relieved by wing 61st Native Infantry from Jubbulpore.

*13th ditto ditto.*—From Allahabad to Nusseerabad, one wing already ordered as escort to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to Cawnpore, to halt there till further orders, in readiness for service, the other wing to remain at Allahabad till relieved by 65th Native Infantry.

*14th ditto ditto.*—From Jubbulpore to Nusseerabad, when relieved by Madras troops.

*27th Regiment Native Infantry.*—From Moradabad, to Meerut, by wings, the 1st on 2d October, the other when relieved by wing 53d Native Infantry.

*39th ditto ditto.*—From Nowgong to ————, to be held in readiness for service, from 15th November.

*42d ditto ditto (wing.)*—From Mynpoorie to Etawah, to relieve 16th Native Infantry.

*44th ditto ditto.*—From Almorah to Lucknow, when relieved by 56th N. I.

*50th ditto ditto.*—From Saugor to Allygurh, to march on 1st November.

*51st ditto ditto.*—From Nursingpore to ————, when relieved by Madras troops.

*52d ditto ditto.*—From Barrackpore to Benares, when relieved by 8th N. I.

*53d ditto ditto.*—From Meerut to Allygurh, 2d October to relieve 48th N. I., and Moradabad, when relieved by a wing 27th Native Infantry.

*56th ditto ditto.*—From Mirzapore to Saugor, when relieved by wing 13th N. I.

*59th ditto ditto.*—From Neemuch to ————, when relieved by Bombay troops.

*61st ditto ditto.*—From Jubbulpore to Kallinger, to relieve wing 11th Native Infantry, when relieved by Madras troops.

*72d ditto ditto.*—From Kurnaul to Delhi, as soon as relieved by wing Hurrianah Light Infantry.

*2d Oude Local Infantry, (wing.)*—From Seetapore to Futtehgurh, to relieve 43d Native Infantry.

*Nusseree Battalion, (detachment).*—From Simlah to Deyrah, 2d October.

*Sirmoor Battalion.*—From Deyrah to Umballah and Khytul, when relieved by a detachment from Nusseree battalion.

*Hurrianah Light Infantry.*—From Hansi to Kurnaul, 2d October, to relieve 72d Native Infantry.

*Mhairwarrah Local Battalion.*—From Beawr to Nusseerabad, to relieve 62d Native Infantry, (to march 23d October.)

*Shekhawattee Brigade, Wing of Infantry.*—From Jhoonjnoo to Hansi, to assist in the duties of the post, to march 2d October.

*Bundlecund Legion.*—From Jhansi to ————, in readiness for service, from 15th November.

N. B. Destinations will hereafter be assigned to the regiments relieved by Madras and Bombay troops.

Strict attention to be paid to the standing regulations of the service, relative to the information required to be given by commanding officers to the civil authorities in the districts through which the routes of their corps or detachments may lie; to the transmission of progress and other reports to head quarters; and during the absence of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief from the Presidency, of duplicates of all such reports to the officers in charge of the Adjutant General's and Quarter Master General's offices at Calcutta.

Routes will be furnished from the office of the Quarter Master General of the Army.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
P. CRAIGIE, *Major,*
*Depy. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—Sept. 21. At Simlah, Charles Wilbraham Radcliffe, 7th Regt. Bengal Light Cavalry, to Emily, eldest daughter of Col. Swinhoe, of the 73d Regt.—Oct. 7. At Benares, George Nicholls, Esq. to Miss Halford.—14. At Calcutta, Henry Fitzpatrick, Esq. to Louisa Mary Deverell, eldest daughter of Major Pettingall, in charge of Political duties, Bhopawur.—18. At Calcutta, Mr. H. H. Hunt, to Mary, daughter of Mr. E. Townsend.

*Europe.*—Aug. 25. At Annan, W. M. Dirom, Esq. Bengal Civil Service, to Anne Jane, second daughter of A. Carruthers, Esq. of Warmanby.

BIRTHS.—Sept. 6. At Simlah, the lady of Captain J. G. Gerrard, of a daughter.—28. At Madras, the wife of Mr. Robert Wooden, of a son.—At Darjeeling, the lady of Captain Bishop, commanding the troops, of a son.—30. At Futtyghur, the lady of T. L. Dyce, Esq. of a son.—At Neemuch, the lady of Captain C. Cheape, Major of Brigade, of a daughter.—Oct. 11. At Calcutta, Mrs. T. D. Brann, of a daughter.—At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. C. Prince, of the Indian Academy, of a daughter.—At Dum-Dum, Mrs. M. Cocker, of a daughter.—12. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieutenant Colonel Hawkins, C. B., 38th Light Infantry, of a daughter, still-born.—13. At Calcutta, Mrs. Edward Lyall, of a daughter.—14. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. K. Hamilton, of a son.—16. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Mulloy, of a daughter.—17. At Kidderpore, the lady of Mr. C. J. Coffey, of a son.

*Europe.*—Aug. 6. At Marlborough, the wife of the Rev. M. Wilkinson, of a son.—Lately, in Dublin, the lady of Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, of a daughter.—14. At Geneva, the lady of the Rev. J. C. Proby, of a son.

DEATHS.—Sept. 3. At Agra, Mrs. Elizabeth Middleton, relict of the late Serjeant Charles Middleton, in the 56th year of her age.—24. At Simlah, Georgianna Isabella, eldest and beloved child of Capt. G. F. White, H. M's. 31st Regt. aged 3 years and 4 months.—28. At Simla, Lieut. Thomas Elliot Ogilvie, 15th Regt. N. I., eldest son of Adam Ogilvie, Esq. Civil Service, aged 25 years, deeply and deservedly regretted by all his relatives and friends.—Oct. 2. In camp at Baiswarah, Captain J. Jones, 30th Regt. N. I.—8. At Dinapore, Major Patrick Craigie, Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, aged 44 years.—12. At Calcutta, Mrs. Rozeella De Silva, wife of Mr. S. De Silva, Undertaker.—13. At Calcutta, the infant daughter of Mr. C. Prince.—At Chinsurah, Mr. M. Verulrux, late of the Adjutant General's Office, aged 33 years.—16. At Calcutta, Edward Henry, only son of Mr. Edward Townsend, aged 6 days.—At Saugor, Central India, after an illness of only ten days, of fever, Emma, the beloved daughter of Captain and Mrs. Butler, 2d Regt. N. I., aged 7 years and 5 months.

*Europe.*—Aug. 8. At Bath, Henry Gardiner, Esq. late of the Madras Civil Service.—9. At Curramore, Captain Francis Jackson, Bengal Army.—At Montague square, Major General Sir Donald Macleod, K. C. B. Bengal Army.—At Tunbridge-wells, Charles Alexander Ravenshaw, Esq. Bengal Civil Service.—15. At East Bourne, E. E. H. Repton, Esq. Bengal Civil Service.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 15. The English Ship *Samuel Boddington*, F. Nonks, from Bombay 14th September, and Colombo 2d October.—The English Ship *Owen Glendower*, G. Goddon, from Portsmouth 27th June, and Madras 6th October.—The English Ship *Essex*, W. H. Brewer, from London 20th June, and Madras 7th October.—The English Ship *Stag*, W. A. Young, from the Mauritius 16th September.—The English Ship *Northumberland*, J. Driver, from Portsmouth 20th June, and Madras 7th October.—The English Ship *Bucephalus*, W. Fulcher, from England 28th June, and Madras 7th October.—The English Barque *Weraff*, G. S. Thompson, from Moulmein 5th October.—The English Barque *Lancaster*, J. Jafferson, from Bombay 24th September.—The English Barque *Futtle Curreem*, Nacoda, from Muscat 13th September.—The French Barque *Paladium*, G. Ravilly, from Bourbon 2d and the Mauritius 11th September.

—— 16. The English Ship *Hugh Mathee*, J. Sparks, from Liverpool 30th June.—The English Steamer *Hindoostan*, R. Moresby from Suez 22d September, Aden, Ceylon and Madras (no date).—The Portuguese Ship *Restouracao*, J. J. Rebeiro, from Lisbon 17th June.—The English Barque *Malcolm*, J. Simon, from Liverpool 1st, and Madeira 16th May, and Ceylon 19th September.—The English Ship *Rajasthan*, J. Aiken, from Bombay 10th, Colombo 29th, and Madras 30th September, and Covelong 1st October.—The English Ship *Nankin*, G. Palmer, from the Mauritius 29th August.—The English Barque *Reginald Heber*, J. McFarlane, from Bombay 28th September.—The French Barque *Gaspard Mange*, E. Berand, from Bourbon 6th September.—The English Brig *Dora*, W. Harvey, from Penang 16th September.

—— 17. The English Barque *Maria*, R. Miller, from Bombay 22d September, and Tellicherry 4th October.—The English Ship *Mary Stoddart*, J. McNeil, from Bombay 29th September.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Owen Glendower.*—Mrs. J. D. D. Bean, Mrs. Sibley, Mrs. Metcalfe, Mrs. Newberry; Misses Drury, Fell, Bean, Abbott and Sibley; Captains Bean, 23d B. N. I.; Captain Sibley, H. M. 63d Regt. in charge of Troops; Lieutenant Evans, H. M. 10th, 2d in command; Ensigns Gould and Brenchley, H. M. 31st Regiment; Ensign Sinclair, H. M. 62d Regt.; Mr. Vincent and Mr. Bean, Cadets; Mr. Newberry and Brown, Merchants; Mr. Smyth, Pilot Service; Misses Sibley and Metcalfe; 88 Men, 3 Women and 3 Children, H. M. 63d Regt.; 17 Native Ayahs and two Native men Servants.

*Per Bucephalus from England.*—Mrs. O'Dowda, Mrs. Burt, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Stephenson and two children, Miss Boddam, Miss Francis, Miss Davis, two Misses Burt Dr. Burt, Captain Gardner, *Bengal* N. I.; M. Stephenson, Esq. Capt. Handfield, H. M. 3d Regt. commanding Troops; Ensigns Swetenham and Stewart, H. M. 3d Regt.; Ensign Woolhouse, H. M. 13th Regt.; Mr. Boddam, Mr. C. Barwell, Mr. Fitzgerald, and Mr. Owen, Cadets; two Messrs. Peppe, Mr. Reghelini and 86 Troops.

*Per Northumberland.*—Mrs. Adams, Miss Emily Adams, Miss Charlotte Adams, Capt. Gavin, 16th Lancers, Capt. Codd, Cornets A. Burton and Ellis, 3d Lieutenant Dragoons; Cornets McFarlane and French, 9th Lancers; Lieutenant Gabbitt, 31st Light Infantry; Ensigns Bellington and Mackenzie, 31st Light Infantry; Lieutenant Nicolls, E. I. C. Engineers; Mr. J. H. Beetson, M. D.; Capt. Cumberland, Mr. Wright; 70 Men of H. M. 3d Light Dragoons; 50 Men of H. M. 9th Lancers; twenty-four Men of H. M. 31st Foot; 5 Women and 4 Children.

*Per Essex from London.*—Mrs. Wallage, Miss Browne and Captain Pearson, H. M. 16th Lancers. *From Madras.*—J. Biale, Groom.

*Per Stag.*—C. Anderson, Esq. Protector of Emigrants on a Mission from the Governor of Mauritius, to the Right Honourable Governor General; A. E. Dick, Esq. Secy. to the Emigrants of Government of Mauritius; 123 Return Emigrants and 4 Chinese Passengers.

*Per Hugh Mathee.*—G. Ronald, Esq. Merchant.

*Per Nankin from Mauritius.*—Mrs. Francis and two children, Edward Francis, Esq. Merchant; 89 men, two women, and two children, returned Emigrant labourers and Mr. Atkinson, from Madras.

*Per Reginald Heber from Bombay.*—C. C. Whicker, Master Mariner.

*Per Rajasthan from Colombo.*—Cecil Morgan, Proctor, Supreme Court, Ceylon.

RIVER STEAMERS.

The new accommodation boat *Sutledge*, in tow of the new iron steamer *Damoodah*, left Calcutta on the morning of the 17th instant for the Upper Provinces, with the following passengers:—

*For Ghazeepore.*—The Right Rev. Daniel Wilson, D. D. Lord Bishop of Calcutta; Rev. J. H. Pratt, M. A. Chaplain to ditto; Dr. Bell, Surgeon to ditto, and Lieut. J. H. Philpotts, Escort Officer to ditto.

*For Allahabad.*—Mrs. Burke, Miss Lennox, Dr. Joseph Burke, Lieut. G. P. Hebbert, Ensign J. Ewart, J. Drummond, Esq. and C. Lennox, Esq.

*For Benares.*—Mrs. Buyers and Child, and the Misses Leith Boswell.

*For Mirzapore.*—Miss Johnston.

*For Dinapore.*—Doctor Denham and Ensign J. Coombs.

## CURRENT RATES OF STOCK.

CALCUTTA, 23D OCTOBER, 1843.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

| | | | Rs. | A. | | Rs. | A. | |
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| 4 per Cent, .. .. | Sa. | Rs. | 4 | 8 | a | 4 | 12 | disct. |
| 4 Do. .. .. .. .. | Co.'s | do. | 3 | 4 | a | 3 | 12 | do. |
| 5 Do. Transfer Stock, | Sa. | do. | 11 | 8 | a | 12 | 0 | prem. |
| 5 Do. (2nd) 1825,26, | do. | do. | 2 | 0 | a | 6 | 0 | do. |
| 5 Do. (3rd) 1829,30, | do. | do. | 5 | 0 | a | 6 | 0 | do. |
| 5 Do. (4th) 1841,42, | Co.'s | do. | 7 | 12 | a | 8 | 0 | do. |

BANK SHARES.

| | Rs. | | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Bengal, each Co.'s Rs. 4,000 | 3200 | a | 3225 | prem. |
| Union Bank, " " .. 1,000 | 5 | a | 10 | disct. |

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship *Hindoostan* of 2,000 tons and 540 horse power, Captain R. Moresby, I. N. Commander, and *Bentinck* 2,000 tons and 540 horse power, Kellock, Commander, will leave Calcutta for Suez, touching at Madras, Point de Galle, and Aden; on the following days:

*Hindoostan* 15th November, 1843.
*Bentinck* 15th December, 1843.
*Hindoostan* 13th February, 1844.
*Bentinck* 15th March, .. 1844.
*Hindoostan* 12th May, .. .. 1844.

To parties proceeding to Europe, the advantages offered by the Overland route need no comment as independently of the certainty of arriving in England within two months, they are saved both the trouble and expense of fitting up Cabins and providing a large outfit of clothing which on their arrival at home is quite useless. Any further information can be obtained by applying at the Co.'s Office, No. 11, Strand.

J. R. ENGLEDUE,
*Superintendent and Agent.*

*24th August*, 1843.

### PARCELS OVERLAND.

AS many persons have complained of delay in the delivery of their parcels, and as such delay arises from the parcels not being sent through the proper office. J. R. Engledue requests the Indian Community desirous of availing themselves of the Overland route to send their packages direct to his office in Calcutta, Captain Biden, Madras and to Captain Twynham, Point de Galle, and to instruct their Booksellers, Tradesmen and friends in England to send them to the following offices in London, viz.

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J. R. ENGLEDUE,
*Supt. and Agent P. and O. S. N. Co.*

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### NOTICE.

ESTATE OF W. H. TWENTYMAN DECEASED.

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*No. 2, Hare Street, S. E. Corner of Tank Square, Calcutta.*

CONTINUE to sell off their Stock at very reduced prices for *Cash only.*

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Parties in the Mofussil will be so good as to apply through their own Agents, or send a remittance with their orders.

Parties indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Executor.

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THIS agreeable purgative, made from a recipe of the celebrated Dr. Christison, Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh, is chiefly recommended by its facility of administration to children.

From one to two tea spoonfuls is a dose for a child according to its age, and one to two table spoonfuls for an adult according to constitution.

MESSRS. ALLAN AND CRAIG beg to announce to the public, that they carry on the Joint trade of Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, &c. in Howrah, and that their prices will be found from 20 to 30 per cent. lower than the rates hitherto charged in Calcutta. Blacksmith's work also done at moderate rates. All orders excepted with dispatch.

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*Calcutta Exchange.*

With reference to the above advertisement, Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL and Co. beg to add that they will be happy to purchase any Bills for parties in the Mofussil forwarding them home if required, free of Commission or any charge, save postage.

THE best INDIGO SEED, in the *original sealed* bags, always on Sale on *Commission*, by CLARK and SONS, Bogwangolla, at the lowest rates.

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AN assortment of Double and Single Barrelled RIFLES, and FOWLING PIECES, of all Bores, and Weights, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Parties in the Mofussil are requested to apply through their Agents.

EGLINTON, McCLURE AND CO.

*Calcutta, 17th December*, 1842.

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NICHOL, WILKIE AND CO.

*Calcutta, 1st Dec.* 1842.

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MESSRS. W. THOROWGOOD AND CO. beg to call the attention of the Trade, to the annexed reduced list of the prices of Printing Types, and to add, that they have made a corresponding reduction in the prices of every article connected with a Printing Office. Their specimen book may be seen at all times, by applying to *Messrs. Allan, Paton and Co.* Calcutta, who have generally an assortment on sale, for the supply of immediate demands. Although a great reduction has been made in the prices, no pains will be spared to preserve the reputation for elegance and durability, which Messrs. T. and Co.'s Types have so long enjoyed.

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Fann Street, London, July 1, 1843.

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Calcutta, Oct. 25, 1843. W. THACKER AND CO.

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Calcutta, October 10, 1843.

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## BENGAL MISSION OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

THE Missionaries conducting the Scottish Mission in Bengal, having joined in the Secession from the Established Church of that Kingdom, a Committee has been formed, consisting partly of those who have also joined in that Secession, and partly of others, who are connected with the Missionaries solely by bonds of Christian sympathy, for the purpose of securing the continuance and future efficiency and extension of the Mission.

The members of the Committee, in addition to the five Scottish Missionaries in Calcutta, namely the Revd. Dr. Duff, the Revd. W. S. Mackay, the Revd. D. Ewart, the Revd. J. Macdonald, and the Revd. T. Smith, are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Simon Nicolson, Esq. | Macleod Wylie, Esq. |
| J. A. F. Hawkins, Esq. | J. Calder Stewart, Esq. |
| Robert Williams, Esq. | J. Buchanan, Esq. |

At a Meeting of the Committee thus constituted, held Sept. 29th, 1843, it was unanimously resolved:

1. That the principles, the objects, and the success of the Scottish Mission, appear to this Committee, to warrant the most cheering expectations, that, with the blessing of the Lord, it will prove a powerful agent for good in this benighted land; and that former benefits which have been derived from it, as well as the prospect of its future usefulness, impose a duty on all who are anxious for the spread of the Gospel, to succour and extend it.

2. That this Committee rejoice to hear, that it has been declared by the Church to which the Missionaries are now attached, that they desire to carry on and to increase their present Missionary operations.

3. That this Committee is of opinion, that an appeal for the purpose of raising funds to carry out this design, can be made nowhere so appropriately as in this country, where the nature and results of the Scottish Mission are most accurately known, and where its benefits have been imparted; and that a subscription be therefore opened, to assist its future maintenance, and to further its extension.

4. That this Committee considering, that under the terms of the interim arrangement lately made between the Missionaries, and the Calcutta corresponding Board of the Established Church, with which they were recently in connection, the whole support of the Mission must, very soon, be derived through this Committee, (from funds contributed to the purpose in Great Britain and in India,) and not, as heretofore, through the above mentioned Board;—and that, therefore, provision ought to be made, to meet the necessarily large current expenses of so extensive a Mission, from the early date when that arrangement will terminate; and also considering their prospects, of still further increasing the Mission, and the necessity of providing for the purchase of the present Institution, (which by law belongs to the Established Church,) or for the erection and furniture, or for the rent and furniture of another building, do, on these grounds, make an earnest appeal to all of every Church, who desire to promote the glory of their Lord in this land, and to extend his Kingdom, to come forward and help them with liberal donations and permanent periodical subscriptions.

Donations and Subscriptions already received.

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October 24, 1843.

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# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

*PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.*

No. 461. VOL. IX.] SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2D. 1843. {*Price 2 Co's. Rs. monthly, or 20 Rs. yearly if paid in advance.*

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has resolved again to proceed to the Western Provinces after a residence of less than four months among us, without having accepted the invitation of the Civilians to a public entertainment. They will thus learn the value of being earlier in the field when his Lordship again returns to the Presidency, and is prepared to receive the congratulations of the public service.

Lord Ellenborough's departure appears to be sudden, without being unexpected. After his declaration at one of the public dinners that his proper place was by the side of the Commander-in-Chief, more especially when any work had been carved out for our military friends, it was naturally to be expected that the departure of his Excellency for the Army of Exercise would be followed by that of his Lordship. The recent journey of the Governor General's Military Secretary, to the same destination, was regarded by the discerning as an index of his Master's intentions which could not be mistaken; and so it has turned up.

Lord Ellenborough returns to the North Western Provinces divested of all the encumbrance of their internal administration. During his previous residence there, he combined in his own person the office of Governor General of India and of Lieut. Governor of the Agra Presidency; but he has entirely altered the character of the administration by separating the duties of Deputy Governor of Bengal and Lieut. Governor of the North West, from the post of Governor General, and by reserving himself exclusively for the Political and Military responsibilities of the Empire. Though the arrangement has been made the subject of animadversion, and will in all probability come under the revision of Parliament during the next Session, —that is if O'Connel and Rebecca should leave that assembly any leisure—yet in our humble apprehension, it appears to be reasonable and beneficial. Any inconveniences it may entail appear to be outweighed by its substantial advantages. It is perfectly absurd to crowd on the Governor General all those details of business to which he can give no adequate attention without injury to the general interests of the Empire. It is the dictate of common sense to place the internal economy of the country under the direction of men who have a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of it. This overloading of the Governor General with the minutiæ of business is the last relic of the Commercial system of the Company, under which the Chief of the Factory was mixed up with the details of all its transactions. In this country the Head of the Government ought to occupy the same position in the administration, which the Premier does in the administration of Great Britain, and should be burdened with no duties which it would be considered preposterous to cast upon that functionary.

On the present occasion, when large political questions have arisen out of the revolution at Gwalior, and yet larger questions may grow out of that in the Punjab, it seems eminently proper that the Governor General should be on the spot, to direct every diplomatic and military movement, and to provide for every emergency as it may arise. As it regards Gwalior, it is to be hoped that the vigour and decision which have marked his Lordship's career, may be displayed in putting that state out of a condition to give us any future annoyance or disquietude. It would be a matter much to be deplored if any half measure should be pursued in reference to it, or if the present opportunity of giving to its oppressed inhabitants the benefit of a British administration, be neglected. It is time that the independence of these principalities should cease, and their chiefs be consigned to the indolent repose of a pension, for which alone they are fit.

———

THE PUNJAB.—There is nothing new from the Punjab. The only intelligence received from thence since our last issue is, that our previous news was unfounded. Dulеep Sing has not abdicated the throne, and taken refuge in our territories, with the celebrated Diamond. Lena Sing has not murdered Heera Sing; both are alive, and hearty; conducting the administration in unison, perhaps in harmony, and General Ventura is apparently Commander in Chief. Golab Sing has not been murdered, except in the papers; neither is he within three days march of the Capital, with 20,000 men; but is said to have returned to his family domains in Jumboo, if indeed he ever left them. The announcement that he had quitted that country to march on Lahore, always looked doubtful, for his hold on it is so entirely dependent on his own presence, that after he had accompanied our troops through the Khyber, he was obliged to leave the army on the well founded plea that he dared not continue long absent from Jumboo, lest its refractory mountaineers should subvert his authority. He is more likely to allow matters at Lahore to take their course, than to risk the loss of his rich and unassailable principality, by absenting himself from it: He is too wise to exchange his real sovereignty in the Hills for any divided rule at the Capital. He will not drop the substance to grasp at the shadow.

The Government at Lahore is for the present strong; the troops, whose importance and arrogance is always doubled on the occurrence of a revolution, are said to be clamorous for higher pay and gratuities, and may upset the present administration; but as yet it is sufficiently vigorous, to maintain its external relations of amity, which is all we have to look at. There is no opening for the wedge of our ambition. It is quite possible that Peshawur may again pass under the dominion of the Affghans; but our own frontier has not been violated, nor have our allies been insulted. All that we can do therefore is to station a strong force to watch the fords of the Sutledge. Meanwhile the Governor General and the Commander in Chief will possibly find sufficient occupation, on the banks of the Jumna, in reviewing the Army of Exercise, and preparing it to assist, we hope, at the obsequies of the House of Scindia.

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THE COOLY TRADE AGAIN.—Since the issue of our last number, the draft of an Act has been published which ordains that after the 1st of March next, Coolies shall be shipped only from the Port of Calcutta, and that an Emigration Agent shall be appointed there on the part of the Government of the Mauritius. The Governor General is so anxious to carry the Act through, that he has suspended the rule which requires the publication of the Draft two months before the Act is passed. Yet, strange to say, the Act itself is not to come into operation for nearly four months. We can divine no other cause for this extreme haste and subsequent delay, than the desire to allow those who have made arrangements for the collection and shipment of Coolies at Madras and Bombay sufficient time for winding up their affairs. If the Ports had been originally opened on the system which was guaranteed by the Privy Council, no such concession of time to the Cooly Merchants, would have been requisite. Their vocation has grown out of a breach of public faith, which cannot be palliated. It will of course be their business to make the most of the three months and twenty days which the new Act allows them—and it will be the duty of Capt. Rogers and Mr. Fraser, to exercise more than ordinary vigilance to prevent abuses.

The Act grows, of course, out of the suggestion of Mr. Anderson, the Cooly Protector, who has been sent up from the Mauritius, after ten months of inaction, on a special Mission to Bengal; and we regret much to see the selfishness which appears to characterise the proposed law. The only reason given for now carrying into effect that part of the original design which provided for the appointment of an emigration Agent at the port of embarkation, and which was held out as a remedy for the abuses which had rendered the older trade intolerable, is, that a sufficient number of women had not been sent with the men! The abuses which have grown out of the neglect of this appointment do not seem to have occasioned the smallest disquietude, and are not so much as hinted at. It would appear as though the Mauritius Government, suspecting that if the emigration had been at once placed under the charge of a responsible agent, the wants of the island would not be supplied as rapidly as the planters desired, have been quite content to leave the provision of Coolies to individual cupidity, however revolting might be the abuses which it engendered. The Mauritius Authorities appear to have waited till the island was sufficiently stocked with labourers collected under a system of private agency, before any check was placed on these proceedings. And its present interference has no respect to the interests of the Coolies; it is publicly declared to arise from an exclusive attention to those of the island. It was found that the supply of twenty thousand coolies had cost the colony fourteen lakhs of Rupees, and that as the men had in general come without their families, and would claim their privilege of return at the end of five years, an annual expenditure of 30, or 40,000£ would be necessary to keep up the complement. It is on this ground that the Mauritius Government appears to have sent round an Agent to make arrangements for stopping all farther emigration, unless the men could be induced to take their families with them, and thus hold out a hope of their settling in the island. We will not

affirm that such is the reasoning on which that Colonial Government has been induced to appoint an Agent in Calcutta, and to call for an act restricting emigration to those who should obtain a passport from him. But such is the plain and obvious reading of the new law. It would have been far more discreet to have kept these selfish considerations out of view altogether, and simply to have stated that, whereas the original plan of the Ministry made provision for the appointment of an Emigration Agent, and whereas the neglect of this provision had revived the old abuses, be it enacted that no port shall be open to the export of Coolies but that of Calcutta, and that no labourer shall be exported from thence but under a certificate from the Emigration Agent to be appointed by the Mauritius Government. That Agent might then have quietly rejected the application of all those who were not willing to expatriate themselves for ever with their wives and children. As the Act now stands, the Legislative Council, which ought to have had the interests of this country primarily in view, appears to have closed its eyes upon the injury which has been inflicted on it, and to have based its legislative enactment only on the interests of the Crown Colony, by proposing to pass an act, the cheif object of which is to part for ever with those who may embark for the Mauritius.

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DARJELING.—In the letter which we published last week from Darjeling, there was one sentence with regard to the journey thither to which we think the public authorities of the place should direct their attention. We allude to the idea thrown out that those who were desirous of visiting it might hereafter go by the Steamer to Caragola Ghaut opposite to Peer Pointee, and then proceed by land through Purneah to the Hills.

The greatest obstacle to the free resort of visitors, whether from the Western or the Southern provinces to the Sanatarium is presented by the difficulty of approaching it. We are told that a budgerow will carry one as far as there is water carriage from Calcutta in twenty or twenty-five days; but nothing can be more wearisome and disheartening than a trip by water, in a budgerow, to the foot of the Hills. It may also be reached by land in five days; but an invalid cannot bear a hundred and twenty hours' successive jolting in an uneasy palankeen, with the certainty of being waked out of sleep every two hours by the bearers demanding their *busis*, which in many cases is we fear the only reward they receive for months from the Dawk Moonshee for their labour. It was suggested at the first establishment of the Sanatarium that facilities should be created for a conveyance by land from the nearest point which the *Steamers* could reach, and which we now find is Caragola Ghaut, just a hundred miles from the foot of the Hills. But this consideration has been entirely overlooked, and we are only now told that provision will shortly be made for the convenience of visitors, from that point to the Sanatarium. We are convinced that no time should be lost in giving effect to this design in as much as it will form such an inducement to resort to Darjeeling as the public has never yet enjoyed, and thereby increase the popularity of the bright spot. Without such an arrangement, indeed, we think it must soon yield to its great rival in Ceylon, Newerra Ellia or Neuralia.—We wish our brethren in the island could be induced to adopt this more euphonous and classical designation. Darjeling and Neuralia are equally described as enjoying a climate altogether heavenly. At both places the visitor fancies himself again among the bracing breezes and in the lovely scenery of his native land. A pilgrim to Neuralia embarks on a Steamer in Calcutta, with a hundred of his fellow countrymen and women, and enjoys a delightful sea voyage to Galle, where he meets with a comfortable inn, and a stage coach, which drives him at once to the new paradise. It is difficult to fancy anything, not merely more free from inconvenience but more positively delightful, than the journey from Calcutta to the Sanatarium in Ceylon. Contrast with this the tedious, the insupportable voyage by water in a budgerow to Dinagepore, and then the transfer to a palankeen, in order to reach Darjeling; or the still more intolerable dawk journey for an invalid from Calcutta to that spot. To place the journey to the two settlements on something like an equality, it is necessary that arrangements should be made for the visitor to enjoy the convenience of a *steam trip* to Caragola Ghaut, and an easy land journey from thence to the Bright Spot. We throw out these remarks for the consideration of those who take an interest in the Sanatarium. The *Hindoostan* has brought back some of the visitors from Neuralia, who are extravagant, if that be possible, in their praise of that residence, and whose descriptions are likely to do injury to Darjeling, unless the inconveniences now experienced in the transit can be removed.

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THE CALCUTTA POST OFFICE.—The *Bombay Times* has been making himself merry at the expense of the Ditchers. In an article headed "Slow Coaches of the Calcutta Press" which will be found in another column, he has copied the Post Office Notification by which the public is guided, as it respects the postage of letters sent by the Steamers, and apostrophizes Mr. Oldfield, heretofore Post Master, in this strain: "Now good Mr. Oldfield, you must be a very old, a very forgetful fellow indeed, if the date of your knowledge of Post office matters extends no farther than the 27th of May 1840," which is the date of the *last* notification regarding steam postage. Every body, except the Post Master General, knows that it was promulgated on the 6th of July last, that the French Government had reduced the postage of a letter from 2*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* We say that the Post Master General is ignorant of the charge, because it is not to be supposed, if he had been cognizant of it, that he would have lost a single day in giving the public official information of so gratifying a reduction. We alluded to the change at the time, and expressed a hope that the Notification, weekly published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, would be modified; but the suggestion produced no result.

If the *Bombay Times* had paid due attention to the state of circumstances here he would have ceased to wonder that the most distinguished man of *letters*, as he facetiously denominates the Post Master General, should continue to publish an obsolete rate of Postage. Does he really require to be informed that the pay and the duties of that office have long since been divorced; the duties being conducted by the Deputy, and the pay drawn by the Chief? Every one in the city of Palaces knows that the office of Post Master General is almost the only remaining sinecure in the service. If there be any office, the efficient management of which requires a long and arduous experience, it must be the Post Office; yet we have had five Post Masters General, within the last five years, of whom one had been a Commissioner of Revenue, two Civil and Session Judges, and one a Magistrate. It must therefore be self evident that the office is filled up on the principle of its being more adapted for the man, than the man for it. In England, the situation of Post Master General is usually considered an honorary office; and it would have been pleasing if we could have regarded it in that light in this country; but Government has deprived us of that satisfaction, by turning it on two occasions into a penal appointment, and thrusting into it, much against their inclination, two public servants who had incurred its displeasure. We trust this explanation will sufficiently account to our Western Contemporary for the notification of 1840, which has afforded him so much amusement.

We must however remind him that he is altogether wrong in laying any portion of the blame of this egregious omission on Mr. Oldfield, who has long ceased to have any connection with the Post Office, and is now Opium Agent in Behar. Since the date of that notification, there have been two Post Masters, upon the last of whom rests the censure of having allowed his predecessor's Notice to stand so long after the arrangement it announces had been superseded.

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NEW CRIMINAL CODE.—One of the London Papers of August last states that the Law Commission in Calcutta was about to present Government with a new Criminal Code. It is difficult to account for the origin of this rumour, unless we trace it to the pleasantry of some mischievous wag, anxious to cast ridicule on that body. It is quite true that the only complete work of the Law Commission was a Criminal Code, drawn up under the superintendence of Mr. Macaulay; but though it was finished more than six years ago, and transmitted to the Home Government, nothing has since been heard of it. The labour of three years, the result of an expenditure exceeding 70,000*l.* has been treated with the most disgraceful neglect; and now that the office of the Commissioners is about—as they say—to be included in the bills of mortality, we are informed that they are about to give birth to a second Code!

If however the Commission should be dissolved without completing a Code of Criminal Jurisprudence for this country, there will be just reason to complain that public money to an extent of not less than 200,000£ has been very ill bestowed. We fully admit the value of its labours in the collection and digest of evidence relative to the state of Slavery in the East, though even in this important matter, we have got rid of the evil, not by following its advice and making it the object of legislation, but by sweeping it at once from the face of the land. But if there was any one subject to which the exertions of such a Commission ought to have been primarily and uninterruptedly directed, and which it should not be allowed to separate without completing, it was assuredly the formation of a Code of Criminal jurisprudence, which should give to India the benefit of European research and improvement in this department of legislation, and relieve it from the incubus of that barbarous and antiquated system of Mahomedan law, under which it groans. It was long the opprobrium of our Government that, notwithstanding all its boast of superior light and

knowledge, it continued to administer a system of criminal law, so far behind the civilized institutions of the age; and we naturally looked to the labours of the Law Commission to relieve our administration from this obloquy. But to all present appearance, the Commission will be abolished without having effected this necessary improvement. With the extinction of this body, all hope of obtaining a Criminal Code worthy of the age and of the Government, must, we fear, be altogether relinquished. It is scarcely probable that another body, with the same knowledge, leisure and aptitude for this great national undertaking, can be again assembled. We have therefore no other prospect before us, but that of continued subjection to a system of Criminal jurisprudence, which has no other recommendation, than that it may be retained without exertion.

We cannot better indicate the bitterness of disappointment which arises from this prospect, than by referring to the two most recent anomalies which have been exposed to view. Not long since, a young East Indian was brought up before the Magistrate in a district not far from Allahabad, on a charge of having destroyed the domestic peace of another person. If public report be true, the fault lay quite as much with the husband as with the transgressor; but to that circumstance we have nothing to say. The East Indian was by religion a Christian. In his infancy he had, to our certain knowledge, received Christian baptism, after the most approved form, from the hands of an Episcopally ordained Clergyman. Of his creed there could therefore be no doubt. Yet he has been tried by the Mahomedan law, and by that Code sentenced to two years' imprisonment, which, we hear, he is now undergoing. The sentence has excited much astonishment and some indignation in the neighbourhood; but we question whether the Law is not more in fault than the Judge.

The second instance is recorded in the Report of the State of the Police for the first six months of 1841, just published. "The prisoner was found in the act of murdering an infirm old man on the borders of a tank for the sake of plunder. The law Officer of the Session,—the Mahomedan Mouluvee,—was of opinion that the stick with which the crime was committed, *was below the standard weight for murderous weapons*, as prescribed in the Koran. A reference was made to the Nizamut Court, and the prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment for life." Well does the Superintendent of Police exclaim: "I really do not comprehend why these absurdities of the Mahomedan Law are at the present time attended to or allowed to interfere with the punishment of a murderer. Here is a man caught in the act of murder red handed, and because the bamboo with which he killed an infirm old man is not of a certain weight, the crime is declared by the Mouluvee tantamount to culpable homicide punishable at the discretion of the Court, and a sentence of perpetual imprisonment, instead of death, is passed in compliance with the grave absurdity of the Mahomedan Law Officer."

It was to remedy these glaring and unjust anomalies in our Criminal Jurisprudence that the Law Commission was undoubtedly established. It was to prevent the trial of Christians, in cases of abduction, by Mahomedan Law; to prevent the determination of the crime of murder by the weight of the instrument, and other such like absurdities that an expensive establishment of Law Commissioners was set up by the Whig Government. If after nine years of labour, that Commission should be suppressed without having accomplished this part of its vocation, leaving us still under the rule of a barbarous legislation, and that through the mismanagement of the Home Authorities, by whom the appointments are made and to whom alone the Commission is amenable for its labours,—they will have no right to censure the local authorities, for permitting the same waste of time and money in any department confided to their responsibility.

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THE KHOOND CHILDREN.—We have received a letter from the northern Division of the Madras Presidency relative to the disposal of the children rescued from the Khoonds, which it appears safer for us to give in substance in our own words. Our correspondent exonerates the Madras Government from all censure in this matter; and states that it is understood as a *fact*, that the petition written some months ago to the Governor of Madras is still in the Agent's office at Ganjam. He expresses a hope that as that officer is about to proceed shortly to England, his successor may be more alive to the cause of humanity. He says it is customary to talk of the rescued victim as children, but that many of them have grown up under the charge of the Tehsildar of Goomsoor to be men and women, and that the manner in which many of the latter have been allowed to run wild, is revolting. It was currently known at the station that one of the young women threatened to hang herself if she was not given away in marriage, and so convinced was the officer in charge, of the sincerity of her intentions, that there was a general search among the *mety* boys for a volunteer husband. A boy was recently made over to a man who called himself a Christian, but who immediately circumcised him and made him a Mahomedan. He adds that although the victims may be freely distributed among the officers as servants, or made over to the sepoys who convert them into Hindoos or Mahomedans, yet as soon as the subject of making them over to Christian Missionaries is mooted, the pledge of non-interference with the faith of the natives, that standing bug-bear of our Government, is immediately raised.

We give these statements as we have received them, in the hope that public attention will be drawn to the subject, and that the disposal of the victims will no longer be left to individual discretion, but that the Madras Government will imperatively provide for their intellectual and spiritual improvement, and thus consummate the good work of humanity which it has begun. Our correspondent suggests that it might be an advantage to that cause, if the Court of Directors were to require of the Agent, who is about to return to England, an account of the temporal and spiritual condition of the children who have been rescued, and of the measures which have been adopted to promote their welfare. We believe no such enquiry will be necessary. The matter may be left with perfect confidence to the benevolent sympathies of the Marquis of Tweeddale. The fact that an application to the Madras Government has been detained by the local Agent for many months, will at once open his Lordship's eyes to the state of the case, and point out the necessity of some stringent provisions on the subject. What benefit might not have been conferred on these poor children, if the local officers had been imbued with the same generous feelings which dictated the plans for their rescue?

The *Madras Spectator*, writing on the subject of the Khoond sacrifices, censures us for having overlooked the facts which "he brought especially to our notice" in an article which appeared on the 13th of September last. We have many apologies to offer him for this neglect, which arose entirely from inadvertence. In the crowd of papers which came in simultaneously with that number, it was accidentally overlooked. We have now much pleasure in reprinting it.

However anxious we may be to keep within the limits of the law of libel, not merely as it may be legally constructed, but in its moral acceptation, we are equally anxious to discharge our duty as public journalists, without fear or hesitation. We will therefore venture to say that there does not appear to exist among the local authorities on the Khoond borders, the same sense of the responsibility which *begins* with the rescue of the victims of that horrid superstition, which pervades the minds of the Christian community in our own land, whose influence is as unquestionable as it is beneficial. From all we can learn, they do not appear to be alive to the duty of training up these victims in a manner becoming men who enjoy the privileges of Britons and Christians. There is large room for the interposition of the public authorities at Madras; perhaps we should speak more correctly were we to say that there is large necessity for it. An indifference to the intellectual improvement and spiritual welfare of the Natives may be perfectly compatible with the most praise-worthy discharge of official duties. The man who first brought the Madras Government into that unhallowed connection with the shrines of idolatry which has covered it with such obloquy, was doubtless an efficient public servant, and, if one had doubted his Christianity, would probably have sent him a challenge.

As it regards the reduction, and, if possible, the extermination, of these diabolical sacrifices, there are two plans which offer a prospect of success; the one is that of establishing a paramount authority throughout the hills; but this is all but impracticable, on account of their extreme unhealthiness, which is so fatal to the European constitution. The other is that of stopping the supplies of victims, which are drawn chiefly from the plains, where our authority is omnipotent. But the claims of humanity have hitherto been defeated by an over-scrupulous attention to what are considered the claims of justice. Owing to the forms of the Courts, and the difficulty of obtaining legal evidence, the duffadars or crimps of the Khoonds, have generally managed to escape punishment. It is necessary to arm the local officers in the Collectorates of Ganjam and Vizagaputam with summary powers to punish on the spot, all persons detected in kidnapping and selling children for the *Meria* sacrifice. If this power is used in the *spirit* in which it was given, it would effectually dry up the source of the evil.

The *Spectator* states that the draft of an Act for conferring suitable powers on the public officers in those districts, was prepared three or four months ago and transmitted to Calcutta, and he advises us to look *nearer home*, and ascertain why this proposed Act has been allowed to slumber. In his editorial remarks of the 11th of October he also affirms that more than two months have elapsed "since a strong remonstrance was sent from Madras for a complete separation,—, according to the Court's orders—from all idolatrous institutions, and from all affairs connected

with the temples, and that the papers, instead of receiving the prompt attention which their nature demanded, have been left slumbering in the archives of the Government of India. We have already," says he, "borne the fardel of this reproach long enough; *if there is farther delay*, the *Friend* will acknowledge the justice of placing it on a different shoulder."

Placing, as we do, implicit confidence in the statements of our contemporary, we have no hesitation in saying that he has effectually taken the blame off the shoulders of the Madras Government, and placed it upon those of the Government of India. Why the arrangement for the entire separation of the British official authorities at Madras from idolatrous connections has been delayed in Calcutta for *two* months, or why the Act for the more effectual suppression of human sacrifices has remained unnoticed for *four* months, it is not for us to divine. Lord Ellenborough is upon the spot, and legislation need *not* slumber, more especially as there is a Legislative Member, encumbered with no other duty but that of drawing up Acts for the Council. They say that the question of perpetuating this Whig appointment is to come formally before Parliament in the next Session. Perhaps the present sluggish movement of the Council in the matter of Legislation, may not be without an object. It may be designed to prove the inutility of the appointment. But, whenever his Lordship is in earnest, the forms of the Legislative Council are suspended, and law-making moves at a railway pace. Mr. Anderson, the Protector of Emigrants at the Mauritius, has been sent up to put a stop to the farther emigration of men without their wives, and the Council has resolved to hurry through an Act, which shall send away female as well as male labourers—in the hope that neither will return. Could not the Government of Madras spare one of its Members of Council—*we manage to govern seventy millions without them*—on deputation to Calcutta? He might get the Meria Sacrifice Repression Act, and the Government Patronage Suppression Act through in a fortnight, and carry them back in his pocket in the *Hindoostan* or the *Bentinck*. There is nothing like a little *Dhurna* at the door of the Council Chamber.

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CEYLON.—In the palmy days of Hindooism, when the throne of India was filled by the greatest warrior of the heroic age, the island of Ceylon became an object of the deepest interest to the whole Continent. Every chief, from the banks of the Irawuddy to those of the Indus, was marshalled under the banners of Ramchunder to assist in the recovery of Sheeta; the whole country was agitated by that mighty expedition of which Ceylon was the object. The interest which it excited at that distant period, affords room for a strong contrast with the indifference to which it has been for a long period consigned by the European community at this Presidency. Had it not been for an occasional extract from the papers of the island, the very existence of this noble possession might have been forgotten. No higher interest was felt in its condition or progress, than in that of the province of Newfoundland. This indifference to an island not two hundred miles from Madras, was owing partly to the narrowness of our commercial dealings with it, partly to the absence of all personal intercourse, and in part to its stationary, and therefore uninteresting, condition. Our mercantile connection with it has not, it is true, been enlarged, for in the past year the whole amount of our exports to and imports from it, did not exceed five lakhs, but our personal intercourse has been multiplied by means of the Steamer which calls at Galle on its way to and from Suez, and in consequence of *the opening of a Sanatarium at Neuralia*, which is becoming a great resort for legal invalids. Its argricultural improvement has taken India by surprise. These circumstances have created a new interest in the prospects of the island among the community at this Presidency, and there is every hope of its being fostered and increased.

The attraction of capital is attributed by the *Madras Spectator*, in an article which we have copied, and recommend to the special attention of the reader, to the establishment of a Legislative Council. Of this we are not altogether certain, although there can be little doubt that it has served to give confidence to colonists, not so much perhaps from its present results, as from its inevitable tendency to the system of representative *Government, which prevails in other* Crown colonies. The Legislative Council of Ceylon does not consist, like that of India, of four or five members, but of seventeen. Of these, ten are members of Government; while only seven are appointed from among the colonists. This preponderance of official influence in the Council, of course enables the Government to carry any measures it may propose; but in such a colony as Ceylon, or in such a country as India, this construction of the first Legislative Council seems to be the dictate of prudence. It would scarcely be wise to form it on the principle of so proportioning the votes that *Government should, on* every question, be liable to defeat. A great change must be effected in the general condition of society before any such system of administration can be safe. The object of such a Legislative institution, when first bestowed on an eastern possession, should be to dissolve the mystery in which the administration is shrouded, to create public confidence by unfolding *to public* view the springs of action, and gradually to prepare the community for taking a larger share in the Government. It is enough perhaps for the first step of improvement that the estimates are discussed and voted in an Assembly, the doors of which are open to the public, and the debates of which are published in the journals. This is an amazing advance upon the theory and practice of a simple—we do not mean unjust—despotism. And in Ceylon it has been found to work well. Though from its numerical majority, Government is omnipotent in the Council, yet *it is obliged to* explain the *reason of the* measures it adopts; their utility as well as their details are openly canvassed, and public opinion is brought to bear on them. Since the establishment of the Council in that island, there has been, on the one hand, more attention to economy; on the other, an increasing effort to accelerate public improvement by *the construction of roads*, by digging canals, and by giving all legitimate encouragement to the spirit of enterprize.

The sudden start of improvement which this colony seems to have taken, has no parallel, we believe, in any Indian settlement. The old lethargy which characterized its residents, appears to have been at once exchanged for habits of energy and enterprize, which have done more to develope its resources in four years than had been done in the previous forty. The increase of colonists, and the influx of European capital, both from England and India, appears from all accounts to have been steadily *progressing* for some time. This has been attributed, as we have said, partly to the existence of the Legislative Council, and in part to the nature of the land tenures of the island. We are inclined to attribute it almost entirely to the latter cause. We *question* whether here in India the establishment of the most popular Legislature would induce the investment of Capital, from Europe, in the purchase of land. When Government went with so half hearted a spirit into the plan of admitting Europeans to hold land, Lord William Bentinck said his fear was, not that too many, but that too few Europeans would be induced to lay out their money in estates. His fears have been fully realized. Some planters, well versed in the mysteries of landed property, have, it is true, bought estates, that their indigo ryots might owe no allegiance to unaccommodating Zemindars; but while two millions sterling and more have been laid out in the purchase of land in Canada, in Australia, and in New Zealand, not one hundreth part of such a sum has been transferred to India. If report be true, one of our highest public functionaries, on a late visit to the island of Ceylon, became the purchaser of a large coffee plantation. We question whether any thing, but insanity, could have induced him to lay out the same amount in a zemindaree. Every thing here has been characterized as fugitive, but the tenure of an estate held by a European is of all things most fugitive. Suppose a man to have "deposited the hopes of his family in the soil of India," and devoted a lakh of Rupees to the purchase of an estate, and half a lakh more to the improvement of it, he has still but a secondary right in it. It is for ever hypothecated to Government for the rent, which must be paid quarterly, to the minute, or the estate goes to the hammer. If he proceed to sea for the benefit of his health, or if he visit England to revive his associations, and, by any one of the thousand accidents of life, the rent should be unpaid by sunset on a particular day, four times in the year, his estate is sold, and he returns to beggary. We are not complaining of a hardship; we are merely stating a fact. For this there appears no remedy except by allowing landlords to redeem the land rent, by one large payment. But this is altogether inadmissible, because it would enable the existing Government to anticipate and eat up the resources of posterity. In Ceylon, however, the land is purchased out and out, free from all claim on the part of the state, and may thus become a perpetual heir loom in a family; and this is, we think, the great *attraction to capitalists*.

But there are other subjects of interest, more particularly to the Service here, connected with the administration of Ceylon, which ought not to be overlooked. This island is essentially part and parcel of Hindoostan, and is separated from the main land only by a narrow strait. Its population consists of Natives in the same stage of civilization, possessed of the same domestic habits, and governed by the same feelings, as those who reside on the Continent. Notwithstanding the difference of religion, there is not more difference between the ryot of Ceylon and the ryot of Madras, than between the latter and the ryot of Bengal. It is a dependency of the Crown, and there the Ministers of the Crown have been for some time past carrying forward, unostentatiously, the experiment of governing an Indian possession, upon principles entirely distinct from those adopted in the countries entrusted to the Company. The two systems are diametrically different both as it regards legislative and admi-

nistrative arrangements, or the construction and the allowances of the public service. The fundamental principle of the Civil Service in that Island is *not* the retention of patronage as a remuneration for the labour of governing it. There, in a country which little exceeds one of our largest Zillahs in population and revenue, and for which the Company would consider five or six Civilians an ample allowance, the Civil Service embraces *thirty-seven* individuals, with a host of other functionaries, not included in that list. That service is not formed into a distinct class, which it is deemed necessary to qualify by a specific system of education for public employment. All the civil, criminal and fiscal business of Ceylon is conducted by men trained at no College similar to that of Hayleybury. Nor is there a greater difference between the training of Judges and Collectors for Ceylon, and that of Judges and Collectors for Bengal than exists also in the matter of their allowances. The whole body of Civilians, thirty-seven in number, the Secretaries, the Government Agents, the Judges, the Magistrates, the fiscal officers, receive no more than 27,000*l.* sterling a year, a sum less than that enjoyed by two of our Secretaries, two Members of the Board of Customs and two of the Board of Revenue. Then, the Crown has also contrived to obtain the services of a Chief Justice, equal in legal attainments to any of those who have adorned the bench in Calcutta, and for less than one-third of their pay. The salary of Sir A. Oliphant is less only by 500£ than the mere retiring pension of Sir Edward Ryan.

It is scarcely to be supposed that the administration of India will be maintained upon its present footing after the expiration of the present Charter. There is every reason to believe that, whatever party may be in power at the time, the Ministry will endeavour to dispense altogether with the Court of Directors, as an instrument of Government, and place India in the same direct subordination to the Crown, as its other colonial possessions. The design so palpably manifested by the present Ministry of reducing the Court of Directors to a cypher, and of concentrating all real power at the Board of Control, seems to prefigure the turn which circumstances are likely to take, when the construction of the future Government of India, comes under discussion in 1853. Should the Administration of that day be prepared to take the Government into its own hands, there is every reason to suppose that the system will be modified in some respects after the model of that which has been introduced at Ceylon; that the selections for the Civil Service will be made upon a broader basis, and from a larger circle; that the exclusive education of Hayleybury will be at once repudiated, and the establishments which now furnish our Members of Parliament and Statesmen, our Barristers and Judges, our Clergy and Bishops will be deemed sufficient for the education of Civilians; that the number of Covenanted servants will be augmented, and their allowances reduced; and that the whole Indian service, instead of continuing to represent the peculiar and anomalous circumstances in which the Empire of the East arose, will be recast in the mould of that modern colonial system which England has been gradually maturing in her foreign possessions.

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We have received and very carefully analysed the Report of the State of the Police in 1841, but our notice of it extends to more than four columns, and we are therefore constrained to postpone the insertion of it, as well as a notice of the *Economist*, to the next week.

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## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26.

— By some inadvertence, the Report of the last Meeting of the Agricultural Society was omitted in our last number. We have given it in our present issue.

— The *Assam* Steamer reached Allahabad on the 19th, having made the trip in *twenty* days; no very great feat for so powerful a vessel, encumbered with so light a cargo boat astern.

— The report of Heera Singh's murder is now distinctly contradicted. He is conducting affairs at Lahore conjointly with Lena Singh.

— Capt. Somerset, Military Secretary to the Governor General, proceeds to the Western Provinces immediately by dawk. This movement is thought by many the precursor of his Lordship's departure.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27.

— The *Star* has obtained a copy of the *Gibraltar Chronicle* of the 28th of August which details the loss by fire of the *Missouri* U. S. Steam Frigate. It appears that every possible assistance was rendered by the English Steamers present, and by the Commandant at Gibraltar. The present year seems peculiarly inauspicious to Steamers, both English and American. The loss of the *Missouri* is an irreparable loss, as it constituted one-half the United States Sea going Steam Navy. John Quincy Adams, some time since ridiculed the idea of America's going to war with us, with only two Steamers against our two hundred. If our memory does not fail us, he said that one of them was laid up, with a large hole in her side. Whether the *Missouri* was the disabled or the sound steamer, however, we cannot say.

— The *Englishman* says, that the Grand Jury attracted by a letter signed *Captive*, which appeared in that paper, went on a visit to the Grand Jail to examine into the nuisance complained of.

— The Deputy Governor has, it is said, given one of the twelve appointments of Deputy Magistrate to a relative or connection of Baboo Chunder Mohun Chaterjee, the gentleman who accompanied him in his visit to England last year.

— The *Englishman* gives a letter from Maulmein, of the 12th of October, which contains little news. The writer states that the timber duties still continue a source of vexation to the settlement; that there is a report that the Commissioner intends to remove his present residence;—he is living we believe in a hiredhouse,—and to draw the town to Tavoy-Zoo, a mile to the southward, which the writer, and others think will be an improvement. The letter ends with, "Altogether, Moulmein is improving." On the other hand there is a letter in the *Hurkaru* of this date which says, "It is farthest from my thoughts to detract one iota from the merits of the present *gallant* Commissioner Major Broadfoot, but his policy has been to throw suspicion if not blame on his predecessor to shew that all has been wrong." If this be true, the Commissioner has been following the example set him by a high authority, which example as it has no foundation in past usages, will we hope have no influence on future functionaries, except by pointing out to them the course which ought by all means to be avoided. It is the part of greatness to correct evils, of littleness to censure them.

— A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* states, that the worship of Doorga has been more diffused this year in Calcutta, the centre of illumination, than on any former year. He affirms that two thousand images have been made, and that the highest sum spent in any poojah was 13,000 Rs. If a hundred Rupees be the lowest average of the expense of each poojah, the sum laid out will have been *two lakhs*.

— Mr. George Clerk, the Lieut. Governor of the North West Provinces, has received serious injury by a fall from his horse, and was, according to the last accounts, lying dangerously ill at Simlah.

— We were wrong in stating that General Avitabile was returning to the Punjab. We learn from the *Delhi Gazette* that he had passed through that town on his way to Calcutta. We learn also with much regret that he, who allowed the British officers "to drink his cellars dry," who kept an open table for 30, 40 or 50 officers daily, was not received with honour or hospitality at Delhi, a blot on the escutcheon of Delhi, which will not be soon obliterated.

— Government is said to be about to construct a fort at Ferozepore, which is to be capable of holding the treasury and the magazine, and of resisting any marauding attack that can be made.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28.

— The *Hurkaru* of this morning has an article on American repudiation,"—the transatlantic term for the non-payment of debts—and alludes to a petition from General Sir John Wilson who invested 7500*l.* in American State securities, of which the dividends have ceased to be paid. He writes to an American General Scott, with whom he fought nearly thirty years ago at the battle of Chippewa, and to whom he says, "I have a wife and six children, and two of your musket balls are lodged in my body. Will you then, my dear General, pardon my writing to you, and inform me whether or not in your opinion, the Legislature of the above states are wanting in those high feelings of honour and honesty for which I gave them credit, or whether their present embarrassment has arisen out of unexpected difficulties and that they have not had sufficient time to meet their engagements?" Our contemporary speaks rather disparagingly of the previous letter of Sydney Smith, and says that with all its force and good sense, "his petition produced no great commisseration for him personally." We do not think he cared a straw about the money he had lost. None of the great Smiths, neither Percy, nor Sydney, nor Courtenay, were ever remarkable for a love of money. Had Sydney cared about money, he might have been worth 300,000*l.* as an Irish Bishop ere now; but his object was to pay off the Americans for their dishonesty; and deeply has brother Jonathan felt his terrific censure. He will not soon forget that sentence, that "the Americans prefer any amount of infamy, however heavy, to any amount of taxation, however light."

— Our Bombay friends are again unfortunate in spite of their "advantageous position." Their July Mails were lost in the *Memnon*; there we suffered in company, for ours were lost likewise. Their August Mails came back, whereas ours did not, as they went in the *Hindoostan*. And now all their Magazines and Periodicals of September have been left behind, just at the time when we have for the first time received ours early and cheap. But the magnanimity with which the ever cheerful *Courier* bears these disappointments is truly exemplary, and eminently edifying.

— The *Englishman* gives the names of a number of gentlemen, ladies and families, who go home next month in the *Hindostan*; twenty-seven in number; but we have heard that she will go full again—and no wonder, after the splendid run of the last voyage. The sailing vessels will deeply feel the competition of the two Steamers.

— The *Englishman* says that Mr. Thomason leaves Calcutta immediately to assume charge of the Government of the North West Provinces, in consequence of the severe accident which Mr. George Clerk has experienced. The last accounts from Simlah gave strong hopes of his recovery; but this accident will probably unfit him in his weak state for public business, and make him anxious for the arrival of his successor. Mr. Thomason's successor Mr. F. Currie, has arrived in Calcutta.

— The Commander-in-Chief announces in General Orders that it has appeared to Government necessary to strengthen the North West Frontier and to maintain a powerful force at Umbala. For this the troops in the Meerut division are to be chiefly employed. Major General Fast will therefore retain a subordinate command and Major General Sir R. H. Dick, commanding the Meerut division, will take the command of both the Sirhind and the Meerut divisions, and the charge of all Military movements.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30.

— The papers announce the death of the Rev. Mr. Moré the Rector of St. Xavier's College, at Calcutta, and of General Churchill, the Quarter Master General of the Queen's troops at Simlah.

— The *Englishman* stated on Thursday last that in consequence of the representation of one of his correspondents, the Grand Jury had gone to visit the Grand Jail, which was said to be in a filthy state. The correspondent is disappointed. They found the Jail in the best order, and in the most cleanly state. The nuisance complained of arose from an invasion of the apartments in the third story, appropriated to the better class of debtors, by a whole army of rats. This circumstance was duly presented to the Judges, but though the members of the Grand Jury informed their Lordships "that measures were already in progress for remedying the evil in a manner which they felt confident would prove effectual," yet they did not descend to particulars nor inform the Court for the benefit of the country at large what those means were. We hope the next Grand Jury will follow up the matter and visit the third story of the Jail in person to see whether the warm anticipations of success entertained by their predecessors have been realized. There are other places besides the Grand Jail overrun with rats, and the discovery of a sovereign and effectual remedy will be a national blessing.

— The Municipal chest is empty; the lighting and watering of the city of Palaces is almost at a stand, and the Magistrates are at their wit's end to discover the means of replenishing the chest. At the last meeting various plans for raising a revenue were discussed. That of taxing vehicles was mooted and rejected because of the difficulty of collecting it. At length two of the Magistrates proposed to increase the assessment by 1½ per cent. Mr. Blacquiere opposed the innovation, and wished the lighting and watering to be lessened so as to come within the present means of the Magistrate, which advice, however agreeable to the venerable adage of cutting the coat according to the cloth, is not exactly the most effectual mode of improving the town. Mr. Montrieu, who was absent, was called in, but did not feel himself competent to give an opinion. The matter is postponed.

— We are happy to learn that the last accounts from Simlah represent Mr. George Clerk as better. Dr Robertson had been called in to assist at a consultation. It appears that he has received a concussion of the brain by a fall from his horse.

— Major Patrick Grant has been appointed to succeed the late Major Craigie as Deputy Adjutant General of the Army with the official rank of Major and Capt. J. R. Lumley steps into the post of 1st Assistant.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31.

— The report of General Churchill's death, though given in all the papers of the Presidency, is now said to be incorrect. Subsequent letters from Simlah make no mention of it, which is fatal to its authenticity. The latest letter from thence, one of the 20th October, states that Mr. George Clerk was going on extremely well.

— A *Calcutta Gazette* Extra, announces the approaching departure of the Governor General for the North West Provinces. The draft of the usual Act for conferring all powers, except those of the Legislative Council, on his Lordship is, also published; and Mr. Thomason is gazetted as the successor of Mr. George Clerk, in the Government of the North West Provinces.

— The *Star* of this morning gives a somewhat different version of the remarks which fell from Sir Lawrence Peel last week, regarding a proposed alteration in the law of debtor and creditor. He says. "Government has requested the Judges of the Supreme Court to prepare the draft of a new Insolvent Act, the present expiring in a year or two, and that such Act will be passed by the Home Legislature if approved of. Sir L. Peel said he trusted that at no remote day the power of a creditor to arrest his debtor and detain him in prison would be much abridged," &c. His Lordship also stated that any relaxation, however, of the present law ought to be accompanied by more effectual, speedy and cheap means of realizing the property of debtors where any existed— and we may add, in the case of Natives, by a more stringent law of Registration, to prevent that fictitious alienation of property which always takes place when a man wants to cheat his creditors.

— Intelligence from China to the 29th of August has reached Bombay. It is not of any stirring interest. The enquiry which the Emperor instituted into the conduct of the Formosan authorities, regarding the murdered crews of the *Ann* and the *Nerbudda*, has terminated in a confession of their guilt. They have been made over to the Board of Punishments; but it is thought they will come off without suffering much injury. The opium trade continues to flourish under other flags; though as soon as the treaty came into operation, all the British opium smuggling vessels and an American receiving ship left the river. Hong Kong had proved very unhealthy, and it had been found necessary to appoint a Board of Health to investigate the cause.

— In consequence of the great services rendered to the Roman Catholic cause in Calcutta, by Messrs John Lackersteen and Co. the Pope has conferred the title of Count on Mr. John Lackersteen, and made him a Chevalier of the Golden Spur. The honour is to be hereditary as long as the eldest son continues a Catholic. Mr. O. R. Lackersteen and William Lackersteen, are also made Chevaliers of the illustrious order of St. Gregory. The mother of the family has at the same time been created a Countess. We learn from the *Catholic Herald* that Captain Fitzsimons of the 29th B. N. I. has purchased an old bell for 84 Rs. which had long been lying in the Government House compound at Serampore, and presented it to the Catholic Establishments in this town.

— The *Catholic Herald* of Saturday states, that the Sovereign Pontiff has raised Dr. Oliffe, to the Episcopal dignity and appointed him co-adjutor of the Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

— Cape papers have been received to the 25th of August. They announce the death of Lady D'Urban; also the "glorious intelligence of the entire pacification of Natal." At a meeting of the emigrant farmers at Pietermauritzburg, the terms of the Governor's proclamation for the settlement of Natal affairs was accepted.

— The *Star* states that Lord Ellenborough's departure is fixed for the 21st instant. Most probably it will take place much earlier. His Lordship we learn goes up by dawk, and returns before the hot winds set in next year.

— The *Madras Athenæum* of the 19th instant announces the death of Sir John Norton four days after the departure of the vessel in which he embarked from Madras roads. This intelligence was however known here more than a fortnight ago.

— H. M. 3d Buffs are under orders to leave Allahabad, and march to Culpee and there await farther orders. The *Star* says that the corps will probably join the Army of Exercise; but this must of course depend on the progress of affairs at Gwalior, and the resolution of the Usurper.

— The papers have been loud in their censure of Government for appointing Sir Robert Dick, a Queen's officer, over the head of General Fast, a Company's officer, to command the army assembling on the banks of the Sutledge, the latter being senior it is said to the *former*. After two goodly columns of remonstrance, it is found that the former is actually senior to the latter!

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the Friend of India :—

| | | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Secretary to the Book Club, 52d Regt. N. I. .. | ... to Sept. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, .. .. | ... to Jan. 1844, | 10 | 0 |
| The Calcutta Church Missionary Society, ... ... | ... to Dec. 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| D. Liston, Esq. ... | ... to Oct. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| R. Walker, Esq. .. | ... to Sept. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| C. Lyall, Esq. ... | ... to March, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| J. Lyall, Esq. ... | ... to Aug. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| M. P. Edgeworth, Esq. | to Sept. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Col. W. H. L. Frith, | ... to July, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| W. Leslie, Esq. ... | ... to Sept. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| W. P. Watson, Esq. ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Major J. Couslade, | ... to March, 1844, | 10 | 0 |
| T. E. Thomson, Esq. | ... to June, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Messrs. Apcar and Co. | to July, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| W Deane, Esq. ... | ... to Sept. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Dr. T. W. Wilson, ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Thos. Lyon, Esq. .. | ... to Oct. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. E. Lewis, ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Rev. J. M. Brandao, ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |

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*To Correspondents.*

*Æquus* has been received.

*A Spectator* next week.

To *G. M. R.*, Rungpore. We believe the names of the successful candidates for the office of Moonsiff will be duly published in the *Gazette* next January after the examination.

*M. D.* is unavoidable postponed.

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## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

### AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

*A General Meeting of the Society was held at the Town-Hall, on Wednesday, the 18th October,* 1843.

William Griffith, Esq., Vice President, in the Chair.

The gentlemen proposed at the last meeting were duly elected members of the Society, viz. :—

*As an Honorary Member.*

Dr. Justus Liebig.

*As Ordinary Members.*

Lieut. Edward Close, Baboo Ooychurn Mullick, Capt. Henry Cotton, Baboo Kissunchunder Roy. Messrs. C. C. Jackson, T. H. Lakin, J. O. Price and Richard Dodd.

The names of the following gentlemen were submitted as candidates for election :—

E. Jenkins, Esq. Civil Service,—proposed by Mr. W. Quintin, seconded by the Secretary.

R. P. Sage, Esq., of Katgara Factory, Bongong,—proposed by Mr. A. Sawers, seconded by the Secretary.

T. C. Loch, Esq., Civil Service,—proposed by Mr. R. B. Garrett, seconded by Mr. H. G. French

A. Wallace, Esq. merchant, Calcutta,—proposed by Dr. Mouat, seconded by the Secretary.

C. R. Jennings Esq , of Galimpore Factory Surdah,—proposed by Mr. Gilson, R. French,—seconded by Mr. H. G. French.

Lieut. H. Rigby, Engineers,—proposed by Major DeBude, seconded by the Secretary.

E. Boyle, Esq. merchant, Calcutta,—proposed by Mr. C. S. Stowell,—seconded by the Secretary.

Capt. G. B. Reddie (29th N. I.) Asst. Commy General, Neemuch, proposed by Mr. C. S. Stowell,—seconded by the Secretary.

PRESENTATIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

1. The Calcutta Journal of Natural History No. 1 to 14. *Presented by Dr. McClelland.*
2. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for 1842. *Presented by the Society.*
3. Report on the settlement of the District of Gurhwall. *Presented by the Govt. N. W. Provinces.*
4. Transactions of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, No. II. quarterly issue *Presented by the Government of Bengal.*
5. The India Review and Journal of Foreign Science and the Arts. *Presented by the Proprietor.*
6. The Indian Record's and Planter's Journal No. 63 to 66. *Presented by the Proprietor.*
7. The India Journal of Medical and Physical Science, No. IX. of vol. I. *Presented by the Proprietor.*

GARDEN AND MUSEUM.

1. Seed of the Madia Sativa, raised at the Government Botanic Garden at Dapooree. *Presented by Dr. Gibson.*

Dr. Gibson presents this small supply of seed for distribution on this side of India. The very dry climate of the Deccan, Dr. Gibson states, is unsuited for the plant, but he sees no reason why it should not thrive in other localities.

2. A superior description of Barley from Darjeeling. *Presented by Dr. Campbell.*

3. Samples of sun-dried Salep Misree procured in the neighbourhood of Kottah, near Odeypore. *Presented by Lieut. J. C. Brooke.*

With these samples, Lieut. Brooke has forwarded an interesting paper descriptive of the country where the plant exists, together with other particulars on the subject. This communication was referred to the Committee of Papers. The samples were considered to be of the best description of Salep

4. Seed of the Asparagus Bean. *Presented by Mr. Piddington.*

5. A quantity of Bhilsa Tobacco Seed raised in his garden at Kidderpore. *Presented by Baboo Suttchurn Ghosaul.*

6. Three small boxes of English Tulip Bulbs.

SUGAR CANE DISTRIBUTION.

A memorandum from the Overseer of the Society's Garden was submitted. It mentions that about twenty thousand canes, consisting of the Otaheite, Singapore, Bourbon and China varieties, are ready for cutting. It was agreed that these canes should be forthwith advertised for distribution at the same charge as that of former years, viz. one anna for each cane, which charge is to include the expense of straw-bands for securing the canes in bundles.

*Report on Tea the produce of Chittagong.*

The Secretary mentioned that, in accordance with the promise made at the last meeting, he had submitted Mr. Seonce's sample of Tea, grown and manufactured at Chittagong from leaves of Assam plants, to Mr. Charles Terry, and that gentleman has obligingly favoured the Society with the following report thereon :—

"I have examined the Sample of Tea you sent me, the produce of Chittagong and have much pleasure in handing you my opinion of it.

"It is a superior Tea in flavor also in strength and is of the Pekoe class. Had it been well manufactured, it would command a good price in the English Market.

"The manufacturing does not appear to be understood, the leaves not having been rolled.

"I should recommend any parties interested in the cultivation at Chittagong procuring a particular account of the process adopted by the Assam Company which is very simple and could not fail to render the article valuable."

*Report on Wheat grown at Bolundshahur from Egyptian seed.*

The next paper that was submitted was the following report from Mr. Wm. Haworth on the sample of wheat grown at Bolundshahur by Mr. Tonnochy which was presented at the last meeting :—

"I have examined the few ears of wheat which you sent me and which I understand are grown from Egyptian Wheat. The ears I should consider very fine and well grown, the quality of the grain, is very superior for this country growth, in nature and appearance it resembles the "Gungajelly" wheat grown in the districts of Rajmahal to Patna and it is also like some of the wheats imported into England from the Mediterranean or perhaps more like the wheat brought from Odessa. It is hard and flinty quite unfit for the English market, except to mix with wheat of soft and unsound condition, alone it would make a dark colored flour of little value, but on the contrary, if ground into the article so well known amongst the natives called *Soojee* it would make as fine bread as could be wished for.

I send you a few grains of Native Gungajelly wheat, also the few grains I took from the ears you sent me, that you may have an opportunity of comparing them."

INDIAN WHEAT QUESTION.

The Secretary drew the attention of the meeting to a memorandum from Mr. Speede 'relative to the question of admission of Indian Wheat into British ports on an equal footing with that of Canada.'

Mr. Speede states, that his object in submitting this memorandum is to induce the Society to make an early reference on the subject to those parties in England who are known to be favourably disposed to the measure. He then enters at some length into particulars connected with the passing of the Canada wheat and flour bill into a law; alludes to the claims of India for an equal admission of her wheat into the home market, and concludes by 'soliciting the aid of all members to bring the matter to a conclusion so as to proceed with as little delay as possible to frame our several addresses and bring them forward for the opinion of the Society.'

The Secretary intimated that in accordance with the recommendation of the report of the Wheat Committee,—which was confirmed at the general meeting in June,—circulars were addressed to members in various parts of the country. A few replies only had, as yet, been received, several of the members were at a considerable distance and some delay in obtaining answers was naturally to be expected; consequently it was probable that further information would be afforded in due time.

*Resolved*, that the replies already received by the Society, and the paper now submitted, be circulated to the Committee, with view to determine if the information on hand be sufficient to admit of their recommending the carrying into immediate effect the suggestions contained in Mr. Speede's memorandum.

The Secretary called the attention of the meeting to a passage at the commencement of Mr. Speede's minute, in which he mentioned that he had applied that the papers which had been received might be handed over to him, and that he had not been prepared for the application being unsuccessful. The Secretary stated he had not felt himself at liberty to part with papers of importance addressed to the Society before they had been laid on the table. The Committee appointed by the Society could of course have had them at any time, but he thought he was not justified in handing them over to a single member. The meeting thought the Secretary had acted properly.

THE COCOA PLANT.

A letter from Mr. Stikeman, Secretary of the East India and China Association, was next submitted. Mr. Stikeman mentions that after the despatch of his former letter, (which was submitted at the last meeting) he had put himself in communication with Dr. Royle and made him acquainted with the Society's wishes of procuring nuts of the Cacao, and that at a subsequent interview Dr. Royle had informed him that he had written to some friends in the West Indies on the subject. Mr. Stikeman adds, that it will afford considerable gratification to the Association to know that the result has been successful.

The Secretary stated, that with reference to the letter of Mr. Seonce which was read at the last meeting, he had the pleasure to submit a note from Mr. Wray enclosing a letter from Captain Marquard communicating the transfer for the Society's Garden of the greater portion of the Chocolate trees now in his garden at Chittagong. The best thanks of the Society were directed to be given to Captain Marquard for this acceptable contribution.

BHAUGULPORE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Major Napleton, the Secretary of the Branch Agricultural Society at Bhaugulpore, intimates the receipt of a large assortment of seeds which was furnished by the Parent Society, and tenders best thanks for the same. Major Napleton adds that the public garden, and every thing connected with the Institution is in a flourishing and satisfactory state. The number of monthly subscribers has reached 109, and the donation book shows a collection of about 1,200 Rupees.

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Letters were read from Dr. Gibson, at Dapooree, forwarding a report of trials made of the power of Bramah's Hydrostatic Press, as applied to the extraction of oil from the Earth nut, carthamus, flax, seasum, castor and other seeds; and from Mr. O'Riley at Amherst, submitting a memorandum relative to a prospectus of a Joint Stock Coffee Company at Chittagong, which was published in a late number of the Journal. Both communications were transferred to the Committee of Papers.

For all the foregoing letters and presents the thanks of the Society were accorded.

JAMES HUME,
*Honorary Secretary.*

—*Cal. Star, Oct* 21.

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HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT THE TOWN HALL.

The Horticultural exhibition, which was held at the Town Hall Saturday morning, may we think, be considered a satisfactory commencement of the change from an annual to quarterly shows. We confess we did not anticipate beholding so goodly an array of fruits and vegetables, country and foreign, covering nearly the whole extent of the hall on this occasion. Among Europe vegetables we particularly noticed turnips, carrots, lettuces of sorts, beans, onions, potatoes, Jerusalem artichokes, asparagus and radishes. For all these prizes were awarded. Several prizes, we believe, were included in the schedule, for early York and Battersea cabbages, and for early dwarf peas, but not a single basket of these was there to be seen. This may be attributed to the lateness of the season consequent on the heavy rains in September, for if these vegetables could have been brought to perfection so early, the hope of handsome rewards would have induced the native gardener to exhibit them, more particularly when, as we have reason to know, early intimation was afforded of the descriptions of vegetables for which prizes would be given. There were a few baskets of Tenasserim yams and Assam beans, with various sorts of native vegetables. Prizes were also awarded for the best samples of pomegranates, sapotas, oranges, (grown in the neighbourhood of Calcutta) pumpleneses, pine-apples, papyas, custard-apples, &c. When a few more such shows early and late in the season, have been held, and due encouragement afforded to the *mallees*, we may hope to have Europe vegetables in perfection for more than half the year, instead of for three or four months, as is now the case. We cannot conclude this brief notice without expressing our gratification at so many lady visitors having honoured the exhibition with their presence. Several members of the Society were also present.—*Cal. Star, Oct.* 30.

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THE MERIA SACRIFIS.

We have taken from the *Friend of India* an article on "Human Sacrifices among the Khoonds," which is the renewal of a former discussion of the same subject in connection with certain rescued children whom the Missionaries had requested might be transferred to them for their education and bringing up. We have already expressed our opinion on this latter and separate question, and need not here repeat it, but on the general subject of the human sacrifices we cannot but feel that our usually plain dealing contemporary has not acted quite candidly towards this Presidency, in avoiding all allusion to the facts which we brought specially to his notice in our issue of the 13th ultimo, and which must have been before him when he penned his article on the 28th. We then shewed that it was not the fault of the Madras authorities, but a certain apathy in Bengal if anywhere, which withheld from being adopted the mode, alone efficient under existing circumstances, for checking this barbarous rite. From the *Friend's* article however one would be left to conclude that an indifference was still manifested about interposing a check to the practise, and we must therefore, as the subject is one of no slight moment, protest against the disingenuous reproach.

But there is another and even more important matter incidentally introduced into the article of the *Friend of India*, which has long been a favourite subject of animadversion (we wish we could say an unjust one) with our contemporary, until now it has become a standing philippic against the Government of Madras. We allude to the official connection with idolatrous institutions. We must here again beg of our worthy contemporary to address himself *nearer home*: we think he will find that some two months or so have elapsed since a strong recommendation went from this Presidency for a complete separation according to the Court's orders from all idolatrous institutions and from all affairs connected with the temples, and we think he will further find that, like with the proposed enactment for measures tending to suppress the Khoond sacrifices, the papers instead of receiving the prompt sanction which their nature demanded, have been left slumbering in the archives of the Government of India. We have already borne the fardel of this reproach long enough; if there is further delay the *Friend* will acknowledge the justice of now placing it on a different shoulder.—*Madras Spectator, Oct.* 11.

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We have not ascertained how the exact fact rests in regard to the letter addressed by the Missionaries in the North to the Madras Government, on the subject of the youthful victims rescued from the sacrifice of the Meriah, which was brought to the notice by the *Friend of India*; but we learn with satisfaction that there has been no lack of zeal on the part of our local authorities, in framing such measures as may tend the most effectually to suppress this detestable sacrifice itself.

It seems to be pretty clearly established that the victims are generally if not entirely obtained from the low country, where some vile beings are always to be found, sufficiently tempted by the golden lure of the price paid for them, to steal children from their unhappy parents for the purpose of conveying them to the superstitious Khoonds. To prevent the inhuman practice by the punishment of these monsters, is of course an object to be most earnestly sought; and to their apprehension the vigilance of our officers has been sedulously directed. But hitherto this has proved

without effect; the necessary forms of our Judicial Courts have always stood in the way of sufficient evidence being acquired to convict the offender, as the Khoonds, whose testimony would be necessary to establish the complete chain, cannot be prevailed upon to quit their native villages and present themselves at our Courts on this account. In consequence of this serious difficulty, a correspondence took place several months ago between the Government of India and that of Madras with a view to the preparation of a Legislative Enactment which should invest the local officers in the Khoond country—that is, the Collectors of Ganjam and Vizagapatam in their separate capacity of Agents of the Governor of Madras, and their assistants also—with summary powers to punish on the spot all persons detected in kidnapping and selling children for the Meriah sacrifice. This would prove, it is fully anticipated, the most effectual way of striking a blow at the root of the atrocious system. At present these child-stealers are doubly encouraged by the prospect of pecuniary reward, and the apparent impunity with which the offence may be committed, but, when they once find that conviction and punishment follow with an immediate step upon detection, (and that the latter is, by a watchful care, rendered easy,) the sordid inducement which has hitherto led them on will fade before the greater dread of the penalty which will then be too sensibly imminent, and, with the consequent abandonment of their occupation, will be stayed the amount of human suffering of which it has already been so lamentably productive.

We understand that a Draft Act for the above important object was framed by the proper authority some *four or five months* ago; and we would suggest to our respected cotemporary the *Friend of India*, in the interest he has always evinced on the subject, to make some enquiries *near home*, to ascertain where, and for what cause, this necessary measure has been permitted to remain in a slumber of such long duration.—*Madras Spectator*, *Sept.* 13.

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SLOW COACHES OF THE CALCUTTA PRESS.

We are in the habit of seeing claims preferred by our respected brethren of the Marhatta ditch to the possession of intelligence so early and accurate in its character, that it was vain for any other journals on the face of the earth to attempt to contend with them. On the publication of the documents which from time to time make their appearance in the shape of Blue Books, we have sometimes amused ourselves by reverting to the old files of our contemporaries, and found that they were so far ahead that they knew the determinations of government before government had determined on anything—and were acquainted with recommendations certain parties were asserted to have made, which the said parties never themselves appear to have been aware of. With all these matters conceded, we have still been disposed to maintain our own position, and to insist upon it that we could see as far into a millstone as any of our neighbours. We have now got an illustration of this which dare not be controverted or gainsayed. If we were to name the *Star*, the *Hurkaru*, the *Herald*, or the *Englishman*, as being behind the world, we should immediately have a cry raised by all the others—oh! you are not to take that paper as an indication of our intelligence! Nothing can be more unjustifiable than to stigmatize the whole of an enlightened and intelligent press because one fat-headed fusty fellow is in the wrong. Well, our brethren shall have it their own way,—the position of the paper we are about to single out cannot be disputed,—it is the *Fort William Government Gazette*. Neither can the literary fame of the individual party be called in question,—if the most distinguished man of *letters* in Calcutta is not the Post Master General, we should like to know who disputes with him the palm. The following notification appears in the *Gazette* of the 4th instant, the latest which has reached us:—

"*Third.*—Letters for the United Kingdom of Great Britain, weighing less than a quarter of an ounce, and passing through France, are charged single postage, which by that route amounts to 2s. 8*d.* By the Falmouth route, Letters of half an ounce in weight are subject to single postage only, which by that route has now been reduced to 1*s.*

"Newspapers, if sent via Falmouth, are free of postage; but if transmitted by the way of Marseilles, they are charged 2*d.* each.

"H. S. OLDFIELD, *Offg. Post Master General.*"

"Fort William, Genl. Post Office, the 27th May, 1840."

Now, good Mr. Oldfield, you must be a very old—a very forgetful fellow indeed, if the date of your knowledge of post office matters extends no farther than May 27, 1840. Since then, if our annals have been written aright, we have had at least two changes,—the last promulgated on the 6th July, and a very strict one it is: to the effect that letters sent by Falmouth are to be charged 1s., and may weigh half an ounce; those sent through France being charged 1*s.* 8*d.*, and weighing a quarter of an ounce. Yet, doubtless, the poor ditchers, misled by official authority, are up to this hour dreaming that by sending letters by Falmouth they are saving not 8*d.* (as is really the case) but 1*s.* 6*d.* Never more let a Calcutta editor speak of the freshness of his information when that of the Post Master General is three and a half years behind.—*Bombay Times*, *Oct.* 18.

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CEYLON.

The progress of Ceylon can never be a matter of indifference to us at Madras. It is not merely the unavoidable sympathy with a near neighbour, or a selfish interest in the course of agricultural improvement where soil and climate so closely resemble many of our own provinces, but the different mode of Government pursued in the neighbour Island that must give a keen zest to the attention which watches its effects, and draws a comparison between these and the condition of our own "Company" administered territories. When the application of the new system of British Colonial administration to Ceylon took place and a Legislative Council was ordered to be formed, consisting of certain functionaries of the Government and a moderate admixture of independent residents, there was a pretty general disposition to ridicule the arrangement as a burlesque on legislation and all idea of utility or independence in its proceedings as a visionary expectation. We never were able to concur in these views: we always apprehended that, however the numbers arrayed on the side of the Executive Government would suffice to bear down all opposition when any serious difference in the Council might arise, and however diffident the early members might prove in the discharge of their new duties, this latter drawback would in time wear away, popular suggestions for reform and improvement be frequently forced into consideration, and the whole public service be rendered more active and vigorous, from the necessity for high functionaries being prepared at all times to explain and vindicate the measures of their particular departments, and from a consciousness on their own part of an opportunity being enjoyed of fully developing any views they might entertain. This expectation seems indeed now to be realized: the open doors of the Council admit the public to an acquaintance with the discussions that take place, and we are thus enabled to trace the degree of interest which is manifested in the various measures affecting the welfare of the Island. The consideration of the Estimates, which has of late occupied the attention of the Council, affords a fair field for this test, and it is gratifying to observe how much those great land marks of civilization—roads and canals—have engaged the care of the members. The sum voted for works of this nature are of course moderate; the revenues of the Colony do not admit of much being done—but, to the extent of the means, there seems a general disposition to aid them, while all the suggestions of the independent members are readily entertained, and the explanations of the official Heads of the Departments these works belong to are fully and freely made. In this way the very best information is gained on the expediency of opening up any particular line of communication, and a judicious and economical appropriation of the public money is the necessary consequence. The check therefore works well; and, as every object of public expenditure comes before the Council in a distinct Estimate, there is the fullest opportunity enjoyed of exposing abuses and bringing forward amendments, wherever the interests of the people or some better understanding of the question suggests such a course.

We cannot doubt that a knowledge of the existence of this useful system of legislative Government has had its degree of effect in inducing the embarkation of so many capitalists in agricultural pursuits in Ceylon, as has been the case of late years, while, to look homewards, our own vast tract of territory has in comparison been almost entirely neglected. The aversion to such adventures in India, and the willing preference given to Ceylon, arises, we know, chiefly from the differing tenures of land. In this country all that can be obtained from the Government is a lease of waste lands of 21 years duration: in Ceylon on the contrary land may be purchased outright and held in fee simple as the absolute property of the purchaser—what, with all the improvements he effects upon it, he can be sure of enjoying, and hand down to his children after him. But still there is a further inducement to the preference of Ceylon in the knowledge, that the Council offers a sure means of keeping attention fixed on the construction of roads and those other facilities to traffic, which are so indispensable to the prosperity of the agriculturist whose produce is only to find its market on the sea coast. Under the influence of these advantages Ceylon is beginning to go ahead rapidly, and the following comparative statement of the Revenue and Expenditure during the first seven months of the present and past years, will shew how very favourable is the existing position of her Financial affairs, particularly when we remember that a deficit has hitherto been almost their invariable result.

| "First seven months of | 1842 | 1843 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue............... | £185,559 | 221,290 |
| Expenditure........ | 190,553 | 201,327 |
| Deficit in 1842...... | £4,994 | |
| Net surplus of 1843.. | | £19,963 |

—*Madras Spectator.*

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## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REV. DR. WOLFF.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—I have just seen, in the *Delhi Gazette* of the 4th October, a letter signed *Fidelis* containing an appeal to the Army for a subscription to defray the expences of the Rev. J. Wolff and a companion from England to Bokhara. The above-named enthusiast has voluntarily offered to journey thither with a view to ascertain the fate, or procure the release, of Colonel Stoddart and Arthur Conolly.

I am not one of those who believe, though I sincerely hope, they are alive; but I am most willing to aid in ascertaining their fate, whatever it may be. Before however hurrying into a scheme such as that Mr. Wolff proposes, let us consider two points. Is that gentleman the best person to employ? Secondly. Will not the aid of the Anglo-Indian Government render the attainment of our object more probable?

First as to Mr. Wolff. He is warm, enthusiastic and persevering. But he is not generally popular among the Mahomedans of Central Asia. (I speak from what I have myself heard from them). He is looked upon and tolerated rather as one of God's afflicted than any thing else, an idea to which his extreme enthusiasm and total want of caution probably gave rise. Few orientals would dream of an entirely sane man purposely travelling to the "*Commander of the faithful*" to attack Mahomedanism. Mr. Wolff was therefore and probably for the same reason would again be safe; though I doubt if his Officer companion would not but add another to the victims of the Khan of Bokhara. But neither the influence of Mr. Wolff or any other Christian is likely to be beneficial in the present instance, more particularly if it be true, as I have heard it said, that Col. Stoddart's first imprisonment was occasioned by an incautious polemical discussion with the Moollahs.

Secondly, as to means. The Government through the re-opened communication with Dost Mahomed Khan, commands the means of ascertaining *positively* and speedily, the fact of the life or death of our gallant comrades. Or by the Agency of the Lohanee merchants, it might obtain their release. If the state of the finances forbid the Government to go to any expence, the fund proposed by *Fidelis* will be forthcoming.

But is it not the bounden duty of the Government to release them; or Conolly at all events, if alive, and (humanly speaking) to revenge them if dead? The state will, no doubt, ever find able, zealous and ambitious individuals ready to risk life and liberty in barbarous lands to advance the interests of their country. But is it just to these—is it holding out fair reward or due encouragement, to let them see the Government apathetically *indifferent to the sufferings and* unmindful of the fate of such men as the gallant Stoddart, the chivalrous, the good and sanguine Arthur Conolly? Can it be expected that with the *possibility* of their employers' taking no interest in their fall, or any steps towards their freedom, Officers will again risk liberty and life with the same confidence they have hitherto? No Sir! the sustaining power in difficulties and dangers among savage and barbarous tribes has ever been (next to Faith in *Him* who is every where present,) the certainty that the British Government would never allow a subject—far less an Agent to be injured, with impunity. Let the Government then exert itself. The Lohanee merchants will this month be on the banks of the Attock; in November and December many of them with their Camels will be in our provinces, purchasing merchandise; in April next, they will ascend the hills again to Cubool, and by September next we may, by their agency, hail our released friends, or at least have the melancholy satisfaction of mourning over their recover-

ed remains. Let not the question of expence weigh with the Government. We want its assistance—the weight of its name not its money. The brave, the chivalrous and true will still find friends enough to secure their freedom if money be the only requisite; and the State will make but a bad exchange if it keep its money and sacrifice its brave, chivalrous and true.

Your obedient Servant,

WHAT THINK YOU?

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

ERRATUM.

In paragraph 7 before "read" insert "speak."

MEMORANDUM.

*(Continued.)*

II. *An improved bearing towards, and the better treatment of, the Native Officers of Mofussil Courts.*

1. "I never yet knew an honest Native."—"I would as soon trust a Moonsiff as a Mohurrir," "they are all rogues alike" are phrases of frequent recurrence both on public and private occasions in the mouths of *some*, I trust I may say *some few*, of the Officers of Government. A very little reflection should point out the impropriety, and probable mischief of such remarks.

2. Oftener far than we are aware, such careless remarks are repeated by servants and others (erroneously supposed not to understand any English) and the effect is, that the *innocent*, the *less guilty*, and the *hardened in guilt*, feeling themselves *all* looked upon in one and the same light, never hearing an expression of sympathy from their official superior, have no motive to pursue an upright line of conduct, but indeed every temptation, and provocative to the *contrary*.

3. Again where even care and precaution are used in regard to expressions of distrust, the heartless neglect, and absence of any indication of good feeling too frequently apparent, alienate, and while they alienate, lower our Native Omlah—in fact we should censure our own conduct towards them as one of the main causes of those "sins, negligences, and ignorances" for which we are ever so ready to malign them.

4. I have seldom seen real sympathy shown towards this class of persons, such sympathy as might call forth the better feelings which (I suppose it will not be denied) they are capable of cherishing, to their own moral improvement, and the benefit of those, whom they serve. They are treated as mere machines; or, if feelings are allowed them, with none but those which lead to evil—if sick, they are seldom enquired after, except perhaps with a careless growl at their absence—if in domestic affliction, the master with whom they are in daily communication manifests no concern; (which however he would at the death or miscarriage of a favorite Spaniel)—if working extra hours, they seldom receive any thanks or kind words, nor is there in the latter matter any difference shewn between the drones, and the industrious, and energetic—if obliged by want, caused perhaps by unavoidable misfortune, to leave a home of former affluence, and rank, and endeavour to gain a livelihood by public employ in a Government office, no regard is shewn in the treatment which such a one receives to the misfortune which compelled him to take the step, and no approbation of any honourable motives which may have conduced to it. *A particular* favouritism may be shewn; but this is obviously as mischievous, as a well-directed *general* considerateness, and kind treatment are the reverse.

5. It will of course be urged as an objection, that to evince such kindness towards Omlahs would only be to encourage them to turn it to bad account, and to create abuses greater than already exist, to place the superior moreover in the false position of being supposed to be for some reason or other dependent upon his Omlah. This objection is futile, when the qualifications, (especially in the command of the Vernacular language) and character of the officer, stand high—and are allowed to let themselves be well-known; when also he regulates his treatment of his Omlah with discrimination, firmness, and consistency.

6. A few practical instances will briefly illustrate my meaning. An Officer may take an opportunity to call and enquire after the health of a Peshkar who is ill—and (exclaim the objectors) such an ill-judged visit will put 2000 Rs. into the Peshkar's pocket, and take it from poor suitors who will crowd round the favoured individual with their douceurs on his return to the duties of his office. No. There is no *individual* to be favoured—this is merely an exemplar of what should form the subject of a consistent course of considerateness towards *all*, and all evil will be avoided if on the next occasion when the Court may be crowded, and the attendant Peshkar's influence is supposed to have been thus increased, the presiding officer will but take from the hand of that particular Omlah any petition it may contain—delay its perusal till others shall have been read—then read it himself—speak to the petitioner in the Vernacular himself, dictate his own order in the Vernacular himself through any 8 Rupee Mohurrir standing about, and have it read clearly to the petitioner after signature; every Vakeel in attendance will then make the *gup* of the Sudder Bazar, and thus of the whole district, to be, these proofs of the Huzoor's being his own master, the Peshkar being no body, of its being needless to douceur him in particular, or any Omlah generally. It will also be well understood that the visit of the Huzoor in the illness of the Peshkar arose solely from the kind heartedness of the former. The Peshkar albeit possibly annoyed secretly at the course taken will feel the presiding officer has both a *will*, and a *way* of his own which it is dangerous to thwart, or attempt to deceive; he will also feel bound by gratitude for the consideration shewn to him in his illness. Such feelings will not only raise the superior's character in his view, and in that of every body else, but it will do much towards raising the Peshkar's own character, and self esteem—if in particular cases, it does not succeed in this, at any rate such a course cannot have a contrary tendency. I will add a real case in which a Civilian got from his own house on the mention of the dangerous illness of the father of one of his Omlahs (whilst in Cutcheree) some medicine, had careful directions written as to its application, gave it to the Omlah for his father. The father was cured, and the town was supposed to be wondering at the peculiar interest (it being the first opportunity that had offered for any exhibition of sympathy towards any Omlah,) taken in this individual, and the cause of it on the part of the Huzoor. The next day happened to be petition day, and a Vakeel presuming some strong influence on the part of this Omlah gave his petition into his hands, and when it had been read, requested the Omlah in question to tell him what was the order and then afterwards applied to the Court for the same purpose. The presiding officer replied loudly enough to be heard through the Court that as the Vakeel had given the petition to the Omlah, and had asked that person for the order, it will be better that he should not now apply to the Huzoor, as he had not done so in the first instance. A general smile pervaded the Court, the Vakeel looked excessively foolish; it may be that his own practice was not benefited by the public rebuke, and the erroneous supposition that the Amlah had any influence whatever was completely removed.

7. The loan of books is another mode of shewing kindness to them, and at the same time of improving and elevating their minds. I may say that I have found the Alumni of our Government Colleges far more useful even without practical experience of the particular *office*, than those brought up in the old school of Omlahs. Where the presiding officer is himself *au fait* of his duties this will be still more the case.

8. The higher officer, as Sherishtadar, Peshkar, or the head of any Department who has nothing to look for from promotion should be allowed progressive increases of pay on the same principle which regulates these grants in every London office, and which has been recognized and successfully applied in the cases of the Uncovenanted Judicial, Revenue, and latterly Police Officers.

9. I do not mean to say that the carrying out the few rough suggestions thrown out in this paper will stop bribery and corruption—will render our Omlahs a pattern to the prompt money receiving underlings of English offices, or will convert a race only just beginning to be assisted from the slough of immorality in which they have been merged for generations, at once into high-minded and honourable men. But I would fain hope that an improved bearing towards and a better treatment of the Native officers of Mofussil Courts (combined with the progress of ameliorization of the people in other respects) may tend in some degree to elevate their character, to reform their deeply rooted proneness to evil, and afford us eventually the gratification of feeling that they are working with us, fortiter et fideliter, towards the general good of the people of British India.

## EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS VERSUS THE FREE CHURCH.—We copy the following singular announcement from a cotemporary of Saturday last:—"The Committee appointed at last meeting of the Presbytery of St. Andrews for conferring with the University regarding Sir David Brewster, Principal of the United College, met on the 21st ultimo. Sederunt,—Mr. Taylor of Carnbee, Convener; Messrs. Rogers, Wright, Merson, and Stott, ministers; Sir Ralph Anstruther and Dr. Mudie, elders. A conference was held for some time with the University, and it was unanimously resolved to recommend to the Presbytery *to proceed to depose Sir David Brewster from his office according to the rules of the Church*, and to deprive him of his license as a probationer of the Church of Scotland."

Both the Presbytery and the professors of St. Andrews have manifested and great deal more zeal than either knowledge or discretion in the manner in which they have set about depriving the Principal of his office; and should they proceed to act upon the preposterous recommendation of their committee, they will to a certainty bring themselves into an awkward scrape. Whatever may be the ultimate result of the movement, one point is clear beyond the possibility of doubt, that the Presbytery have no right whatever to interfere in the matter. This was most explicitly laid down by Lord Cunninghame in the case of Professor Blaikie. In the interlocutor pronounced by his Lordship on that occasion he says,—"A pretension is urged by the Presbytery that they have some right of control and superintendence *at common law* over the conduct and religious opinions of all professors in our universities as teachers of youth in these schools; but the Lord Ordinary conceives that claim to be quite untenable. He has found no authority for any such jurisdiction *either in the statutes or in the principles of common law*; and he should think it alike disadvantageous, to science and to religion to give its ministers any right of control, either in the admission of lay professors or over the general course of instruction in our universities." And again, in another paragraph, which bears still more strongly on the case in dispute, his Lordship says,—"Suppose that a lay professor, after signing the Confession of Faith, had in a few weeks or days after subscription openly joined in the communion of the Episcopal Church, the Presbytery of the bounds would find it very difficult to institute any complaint or action before this Court to recall or cancel the certificate of subscription, or to subject the professor to any penalty or forfeiture for alleged insincerity or falsehood in his subscription. The answer would be insurmountable, that let the right of complaint (*if any be competent*) lie where it may, it has not been conferred on the Presbytery of the bounds." It is rather unlucky that the residuaries of St. Andrews have not one at least among their number who possesses *some* knowledge of the matter with which they have presumed to intermeddle.

Sir James Graham seems to imagine, because certain chairs in the University of Glasgow are at present held by Episcopalians, that these offices are in law open to members of the Episcopal Church. This notion is altogether erroneous. One law applies to all the universities; and if it should be found contrary to law for the Principalship of St. Andrews University to be held by a member of the Free Church, it is at least equally illegal for an Episcopalian to hold the Professorship of Greek in the University of Glasgow. Nay, more, the same law would render it necessary that the office of Rector, which has been held by Sir James Graham himself, should be filled only by members of the Residuary Establishment. It would not be difficult, however, to show, that all that the statute requires is merely subscription to the *Confession of* Faith, and that even this form may be omitted, and yet the professorial office retained. Lord Cuninghame expressly states, that while the office held by a professor who omits to take the oath of allegiance is *ipso facto* adjudged void, "the neglect to subscribe the Confession of Faith is attended with no such penalty, and, therefore, when any College in Scotland agrees to waive the Act of Queen Anne relative to subscription, *it has never yet been ascertained by what authority it is to be enforced.*"

*In our former article we adverted* to the probability of the erection of a new college, should the attempt to eject the seceding professors prove successful. Some of the Moderates affect to sneer at such a proposal as impracticable; but in doing so, they only manifest their wonted ignorance of the strength of their opponents, and of the fatal *effect* which the disruption has had upon their own numbers and influence. We are enabled to state, on the authority of a gentleman who has been at great pains to obtain accurate information on this subject, that were the different bodies of evangelical Dissenters in Scotland to unite, as we have no doubt they would do, in the erection of a new university, it would be opened with at least six hundred students. The students in connection with the United Secession Church have been estimated at 150, those belonging to the various other bodies of evangelical Dissenters at the same number, and the adherents of the Free Church, in the four existing universities, at 300,—a calculation, we have reason to believe, below the truth. It will be observed, that in this estimate no account is taken of those students who either have no view to the ministry, or relinquish it before reaching the Divinity Halls. The sum paid by each student for attendance on the literary and philosophical classes during the curriculum of four years, is about £30. The entire sum contributed by 600 students during their curriculum would thus amount to £18,000, which would give £4500 as the annual income of the College,—a sum amply sufficient for the

maintenance of the institution, without the aid of a shilling from the funds of the various bodies by which it would be supported.

While we are thoroughly convinced of the practicability of the proposal, we are of opinion that the erection of a new college ought not to be attempted, until an effort is at least made to reform the existing institution. The present system of education under which students of the various learned professions, and of all religious denominations meet in the same class-room on an equal footing, is attended with many advantages which would be lost by the erection of a separate seminary.

The existing universities are national institutions, intended for the benefit of the whole nation, and not for the exclusive advantage of one sect. By a slight change in their regulations, they might easily be adapted to the present state of society, and to the views of the various religious bodies into which the country is divided, and we should deeply regret were they to be turned into mere dormitories for the drones of the Establishment, as they would inevitably be, were they left wholly in the hands of the Moderates.—*Scotsman.*

MALTA MISSIONS OF THE FREE CHURCH.—Our readers are aware that the Ladies' Colonial Association have been the means of conferring great benefits on our countrymen in Malta. They sent out the Rev. J. J. Wood, temporarily to labour there; and they have resolved to settle permanently there a minister and an experienced teacher. We are happy to be able to announce, that the Wesleyan Missionary Society having made offer, on peculiarly favourable terms, of their missionary buildings at Valetta, including church and dwelling-house, to the Free Church, the India and Jewish Committees have concurred with the Colonial in the purchase of these buildings. It is difficult to over-estimate the importance of Malta as a central missionary station. In many ways the property which the Free Church has acquired will be found valuable for continuing and extending missionary operations in the east. It is to be viewed as a remarkable token for good, that at this time such an unexpected opening should have presented itself, and we must feel that the special offer of their Mission House is an additional proof of the deep interest which the Wesleyan body cherish towards the Free Church. We understand that arrangements are made for the *immediate* transmission of labourers to Malta.—*Witness.*

THE INDIA MISSIONARIES.—We understand that letters have already been received from Dr. Wilson and all the missionaries at Bombay and Poonah, declaring their cordial adherence to the Free Church. By the next mail, we hope to have similar communications from the other stations in India.—*Ibid.*

THE REV. GEORGE SCOTT'S EXPULSION FROM SWEDEN.—Gravesend, May 2, 1843.—GENTLEMEN,—Now that I have obtained the royal decision on our Swedish affairs, I feel the time has come when I must write to you without delay.

The things which have happened to me to in Sweden have not in anywise affected the progress of vital godliness in the capital, or throughout the kingdom. In Stockholm, my friend Rosenius writes me, there never were more converted persons than at this moment; and although the chapel being closed, no general meetings can be held—although having to meet in smaller rooms, the company of believers is divided, and the same persons not allowed to meet at more than one place—although threatenings from the police authorities, that these meetings will be broken in upon, and half-decided—yet the crowds attending Rosenius's daily or nightly Scripture expositions increase continually, and many are brought to experience the life of God in their souls. From other sources (for hosts of letters from the pious reach me) I learn that the devoted labours of Rosenius are greatly blessed of the Lord. In the country, south and north, a great work is going forward. South of Stockholm, in Smaland, "the preaching sickness," (a name given by the authorities to the marvellous event of scores of uneducated persons, principally young females, appearing in public, preaching repentance towards God, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, and for which as many as seventy have been carried into the hospitals to be cured of this malady!) has produced great excitement, led to many awakenings, and occasioned a very general outcry for copies of the Holy Scriptures.

In the north, more healthy and more blessed revivals are progressing. At ——, where my old friend R—— labours, a marvellous work is going forward. For twenty-eight years he has faithfully laboured among a very wicked people, without any apparent fruit: the last ten he has endeavoured to promote the Temperance cause; but, of his 1,000 hearers, not 50 could be prevailed upon to sign the pledge up to March last, when a revival commenced, principally through God's blessing, on the visit of a young peasant, whom I had engaged some time before, as a Bible colporteur; and, in October last, he writes:—"*The people, especially the young, have been truly* awakened; the fear of man has vanished, and men and women fall down in numbers at our meetings, weeping, deploring their guilt in the sight of God, and soliciting the intercessions of their brethren on their behalf. Of my 1,600 parishioners, 1,200 have joined the Temperance Society; so that brandy is nearly banished from our borders. In nearly every house some one or more are concerned for their souls, and wherever you go the conversation is about godliness and temperance. Such an awakening, so general and sincere, I have never either read or heard of."

This is by no means the only parish where the work of God is revived: but, strange to say, the parishes of ——, and some others known to us, have not so general a visitation: can it be because these have, in a cowardly spirit, turned their backs upon, and disowned the instrumentality God has been pleased to bless to this end; while R——, and others, humble and staunch like him, have never ceased to acknowledge their obligations to English and American Christians? R—— writes me:—"Just when you were by all right-minded esteemed and beloved, all was changed, and suddenly you were insulted, hated, persecuted, forsaken, and driven away. All must be taken, however, from God's hand. We may say—He sent you here to us; he hath taken you again from us. Well, what was your errand here? You came to put life in the dead Christianity of Sweden, and this you have done. Thus was the purpose of God in sending you accomplished, and we could not longer retain you."

And now to my own circumstances. You know of the riot on March 21, 1842, and the prohibition of the Governor; and I think you also know of an unsuccessful application to the English Government. Had the case been connected with the High-Church party, the answer of Lord Aberdeen would have been very different. The Governor prohibited my having *any* religious exercises in Sweden (even family prayer), on three grounds:—1. That I had no royal permission, expressing my right to preach in Swedish. 2. That no Methodist Church, composed of Swedes, was known in Stockholm. 3. That certain charges of my having transgressed the Church law had been made against me. Against this, we lodged, on the 1st of July, an appeal to the King, showing that, 1st, No permission was needed where no proscription was found in the law; and that the Consistory having objected, in 1838, to my Swedish preaching, and the King having overruled the objection, the right I had so long exercised remained. 2nd. That it was never my endeavour to make Swedish Methodists; and 3rd, That no charges ever had been communicated to me; and it was therefore absurd to found so important a prohibition on loose, uninvestigated charges—charges which, even if established, constituted no serious breach of law. The King, on the 31st of January last, passed a resolution, waiving all reply to the first and second, and confirming, on the third ground, the prohibition of the Governor. So the chapel erected by the efforts of Catholic Christians in England and America is closed against us, in all probability, for ever. I met our committee yesterday on the subject, and greatly admired the noble spirit manifested. All seemed to say—"Let us not hurry with the sale; the pious in Stockholm must have a place to meet in." Let them have this at a very trifling rent; and as religious liberty must soon be recognised there, perhaps these very persons, for whose edification the chapel was erected, may become the possessors of it. I have sometimes wondered if your foreign Evangelical Society could not become owners, on easy terms, of the property, and try America's influence for Sweden's good.

I have an important sphere of operations in Gravesend, and still do much for poor dear Sweden; still, it deeply grieves my heart that, after twelve years' hard self-denying labour, I am thus unrighteously and unceremoniously rejected. But last night I was standing side by side, on a missionary platform, with a fellow-sufferer, Mr. Stallybrass, who, after twenty-three years' labours in Siberia, has been just as unceremoniously sent away by the Russian Government. But it will, another day, appear all right.

A very large edition of "One Hundred Arguments for the Divinity of Christ," to meet Strauss's dreadful and widely-spread errors, has been put in circulation. I cannot give all particulars.

The noble grant of the Bible Society has not been so rapidly expended as if I had been still in Sweden; but much good has been done, and that Society has no reason to regret this grant. The Seaman's Friend Society will, I hope, continue Petterson and Wilson at Stockholm and Gottenburg. They are doing a blessed work among sailors of all nations.

I have never regretted my journey to America. It has not occasioned the disruption in Sweden, but only hastened the crisis which must have come. And we shall see that this is all right, however distressing the process of working out the problem may be. So write me, and soon. If you prefer it, you may correspond with Keyser on the Society business; but the language will be a difficulty, and I am quite willing in this, or any Christian way, to labour for Sweden.

Yours, &c.

GEORGE SCOTT.

—*New York Evangelist.*

BIBLE-BURNING IN AMERICA.—Not long since there was a great deal said in some of the newspapers, concerning the destruction of some Bibles at Champlain, New York, by direction of a Catholic priest. Lately, a committee composed of both Catholics and Protestants have, at the request of Bishop Hughes, inquired into the matter with a view to acquaint the public with the facts. They report that some forty Bibles were burnt; that it was done by M. Telman, a missionary from Canada, and recently from France, in opposition to the express wishes of the resident priest, and that the Bishop of Montreal promptly condemned the act within five days.—*National Intelligencer.* An account of this investigation has already been published in the *Commercial* at large. Our object in again adverting to the subject is simply to inquire of those connected with the Roman Church, who can give the information for which we seek, by whom was this missionary sent out? Who licensed him, or gave him authority as a missionary? The presumption is that he is a priest in orders conferred by the Roman Catholic Church. The Bibles, then, were burnt by the hands of a Roman priest. Has the ecclesiastical authority to which he is amenable repudiated the act? It will be remembered that the offence was committed some months ago. Now, what society, or ecclesiastical body sent out this missionary? Has the Bishop of Montreal complained to that body? Has Bishop Hughes, within whose diocese the offence was committed, made any such complaint? Has the missionary been recalled? Where is he now, and what is he doing? Time enough has elapsed to communicate with France, or even with Rome—has the priest been rebuked either by his immediate employers, or by the Pope, the head of his Church? It will be remembered that the accusation for committing this offence is not against the Bishop of Montreal, or the Bishop of New York, but against the Roman Catholic Church itself.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HEIR OF HANOVER.—It is stated in circles usually well informed, though we are unable to trace the report to any positive authority, that an illustrious personage,—the monarch of an independent kingdom, now on a visit to this country,—has it in contemplation to resign his sovereignty in favour of his son, and once more take up his residence in England. The reason assigned for this intention is, that the royal father is extremely anxious to see his son securely settled in the succession, as, though the heir apparent is justly beloved, possesses superior talents, and is of a most amiable nature, he would, from a deplorable visitation of Providence, be ill able to cope with any difficulties that might arise from his being suddenly called to the throne. If this report be well founded, it will account for the desire often expressed by the illustrious personage referred to, that he may be addressed and received according to the style and rank he held before his departure from this country, and not have the honours paid him which are due to his exalted station as one of the crowned heads of Europe.—*Britannia.*

LORD LYNEDOCH.—We regret to mention that this venerable nobleman met with rather a serious accident on Monday last. Though now in his ninety-fourth year, his lordship is a keen sportsman, and while following his favorite amusement on horseback, in the Edzell hills on Monday, the pony on which he was riding wheeled suddenly round, on the discharge of his fowling piece, whereby his lordship was thrown to the ground with considerable violence. His lordship was immediately taken to his shooting quarters, from whence, by advice of Dr. Guthrie, he the same day left for his seat in Perthshire, where it is to be hoped he will soon recover.—*Dundee Courier.*

The *Morning Post* records a strange "apparition in high life:—"A curious circumstance occurred at the dinner given to the King of Hanover by the Duke of Wellington, on Saturday evening last. The soup and fish had only been removed, when the folding-doors were thrown open, and a lady, in full dress, and wearing a profusion of diamonds, entered, and advanced towards the table, evidently with the intention of becoming one of the *convives*. There was, however, no vacant place. The guests looked at the lady with the suspicion which her unexpected appearance was calculated to excite; and the noble host having at a glance ascertained that she was not an acquaintance of his, deputed Lord Charles Wellesley to hand her from the *salle à manger*. The lady asserted that she was an invited guest—nay, more, that she had attended the concert lately given by his Grace. Her name she declared to be Angela; but it is stated that her real name is S*****. Report asserts her to have been a miniature painter, who inherited a fortune some time back, and whose intellects are somewhat deranged. It appears, on inquiry, that this person did gain admittance at the Duke's concert the other evening."—*Dumfries Herald and Advertiser.*

The will of the Duke of Sussex has recently passed the seal of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. It is very short, being written on a small sheet

of paper. The property was sworn under £80,000: the testator directs that a bond held by his daughter for £10,000, be discharged; that the whole of his property go to his wife, the Duchess of Inverness; that his plate, jewels, and many other articles, be sold by auction (they have since realized the sum of £37,713); and that if Government do not purchase his library within a year, it is also to be sold by auction.—*Dumfries Herald and Advertiser.*

The National Society for promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church have been moved to unusual activity. They issued an address, stating that the withdrawal of the Education clauses in the Factory Bill suggested to the Society the necessity of calling on private benevolence to provide resources for affording "sound religious instruction and moral training to the children of the poor." The call has been responded to by the subscription of £60,000; the number of contributors being 1,300.—*Ibid.*

DREADFUL DEATH OF MR. AYMER, THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN VAULTER.—This unfortunate man, whose recent performance at the English Opera, under the management of Van Amburgh and Titus, excited so much admiration in his peculiar department, met his death on Thursday night at the Circus of Mr. Batty, proprietor of the Royal Amphitheatre, who has several establishments in various parts of the kingdom, and one in the island of Jersey, where the late performer was fulfiling an engagement. The particular performance for which Mr. Aymer was announced concluded with a double summerset, in feat considered almost (if not quite) impossible, and a throwing at the ill-fated artist, instead of alighting on his feet, fell on his neck, and death was the immediate result. Mr. Batty, on hearing the fatal intelligence, immediately quitted London for Jersey. Smith, a great trampoline and vaulter, met his death in a manner precisely similar during the management of Messrs. Ducrow and West, at Astley's, some seasons back.—*Ibid.*

The bronze statue of Rubens was placed, some days ago, upon its pedestal in the Place Verte, at Antwerp. The figure itself is 14 feet high, and weighs 20,000 pounds. The whole monument rises to 30 feet. The inauguration was celebrated with music from the bands of the regiments quartered in the garrison and the amateur societies of the city. At night the Place Verte was illuminated.—*Ibid.*

THE CARRIER PIGEON.—On Tuesday last, a bird which had been sent from London, 200 miles by Railroad, was thrown at the time directed, and arrived in London under two hours and a half. One hundred pigeons sent from Antwerp were liberated from London at seven o'clock on the morning of the 17th of November, 1831, and the same day, at noon, one of them arrived at Antwerp; a quarter of an hour afterwards a second arrived. The remainder were all at home early the following morning.—*Ibid.*

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The negociations that have been carried on for some time between the Postmaster-General and the Post-Office authorities of Belgium, Holland, Austria, Saxony, Prussia, Sweden, Norway, and Russia, are, it is said, fully concluded for the transmission of letters and newspapers to and from the above countries, the same as it is between England and France, by prepaying the postage or not, at the option of the parties. The Prussian and Austrian Governments have reduced the postage on letters to a uniform price throughout their territories on the English system, by which the commercial interest, as well as the public, will be greatly benefited in the transmission of samples of manufactured goods and their general correspondence. The French Government is making arrangements with the Post-Office departments of Switzerland, Turin, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, and the Two Sicilies; so that all letters and journals from and to this country, via France, will be placed under the same regulations as the Post-Office convention entered into in June last with England.—*Witness.*

DISSOLUTION OF THE ST. GEORGE STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.—A general meeting of the proprietors of this Company was held in Liverpool a few days ago, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of dissolving the Company. In the course of the conversation which took place, it appeared that during the eight years' existence of the Company, the losses sustained amounted to no less than half a million sterling. A resolution dissolving the Company was recorded, and a meeting announced for a future day, for the purpose of winding up its affairs.—*Ibid.*

At Durham Assizes on Friday, Joseph Atkinson was convicted of illegally solemnising a marriage. The prisoner was one of those individuals who infest Berwick and its neighbourhood, by officiating as priest at those border marriages which are so frequent in that part of the country. At the toll-house, where these marriages usually take place, a couple who had eloped sought the offices of the individual alluded to; finding that he was not there, they proceeded to Berwick in search of him, where they found him in a public-house called the "Old Hen and Chickens." As they were afraid of being traced, they wished him to perform the ceremony there, which at first he refused, afraid of the consequences; but being made drunk, he complied; a confusion of legal geography, which caused him to be sentenced to seven years' transportation.—*Witness.*

ORPHAN HOSPITAL.—At a meeting of the Incorporation of this hospital, held on Monday last, the resolutions of the managers to allow the children to remain with Mr. Manson, and attend the Free Church, and also to omit from the regulations the words requiring "that the master and mistress shall be members of the Established Church," which rule had been made, for the first time, during the heat of the Voluntary controversy, were, on the motion of Sheriff Spiers, seconded by Walter Brown, Esq., ratified by a majority of 37 to 21.—Mr. More protesting against the decision. The minority should be only 19; for Andrew Storie, Esq. claimed a right to two votes, one in the capacity of treasurer to the Society of Writers to the Signet, and another in his individual capacity as a member of the Incorporation; and Mr. Richard Mackenzie, one of the deputy-keepers of the Signet, insisted on voting as Keeper of the Signet, who is *ex officio* a member of the Incorporation,—that office being at present held by the Right Hon. William Dundas. Among those who supported the motion, were Drs. Abercrombie, Beilby, Begbie, Wm. Brown, and Omond; Rev. Dr. Muirhead, Rev. Messrs. J. Buchanan, J. Bruce, R. Elder, Henry Grey, and John Sym; Robert Paul, Esq.; John Thomson, Esq.; A. Bonar, Esq.; A. Jameson, Esq.; Thos. Miller, Esq.; Walter Brown, Esq.; Convener Maclagan; J. Bonar, Esq.; John Lander, Esq.; John Cowan, Esq. advocate; the Lord Provost, the Treasurer of the City; Colonel Cadell; James Walker, W. S.; Mr. W. Alexander, Leith, &c. &c. The counter motion, by J. S. More, Esq., "to remit the question to the managers, with instructions to take the opinion of counsel," was supported by Rev. J. Paul and R. Jameson; Richard Mackenzie, Esq.; A. Tawse, Esq.; Mr. W. Fraser, printer; Geo. Ross, Esq.; Mr. T. Sawers; Dr. Sibbald, &c. &c.—*Ibid.*

CIVIC COURTESIES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The Mayor and Civic authorities of Boulogne have accepted an invitation from the Mayor and Corporation of Folkestone to dinner on Tuesday the 1st August. The Directors of the Dover Railway are invited from London, and all parties are to return to their own domiciles the same evening. We presume, when the railway from Boulogne to Paris is completed, we shall see similar courtesies pass between the authorities of London and Paris.—*Railway Times.*

DEATH OF A RAVEN.—Died a few days ago, at Rampton, near Retford, a raven, belonging to Mr. John Binge, in the 28th year of his age. This singular bird was bred in grove Park, and could talk as plainly as any man, as far as his knowledge extended. In point of imitation he was inimitable; and could mimic anything he ever heard. Like many others of his tribe, he was often exceedingly mischievous, but generally amusing. But his masterpiece was his correct repetition of the Lord's prayer, which for emphasis and distinct enunciation would have done no discredit to many a village schoolmaster.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

AN OLD MAN WHOSE FATHER LIVED IN THE TIME OF OLIVER CROMWELL.—Having heard of the extraordinary circumstance of an old man, named James Horrocks, in his 100th year, living in Harwood, about three miles from Bolton, whose father lived in the time of Oliver Cromwell, we took an opportunity a few days ago of visiting this venerable descendant of a sire who was contemporary with the renowned Protector. Until within the last few years he resided at Hill End, a small estate left him by an uncle when he was about 26 years old, but both his surviving daughters being married, and himself growing feeble, and his sight failing him, he let the land and went to reside with his eldest daughter, Margaret, and his son-in-law, John Haslam, at a place called "The Nook," near the Britannia, in Harwood. Here we found the old man, surrounded with every comfort which easy circumstances and affectionate friends can afford, and, to use his own language, "neither tired of living, nor yet afraid to die." He is a remarkable good-looking old man, with long silvery locks, and a countenance beaming with benevolence and good nature. He has nearly lost the use of his eye-sight, and is a little dull of hearing; yet he is enabled to walk about. The loss of his sight he regrets most of all, as it prevents him from spending his time in reading, to which he was before accustomed; and, as he remarked, also denies him the pleasure of looking upon his children and his old friends. He converses with remarkable cheerfulness for one of his years. As an instance, we may mention, that, on observing to him that he must have been a tall man in his youth, he sprang up from his arm-chair with the elasticity of middle age, rather than the decrepitude usually accompanying those who are permitted to spin out the thread of life to the extent of a century, and, with a humorous smile upon his countenance, put his hands to his thighs, and stood as straight as an arrow against a gentleman nearly six feet, remarking, at the same time, "I don't think I am much less now than ever I was." He stands now about five feet eight inches and a-half. A short time ago, on coming down stairs in the morning, he observed to his daughter, with his accustomed good humour and buoyancy of spirits, "I wonder what I shall dream next; I dreamed last night that I was going to be married again; and who knows but I could find somebody that would have me yet?" His son-in-law is an old grey-headed man, much harder of hearing than himself; and it frequently happens that when any of the family are endeavouring to explain to him, old James will say, "Stop, and I'll 'inarnse' him?" and his lungs seldom fail in the undertaking.—*Manchester Guardian.*

PROPORTION OF PAUPERS TO THE POPULATION.—A Parliamentary return has been issued, headed "A Return showing the number of in-door and out door Paupers relieved during the first week of the month of April, 1843, in the several unions comprised in each Assistant-Poor-law Commissioner's district." It appears that there are nine assistant-commissioners. The number of unions in the nine districts is 587. In-door paupers relieved in the week mentioned, 115,250. Out-door paupers relieved in the same period, 701,741. Total of paupers relieved in the week, 816,991. The population in 1841 was, in England and Wales, 15,[illegible]. The proportion of the total number of paupers to the population is at about 6 per cent. The return further shows the following two items:—Estimate for unions not included, and places not in unions in door paupers, 17,968; out-door, 109.346. Total, 127,314. Estimated totals of (paupers) England and Wales, in-door, 133,208; out-door, 811,687. Total, 944,895, out of a population, in 1841, of 15,906,821, being 6 per cent. on the whole, six persons out of every 100 receiving parish relief!—*Pat.*

FATHER MATHEW.—On Saturday the indefatigable apostle of "total abstinence" resumed his labours among the inhabitants of the great metropolitan city, in the New City Bunhill-fields Burial-ground, Golden-lane.

Father Mathew, having partaken of breakfast with the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, nearly the whole of the Norfolk family, and a large number of the aristocracy, arrived in the carriage of the noble earl at the cemetery, about twelve o'clock, accompanied by his lordship, the Hon. Stafford Jerningham, and one or two other gentlemen. There were from 3.000 to 4,000 persons assembled. On Father Mathew coming forward, he was loudly cheered, and the Reverend gentleman proceeded to address the people.

The Earl of Arundel and Surrey was affected even to tears, and at the conclusion of Father Mathew's address, came forward to the front of the platform, and declared his desire to take the pledge, which he did kneeling, in the presence of the people assembled, and on rising was loudly and repeatedly cheered. The noble earl remarked that he had not come there with any such intention, but that the soul-stirring address of the Reverend father had so convinced him that it was his duty to set an example to others, that he could not refrain.

Father Mathew having presented the noble earl with a handsome silver medal, expressed the great delight and gratification he felt that at the example set by so virtuous and distinguished a nobleman as the Earl of Arundel and Surrey. He was yesterday gratified at having the honour to give the pledge to that most noble lady, the Marchioness Wellesley, but to see a nobleman thus publicly coming forward was indeed delightful.

A batch was then formed of about one hundred persons, and twenty-one of them were stokers belonging to the gas-works in Worship-street. Father Mathew presented each man with a medal.

In one batch, Father Mathew administered the pledge to several non-commissioned officers of the Fusilier Guards.

Father Mathew expressed his gratification at this circumstance, and said he was aware that it was the wish of his Grace the Duke of Wellington that temperance should become general throughout the army, and he was proud of this, for that great man was an Irishman.

A Voice: But Mr. O'Connell says he is not an Irishman.

Father Mathew: I care not what Mr. O'Connell, or any other man, may say. I repeat he is an Irishman—Ireland ought to be proud of him. (Tremendous cheering.)

The batches were continued throughout the day, and among other Dissenting ministers on the platform was noticed the Rev. J. Burnet, of Camberwell, who cordially shook hands with Father Mathew, and wished him success in his labours.

Nearly 1,000 persons again took the pledge, making it amount to 2,900 in this spot.

Yesterday Father Mathew revisited the opening scene of his temperance labours in the metropolis, and again administered the total abstinence pledge to 2,000 persons in the newly-consecrated Roman Catholic Cemetery, Commercial-road, St. George's in the East.

The apostle this day attends in the neighbourhood

of Manchester-square, to administer the pledge to the Irish inhabitants of Kelmell-buildings and others in Marylebone, and which will terminate his proceedings in the metropolis.—*Pat. Sept.* 4.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO PHILANTHROPISTS.—We have seen working-men who adorned and dignified their station; we have seen them toiling on from youth to age in unremitting but contented industry; securing constant employment by constant steadiness and skill; insuring an adequate and comfortable subsistence by diligence, frugality, and forethought; earning efficient friends in the hour of need, by the uniform tenor of a blameless life; not giving to their children, it is true, an extensive or scientific education, but bringing them up in habits of industry, and in the "nurture and admonition of the Lord;" and spending their scanty leisure, not in idleness or animal indulgence, but in healthy recreations, or in such intellectual pleasures as might be within their reach. All who have mixed much with the poor will agree that this is no imaginary character, we have known many such; and, in our estimation, such men are objects of sincerer admiration, of deeper interest, of tenderer regard, than the statesman in the most successful hour of his ambition, or the rich man surrounded by all the elegancies and refinements which wealth can purchase, or lofty station can bestow. Not, then, to raise such men out of their class, but to make all their class resemble them, should be our aim, and may be our attainment; by wiser institutions, and less selfish and clumsy legislation, to make that condition of comfort and contentment easy and possible to all, which now requires minds of no ordinary endowments to reach. The object, however, cannot be obtained *per saltum*; it will require the coadjutorship of many minds, in many different departments, for many tedious and toilsome years. But the moment we have convinced ourselves that it is attainable, or approachable, that moment it becomes an object, not only of reasonable desire, of sober hope, but of positive, paramount, pressing obligation, to *all* who have the power in any one line of exertion to provide it.—*Westminster Review.*

SLAVERY IN THE DANISH COLONIES.—A Copenhagen letter, of the 22nd ult., announces the arrival there of two delegates from the London Anti Slavery Society, charged with a request to the Danish Government for the immediate abolition of slavery in its colonies.—*Pat.*

IRON AND COAL IN AMERICA.—I have visited the great anthracite coal region at Pottsville, 98 miles west of Philadelphia. It is an astonishing district. The business commenced only 17 years ago, and there are already five or six towns and villages built in the midst of the wildest mountain region imaginable, containing about 16,000 inhabitants, all supported by the coal trade. Coals can be obtained here in almost unlimited quantity. Besides the supply for the neighbourhood, about 20,000 tons are sent down weekly by the canal and railway to Philadelphia, and 30,000 tons could be obtained readily if required. Colliers earn about 24s. and labourers 18s. per week. The colliers in this neighbourhood are as sober, moral, and intelligent as any working population I have yet seen, even in America; they are almost all teetotallers, and they, their wives, and children are genteelly dressed on Sundays, attending their respective chapels; each has a cottage and garden, many of them their own; most families have a cow, which they turn into the woods to graze, free of cost; fuel they get free; beef and mutton 2d. to 3d. per lb., butter 5d. per lb., flour 18s. to 20s. per barrel of 196 lb. The general condition of working men in America is much better than in England, but it is getting worse; there is less demand for labour, and wages are declining. The truck system is likewise practised here to a considerable extent, in a similar manner, and attended with the same evils, as in England. The manufacture of iron in the States is as prostrate as in England; the high duty has done the American iron-masters no service as yet. They complain that their sales and prices are less than before. There are five furnaces at Danville, near Pottsville, the four largest of which, lately built, have never been in blast; at Shamokin is another furnace, that was in blast only six weeks, and is now standing; one at Pottsville is standing; the Lenagh furnaces are standing; Paterson, Baltimore, has ceased making; Ellicotts, at Baltimore, will be shortly at a stand; the Ulster are out, besides many others. I obtained a calculation of the cost of a ton of pig iron in Baltimore, amounting to 52s. per ton. In manufactured iron, the Americans give all possible encouragement to their own make, and feel no desire to push the sale of British iron. In quantity and quality the Americans are making great progress; some descriptions I examined were of excellent quality, particularly boiler plates. The general complaint against American manufactured iron is, the want of uniformity in quality, but they are improving in this; and, in my opinion, as wages are fast coming down in this country, they will, in a very few years, not only be able to compete with us in price as well as quality in their own market, but in the market of the world. The iron-makers are very powerful in Congress; and unless our corn laws are greatly altered, the duties on the importation of British goods will not be materially reduced. They all say that they are quite willing to begin a system of free trade with us, if it be really free trade; but that if we make discriminating laws with respect to British shipping, trade with British colonies, corn, machinery and manufactures, they will take care to protect themselves; that they have abundant means to produce all the articles they receive from us, and that if they are protected a few years longer, they will be able to compete with us in the price of everything. Messrs. Eastwick and Harrison, Philadelphia, have the patent for making the great excavating machine, which will excavate a square yard of earth per minute. They have made four of these machines already; two are in the United States, one near London, and the other in Russia. They are now making two more for the Russian Government; one, which I saw, will be ready in August; it will lift a stone three tons weight into a cart with great ease. The machine weighs about 17 tons; costs £5 per day for working and wear and tear, and will do as much work as 80 men.—*From Notes of a Man of Business.*

The *Times* this morning exhibits a novelty in journalism. Several Carmarthenshire farmers, who had missed laying their grievances before Mr. Hall, of whose progress they were not informed, requested the reporter of the *Times* to hear them. He did so on Wednesday last, and duly reports their evidence, under the old heads "Turnpike-tolls," "New Poor-law," "Countyrate," "Rents," with a further complaint against "Magistrates and their fines," the Magistrates only understanding the English, and despising the Welsh. This is the first time that a newspaper has thus formally been acknowledged as a tribunal for investigation, and its reporter as something like a public commissioner of inquiry. The tolls were more than ever proved to be intolerable; and the *Times* likens them to the imposts on the French peasantry before the Revolution.—*Spectator of Saturday.*

SPAIN.—The Spanish Revolutionary Government have resorted to a measure which stamps them beyond all cavil the Government *de facto* if not *de jure*, and neither they nor any other Ministry can undo it; they have proclaimed the majority of Queen Isabella the Second. The act only awaits the formal recognition of the Cortes. The little Queen looked pleased at the ceremony, and talked in a very friendly manner with the men who had thus hastened her own accession to the name of complete power. At that time, her friend Espartero was a wanderer, sick, and in misfortune, and denied an asylum in Portugal. It were indiscreet to draw too strong inferences from this appearance of youthful levity and thoughtlessness; yet, whatever Isabella the Second may become, Spain has not yet an earnest strong-minded head. The Queen's husband, however, may still save it, if well chosen; and a vigorous understanding would be of more worth than all the balances of connexion, and all the idiotic negations which diplomatists favour.—*Spectator.*

SPAIN.—We have received very important communications from Madrid, of the 26th, 27th, and 28th. The courier was delayed, in order that he might be the bearer of a letter from the young Queen, dated *La Granja*, to her mother.

The result of these letters from our own and from occasional correspondents is, that the reaction against the present Government, and in favour of Espartero and the old Liberals, is much greater and more menacing than was at all supposed. The unconstitutional Government, divided in itself, full of quarrels and dissensions, has no support whatever. The late insurrection disorganized the army, and the Moderados, in purging it, have disorganized it still more, and diminished it; whilst the Juntas having done, in one sense, what the Moderados, Narvaez and Concha, have done in another, the effects of both are neutralized, and the army may be considered, for all political purposes, as defunct.

In the electoral meetings there is but one cry—distrust of the Moderados, and consequent distrust of the Government. Even those who support it, seek, at the same time, to guarantee themselves and their principles against it. Numerous concessions to the Juntas, and to the exigencies of local and provincial interests and influences, have not appeased the jealousies, nor gained the good opinions of any parties. There is not a doubt that the first vote of a Cortes would be instantly to send about their business the Moderados and the Liberals who placed their heads under the feet of the old foes of Liberalism. But the fear is not now what the Cortes may do; but how the Government is to go on until the Cortes meet. The Moderados put off that epoch, in order to allow time for electoral manœuvres and accession of strength. But every day they lose more than they gain. Their unpopularity at Madrid increases, little possible as that may seem; and they are obliged to recur to the most arbitrary measures in order to sustain themselves against the odium in which they are held by the electors.

We give an instance. A meeting was held the other day of the Progressista party, for the purpose of naming commissaries for the elections. In the very quarter, or electoral district of the palace, the commissioners named were General San Miguel, who was Espartero's Captain-General of Madrid, and Senor O'Leal, the Alcalde under the Regency. Nothing more natural, nothing more legal than this. Yet so infuriated was the Government—the Government that calls itself parliamentary and constitutional exclusively—that it instantly fabricated a decree at its war-office, sending to head-quarters, in distant provinces, all the officers supposed to be favourable to the Regent. In this number were Rodil, San Miguel and his brother, Rodriguez Vera, Capaz, Isidro, Minuissir, and Colonel Lujan. In order to render the election of these personages impossible, they have been all ordered off to spots where they can have least influence.

Such an arbitrary measure can only recoil on the head of its authors, the Brigadiers Narvaez and Concha, who will be powerless for any violent act. "The army," writes one of our correspondents, "exists no more. In obedience to the orders of the Juntas, the War-office has disbanded the military levies of 1836 and 1839, being more than 30,000 of the best and steadiest soldiers. The provincial militia has been disbanded at the same time: the *cadres*, or a few of the principal officers, being alone maintained. Efforts are making to re-organize the army after the French plan; but even this is unpopular with the troops. All the military appointments of the Juntas have been confirmed: that is, the hottest volunteers and most inexperienced soldiers have been declared colonels, captains, and majors, whilst the old officers are turned adrift. Serrano tried at first to resist, but in vain." All the military suspected of attachment to Espartero have been turned adrift. The regiment of hussars, of which the Regent was colonel, rather basely deserted him at Utrera. They have been worthily recompensed, for the regiment has been broken up, and all its men discharged.

Such is the state of the army. And the civil government is quite as much disorganised. The "feeble but honest Lopez," says one of our correspondents, "flings himself on his sofa, and has abandoned hope, as well as activity. Caballero and Aylion, on the contrary, show fight, resist the Moderados, and appoint none but downright Liberals. Serrano is in the hands of Narvaez; Frias, Marine Minister, and holding the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, *ad interim*, is as null as Lopez. Olozaga and Cortina are petrified, and cry out, 'Let there be no change, no quarrel.' All they hope for is to drag on till the Cortes meet. The Infante Don Francisco inhabits Carabanchel, two leagues from Madrid. He and his family are furious at the open determination of the Coalition to have a French Prince marry the Queen. He has pawned all his jewels, and the money procured will probably go to excite a new insurrection. Already, indeed, the cry of 'Death to the Moderados, Viva Espartero,' grows common in the streets and suburbs."

The utter weakness of the Government is, however, fully depicted in an account which we have received of its anxieties and debates on the Barcelona affair, in a letter of the 28th, from Madrid. It seems that on the first news of the Barcelona discontents, and the foolish conduct of Arbuthnot, the ministry could devise no better plan than to send down Arauz, a known Ayacucho as Captain-general. They afterwards received more serious intelligence, and Serrano set off to La Granja to consult General Olozaga as to what was to be done. In the midst of these doubts, the delegates, whom we spoke of as despatched from Barcelona, arrived at Madrid. They had been persuaded by Prim not to demand a central Junta, but to insist merely on guarantees against a Moderado triumph or reaction. They require that, in the elections, but a certain number of Moderado candidate shall come forward. And they insist upon keeping Barcelona and all its fortresses in the hands of their friends—no Moderado to come there. They demand the appointment of Prim as Captain-General, Pujol as commander of the citadel, and Milans of the Atturazanas. They insist on Echalecu remaining Governor of Montjuich, he being the determined foe of the Moderados. These several demands of the Barcelonese delegates have thrown the Government into despair. Lopez and Serrano had returned from La Granja with Olozaga's advice; and this is to try to get the delegates to accept Araoz and Gil Avalee as Captain-General and *secundo cabo*, leaving Prim governor of the town, and subscribing all the conditions about the elections. The Cabinet is to have an interview with the *Barcelonese* delegates on the 29th, and the result will, probably, not be known for a day or two.

In the midst of this chaos Maria Christina keeps up an active correspondence with her daughter, and imagines that, with the Queen's name, she can marry Isabella, and rule Spain as she will. She will soon find herself egregiously mistaken. The Juntas, however they may have hidden their heads, or exchanged the name of supreme for that of auxiliary, are still the true masters of public events, the Queen's marriage included; and if the *French* and the Moderados would carry their schemes into execution, it must be done by force of arms. For the present, we see nothing but the mingled elements of political chaos, the Liberals, who

created it, being lost in mortification at the absurdity of their conduct in getting rid of the constitutional Regent.—*Chronicle.*

TAHITI.—We find in the *Courrier des Etats Unis* the following analysis of the convention entered into between Queen Pomare and Rear-Admiral du Petit-Thouars for the regulations of the conditions of the Protectorate of France. The *Courrier* states that it is textually from a journal of the Sandwich Islands:—

"There shall be created at Papeiti, the capital of Tahiti, a Council of Government. This Council shall be invested conformably with the conditions of the Protectorate, with the administrative and executive powers, as also with the political relations which the Government of Queen Pomare has with foreign powers. The Council of the Government shall be composed of three members, viz., the Consul of France, King's Commissioner to the Government of her Majesty Queen Pomare, the Military Governor of Papeiti, and the Captain of Papeiti. The decisions of the Council of the Government shall not be pronounced until after having been discussed in the assembly, and they can only be carried into execution when they have been come to unanimously. Civil justice shall be administered at Tahiti by tribunals, whose members shall be natives, named by the Queen, in causes between natives, and according to existing usages; but in all suits in which foreigners shall be parties, there shall be added to these tribunals an equal number of white jurymen, so as to form mixed tribunals, and these shall be named by the Council of Government. All these judgments shall be pronounced according to the laws already promulgated in the country. The natives and whites are equal in the eye of the law. The freedom of religious worship is recognised, and the Government grants to it an equal protection. No person can be attacked for his religious opinions, or obstructed in the exercise of his worship. Individual liberty is guaranteed, and no person can be arrested, except in virtue of a warrant or order, with the motive assigned, emanating from the Council, and after an unanimous resolution. Property of every kind is guaranteed; the disputes which may arise on this subject belong, by the reservations made by the Queen, to the jurisdiction of tribunals of natives. No person is to be compelled to sell or exchange his property. Every white resident at Tahiti is to provide himself with a certificate of nationality, or to be known to the consul of his nation, or to place himself under the protection of an accredited agent. In default of one of these guarantees, he is to be regarded as in a state of vagabondage, and, in consequence, to be expelled from the country. ... The prohibition of the sale of spirituous liquors, as established by the laws emanating from Queen Pomare, is maintained. The inviolability of dwelling-houses is recognised, with the following exceptions, viz. public houses used as hotels, restaurants, cabarets, taverns, and billiard-rooms: gaming-houses are interdicted; every infraction of this prohibition shall be severely punished; and in case of a second offence, the offender shall be expelled from the country. Every white who shall interfere in the affairs of the Government, as they now exist between Queen Pomare and the King of the French, or who by his speeches, intrigues, calumnies, or acts, shall seek to disturb public order or good harmony, may, after a decision come to unanimously in the Council, be sent out of the country. The captains of vessels who shall enter the port of Papeiti are bound to declare the motives of their arrival at the office of the Captain of the Port; they are also to apprize him of the day for their departure, and to pay the pilot and anchorage dues, as they shall be fixed by Queen Pomare. These dues shall be levied in the same way as hitherto, until it shall have been decided otherwise by the King of the French, after he shall have granted his protectorate."—*Pat.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

*22d October*, 1843.

Lieut. and Brevet Captain F. C. Marsden, of the 29th Regt. N. I., to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 3d Class in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, *vice* Captain C. J. Richardson, whose appointment to that office in Orders of 30th ultimo has been cancelled at his request.

J. THOMASON, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*19th October*, 1843.

Gholam Imam to be a Sudder Ameen in the Saugor Division, in the room of Gholam Nasir deceased, to have effect from the 10th September last.

*21st October*, 1843.

Captain Charles Graham, Political Agent at Bahawulpore, assumed charge of the duties of his office on the 23d September last.

W. EDWARDS,
*Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*21st October*, 1843.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach the Revd. Mr. Norgate to the Agra Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

T. H. DAVIDSON, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*16th October*, 1843.

Lieut. S. R. Tickell, Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, to 1st April next, under Medical Certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 8th June last.

*Lieut. Col.* W. J. Butterworth, C. B., assumed charge of the office of Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, on the 28th August last.

The leave granted to Mr. Vernon H. Schalch on the 15th February last, to remain attached to the College of Fort William, is extended for a further period of three months, for the purpose of continuing his study in the Bengalee language.

Messrs. H. P. Fane, Henry Davidson and Charles Montresor reported qualified for the Public Service by proficiency in two of the Native languages, are permitted, at their own request, to remain attached to the College of Fort William for a further period of three months, for the purpose of continuing their studies in a third language, the two former in Oordoo, and the latter in Bengalee.

The Rev. W. H. Meiklejohn, Junior Minister of St. Andrew's Church, having returned to the Presidency on the 10th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 19th June last is cancelled.

*19th October*, 1843.

Messrs. H. Swetenham, E. Deedes, F. H. Robinson and C. B. Quintin, of the Civil Service, reported their return from England on board the Steam Ship "Hindoostan," which vessel reached Kedgeree on the 16th instant.

Mr. A. Pigou has been permitted by the Honourable the Lieut. Governor N. W. P. to return to the Presidency, for the purpose of prosecuting his study of the Oriental languages at the College of Fort William.

Messrs. Henry Brereton and Francis Tucker, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors, Members of the Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported their arrival at the Presidency on the 17th instant.

The following applications for Furloughs of the Season 1843-44 have been received up to this date in addition to those notified on the 26th ultimo and 13th instant:

Mr. C. Fraser.
„ G. R. Clerk.
„ S. Fraser.
„ C. Garstin.
„ R. B. Morgan.
„ A. Shank.
„ G. P. Leycester.
Honourable E. Drummond.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Simlah, 2d October*, 1843.

Pundit Beerbul, officiating Principal Sudder Ameen of Mirzapore, during the ensuing Dusserah vacation.

*3d October*, 1843.

Mr. G. C. Parks, Collector of Customs of Allahabad (on leave to the Cape of Good Hope), for six months, on Medical Certificate, in extension to that granted him under Orders of 23d June 1842.

Mr. William Johnson, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Zillah Meerut, for fifteen days, on urgent private affairs.

Mirza Ata Nawab, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Zillah Goruckpore, during the term of the Dusserah vacation.

Mr. William Ford, Assistant to the Commissioner of the Delhi Division, till 15th November next, on Medical Certificate, in addition to the period allowed to join his appointment.

Mr. Manaton Collingwood Ommanney, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Allahabad, for three months, on private affairs, to proceed to the Presidency.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted in Orders of the 8th June last, to Mr. Colin Mackenzie, the Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bareilly, is cancelled from the date on which he rejoined his appointment.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted, under Orders of 30th March last, to Mr. M. H. Court, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Benares, is cancelled from the date on which he joined his office.

R. N. C. HAMILTON,
*Secy. to the Govt. N. W. P.*

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 20th October*, 1843.

No. 222 of 1843.—The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alteration of Rank, consequent on the decease of Major General Sir D. Macleod, K. C. B.

*Infantry.*

Lieutenant Colonel George Moore to be Colonel, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

*19th Regiment N. I.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Major John Drinkwater Syers to be Lieutenant Colonel, .. .. .. .. ..<br>Captain Thomas Henry Newhouse to be Major, ..<br>Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Henry Virtue Stephen to be Captain of a Company, .. .. .. .. ..<br>Ensign John William Bristow to be Lieutenant, .. .. | In succession to Lieutenant Colonel George Moore promoted, with rank from the 21st August 1843, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel Francis Grant deceased. |

*Alteration of Rank.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Infantry—Lieutenant Colonel George Warren, .. .. .. ..<br>Rt. Wing 1st European Light Infantry— Major (by Brevet) Francis Beatty, ..<br>Ditto—Lieutenant Edmund Disney Byng, .. .. .. .. | From the 9th August 1843, the date of the decease of Major General Sir D. Macleod. |

No. 223 of 1843.—The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion:—

*38th Regiment Light Infantry.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut. and Bt. Capt. Wm. Young to be Captain of a Company, .. .. .. .. ..<br>Ensign Arthur Gibbings to be Lieutenant, .. .. .. | From the 8th October 1843, in succession to Captain and Brevet Major Patrick Craigie deceased. |

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors as Cadets of Engineers, Artillery and Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon, on this Establishment. The Cadets are promoted to the rank of 2d Lieutenant and Ensign respectively, from the dates assigned to them in General Orders Nos. 164 and 186, of the 28th of July last and 1st ultimo.

| *Engineers.* | *Date of arrival at Fort William.* |
|---|---|
| Mr. James Edmund Tannatt Nicolls, | 17th Oct. 1843. |
| *Artillery.* | |
| Mr. Hungerford Meyer Boddam, .. | 16th Oct. 1843. |
| Mr. John Robison, .. .. .. .. | 17th Oct. 1843. |
| „ George Leonard Parish, .. .. | |
| *Infantry.* | |
| Mr. Samuel Richard John Owen, .. | 16th Oct. 1843. |
| „ Chas. Mordaunt FitzGerald, .. | |
| „ Charles Arthur Barwell, .. .. | |
| „ John James Eckford, .. .. .. | 17th Oct. 1843. |
| „ Geo. Fredk. Frank Vincent, .. | |
| „ John Wm. Fredk. Bean, .. .. | |
| *Medical Department.* | |
| Mr. Joseph Rose, .. .. .. .. .. | 2d Oct. 1843. |

The following Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors:

| | *Date of arrival at Fort William.* |
|---|---|
| Major General John Andrew Biggs, of the Regiment of Artillery, .. .. .. | 17th Oct. 1843. |
| Captain John Dickson Dyke Bean, of the 23d Regt. N. I., .. .. .. .. | |
| Lieut. Edward Cornwall Gardner, of the 40th Regiment N. I., .. .. .. | 16th Oct. 1843. |
| Surgeon Thos. William Burt, of the Medical Department, .. .. .. .. | |

Brevet Major George Chapman, of the 36th Regiment N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe, on Furlough, on Medical Certificate.

1st Lieutenant James Young, of the Regiment of Artillery, is permitted to proceed from Sukkur to Bombay, instead of to Calcutta, on Medical Certificate, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe; and the permission subsequently granted by the Bombay Government to that Officer, to proceed thence to Europe, on Furlough, on Medical Certificate, is confirmed by the Supreme Government.

No. 224 of 1843.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment:

| *Infantry.* | *Date of arrival at Fort William.* |
|---|---|
| Mr. Robert Havard Price, .. .. .. | 17th Oct. 1843. |
| „ James Cathcart, .. .. .. .. | |
| „ Francis John Sidebottom, .. .. | |

The following Appointments are made in the Subordinate Department of Public Works:

| | |
|---|---|
| Serjeant John Smith of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, .. .. .. ..<br>Mr. P. Barrett, .. .. | To be Acting Assistant Overseers for duty at Umballa, and placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer, N. W. P. |

Mr. Joseph Hind to be a Sub-Assistant Overseer for employment in the Saugor Division, on a Salary of Twenty-five (25) Rupees per month, and placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer, Central Provinces.

Serjeant G. L. Scott, of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, who was appointed a temporary Officiating Assistant Overseer in General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief, dated 30th November 1842, is permanently appointed to the Department of Public Works, with a view to his employment in the Circle of the North Western Provinces.

Serjeant Smith and Scott are transferred to the Town Major's List.

The employment of Mr. David Duncan, as a Sub-Assistant Overseer in the Circle of the Central Provinces, on a salary of Twenty-five (25) Rupees per Mensem, is confirmed by Government.

No. 225 of 1843.—With reference to the 2d paragraph of General Orders by the Governor General in Council, No. 7, of the 9th January 1837, declaring that "no Officer who "may hereafter enter the Service will be deemed eligible "to any Staff situation or Civil employ until he shall have "passed an examination in the Hindoostanee Language," the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that any Officer who may be studying to qualify himself in the Native Languages, may, if he thinks proper, appear before the Examiners, either of Fort William or of District Committees, to undergo an examination in the Hindoostanee Language only, in the first instance, and if considered qualified, may receive a Certificate of Proficiency in that Language.

It is to be understood, however, that the possession by an Officer of such certificate shall not relieve him from the necessity of proving his proficiency in the Hindoostanee Language when examined for the Interpretership of a Native Corps; but such examination shall be conducted in all respects according to existing orders.

*Fort William, 1st October*, 1843.

No. 214 A of 1843.—The Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased, with reference to Circular No. 564, dated 8th May 1840, issued by Her Majesty's Order from the War Office, and in conformity to instructions received from the Honourable the Court of Directors, in letter No. 44 of the 25th July 1843, to direct, that Hospital Serjeants of Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India, after completing ten years approved service in that capacity, (to be calculated from the date of the Regimental Orders directing them to enter on the duties of their situation,) shall receive an additional Six Pence to their daily Pay of Serjeants, which will be converted into Indian Currency, and paid at the exchange of 2s. 0½d. per Company's Rupee.

The provisions of this Order are not to have retrospective effect.

*Fort William, 20th October, 1843.*

No. 227 of 1843.—The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments for the Staff Duties of the Army of Exercise, to have effect from the date that may be fixed for the assembly of the Troops at the rendezvous.

*To be Divisional Commanders.*

Major General J. Grey. C. B., H. M. S.
Major General Geo. Hunter, C. B., H. C. S.
Major General J. H. Littler, H. C. S.

*To be Brigadiers of the 2d Class.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Colonel A. Campbell, K. H., | H. M. 9th Lancers. |
| Colonel J. Scott, C. B. .. .. | H. M. 9th Lancers. |
| Lieut. Col. G. E. Gowan, .. | Horse Artillery. |
| Lieut. Col. G. Moore, .. .. | 7th Regt. N. I. |
| Lieut. Col. L. R. Stacy, C. B. | 43d N. Lt. Infantry. |
| Lieut. Col. S. D. Riley, .. .. | 62d Regt. N. I. |
| Lieut. Col. T. Wright. .. .. | H. M.'s 39th Foot. |

*To be Chief Engineer.*

Major E. J. Smith, of Engineers.

*To be Commissary of Ordnance.*

Captain E. F. Day, of the Artillery.

The Commander-in-Chief is requested to nominate Officers to the following situations:

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Cavalry.
Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Cavalry.
Brigade Major of Artillery.
Two Field Engineers.
Two Deputy Assistants Adjutant General of Infantry.
Two Deputy Assistants Quarter Master General of Infantry.
Two Majors of Brigade of Cavalry.
Four Majors of Brigade of Infantry.
An Aid-de-Camp to each Divisional Commander.
A Superintending Surgeon.
A Field Surgeon.
A Baggage Master.
An Officer in charge of the Military Chest.

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No. 228 of 1843.—The following Orders issued by Lieutenant Colonel Paul, commanding at Sukkur, and approved by His Excellency Major General Sir C. J. Napier, K. C. B., Governor in Scinde, are confirmed by the Supreme Government:

An Order dated the 6th May 1843, directing the Detachment of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, 3d Company 1st Battalion Bombay Artillery, 6th Regiment N. I., Wing of the 5th Regiment N. I., and 20th Regiment N. I., to be held in readiness to march under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Roberts.

An Order dated the 8th May 1843, appointing Captain Mayer, of the 6th Regiment N. I., to act as Brigade Major to the above Detachment, until further orders.

An Order dated the 8th May 1843, appointing Captain Travers, of the 23d Regiment Native Light Infantry, to act as a 1st Class Commissariat Agent, and Superintendent of Bazars, and Police, to the above Details, and directing that Officer to entertain the regular Establishment agreeably to Government General Order for a 2d Class Bazar to accompany the Troops.

An Order dated the 9th May 1843, directing two Metas, two Weighing Men, and two Peons, to be entertained for the Commissariat duties of the above Brigade.

EDWD. SANDERS,
*Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

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BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters on the River near Allahabad, 6th October, 1843.*

No. 7.—1. The orders by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir T. McMahon, Bart. K. C. B.

*Dated 9th January 1841 and 7th September* 1843.—Confirming certain orders appointing Acting Non-Commissioned staff, in proportion to the strength, to a detachment of the 13th light infantry and 40th foot, which proceeded to Sukkur, from the dates therein specified; and

*Dated 22d February* 1843.—Confirming an order by Captain Coddington, commanding the depot of the 40th foot, dated Sukkur, 23d November 1842, appointing Color Sergeant Howe to act as Quarter Master Sergeant, and Acting Sergeants and Corporals, in proportion to the strength, during the period they were entitled to extra pay;—are approved.

2. The following orders are confirmed:

By His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir T. McMahon, Bart. K. C. B., granting leave of absence to Lieutenant Hodson, 14th light dragoons, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation, at the recommendation of a Board of Medical Officers.

By Colonel Reed, commanding the 62d regiment:

*Dated 5th March* 1843.—Directing a detachment of 1 Sergeant and 3 rank and file to proceed by boat to Rajmahal, to recover and take charge of the regimental colors, sunk during a storm.

*Dated the 31st August* 1843.—Appointing Captain Clarke, to act as Pay Master to the corps, during the absence on leave, and on the responsibility of Pay Master Lane.

3. The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Mein, 13th light infantry, in the General Order No. 3, dated 8th September 1843, para. 8, is cancelled; and this officer has now leave of absence from the 1st October to the 31st December 1843, to Calcutta, to appear before a Board of Medical Officers.

4. Leave of absence—

*9th Lancers.*—Captain Ross, prolonged from the 20th September to the 5th November 1843, to remain at Simlah, on medical certificate.

*16th Lancers.*—Cornet Maycock, prolonged from the 1st October to the 1st November 1843, to remain at Landour, on medical certificate.

*3d Foot.*—Ensign Dore, prolonged from the 1st October to the 1st November 1843, to remain at Lucknow, on medical certificate.

*13th Foot.*—Lieutenant Montgomery, Pay Master Carew, to Calcutta, from the 18th October 1843 to the 14th January 1844, to appear before a Board of Medical Officers.

*40th Foot.*—Ensign Woodward, to Landour, from the 29th September to the 1st November 1843, on medical certificate.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

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*Head Quarters, Camp Allahabad, 10th October,* 1843.

No. 9.—At a General Court-Martial held at Bangalore on the 7th day of July 1843, Pay Master Henry Routh of Her Majesty's 15th (or the King's) regiment of hussars, was arraigned on the following charges:

CHARGES.—Henry Routh, Pay Master of Her Majesty's fifteenth regiment of light dragoons, or the King's hussars, placed in arrest by my order, upon the following charges:

*First Charge.*—For having at Bangalore, on the thirty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, embezzled or fraudulently misapplied the sum of rupees eight hundred and forty-three, embezzled or fraudulently misapplied the sum of nine hundred and seventy-two Rupees, three annas and six pies, being a balance of money due on the pay abstracts of Her Majesty's fifteenth regiment of light dragoons or the King's hussars, for the month of March of the same year left in his hands and entrusted to his charge, as Pay Master of the said regiment, for regimental purposes.

*Second Charge.*—For having at Bangalore, on the thirty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, embezzled or fraudulently misapplied the sum of rupees four hundred and ninety, being the balance of rupees one thousand, left in his hands on the sixth of March of the same year, by Robert Nicholls, regimental number eight hundred and ninety-eight, private in the B., or Captain Michael William Smith's troop of Her Majesty's fifteenth regiment of light dragoons, or the King's hussars, had entrusted to his charge, as Pay Master, for purchasing the discharge and paying for the passage to England of the said private Nicholls.

*Third Charge.*—For having at Bangalore, on the thirty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, embezzled or fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rupees three hundred, the property of Samuel Hartcourt Woods, regimental number one thousand one hundred and seventy-seven, private in the H., or Captain Charles Higginson Teush Hecker's troop of Her Majesty's fifteenth regiment of light dragoons, or the King's hussars, which had been deposited with him by the said private Woods on the seventeenth of February of the same year, and entrusted to his charge, as Pay Master, for the purpose of purchasing his, the said private Woods' discharge.

*Fourth Charge.*—For having at Bangalore, on the thirty-first of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, embezzled or fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rupees fifty, the property of Her Majesty, and which had been lodged with him, for Her Majesty's use, by Charles Sweet, regimental number three hundred and nineteen, private in the F., or Captain Edward Thomas Harley Chamber's troop of Her Majesty's fifteenth regiment of light dragoons, or the King's hussars, on the eighteenth of October one thousand eight hundred and forty two, and who was discharged on the thirty-first of December of the same year.

*Fifth Charge.*—For having at Bangalore, on the thirty-first of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, embezzled or fraudulently misapplied the sum of twenty-nine Rupees, fourteen annas, and ten pies, being the effects of deceased soldiers of Her Majesty's fifteenth regiment of light dragoons, or the King's hussars, which had been entrusted to his charge as Pay Master, on the fourteenth of February of the same year, for the purpose of being paid into the East India Company's Treasury at Madras.

*Sixth Charge.*—For scandalous and infamous behaviour, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman in the following instances:

*First Instance.*—In having at Bangalore, on the thirtieth of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, embezzled or fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rupees thirteen thousand, three hundred and thirty, one anna, and one pie, being monies entrusted to his charge, as Pay Master, belonging to the regimental funds of Her Majesty's fifteenth regiment of light dragoons or the King's hussars, in the following proportions; viz: on account of the Saint George's fund, seven hundred and eighteen Rupees, four annas and nine pies; on account of the canteen fund, Rupees four thousand and seventy-seven and two pies; on account of the mess funds, Rupees seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-six, four annas and four pies; and on account of the band of fund, Rupees eight hundred and eight, seven annas and ten pies.

*Second Instance.*—In having at the same place on the thirty-first of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rupees three hundred and sixty-seven, being the amount of a subscription made for William George regimental number seven hundred and fifty four, private in the E., or Captain Robert Rollo Gillespie's troop of Her Majesty's fifteenth regiment of light dragoons or the King's hussars, by officers and soldiers of the same regiment, and which had been received by him, and entrusted to his charge as Pay Master, in December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, on account of the said William George, discharged from the service in consequence of an accident.

*Third Instance.*—In having at the same place on the thirty-first of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rupees two thousand and five hundred, being money entrusted to his charge as Pay Master, by Henry Tarleton, regimental number two hundred, Troop Sergeant Major of the H., or Captain Charles Higginson Teush Hecker's troop of Her Majesty's fifteenth regiment of light dragoons, or the King's hussars, on the following dates; namely; Rupees one thousand on the fifteenth of April, Rupees one thousand on the fifteenth of October, and Rupees five hundred on the sixteenth of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

*Fourth Instance.*—In having at the same place, on the thirty-first of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rupees eight hundred, being money entrusted to his charge for the purchase of a silver tankard, by certain officers of Her Majesty's fifteenth regiment of light dragoons, or the King's hussars, and which amount he, as Pay Master, stopped by instalments from the pay issued to those officers in the months of July, August, September, and October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

*Fifth Instance.*—In having at the same place, on the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, made a false and fraudulent entry as Pay Master, in the private account book of the mess of Her Majesty's fifteenth regiment of light dragoons, or the King's hussars, to the effect that he had on that date, paid to John Batho regimental number seven hundred and seventy-three, Sergeant in the G., or Captain Oswald Samuel Blachford's troop of the said regiment, the sum of Rupees one hundred, in terms of an order from Captain Richard Knox of the same regiment and president of the mess Committee. No such money having been so paid, nor any such order given.

*Sixth Instance.*—In having at the same place, on the fifteenth of March, in the same year, made false and fraudulent entries in his public books, as Pay Master, to the effect, that he had, on that date, paid on account of Quarter Master William Betson of Her Majesty's fifteenth regiment of light dragoons, or the King's hussars, the sum of Rupees one thousand; no such money having been so paid.

*Seventh Instance.*—In having at the same place, on the sixteenth of March, in the same year, made a false and fraudulent charge in his account with Captain Richard Knox, of Her Majesty's fifteenth regiment of light dragoons; or the King's hussars, of the sum of Rupees one hundred and one; and eight annas, stated to have been paid by him, as Pay Master, on account of the said Captain Richard Knox; no such sum having been so paid.

*Eighth Instance.*—In having at the same place on the twenty-first of March in the same year, received from Cornet Charles Bill of Her Majesty's fifteenth regiment of light dragoons, or the King's hussars an order on John Innes Geddes, at Madras, for the sum of Rupees two hundred and fifty, on account of Captain John Bunce Pilgrim of the same regiment, and which he fraudulently misapplied.

*Ninth Instance.*—In having at the same place, on the thirty-first of March in the same year, fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rupees five thousand and eighteen, and nine annas, being a balance of pay left in his hands as Pay Master by the following officers of Her Majesty's fifteenth regiment of light dragoons, or the King's hussars; namely; by Major General (Colonel) Lovell Benjamin Lovell, Rupees one hundred and one, eleven annas and six pies by Captain Edward Thomas Hagley Chambers, Rupees one hundred and fifteen, four annas and ten pies; by Captain Charles Higginson Teush Hacker, Rupees six hundred and fifty-two and eight pies; by Captain Francis Woodley Horne, Rupees three hundred and twenty-five and ten pies; by Captain John Bunce Pilgrim, Rupees ninety-eight, three annas and eight pies; by Lieutenant John Brett, Rupees twenty-five, eleven annas and three pies: by Lieutenant Thomas Brook Jackson, Rupees one hundred and thirty-seven, six annas and one pie: by Lieutenant Henry Keown, Rupees one hundred and forty-nine, thirteen annas and one pie; by Lieutenant George Arthur Ede, Rupees two hundred and one, three annas and two pies; by Lieutenant Henry Brett, Rupees fifty-four, eleven annas and seven pies; by Lieutenant Eardley Norton, Rupees three hundred and forty-four, and six annas; by Lieutenant Blackwood Montray Read, Rupees two hundred and ninety and four pies; by Lieutenant Herbert Morgan, Rupees two hundred and three, one anna and seven pies; by Cornet Charles Bill, Rupees three hundred and twelve, ten annas and two pies; by Surgeon James Mouat, Rupees seven hundred and fifty-two, eight annas and three pies; by Veterinary Surgeon Thomas Hurford, Rupees three hundred and twenty-eight and five pies: and by Quarter Master William Betson, Rupees nine hundred and twenty-six, eleven annas and seven pies.

*Tenth Instance.*—In having at the same place, on the thirty-first of March in the same year, fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rupees fifty, the property of Major George William Key, of Her Majesty's fifteenth regiment of light dragoons, or the King's hussars, which had been entrusted to his charge as Pay Master, for the use of the said Major Key.

*Eleventh Instance.*—In having at the same place on the thirty-first of March in the same year, fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rupees eighty-eight, twelve annas and eleven pies, being a balance of pay left in his hands as Pay Master by Assistant Surgeon Francis William Innes, of Her Majesty's eighty-fourth regiment of foot, doing duty with Her Majesty's fifteenth regiment of light dragoons or the King's hussars.

*Twelfth Instance.*—In having at the same place, on the seventeenth of March in the same year, fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rupees two hundred and fifteen, the property of Captain Oswald Samuel Blachford, of Her Majesty's fifteenth regiment of light dragoons, or the King's hussars: the same being a balance of pay entrusted to his charge as Pay Master, for the purpose of his procuring for the said Captain Blachford an Accountant General's bill for the same sum; in lieu of which he, Pay Master Routh, gave a bill dated the twenty-first of the said month at ten days sight, in his own name, in favour of the said Captain Blachford, on Messieurs Griffiths and Company, at Madras, for the same amount, which was returned dishonoured; he, Pay Master Routh, having made no provision to meet the same.

*Thirteenth Instance.*—In having at the same place, on the twenty-first of March, in the same year, given to Veterinary Surgeon Thomas Hurford of Her Majesty's fifteenth regiment of light dragoons, or the King's hussars, on account of money due by him to the said Veterinary Surgeon Hurford, a bill of the same date, at fifteen days sight, on Messieurs Griffiths and Company, Madras, in favour of Messieurs Ashton Richardson and Company or order, for Rupees twenty-five and six annas, which was returned dishonoured; he, Pay Master Routh, having made no provision to meet the same.

*Fourteenth Instance.*—In having at the same place, on the thirty-first of March, in the same year, fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rupees seven hundred, the property of Lieutenant John Surman, of Her Majesty's fifteenth regiment of light dragoons or the King's hussars, and which had been entrusted to his charge as Pay Master, for the purpose of the same being remitted, on the said Lieutenant Surman's account to the Agent to the Agra bank at Madras.

*Fifteenth Instance.*—In having at the same place on the fourteenth of December one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, given to Captain John Bunce Pilgrim, of Her Majesty's fifteenth regiment of dragoons or the King's hussars, on account of money due by him, Pay Master Routh, to that officer, two orders under the aforesaid date, at fifteen days' sight, for Rupees five hundred each, in favour of the said Captain Pilgrim, and made payable at Messieurs Hall, Bainbridge and Company at Madras; which orders were returned dishonoured; he, Pay Master Routh, having made no provision to meet the same.

The above being in breach of the Articles of war.

(Signed) L. LOVELL, *Major General, Colonel, Commanding 15th Hussars.*

Bangalore, the third of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief,

(signed) R. B. FEARON, *D.-A. G. Her Majesty's Forces.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—Oct. 10. At Meerut, Mr. W. Glynn, to Miss Caroline Amelia McGowan.—11. At Chunar, Lieut. William Henderson Smith, 61st Regt. N. I., to Magaret Jane, youngest daughter of the late Mr. William Ralston.—20. At Calcutta, Francis Buller Templer, of H. M's. 29th Regt. to Emma, eldest daughter of Thomas E. M. Turton, Esq. Barrister at law and Register of the Supreme Court.—23. At Calcutta, Mr. W. H. Smith, to Miss Catherine Jane Vaughan.

BIRTHS.—Sept. 9. At Cherrapoonjee, the wife of Captain W. Blackwood, 2d in command Sylhet Light Infantry, of a son.—Oct. 6. At Banda Mrs. J. H. Mills, of a son.—9. At Sultanpore, Oude, the lady of Lieut. and Adjutant C. M. Rees, of a son.—12. At Delhi, the lady of Captain R. McNair, 73d Regt. N. I. of a son.—15. At Calcutta, the lady of Captain A. B. Clapperton, of a son, (still-born.)—17. At Elambazar, the lady of John Erskine, Esq. of a son.—18. At Bansbariah Factory, Hooghly, Mrs. E. R. Coser, of a son.—21. At Bishop's College, the lady of the Rev. A. W. Street, of a son.—22. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. G. H. Desea, of a son.—At Berhampore, the lady of B. P. Singer, Esq. of a son.—At Calcutta, the lady of W. Remfry, Esq. of a daughter.—25. At Calcutta, the lady of Henry Ford, Esq. of a daughter.—26. At Balykhal, the lady of Charles Berry, Esq. of a daughter, (still-born.)—At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. J. Wenger, of a son.

DEATHS.—Sept. 29. At Cawnpore, Lieut. Richard Charles Hatch, 41st Regt. N. I. Acting Interpreter 11th Cavalry, aged 23 years.—At Simla, Lieut. T. E. Ogilvie, 15th Regt. N. I.—Oct. 7. At Simla, Grace Mary, the infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. Curtis, aged 47 days.—8. At Futtyghur, Mrs. J. C. Pyle, aged 29 years, 11 months and 8 days.—At Sukker, Major Roderick Roberts, Horse Artillery, commanding Artillery Upper Scinde.—10. At Chupar, very suddenly, the Rev. Wm. Bowley, aged 58 years. He was for 30 years an active, zealous, and useful Missionary of the Church Missionary Society. "They rest from their labours, and their works do follow them."—16. At Calcutta, Moses C. Arakel, Esq. aged 72 years.—17. At Dacca, of Cholera, R. B. Duncan, Esq. Surgeon 49th Regt. N. I.—At Delhi, Brevet Captain E. K. Hopper, 73d Regt. N. I. aged 34 years.—20. At Calcutta, Mr. Samuel Grenier, junior, Examiner in the Office of the Sudder Board of Revenue.—25. At Barrackpore, Edward, the beloved child of Surgeon J. T. Pearson, aged 10 months and 25 days.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 25. The Dutch Barque *Fathal Hair*, E. Ingalls, from Batavia 7th, and Singapore 20th September.—The French Ship *Ceres*, A. Dacqueny, from Pondicherry 12th October.—The English Brig *Harsingar*, Nacoda, from Penang 20th September.—The English Barque *Intrepid*, J. Stuart, from Moulmein 15th October.

—— 27. The Barque *Kettie Currim*, J. Chaplin, from the Mauritius 28th September.

—— 28. The English Ship *Chebar*, T. Harrison, from London 3d June.

—— 29. The French Ship *Gange*, V. Doual, from Bordeaux 10th July and Madras 14th October.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Ceres.*—G. Gravior, Esq. Merchant.

*Per Fathal Hair.*—Mr. Marquard Craftesson.

*Per Chebar.*—Miss Duke and Mr. J. Duke, Quarter Master, 39th Regt.

*Per Gange from Bordeaux.*—Mr. Perrot and Son.

RIVER STEAMERS.

The *Matabhanga*, accommodation boat, in tow of the iron steamer *Hooraugotta*, returned to the Presidency on the 25th instant with the following passengers:—

*From Allahabad.*—F. Currie, Esq., Col. Oliver, and Captain Milner.

*From Benares.*—Captain Brown.

*From Dinapore.*—Messrs. R. and H. Smalt, and Mr. W. Good, deck passenger.

## CURRENT RATES OF STOCK.

CALCUTTA, 30D OCTOBER, 1843.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

| | | | Rs | A. | | Rs | A. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 per Cent, .. .. | Sa. | Rs. | 4 | 0 | a | 4 | 4 | disct. |
| 4 Do. .. .. .. .. | Co.'s | do. | 3 | 8 | a | 3 | 4 | do. |
| 5 Do. Transfer Stock, | Sa. | do. | 11 | 8 | a | 12 | 0 | prem. |
| 5 Do. (2nd) 1825,26, | do. | do. | 2 | 0 | a | 6 | 8 | do. |
| 5 Do. (3rd) 1829,30, | do. | do. | 5 | 4 | a | 6 | 8 | do. |
| 5 Do. (4th) 1841,42, | Co.'s | do. | 7 | 12 | a | 8 | 8 | do. |

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| | Rs. | | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
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*Calcutta, Nov. 1, 1843.* W. THACKER AND CO.

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ALL persons indebted to the above, or having claims upon it, are requested to send in their accounts with as little delay as possible, to the Rev. WM. SMITH, Church Mission House, Benares, who is one of the Executors.

*Benares, Oct. 20th, 1843.*

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## BENGAL MISSION OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

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The members of the Committee, in addition to the five Scottish Missionaries in Calcutta, namely the Revd. Dr. Duff, the Revd. W. S. Mackay, the Revd. D. Ewart, the Revd. J. Macdonald, and the Revd. T. Smith, are as follows:

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Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by the undersigned.

ALEXANDER DUFF, }
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October 27th, 1843.

MR. THOMAS LUXMOORE WILSON, Solicitor and Conveyancer, No. 42, Bedford Row, Red Lion Square, London, begs to offer his services as Law Agent to the profession and to Residents in India, generally, for the the conduct of any legal proceedings in Great Britain in which they may be interested. Mr. Wilson's connections with India and with Indian Authorities in England, with Dr. Horace Hayman Wilson in particular, give him peculiar advantages, which he engages to employ for the benefit of those who may honour him with their confidence. *Reference* may be made to Messrs. Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie and Co.

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to intimate that, having returned from Europe, he now resumes his Agency Business as heretofore.

LUDOVICK CARMICHAEL.

*Calcutta, 1st November, 1843.*

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THE BENGALEE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE is published under the authority of Govt. every Tuesday morning, and contains, in the English and Bengalee language, the Drafts of Acts; the Acts when passed; the Constructions of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut; the Circular Orders of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, of the Sudder Board, of the Special Commissioners, and of the Superintendent of Police; the Civil Appointments made by the Governor or Deputy Governor of Bengal, and the Appointment of Moonsiffs by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut as well as all Government Notifications of whatever kind.

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*PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.*

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## OVERLAND MAIL.

THE next Steamer with the Mail for Suez is appointed to leave Bombay on the 1st of December—Notice, accordingly, is hereby given, that the latest safe date for the transmission of Letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for this opportunity, will be Friday, the 17th Instant.

L. J. H. GREY,
*Offg. Post Master General.*

*Genl. Post Office,*
*The 1st November, 1843.*

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GWALIOR AND THE PUNJAB.—The papers of the week are filled with notices of the march of Regiments, European and Native, to the banks of the Jumna and the Sutlege, to watch the progress of events in the territories of Scindia, and in the Punjab. It appears to be altogether uncertain whether either army will be called into action, though it is difficult to imagine how the present disorganization in these frontier states can be extinguished, and such a degree of tranquillity restored, as shall give security to our own provinces, without the active intervention of the paramount Power in Hindoostan. In the prospect of hostilities, it is confidently said that all furloughs will be suspended, and that those who had quitted their corps in the hope of visiting England, will be required to rejoin them.

The *Star* informs us that terms have been offered to the Regent at Gwalior, and that if they are not complied with, hostilities will immediately commence. The terms are thus given by our contemporary: That the Khasgee who has usurped the office and power of Prime Minister be dismissed, and Mama Saib be restored to that post; that certain tracts of territory, which inconveniently protrude themselves into Bundlekund and other of our provinces, be exchanged for tracts more convenient to the Durbar and to ourselves; that the present refractory army be dismissed, and a large contingent force under British officers, be substituted in its stead; and that the Gwalior treasury pay the expense incurred by the present assemblage of troops. These terms are extremely moderate, and refute the assertion that the present movement of our troops arises from an itch for territorial aggrandisement. The restoration of the Mama Saib, the Prime Minister whose appointment our Government had sanctioned, is due to the dignified position it sustains in India. To plead the principle of non interference in the face of danger, after we had interfered with our suffrage in the appointment of a Premier, would be worse than affectation; it would be to subscribe to our own disgrace. The exchange of territories is rendered necessary by the state of things in Bundlekund; the disaffected and lawless of which province find effectual shelter in districts, nominally under the sway of Gwalior, which we cannot enter; while the substitution of a stipendiary force, under our own Officers, for the present army, though it effectually extinguishes the independence of the state, appears indispensible from a regard to the security of our provinces. The demand for the expenses of the war, is in fact nothing more than the time-honoured rule that, those who have provoked hostilities, should pay for the rod which corrects them; and every treaty imposed by the strong on the weak should wind up with a similar item.

But while the Governor General is negotiating, the refractory troops are acting, and to all appearance making rapid advances to the supreme power. If a letter from a correspondent of the *Hurkaru*, which we have copied, can be depended on, they have already rebelled against the legitimate authority in the state, and are now paramount at the capital. There may soon be no Government left to treat with, or rather the Regent may be constrained, by a regard for her own safety to accede to our terms and accept with joy the intervention of our troops. It is evident that the insurgent troops cannot be disbanded by the mere order of the ruling authorities at Gwalior, which they have already learned to despise; to all appearance, they can be dispersed only by our own soldiers.

From the Punjab we have nothing but reports, but they become daily more interesting as they indicate the approach of the crisis, which will demand our interference. Golab Sing, it is said, warily keeps himself to the Hills, curbing his mountain subjects. Heera Sing and Lena Sing rule at Lahore, with the permission of their soldiers, who are mutinous for increase of pay, and are said to be gradually quitting their ranks. The authority of the Seikh Government over the army is described as likely to last till the treasury is empty, after which—but we must not anticipate events. How far these accounts are to be depended on, we cannot say, but a reference to the past history of Hindoostan, renders it highly probable that they are authentic; for it is thus that one Asiatic monarchy after another has crumbled to dust.

As soon as there ceases to be any Government at Lahore capable of maintaining its pacific relations with us, the duty of providing for the security of our own provinces, will supersede every other consideration, and all existing treaties, and we shall be constrained to take possession of the administration in self defence. Meanwhile, we are informed, that the Seikh troops who had been left to guard Peshawur, have deserted their post, and fled to the Indus, plundering the inhabitants on the route. If they have not done so already, it must be evident that in the confusion which prevails in the Punjab, they will do so ere long. It is more than probable therefore that the province of Peshawur has by this time been dismembered from the Punjab, of which it was an integral part, at the time when we guaranteed to Runjeet and his family the integrity of his dominions, by a treaty offensive and defensive. Most probably Heera Sing, distracted by the demands of an insolent soldiery, will be unable to despatch troops for the recovery of that province. Most probably, he will claim that assistance from the British Government which it solemnly engaged to afford. We do not see how our Government can honourably back out of its engagements, or refuse to march an army across the Indus to oppose the Affghans in the field. We have not been able to lay our hands on the treaty of 26th June 1838, but the Simlah Proclamation of the 1st of October of that year states that by that tripartite treaty, His Highness Runjeet Singh is guaranteed in his present possessions—including Peshawur—and that the friends and enemies of one of the contracting parties have been declared to be the friends and enemies of all. On the strength of this treaty we called upon Runjeet Singh's successor, Shere Singh, to assist us with a contingent, in forcing the Khyber Pass, and fighting the Affghans. If his successor should call upon us to afford the same assistance in repelling the assaults of the same foes in the same locality, how can our Government resist the requisition?—And then will be fulfilled the prediction of one of the chiefs of Cabul, who, on the retirement of our troops said to an eminent officer, "We shall meet again before three years have passed."

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THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORSHIP OF THE NORTH WEST PROVINCES has been conferred by Lord Ellenborough on Mr. James Thomason, and the appointment has given general satisfaction. The office has been divested of all political responsibility, and all military duties, and its functions are confined to the superintendence of the Civil, Criminal and Fiscal administration of the North West Provinces, and the promotion of internal improvements. It requires therefore the services of one who is thoroughly versed in the details of those departments, and is at the same time gifted with the faculty of taking a comprehensive view of the public interests associated with it. We think it would have been difficult to have selected from the ranks of the service, any individual better qualified by natural endowments and enlarged experience to undertake the internal administration of these provinces, or more disposed by his own benevolence of disposition, to render his administration beneficial to the country, than the individual on whom Lord Ellenborough's choice has fallen. Instead of congratulating Mr. Thomason on having, comparatively at so early an age, risen to a post of such great distinction, we ought rather therefore to congratulate those provinces on having been placed under the direction of one so eminently qualified to promote their well being.

If we were to particularise any one object to which Mr. Thomason's attention will be ardently devoted, and which will probably be among the most lasting monuments of his administration, we should point to that great undertaking, the Doab Canal, projected by Capt. Cautley, and patronized by Lord Auckland. In this important enterprize, Mr. Thomason took the deepest interest, when in a less influential situation; and we rejoice that he will now be enabled to bring all the power and influence of the local Government to bear upon its completion. If ever high office may legitimately become an object of envy, it is in a view of the facilities it affords the possessor for carrying objects of such extensive and permanent utility into execution, and thus of associating his name with the benedections of future ages.

The independent character which has been given to the two Governments of Agra and Bengal, whether the head of the Government resides at either of them, or not, creates a new era in our administration. For the first time the Governor General has divested himself entirely of that most important appendage of his office, the patronage of all Civil, Criminal and Revenual appointments, throughout the Presidency, both in the Civil Service and out of it.

The entire patronage of the North West Provinces is vested in Mr. Thomason; of the Lower Provinces, in Mr. Bird. Not a tithe of the patronage of the Indian service now remains with the Governor General, who has reserved to himself nothing beyond the disposal of those political appointments which belong to offices connected with the Government of India.

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THE STAR AND THE FRIEND OF THE COOLY TRADE.—The *Star* says we have imputed to the Mauritius Government, "that it has chosen to be indifferent to the appointment of an Emigration Agent from the dread that with such an officer, emigration would not have gone on fast enough to meet the wants of the Island. "We have referred to our article and find that no such charge was brought against that Government; but we did distinctly state that the passing of the Act, *at this time of day*, looked as though the Government of that Colony had acted on the principle of tacitly allowing it to be stocked with Coolies by private speculation. And we put it to the most candid whether the appointment of an Emigration Agent, just at the time when it is publicly declared that the wants of the Colony had been nearly supplied, does not strengthen such a suspicion. The nomination of such an Agent was part and parcel of the plan laid down by Lord Stanley, when he was endeavouring to remove the objections which had been created by previous abuses, to the revival of the trade. Why was that Agent not appointed simultaneously with the opening of the ports to emigration? Why is his appointment delayed to a time when the Act tells us he will have little or nothing to do?

The evils of the old system, which led to the Act prohibiting the exportation of Coolies, were said to be three fold. First; the mode in which the Coolies were obtained; viz. by means of crimps, who traversed the country and collected the men by false representations, and, having brought them to Calcutta, kept them in confinement, and finally cheated them on their departure of the advances which had been given for them. Secondly, the surreptitious embarkation of Coolies, on crowded ships, without any adequate provision of food, or comfort. Thirdly; their treatment at the Island, where it was supposed that the planters would deal with them as they had been accustomed to deal with their slaves. It is but justice to the planters to state that the fears which were entertained on this branch of the subject, have not been realized. The returned Coolies, with few exceptions, have borne good testimony to the kindness and consideration of their masters.

It was to remedy these three distinct evils that Lord Stanley devised the scheme on which the revival of emigration was founded. To cure the first evil, he proposed that the emigration, that is, the despatch of Coolies, instead of being left to private cupidity, should be placed under the direction of a Government Agent, who should receive applications from those who were desirous of embarking, and provide them with the means of proceeding to the Island. The second grievance was to be remedied by the appointment of a Protector of Coolies in Calcutta on the part of the Government of India, whose duty it should be to examine each Cooly individually, in order to be certain that he was aware of the nature of his engagement, and was not deported against his will; also to survey the ships in order to prevent their being over crowded, and to secure a sufficient stock of provisions for the emigrants. The third grievance was to be remedied by means of a Protector of Immigrants at the Mauritius, who was to guard against the forcible allotment of Coolies to Agents who had indented for them, and generally, to watch over the treatment they received in the Island.

The last two provisions of the scheme have been carried into effect. A Protector of Emigrants has been nominated in Calcutta, and the Coolies have been personally examined, and the ships surveyed. The Government of the Mauritius has appointed a Protector who appears on all occasions to have acted with vigour and impartiality; and of whose faithful discharge of duty, the dissatisfaction of the Planters is said to be the best evidence. But the provision which was made in the new law by the Privy Council, against the evils which had grown out of the speculations of the Cooly Merchants in India, has been entirely neglected for a twelve month. Whether there would have been as great abuses, notwithstanding the superintendence of a Government Agent, is not now under discussion; though we are ready to meet the question whenever it arises. However some may be disposed to maintain that his agency would not have prevented them; in other words, that the supply of Emigrants, under the most favourable auspices, cannot be purified from these evils: we maintain that the appointment of the official Agent was believed by the Projector of the plan and the Privy Council to be a sufficient preventive of these abuses; and until the plan has been tried and has failed. we have a perfect right to affirm that the remedy would have been adequate. This provision, as we have said, has been neglected. The engagement of Coolies has been left to private Agency, as it was under the old system, and the same old abuses have grown up. As to the existence of these abuses, the *Star* wishes us to dismiss from our minds the 'clap trap' reports of the papers which are unfavourable to the Cooly trade. We willingly yield to his advice, and draw on the more authentic columns of the *Star*, who, legally speaking, is a *hostile* witness, and on the Police Reports for our information; and we find the most irrefragable evidence that those abuses which it was intended to cure by the appointment of an Emigration Agent, have again become rife. The Crimps have been despatched throughout the country for hundreds of miles to bring down men to Calcutta to be shipped for the Mauritius. The poor Coolies have been drawn from their homes by them under the most deceitful pretences; they have been confined in the town of Calcutta by the crimps and ill treated, and the offenders have been fined by the Magistrates for thus confining and ill treating them. The poor Coolies have been pillaged of the advances made for them by the duffadars, to such an extent as to arouse the indignation of our contemporary. These are evils, and abuses which it was not the intention of Her Majesty's Government at home to tolerate; but the arrangement which they devised for preventing them has remained dormant till after 20,000 coolies had been shipped, and the bounty had ceased. We maintain therefore that the *lache* of the Mauritius Government is the cause of the evil.

The restrictions imposed upon emigration, are, we know, censured, as an unnatural restraint upon the liberty which every man ought to enjoy of taking his labour to the best market; but this appears to be an erroneous view of the matter. They are restraints upon the fraud, injustice, and oppression of the crimps, which Government ought legitimately to punish, and therefore to prevent, as far as it may be possible. If the crimps had obtained possession of any goods from the poor Cooly by similar imposition and violence, the Courts would be bound to afford the sufferer ample redress. It is bound to afford equal relief when the same nefarious arts are practised to obtain a higher and more valuable object, the possession of the Cooly himself and the command of his labour. And the Government has a distinct right to restrict emigration to those places where it has the means of affording redress against the illegal acts of Cooly merchants and crimps. But the recal of that permission which was given to the ports of Madras and Bombay, where Government had already established Protectors, appears to be an arbitrary exercise of power, which we trace altogether to an unwillingness on the part of the Mauritius Government to incur the expense of Emigration Agents there, at a cost of, say 1000*l.* a year. This seems a strange fit of economy after 140,000*l.* had been devoted, as it is said, to the importation of labourers. We think it unjust to both those ports, and to the Natives who may be anxious to emigrate from thence. But the fact is that there exists a wide difference of opinion between the Planters and the Government of the Mauritius as to the number of labourers required for the island. And this is doubtless one reason for the deputation of Mr. Anderson to Calcutta, and for the enactment of a new law which shall not only limit the emigration to one port, but, in that port, place the regulation of the supply entirely in the hands of a public Agent appointed by the authorities of the island who think that the stock is already sufficient. But we must not pursue the subject farther this week.

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CEYLON.—The *Hurkaru*, in noticing the article which appeared in our last issue on the Island of Ceylon cites the testimony of Bishop Turner, about twelve years ago, to the want of success which, up to that time, had attended the efforts made for its improvement.

"The progress which Ceylon is making, certainly speaks much for her system of Government. A few years ago that system was thought to be a failure; a very fine shadow without much substance. But late events have proved that the liberal principles which were adopted in the management of that colony, had in them, the germ of great results. A curious testimony to the former state of feeling, may be found in a notice, (we believe by the present Deputy Governor) of the life of the late excellent Bishop Turner. Writing from Ceylon on the 17th March 1831, the Bishop says, "I have been much interested by what I have seen and heard in Ceylon. A very useful lesson may be learned here, especially important to those like myself, who are apt to growl at the Company's domination. Every measure we would desire to see adopted in India, may be found in actual operation in Ceylon: there is no restraint on colonization; the Government avoids interfering with mercantile concerns, (except as respects the sale of cinnamon and pearls); trial by jury is fully established; in a great part of the island, there is an extensive and systematic provision for Government schools, and *yet every thing languishes: there is no spirit of improvement; industry, either commercial or agricultural, seems altogether unknown;* and the finest island in the world, rich in spontaneous productions, richer still in those which might be produced by labour, with noble harbours, and a situation that commands the commerce of the eastern world, *is scantily peopled*, and of that scanty population a very large proportion is miserably fed, and they are liable almost periodically, to severe famine. What can be the secret of all this? However, as matters stand, if you wish to ascertain how completely good institutions may be nullified, you may come to Ceylon, and on the other hand, to know how theoretical evils may be cured, you must take such a journey as I have done, through the three presidencies of India. I am satisfied that there is no Government in the world, so well served as that of the

East India Company; I mean that no service I ever knew or heard of, comprises so large a proportion of individuals able and willing to discharge their duty."

To look on this picture, and then to turn to that, which might now be drawn of Ceylon, would present a remarkable contrast. It would be found, that industry and enterprize now characterize the people, that the country is being colonized under most favourable circumstances, that its revenue is advancing and yields a surplus, and that its improvement is going on at a most rapid and yet at an increasing rate.—*Hurkaru.*

The contrast which the present appearance of activity affords to the death-like lethargy, which prevailed when the late Bishop visited it, is a subject of no small congratulation. But to develope the resources of the island to the utmost, and to give full scope to the spirit of improvement by which its colonists are animated, it is necessary to assist it with labourers from the Continent. The great want of the Island is in the article of agricultural labour. The indigenous inhabitants are either not sufficient in number for the new demand which has arisen, or they are wanting in those habits of industry which the planters require; and there is reason to fear that unless the deficiency can be supplied from the teeming population of Hindoostan, the labours of the Colonists will be cramped to a lamentable extent. Hitherto, the wants of the Island have been partially supplied by transitory emigrants from the Malabar Coast; in fact, nine tenths of the labourers employed in the new plantations are Malabars, who cross over to the island, as the Irish reapers come over to England, and having made up a little purse, take their departure at their own convenience, without any reference to the interests of their masters,—and unfortunately just at the time when their assistance in the Coffee plantations is most required.

This inconvenience can be remedied only by the introduction of labourers, upon fixed engagements, on a plan similar to that which has now stocked the Mauritius with Twenty thousand Coolies in a twelvemonth. It is strange indeed that India should send her labourers to so distant and altogether foreign a colony, while one, which lies at her very door, which forms, so to speak, part and parcel of Hindoostan, which was annexed to its empire before the Druids had begun to sacrifice children in England, and the name of which still lives in the memory of every Native of India, should be neglected. Ceylon has certainly the first claim on India for a portion of its superabundant population, and the claim will not be disallowed, if proper measures are taken to urge it.

We are not certain whether the non-emigration of labourers from Bengal has arisen from the inactivity of the new Colonists, or from the state of the law. If from their inactivity, the recent purchase of land by capitalists in Calcutta, will soon remove that obstacle. As to the state of the law, it is certain that the Malabars emigrate by hundreds every year from the Madras Provinces to this Crown Colony, without let or hindrance. It is possible, however, that a specific Act may be necessary to authorize the despatch of labourers from Calcutta *by ship* to this Island. The Act of 1838 prohibited the exportation of all labourers by sea. The *Mauritius Emigration Act* passed at the close of last year, opened the ports only in favour of that Island. But if there be any legal obstacle to the emigration of our coolies for four or five years to Ceylon, we think it would be at once removed by an application to the Legislative Council. Nor are we to despair of the emigration of whole families,—if the common people can be disabused of the idea that it is still peopled with the monster their popular hero went to combat. The island may be reached in the cold season in ten days. It is always within reach of Government, who, if complaints of abuse are raised, might depute a public servant to proceed thither in a steamer and examine into their truth. Every consideration appears favourable to the measure of transferring a part of our agricultural labourers to the Island.—And the present is the time for it. Those who are interested in the matter should not lose a day in requesting Government to discuss and settle the question before the Governor General quits Calcutta; otherwise, the present monsoon will be lost for emigration. There are said to be several thousand Coolies in Calcutta, *seeking* to be sent to the Mauritius. These will probably be taken off before the new Act comes into operation, after which, the despatch will become sluggish, and an opening will be afforded for the Ceylon Colonists to come into the market of labour, and furnish their plantations with labourers.

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Police Report for the Year 1841.—We have been favoured with a copy of two printed Reports of the state of the Police for the year 1841, drawn up by the Superintendent, and now proceed to notice the more important matters contained in them. In addition to the statistics of crime, they contain a review of the labours and success of the different Magistrates and Joint Magistrates, in the thirty-five districts of the Bengal Government, and are designed to answer the double purpose of keeping Government informed of the state of the Police, and the Magistrates of the estimate which is successively formed of their official conduct. The delay in the appearance of the Reports is therefore much to be regretted, for the salutary reproofs administered in them to the indolent and the careless, lose much of their effect, by coming nearly two years after the transgression. The Superintendent has an arduous task. His charge extends over a larger domain, and a more numerous population, than that in which the talents of Fouché were so eminently displayed; yet he is without a single covenanted assistant. If the office is worth keeping up, it is worth making efficient. Two able assistants, from the junior ranks of the service, similar to those recently bestowed on the Government of Bengal, would scarcely be too many for its important duties. At the same time, the Superintendent's office would probably be found to furnish them with the best training for the subsequent performance of Magisterial functions.

Much of the interest also attached to these Reports is lost by their protracted appearance. A report of 1841 must appear comparatively stale and flat at the end of 1843. We shall therefore call the reader's attention chiefly to the particular facts which they furnish relative to the actual condition of the country, and the measures by which it may be improved. As it regards the general statistics of crime, it may be quite sufficient to state, in the gross, that the total number of offences ascertained by the Police to have been committed in the Lower Provinces, in the first half year of 1840 was 21,377; in the last half, 24,250; that the number of persons supposed to be concerned in these crimes, was, in the first period, 46,483; in the last, 50,197; that in both periods the number of persons arrested, was a little less than half the number of the suspected; that of those arrested, two thirds were convicted, and the rest acquitted.

*If there was any probability that these numbers gave a correct idea of the actual amount of crimes committed in the country, we would enter on a comparison of the number given for 1841 with that of any preceding year. But in every case, the reported number must be regarded as altogether suppositious. The Superintendent has repeatedly recorded that no confidence could be placed in it. Probably it is no nearer the truth than the various and conflicting estimates we receive of the population of China, which has been calculated by some at two, by others at three hundred millions, and by one writer at three hundred and fifty millions. Whether therefore we are informed that in one district crimes have been doubled in six months; or that in an [illegible] they have been reduced from three hundred to two hundred; or that dacoities are very numerous in one district, and *entirely* unknown in the adjoining district in which the professional robbers are known to abound, we receive every report with a feeling of deep mistrust. When dacoities are reported to have diminished in any district, instead of inferring the superior vigilance of the Police, we conclude that they have been negligent; and the Police becomes the object of credit whenever the number of dacoities, burglaries, and other crimes, is reported to be greatly on the increase!

This is a very singular and anomalous state of things; but it is not the less true; and the reason is self evident. The people who suffer from dacoities and robberies will not complain, well knowing that the remedy will be worse than the disease. After having been robbed by dacoits, they consider it a matter of prudence to retain what is left rather than to risk the loss of it by revealing their grief to the Darogas. In 1832, Lord William passed a law forbidding any enquiry into cases of dacoity or burglary, except at the particular request of the sufferers, or at the discretionary orders of the Magistrates. In the report before us we find that the Magistrates have in almost all instances refrained from the exercise of the discretion vested in them. In three cases, however, they have considered it their duty to cause *every* case which came to their knowledge to be investigated; and the result is, that, in one district, 18 cases were examined at the request of the people, and 58 by orders of the Magistrate; in the second, there were 34 cases in which the people made known their complaints, and 100 in which they did not; in the third, the proportion was 77 of the former, to 234 of the latter. It is natural therefore to conclude that if every crime had been reported and investigated, the number would appear to be *three times* that which appears on the record.

The indisposition of the people to complain, and thus subject themselves to all the inconveniences of an official investigation of crime, is excused by the assertion that it is not confined to Hindoostan. The same feeling prevails in our own land; it is manifested even in this country by Europeans whom the Police officers cannot oppress. All this is fully admitted. Men naturally shrink from the duty of prosecuting offences to conviction, at the sacrifice of their own comfort, when it is only the cause of public justice which is likely to be benefited thereby. It is part of the selfishness of our nature, which it requires much public spirit to overcome; but it is a disposition detrimental to the interests of society, and one which ought to be repressed rather than encouraged. In this country however, it is not merely the dread of private inconvenience, which deters the sufferers

from becoming prosecutors. Crime is systematically and studiously concealed, chiefly because the enquiries of the Police entail a positive injury upon those who have already suffered severely from the dacoits. "Any protective measures," says the first Report, "would bring the people into contact with our Police and our Courts, which they dread equally with, if not more than these occasional robberies, as being known and certain evils, and until our Police system is new modelled, they will prefer to take their chances of being plundered by dacoits ra-[illegible] n incur the certainty of inconvenience if [illegible] treatment, and *looting*—being plundered [illegible] Police officers." In more than one case, [illegible]rogahs, to save themselves trouble, and to [illegible] little temporary credit for vigilance, have [illegible] the forced confessions of innocent men. [illegible]er instance, the Police officer not only [illegible] violence to extort confessions, but fabricated a list of the articles stolen to secure the punishment of the parties whom he committed. It is to these abuses, says the Report, "that we owe the hostility of the people to our Police, and the dread inspired by them, which leads to a general concealment of crime." In another case, the Darogah was dismissed for being concerned in the brutal and indecent torture of a female to extort confessions." "Owing to the rascality of our Police Agents," says Mr. Samuells, the ablest Magistrate under the Government of Bengal, "the villagers, generally speaking, look upon a visit from the Police as a certain source of loss and trouble." Thus the natural indisposition of men to make any sacrifice of their personal ease for the public benefit, is indefinitely increased in this country by the positive loss to which they would be subjected by the unprincipled rapacity of our Police Agents. The former can be cured only by the infusion of nobler principles; the latter it is the duty of our Government to remedy to the utmost of its power.

It is certain that nothing is so easy as to reprobate an evil, which has so long been known to exist; and that the great difficulty is to show how it may be remedied. To do this with an hope of success, it is necessary to examine wherein our present institutions for the *detection* of crime are defective; and this has we think been sufficiently indicated in all the Police reports which have been published since the office of Superintendent was revived. To cope effectually with crime, we require a separation of the two departments of the Magistracy, its Police, and its Judicial duties. The one requires that the officer should be moving about in the district, and following up the scent, when any crime is discovered to have been committed; the other, that he should remain stationary at his Cutchery, to dispose of the numerous cases brought before him, and to shorten as much as possible the detention of the accused, and the witnesses. These two duties, both of which are *equally* important, are utterly incompatible, when confided to the same individual, and ought therefore to be separated. The Judicial functions of the Magistrate are of themselves enough to occupy his whole time; indeed in many districts it is difficult for him to prevent causes from running into arrears. In some districts, as the Reports indicate, one or two hundred individuals are thus detained from their homes at the highest inconvenience, and thus the dread of having any thing to do with our Courts, though they are established solely for the protection of the people, becomes more confirmed and more general.

While the Magistrate is thus confined to the bench, it is impossible he should know anything that passes in the interior of his district, among a population of a million, except as it may be reported by the Native Officers of Police, the Darogahs, the fidelity of whose reports he has no means of testing. These men have been entrusted with large power in a country where the smallest power is always abused, and they have hitherto received the merest pittance for their pay, in a country where bribery and extortion are the rule, almost without exception. They have thus been exposed to the constant temptation of turning that power into money,—a process no where so well understood as in India. It is to such venial and uncontrolled officers that the charge of the *Police*, of searching after crime, has been committed. We use the word uncontrolled,—because not one act of extortion committed by them out of a hundred is ever known to the Magistrate, and because, the occasional, or even the frequent dismissal of the Darogahs has no effect in checking the system of oppression. It rather furnishes the Darogah with an additional stimulant for extortion; and teaches him the necessity of making the most of his brief and uncertain tenure of office. Government has resolved to raise the salaries of a certain number of the Darogahs; and this system of superior pay, will of course contribute to purify the Police; but something more is necessary to detect and to repress crime, and to restore the confidence of the people in our judicial institutions, than this mere increase of pay. A Darogah, may always make 200 Rs. a month without any remarkable oppression. Indeed we question whether, upon the old oriental adage that "those who live in the water, must keep on good terms with the alligator," a sum equal to this may not be voluntarily offered to him, by those who are under his immediate authority, or who live within the reach of his official influence. In many cases, a Darogah's place is worth 500 Rs. a month; and this will not be wondered at when it is considered that there are Police jurisdictions, in which more money circulates in a day, than circulated throughout the whole of England, in the reign of Edward the Fourth. The moral effect of higher pay will not be immediately visible in men who have been accustomed to live by plunder; and Government must not be surprised if some of the men who have been raised to 100 Rs. a month, should still consider a dacoity in a wealthy village as a god-send, and contrive to add a neat hundred or two of Rupees to their allowances by extortion.

It has been said that the Police is not worse than it was thirty years ago, and that there is, after all, not much to complain of. It is just possible that the Police may have been in the same state of inefficiency, in the year 1813; but there can be no doubt that the condition of the people has greatly deteriorated. It is impossible to suppose such a Police as that which the Report describes to have existed for thirty years without having produced the most pernicious effect on public happiness. Every year during that period, the people have become more and more alienated from the Police, more determined to keep away from our Courts, more resolved to put up with any inconvenience and distress from dacoits and plunderers rather than to bring down the terrors of a Darogah's inquest upon them. This resignation has necessarily emboldened the dacoits and rogues, and led to the establishment of active and systematic plans for plundering the country. To suppose that the public misery has not increased under the operation of our present system, or to doubt that it must continue to increase until the system is recast, would be to forget altogether the connection between cause and effect. The nature of the disease suggests the nature of the remedy. To the systematic depredations of robbers, whom the indolence or connivance of our police has encouraged, we must oppose a systematic and honest crusade against rogues. We require a Police establishment whose chief business shall be to ferret out thieves and dacoits, quite as much as we require a Judicial Magistrate to try them when they are caught. In addition to the higher pay of the Darogahs, we require officers who shall have their eye continually on them to spur them to activity, and to check the abuse of their power. Mr. Dampier, after a careful review of the acts of the Police during the year 1841,

"I am of opinion that the Police force as it now is, might be rendered much more useful and beneficial to the community, and many of the evils now attending the system done away if the duty of superintending the District Divisions was placed in other hands than those of the Magistrates, who are too much occupied with their Judicial duties to pay that attention which is necessary for the improvement of this important branch of the executive authority. It is to this total want of adequate local control that the indolence, corruption of, and use of torture by, the Police may be traced, and until this department is completely taken out of the hands of functionaries overburthened with other duties these evils will remain."

It was suggested some time since, that an establishment similar to that which had succeeded in breaking up the organization of the Thugs, would be the most appropriate for breaking up the organization of dacoits. Within the last year or two, some of the Thug Officers have been directed to extend their enquiries to the state of dacoities in Bengal; and the result has fully answered expectation. One of the first services of Capt. Marsh, the Thug officer, was to discover the men who had actually been concerned in the robbery and murder at Mr. Smylie's house at Suddamahl. Nine persons had been arrested for the offence; of these four were convicted on the evidence adduced, and sentenced to imprisonment, one for life, two for fourteen years and one for seven. As soon as Capt. Marsh's establishment began to work, it was discovered that the murder and robbery had been committed by a gang of Kechuks, one of whom was then in jail for another crime, and that there was every reason to believe that all those who had been sentenced to imprisonment were entirely innocent of the crime, and that the confession and evidence which was credited by the Courts, had been extorted by the Darogahs! Many other instances of successful enquiry by the Thug establishment, have lately been brought forward, and there can be little doubt that the same system which has almost eradicated Thuggee, would do up Dacoity in a few years, and that no other plan which has yet been proposed is likely to succeed. It is quite possible that there may be some exaggeration in the confessions made by the Kechuk robbers of Bengal to Capt. Marsh, but after every deduction has been made, there is abundant evidence of the existence of a daring and organized body of men, living by plunder alone, and distributed all over the country, who are in some instances encouraged by our police office, but who in every case despise them and set them at defiance. Such a state of things indeed would naturally be the result of the present system, which fills the Magistrate's hand with work he can scarcely accomplish, and

leaves the detection of crime entirely in the hands of corrupt and ill paid Darogahs. It is worth while therefore to try the experiment, for a year or two, of committing three or four of the districts in which crime has been most rife to Officers trained in the Sleeman School, and who shall be a match for public offenders. An Act will shortly be passed for extending to Dacoity the same stringent laws which have been enacted regarding Thuggee; but unless the same kind of machinery which has been found so effectual in eradicating the crime of Thuggee be organized for the detection of dacoits, the law will in all probability prove ineffectual. This consideration cannot have escaped the attention of Government, and we may expect therefore to find that the enactment of the law will be followed up by the appointment of a corresponding establishment to operate against dacoits. This may be effected without any violent change of system, or any appalling increase of expense; and it may eventually result in a gradual and entire separation of the Police from the Judicial duties of the Magistracy, than which a greater blessing could scarcely be conferred on the country.

In order to strengthen our argument, we annex an extract from the very able minute written by Mr. Halliday, five years ago, in which the anomaly of untiting the duties of the Police, and of the Bench; of thief catcher and thief trier, in the same person is described in strong language. The experience of the five years which have since elapsed, has irresistibly confirmed this representation of the evil; while the partial experiment of committing the functions of the Police to a seperate agency, that of the Thug officers, has shewn how greatly the peace, security, and welfare of the country would be promoted by adopting the suggestions which have been so repeatedly made.

"The union of Magistrate with Collector has been stigmatized as incompatible, but the junction of thief-catcher with Judge is surely more anomalous in theory, and more mischievous in practice. So long as it lasts, the public confidence in our Criminal tribunals must always be liable to injury and the authority of justice itself must often be abused and misapplied. For this evil, which arises from a constant and unavoidable bias against all supposed offenders, the power of appeal is not a sufficient remedy:—the danger to justice, under such circumstances, is not in a few cases nor in any proportion of cases, but in every case. In all, the Magistrate is Constable, Prosecutor, and Judge. If the appeal be necessary to secure justice in any case, it must be so in all; and if—as will follow—all sentences by a Magistrate should properly be revised by another authority, it would manifestly be for the public benefit that the appellate tribunal should decide all cases in the first instance.

"It is well known, on the other hand, that the judicial labours of a Magistrate occupy nearly all his time; that which is devoted to matters strictly Executive, being only the short space daily employed in hearing Thannah Reports. But the effectual management of even a small Police force, and the duties of a public prosecutor, ought to occupy the whole of one man's time, and the management of the Police of a large District, must necessarily be inefficient, which from press of other duties, is slurred over in two hasty hours of each day.

"I consider it then an indispensable preliminary to the improvement of our system, that the duties of preventing crime and of apprehending and prosecuting offenders, should without delay, be separated from the Judicial function; and for this essential improvement, the amendments of the Report do not provide."

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FREIGHT BY THE PENINSULAR COMPANY'S STEAMERS.—The original Schedule of freight by the Oriental Company's Steamers, fixed the lowest charge at fourteen shillings or seven Rupees for a cubic foot. But as the Periodical publications which may be imported in any month by private individuals, or by book clubs, are seldom equal in their contents to any thing like a quarter of a cubic foot, a considerable effort was made to induce Capt. Engledue to allow parcels to be charged according to their weight. We believe he did not feel himself authorized to make any alteration in the scale of charges without a reference to England. The parties who had applied to him, accordingly addressed the Company at home, and the following answer has been received by the last Mail. "In reply to your letter we have the satisfaction to inform you, that we have reduced our freights to Calcutta, to 2 Rs. per pound for periodicals. We shall be glad to make a still greater reduction in our freights when a more regular communication between Suez and India is established."

This intelligence is to a certain extent gratifying. Those who import half a dozen Magazines, will not be constrained to pay the same freight as if they imported fifty. But, the public will long for that more regular communication between India and Suez, which will enable the Company to make a still greater reduction; for a pound of periodical literature will give only three ordinarily thick Monthly Magazines, whereas a cubic foot of Magazines weighs twenty-six pounds. The relative difference therefore between the freight of small parcels, of less than a cubic foot, and of large ones equal to those dimensions, is more than 80 Per Cent. Still, we would not stint our acknowledgments to the Company for the new privilege they have given, but offer to them that large measure of gratitude which arises out of the hope of future favours.

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COL. STODDART AND CAPT. CONOLLY.—The interest which has been created regarding the unfortunate prisoners of Bokhara, by the offer of Dr. Wolff to proceed to that capital and attempt to obtain their liberation, has been kept up by the receipt of additional information regarding them during the last week. One account is that of a Jew from Bokhara, who stated to the writer of the letter that he was an eye witness to the execution of four Europeans, viz. Col. Stoddard, Capt. Conolly, a young German officer, and a baptised Jew. He affirms that there is only one European left at Bokhara, viz. an Italian of the name of Giovanni, who manufactures clay images. But the testimony of another witness, who could have had no communication with the Jew, has just been obtained at Loodiana, and affords strong reason to believe that Col. Stoddart still survives. The man states, that after the Bokhara forces had been defeated by the Khan of Khiva, the king ordered Captain Conolly to be put to death, because he was supposed to be a great favourite of the Khan at whose court he had been most favourably received. This witness also states that four individuals, supposed to be Europeans, were actually executed, but that Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly were not among the number. Lastly, he affirms that the Topshee basha had lent Capt. Conolly 3000 Rupees, which he was anxious to recover, and that Col. Stoddart tore a leaf out of that officer's journal and gave it to the creditor who despatched it to Col. Sheil, in Persia. We have yet to learn that the Colonel has received it. If it contained an acknowledgment of the receipt of this sum, there can be no doubt that it was extracted from the book by a European, and we may reasonably suppose that the European was Col. Stoddart. In this case, however, there is every reason to suppose that he would have affixed some writing or notification to it, in some shape or other, to inform his friends of his own condition, and of the fate of his companion.

These conflicting statements seem to strengthen the obligation of the community, and we think, in a higher sense, the obligation of Government to make an immediate attempt to rescue the unfortunate officers, if they be still alive; and at least to ascertain their fate. It may be true that at the period of their captivity, they were not accredited to the Court of Bokhara, and so far as this plea exonerates Government from the necessity of going to war with t' Prince of Believers, and the most barb of monarchs, it may be valid. But it British officers, that they were travelling gions in which it was important at the time establish British influence, and with this general commission they had assuredly been entrusted. They were sufficiently British officers, labouring for the promotion of British interests, to lay on their official Masters the imperative necessity of using every effort,—short of a distant and ruinous war, which would probably be the signal for their execution if they are alive—to secure their release; and at the least to devote the sum of 10,000, or 15,000 Rupees to that object.

Of the proposals which have been made in England and in this country, we incline to that of employing a native agent whose full reward shall depend upon the success of his mission. It is much to be doubted whether Dr. Wolff will ever be permitted to reach Bokhara. He will find the feelings of the people in Central Asia not a little changed during the last ten years. The irruption of a European army; its discomfiture; its return and triumph; and its final departure will have given a new turn to the minds of men; and they may not be disposed again to grant him the privileges of a traveller. Should he be permitted to reach Bokhara, it is more probable that he will be sent to the same dungeon in which the unfortunate officers were confined, than be permitted to carry them off. On the other hand, a Native of Central Asia, if faithful to his promises, will find no difficulty in entering Bokhara, and discovering the fate of the captives, and bringing a note from them, if alive. It is even possible that in that case he might be enabled to negotiate for their release. If the individual mentioned by the Editor of the *Star*, as willing to undertake the perilous undertaking, should be found trustworthy, we would vote for his being despatched to Bokhara without delay. The duty of providing for his expenses, devolves in the first instance on the Government, in whose service the Officers put their lives in jeopardy. If Government should refuse assistance, we hope an application will be made to the community, and with immediate success.

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THE ECONOMIST.—We have been favored with two numbers of a Newspaper, the *Economist*, recently started in England, on liberal commercial principles. The numbers appear to be got up with much diligence, and to be edited with considerable talent. It bids fair, therefore, to maintain its position among the periodical publications of England, though as a weekly paper, it has a most formidable competition to cope with, in other papers of established reputation. If the subsequent numbers should bear the same marks of diligence and ability, we should feel no hesitation in recommending it to the patronage of the community in India.

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

— We accidentally omitted to state last week that Major Mackeson, C. B. who had been employed in high political trusts during the Affghan war, in which he had earned no ordinary reputation, and who was subsequently remanded to his own Regiment, where he was employed on the Staff, has again been placed by Lord Ellenborough in a political situation, in which there will be scope for his talents. Thus the present administration has been relieved from another opprobrium, for no one could fail to perceive that the treatment of one who had earned a Brevet Majority and a Companionship of the Bath by his ability, to a Regimental Quarter Mastership was disgraceful only to Government. Of the officers who served with honour under Lord Auckland, and were subsequently proscribed, there remain therefore only Col. Outram, and Majors Macgregor and Pottinger, of whom the two former are in England, and the latter in China.

— The Court of Directors, says the *Star*, have refused to Mr. Fox, the author of the letters signed *Quarter Century*, in which the system pursued by Government towards their own European troops and non-commissioned officers was exposed in the most masterly style, the pension of 60£ a year to which he is entitled by 22 years service in India and 17 in the department from which he was removed—thereby bearing testimony themselves to the truth of Mr. Fox's statement of grievances.

— The Registration Act, which has been long on the tapis, has been at length passed. It is of course only a temporary measure, for all Registration to be beneficial must be compulsory; the validity of a deed must be made to date from its registration not from its execution. There must be no exceptions; and it is the business of Government to establish such machinery as shall be sufficient for the registration of *all* deeds without inconvenience to the people. The fees of Registration will always pay for its establishment.

— We are sorry to learn from the *Calcutta Christian Intelligencer* that the Archdeacon was unable to return to Calcutta in the *Hindoostan* from indisposition. We are not a little surprised that this information should not have transpired until more than a fortnight after the arrival of the *Hindoostan*.

— The Lecture on Education, which was to have been delivered by Mr. Montague, of the Parental Academy, on Tuesday evening at the Mechanic's Institute, was postponed, and very properly, for want of an audience, for there must be two parties to a lecture, the lecturer and the lectured. On this occasion there were not a dozen present.

— A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* states, that by the extinction of Runjeet Sing's family, the Seikh states on the left bank of the Sutlege revert to us by virtue of a treaty which exists between the two Governments. He calls this *resumption*; but the estates were never in our possession.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

Mr. Vining, who came out in the *Hindoostan*, and has assumed the direction of the Theatre in Calcutta, into which he is said to have introduced diverse reforms, among the most remarkable and unexpected of which is said to be that of *punctuality*, made his debut last night as Shylock. The amusement of the evening was suddenly interrupted by Mrs. Leach's dress catching fire on the stage, through some carelessness in placing the lamps. Her whole figure was soon in a blaze, but it was speedily extinguished. Fortunately some of the medical fraternity were in the Theatre and assistance was very promptly given to the sufferer. Some twenty-two years ago when the Marquis of Hastings was suddenly attacked in Church with a fit, he was not so fortunate, for not a medical gentleman was to be found within its walls, and it was some time before assistance could be procured for His Lordship.

— The *Delhi Gazette* states, that the Sudder Board, and we suppose also the Sudder Court, were to commence their march from Allahabad to Agra on the 1st of the present month. There does not seem to be any particular object in this movement, unless it be intended to continue to Agra the gift of a separate Government with a Lieutenant Governor to superintend the Civil, Criminal and fiscal details of the administration, for Agra is not more centrical than Allahabad was. Yet we are told that the question of perpetuating a separate Government at Agra is to be brought under discussion in Parliament in the ensuing Session.

— The *Hurkaru* states, that H. M's. 31st Foot have received orders to march to Ferozepore; that the 1st European Light Infantry proceeds to Loodiana, while H. M's. 9th Foot stands fast at Umballa. The *Star* adds, that the 2d European Regiment and H. M's. 40th Foot will proceed to Umballa. The assembly of so large a European force on the borders of the Punjab has an evident aspect to the ticklish state of affairs in that country.

— The Governor General's establishment, says the *Englishman*, proceeds to the Upper Provinces on the 5th, and the detachment of the Body Guard left Barrackpore yesterday. His Lordship does not proceed till after the arrival of the Mail, and then by dawk. But there is some hope that the Gwalior negotiations may be brought to a successful issue, without the necessity of the Governor General's proceeding to Agra in person; in which case his Lordship, it is said, will remain here. Possibly a Persian translation of Act 20 of 1843, which announces the approaching departure of Lord Ellenborough may frighten the Khasgee into a compliance with the ultimatum of our Government.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

— The *Agra Ukhbar* states, that a Brahmun at Gwalior having died there on the 19th, leaving a young widow, aged 17, and no children, she declared her intention to sacrifice herself on his funeral pile. When every thing had been prepared, she ascended it, but no sooner did the flames reach her, than, unable to endure the torture, she leaped from the burning pile, and besought the spectators to save her from so horrid a death; but the brahmuns insisted on her remounting the pile. She refused to do so, and was immediately cut down and thrown into the flames. The principality of Gwalior will shortly either become entirely our own, in which case we hope the Suttee law will be extended to it, or it will be placed under our influence, so that the wish of the Governor General will be law. We hope the opportunity will not be lost to eradicate this diabolical practise. The Romans acquired immortal honour by stipulating in one of their treaties that no more children should be sacrificed. Lord Ellenborough has already taken advantage of the acquisition of Scinde to declare slavery at an end. It will be equally easy for him to provide for the extinction of Suttee in Scindea's territories when settling its affairs.

— The Bombay papers of the 25th mention the arrival of the *Brandy-wine* American sixty gun ship in the port. She is destined to convey his Excellency the Envoy from the President of the United States to His Celestial Majesty. If his Majesty should decline the honour of a visit from the Envoy at Pekin, will brother Jonathan put up with the insult, or issue a declaration of war against China?

— The Commander-in-Chief reached Agra on the 21st of October, and the various officers of the general Staff came in either with him or soon after. His Excellency was expected to march towards Agra at the beginning of next month.

— Two great zemindars of Sealdah in the suburbs of Calcutta, Fus-ul-Kureem and Buz-ul-Ruheem, who have hitherto continued to keep themselves clear of the Courts, though they have sent many there, whom they had instigated to acts of violence, have at length been caught. Mr. Dyson, was sent to serve a writ on them, and was immediately made prisoner. The Magistrate released him with a large force and in his turn captured the Zemindars, who have been duly fined and imprisoned for resistance of process, and thus lose their much prized *koormut*, which in general means nothing more or less than exemption from that legal process to which all other classes of the community are subject.

— The *Star* says, that the Assam Steam Company's vessel, the *Assam*, has just returned from her trip to Allahabad. She has been absent a month and three days, of which three days and a half were lost by detention. She has therefore performed the voyage there and back in twenty-nine days. The Government Steamers have sometimes done the same at this season of the year. But we rejoice to find that there is a competitor in the market; and as this competitor has begun with charging Two Rupees a cubic foot for freight, we hope Mr. Robertson who went up in her, will soon be able to establish another rival Association, and thus reduce freight within reasonable limits.

— The *Star* has a letter from Sukkur of so late a date as the 18th October which confirms the intelligence received from Delhi of the extreme unhealthiness of the station. We have extracted the first part of it, which will be found interesting.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

— The Legislative Council of Ceylon has just resolved that Clergymen shall be compelled to sit on the Jury. This unusual step has excited much indignation both on the Island and at Madras. The writers however seem to forget that every argument they use against the appointment of Clergymen to the Jury applies with ten fold force to the appointment of Clerical Magistrates at home, which is strenuously defended by a large portion of the Press and of Society.

— The papers have noticed, not without censure, that as soon as the Assam Steamer advertised to receive freight, Government put on a Steamer, and fixed to receive freight at the same hour. This is said to be ungenerous. If the *Assam* Steamer had lowered her freight below that of the Government, she would have had nothing to fear from this competition, but as the Proprietors have chosen to fix their rates 25 Per Cent. higher than that of Government, we think the public is likely to benefit by the competition. If Government has tonnage to spare, it is better that the public should have it at a Rupee eight annas the foot, than be obliged to pay the exorbitant price of two Rupees to this new Company.

— The *Delhi Gazette* states that the little state of Shekawuttee is in a disturbed state. There is an insurrection, and 5000 armed men have set our authority at defiance and are in possession of two forts. Major Forster has gone against them, and Major Thoresby has sent some heavy guns from Jeypore.

— Col. Spiers has been appointed Resident at Nagpore, *vice* Major Wilkinson. Can any of our readers say why the Major has been *superseded*? His appointment belongs to the Foreign Department in connection with which department, it was that Lord Ellenborough issued the order prohibiting the communication of papers and news; but some unofficial person may surely be able to gratify public curiosity in this respect.

— His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has presented new colours to the 54th Native Infantry. The regiment was annihilated in Affghanistan; and the only surviving officer of that catastrophe, Capt. Melville, received the highest compliments from Sir Hugh.

— An attempt at Suttee has been made at Bombay. A Marwaree had died, and his widow declared her determination to burn with his body. One European and two Native Magistrates endeavoured to dissuade her from her purpose, but she did not relinquish her hold on the corpse without a hard struggle with the Police officers.

— We copy from the *Star* an account of the bust of the lamented James Prinsep by the great Chantry, one of his last works, which has arrived in Calcutta, and now adorns the rooms of the Asiatic Society.

— The Bombay papers announce that the prizes captured in Scinde had arrived there in the *Auckland*, 500 boxes, valued at *Seventy lakhs* of Rupees.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

— The Madras papers mention the death of Mr. Carruthers, the oldest attorney of the Court at the age of 62. We are told that he had previously realized two fortunes, and returned to England, where they were lost—doubtless in the vain hope of adding to them,—and that he was constrained to come out a third time to India.

— It has been rumoured for some time that furloughs would be immediately suspended in reference to the uncertain state of our relations with Gwalior and Lahore. This will be a very great disappointment, and a source of no little expense to officers who have come down to the Presidency to go home on the urgency of private affairs, of business or relaxation. It will also seriously affect the prospects of the noble sailing vessels now in harbour, or shortly expected. What between the suspension of furlough and the competition of the Steamers, they must suffer considerably.

— The *Hurkaru* mentions, on the strength of letters from the North-west, that the Seikh troops at Peshawur had deserted the city and fort in great alarm, and were flying to the Indus, plundering the country in their route. This was fully anticipated. There is no longer any Avitabile there to curb the miscreants by his terrific examples of severity.

— The same paper gives us an extract of a letter from Gwalior, which will be found among our selections, from which we should infer that there will soon be no government to treat with at all, but that the whole country will fall into a state of anarchy and be subjected to general plunder.

— The Sheriff of Madras has convened a meeting of the inhabitants "to consider the expediency of adopting some means for improving the communication between the shore and the shipping." the *Madras Spectator* has been unremitting in his efforts to rouse the inhabitants to action on this important matter.

— The *Star* states, that Mr. Caird, Deputy Collector at Allahabad, is to be appointed Agent for Emigration on the part of the Mauritius Government.

— Preparations have been for some time making in front of the steps of Government House in Calcutta for some building of which nothing could be seen, but some huge blocks of marble. The *Star* tells us that there is to be a Dragon to sit upon the stone pedestal, and a gun on the back of the Dragon, to commemorate, we suppose, the victories we achieved over the Dragon throne.

— From the same paper we learn that Government has declined entering upon any expense on account of a geological survey of the field of recent volcanic action, near the *island of* Cheduba, though ready to have the spot examined by a competent Marine Surveyor.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

— The intelligence given in the papers of this morning is most important, if true. At Gwalior, the Khasgee has been seized by the troops without bloodshed, and his reign is at an end. It is supposed that this event will render the advance of an Army unnecessary. The *Star* says that Lord Ellenborough has already abandoned the idea of leaving Calcutta.

— Dost Mahomed has been shot dead at Cabul by order of the Prince of Believers, the Khan of Bokhara. It is said that the Khan sent several papers with his own seal to Cabul stating that whoever should kill the Dost, would go to heaven. This event will probably lead to a suspension of any effort on the part of the Affghans to occupy Peshawur; but the upshot will probably be that Cabul itself will fall a prey to Bokhara, an event which those acquainted with the state of affairs in that region, have contemplated as not improbable.

— The accounts from Sukker are more distressing than ever. It appears that of the troops there, 1,371 are in hospital, and only 153 well. Every officer but *one* in each corps is inefficient from illness.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the Friend of India :—

| Name | Period | Year | *Co's. Rs.* | *As.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lieut. J. H. Fergusson, ... | to Dec. | 1844, | 30 | 0 |
| Baboo Jadobchunder Gangollee, ... ... ... ... | to April, | 1844, | 10 | 0 |
| G. F. McClintock, Esq. ... | to July, | 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Baboo Hemnath Roy, ... | to March, | 1844, | 10 | 0 |
| E. Stirling, *Esq* ... ... | *to Dec.* | 1843, | 10 | 0 |
| Baboo Sibchunder Bose,... | to March, | 1844, | 10 | 0 |
| P. Johnson, Esq. ... ... | to Sept. | 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| G. G. Mackintosh, Esq. ... | to Dec. | 1844, | 50 | 0 |
| J. M. Vos, Esq. ... ... | to Sept. | 1843, | 56 | 0 |
| Lieut. Col. G. Kingston, | to Sept. | 1844, | 26 | 0 |
| J. Duncan, Esq. ... ... | to April, | 1844, | 10 | 0 |

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

BUST OF JAMES PRINSEP.

A bust, one of the last executed by Chantrey, of our distinguished and lamented townsman, James Prinsep, has arrived we understand in Calcutta, and is now placed in the rooms of the Asiatic Society. To the likeness we are unable from personal experience to speak, but the resemblance is said to be peculiarly striking, and certainly the execution of the bust as a work of art places it among the happiest of the efforts of the great artist by whom it was produced. Mr. James Prinsep left India in so deplorably weak a state of health that the very nature and character of the ordinary expression of his speaking countenance are said to have undergone considerable change. The bust, however, although modelled after his arrival in England exhibits no traces of any alteration in what we conceive must have been the personal appearance of it's eminent original while in all the vigour of health, and intellect. The model by Chantrey is said to have been aided in it's completion by reference to pictures of the subject, and our informants who knew James Prinsep well, pronounce the success of the attempt to give his exact likeness as indisputable. The finishing of the marble was we believe accomplished after the death of the great designer of the model from which it was worked, and it reflects the utmost credit upon those by whom it was completed. The *look of life* and *intelligence* is perfect, and it gives, as it were, a double expression, common as we are told to the original, of commingled thoughtfulness, and enquiry.

The bust has been executed for the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and we congratulate that body upon having had occasion to add to their collection of similar mementos of their illustrious members, so valuable a possession. We are no less satisfied at seeing another eminent work of art deposited in the public rooms of a Local Society. convinced that the more numerous such importations into this country of works eloquent of intelligence, civilization, and advancement in the arts, the more rapid will be the spread of that taste which alone can appreciate them, and which is itself the result of increased knowledge, and the cultivation of the finer faculties.—*Calcutta Star, Nov. 6.*

LAHORE.

"*The following is our latest letter from Lahore*, dated the 15th of October. It conveys nothing of positive intelligence of any important kind, but confirms our previous view of the state of the army in Lahore. Heera Singh is loath to part with his treasure, the men are discontented at his not fulfilling his promises to them, and consequently resorting to desertion in large numbers. These deserters will probably form themselves into bands of plunderers, who will prey for a while on the population of the country, and, when tired of this work, join the standard of the man who can afford to pay them best, and who may be desirous of securing power and influence.

"Many of the Natives of this country are doing their best to abandon it and carry off their property to Hindostan. Many of the soldiers of the Government have taken their leave, and proceeded to their homes. Many of those who plundered the inhabitants of Lahore at the time of the outbreak, have succeeded in keeping and carrying away their spoil. Some days since Rajah Heera Singh sent to invite Nebal Singh, of Kapperthullah, but the Sirdar thinking his life might be in danger if he should comply with this request, pleaded sickness as an excuse, and has to this day declined presenting himself at the Durbar. On the 11th Rajah Heera Singh ordered a parade of the troops, promising to those who should attend, one month's pay, and threatening those who might absent themselves with half a month's deduction, which caused great dissatisfaction amongst those who intended to absent themselves, and the murmurs of the Army generally are loud against Heera Singh. Maharajah Dulleep Singh has been suffering for some time from the effects of fever, and all the medicine which he has taken has been of no avail in removing the sickness. His mother is in constant attendance upon him, apprehensive that some one might administer poison to him together with his medicine. He has now been attacked with diarrhœa, and Rajah Heera Singh, Suchet Singh, Faqueer Noor-oodeen, Dewan Deenanath, and other Sirdars, waited upon his mother and endeavourd to persuade her to allow the Maharajah to take the medicine which was ordered for him to which she gave a decided negative. At last the Rajah sent for the medicine and administered it himself to the Maharajah. Rajah Heera Singh has repeatedly written to his Uncle, Goolab Singh to join him at Lahore, which, however, the Lord of Jumboo is unable to do on account of the great disturbances prevailing in his own possessions, and it is currently believed that no Government can be permanently established in Lahore until he makes his appearance. The Seikh soldiers are dissatisfied for the want of their pay, and those who are strictly Hindostanees are anxious to get away for fear of what will come. Every one who can do so is removing his property towards the frontier. Dewan Deenanath has secured his family and all he possesses on the ot[illegible] side of the river. Yesterday a *Loodiana Ukbar* presented as usual to the Maharajah, and o[illegible] read in the hearing of the Court, it was [illegible] that the Governor General had ordered an ar[illegible] assemble at Agra, but that some days pa[illegible] order had been suspended and the destination of the army changed from Agra towards *Loodiana* with the view of invading the Punjaub. This intelligence created considerable alarm amongst the courtiers and especially in Heera Singh, who became very thoughtful on the subject. This morning the Maharajah was taken in a Buggy by Rajah Heera Singh to inspect the Troops.

Strong rumours prevail of the intention of Dost Mahomed to take immediate advantage of the troubles in the *Punjaub*, and Mahomed Ukbar Khan has already proceeded to Jellalabad and is there collecting Troops for an advance move upon *Dakka*, and little doubt is entertained that he will be able to take possession of Peshawur."—*Delhi Gazette, Oct.* 25.

GWALIOR.

"The whole Lushkur, since the 26th, has been in a general state of riot; the Maharaj Cumpoo having again revolted, and the troops composing the grand jinsee having joined them. They have mounted heavy guns on an eminence adjoining the palace, and taken up positions commanding both flanks. On the night of the 26th, the Khasgee ordered Anunt Ram, whom he lately appointed to Baptist's Battalions, to attack the rebels. Anunt Ram with the Alijah and Light Battalions, a mounted Regiment, and twelve guns, moved out, took up a position, and raised his batteries; he was then on the point of retiring, when the sepoys of the Cumpoo made a sally and captured the guns, nishans, and drums; the commandant's horse, and all the paraphernalia of his cavalcade; they then bound the native officers, and, after "jootee-marring" them, carried them off captive, and compelled the sepoys to drag the guns, which they had captured, after them, calling them at the same time cowards and traitors. Anunt Ram fled, at the first onset, and concealed himself in a Bunneya's shop,—he was followed by a number of the rebels, who threatened to pull down the different houses if the inhabitants did not indicate his hiding place. While this was going on, Anunt Ram disguised himself in woman's apparel, but, before he could escape, the sepoys rushed into the house with massauls, and after some search, found him in a privy The sepoys dragged him out and beat him till he was senseless; not satisfied with this, they stripped him naked, bound him to a gun, and thus dragged him to their Cumpoo. On the morning of the 27th, their commandant Seetoleea endeavoured to bring them to reason, but they were inexorable, declaring that they were faithful servants of the guddee, and that they were determined to punish the Khasjeewalla and his followers for creating disorder and anarchy in the country, depriving it of the residency, and bringing the British troops in to settle the country,—they concluded, by solemnly protesting, that they would not rest until they had seized the Khasgee, and punished him for his crimes."—*Hurkaru, Nov. 7. For subsequent events see our summary.*

SCINDE.

"All is now tranquil both in Upper and Lower Scinde, a few depredations are however committed by small parties of Beloochies. The other day a body of twelve Belooch horsemen came down at mid-day, at a place a short distance from Shikarpore, and selecting five and twenty of the best camels of a batch that were feeding, belonging to the villagers made off with them. A large "Kafila" is daily expected at Shikarpore from Candahar, and though the public proclamation of Lord E. talks of all "transit duties" being done away, yet a paper called a circular was sent to officials, letting them know that that article of the treaty or proclamation was suspended till further orders." Now this "Kafila" will be pounced down upon

and they will have to pay 15,000 Rupees as "Town duties." A new name for an old exaction. Shikarpore gives our Government annually now about one lack. The latest news from Candahar are that the fugitive Shere Mahommed has been seized by the Kardars of Candahar and will be kept in durance vile till he pays them two lacks of Rupees, as some say, others affirm all he has, devilish little that must be, and little likelihood of their getting satisfied in either demand from a pice-less homeless fugitive. If this is correct, and there is every probability it is, from the source of informa tion,—the native news writer must have made, the "Delhie" a deluded victim to credulity from the reports he gave him. Shikarpote is a very large and has been before our "dealings" with Scinde and Affghanistan a wealthy place. They are so [illegible]ed in manufacture that Broad Cloths [illegible] here. Two of the richest native bank[illegible] have been ruined by having transacted [illegible] great amount for Affghanistan, when we [illegible], they have all been refused, protested, [illegible]d these men are ruined.—*Calcutta Star*,

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MARWAR.

The Marwar succession question is at last settled in favour of Ahmednuggur: the choice, however, appears to have fallen, not as we, in a late Editorial, surmised it would, on the young heir of that house, but upon his father. Our accounts state that Tukht Singh has been unanimously elected King of Marwar, and his son accompanies him as Prince Royal Writing, as we do, in ignorance of the particular circumstances connected with Tukht Singh's accession to the petty principality of Ahmednuggur, we cannot but think that the intelligence we have received is not wholly correct; for the general law of succession in Rajpootanah precludes any member of royalty, who shall have accepted as his portion, a provision in land, from ever succeeding to the throne. Thus the history of Rajwarra often presents to us the anomaly of sons or younger brothers ruling countries in which their sires or elder brothers are but jagheerdars; these latter having Esau-like sold their birthright for a mess of pottage. Our doubt, however, on this point must soon be cleared up.

The claims of the late rival candidates may be briefly noticed as follows:—those of the Ahmednuggur heir upon his descent from Rajah Juswunt Singh; those of the Siwah upon his descent from Umra, the elder brother of Juswunt, but who, having been formally disinherited by his father Rajah Guj Singh, never ascended the Marwar guddee; those of the Edur upon his descent from Anund Singh, third son of Rajah Ajit, but who likewise never possessed the guddee; and lastly, those of Dhoukul, which are too notorious to require recapitulation. Of the above noticed claims, that of Ahmednuggur certainly appears to be the best, and as the chiefs are unanimous in their selection from that house, we congratulate Marwar upon the fair prospects of prosperity which a firm consolidated rule will secure to it. The affections of the Chiefs will naturally incline towards the King of their choice; and the pride of the people will be gratified in being ruled by a descendant of the heroic Juswunt, whose prowess shook the stability of the Mogul empire, and carried the renown of the Rhatore name to the base of the Hindoo Koosh. Had Dhoukul succeeded, he would naturally have regarded with partiality and favour the Pakurn faction, and all others who espoused his cause when fighting for the throne, and thus the State would have become a prey to internal discord; but his game is up, and he is free to return whence he came or roam whither else so ever he will.—*Delhi Gazette, October 28.*

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SHEKAWATEE.

The disturbances in Shekawatee continue, we regret to say, are likely to prove more serious than was at first apprehended, and will afford some sharp work to the Joonjnoo force. Ram Nath Perohit, the Kamdar on behalf of the minor Sovereign of Khetree, has been forcibly ejected from his appointment, and his place occupied by the Dhabye who is supported by a very large assemblage of insurgents. Every means, save force, have hitherto been tried to disperse the armed mob, who are in possession of the pass, the town and the fort of Khetree. About 3000 men occupy the two first posts, and about 2000 more are in the hill fort. Many men have arrived from [illegible] and the neighbouring small States (J[illegible] especially named,) to assist in the row. Major Forster has been encamped up to the 21st at Singhana with 3 companies, 2 post guns, and 2 Ressallas. On the 21st he proceeded from that place towards Kotepootlee to commence operations on a fort there which has a gun or two, and which will therefore call into operation some heavier guns which Major Thoresby is sending from Jeypoor, as it would not be very wise in Major Forster to court a possible repulse by attacking the enemy with the very small guns he has with him. It may even be necessary to obtain assistance from Nusseerabad. This, however, will be obviated should the detachment of the Shekawatee Brigade at Joudpoor be in time to assist the head quarters, and this is probable as the Omerkote detachment of the Joudpoor Legion was expected to return on the 23d or 24th inst., when the former would make all haste to proceed to the scene of action.—*Delhi Gazette, October 28.*

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COL. STODDART.

On the 6th of Sept, last a messenger named Luteef from Col. Stoddart arrived at Hyderabad (in Scinde) where he made himself known to a British Officer late in Political employ, having left Bokhara eighty days previous. He travelled by the Kandahar route in hopes of finding some British Officer there to whom he might deliver his letters, some of which were addressed to Major Todd by certain chiefs in Toorkistan, others being from Colonel Stoddart himself. He was most unfortunately robbed of all these papers in the Pisheen valley by Meer Dil Khan, by whom he was beaten but suffered to proceed on his way. He states that he left the Colonel alive and well, though a prisoner in the citadel of Bokhara. It seems further that on Captain Conolly's arrival in Bokhara from Kokan, Colonel S. and he lived together, first in the house of Summund Khan, and afterwards in a house supplied by the king in the city. About 60 days after Conolly's arrival came the news of the Kabul disasters, when both officers were immediately seized and imprisoned in the citadel. Their servants were at the same time confined in the common prison. One of these was considered an European, and was called Yousoof Khan. After two months the latter were released, but Yousoof Khan being discovered intriguing to convey letters to his master, he and three others were put to death by order of the Ameer. The latter now waged war with the Khan of Kokan, of which country he possessed himself for a time, but was eventually defeated. The Khan of Khiva availing himself of this circumstance overran a portion of the Ameer's country and defeated his army in action. Returning after this to his capital, the Ameer put Captain Conolly to death, but was induced to spare Stoddart's life by the earnest expostulations of that officer. This happened about 6 months after the death of Yoosoof Khan and the rest.

The story of Luteef is corroborated by a letter received by Colonel Sheil from Abdool Summund, the Topcheebashee at Bokhara, in whose house Stoddart and Conolly were living previous to the seizure, and who claims 3000 tillas which he had lent the latter, as a voucher for which Colonel Stoddart had supplied him with a leaf out of Conolly's journal; this was safely delivered to Colonel Sheil. Stoddart would hardly have done this had Conolly been alive at the time. Abdool Summund's letter did not actually mention his death, but referred Colonel Sheil to the messenger, Mirza Rujjub Ali, for full information on all points. Colonel Sheil, however, seems to have received the letter by some other hand, so we have yet to learn the Mirza's vivâ voce news.

The Ameer of Bokhara was apparently actuated partly by revengeful and partly by political motives in putting Capt. Conolly to death so immediately after his own defeat by the Khan of Khiva, who was well known to be Conolly's staunch friend; and he may have suspected the two of being in league together against him. Luteef visited Herat on his way to Scinde, and confirms the murder of Kamran by Yar Mahomed, which was perpetrated at Ghorian. We trust soon to have further particulars to add.—*Delhi Gazette, October 28.*

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COL. STODDART.

"The day before yesterday, a Jew presented himself at my house who had just come from Bokhara, and recounted to me the following interesting story, which I transmit you with a view to its being made public. The man's name is Michael Barenstein, born in Poland, but since established at Jerusalem, and having an elder brother a Rabbi in London. This Michael informed me that he had met and conversed with me nine years ago at Makarief in Russia, that is at Nishni-Novogorod, during the fair; and in order to prove the truth of his assertions mentioned that I had made a bad speculation in furs, which was true enough. Since then he had visited Persia, and had proceeded to Bokhara in company with the Bokhara Ambassador, and there was an eye-witness of the miserable execution of four Europeans, viz. Colonel Stoddart, Captain Conolly, a young German Officer, and a baptized Jew who had come to instruct and discipline the troops, and who, with an attendant Jew, was beheaded There is therefore no longer room to doubt that the Indian journals have been correctly informed respecting the death of these officers. There is at present at Bokhara an Italian named Giovanni, who manufactures clay figures for his maintenance and is also a clockmaker. He was captured at Kokan during the war with the Bokharians, when the Ameer of Bokhara defeated the Khan of Kokan. He is now the only European at Bokhara—one Jew traveller having quitted it eight months ago."—*Bombay Times.*

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## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PUSEYISM.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—Will you favour me by replying to the following querries.

Is the proper designation of the established Church of England, when named in a religious ceremony such as the laying the first stone of a new Church, THE APOSTOLIC REFORMED CHURCH of England and Ireland;" or to what Church does this title apply?

Secondly, when necessary or convenient to read the "*Gloria in excelsis,*" is it canonical to do so in the Latin language or in the vernacular?

I lately heard both the above done, and they struck me as peculiarities savouring of the doctrines of "the *Times,*" but I am very likely mistaken, not being learned in the Canon Law. Hence this reference, which pray excuse.

If I am right and these are not canonical, is it not rather St. Omer-ish to ask for subscriptions to build a Church, and on it's foundation, to pray that it may be the means of disseminating tenets of which not one of the subscribers approve and whose near approach to those of Rome many of those subscribers are strongly opposed to? I am not learned as I said before, but like to understand my prayers, and to know the reason of the faith that is in me.

Your obedient servant,

LOYOLA.

*Note by the Editor.*—We hope some of our Episcopalian readers will furnish Loyola with a reply to his letter. The subject derives importance from the increasing number of Puseyite Clergymen, who are finding their way out to India, to the no small annoyance of the Diocesan.

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DRUNKENNESS IN THE ARMY.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

DEAR SIR,—It appears by a late vindicatory Circular of the Bengal Medical Board that the Court of Directors are desirous of seeing Temperance Societies more generally established throughout their European Army, and even wish the Governor General to call the particular attention of the Commanding Officer of the Company's European Regiment to the subject.

It is much to be regretted that the Medical Board have not echoed to this call by requesting their Medical Officers attached to European Corps to furnish specific returns of the number of cases of men admitted into Hospital either in a state of intoxication, or from diseases predisposed, or directly caused by it.

The necessity of such Societies would then be sufficiently apparent, but at present I am unable to put my hand on any Medical Report containing more than general remarks that such and such an inflammation or neuralgia was induced by it.

The subjoined report though embracing for conciseness sake only the sick of a single Company of the — Regiment for a quarter of the year, 1843, will prove in some degree without wishing to enforce the saying "ex uno disce omnes" that the evil is no trifling one.

*By 'Drunkenness' is not to be understood* that every man was admitted in the stage of excitement or stupor for while some had been placed in confinement before being sent to Hospital, others had remained in Barracks drinking daily to excess, until seized with a sudden attack of illness;

some men also had been scarcely a week out of Hospital before they were re-admitted for a relapse brought on by a fresh act of inebriety.

The Quarterly average numerical strength of the Company was, 70.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total number of admissions into hospital during the Quarter, | 54 which | × by 4 | will give | 216 | per annum. |
| Ratio per cent of admissions to strength .. .. | ,, ,, 77 | ,, × by 4 | ,, ,, | 308 | |
| The number admitted from Drunkenness during, &c .. | ,, ,, 27 | ,, × by 4 | ,, ,, | 108 | |
| Ratio per cent admitted from drunkenness to strength, .. .. | ,, ,, 39 | ,, × by 4 | ,, ,, | 156 | |

The following return shewing the number of admissions from the abuse of drinking ardent spirits is carefully compiled from the Orderly Sergeants admission tickets.

| Description of Patients. | Had been drinking. | Sober. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From Barracks, | 9 | 20 | 29 |
| From Off. Duty, | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Dry Room Prisoners, | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Quarter Guard Prisoners,.. ... ... | 16 | 0 | 16 |
| Total, ... ... | 27 | 27 | 54 |

That this vice is not confined to the privates is proved by the fact that five of the above drunken admissions were of Sergeants and Corporals.

As my present object is not to make a medical return, I will merely observe that Inflammations of the Stomach, Bowels and Liver, were the most frequent results seen in these cases.

The conclusion to be drawn from the above statement will be, that in a *Company of one hundred men*, one-half of whom are supposed to be of sober habits, the other half will individually have been three times a year admitted into Hospital for either actual drunkenness, or diseases immediately produced by it.

That in all European corps in this country, drunkenness prevails to an equally proportionate extent is not probable, nevertheless in the words of the concluding paragraph of the Honourable Court's letter, "we are well persuaded that whenever, as in the case of Her Majesty's 26th Regiment, good arrangements for the internal economy of the corps are adopted and maintained, evil habits amongst the men will be kept within comparatively narrow limits."

Your's truly,

M. D.

*Note.*—We think our Correspondent is perfectly correct in saying that though drunkenness prevails to a fearful extent in the European army in in India, no station presents such a lamentable picture as that of Dinapore. It is perhaps the very worst station in India for European Soldiers, from the facility and cheapness with which Toddy—the intoxicating juice of the date tree may be obtained. Two pice worth of this deliterious liquor is sufficient to turn a man into a beast.—*Ed.*

## EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

Puseyism.—We have reason to believe that the question as to whether or not the principles held by Dr. Pusey and his disciples are in accordance with the rubric and cannons of the Church will, in the course of a few months, be brought before the proper ecclesiastical tribunals.—*Observer*.

The Scottish Episcopal Church.—Sir William Dunbar accepted the charge of St. Paul's Chapel in Aberdeen, on the 26th May 1842, which had been offered to him by the constituent members of that chapel, with whom lay the power of presentation.

Prior to this, the congregation of St. Paul's had formed a junction with the Scottish Episcopal Church in January 1841. Up to this period, through a course of 120 years, it had existed as an English Episcopal congregation, entirely independent of, and unconnected with, the Scottish Episcopal Church.

When Sir William entered upon his charge, he found this junction completed under a document, entitled "a Deed of Union, &c." This deed, contained the conditions of union on the one side and on the other. When, therefore, he was called upon in July 1842 to sign the Canons of the Scottish Episcopal Church, it is manifest that his signature could never with justice be interpreted in such a manner as to involve an infringement of the conditions of union.

One of these conditions secures to the congregation of St. Paul's, all the "rights and privileges" which they enjoyed before the union, as English Episcopalians; and farther declares, that any infringement of them on the part of the Scottish Episcopal Church shall, *ipso facto*, dissolve the union. During the last few months, Sir William has found these conditions *infringed in several particulars of vital moment.*

I. The Bishop censured him, and threatened further proceedings, because Sir William refused to be present at, or to take any share in, the administration of the Lord's Supper according to the formula of the Scottish Episcopal Church.

II. The Bishop refused to administer the rite of confirmation in St. Paul's Chapel, but only in St. Andrew's, where at least *one* service totally and vitally distinct from the services of the Church of England is used.

III. Sir William was farther threatened with ecclesiastical censure, unless a collection for the Scottish Episcopal Church Society were made in his congregation, which collection the managers of St. Paul's (who, by the constitution, as confirmed in the Deed of Union, had full powers in this respect) refused to sanction.

In consequence of these utterly unjustifiable encroachments upon the "rights and privileges" of his congregation and himself, Sir William found himself placed in this dilemma. He must either submit to these encroachments, and so be the instrument of making the conditions of the Deed of Union a dead letter, *or* he must withdraw his signature from the Scottish Episcopal *canons, as enforced by the Bishop*, which had been proved to be utterly incompatible with such union.

Sir William could not, and did not, hesitate as to the alternative. He withdrew himself, on 12th May 1843, from the jurisdiction of a Bishop, who, by his pressing, unqualified submission in certain points, infringed the conditions of the Deed of Union, binding equally upon himself and Sir William.

On the 21st of June 1843, the constituent members of St. Paul's Chapel met, and by a very large majority resolved, that "the Deed of Union between this congregation and the Scottish Episcopal Church is, from this date, annulled and void," and "that the thanks of the constituent members of St. Paul's Chapel are due to the Rev. Sir William Dunbar, for his conduct in defending their rights."

The whole case, therefore, lies in a nut-shell. Sir William had his call from the constituent members of St. Paul's. He was "duly elected" by them; and in terms of the constitution, "THEREBY HAD right to exercise his functions, and to receive the emoluments of his office." He immediately thereafter entered on his pastoral duties;—he preached, he administered the sacrament, and solemnized the rite of matrimony, BEFORE *he was inducted by the Bishop (which, according* to Canon IX. of the Scottish Episcopal Church, he could not have done, had his ministerial authority been derived from, or dependent upon, that Church.) On discovering afterwards that the conditions of the Deed of Union, which he was bound conscientiously to maintain, were infringed, he did nothing more than, in *consistency* with his own principles, and *in honesty* to the constituent members who gave him his call under the Deed of Union, he was constrained to do;—he returned to the position which he occupied before he was inducted; he preached, he administered the sacraments, and, solemnised the rite of marriage, as he had formerly done under the same *legal* authority, viz. the constitution of the chapel, and under the same *ecclesiastical* authority, viz. his letters of English orders; and for THIS, and nothing more, with a character unstained, and with unquestioned devotedness in his Master's cause, he is thus openly branded as an outcast from "the mystical body of Christ," beyond the pale of the communion of saints, so that no one shall join in sacraments or prayers with him!! Truly, this is the very height of spiritual despotism,—a very precious imitation of Popish intolerance,—a very remarkable specimen of Episcopal insanity!

Had "*we, William Skinner,*" *&c. &c., merely de*clared that, Sir William Dunbar was no longer a minister of the Scotch Episcopal Church, and had ceased to have any authority or interest therein, no person would have thought twice of the document. But when he proceeds deliberately to stigmatise him as an alien from the Catholic Church, and charges all the faithful to avoid him as a moral pestilence, we ask in perfect amazement, who is this "We, William Skinner," that he should dare thus to point his spiritual artillery, as if he were armed with all the powers of this world and of that which is to come. And let it be distinctly noted, that he does by this miserable piece of would-be Popish dignity,—this wretched assumption of a monstrous exercise of power which belongs neither to him nor to any man,—not only prove his zealous hatred against Sir William Dunbar, but he likewise with sufficient clearness indicates his opinion of every other minister of God, who, in Aberdeen, does not submit to the absurd pretensions of "We, William Skinner."

But we have taken some pains to look into the canons of the Church which rejoices in this "We, William Skinner," as its "Primus," and we do not hesitate to affirm, that the gentle Bishop has broken the laws of his own communion in this matter of excommunication.

I. Had he intended to proceed against Sir William Dunbar, he was bound to summon the culprit before himself, *sitting in Synod*, to let him know what he was doing, and to give him at least the opportunity of defending himself, or of arresting judgment. This was *altogether* omitted; and the very first intimation which Sir William received of any procedure against him, was the handing in to him of the bull aforesaid which was ugly enough, though without horns.

II. The Bishop has no power to proceed to excommunication on his own authority, or on that authority conjointly with his Synod. He might have excommunicated Sir William, as far as "We, William Skinner's" diocese was concerned; but as to the other, he is usurping a power which the *Bishops assembled in Synod* alone claim to possess; and it is earnestly to be hoped that the "Primus" may receive a proper rebuke from his colleagues, for giving way so hastily to temper, and forgetting cannon law.

Meanwhile, however, it is gratifying to know that Sir William Dunbar is steadfastly holding on his way, despite of bishops sitting in Synod with their clergy, and their childish imitation of Romish thunder. The blow which bigotry aimed against him, has recoiled upon the infatuated men who originated it. Nothing which they could have devised, could possibly tell with greater effect in Sir William's favour than this absurd manifesto. Strong as his position always has been, this has made it stronger still. It was intended to frighten him, but, in truth, it has made him feel that the last shot of his opponents has been fired, and very blank cartridge it is. It has convinced him of the rectitude, nay, the necessity of all that he has done, and has nerved him with renewed vigour to hold fast the important position which has been so providentially assigned to him. His people likewise, as they will always be when led on by sound scriptural zeal and uncompromising faithfulness, are confirmed in their attachment to their pastor, and have made his struggle their own. The number of his congregation has been nearly doubled since the beginning of the year, and the bishop's bull has tended still farther to its increase. Blessed be God for the testimony which minister and people are raising for "pure and undefiled religion," against all the shapes and shades of the "mystery of iniquity."

For the last few months, Scottish Episcopacy has been on its trial. It has been found miserably defective; its latent spirit has been suddenly and rudely developed; and the manifestation is one which must cause every Christian mind to mourn, and every enemy to rejoice. It has evidenced too close an affinity *to "the mouth speaking great things."* It is, however, accomplishing the portion of work set down for its achievement;—it is tending to the wider separation every day of those who love the form better than the power of godliness. It has begun its warfare, first with Mr. Drummond in Edinburgh, then with Sir William Dunbar in Aberdeen; and singularly enough, while thus engaged, symptoms of uneasiness manifest themselves in the very camp. Mr. Montgomery of Glasgow thinks it better to give up Scottish Episcopacy, and retire to England, whence he came; and Mr. Bagot of Edinburgh, having arrived at the same conclusion, has already bent his steps homeward again, to his native land, the Emerald Isle.—*Witness.*

"Gold, Purple, Scarlet, and Fine Linen—A Sermon."—It is notorious enough, that there are among the Clergy of this Kingdom many Odd Fellows of various descriptions; but our readers may not be aware, that there is an *Order* of Odd Fellows, which numbers beneficed Clergymen among its initiated members;—a Society having its pledge, its mystic colours, its charitable fund, and we know not what else, and resembling, apparently, in its ostensible object, the Masonic brotherhood; though we cannot tell but these Odd Fellows may be a lay order of Protestant *friars*, whom *it comports with the Puseyite schemes to revive.* We have had transmitted to us a Sermon on "Gold, Purple, Scarlet, and Fine Linen," "preached before the Elloughton Lodge of Odd Fellows on the Second Sunday after Trinity, in All Saints Church, Brantingham, by the Rev. G. Filer Townsend, M. A., Vicar:" and printed for the Loyal Victory Lodge, Elloughton. The Dedication, "to the Members of the Order of Odd Fellowship," states, that the Sermon is explanatory of the colours of the Order; and it is subscribed "by theirs in the Bonds of F. L. and T." Taking for his text, Exod. xxxv. 4, 5, 6, in which occur the words, "gold, and silver, and brass, and blue, and purple, and scarlet, and fine linen," &c., the Reverend Odd Fellow, after drawing a parallel between their fraternity and "another Society," viz., the Church, proceeds to explain the meaning and purpose of the various co-

lours in which his audience were arrayed; to "prove that each and all of them are fraught with some Divine truth, and are typical of some hidden grace or virtue;" and "that these graces and virtues can best be obtained through the ordinances, sacraments, and ministrations of that Society into which they were admitted at baptism!" The *white*, with which the new members of the Odd Fellowship are invested, teaches them to seek after purity; the *blue*, the ornament of the more advanced members, is to teach them to look upward to Heaven for grace; from the use of the *scarlet* or *crimson* among the ornaments of their Order, they are to learn never to depart from the faith of Christ crucified; and the *gold* is the symbol of the heavenly reward. After this edifying explanation of [illegible] meaning of the emblematical furniture of the Tabernacle and the corresponding ornaments of the Odd [illegible]ship, the Preacher sums up in the following [illegible]—

"[illegible]nd I would, in conclusion, impress on you, that [illegible] best attain these graces and excellencies [illegible]d out by the ornaments of your order, by your [illegible] adherents to that holy society, the Holy Catho[illegible]urch, of which you were made members at your [illegible]ism. You should never forget that you are not heathen men, to whom the Gospel is preached for the first time. You have been once arrayed in a robe of innocence, you have been at your baptism washed clean in the laver of regeneration. Born a member of this wicked world, you became at baptism a member of Christ's body, the church: born a child of wrath, you became at baptism a child of God; born an inheritor of Satan's kingdom, you became at baptism an inheritor of the kingdom of God. You may have soiled—and *who has not soiled?*—your robe of innocence; but you may remember whence you have fallen, and repent, and do the first works. 'The grant of repentance is not to be denied to such as fall into sin after baptism; but after we have received the Holy Ghost, we may depart from grace given, and fall into sin, but by the grace of God we may arise again and amend our lives.'"

Comment upon this solemn mockery, this heterogeneous jumble of foolery, Gospel, and priestcraft, is superfluous. Had such a sermon been preached by an illiterate Ranter—we will not suppose it could have been delivered from a Dissenting pulpit—what would not have been said of its vulgar fanaticism by the "Church Magazines and Tory Journals!" The Preacher is, however, no vulgar or obscure person. He is the son of Prebendary TOWNSEND, and, alas! the "grandson of a respectable Dissenting Minister; and is looking forward to high preferment, for which his theological views, his Church-extension zeal, and his cordial hatred of Dissent, will form his recommendations. He has just succeeded in obtaining the vote of a majority for building a *new church* in which to propagate his peculiar notions. The Roman Catholics in the neighbourhood are delighted with him, and have encouraged the building of his new church, as they are quite satisfied with his progress. The Sermon is a sample of the food with which he has been supplying the people; and it is a specimen too, we fear, of the sort of instruction by which Puseyite teachers are, in too many instances, beguiling the minds of the simple. Such are the fruits of Oxford scholarship and Puseyite theology! A bad education that must needs be, which leads a man into such odd "fellowship;" but it cannot be denied, that the Vicar of Eiloughton is true to the *colours of his Church*. "And the woman was arrayed in purple and scarlet, and decked with gold, having a golden cup in her hand."—"Gold, Purple, Scarlet"—all but the "fine linen, which does not belong to *either*.—*Pat.*

ADHESION OF THE MISSIONARIES TO THE JEWS AT PESTH TO THE FREE CHURCH.—We, the undersigned, Robert Smith, William Wingate, Alexander S. T. Saphir, and Frederick Th. Newhaus, having carefully considered the Protest read by Dr. Welsh, and adhered to by other Commissioners to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, indicted to meet on the 18th of May 1843; and the Act of Separation in prosecution of the same, adopted by the said Commissioners, in conjunction with other ministers and elders in General Assembly convened, by which, in their own name, and that of all who adhere to them, they separate from and abandon the present subsisting Ecclesiastical Establishment in Scotland—cordially approve of the said Protest and Act of Separation, and dissolve, as they hereby do, all connection with the said Establishment accordingly. Further, we declare it to be our desire to be employed by the Free Protesting Church of Scotland, in the same department of Christian exertion, and in the several capacities in which we have hitherto laboured, praying, with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, that the Lord would honour her, through our instrumentality, in bringing back many of the lost sheep of the House of Israel to the fold of the Chief Shepherd.

ROBERT SMITH.
WILLIAM WINGATE.
ALEX. S. T. SAPHIR.
FR. TH. NEWHAUS.

—*Witness.*

THE ORIGINAL PRESBYTERIAN SOLEMN LEAGUE AND COVENANT.—Perhaps the most interesting of all the historical objects in the Museum of Antiquities, of the Leeds Exhibition is "The Solemn League and Covenant" of the Scotch Church,—an original document, which remains as a memento of one of the greatest and most important events connected with the Reformed Church of Scotland. Unlike the Reformation in England,—which, effected by Sovereigns, substituted the supremacy of a monarch for the supremacy of a Pope, and retained several features of the Romish system,—that in Scotland, effected by the nobles and the people, in a day of bolder principles, asserted the sole supremacy of Christ, and banished every vestige of Romish superstition and royal and episcopal domination. The Scotch Church, divested of so large a share of dignified pomp and ceremony, and founded on a basis of comparative simplicity, was long the unceasing object of attack by the English Episcopalians, and was often called upon to adopt the most determined and decisive measures to repel their innovations, enforced chiefly by two unwise and arbitrary monarchs—James the First and Charles the First. The pedantic James, (previously the Sixth of Scotland,) after he crossed the Tweed, notwithstanding his previous profession of unshaken attachment to the Scottish Church, imbibed a remarkable relish for bishops and for the English ritual. Influenced by this taste, and by his high monarchical principles, he pertinaciously attempted to introduce the Episcopal Church into Scotland. With still greater zeal, King Charles (James's successor) prosecuted the same object, and succeeded, despite the generally adverse feeling of the people, in 1633, (having just visited Scotland,) in settling thirteen bishops over the Church, with a view to the government of the clergy, as in England. But on attempting, in 1637, to introduce into the Scotch churches a new Book of Common Prayer, a strong spirit of resistance filled the breasts of the people; and on the Liturgy being opened in the principal church at Edinburgh, the congregation, rising with feelings of violent indignation, threw at the minister the clasped Bibles in their hands, and the very stools on which they sat,—thus putting an end to all worship, until expelled by force from the church. Fearing the recurrence of similar scenes, the Scotch officers of state withdrew the obnoxious Liturgy till they had consulted with the King, who ordered its reading to be continued, and directed that the civil force should be employed in protecting the clergymen. Such injunctions, in the face of a united people, it was found impossible to obey. Committees assembled at Edinburgh, as representatives of all classes in the country—nobles, ministers, gentry, and burghers—with a view to deter the King from persisting in the late innovations. To avoid a submission which he conceived to be so humiliating, Charles exerted every means in his power. At length, provoked and harassed by the obstinacy of the King, the leaders of the Scotch Presbyterians resolved,—as a decisive measure for the restoration of their religious liberties,—to enter into a sacred bond—The Solemn League and Covenant—to resist the King in every attempt to introduce amongst them the errors of the Romish church, of which character they conceived to be the forms of worship and ecclesiastical government imposed by Charles upon their country. For the signing of this solemn League and Covenant, the first day of March, 1638, was appointed, and on that day 60,000 Presbyterians congregated in the churchyard of Greyfriars, Edinburgh. Here, after solemn service and prayer, the Covenant was read aloud to the assembled multitude, amidst the most profound and reverential silence. The preliminary solemnities being over, the Earl of Sutherland stepped forward and attached to the Covenant the first signature; and subsequently it was subscribed by all the nobles who were then in Scotland (except the Lords of the Privy Council and four or five others), many adding to their names "*till death*," some signing with their *blood*, and the whole multitude swearing by the dearest and most sacred ties of nature and religion to abide by the Covenant for ever. Various plans were pursued by Charles to induce the people of Scotland to renounce the Covenant, amongst which was the sending of his favourite Scotch councillor, the Marquis of Hamilton, to treat with the Presbyterians. Nothing, however, would satisfy them but the calling of a General Assembly of the Church, by whom the disputes were to be settled. The famous assembly, of which Alexander Henderson was moderator, assembled in Glasgow, Nov. 1638, and, after a sitting of twenty-six days, instead of being swayed by the King, they nobly asserted the sole headship of the Church to be vested in the Lord Jesus Christ, and confirmed the Presbyterian government of the Church, formally purifying it from all the late innovations, and expelling the bishops.

[The above valuable document (occupying glass-case G, and for which 400 guineas have been refused,) is the property of Mrs. Brown, of Glasgow.]—*Leeds Mercury.*

NEW ZEALAND.—The annual Reports of the different stations in the northern district for the year ending June 30, 1842, have at length been received. They all contain expressions of strong satisfaction at the arrival of the Bishop. They refer to a degree of anxiety and excitement which prevailed very generally in the minds of the natives, on account of exercise of British authority in the trial and execution of a Heathen Chief of high rank, who had been guilty of a horrid murder; but these feelings soon subsided. They speak favourably of the continued progress of the Gospel; though they lament a degree of indifference to further instruction, which is manifested by some of the Christian natives.—*Church Missionary Record.*

THE POPE AND THE PENINSULA.—The following paragraph in the *Univers* manifests the point of view in which the Papal See regards all political movements:—

"The face of things in the Peninsula is changed; Spain has reconquered the right and the power *to return into a right way*, and at the same moment *the reconciliation of Portugal to the Holy See* is perfected. The Patriarch of Lisbon has received the Cardinal's hat from the Queen, and at the same time the Bishop of Lisbon was consecrated. The administration of this rite to the Archbishop of Braga, and the Bishops of Oporto, Beja, and the Algerias, was to follow within a few days."

How soon Ireland and England may *return into a right way* who shall tell! How soon a Puseyite patriarch shall receive a cardinal's hat, or Daniel O'Connell become grand inquisitor, may be difficult to calculate. But there is no difficulty in seeing what they all drive at.—*Dublin Statesman.*

THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES OF PRUSSIA.—A correspondent communicates the following in a letter from Berlin: "Hitherto the psalms, canticles, and responses in the Protestant churches of Prussia, have been sung and chanted in the old simple music, accompanied by a single organ. Last year, the king, wishing the church music to partake in the modern improvement of the art, appointed Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy to be director general of sacred music in the kingdom, with the express intention of effecting the reform required by his Majesty. On Sunday last, being the one thousandth anniversary of the treaty of Verdun, the service in commemoration of the day, in the cathedral of Berlin, at which the king and royal family attended, was performed in music composed by Mendelssohn Bertholdy, consisting of chants, recitatives, concerted pieces, and choruses, sung to accompaniments by an orchestra with two organs and other instruments, performed by 600 artists and amateurs. The effect produced was very fine. When the service was ended the king sent for the composer, and expressed his satisfaction in the most flattering terms."—*Sentinel.*

JOHN HENRY MERLE D'AUBIGNE, D. D., was born in Geneva in 1794. His family is descended from Huguenot ancestors. He was educated in the "Academy" of his native city. The Theological Faculty, when Dr. Merle was a student, was wholly Socinian; but it pleased God to send a faithful servant to Geneva about the time he was completing his theological training. This was Mr. Haldane, of Edinburgh. He invited a number of the men to his hotel, and endeavoured to teach them the glorious Gospel. God blessed his efforts to the salvation of ten or twelve of them, including M. Merle. One of these was Felix Neff, of blessed memory. Another was Henry Pyt. The greater part of them, however, still live. Not long after his ordination Dr. Merle set out for Germany, where he spent a number of months, chiefly at Berlin. On his way to that city, he passed through Eisenach, and visited the castle of Wartburg. It was whilst gazing at the walls of the room which the great Reformer had occupied, that the thought of writing the "History of the Reformation" entered his mind. From Berlin, Dr. Merle was called to Hamburg to preach to an interesting French Protestant Church. In that city he spent five years. From Hamburg he was invited to Brussels, by the late King of Holland, to preach in a chapel which he had erected in that capital for Protestants who spoke the French language. In the year 1830, a revolution took place in Belgium. The priests joined De Potter and the other "patriots" in their revolutionary measures. The Dutch were driven out; and all who were considered friendly to the king, or intimately connected with him, were in no little danger. Among those who were in this predicament was Dr. Merle. He escaped from Belgium to Holland, where he spent a short time, and thence went to his native city. The return of Dr. Merle to Geneva was most opportune. The friends of the truth had been steadily increasing in number, since the year 1816, and had begun to think seriously of founding an Orthodox School of Theology, in order that pious Swiss and French youth, who were looking to the ministry of the Gospel, should no longer be forced to pursue their studies under the Unitarian doctors of the Academy. The arrival of Dr. Merle decided them for immediate action. The next year (1831) the Geneva Evangelical Society was formed, one of whose objects was to found the long-desired seminary. In this movement Dr. Merle took a prominent part, and was placed at

the head of the new school of theology. His intimate friend, the excellent Mr. Gaussen, so favourably known in this country for his *Theopneustia*, and in Switzerland for many other writings, took an equal part in this important enterprise, and was chosen Professor of Theology. The publications of Dr. Merle have been numerous. Besides the History of the Reformation, he has published thirteen others on various subjects, of from twenty to two hundred pages. But Dr. Merle's great undertaking is his *History of the Reformation in the XVIth Century*. The author is now engaged on the fourth volume, in which he is well advanced. It treats of the Reformation in Great Britain, and is expected with very different feelings, by different religious parties in England. The fifth and sixth volumes will not be published for some years.—*Wesleyan Chronicle.*

EDICT OF THE INQUISITION OF ANCONA AGAINST THE JEWS.—We, Fra Vicenzo Salina, of the order of Preaicatori, master in theology, general inquisitor in Ancona, Siniga lia, Jesi, Osinio, Cingoli, Macerata, Tolentino, Loreto, Recanati, and other towns and districts, &c.

It being deemed necessary to revive the full observance of the disciplinary laws relative to the Israelites residing within our jurisdiction, and having hitherto without effect employed prayers and exhortations to obtain obedience to these laws in the Ghetti (Jewries) of Ancona and Sinigaglia, authorised by the despatch of the Sacred and Supreme Inquisition of Rome, dated June 10, 1843, expressly enjoining and commanding the observance of the decrees and pontifical constitutions, especially in respect to Christian nurses and domestic servants, or to the sale of property either in towns or country districts, purchased and possessed previously to 1827, as well as subsequently to that period, we decree as follows :—

1. From the interval of two months after the date of this day, all gipsy and Christian domestics, male and female, whether employed by day or by night, must be dismissed from service in the said two Ghetti; and all Jews residing within our jurisdiction are expressly prohibited from employing any Christian nurse, or availing themselves of the service of any Christian in any domestic occupation whatever, under pain of being immediately punished according to the pontifical decrees and constitutions.

2. That all Jews who may possess property, either in town or country, permanent or moveable, or rents or interests, or any right involving shares in funded property, or leased landed property, must within the term of three months from this day, dispose of it by a positive and real, and not by any pretended or fictitious contract. Should this not be done within the time specified, the holy office is to sell the same by public auction, on proof of the annual harvest being got in.

3. That no Hebrew nurses, and still less any Hebrew family, shall inherit the city, or reside in or remove their property into any town or district where there is no Ghetto (place of residence for Jews); and that such as may actually be there in contumacy to the laws must return to their respective Ghetto within the peremptory period of six months, otherwise they will be proceeded against according to the tenor of the law.

4. That, especially in any city where there is a Ghetto, no Hebrew must presume to associate at table with Christians, either in public houses or ordinaries, out of the Ghetto.

5. That in a city which has a Ghetto no Hebrew shall sleep out of the Israelite quarter, nor make free to enter into familiar conversation in a Christian house.

6. That no Hebrew shall take the liberty, under any pretext whatever, to induce male Christians, and still less female Christians, to sleep within the boundaries of the Ghetto.

7. That no Hebrew shall hire Christians, even only by the day, to work in their houses in the Ghetto.

8. That no Hebrew, either male or female, shall frequent the houses of Christians, or maintain friendly relations with Christian men or women.

9. That the laws shall remain in force respecting the decorum to be observed by the Hebrews who may absent themselves from their Ghetto, to travel in other parts of the state.

10. That all Hebrews are expressly prohibited from trafficking in sacred ornaments, or books of any kind, and from purchasing, reading, or keeping possession of prohibited books of any sort, under the penalty of 100 scudi and seven years imprisonment; and they who may have such articles in their possession must surrender them to the tribunal of the Holy Inquisition; and in case of failing to do so, they will be subject to the above-mentioned penalty.

11. That the Hebrews, in conveying their dead to the place of burial, shall not observe any pomp or ceremony, and must especially abstain from singing psalms, or carrying torches or lighted tapers through the streets without the boundaries of the Ghetto, under pain of forfeiting the torches and tapers, and suffering other punishments, to which the nearest relatives of the deceased will be condemned.

They who violate the above articles will incur some or all of the penalties prescribed in the edicts of the Holy Inquisition. And, in order that no one may be ignorant of the dispositions above decreed, they shall be formally communicated to the deputies and representatives of the Israelite community of this Ghetto of Ancona, with the injunction that the same shall be published in the synagogue, the present edict being affixed thereto; and these dispositions are to be enforced in the same manner as if they were made known to all and every one, and notice must be given forthwith to the Hebrews residing out of Ancona, but belonging to this Ghetto.

Given at Ancona, in the Chancellory of the Holy Inquisition, on the 24th of June 1843.

Fra Vicenzo Salina, General Inquisitor.

Don Vitaliano Burattini (for the Chancellor.)

A great sensation has been created amongst the Hebrews in London, by the promulgation of the edict of the Pope by the Inquisition of Ancona, which they consider tantamount to the banishment of their countrymen from the Papal States. Such a measure was totally unexpected by them in the present age in Europe, and the General exclamation is, that did the power exist, co-equal with the will, the same anathemas would be issued against Protestants. The Jews continue to be almost the only merchants in the Papal States, so that it will, to a considerable extent, derange the channels of intercourse with Italy.—*Witness.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE QUEEN AND THE DUKE.—At her Majesty's recent departure from Southampton, the preparations at the companion ladder of the yacht, and those for the barge having been unexpected, occupied some time, and for a quarter of an hour the whole *cortège* was at a stand-still, amidst a most unhappy drizzling rain. During this time, the Duke of Wellington and Captain Lamprey, governor of the magazines at Marchwood, were close to the Royal carriage, and the Queen chatted with his Grace familiarly, first insisting that the duke should get into her carriage out of the rain; his Grace replied, "It was nothing; it would not hurt him; it was his duty to attend her, and the rain gave variety to the landscape." Her Majesty laughingly inquired why the duke did not put up the umbrella he held in his hand; in reply to which the duke pointed to the thick cloth of his surtout. This light chat was continued by the Queen and the Duke till all was ready for her embarkation, her Majesty repeatedly begging his Grace to take some kind of shelter. "It is my duty to take care of your Majesty till I have delivered you up to the care of Haddington, and I shall not resign my post till I have done so," was more than once said, varying the words, by the Duke. As we have observed in another part of this account, the circumstances are too trivial for record, except as showing the delightful ease her Majesty throws into her intercourse with those around her. Had a stranger witnessed the scene and not known the parties, he would have imagined he beheld a fond father and an affectionate daughter laughingly chatting together.—*Hampshire Advertiser.*

THE KING OF HANOVER took his departure on Saturday on his return to his own dominions, after a sojourn of three months in this country, his Majesty having arrived on the 2nd of last June. Previous to taking his departure, his Majesty took leave of his establishment, and wished that God might bless them with health and every happiness. His Majesty embarked on board a Government steamer, which awaited his arrival at Blackwall, and which took its departure about *midnight*. The King leaned on Lord Bloomfield's arm when he descended the steps of the Brunswick Pier to embark in the Dover. His lordship and Sir Francis Collier remained on board with his Majesty, by particular request. When the Dover steam-vessel arrived opposite the dock-yard, Woolwich, Lord Bloomfield and Sir Francis Collier came on shore, after parting with his Majesty, who entered into conversation with them during their progress down the river in the most affable manner. The King was dressed in plain clothes.—*Post.*

THE NELSON PILLAR.—The works at the Nelson Pillar continue to advance rapidly. The metal employed in fixing the several castings which form the Corinthian capital have completed that part of the work. The whole of these castings are of the best bell metal, weighing several tons. They are fastened together by the insertion of immense hooks into proportionate eyes, and strongly rivetted. Next, several more tons of stone will be raised to the summit to form the plinth, upon which the statue is to be placed. The full-length figure of the hero is in a considerable state of forwardness. It is hewn out of two pieces of Craigleith stone of great hardness. When joined, it will stand seventeen feet in height, and some idea may be formed of its proportions, from the fact that the foot from toe to heel measures three-quarters of a yard. It will be some time before the statue is placed upon the pedestal.—*Record.*

SYON HOUSE.—This residence of the Duke of Northumberland was formerly a nunnery, founded by Henry the Fifth. At the dissolution of the religious houses by Henry the Eighth, the nuns of Syon retired to Flanders, and, after several changes, they settled finally at Lisbon, where the nunnery still remains. None are admitted to the Society who are not natives of England. The nuns, on leaving England, carried with them the keys of Syon House and the iron cross from the top of the church, by way of keeping up their claim to this property. These they conveyed with them in all their changes of habitation, and still retain at their present House of Syon in Lisbon. The late Duke of Northumberland paid the nuns a visit at Lisbon, and presented them with a model in silver of the present Syon House at Isleworth. They told him they still had the keys of Syon House. "But," said the Duke, "I have altered the locks since then."—*Record.*

THE IRON TRADE.—A movement for the better may now be taken not merely as indicated but actually made and confirmed. At the last Quarter Meeting it is known a reduction of 10s. per ton manufactured iron took place. This reduction may now be considered as abrogated. Hence the price stands as it was about eight or nine weeks ago. Every check to retrogression is of course negative improvement; and every advance from a state of depression is necessarily an improvement, and possibly a vast one; but the character of the present improvement remains to be determined by its effects, and these are by no means sufficiently developed to warrant the sanguine representations we have seen put forth. We do not doubt that the recurrence to the old price will be maintained—we have not the slightest apprehension of a return to the price of the last few weeks; but we know that well-informed iron-masters fear that the rise may prove a serious check on the demand. However it has been made and obtained, while some establishments, without saying more than that they expect prices to advance, decline taking orders except at next quarter's rates. All the forges and mills, speaking generally, may be stated to be actively employed; but we do not hear that any additional blast furnaces have as yet been set to work.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle*, August 29.

TRADE IN YORKSHIRE.—The following is an extract from the monthly circular of Messrs. M'Nair, Greenhow, and Irving, of Manchester:—"The evidences of returning prosperity are becoming gradually more conclusive. Hitherto they have been mainly confined to the production of this district; now they have reference not only to the chief seats of the cotton manufacture, but to those of the woollen, iron, &c. From the West Riding of Yorkshire all the accounts concur in evincing a condition of decided improvement as regards its respective manufactures. In that quarter, as well as in this country, the favourable complexion of commercial accounts from the United States will have an improving influence. The home trade, during the last fortnight, has been much better; and suitable goods, though not commanding higher prices, have been much easier to sell. In the Liverpool cotton-market a very extensive business has been done during the month, based upon the opinion, that prices had reached their lowest point, and that the forthcoming crop would be a deficient one. The latter, in our opinion, is not entitled to much attention. Manchester, Aug. 31."—*Record.*

Sir Charles Morgan died at his residence in William-street, Lowndes-square, last week. He was the author of several books of no great value, but was better known as the husband of Lady Morgan. Sir Charles was knighted by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1811.—*Ibid.*

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?—IRELAND AND WALES.—What is to be done, what ought to be done, —by the Government, by the people? It may be said, that we have found fault with the Press for proposing nothing definite, for recommending no salutary measures, while we have suggested nothing ourselves. Shall we reply with the present Premier, when leader of the Conservative Opposition?—"We have not yet been called in: we cannot prescribe without a fee." This same plea has been urged in excuse of the reserve maintained by "Her Majesty's Opposition" during the recent Session: "It is not our business, but that of Government, to originate measures." This is not, however, our doctrine. We regard with extreme jealousy the assumption, by the Executive, of the exclusive right to originate legislative measures, and the disposition manifested of late to concede the monopoly of legislation to the Minister of the Crown. It is one of the many indications of the tendency which all Government has to despotism. The proper business of an Executive Government is *administration*. Legislation, which means, in plain English, *altering* the laws, is what no wise Government will undertake, except in compliance with the demands, and to redress the grievances of the people. And all sound legislation has been dictated to the Government by the people. The theory of our representative Government is, that concessions to the claims of the people should be the condition of granting the supplies. The necessary condition of political liberty is, that the laws rule, and

that the people are a party to the making of the laws. These trite and old-fashioned axioms seem in danger of being practically forgotten. The people expect too much from the wisdom and spontaneous generosity of their rulers and legislators, when they expect reforms and concessions to be yielded to anything short of a pressure from without, amounting to moral compulsion. To expect aristocrats to divest themselves of their exclusive privileges, monopolists to part with their unjust patents, patrons to renounce their prerogatives, priests to concede religious freedom, or any class of men to part with power,—is as absurd as to expect fox-hunting squires to understand the laws of Commerce and the principles of Trade, or officers of the guards, naval captains, and men of fashion, to understand questions relating to Religion. Yet all this is [illegible] from what is, by courtesy, called the wisdom [illegible]ment.

[illegible] present difficulty does not consist in determin[illegible] ought to be done, but in finding *how* it is to [illegible]mplished. For instance, to begin with Sir [illegible] Peel's great difficulty, Ireland. Is there any [illegible] of opinion respecting the real grievance, the [illegible] evil, which afflicts that country? Some well [illegible] persons may, indeed, regard Popery as the [illegible] evil; but that is itself a symptom, not the cause, of the depression of the peasantry, who, had they been inspired with the free spirit of Protestantism, would assuredly have given their lords and rulers far more trouble, if they had not, long ere now, worked out their social emancipation. The evil is this; that Ireland is an agricultural country, and that its agriculture is in a barbarous state, owing to the entire want of that protection which it is the first duty of Government to give to the dependent and working classes against the lords of the soil. The tenant, the cultivator, the labourer, has, in Ireland, no efficient protection from the State. There are many good landlords, just and beneficent individuals; but there is no protection against bad ones. The State has failed, in this respect, in its primary duty,—the protection of the weak, the doing of justice, which is the basis of a people's allegiance. But this evil is older than the Union; and the Repeal of that Union would not effect its cure. Mr. Sharman Crawford, than whom, by the consent of all parties, a more truly patriotic and single-minded man has not a seat in the House of Commons, has, in his Landlord and Tenant Bill, struck at the root of the evil. That Bill was withdrawn, on the promise of the First Minister of the Crown, that the subject should, during the Recess, receive the consideration of the Government. An abstract of it has since been printed, accompanied with "Observations addressed to the landlords and tenants of Ireland," by Mr. Crawford; in which he puts it to the landed proprietors, whether they can ensure to themselves the payment of their rents, even with the extraordinary powers they possess, if, by a perseverance in injustice, they organize a combined resistance. "The Irish tenantry," Mr. Crawford proceeds to say, "will honestly and cheerfully pay their rents, if they have even the smallest measure of justice; but it is not prudent to try to the utmost extent to which the patience of a people under want and wretchedness will endure, a system which cannot be defended on any principles of justice or policy."

Now, here is an evil known to have been the primary cause of discontent and misery in Ireland; men of all parties have admitted it; and yet, successive Administrations have done nothing to provide a remedy. Why? Because it would involve an interference, by a compulsory enactment, with the landlords, with the aristocracy. Why, the very purpose of a Government is to interfere with the Aristocracy, without which there can be no law but that of might. Anything, however, but this. Catholic Emancipation, Education, Emigration, Registration, Municipal Reform, Workhouses, and jobs of all sorts, have been conceded,—some of them soothing and salutary measures, yet of small benefit to the peasantry: the only thing which it has not occurred to the wisdom of Parliament to enact, or which neither Whig nor Tory Ministers have had the honesty and courage to attempt, is a law to secure to the cultivator of the soil protection against extortion and robbery, and to the labourer his equitable rights. "It is said, and, perhaps, with some truth," remarks Mr. Crawford, "that the Irish tenant is indolent, as respects the management of his own concerns; but he is not indolent in his exertions to make money, by his labour, on the English soil. Why is he indolent at home? *Because he is heart-broken*; he is oppressed; he has no security that he shall reap the rewards of his industry on his own soil; give him that security, and you will give him a stimulus which will show itself in the rapid improvement of the habits of the tenant, and the prosperity of the country."

As to the mere labourer, experience, we think, shows, that his condition can be essentially improved, only by improving the condition of the tenantry, so as to increase the fund for employing labour. In Ireland, however, there is small distinction between the tenantry and the labouring class; and the poorest peasant depends upon his potato-ground for the means of subsistence. The abolition of the *cottier* system, and the substitution of a judicious extension of the allotment system in its stead, would follow with other improvements, upon the legislative adjustment of the relations between landlord and tenant, which is the principle of Mr. Crawford's Bill.

The existence of the Established Church in Ireland, we hold to be both a moral and a political evil, an unsightly incubus upon Protestantism, a gross misapplication of public revenues, a great hinderance to Evangelical truth, an insulting badge of conquest, a perpetual blister upon the popular mind; but so is the Established Church in Wales, and in Lancashire, and more or less everywhere else; and an abatement of this ecclesiastical nuisance would but soothe the feelings,—it would not improve the social condition of the Irish people.

Another remedy for "the real monster evil of Ireland" has been proposed in a recent pamphlet, by Mr. Stapleton, formerly Private Secretary to the Right Honourable George Canning; namely, the annual expenditure of four millions of public money for public works, during four years, by which time the monster "destitution," and its twin evil, "turbulence," would, it is presumed, be vanquished. This is an idea conceived in the true spirit of that State jobbing which has mocked the miseries of the Irish people. Has the expenditure of many more millions upon English Railways prevented the destitution of our agricultural peasantry? Has the building of Union Workhouse in Ireland mended matters there? Quite the reverse.

To turn from Ireland, and come nearer home; let us look at Wales. Is there any mystery about the causes of discontent there,—any room for a difference of opinion as to the necessary remedy? The grievances are palpable; and the poverty of the people is equalled only by their patience under aristocratic oppression under State neglect. Sir James Graham has been deservedly ridiculed for sending down a Bow-street officer to put Rebecca into a watch-box; but Lord John Russell's mode of dealing with Welsh Chartism was not much wiser. The six hundred and fifty-eight gentlemen who spend eight hours out of the twenty-four, for half the year, in *legislating*, are, however, as much to blame as either, for allowing peaceable peasantry to be harassed by every form of aristocratic, ecclesiastical, and fiscal exaction. The tithe in Wales, is a worse grievance than it is now in Ireland; the Church-rate is worse than the Vestry-cess; the taxes and tolls are a heavier burden; and the English lord and Anglican priest are, in language and religion, not less alien from the peasantry, than "the Saxon" in Munster and Connaught. What the Welsh demand is, relief from fiscal extortion and feudal tyranny, a larger measure of both political and religious freedom, fair representation and the free exercise of the franchise. We hope that they will never be quiet till they obtain them.

The wants of Society, the claims of the people, are, in other parts of the Kingdom, more complicated; but we are prepared to show, that the main difficulty of legislation is the same;—that Education, Colonization, Church Endowment Bills, Poor-law Amendment Bills, and Factory Bills, are but empirical measures—mere palliatives, at best, which do not touch the real evil arising from commercial restrictions and feudal monopoly. But we must reserve our further remarks for another Article.—*Pat.*

A YOUNG PRINCESS.—The Princess Christophe, of Hayti, gave birth to a daughter on Tuesday last, the 29th of August. Mr. Elkins, surgeon-accoucheur of Foley-place, Portland-place, was in attendance. The Princess Christophe is only sixteen years of age, very interesting, and pretty; and, we believe, this is the first instance of an African Princess giving birth to a child in this country.—*Ibid.*

PEW CIVILITY.—In the practice of politely bowing strangers out of a pew where there is still room to spare, is there not a lack of even wordly courtesy? "Have you not mistaken the pew, Sir?" blandly said one of these Sunday Chesterfields, as with emphatic gracefulness he opened the door. "I beg pardon," replied the stranger, rising to go out, "I fear I have; I took it for a Christian's."—*N. Y. American.*

CANADA.—It is said that measures are in progress to effect the removal of Queen's College from Kingston to Toronto, where it is to be united with King's College. We shall sincerely rejoice if our Presbyterian friends accomplish this object, for it will tend to destroy the present prelatical monopoly of the Toronto University. It is, at the same time, to be earnestly hoped that the way will be opened for other denominations, if they choose, to share in like manner in the immunities and benefits of that great Establishment, which legitimately belongs to the Province, and not to Prelate Strachan and his friends. In negotiating for his own college, Dr. Liddell will, we trust, generously bear in mind that other bodies as well as the Kirk have a deep interest in the measures that are pending, and would be happy to aid him in effecting so patriotic an object as the destruction of the existing monopoly.—*Montreal Register.*

SPAIN.—The *Espectador* publishes the following despatch, addressed to the Regent by M. Mendizabal on the 22d July last, after the loss of the battle of Ardoz, and which was intercepted and suppressed by the chiefs of the insurrection:—"I believe from the very bottom of my heart," wrote M. Mendizabal, "that it is contemplated to deprive us of our institutions. That deep conviction places me under the necessity of proposing to the Council—1st. That an appeal be made to all Spaniards of good faith who wish to preserve entire the constitution of 1837, not to suffer themselves to be deceived, and to maintain their imposing attitude, but without consenting to the proclamation of any other principle than that of the constitution, liberty, Queen Isabella II., national independence, and respect for the authority of the Regent, Duke of Victory, until the meeting of the Cortes. 2nd. That the *status quo* be maintained until the Cortes shall appoint the person or persons who are to assume the direction of the government of the nation. 3rd. That the elections of the deputies and senators be immediately proceeded with, so that the Cortes may assemble at the latest on the 15th of September next. 4th. That their re-union and installation shall take place in the Royal residence of Aranjuez, without allowing any troops to be stationed there, or within a distance of six leagues around. 5. That the Duke of Victory, in the act of installation, shall, either personally or in writing, tender his resignation of the post of Regent of the kingdom, which he has resolved upon, and which he postpones until then, merely with a view not to surrender his power to anarchy,' wishing, on ceasing his functions, to leave open the sanctuary of the laws, to secure the future liberties of our country. No Spaniard attached to his country can, in my opinion, object to so honourable a means of conciliation, the only becoming one that exists, if it be intended to respect the law; otherwise we can only anticipate misfortunes, the loss of our liberty, and the prospective of being the tool of intriguers conspiring to destroy our nationality. Such is my view of affairs, and the only mode suggested to me by my ardent desire to save the nation, and of extricating the country from the present deplorable crisis. May the laws and our institutions be saved; such is my most fervent wish."

The Queen had arrived at La Granja on the 23rd.

The English Government has sent an order to Mr. Aston to recognise the new Government Mr. Aston will quit Madrid immediately after having installed Mr. Jerningham, his secretary, as Charge d'Affaires.

There is no longer a doubt that Senor Olozaga refuses office and resumes the Paris embassy.

Our accounts from Madrid this morning are of the 24th ult. The Queen and her sister still continued at La Granja. General Claveria had been appointed Captain-General of Navarre, and General Roncali of Valencia. The authorities of Cadiz had been obliged to adopt severe measures to maintain public tranquillity, which was constantly menaced by the partisans of the late Government. Mr. Aston was expected to leave Madrid on the 1st instant. The *Gazette* announces, that 'with a view to cover the enormous deficit in the finances, occasioned by M. Mendizabal's suppression of the tolls levied at the gates of twenty-eight cities and three seaport towns, and of other oppressive burdens, the Ayuntamiento of Madrid had assumed the administration of the tolls, with the intention of ameliorating the tariff, and reducing the entrance duties, particularly on articles of the first necessity; and that wishing, moreover, to lessen the sum to be paid by the capital of the kingdom, it had fixed it at 9,600,000 reals until the Cortes should decide on the subject.

A letter from Senor Celestino Garcia de Paredes appears in the *Madrid Gazette*, contradicting the statement of General Concha, adopted by the Government, that the Regent had carried off with him from the Puerta de Santa Maria, the military chest of the army. The writer shows that the whole disbursements had been according to rule; and he appeals to regular vouchers in the Paymaster General's office.—*Pat.*

ITALY.—The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 27th ult. publishes the following extract from a letter dated Coire, 25th of August:—"An insurrection has broken out at Bologna, which has ramifications through the entire of central and lower Italy: 500 or 600 armed men, mostly composed of political refugees and smugglers, having failed to surprise the authorities at Bologna, fled to the mountains. Amongst the leaders are said to be the Marquis Tenara, the Count Zambecieri, and M. Melara, an ex-officer in the Piedmontese army. A captain of gendarmerie, who pursued them, was killed at Savigno, with several of his men. The treasury chest of Bologna had been removed to the head-quarters of the Count de Salis-Zisere. Three companies of the 18th Regiment, and forty men of the Foreign Regiment, have been despatched in pursuit of the insurgents.—*Ibid.*

FRANCE MUSQUETRY.—An experiment was made on Thursday last at Vincennes, in the presence of Generals Sibastiani and Rostolan, on a newly-invented musket loaded with what are termed by the patentee cylindrospherical balls. The experiment was

completely successful; the gun, the barrel of which is only fifteen inches long, having thrown balls twelve hundred yards beyond the target.—*Pat.*

The Prussian Finance Minister, M. Fodelschwing, has just published certain financial returns. According to them, 11.644 vessels entered Prussian ports in 1842, of which 6354 were foreign, and 5,310 Prussian. The Prussian vessels were of 469,000 lasts, the foreign shipping but of 393,000. The population of the Prussian monarchy is declared to be 15,300,000 souls. It appears that Holland is about to yield on the great question of the free navigation of the Rhine.—*Frankfort Journal.*

TAHITI AND FRANCE.—Queen Pomare's letter stirs up the bile of certain of the French journals of Friday. As the poor Queen necessarily received her education from the English missionaries, it is natural that her style and expressions should be somewhat biblical. A few words of this kind in the letter are quite sufficient for these headlong reasoners of Paris to conclude that the said letter must have been written by a missionary; and hereupon the *National,* that worshipper of freedom and liberty of conscience, proposes that all missionaries be sent away from Tahiti! The remarks of other liberal papers are much in the same vein.—*Chronicle.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

*28th October,* 1843.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to re-attach Messrs. H. Swetenham, E. Deedes, and C. B. Quintin, of the Civil Service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency,

and

Mr. F. H. Robinson to the North Western Provinces.

*30th October,* 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to make the following Arrangements and Appointments in consequence of His Lordship's approaching departure for the Upper Provinces:

Mr. F. Currie to accompany His Lordship in capacity of Officiating Secretary in the Foreign Department.

Lieut. Colonel J. Stuart will join the Governor General at his earliest convenience.

Major E. Sanders, C. B., will accompany the Governor General as Officiating Secretary in the Military Department.

Mr. C. G. Mansel will officiate as Secretary in the Home and Financial Departments with the Governor General.

Mr. W. Edwards will accompany His Lordship as Under Secretary in the Foreign Department.

Mr. T. R. Davidson, Officiating Secretary in the Home Department, will also officiate as Secretary in the Foreign Department at the Presidency.

Mr. P. Melvill, Under Secretary in the Home and Financial Departments, will officiate as Under Secretary in the Foreign Department at the Presidency.

The Honourable G. R. Clerk, Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, having communicated his intention of proceeding to England, J. Thomason, Esquire, is appointed Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces from the day on which the Government may be delivered over by Mr. Clerk.

Mr. F. Currie to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

T. R. DAVIDSON, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*28th October,* 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following engagement lately entered into with the Nawaub of Bhawulpore, regarding the levy of duties on merchandise in transit through that State.

Regarding the levy of duties on merchandize in transit through the Bhawulpore State (excepting the merchants and mercantile firms, the proper subjects of the Bhawulpore State) the following Articles have been agreed to between the British and the Bhawulpore Governments.

On Boats freighted with merchandize going up or down the river through the Bhawulpore country, the duties shall be only one-half of the present fixed rates.

2dly. On merchandize passing in any direction by land, no other duties shall be levied than the following, viz.

| | Rs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On a Hackery laden with merchandize, | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| On a Camel ditto ditto ditto, | 1 | 0 | 0 & |
| On a Mule, Pony, Bullock, or an Ass, ditto ditto, .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 0 | 8 | 0 |

3dly. Any Merchant having with him a passport or "Rawaunah" according to the form annexed to this agreement, shall pass safe, unmolested, and without search by the local Officers on the road.

4thly. If any Merchant buy or sell the merchandize at any place or Town on the road, he will have to pay there the usual local duties.

5thly. As there exist no pukka wells and caravansaries for the use of travellers on the road from Bhawulpore to Sirsa, the Bhawulpore Government will, throughout its jurisdiction, at every stage, prepare pukka wells and caravansaries for the comfort of travellers, as well as a road along that route, and keep it in order by taking constant care to keep it in repair.

6thly. This agreement has been drawn up in accordance with the friendship subsisting between the two Governments, and in order that merchants may satisfactorily and in full confidence engage in the trade.

Dated 15th Shabun 1259 Hijra, corresponding with 11th September 1843 A. D.

| Seal of the Nawab. |

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council,

W. EDWARDS,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*9th October,* 1843.

Baboo Permanend Set, Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Bijnour, in the North Western Provinces, for twenty days, in extension from the 6th instant, on private affairs.

*23d October,* 1843.

During the Dusserah Vacation.

Syed Jonab Ullee, Principal Sudder Ameen, East Burdwan.
Syed Osman Ullee, Sudder Ameen, East Burdwan.
Moulvie Mahomed Farook, Sudder Ameen Balasore.
Syed Imdad Ullee, Principal Sudder Ameen, Sarun.
Mahomed Idris, Principal Sudder Ameen, Sylhet.
Chunder Sekur Chowdry, Principal Sudder Ameen, Backergunge.
Roy Radhagovind Soom, Principal Sudder Ameen, Hooghly.
Roy Bhyrubchunder Bose, Principal Sudder Ameen, Hooghly.
Moulvie Ousaf Ullee, Sudder Ameen, Mymensingh.
Moulvie Mahomed Rafik, Sudder Ameen, Monghyr.

*18th October,* 1843.

Mr. F. A. E. Dalrymple to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in Patna.

*23d October,* 1843.

Mr. J. H. Blyth and Baboo Soondur Saho to be Members of the Sarun Ferry Fund Committee, vice Mr. McIver and Moulvie Imdad Alli.

Mr. W. J. H. Money, Collector of Moorshedabad, resumed charge of his office from Mr. B. P. Singer, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector, on the 13th instant.

Mr. C. Garstin, Civil and Sessions Judge of Behar, resumed charge of his office from Moulvie Hedayet Ullee Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen, on the 7th instant.

Mr. E. F. Lautour received charge of the Joint Magistracy and Deputy Collectorate of Beerbhoom, from Mr. C. Whitmore, on the 11th instant.

Mr H. V. Bayley, officiating Special Deputy Collector and Superintendent of Settlements at Midnapore, made over charge of those offices to Uncovenanted Deputy Collector Anund Chunder Mittre, on the 13th instant.

Captain Percy Eld, Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, received charge of the Seebsaugur Division from Mr. B. Wood, Sub-Assistant, on the 20th ultimo.

Mr. H. H. Bowling, Assistant Surgeon, received charge of the Medical duties of Tirhoot, from Mr. Griffith, on the 1st instant.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. A. Smelt, Judge of Patna, on 25th September last, for one month, from the 1st proximo, has been cancelled at his own request.

The remaining portion of the leave of absence granted on the 8th August last, to Mr. M. A. G. Shawe, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Jessore, is cancelled from the 16th instant, the date on which the Steamer Hindoostan arrived off the Sand Heads.

The eminent attainments of Mr. W. S. Seton Karr, in the Bengalee language, having been brought by the Examiners of the College of Fort William to the notice of Government, the Deputy Governor has been pleased to confer on him a Degree of Honour, and award to him the Donation of Rupees 1600, prescribed by Section XV. of the Rules of the College.

*21st October,* 1843.

Mr. J. P. Kelly, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Manbhoom, for one month, on private affairs.

*23d October,* 1843.

Lieut. H. V. Stephen, Revenue Surveyor in Behar, for two months, from 1st proximo, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Europe on Furlough.

Mr. J. E. Fraser, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector in Rungpore, for two months, under Medical Certificate.

Mr. E. DaCosta, 1st Principal Sudder Ameen of Jessore, for six weeks, on private affairs, from the 27th instant.

Lieut. W. S. Sherwill to officiate as Revenue Surveyor in Behar, until further Orders.

Mr. E. W. Pitt to be Deputy Collector under Regn. IX. of 1833, in Rungpore, vice Mr. Fraser.

Mr. J. S. Lillie, Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of Tirhoot, to exercise the powers of a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in that District.

*16th October,* 1843.

Lieut. H. Hopkinson, Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Arrakan, received charge of the Sandoway District from Lieut. Phayre on the 1st ultimo, and Lieut. H. Hollings received charge of the Office of Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Arrakan from Lieut. Hopkinson on the 19th Idem.

*27th October,* 1843.

The following Application for Furloughs of the Season 1843-44, have been received up to this date, in addition to those notified on the 26th ultimo and 13th and 20th instant, viz.

Mr. C. D. Russell.
" C. G. Mansel.
" C. Raikes.
" Jas. Alexander.

*23d October,* 1843.

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal directs that the copy of a Despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors in the Public Department, dated the 30th August, No. 17 of 1843, be published for general information of the Members of the Civil Service.

*Despatch dated the 12th October 1842, No. 34.*

Submitting question as to construction of the Absentee Regulations in case of a Civil Servant who has visited Europe on Sick Certificate before he is qualified by residence in India for a Furlough coming again to Europe after being so qualified.

It was not our intention to depart from the Regulations regarding the Absentee Allowance to such of the Members of our Civil Service as are compelled by sickness to visit Europe. The advantages enjoyed by them in having an early furlough upon an allowance secured to them free of charge for passage home, and a second Furlough upon an allowance should their health require it, preclude the grant of further benefits to that class.

*23d October,* 1843.

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal has been pleased, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Assam, to raise the Salaries of the undermentioned Darogahs of that Province in the following manner; viz.

Radhagovind, Darogah of the Sudder Thannah of Nowgong, to Rs. 50 per mensem.

Sreekant Biswas, Darogah of the Sudder Station of Durrung, to Rs. 50 per mensem.

The Revd. F. White, returned from Furlough, is re-appointed Chaplain at Singapore.

The Revd. R. Panting to be Chaplain at Penang.

*24th October,* 1843.

Mr. C. Steer, Collector of Dinagepore, to officiate as Magistrate also, during the illness of Mr. W. Bell, or until further orders.

*31st October,* 1843.

Mr. W. S. Seton Karr to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs.

*23d October,* 1843.

Mr. S. Wauchope, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly, for [illegible] days, from 1st instant, under Section XII. of the Amended Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 4th ultimo.

Mr. J. S. Torrens, late Special Deputy Collector in [illegible], &c., for two years, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, under Medical Certificate.

Mr. James Ralph Barnes, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to England, under Medical Certificate.

*30th October,* 1843.

Major M. G. White, Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, for one month, under Section XII. of the Amended Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 18th ultimo.

*1st November,* 1843.

The Secretary lays before the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal a Statement of the number of Furloughs available in this Season for the Members of the Civil Service qualified to take the same, and of the applications preferred by the 1st November 1843.

On the 1st November 1842, there were vacant and available to make the complement of 51 Furloughs, .. .. .. 6

LAPSES SINCE 1ST NOVEMBER, 1842.

1st. By Return—

Messrs. W. P. Goad, C. W. Fagan, G. Udny, J. A. Dorin, J. Lawrence, A. Fraser, F. Robinson and H. Swetenham, .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 8

2d. By Expiry—

Messrs. J. H. Crawford, J. Cumine, W. R. Young, W. A. Pringle, F. Stainforth, F. Macnaghten, E. Deedes, C. B. Quintin, W. H. Woodcock, H. Nisbett, A. Reid and R. W. Hughes, .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 12

26

3d. By acceptance of Annuity—

Mr. J. F. Wilkinson, .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 1

4th. By Death—

None, .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 0

27

Deduct taken within the year—

By Messrs. J. E. Wilkinson, F. O. Wells, C. G. Udny, H. F. James, E. F. Tyler, R. Montgomery, W. Onslow, G. T. Shakespear, E. H. Morland, F. Lowth, W. Travers, H. C. Halkett, H. C. Hamilton, A. C. Bidwell, W. D. H. Routh, W. H. Elliott, W. J. Allen, E. H. C. Monckton, R. Alexander, C. W. Kinloch, E. E. H. Repton and A. Grant, .. .. .. 22

Furloughs available 1st November 1843, .. .. .. 5

Remain absent on this date, as per List annexed, to make the complement of 51 Furloughs, .. .. .. 46

Five Furloughs therefore are available on this date the 1st November 1843. The applications received up to the 1st November, 28 in number, are placed below, according to their order of Seniority in the Service.

APPLICATIONS.

1 C. D. Russell, 2 C. Fraser, 3 Honourable G. R. Clerk, 4 J. T. Rivaz, 5 G. W. Bacon, 6 S. Fraser, 7 G. Gough, 8 C. Garstin, 9 C. G. Mansel, 10 N. H. E. Prowett, 11 R. B. Morgan, 12 M. Smith, 13 P. G. E. Taylor, 14 A. Shank, 15 R. H. S. Campbell, 16 G. G. Mackintosh, 17 C. Raikes, 18 F. B. Kemp, 19 J. H. Young, 20 G. H. Lushington, 21 W. Vansittart, 22 J. Alexander, 23 G. P. Leycester, 24 J. Brewster, 25 G. D. Wilkins, 26 Honourable E. Drummond, 27 J. J. Ward, 28 C. Chester.

By Rule II. of the Orders of the Honourable the President in Council, dated the 6th November 1839 (which has received the sanction of the Honourable the Court of Directors) the number of Furloughs hereafter available during the season will correspond with the number expected to fall in between the 1st of November and the 31st of March.

The following is a list of the Furloughs that will fall in up to the last mentioned time, viz.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| G. W. Battye, | 4th January 1844. | |
| John Muir, | 4th Feby, | " |
| H. B. Beresford, | 13th Feby. | " |
| C. T. Davidson, | 13th Feby. | " |
| M. S. Gilmore, | 13th Feby. | " |
| R. K. Dick, | 1st March | " |
| D. J. Money, | 8th March | " |
| W. R. Tingle, | 13th March | " |
| J. P. Grant, | 13th March | " |
| W. M. Dirom, | 14th March | " |

*Resolution.*

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased, with reference to the foregoing Report, and to the Resolution of the Honourable the Vice President in Council bearing date the 6th November 1839, to assign the five available Furloughs to the five Senior applicants on this date, viz.

1 C. D. Russell, 2 C. Fraser, 3 Honourable G. R. Clerk, 4 J. T. Rivaz, 5 G. W. Bacon.

With respect to the Furloughs that will fall in before the end of March, 10 in number, they will be granted as they become available according to Rule II. of the Resolution above mentioned; first to applicants on Medical Certificate, of which at present there are five on the list; viz.—1 M. Smith, 2 C. Raikes, 3 W. Vansittart, 4 J. Brewster, 5 G. D. Wilkins, and otherwise according to seniority to the following gentlemen:

6 S. Fraser, 7 G. Gough, 8 C. Gaytis, 9 C. G. Mansel, 10 N. H. E. Prowett.

In event of any of these applicants not availing himself of the Furlough that will be allotted to him according to the foregoing arrangement, the vacancy will be appropriated to the Senior of the other applicants not included in the distribution, unless claimed by a qualified candidate on Medical Certificate.

For the information of these Gentlemen, the Secretary's Report will be published in the Calcutta Gazette, with a copy of this Resolution of the Honourable the Deputy Governor.

Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be accordingly published in the Calcutta Gazette, and a copy transmitted to the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces for information.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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THE HONOURABLE THE LIEUTENANT ... NOR NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*5th October*, 1843.

...g Officers are applicants for furlough of the ...:

... Bacon, Judge of Saharunpore.

... James, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collec-...

...x, Judge of Benares.

...ster, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector ... Goruckpore.

Mr. R. Campbell, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Benares.

Mr. M. Smith, Register Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. R. B. Morgan, Magistrate and Collector of Budaon.

Officers applying to Secretary to Government of Bengal for furloughs are reminded, that a duplicate of their application must be submitted to the Government of the N. W. Provinces.

Rev. E. K. Maddock, M. A., to be additional Chaplain of Meerut.

*6th October*, 1843.

Mr. Francis Macan Lind, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Goruckpore, is invested with special powers described in Section 2, Regulation III. of 1821.

*9th October*, 1843.

Mohamed Jumaloodeen Khan, Sudder Ameen of Goorgaon, for ten days, during the Dusserah vacation.

*12th October*, 1843.

Zuhoor Ally, Principal Sudder Ameen of Allygurh, during the Dusserah vacation, and for one month and a half in excess thereof, on his private affairs.

Moulvie Mahammud Kureem Hoolee, 1st Moonsiff of Mynpoory, to officiate as Principal Sudder Ameen of Allygurh, after the expiration of the Dusserah holidays.

R. N. C. HAMILTON,
*Secy. to the Govt. N. W. P.*

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BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Fort Saint George, 27th May*, 1843.

*Finding.*—The Court having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution on the charges as well as what the prisoner, Pay Master Henry Routh, has urged in his defence, is of opinion.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Finding on the First Charge.* | Guilty. |
| *Finding on the Second Charge.* | Guilty. |
| *Finding on the Third Charge.* | Guilty. |
| *Finding on the Fourth Charge.* | Guilty. |
| *Finding on the Fifth Charge.* | Guilty. |
| *Sixth Charge.* | |
| *Finding on the First Instance.* | Guilty. |
| *Finding on the Second Instance.* | Guilty. |
| *Finding on the Third Instance.* | Guilty. |
| *Finding on the Fourth Instance.* | Guilty. |
| *Finding on the Fifth Instance.* | Guilty. |
| *Finding on the Sixth Instance.* | Guilty. |
| *Finding on the Seventh Instance.* | Guilty. |
| *Finding on the Eighth Instance.* | Guilty. |
| *Finding on the Ninth Instance.* | Guilty, to the extent |

of fraudulently misapplying the sum of Rupees four thousand nine hundred and twenty, five annas and four pice.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Finding on the Tenth Instance.* | Guilty. |
| *Finding on the Eleventh Instance.* | Not Guilty. |
| *Finding on the Twelfth Instance.* | Guilty. |
| *Finding on the Thirteenth Instance.* | Guilty. |
| *Finding on the Fourteenth Instance.* | Guilty. |
| *Finding on the Fifteenth Instance.* | Guilty. |

*Sentence.*—The Court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him the said Henry Routh, Pay Master of Her Majesty's fifteenth regiment of light dragoons or the King's hussars, being born of European parents, to be transported beyond seas as a felon for the term of seven years.

(Signed) WILL. SEWELL, *Major General, President.*

(Signed) L. MACQUEEN, *Captain, Deputy Judge Advocate General.*

The finding is approved, with exception of that on the 3d, 8th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th instances of the 6th charge.

The sentence is confirmed,
(Signed) H. GOUGH, *General, Commander-in-Chief in India.*

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*Head Quarters, Allahabad, 9th October*, 1843.

REMARKS.

The Commander-in-Chief has disapproved of the finding in the instances specified, for the following reasons.

In regard to the 3d instance, it appears that the sums therein mentioned, were not entrusted to Pay Master Routh as a deposit, but *lent to him on interest*, by Serjeant Major Tarleton in behalf of his troop; and though Mr. Routh is indebted in the amount stated, which is not forthcoming, he cannot be said to have "fraudulently misapplied" the money under such circumstances. On this instance the verdict should have been an acquittal.—In regard to the 8th, 12th and 14th instances, because the proof of these rested on letters or extracts of letters from agents at Madras, which are not evident: and in regard to the 13th, and 15th instances, because no sufficient formal proof of them was adduced.

His Excellency has observed, that the date of deposits alleged in the 4th charge is not established; and that the evidence shews the total amount misapplied, as alleged, in the 9th instance of the 6th charge, to be Rupees 4910-9-5.

Under the provisions of the 8th section of the mutiny act, the total amount of loss or damage is directed to be ascertained by the Court, in cases such as the present; and the Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that that usage should not have been departed from in the present case.

It is with extreme reluctance, and only under the impulse of a stern duty, that His Excellency feels himself called upon to cause the sentence of the Court to be carried into effect. The name of Pay Master Routh, will accordingly cease to be borne on the rolls of Her Majesty's 15th hussars, from the date on which this order may be received at Bangalore; and the necessary measures will be taken to send Mr. Routh to the presidency of Fort Saint George, under the orders of the Most Noble the Marquess of Tweeddale, Commander-in-Chief at Madras.

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No. 8.—1. Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, in the regiments serving in India:

*9th Light Dragoons.*—Lord James DeBurgh Browne, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Carew, promoted in the 16th light dragoons. 7th July 1843.

*14th Light Dragoons.*—Surgeon Robert Dunkin Smyth, from the 17th foot, to be Surgeon, vice Moffatt, deceased. 21st July 1843.

*15th Light Dragoons.*—Lieutenant Richard Francis Poore, from 4th light dragoons, to be Captain without purchase, vice Gillespie, deceased. 7th July 1843. Cancels the promotion of Lieutenant Surman to this vacancy.

Ensign John De Montmorency Murray Prior, from the 38th foot to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Bill, promoted. 6th July 1843.

James Boyd Miller, gentleman, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Prior, appointed to the 12th light dragoons. 7th July 1843.

*16th Light Dragoons.*—Cornet John Hallowell Carew, from the 9th light dragoons, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Innes, who retires. 7th July 1843.

*3d foot.*—Captain Edward Henry Moore Kelly, from the 94th foot to be Captain, vice Desborough, who exchanges. 30th June 1843.

*9th foot.*—Lieutenant William Wellington Powell, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Robinson, who retires. 21st July 1843.

Ensign Thomas Edward Bowerbank Dent, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Powell. 21st July 1843.

George Jennings, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Walker, appointed to the 43d foot. 21st July 1843.

Henry Jobling Wallack, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Dent. 22d July 1843.

*13th foot.*—Brevet Major Henry Havelock, to be Major, without purchase, vice Pattisson, who retires, upon full pay. 30th June 1843.

Lieut. John Stewart Wood, to be Captain, vice Havelock. 30th June 1843.

*17th foot.*—Lieutenant Eric Mackay Clarke, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Erskine, who retires. 30th June 1843.

Lieutenant James Thomas Mauleverer, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Miller, who retires. 28th July 1843.

Ensign Rowland Bentinck Codd, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Clarke. 30th June 1843.

Ensign William A. Armstrong, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Dickson, deceased. 28th July 1843.

Ensign William Belfield, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mauleverer. 29th July 1843.

John Rourke, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cood. 30th June 1843.

Gentleman Cadet Richard Charles McCrae, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Armstrong. 28th July 1843.

John Nolan, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Belfield. 29th July 1843.

Staff Surgeon of the 2d class, George Archer, M. D. to be Surgeon, vice Smith, appointed to the 14th light dragoons. 21st July 1843.

*21st foot.*—Captain Duncan Fraser, from the 74th foot, to be Captain, vice Seton, who exchanges. 21st July 1843. Cancels the exchange between Captain Seton, and Captain Chatterton, of the 3d Buffs.

*28th foot.*—Ensign Delancey Barclay Johnston, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Conolly, who retires. 21st July 1843.

Ensign Charles Frederick Browne, from the 38th foot, to be Ensign, vice Johnson. 21st July 1843.

*28th foot.*—Captain William M. G. McMurdo, from the half pay unattached, to be Captain, vice George Wardell, who exchanges. 8th July 1843.

*29th foot.*—Lieutenant Colonel Charles Cyril Taylor, from a particular service in Canada, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice R. P. Douglas, who retires upon half pay unattached. 30th June 1843.

*55th foot.*—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Norman Maclean, to be Major, without purchase, vice Fawcett, deceased. 4th July 1843.

Lieutenant Thomas Anerum Heriot, to be Captain, vice Maclean, 4th July 1843. Cancels his promotion vice Young, deceased.

Ensign John Maguire, to be Lieutenant, vice Heriot. 4th July 1843.

Gentleman Cadet John George Don Marshall, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Maguire. 14th July 1843.

*57th foot.*—Major John Weech Randolph, from the 94th foot, to be Major, vice Brown, who exchanges. 6th May 1843.

Quarter Master and Lieutenant John Potter, to be Pay Master vice Barlow, appointed to the 10th foot. 30th June 1843.

Lieutenant David Morrow, from the 86th foot, to be Quarter Master, vice Potter, appointed Pay Master. 30th June 1843.

*78th foot.*—Lieutenant John Wentworth Austen, from the 47th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Skrine, who exchanges. 30th June 1843.

*86th foot.*—Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Snape Hamond Aplin, from the 69th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Bouverie, who exchanges. 14th July 1843.

*94th foot.*—Major Brown, from the 57th foot, to be Major, vice Randolph, who exchanges. 6th May 1843.

Captain Joseph Eyles Deere, from the 41st foot, to be Captain, vice Seton, who exchanges. 6th May 1843.

Captain Lawrence Desborough, from the 3d foot, to be Captain, vice Kelly, who exchanges. 30th June 1843.

*Unattached.*—Lieutenant W. M. G. McMurdo, from the 22d foot, to be Captain, without purchase. 7th July 1843.

*Memorandum.*—The Christian names of Ensign Queade, appointed to the 39th foot, on the 9th of June 1843, are William Henry.

2. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

*21st foot.*—Ensign Augustus Bolton, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Wrixon, deceased. 16th September 1843.

*50th foot.*—Ensign Charles Henry Tottenham, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Green, deceased. 8th September 1843.

*55th foot.*—Lieutenant Gustavus Travers Brooke, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Young, deceased. 6th October 1843.

Ensign Leslie Skynner, to be Lieutenant, vice Brooke. 6th October 1843.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Allahabad, 12th October*, 1843.

No. 10.—1. With reference to the General Order dated 8th August 1839, and to the General Order by the Honourable the President in Council dated 29th July 1839, and republished by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the 11th November 1839, the Commander-in-Chief directs that the following paragraph from a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors No. 39, dated 5th July 1843, forwarded to His Excellency by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council be published for the information of Her Majesty's regiments in India:

"Para. 3. We are exceedingly desirous to prevent any disappointment from occurring in the timely receipt by the families in this country of officers and soldiers serving in India, of the remittances made for their benefit, and with this view we authorize the transmission of a supplementary quarterly roll by the mail next after the dispatch of the regular quarterly rolls, in cases where the returns from distant stations may reach the presidency too late to be included in the General Rolls."

The Commander-in-Chief requests the strictest attention to, and observance of, this order on the part of regimental Pay Masters.

2. The Commander-in-Chief's attention having been called to the neglect of officers in forwarding to the Audit Department, within the prescribed period, their bills for command allowance of detachments and of the depots of regiments. His Excellency directs that a copy of the following order by Government shall be given by commanding officers to all officers proceeding on detachment, or remaining in charge of the depot of any regiment. The Major of Brigade H. M. Forces will also furnish a copy of this order to all officers proceeding from the presidency to the Upper Provinces in command of detachments. His Excellency directs this particular manner of carrying out the orders of Government, (the neglect of which has tended to unnecessary correspondence and inconvenience in the settlement of public accounts) to prevent any excuse on the part of officers so employed, as His Excellency cannot in future recommend any claim to the consideration of Government, whether for command allowance or on any other account, which is not forwarded as prescribed, except in very special cases when delay may be unavoidable:

*Extract Pay and Audit Regulations, Page 642, Para.* 143.—"Any bill or demand not presented to the proper Pay Master within three months after the same becomes due, shall be totally rejected, on the sole ground of delay on its presentation.

3. Ensigns Swettenham, Stewart and Fitzgerald, of the 3d regiment (or Buffs) will, upon arrival at Calcutta, proceed by water to Allahabad, for the purpose of joining their regiments.

4. The following orders are confirmed:

By His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir T. McMahon, Bart. K. C. B. granting leave of absence to Captain Chute, 22d foot, to England for 2 years from the date of embarkation, at the recommendation of a Board of Medical Officers.

By His Excellency Major General Sir C. Napier, K. C. B. dated Hyderabad, 17th May 1843, directing Captain Napier, 25th foot, to assume the appointment of Aid-de-Camp on the personal staff of His Excellency, from the date of his arrival at the Head Quarters of the force.

5. *Leave of Absence.—3d Light Dragoons.*—Lieutenant Colonel White, C. B., and Captain Jones, to Landour, from the 1st October to the 1st November 1843, on medical certificate.

*9th Lancers.*—Captain Dyer, prolonged from the 27th October 1843, to the 1st January 1844, to enable him to join his regiment.

*16th Lancers.*—Assistant Surgeon Pilleau, from the 1st October to the 31st December 1843, to Calcutta, to appear before a Board of Medical Officers.

*9th foot.*—Captain Edmonds, from the date of his departure from Subathoo, ditto ditto ditto.

*40th foot.*—Lieutenant Miller, from the 1st October to the 31st December 1843, ditto ditto ditto.

*22d foot.*—Lieutenant Stopford, to England, for one year from the date of embarkation.

*31st foot.*—Captain White, prolonged from the 15th October to the 5th November 1843, to remain at Simlah, on medical certificate.

*47th foot.*—Lieutenant Skrine, (recently exchanged from the 78th Highlanders) to Bombay, for 1 month from the date of embarkation at Kurrachee.

*86th foot.*—Lieutenant Stuart, from the 1st November 1843 to the 1st March 1844, to enable him to join his regiment.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—Oct. 4. At Meerut, Mr. J. Palmer, to Miss Pocock.—16. At Bareilly, J. H. Serrell, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, 42d Regt. N. I., to Amelia, third daughter

of H. J. F. Berkeley, Esq. of Bareilly.—18. At Hazareebaugh, J. P. Brougham, M. D. Assistant Surgeon, to Mrs. Fraser, widow of the late Captain Fraser, 56th Regt. N. I. —23. At Calcutta, James George Carter, Esq. to Mrs. Margery Gordon.—31. At Calcutta, Mr. George Stevens Thompson, Commander of the barque *Weraff*, to Miss Charlotte Augusta Kerr.

BIRTHS.—Sept. 19. At Tellicherry, the lady of G. J. Waters, Esq. M. C. S. of a daughter.—Oct. 16. At Simla, the lady of Captain H. W. Matthews, 43d Regt. Light Infantry, of a son.—18. At Meerut, the lady of Captain G. Larkins, of a son.—20. At Simla, the lady of Major J. T. Boileau, Engineers, of a daughter.—At Agra, the lady of J. A. Craigie, Esq. of a son.—21. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. W. Brown, of a son.—22. At Ghazeepore, the lady of J. Lemarchand, Esq. of a son.—23. At Berhampore, the widow of the late Augustine Jones, Esq. of a son.—24. At Benares, Mrs. J. D. Price, of a daughter.—25. At Cherrapoonjee, the lady of Henry Inglis, Esq. of a daughter.—26. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. William Bails, of the H. C's. Marine, of a daughter.—27. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Henry Gahagan, of a son.—At Howrah, Mrs. J. A. Foster, of a son (still-born.)—28. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. D. W. Ambrose, of a son.—At Calcutta, the lady of Captain R. H. Childs, of a son.—At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Jaffray, of a son.—29. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. R. A. Reynolds, of a son.—At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. G. J. Thurlow, of a son.—31. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Thomas Gregory, junior, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Sept. 30. At Mussoorie, Ensign Woodward, of H. M's. 40th Regt.—Oct. 12. At Byculla, G. H. Pitt, Esq. C. S. aged 40 years.—14. At Umballa, Ensign J. G. Jenkins, of the 55th Regt. N. I.—15. At Kurnaul, John Hall, Bombr. 4th Company 3d Battalion Artillery, aged 28 years, 5 months and 13 days.—At Hawaulbaugh, of croup, Charles William, eldest son of Assistant Surgeon Shillito, 44th Regt. N. I. aged 4 years and 3 months.—At Delhi, Mr. Conductor George Prince, aged 47 years.—17. At Simla, Lieut. G. H. Davidson, Adjutant 72d Regt. N. I. —20. At Delhi, Master Ezekiel Thompson, aged about 13 years, younger son of the Rev. J. T. Thompson, Missionary; a youth of much promise, meek and pious. "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."—25. At Calcutta, in the 65th year of his age, Captain Aurelius Gillet, Harbour Master of the Port.—At Calcutta, Mr. H. Harrington, aged 40 years.—26. At Calcutta, Master Peter Henry Foster Lamborn, son of Mr. C. W. Lamborn, aged 3 years, 9 months and 4 days.—28. At Berhampore, Jane Caroline, relict of Augustine Jones, Esq. aged 27 years.—31. At Calcutta, Master James Pryce, aged 3 years and 8 months.—At Dum-Dum, George Leopold, Bombardier Artillery Band, aged 31 years and 1 month.—Nov. 2. At Calcutta, Lieut. Samuel Edward Sneyd, aged 20 years and 3 months.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 31. The English Barque *Lady Raffles*, R. L. Fraser, from Bombay 21st September.—The English Barque *Ceylon*, L. Leslie, from Newcastle 4th March, and Bordeaux 1st June.—The English Brig *Emerald*, A. Nichol, from Moulmein 14th October.

Nov. 1. The English Barque *Sterling*, G. Forster, from Bombay (no date).

—— 2. The English Ship *Humayoon*, A. P. McKellar, from London 24th June.

—— 3. The English Ship *Gloriana*, J. S. Webb, from Portsmouth 18th and Madeira 27th July.

—— 4. The English Ship *Harvest Home*, H. Heron, from Liverpool 27th June.—The English Schooner *Joseph Manook*, A. Young, from Rangoon 26th October.—The English Ship *Julia*, H. Jones, from Bombay 22nd September and Allepee 13th October.—The English Ship *Sir Charles Napier*, J. Wright, from the Mauritius 27th September.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Lady Raffles.*—Captain T. Chute, H. M's. 22d Regt.; Quarter Master R. Hurker, H. M's. 41st Regt.; Dr. D. Buddoo, Surgeon, 26th Regt. N. B. and Mrs. Hurker.

*Per Humayoon from London.*—Lieut. J. H. Hopper, in command of Troops. J. W. Miller, Esq. Surgeon; Mr. Bensley, Volunteer Pilot Service; Mrs. Burne, and Mrs. Fair; 84 rank and file, H. C's. Artillery.

*Per Sterling from Bombay.*—Mrs. Forster.

*Per Gloriana.*—Mrs. Col. Squire, Mrs. Major Davis, Mrs. Templar and infant, Mrs. Carghill, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Taylor; Misses Squire, Harriet Davis, Sophia Davis, Rachel Davis, Bluntish, Hyde, Jackson, and McSweny; Master George Davis; Lieut. Col. Squire, in charge of the troops on board; Captain Templar, H. C. S. 7th Regt., Captain Brown, H. M. 31st Foot; Ensigns Abbott, Pearson, and Tyler, doing duty with the troops on board; Mr. Carghill; Rev. Mr. Johnson; Messrs. Baldwin, Cookson, and Templar, Junior, Cadets; Mr. Lane, Civil Service; Mrs. McSweny, Ann Mullins, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Gearson, Mrs. Reita, Isabel Gibson, and John Temperly, Servants; Mrs. Milles and Mrs. Amy, Ayahs; 80 men, 4 women, and 4 children, H. M's. 13th foot.

*Per Joseph Manook.*—Mr. S. J. Munnot and Maser Achet, merchants.

*Per Sir Charles Napier.*—Mrs. Wright and C. C. Webber, Esq. Surgeon.

## CURRENT RATES OF STOCK.

CALCUTTA, 6TH NOVEMBER, 1843.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

| | | | Rs. | A. | | Rs. | A. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 per Cent, .. .. | Sa. | Rs. | 3 | 8 | a | 4 | 0 | disct. |
| 4 Do. .. .. .. .. | Co.'s | do. | 2 | 8 | a | 3 | 0 | do. |
| 5 Do. Transfer Stock, | Sa. | do. | 11 | 8 | a | 12 | 0 | prem. |
| 5 Do. (2nd) 1825,26, | do. | do. | 2 | 0 | a | 6 | 8 | do. |
| 5 Do. (3rd) 1829,30, | do. | do. | 5 | 8 | a | 6 | 8 | do. |
| 5 Do. (4th) 1841,42, | Co.'s | do. | 5 | 0 | a | 6 | 8 | do. |

BANK SHARES.

| | | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Bengal, each Co.'s Rs. | 4,000 | 3200 a | 3525 prem. |
| Union Bank, „ „ .. | 1,000 | 5 a | 10 do. |

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship *Hindoostan* of 2,000 tons and 540 horse power, Captain R. Moresby, I. N. Commander, and *Bentinck* 2,000 tons and 540 horse power, Kellock, Commander, will leave Calcutta for Suez, touching at Madras, Point de Galle, and Aden; on the following days:

*Hindoostan* 15th November, 1843.
*Bentinck* 15th December, 1843.
*Hindoostan* 13th February, 1844.
*Bentinck* 15th March, .. 1844.
*Hindoostan* 12th May,.. .. 1844.

To parties proceeding to Europe, the advantages offered by the Overland route need no comment as independently of the certainty of arriving in England within two months, they are saved both the trouble and expense of fitting up Cabins and providing a large outfit of clothing which on their arrival at home is quite useless. Any further information can be obtained by applying at the Co.'s Office, No. 11, Strand.

J. R. ENGLEDUE,
*Superintendent and Agent.*

*24th August*, 1843.

### PARCELS OVERLAND.

AS many persons have complained of delay in the delivery of their parcels, and as such delay arises from the parcels not being sent through the proper office. J. R. Engledue requests the Indian Community desirous of availing themselves of the Overland route to send their packages direct to his office in Calcutta, Captain Biden, Madras and to Captain Twynham, Point de Galle, and to instruct their Booksellers, Tradesmen and friends in England to send them to the following offices in London, viz.

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All orders accompanied by a remittance will be promptly attended to.

J. R. Engledue will receive dividends and remit by order payable at sight upon Jas. Hartly and Co. London.

J. R. ENGLEDUE,
*Supt. and Agent P. and O. S. N. Co.*

11, *Strand*, *25th Aug.* 1843.

### NOTICE.

ESTATE OF W. H. TWENTYMAN DECEASED.

TWENTYMAN AND CO.

*Watch-makers, Goldsmiths and Jewellers.*

*No. 3, Hare Street, S. E. Corner of Tank Square, Calcutta.*

CONTINUE to sell off their Stock at very reduced prices *for Cash only*.

*Clocks and Watches*—by McCabe and other makers, part made to order of the deceased, just landed ex Lalla Rookh.

*Silver Plate*—Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Sets.

*Jewellery*—of every description from the first houses in England, a portion of which has just been landed and is now exposed for sale, consisting of elegant Ladies and Gentlemen's Chains, Albert Chains, Rings, &c. &c.

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### CONCENTRATED SYRUP OF SENNA,

PREPARED BY

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From one to two tea spoonfuls is a dose for a child according to its age, and one to two table spoonfuls for an adult according to constitution.

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TREASURY, NAVY, MISSIONARY AND PRIVATE BILLS, of first rate character, in convenient sums and dates for family remittances.

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*Calcutta Exchange.*

With reference to the above advertisement, Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL and Co. beg to add that they will be happy to purchase any Bills for parties in the Mofussil forwarding them home if required, free of Commission or any charge, save postage.

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THE small pleasure Steam Boat *Lotus*. The boat and Engines were built to particular order in London by the celebrated House of William Fairbairn and Co. For further particulars apply to

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*Rifle Maker to H. R. H. Prince Albert.*

AN assortment of Double and Single Barrel RIFLES, and FOWLING PIECES, of all Bores Weights, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned in the Mofussil are requested to apply through that

EGLINTON, McCLURE A[illegible]

*Calcutta, 17th December*, 1842.

### REGISTER OFFICE. FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF

COMPANY'S PAPER—BANK SHARES—AND SHARES IN OTHER JOINT STOCK SOCIETIES;—BILLS OF EXCHANGE—BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES—SOVEREIGNS, AND DOLLARS.

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NOTES ON THE BOOK OF NATURE, with reference to the Power, Wisdom and Goodness of God. *Eight Annas.*

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A brief Sketch of the History of India, pp. 39. *Two Annas.*

### MESSRS. J. COCKBURN AND CO.

11, *New Broad-street, London.*

COMMISSIONS of all kinds executed as formerly, Price of supplies and rates of Commission, &c. &c. will be communicated by the undersigned on behalf of Messrs. J. C. and Co. in this Presidency.

NICHOL, WILKIE AND CO.

*Calcutta, 1st Dec.* 1842.

### BILLS OF EXCHANGE

ON London, with the guarantee of Messrs. Gledstanes, Kerr and Co. attached in sums of £50, £100, £200, £300, £400, £500, and £1000, at any sight or date, drawn by

ALLAN, PATON AND CO.

### TO THE PRINTERS OF INDIA.

MESSRS. W. THOROWGOOD AND CO. beg to call the attention of the Trade, to the annexed reduced list of the prices of Printing Types, and to add, that they have made a corresponding reduction in the prices of every article connected with a Printing Office. Their specimen book may be seen at all times, by applying to *Messrs. Allan, Paton and Co.* Calcutta, who have generally an assortment on sale, for the supply of immediate demands. Although a great reduction has been made in the prices, no pains will be spared to preserve the reputation for elegance and durability, which Messrs. T. and Co.'s Types have so long enjoyed.

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| Fourteen-line Pica and larger sizes .. .. | 0 | 8 | per lb. |
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Orientals, Greeks, Germans, Blacks, Signs, and Superiors, double the price of the complete Roman Founts.

Fann Street, London, July 1, 1843.

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

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| | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| Dr. Pusey. The Holy Eucharist, a comfort to the penitent; Dr. Pusey's celebrated sermon before the University, which was the cause of his suspension, 8vo., .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 4 |
| Bishop of Salisbury. A charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Salisbury, by Dr. Denison, September, 1842, .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 0 |
| Archdeacon Manning. A charge, delivered at the ordinary visitation of the Archdeaconry of [illegible] in July 1843, by H. E. Manning, [illegible] Archdeacon of Chichester, .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 8 |
| [illegible] Guards. Field days of the Second [illegible]ards in the years 1837-8-9, by Col. [illegible]wood, published for the use of young [illegible], .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5 | 12 |
| [illegible]. Reminiscences of Syria, and frag[illegible] a journal and letters from the Holy [illegible] Lieut.-Col. Napier; illustrations, 2 [illegible] .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 16 | 0 |
| [illegible]gypt and the Holy Land in 1843, with [illegible] of Greece, Constantinople and the Levant, by W. Drew Stent, 2 vols. .. .. .. | 16 | 0 |
| China. Report of the East India Committee of the Colonial Society on the causes and consequences of the military operations in China, 8vo. stitched, .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 0 |
| Courts Martial. The third edition, considerably enlarged, of Simmons' celebrated work on Courts Martial, which has long been unobtainable, 8vo. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 12 | 0 |
| W. H. M. Holmes. Oakleigh; or the Minor of great expectations; by the author of "Life in the West," &c. 3 vols. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 24 | 0 |
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| London. The World of London, by John Fisher Murray, 2 vols. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 9 | 0 |
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THE Undersigned begs to intimate that, having returned from Europe, he now resumes his Agency Business as heretofore.

LUDOVICK CARMICHAEL.

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THE Committee feel called on to express their very grateful sense of the liberal manner in which their appeal for aid in the erection of a "Free Church" place of worship in Calcutta—has already been responded to by the Christian public. They would at the same time beg to remind their Friends that the sum hitherto collected, is *scarcely one half* of what will ultimately be required on the most moderate scale to accomplish the end in view—in a metropolitan locality—where labour is high—and the value of land, relatively, exorbitant.

But the Committee are persuaded that one generous, strenuous effort of Christian beneficence, is all that is needed to attain the object desired.

The result of that effort will be permanent and great, the erection of another House for the service and worship of God in Calcutta—the effort itself but single and transitory, and even where greatest, will soon cease to be felt.

Nor let it be overlooked by those Catholic friends who take a special and deep interest in the Free Church Missions, how much the local resources of those missions must ultimately depend on the Church status, which they may be enabled to secure in this place—and that nothing here can tend more to their consolidation, than the erection of a Church in connexion with that National Body, to which the missions themselves now stand ecclesiastically related.

The Committee of the Free-Church Building-Fund, renew therefore their appeal, under these circumstances, with greater earnestness than hitherto. They are much encouraged in doing so, by being able to announce that more than one of their earliest Subscribers, have already doubled their original Donations impressed with the views now respectfully urged on the Christian public in general.

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The members of the Committee, in addition to the five Scottish Missionaries in Calcutta, namely the Revd. Dr. Duff, the Revd. W. S. Mackay, the Revd. D. Ewart, the Revd. J. Macdonald, and the Revd. T. Smith, are as follows:—

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# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

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## GENERAL POST OFFICE NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the Government Overland Express will be despatched hence to Bombay on Tuesday, the 21st instant, on which date Letters will be received at this Office under the Rules published on the 4th of September 1840.

L. J. H. GREY,
*Offy. Post Master General.*

*Fort William, Genl. Post Office, The 10th November, 1843.*

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THE PUNJAB.—The present mail will take home a contradiction of the reports of all the atrocities said to have been committed in the Punjab, since the murder of Rajahs Shere Sing, Pertab Sing, Dhyan Sing, and of their assassins, Lena Singh Sundhanwalla and Ajeet Sing. All subsequent murders with which the public ear has been filled, from time to time, have been perpetrated only by the newspaper reporters. The *Delhi Gazette* candidly acknowledges the gross deceit which has been practised on the Editor in the intelligence department of the paper, which appears to have been characterized by more than the usual amount of Native infidelity. For the benefit of friends at home who may have been misled by these misrepresentations, it appears judicious to recapitulate the various items of information which they are now desired to dismiss from their minds, as being equally fabulous with the Arabian Night's Entertainment.

It was stated that Shere Sing, the deceased ruler, in the summer excursion which he made into the hills before his death, had visited the mountain domains and the impregnable fortress of his minister Dhyan Sing. It is now discovered that the account was altogether fabricated to blind the eyes of our contemporary and his readers. The King did not approach the territory of Jumboo.

It was said that after Ajeet Sing had put Shere Sing to death, he went into the Zenana, and massacred all his wives, and all the women in it, sparing not even the children. The tragic death of the youngest, only a few days old, was described in the most heart rending terms. It is now discovered that the whole story was pure fiction. The women and children are safe, and the former have not been dishonoured.

It was said that Sawun Mull, the viceroy of Mooltan, had been assassinated, as a kind of supplement, we suppose, to these murders, and various speculations were thereupon advanced as to the chiefs of the province assisting the fugitive Shere Mahomed to wrest Scinde from us, and thus involving our Government in a war with the Punjab. Sawun Mull is alive and well, and governs his province with much ability and discretion: and it is far from improbable that when the kingdom of Runjeet shall be resolved into the original elements of which it was constructed, this Sawun Mull will become the independent sovereign of Mooltan.

It was said that Lena Sing, Majeteeah, one of the ablest chieftains in the Punjab, and who seems to divide the authority at Lahore with young Heera Sing, the Regent, had stabbed him to death, in a dispute which arose out of the distribution of fiefs and posts. Wrong again. Heera Sing, according to the last accounts was well and active, and presided at the last meeting of the Privy Council at the capital; Duleep Sing, the king, being in the nursery.

It was said that Raja Golab Sing, the brother of Dhyan Sing, had been murdered. He is alive.

It was said that Raja Golab Sing had left his hill territories at Jumboo, and was advancing to Lahore with 20.000 bold hardy mountaineers. He has never left his fastnesses, because he finds enough to do to curb his refractory subjects; and as long as he can draw his rents from his vast estates in the plains, he will not descend from his own eyrie, to mingle in the strife at Lahore.

It was said that the young king, Duleep Sing, aged seven, had fled with the magnificent diamond, the Koh-i-noor, and that he had taken refuge in our own territories. It is now known that he has never quitted the Palace; that the inestimable jewel is yet at Lahore; that the lad has been ill, and in the hands of his nurses, and is now convalescent.

It was said that Dost Mahomed had been shot to death by order of the Prince of Believers, the Khan of Bokhara, and that Cabul was in a state of anarchy. The last accounts from beyond the Indus, give information of his movements quite incompatible with any idea of his death; and before the express goes out on the 21st, we expect the report will be distinctly contradicted.

After such a monstrous collection of what we are much tempted to call *lies*, all in a single month, we can scarcely expect that any great dependence will be placed on the statement we are about to send to our English friends by the out going Mail. Perhaps however they may give us some portion of their confidence when we assure them that in reference to all statements made in India, we think mistrust much safer than credulity, and measure our mistrust by the circumstantiality and positiveness with which assertions are made. The Punjab is in a very ticklish state, and Heera Singh, the youthful son of Dhyan Singh, is in any thing but an enviable situation. He is the Prime Minister in a Court in which Duleep Singh is the nominal monarch. He is very young and has little experience, and may be cut off when he least dreams of death. The Dogur family, of which he is now the most prominent and exposed member, is hated by the Sikhs, who would gladly extinguish them and their power. Suchit Singh, his uncle, a brave soldier, seems to keep aloof from the Court. The chief friend and adviser of Heera Singh appears to be Lena Singh, of whom the "Adventurer in the Punjab" gives us rather an exalted opinion. The troops in and about the Capital are numerous, rapacious, and disposed to mutiny; and there is no master spirit to curb their licentiousness. There seems to be no obstacle to their shortly upsetting the central Government at Lahore; upon which the kingdom would in all probability be broken up into a number of little principalities. Golab Singh would in that case retain Jumboo and add Cashmere to it, keeping possession, as far as possible, of his rich acres in the plains. Peshawur would again fall under Mahomedan sway. Sawun Mull would found a dynasty in Mooltan, and every petty chief in the Punjab, would endeavour to establish his independence. Such a state of things would not of course last ten years in the presence of the paramount power in Asia. At present however, we have no pretext, for interfering with the affairs of the Punjab. If the security of our own territories was disturbed; if Lahore had become, like Cabul, the centre of intrigues hostile to our interests, we should have a solid reason for marching into the country and anticipating our enemies. But there has been no irruption into our provinces, and the *de facto* Government of Lahore, shows the strongest disposition to keep on good terms with us. Government therefore limits itself to the establishment of a strong force on the frontier. [illegible] there is every reason to suppose that the dissolution of the administration at Lahore—and it has a most precarious existence—would be the signal for encroachments on our provinces. It is scarcely possible but that some occasion of strife should arise, to carry our banner across the Sutledge, and plant it on the Indus. This is a consummation much to be desired, not only for the welfare of these distracted and oppressed provinces, but also for our own advantage; since we could maintain the government of the Punjab with nearly the same number of troops we are now required to keep up in order to guard the frontier against Seikh aggression. The expense of them would in that case fall on the Country of Waters, instead of being drawn from our own provinces.

For our parts, we have no dread whatever of the bugbear of territorial aggrandisement. The limit of our empire is the Indus, and the absorption of all the little independent principalities *within that river is a question of time,* not of principle. Our Government would be a real blessing to the people, and injurious only to the oppressive Chiefs, from whom we should take away the power of raising armies and putting people to death at their own pleasure. We could govern the whole of India cheaper, and better, *than we now govern parts* of it, while they are intersected by independent states. The idea of charging our Government with ambition, whenever it is obliged, by the current of circumstances, to extinguish any of these little independent powers, is absolutely ludicrous. Every independent state within the Indus exists *only by our sufferance.* An army of ten thousand foot and five thousand horse, with a due complement of artillery, could annihilate every independent sovereignty from Cape Comorin to Cashmere. These states exist upon the right of *treaties,* which we hold sacred; but the moment any treaty is violated by the ruler, his independence should cease for ever. It will be the happiest time for India, as the late Dr. Carey used frequently to observe, when no sword is drawn or spear lifted without our command, when all the little petty satraps and tyrants we uphold are put on the pension list, and our own system of administration is established all over the country.

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THE ASSAM STEAMER, AND THE DITCH IDEA OF COMPETITION.—The Steamer which the Assam Company ordered out from England to bring down the Tea which they intended to manufacture in Assam, *has been found to be utterly* unsuited for the navigation of the Berhampooter, and they have resolved to run her with freight between Calcutta and Allahabad. An

experimental trip was made last month, which is said to have succeeded; and she has now been advertised for a second voyage; the tonnage to be disposed of by public auction if the demand exceeded the supply. This is the first attempt which has been made to wrest the monopoly of the navigation from the hands of Government, and it has been hailed with joy by some of our contemporaries. It has so happened, however, that the Controller of Government Steamers timed the despatch of one of his vessels to correspond with the departure of the *Assam* steamer, and advertised the sale of freight at the same hour [illegible] e auction to be held for her freight. [illegible] arrangement has been severely comment[illegible] by a portion of the Press, and Govern[illegible] is said to have acted ungenerously in thus [illegible]ing to put down competition, when com[illegible]n would be so advantageous to the public interests.

We must confess that we cannot see the force of this reasoning. Competition every where, except within the Ditch, means, the attempt to afford a superior article at the same price which an inferior article has borne, or to sell the same thing at a cheaper rate. Now the Government minimum rate for freight is, One Rupee eight annas the cubic foot; the lowest rate of the *Assam*, has been fixed at Two Rupees the foot. At these respective rates the freight of the vessels is to be put up to sale. If therefore the Assam Company is to be considered in the light of a competitor, it must be altogether on a new plan which no man ever dreamt of; since it proposes to compete with a rival, by offering precisely the same thing *thirty-three* per cent. higher. How this kind of competition is to be beneficial to the public interests, we are at a loss to conceive. To our simple understanding, it seems evidently more advantageous to society to obtain freight at a Rupee and a half from Government, than at two Rupees from its rival; and the Controller of the public steamers appears to have consulted the interests of the community by preventing the necessity of their paying a higher price for the article. The competition of the Assam Steamer, must of course fail, because it is based upon an erroneous principle; and the competition of Government must and ought to succeed because it goes upon the soundest principle. The remedy is in the hands of the Assam Company. They have only to reduce their charge for freight from the exorbitant price at which they have thought fit to fix it, to a rate a little under that of the State steamers, and those vessels may then be started on the same day and hour with that of their new rival without doing him any injury. There would in that case be no necessity for the papers to raise an outcry about the want of generosity in Government. A feeling of self interest on the part of the public would cure the evil. The Government Steamer would get no freight till its cheaper competitor was full. If the Directors of the Company find that they can obtain no return for their capital under two Rupees a foot, they had better retire from the field at once. The public would rather continue to pay the more moderate rate of freight to the Government establishment, even though it should bear the odious name of a monopoly. If the Company can afford freight at a cheaper rate, but wishes to take advantage of the present demand, and make the interests of the public subservient to their own, they have a right to do so, but they have no right to cry out against a competitor who proposes to cut them out of the market by the superior cheapness of his wares, except upon the principle that every man has a right to make himself as ridiculous as possible.

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GWALIOR.—Information was received in the middle of last week that the reign of the Kashgee at Gwalior, who had usurped the office of Prime Minister, and obtained possession of the Royal family, had been brought to a close. The insurgent troops defeated those which had been sent against them, and, following up the blow, seized the Usurper himself. This change in the state of affairs at that Capital will, it is said, render the advance of our troops unnecessary; and rumours were last week afloat that the Governor General had relinquished the idea of proceeding to Agra. On Saturday, however, this statement was contradicted, and it was given out that Lord Ellenborough, notwithstanding this change, had resolved to join the Commander-in-Chief, and superintend the new arrangements which were to be introduced into Scindia's territories. Ten days more will enable the public to determine which report is correct.

The most important of these arrangements, that which refers to the suppression of the rabble soldiery, and to the substitution of a subsidiary force, officered from our own army, appears the most objectionable. It will, it is true, give us the complete military command of the country, and remove all anxiety regarding the safety of our frontier districts; but it will indefinitely increase the misery of the poor inhabitants, whom it will leave at the mercy of a Native administration, and deprive of all hope of relief. This contingent force will be employed equally in resisting any foreign aggression and in putting down any internal commotion. In all Native states, the only check on misgovernment is the dread of a reaction on the part of the sufferers. When the oppression becomes insupportable, they rise *en masse*, sacrifice their tormentors, and often subvert the Government. The possibility of such an occurrence produces that salutary feeling which induces some degree of moderation. But when the military power is lodged in our hands, all chance of a successful insurrection is taken away. At the same time, the infallible support afforded by our troops, gives an additional stimulant to extortion and cruelty. No provinces in India are in a state of more utter and hopeless wretchedness than those in which we have the power of the sword, without the responsibilities of the administration. Of this, Oude and Hydrabad are pregnant examples. Were we to pension the King of Oude and the Nizam, and incorporate their territories with our own, a general outcry would be raised in England against the rapacity, injustice, and ambition of our Indian functionaries, and patriots would set themselves to draw up articles of impeachment. Yet the absorption of these two territories would be an act of superlative mercy. For all political purposes these principalities are as much under our own absolute control, as the Isle of Man is under that of the English Crown; but the poor inhabitants, the wretched cultivators of the soil, are denied those privileges of protection and justice which our own subjects enjoy; and are exposed to a greater degree of wretchedness than the subjects of those states which are not cursed with our system of military interference and civil non-interference. We ought either to interfere in both respects or in neither. If we take away from the people the natural power of resistance,—which we do by the presence of an irresistible force—we ought to take away from the rulers the power of oppression. It is to be feared that the same erroneous policy which we have adopted in reference to the two states just named, will be put in practice in the present instance in Gwalior, and that we shall extinguish the military power of Scindia's family, and thus purchase the security of our own frontier, at the expense of the dearest interests of the inhabitants.

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THE PUBLIC FERRIES.—Mr. Dampier's Report of the State of the Police which we reviewed last week, gives us some important notices regarding the public Ferries which have been the subject of a recent arrangement. The reader need scarcely be reminded that the ferries were incorporated with the establishments of the state about twenty years ago, when it was stipulated that all the surplus funds should be expended in improving the means of communication by land and water. These surplus receipts however have been allowed to accumulate in the General Treasury, and they amounted at the close of 1841, to more than *eight lakhs and a half of Rupees*. About two years ago, Ferry Committees were organized in every district, to whom the management of the funds, both as it regarded the collection and the expenditure, was committed. A new interest has therefore been given to this trifling matter of income, in which the public has more of an individual concern than in the millions which are annually raised by the state, in as much as it is the only fund specifically devoted to local improvements. It is not without some feeling of humiliation we allude to the fact that of the land, salt and opium revenue of the Bengal Presidency, which seldom falls short of six millions sterling a year, nothing, or next to nothing, is devoted to the construction of commercial roads and canals and bridges and the general improvement of the means of internal intercourse. It is the opprobrium of our rule that no portion of the public revenue should be consecrated to this national object but the candle ends and cheese parings furnished by the surplus ferry funds. The great Benares road is scarcely an exception to this rule of parsimony; for it is much more a military than a commercial highway, and ought no more to be credited to the public spirit of Government than the Cannon foundery at Cossipore. While such is the case, and the six crores of revenue belong to Government, and the lakh and a half of the ferry funds to the public, it is natural that the public should look at the augmentation and judicious distribution of its own peculiar income, with feelings of peculiar interest.

The Police Report for 1838 gives us a statement of the funds obtained from the Ferries in that year, and we are thus enabled to compare it with that, for 1841. And although the new arrangement of Ferry Committees had not come fully into play in this latter year, yet the improvement of the income is highly gratifying. In 1838 it amounted, only to the sum of 86,403 Rs.; in the latter, to 1,42,594 Rs. This increase is so unequally contributed by the various districts as to demonstrate the great extent to which abuses had grown up under the old system. We find that in the 24-*Pergunnahs* the increase has been trifling; 9292 Rs. in 1838 to 11,449 Rs. in 1841; while in the district of Sarun the augmentation is almost incredible; the sum raised in 1838 having been only 1506 Rs. while in three years under more honest control it rose to 14,215 Rs. Chumparun, Fureedpore and

Chittagong did not yield a farthing in 1838; in the latter year, they gave respectively, 918, 1081, and 3031 Rs. Tirhoot and Hooghly have changed places; why, we cannot say, except that the management in the one is good; in the other defective. The revenue in Hooghly has fallen off from 23,936, to 16,096 Rs.; in Tirhoot it has risen from 14,589 to 23,315 Rs. But the most unaccountable discrepancy between our natural expectations and the actual result of the fund, is exhibited by the statement of the 24-Pergunnahs, which district includes the ferriage of the extensive suburbs across the water. In the year 1841, as we have stated, it was only 11,449 Rs. not one-half the receipts from the district of Tirhoot! If we suppose that each passenger pays half a pice every time he crosses, it would appear that only 4000 persons use the ferry daily, that is, only 2000 cross and the same number recross it, in the twenty-four hours; which is utterly incredible. Five times that number would be much nearer the truth. We cannot therefore adopt any other conclusion than that the smallness of the return arises from the existence of great abuses.

The same abuses doubtless exist, though not to the same extent, in other districts. Indeed when we are told that there are only about 300 ferries belonging to the state, and 1800, of which the profits are usurped by private individuals throughout the country, there can be no doubt, that there is large room for vigilance, and that with due diligence, even the higher receipts of 1841, may be doubled. In this case, the ferry funds under the Government of Bengal, may be made to produce as much for the improvement of the roads, as the One Per Cent. of the Land revenue of the Western Provinces, which was appropriated to that object at the recent settlement, is found to yield. Our gross land tax may be estimated at a little more than three crores, and the ferries under efficient management, ought to yield more than *three* lakhs. But since Government has, at length, Committees in every district employed in securing the judicious outlay of these funds in objects of public improvement, and there is no longer any dread of waste in the application of them, it would be highly advisable to augment the funds at their disposal, in every possible way. The *profits* of all Canals should be considered sacred to new improvements, and entrusted to the local Committees. Judicial fines ought to follow the same rule; so should all waifs, and all property belonging to those who die without heirs. A respectable fund of five or six lakhs of Rupees a year might thus be formed, which, judiciously applied, would produce wonders in a land in which, compared with our means and responsibility, we have done—nothing. Nor should it be forgotten, that the wise application of the fund will tend to its annual increase. Nothing is more likely to augment the receipts from the ferries, than the construction of good roads to them.

But what is to become of the 8,66,000 Rs. of surplus funds, which at the end of 1841, were lying unproductive in the public Treasury? Without meaning the slightest disrespect to the Sub-Treasurer, we venture to say that the Treasury is the most unsafe of all places for the precious deposit. A single draft from a Commissariat Officer on the banks of the Sutledge, may any day sweep away this accumulation of twenty years. We really think it would be wise in the Deputy Governor to rescue this fund from its present perilous position, and place it beyond all farther risk, by devoting it to objects of public utility in the provinces under his charge. The Ferry Committees will of course see that no sums are hereafter put in the same jeopardy. They will consider it more judicious to anticipate, if necessary, the funds placed at their disposal, than allow them idly to accumulate till they become an object of political cupidity. Our anxieties will not cease till we learn that the eight or nine lakhs have been drawn from the Treasury and dispersed over the country.

While we are upon the subject of the Ferry funds and Ferry Committees, we may as well hint that the utility of the Committees is occasionally cramped, and the public interest injured by a clashing of their functions with those of the Military Board. Our high roads are, as we have said, Military roads, and, as such, are under the superintendence of the Board; the Ferry Committees are not allowed to touch them. The consequence is that in the Midnapore and Burdwan, and possibly the Bancoorah, districts, the metalling of the roads by means of the Kunkur which nature has so liberally provided in those Zillahs for their construction, is prevented. There lies the Kunkur in rich abundance; and there are the ferry funds ready to be employed in spreading it on the roads, but there is a *hitch*, through the want of a clear understanding between the Board and the local Committees, and the consequence is that nothing is done, and improvement is at a stand.

Something we were going to add to this rambling article about the Bridge across the creek at Bali, in which we in particular are greatly interested, as well as the country at large. The cost is estimated at about 30,000 Rupees. A large sum was raised by public subscription towards the erection of it some two or three years ago, and the Zemindars of the district offered to supply one-half the expense, if Government would furnish the other half. But Lord Auckland balanced the matter so long that the Cabul disasters came before he had made up his mind, and the project miscarried altogether. We have heard incidentally that Mr. Bird has taken an interest in it, and ordered it to be forthwith constructed, and will not be happy to quit India until it is fairly begun. We hope the intelligence is authentic; for it would be difficult to imagine a more judicious and laudable application of a portion of the *Seventy-four thousand six hundred and sixty-two Rupees* of surplus ferry funds belonging to this district, which has been entrusted to the keeping of the Sub-Treasurer. The responsibility now rests with the Military Board, and if they do not speed on the Engineer, they may look for a touch of the Editorial flapper.

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THE DISTRICT OF DINAGEPORE appears to have been marked out as the scene of oppression from the first establishment of the British authority in Bengal. It was in this district that those charges of tyranny and torture were laid, which afforded Sheridan so appropriate an opportunity for the display of eloquence during the trial of Warren Hastings; and although it was discovered by the Commissioners appointed by the Government of Bengal to investigate them, that they were greatly exaggerated, and that the harrowing description of tortures inflicted upon the people, at the recital of which several ladies fainted away in Westminster Hall, was altogether fabulous, yet the grinding of the poor to the dust by the rich Native Agents of Government was fully substantiated. The district, from its unhealthiness, has always been in disfavour with Civilians; who seldom extend their visits much beyond the neighbourhood of the station. It contains few European residents except the public officers, and its internal condition is little known and rarely attracts public notice. Within the last four years however it has become the object of a very unenviable notoriety, from the cases of oppression which have been discovered and brought home to some of the Native officials. These cases, as usual, have given birth to much party feeling, which has been carried to such an extent, as to lead to a denial even of their existence; and it is therefore with some feeling of satisfaction that we welcome testimony which appears to be impartial, and worthy of confidence.

It was affirmed by the Officer who occupied the post of Magistrate in the first six months of 1841, the Police Report of which now lies before us, that, an extensive confederation existed among the Natives, who occupied some of the highest offices in the Civil and Criminal Courts, nearly all of whom were from the town of Cogmaree, in the district of Mymensing. Some of them, who came to the district without a cowree, had amassed wealth and purchased large estates. No Native, as every one knows, has ever bought an estate out of his official salary, since the time when Lord Cornwallis obliged the Europeans and Natives to change places in regard to their public allowances, by raising those of the former to the highest pitch, and depressing those of the latter to the lowest level. From that time onwards, the Natives have been indebted for their fortunes to the *judicious* exercise of their influence and power—just as the Europeans were before them, when placed in the same circumstances. The Cogmaree League made money as other Sheristadars and Peshkars, and men in power are now doing in every district; but with this difference that in few if any districts, does there exist a *combination* of Native officers so inimical to the general interests of society; in no district have they so completely succeeded in filling up inferior situations with their own relatives and creatures. The opinion which the Magistrate had formed of the existence of this League, and of its pernicious effects, as well as of his own duty to resist it, brought on a discussion between him and the Judge, in which the Junior Officer was believed by the Sudder Court to have been wanting in that respect which was due to his official superior, and he was removed from the district and for a time placed in an inferior situation. The condition of the Police in any district, as we know from bitter experience, is always the most ticklish and dangerous subject an Editor can approach. We have been threatened with prosecutions just five times since we begun our labours nine years ago, and in every instance the threat has arisen from remarks on the unsatisfactory state of the Police. Hence we have been sometimes driven to the conclusion that the Reform of the Police can come only from the special interposition of Divine Providence, in ways which man could not divine. On all occasions, we have resolved that our remarks should be general and not particular. We refrain therefore from offering any remark on the subject of these dissensions between the Judge and the Magistrate of Dinagepore, further than that they ended in the removal of the latter, and created some degree of mistrust regarding the existence of the formidable League, which in his opinion paralyzed the efforts of the European

Officers. Mr. Dampier's Report on the state of the Police however seems to put the matter beyond all doubt. In the following extract he gives the stamp of his own high authority to the fact that such a confederation did exist in the district, and that during its existence, "the most able Judge and Magistrate could hardly carry on its duties properly."

In this District there has been for years a regular family and district combination amongst the Amlah of all the Courts, which has had a great effect in impeding the administration of justice concealing the corruptions and mal-[illegible] of the Mofussil Amlah, and inflicting injury on [illegible]; whilst it has afforded a rich harvest to the [illegible]mlah, many of whom have become possessed of [illegible]led property in the District, to an extent which [illegible] not have procured by honest means. To place [illegible]e view before the Honourable the Deputy Go-[illegible] furnish a list transmitted to me by the Magis-[illegible] the different Amlah who are connected in the [illegible]

SESSIONS.

| | Names. | Office. | Abode. | District. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Bowun Mohun Nugee. | Sheristadar, | Cogmarree, | Mymensing. |
| 2. | Hurr Mohun Nugee, | Sudder Moonsiff, | Ditto, | Ditto. |
| 3. | Punchunund, | Peshkar, | Nelacole, | Furreedpore. |
| 4. | Kishen Purshaud, | Moonshee, | Cogmarree, | Mymensing. |
| 5. | Raj Muhun Nugee, | Head Mohurer, | Ditto, | Ditto. |
| 6. | Jugmohun Nugee, | Decree Nuvees, | Ditto, | Ditto. |
| 7. | Chunder Nugee, | Mohurer, | Ditto, | Ditto. |
| 8. | Callee Nugee, | Mohurer, | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| 9. | Calla Nath, | Mohafiz, | Ditto, | Ditto. |
| 10. | Essur Chund, | Monurer, | Ditto, | Ditto. |
| 11. | Hurree Nath Dutt, | Mohurer, | Ditto, | Ditto. |

FOUJDAREE.

| | Names. | Office. | Abode. | District. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Shaum Neogee, | Sheristadar, | Juatole, | Pubna, near to Cogmarree |
| 2. | Gour Mohun, | Peshkar, | Cogmarree, | Mymensing. |
| 3. | Shamboo Sen, | Head Mohurer, | Ditto, | Ditto. |
| 4. | Ram Lochun, | MoseaharNuvees, | Ditto, | Ditto. |
| 5. | Ram Locsun, | Mohurer, | Ditto, | Ditto. |
| 6. | Kallee Nath, | Mohurer, | Ditto, | Ditto. |
| 7. | Kasee Sen. | Mohurer, | Ditto, | Ditto. |
| 8. | Bunsee Buddun, Brother to the Sheristadar. | Mohafiz, | Juatole, | Pubna. |
| 9. | Kummuli Sen, | Nukule Nuvees, | Cogmarree, | Mymensing. |
| 10. | Raj Kishen, | Mohurer, | Ditto, | Ditto. |
| 11. | Sham Gopt, | Mohurer, | Ditto, | Ditto. |
| 12. | Kumla Kant, | Mohurer, | Ditto, | Ditto. |

Nos. 2 and 10 are connected with the Sessions Sheristadar, Nos. 1 and 8 are Brothers, and all more or less connected with each other. In the Thannahs where the Sessions Sheristadar, Foujdarree Sheristadar and Foujdarree Peshkar have their Estates either the Darogah or the Mohurer, and in some both these Officers were from the same parts of the country, whilst I understand that the greater number of the Mookteears employed about the Courts, come from the same place.

Now I am sure that His Honor will perceive what indescribable mischief a league like this must bring on a district. The heads of it being Landholders, requiring services in that capacity inconsistent with their duty from the subordinates, who again receive protection and influence from them in cases where they are concerned. The most able Judge or Magistrate could hardly with such a combination carry on his duties properly—the influence and intrigue out of Court would baffle all his endeavours whilst in there, and in the papers before him, all would be made to appear correct, and the people of the District would have to submit to the oppression and exaction of this body.

It was recently announced in the papers that Government had directed the Head of the League to be divested of his office; and the man threatened a brother Editor with a prosecution for some remarks on the subject which were any thing but complimentary. We now learn that he considers his removal an act of great injustice and has lodged an appeal to the Government of India, which we sincerely hope will fail, as it ought to do.

A correspondent of the *Hurkaru*, who appears evidently to be acquainted with the state of the district, has endeavoured to exculpate the Sheristadar, with whose removal he is much displeased. This effort, though dictated by the purest motives, only affords another instance of the facility with which natives of great tact are enabled to blind the eyes of Europeans to their true character. There is an especial *muntur*, or Holy text, in the Vedas for bringing others within the circle of one's influence. The practice has therefore the sanction of the highest antiquity, and is one in which the gods are supposed to afford assistance. Whatever rules of the Vedas have fallen into disuse, this precept has been acted on without interruption, through the four *yogus*, and long practice seems to have given the natives such aptitude that they seldom or ever fail. Mr. Dampier informs us that even the infamous Badul Beg, the Dinagepore Daroga, who "in the brutal treatment of persons seized by him, respected neither age nor sex," was considered by Mr. Halkett, the late Magistrate, *his best Daroga*. This wretch, convicted of having practised the most revolting tortures, who, if we may adopt the language of Burke, "ought to have fattened the region kites with his offal," contrived so effectually to delude his official superior, as to induce him to declare that "*he was the only daroga in whom he could place confidence.*" How many instances of this misplaced confidence does not our administration furnish. How many cases are known of men, who have succeeded in gaining the blind side of their masters by their oily tongue, their fawning obsequiousness, their inimitable powers of deception, and are believed to be faithful, honest, even benevolent servants of the state, while at the same time they are the terror of the district from their venality and oppression. These are usually men, in whom great diligence, and great talent is combined with the sharpest discernment of character, and the highest tact. They worm themselves into the confidence of the European, gradually obtain an ascendancy over him, which it is their great aim to conceal, in which they are generally so successful that those who are most entangled in their toils, consider themselves most independent.

A wily native, who has thus obtained the ear of his master, gradually fills up all subordinate offices with his relatives or his creatures, and daily enlarges the basis of his authority, till it comes to be felt through every town of the District. When a new Official arrives, his *mejaj*, —his character—is studied with all the ability of LaBruyere; his weak points are soon discovered, and they become the means of retaining the same influence under his administration. The man now becomes the centre of hope and fear in the district; he is the channel of communication between the people and the *Hakim*; no representation reaches 'the presence,' which does not pay him toll. Every office has its price, and whoever may be appointed to a public situation, finds it *necessary* to conciliate the great man by a fee. The district is now in his hands; and the whole business of it is bonâ fide settled at his evening levée, and the next day, ratified in Court. We do not mean to apply this picture to the district of Dinagepore; it was the remarks of Mr. Dampier, which brought up recollections of facts and scenes, in other districts, on which we have often reflected, and which have led us to remark how fully the Natives have avenged themselves on their European conquerors for monopolizing all nominal power, by securing to themselves the enjoyment of all real power in the internal administration,—as well as that wealth which power ever commands.

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DEATH OF THE HON. J. R. MORRISON, ESQ.—We record with feelings of deep regret the death of the Hon. Mr. Morrison at Macao, on the 28th of September last. We have been favoured with full particulars of his illness, decease and interment from a common friend. It will be found in another column and be perused with a painful interest. Mr. Morrison was the son of the late Revd. Dr. Morrison, the founder of Protestant Missions in China, from whom he imbibed that knowledge of the Chinese language which formed the basis of the eminence to which he rose. This knowledge was afterwards improved by deep study and extensive intercourse with the people. We believe no man in China was better acquainted with the language, and the literature, the habits and the feelings of the Chinese, as well as with all the punctilios of Chinese intercourse than our deceased friend. His services therefore as a linguist were found invaluable by the conductors of the expedition which has for the first time established British influence in China. But he had higher qualifications than those of an interpreter. He possessed a large acquaintance with men and things, a vigorous intellect, and a clear and independent judgement. The favourable opportunities for observation which his official position amidst the military undertakings, and the political negotiations of the period afforded him, had been sedulously improved. These natural and acquired advantages seemed to point him out as a man eminently fitted to occupy a high and important position in our future transactions with the Chinese empire. His merits were not overlooked by Sir Henry Pottinger, and they had just received their first reward from her Majesty's Ministry, by his appointment to the Council, when he was cut off, in a week, by a fever, in the prime of life, and in the first budding of his earthly prospects. But his claims to regard were not confined to those qualities which had recommended him to public honours. In private life, he exhibited all the amiableness, and in his public career, all the consistency, of the Christian character. He was a warm friend to the Missionary cause, which is so closely identified in China with his name, and the ardent and generous supporter of all public institutions designed for the temporal or spiritual relief of his fellow creatures. His loss both as a private Christian and a public servant, will long continue to be deeply felt, and will not easily be made up.

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POSTAGE OF LETTERS IN EUROPE.—We alluded a fortnight ago to the sarcastic remarks of the Editor of the *Bombay Times* on the Post Office administration of the City of Palaces, in consequence of the continued notification, that letters sent viâ Marseilles would be charged *two shillings and eight pence*, when the French Government nearly four months ago took off a shilling from the postage of each letter. We were in hopes that the hint would be taken and acted upon, more especially as the *Hindoostan* was about to be despatched with the packets, and it might be of considerable service to the public, to be made officially cognizant of the reduction. But the Steamer took her departure yesterday, without any notification of the kind from the Post office. It is said that the Post Master General is employed in constructing a new kind of vehicle to take the Governor General up the country; and we naturally conclude that the publication of the Notice is to be postponed till that conveyance is completed. It will be given, we hope, before the next Mail.

We suppose it is in consequence of the non-appearance of this notification that the proportion of letters sent by Falmouth continues to be as large as it was when the French postage was two and eight pence. In January there were 22,000 letters sent by Falmouth to 8700

sent by Marseilles; at the beginning of this month the numbers were still 22,000 through the former, and 7700 through the latter channel. It is scarcely credible that men should continue to send so large a share of their letters by the longer route of Falmouth, when they could send them by the more direct and rapid route of Marseilles, without subjecting their friends at home to more than an extra charge of *eight pence*, if the alteration was sufficiently known.

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FREIGHT BY THE HINDOOSTAN AND HER SISTER VESSEL.—In our notice last week of the arrangement made by the Peninsular Company regarding the transmission of Parcels, from England by their vessels we fell into a grievous error, which as it may possibly mislead some of our readers, we hasten to correct. We said that the charge would be *Two* Rupees a Pound. For Rupees read Shillings; the charge is Two shillings or One Rupee a Pound.

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SLAVERY IN CEYLON.—About six weeks ago we offered a few remarks on the state of Slavery in the Island of Ceylon, founded upon the information furnished by the *Columbo Observer*. We are happy in being able to publish a contradiction of the statement from the *Ceylon Herald*, the Opposition paper. It is thus that the sparks of truth are elicited by editorial friction.

We regret that the Editor of this latter journal should have indited his article under the supposition that the community in India are as intimately acquainted with the measures of the local Legislature as he is. We are obliged to confess our entire ignorance of the Ordinance of the 7th of October 1842, to which he alludes, and in this respect we do not stand single. It is only since the establishment of the *Hindoostan* Steamer on the route from Calcutta to Suez which embraces a call at Point de Galle, and since our citizens have begun to visit the Island, that its affairs have excited an interest among us. The article which we have quoted would have been all the more valuable if the Editor, compassionating our ignorance, had given us in a few words, the leading provisions of that Act, to which we are now left to grope our way in the dark. We gather, however, that it directed the Registration of every slave before the 31st of December 1842, and ordained that any slave not thus registered, should be free on the 1st of January 1843. It is stated by the *Herald* that at the period of passing the Act, there were 23,500 slaves, in the Maritime Provinces, not one of whom was registered according to the provisions of the ordinance, and that they were accordingly, *ipso facto*, emancipated at the close of the year, and that there is not at present a single slave in those Provinces from Dondra Head to Point Pedro.

We find some difficulty in reconciling the purport of the ordinance, as we have assumed it, with the assertions of the Editor regarding the state of slavery in other parts of the Island. He says that there were 1633 slaves *registered* in other parts of the Island, but that at the first triennial examination of the Records in December 1841, the numbers were reduced to 379. It would appear therefore that there were previous laws regarding registration, the neglect of which entailed the manumission of the slave. If the Editor will overlook the culpability of our ignorance, we would ask him for a few editorial remarks which shall present the progress and result of legislation in regard to slavery, in a clear point of view to our benighted minds. The subject is one in which we have a national interest. It is the glory of England to have taken the lead in redressing this, the most outrageous evil of this civilized age. We are naturally anxious that there should not be a single exception to the proud boast that wherever the flag of Britain waves, it waves over freemen. We are rejoiced to find that the number of slaves has been reduced from 25,000 to less than 400; and still more happy to think that the community of this rising colony and the local Government are alive to the importance of reducing the number from 400 to a cypher.

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## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

### THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

— We record with deep regret the death, by cholera, of Major Debude of the Engineers, and Secretary to the Military Board, at the age of 44. He was well on Tuesday morning and buried on Thursday morning. In him the service has lost one of its most distinguished officers, and society one of its most amiable and esteemed members.

— The latest accounts from Simlah state, that the Hon. Mr. Clerk is quite out of danger and is doing well; but the severity of the remedies it was found necessary to use, have reduced him to a state of the greatest debility, and rendered his return to Europe more than ever necessary.

— We stated a week or two ago that the number of labourers sent to the Mauritius since our ports were opened to emigration, amounted to 20,000. As the statements given in the *Star* differed somewhat from our estimate, we were supposed to have overrated the number. The *Cerneen* of the 30th September, a Mauritius paper, however, fully bears out our figures. It states that since the raising of the prohibition, 19,684 men, women and children had arrived at the Mauritius. The number likely to be sent before the 1st of January next, when the restriction recently imposed comes into effect, will probably be more than 5000; and it is quite possible that with the increased activity which the new Act will give to private enterprise, in the six weeks that remain for its exercise the number may possibly rise to 10,000.

— The *Star* of this morning states, that at the last meeting of the Asiatic Society, the President the Hon. W. W. Bird said that "an application had been made to the Home Authorities for the services of a practical geologist and experienced miner for the sole purpose of exploring the reported mineral sites unworked in Bengal, and developing generally the mineral resources of Bengal." This affords another corroboration of the assertion we made some months ago, by way of correcting an erroneous notion of Mr. George Thompson, that almost every effort at improving the condition of India and developing its resources had originated with the local Government. The most eminent geologists in England have long been striving to prevail on the Court of Directors and the Board of Control to adopt the wise plan of the Emperor of Russia and submit India to a scientific geological survey. The advice appears to be unheeded. It is now sent from India, and will doubtless be attended to.

— We stated last week that a disturbance had been raised in the Shekawuttee territory, and that body of insurgents amounting to 5000 had seized upon a fort." We now learn that the insurrection is at an end. Major Forster marched upon the fort with a detachment of his brigade, and the insurgents fled, leaving six pieces of cannon behind them.

— The ashes of Rajah Shere Singh, of his son, and of Rajah Dhyan Singh which are on their way from Lahore to the sacred spot at Hurawar, have been received with honour by the Rajah of Puteeala, who went out six miles to meet the procession, and presented 250 gold mohurs.

— The Governor General has given 500 Rs. to the Sailor's Home.

### FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

— We publish among our extracts a most distressing account of an attempt to take the ship *Harriet Scott*, by the convicts who [illegible] on her, from Penang to Bombay. The Captain was barbarously murdered, and several of the mutineers fell, some in the scuffle, while others were shot, we were going to say in cold blood by the chief mate, but he was in such a state [illegible] ment from the scene he had witnessed [illegible] wounds he had received, that it became [illegible] to put him in irons. This is the *third* C[illegible] who has been murdered by convicts [illegible] last four years in consequence of their [illegible] sent without any guard. Surely it is ti[illegible] vernment to look into the matter; if [illegible] done, the Insurance offices must do their duty, and refuse to underwrite any vessels sent with convicts without a guard.

— The *Star* states, that Mrs Leach, the actress, who was so severely injured by her clothes catching fire on Wednesday week last, lies dangerously ill, and that some doubts are entertained of her recovery.

— The *Hurkaru* hints that the men of the 2d European Regiment shewed some signs of mutiny on the day of their marching from Meerut. They refused to carry their knapsacks, and destroyed or left on the ground nearly the whole of them. The ringleader had been seized.

— A meeting of the Magistrates was held as usual yesterday. That municipal body, like other municipal bodies in England has raised a loan—a loan of Twenty thousand Rupees,—on their own responsibility. But they separated without doing any thing to lay the dust.

— A large additional subscription has been raised for the proposed Church at Darjeling, of 39 names, 37 are from Calcutta which speaks well for the attachment of the Ditchers to their Sanatarium, as it is very properly called. But, the resort to Darjeling will never be what it ought to be, until greater facilities are created for invalids to reach it. The road between Caragola ghat and the Sanatarium must be improved, that people may be enabled to embark in a Steamer, and land at the ghat, which is within a little more than a hundred miles of the place.

— The *Englishman* states that orders have been issued to countermand the progress of those who had been sent up the country to precede the Governor General; and that his Lordship has abandoned the idea of leaving the Presidency.

### SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

— The Bombay Papers received yesterday, give a gloomy account of the state of the troops in Scinde. The Steamer *Indus* had brought intelligence from Kurachee to the 25th of October. The thermometer in tents had risen to 105° H. M. 28th had 230 men in hospital. On the 22d there were 40 admissions; on the 23d, 39.

— Huree Holkar, the descendant of chiefs renowned in Indian history, died at Indore on the 24th. He ascended the throne in 1834 after fourteen years' imprisonment. His affairs soon became inextricably involved; his expenditure exceeded his income by six or eight lakhs of Rupees. The year after his elevation, he married a woman of obscure birth and poor circumstances; a single child, the fruit of the union, has since died. The prince himself had long been sunk in sloth and disease, and was surrounded by low and debauched companions. This is a faithful picture of half the chiefs, who rule over the independent principalities in India. The greatest blessing their subjects could enjoy would be the annexation of the territories to the British dominions.

— The Officers belonging to the Indian Navy at Bombay have given a splendid entertainment to Commodore Parker, of the United States Frigate *Brandywine*, which has recently arrived in the harbour, and is waiting to convey the Honour-

able [illegible] ..rican Ambassador, to Pek[illegible]

— [illegible] ..gers proceeding by the At[illegible] ..ombay to Suez, in the pr[illegible] We hear the number al[illegible] *Hindoostan* amounts to si[illegible] ..obably the month when th[illegible] ..ay be expected to leave Indi[illegible] will arrive in England at the very worst [illegible] the year, in the depth of winter.

—The *Hurkaru* of this morning contains a letter from Mr. W. T. Law, corroborating by the [illegible] ..stantial details the treatment inflicted [illegible] Taylor by the syces on Cook and Co's. Establishment. There is every reason to [illegible] that his death was occasioned by their assault. They, and the grooms in the [illegible] of Hunter and Co., are the most ferocious and unruly body of men in Calcutta, and we hope such an example will be made of them, as shall effectually check their violence in future.

— The Penang papers last received, are very sanguine about the extensive production of Sugar in that Colony. A Mill, to be worked by a Steam Engine of fourteen horse power had been imported by one enterprizing firm. This, and another machine previously received, were expected to produce in the ensuing year, a sufficient quantity of sugar to draw attention to the capabilities of the Island. Some of its sugar had already been sent to England and was said to be equal to the best West India and Mauritius sugar. We have placed the article among our extracts.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

— Capt. Scott, while conducting the *Irawaddy* Steamer from Calcutta to Dacca, through the Sunderbuns, fell in with the Nacoda and two men of the Arab Ship *Soliman Shaw*, on the 5th instant. They were exhausted and confused, but said there were 20 more men and four women somewhere about, and that the vessel had been wrecked in the Roymungul River. Capt. Scott immediately proceeded with the steamer in search of them and succeeded at length in falling in with them. They were sent on to Calcutta from Koolna, all but the Nacoda, who is gone with his two brothers, his wife and a servant to Dacca, where he says he has money to receive.

— Saturday night's Gazette gives furlough to Cols. Graham and Oliver, thus disproving the report that all furloughs were to be suspended in the prospect of approaching hostilities.

— It is now said that Lord Ellenborough positively goes up the country after the arrival of the October Mail.

— The *Star* states, that the Commander-in-Chief was expected at Agra on the 18th instant, and Mr. Thomason the day before, when it would be determined whether the army was to move towards Gwalior or not. The Army of Exercise is to assemble on the 24th.

— Mr. J. S. Stopford is to be Sheriff of Calcutta for the ensuing year, and Mr. Frith, Deputy.

— Some wag has been quizzing the Editor of the *Hills*, by sending him a letter from Abdool Ghias Khan, the cousin of Akhbar Khan, in which was enclosed a denial on the part of the good Samaritan, of his having ever flayed any man at any time. It is said that Sirdar Ameer Khan has been induced to make this affidavit in consequence of the charge preferred against him to that effect in Lady Sale's Book. The hoax, though clumsily contrived, deserves record. The affidavit runs thus: "I, Mahomed Akhbar, son of Ameer Dost Mahomed, do hereby declare most solemnly on the Koran, that I never flayed or ordered to be flayed any man at any time whatever, either Mahometan, Christian, Jew, or Pagan.

Sworn before me,
HAFIZ JEE, Head Moolla,
Son of SYAD AMEY,
MEER WAIZ.

— The following notice appears in this day's *Hurkaru*: "Two duffadars have just been convicted, and fined by the Magistrate, Mr. Blasquiere. In this case there were three duffadars charged with decoying away thirty-six individuals from Gyah, by the practice of the usual deceit upon them. These men recounted the story of having been brought down on false pretences, false imprisoned, and ill-treated. On the evidence produced, two of the three duffadars were convicted of the charge against them, and fined in the sum of fifty Rupees each."

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

— Mr. George Thompson is coming down to Calcutta. He was to have left Delhi on the 7th instant.

— The narrative of the Jew Barenstein, who declared that he saw with his own eyes the execution of four Europeans at Bokhara, of whom two were Col. Stoddart and Captain Conolly, is declared by the *Delhi Gazette* to be an entire fabrication. A friend of the Editor, on hearing of it, made enquiries regarding its probability at Lahore, and learned that the man was an impostor.

— We stated yesterday that Capt. Scott, proceeding in the *Irawaddy* Steamer to Dacca, picked up the Nacoda, or Commander of the *Soliman Shaw*, and a number of the crew, at the mouth of the Roymungul, one of the rivers that run through the Soonderbuns into the sea. The *Star* of this morning has a long and interesting article,—too long however for our space—on the subject, in which he more than hints that this vessel of Six Hundred Tons could have had no business in such a locality, except for the purposes of contraband traffic, with the marts of Koolna and Dacca. He states that there is every reason to believe that such a contraband traffic is carried on. The matter will furnish an interesting subject of investigation. We may also add that nothing but the vigilance of the Protector of Coolies at the Mauritius prevents these vessels running up the unfrequented mouths of the Soonderbuns and transporting a rich cargo of kidnapped Coolies to the Mauritius, or to Bourbon.

— Capt. G. T. Green, of the Corps of Engineers, has been appointed Secretary to the Military Board in the room of the late Major De-Bude.

—The *Hurkaru* of this morning contains a statement of another brutal attack made on the two servants of a European Gentlemen by the native grooms of Cook and Co. the Stable keepers. They appear to be the most unruly set of ruffians within the town. On the present occasion the Police of the two neighbouring thannas did nothing but dispute whose business it was to go into the stables and rescue the men.

— The regular post from Calcutta of the 22d of October was in time for the Steamer which left Bombay on the 1st instant. The express which was despatched on the 21st, was of course in time.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

— A Native correspondent wishes us to publish that a brahminy bull has goaded a man to death, near the village of Agraparah. He thinks "a wise and enlightened Government ought to provide for the suppression of these evils." It is not quite so easy to take these bulls by the horns as our correspondent thinks; but the "wise and enlightened" Baboos who let them loose to prey on society, might easily cure the evil, by dropping the custom. This would render the interference of Government unnecessary.

— The accounts from Sukkur extend to the 20th ultimo, and are very deplorable. Upwards of 600 patients were in each of the Native Infantry Hospitals. Of 164 European Artillery men, 35 had died since May, and the remainder are quite incapacitated from continued sickness.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | Co's. Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. Griffith, Esq. ... | ... to July, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Baboo Ramchunder Mitter, | to April, 1844, | 10 | 0 |
| Col. Garstin, ... ... | ... to Sept. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| G. Wiggins, Esq. for the senior scholars of the Bareilly Govt. School, ... .. ... | .. to Dec. 1844, | 30 | 0 |
| Major Mactier, ... | ... to Aug. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| C. Blake, Esq. ... ... | ... to April, 1844, | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. Jas. Rae, ... ... | ... to Dec. 1844, | 10 | 0 |

*To Correspondents.*

We had rather decline the publication of *Truth*, *Observer*, and *One who maintains neutrality*, as they may lead to discussions we wish to avoid.

*Akbar*, next week.

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

ILL-TREATMENT OF THE LATE MR. TAYLOR.

*To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.*

DEAR SIR,—My attention was called to the death of Mr. Francis Henry Taylor, by a letter in this morning's *Hurkaru*, signed J. R. L., stating that a murderous assault had been committed on Mr. Taylor in one of the Livery Stables, in Calcutta, and that, subsequently, an Officer of Her Majesty's 10th, had also been assaulted in the same manner, and was now lying at death's door.

Of the latter case, I know little or nothing; of the former, I know the whole particulars, and give you them as I had them from Mr. Taylor, a few hours after the affair happened.

Mr. Taylor came into my Office about 12 o'clock, and told me, that the night before he had been out to a Champaigne Party, and went to Messrs. Cook and Co.'s, about 11 or 12 at night, to get a fresh horse to take him home.

The syce was a long while changing, and Mr. Taylor gave him one box on the ear, saying, "*juldi*, you b—te," on this the syce called out to the others, and, a few minutes afterwards, Syud Hussein's son came up to Mr. Taylor, and struck a blow at his neck with a dagger. Mr Taylor raised his arm to guard it off, and the dagger grazed across his arm, and then on the side of his neck. Thirty or forty syces then attacked him with *latties*, knocked him down, and kept beating him for some minutes,—they then put horse-dung and other dirt in his mouth and face, and, after some time, left off. Mr. Taylor, too, then rose up, and one of the syces recognized him, and called out "Taylor sahib," on which they all ran away, he being an old customer of Messrs. Cook and Co. Mr. Taylor, then went up to his friend, Captain Norris, who had accompanied him in the buggy, and found him almost insensible with two of his ribs broken. Mr. T. then scrambled up into Mr. Ross's room, and stated the case, asking, if this were proper treatment.

This is the fact of the case, as told me by Mr. Taylor, the day after it happened. Mr. Taylor showed me the marks of the dagger, and those of the *latties*; as also, to another gentleman in my Office, who can testify to the whole of the above. Mr. Taylor also stated, that he had passed blood all night, and felt very sore and ill from the treatment he had received.

Three days after this, the gentleman who was with me, when Mr. T. told me the particulars, called on him and found him ill in bed and quite insensible; some times calling him by one name, and then five minutes after, addressing him as another person,—he continued ill and was sent on the river to try a change of air, but it was of no avail, and he is now *dead*. It is my firm conviction, that the assault was the primary cause of his death; and, any one that knew him can judge what treatment he must have received, to have affected him as it did; for, he was, perhaps, one of the finest and strongest men in the country.

As people may ask, why the Magistrates were not informed of this before, I will tell them. Mr. Taylor would not tell a lie—he had a little too much Champaighe, and was afraid, that this circumstance might bring him into disgrace. He desired me not to let the authorities know anything of it, and I kept it quiet for fear of injuring him; but now he is beyond the power of mortals to do him harm, I think it right to speak out: and trust, something will be done to the villains who have MURDERED him, for it is homicide without a doubt.

I call upon his Assistant to corroborate my story. I call upon the Gentleman who heard it from his own lips; and I call upon the Barrister to whom he went to come forward and state what they know of the case.

I think it was to Mr. Leith, that he went. If I am wrong, that Gentleman can state so. If I am right let him say what he knows. In conclusion, I give you the names of the parties, I call on for their testimony as to the truth of the above—

Mr. Adam George, at Messrs. J. A. Currie and

Co. and Mr. Hare, Assistant to the late Mr. Taylor.

I am not quite sure of the last name, as I only saw him once; but, I think, you will find it right.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

WM. TREVOR LAW.

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COOK AND CO.'S EXPLANATION.

Messrs. Cook and Co. respectfully beg leave, in reply to an Editorial Leader in the *Englishman*, and to a Letter signed "J. R. L." in the *Calcutta Star* and *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 10th instant, and one signed "William Trevor Law" in the *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 11th instant, to state that they are equally, nay more, interested in the discovery, apprehension and conviction of the assailants of the late Conductor F. H. Taylor, whose death they deeply and unfeignedly lament, (but believe to have been produced by other causes than the assault charged on their Syces, and which unfortunate circumstance occurred in July last at a late hour at night, and of which they were informed the ensuing morning by Mr. Taylor, and not at night as stated by Mr. Law) than the Calcutta public themselves, for whose long continued support they feel most grateful and trust ever to deserve. In proof whereof they hereby announce their perfect readiness, with grateful thanks, to afford any aid in their power, and to pay themselves any rewards in money, which the Magistrates and Police authorities of Calcutta may be graciously pleased to prescribe to them, to promote the detection of the real culprit. In respect, however, to the Officer of H. M.'s 10th Foot, likewise referred to by "J. R. L.," Cook and Co. beg most solemnly to disclaim all knowledge of the same, and positively to the best of their knowledge and belief, to aver that none such were ever assaulted within their premises, or by their servants; if such therefore did ever actually occur, which they do not presume to question, it must have been by other persons and elsewhere.—*Cal. Star, Nov.* 13.

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GENERAL ELPHINSTONE'S OPINION OF COL. SHELTON.

*Memorandum found among the effects of the late Major-General Elphinstone, C. B., in his own hand-writing.*

Excuse of the falling off in the spirit of the troops.

Ditto ditto in discipline.

Dilatoriness in carrying orders into effect.

Neglect of ditto.

Contumacy.

Want of support and assistance.

Cause of our failure against Mahomed Shereef's fort.

Ditto ditto Bemaroo on the 22d November.

Ditto Ditto ditto on the 23d.

Ditto partial failure on the 13th November when the enemy's guns were captured.

Ditto of the troops not being in readiness at the time appointed on different occasions.

I was unlucky in the state of my health, as during the whole siege I was not able to move without difficulty except on horseback, and then not easily. On the evening of the 2nd (November) going round the guards I had a very severe fall, the horse falling on me I was obliged to return home therefore, I then asked Captains Paton and Grant if they thought all had been done and told them to see that Brigadier Anquetil made the arrangements in the mission compound, and it was a great loss to me that shortly after his coming into Cantonments he was taken ill, by which I was deprived of his assistance which he would have so cordially afforded me.

The extent of the cantonment, the unfinished state of every thing in it, its indefensible position, commanded as it was on every side, particularly the facilities afforded the approach of matchlocks, added much to our difficulties. The troops were on half rations, and the whole of them on duty every night and often all day from threatened attacks. The want of Artillery Officers, notwithstanding Captain (Lieutenant) Eyre's volunteering Captain Waller being wounded early in the business. On the 9th (November,) not finding myself equal to the duties, particularly at night when I could not get about on horseback, I recalled Brigadier Shelton from the Bala Hissar but I regret to be obliged to declare that I did not derive from him that cordial co-operation and advice I had a right to expect, on the contrary, his manner was most contumacious; from the day of his arrival, he never gave me information or advice, but invariably found fault with all that was done and canvassed and condemned all orders before Officers, frequently preventing and delaying carrying them into effect; this and many other instances of want of assistance I can corroborate by the evidence of several Officers still living. Had I been so fortunate as to have had Sir R. Sale, than whom from my short acquaintance I never met any Officer more disposed to do every thing for the public service, (here occurs a hiatus.) I wish I could say the same for Brigadier Shelton; he appeared to be actuated by an ill-feeling towards me; I did every thing in my power to remain on terms with him, I was unlucky also in not understanding the state of things, being wholly dependent on the Envoy and others for information.

(A true copy,)

(Signed) E. POTTINGER, *Major*,

*Assistant Cabul Mission.*

*Tezeen, 25th April*, 1842.—*Delhi Gazette.*

The above valuable document appears in a very interesting letter from Lieut. Eyre published in the *Delhi Gazette*, in vindication of his book. We have not room for the extract; but the memorandum, which gives General Elphinstone's view of Col. Shelton's conduct will be found to possess a melancholy interest.—*Editor.*

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SUGAR CULTIVATION.

We are happy to observe that our Sugar Manufactories are still progressing notwithstanding the capriciousness of the Indian Government to check the concern by withholding from us the benefit of the Sugar Act.—Mr. Donnadieu of Jawee Estate, we understand has recently received a Mill to be worked by Steam of 14 Horse power, which is expected to be put up and ready in a month.—This with that belonging to Messrs. Bacon and Co. we believe will come into operation about the same time, both of which are capable, with the addition of the various minor Mills already at work to produce for the ensuing year a supply sufficiently extensive to excite an interest in our Island as a sugar producing Colony, when nothing will be wanting but the Sugar boon to raise the Island to prosperity and importance; but however disheartening matters may appear at present, we yet, under these misgivings, hope in the end to have our petition granted, by reason that we cannot perceive any tangible grounds, the Government have for refusing to comply with a request so essentially necessary as it is for the welfare of the country, and so much in opposition to its own interest, forming as it will be one of the staple articles of produce from which a considerable revenue would accrue to the State and much derivable advantage to commerce and the country generally.

The Sugar manufactured at Province Wellesley of which a considerable shipment was made in the *Camieu* for England was tested by competent and experienced persons and found to be of superior quality and equal to any West India or Mauritius Sugars.—The soil from its great fertility, is well adapted particularly, for this species of cultivation, and from the facilities the country affords for communication, intersected as it is by rivers, these localities present advantages which it would be in vain to look for in any other portion of the Straits, and which we are confident would be readily availed of by other adventurers, if the restrictions were removed.—There is also another impediment which retards the progress of agricultural pursuits, that is, the disadvantageous terms upon which lands are granted for cultivation.—The recent Government Notification regarding "Landed Tenures," granting lands in perpetuity, which was hailed with pleasure, but not officially announced at Penang, we were in hopes would have come into operation and remedied the evil, but as we have not learnt that the local authorities have acted upon it, or any sales of lands being offered upon such terms, we believe the Document has been since withdrawn. This subject has however been so ably handled by Halbert Restalrig in his report upon the agricultural Policy of Government, which has attracted so much Public attention, that we can have but little to say in addition. To Colonel Butterworth's active business, habits and conscientious disposition, we therefore look forward with much sanguineness for the amelioration of our agricultural condition, which under the present state of things so heavily depresses the agricultural prosperity of the country.—*Penang Gazette, Oct.* 14.

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MURDER OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE HARRIET SCOTT BY CONVICTS.

"It is our most painful duty to report a very daring and outrageous attempt which was made on Monday morning last to take the Ship *Harriet Scott*, at sea, by a party of fourteen Malay convicts that had been embarked and sailed on board of that vessel from this port on the preceding Friday, under sentence of transportation to Bombay; in which attempt the commander, Captain Beynon, was most cruelly murdered, and the Chief mate, Mr. McFee, and three of the crew were severely wounded. It appears that between 4 and 5 o'clock on Monday morning after the watch had been relieved, a squall took the Ship, and while the crew were engaged shortening sail, the fourteen convicts made a rush out of the long boat (in which they were lodged and accommodated) towards the quarter deck, armed with capstern bars, pump break, crow-bars, pump spears, &c. upon which the Captain immediately got into the cabin and procur[illegible], with which he attacked them, and [illegible] joined by the Chief mate, they were kept [illegible] for a short while until their [illegible] when the Captain received a [illegible] on the [illegible] which felled him while anot[illegible]ocked [illegible] the Chief mate, who howeve[illegible] into the cabin and barricaded the door, by which means the convicts were fired upon through the sky light and other available parts of the cabin. One was shot dead, and three mortally [illegible] and the remainder finding it impossibl[illegible] nue in the ship, although they had pos[illegible] her nearly five hours, got into and low[illegible] Quarter boat, and escaped.—After they [illegible] ted the vessel, the Captain was discove[illegible] on the deck almost lifeless with extensive [illegible] veral wounds on his head, and his body [illegible] ly mutilated. He was removed into [illegible] and every other attention paid to him [illegible] died about half an hour afterwards and his body subsequently preserved in a cask to be interred here, for which purpose, and the weakly and reduced state of the crew several of whom besides the Chief mate were wounded and required medical treatment, the ship was put about and returned to this port.

Nothing was subsequently seen of the Quarter boat with the convicts in her but it appears that they were picked up on Tuesday afternoon by the Grab Brig *Harsingar* bound to Calcutta in sight of this Island, when they were recognized, and brought back as prisoners into port.—Had it not been for a very intelligent Native, named Hyder Ally who reads and writes English and who was a passenger on board of the *Harsingar*, it is very probable that the tale which the Convicts gave out of their having been shipwrecked would have been credited, and they carried on to Calcutta, but the names of the Ship and Captain being painted on the stern sheets of the boat, immediately discovered to Hyder Ally who they really were, and it was at his recommendation that the Nacoda secured the villains and conveyed them hither.

There have been so many instances on record of these awful outbreaks on board of Ships by Convicts who are sent without any precautionary measure of being accompanied by a guard, that it is high time now, the authorities should adopt some better system in the future management of transporting them in order to secure the safety of the Ship in which they are embarked. In this melancholy affair, the bold conduct of Mr. McFee the Chief Officer has been most conspicuous and should not be passed unnoticed, who with the unfortunate Captain Beynon seemed the only two that resolutely encountered the Convicts, and it was the stand and defence they made by killing and wounding several of the ruffians which reduced and disabled their number, that the Ship was saved from being absolutely carried. The war yells with which they started in the work of murder and destruction showed evidently that they were pirates in their proper element who were accustomed to deeds of daring and barbarity.

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"The notice which our last number contained regarding the murder of Captain Beynon of the Ship *Harriet Scott* by a portion of the convicts consisting of Malays who were proceeding in her to Bombay under sentence of transportation, was written entirely from recollection of the circumstances as given in evidence on the Coroner's Inquest held on board, upon which we were empanelled as one of the jury, without our having had an opportunity after its proceedings were closed very late the same evening of perusing the depositions to enable us to submit a more detailed statement. It now appears that the mutiny broke out and the murder of Captain Beynon which followed took place precisely as we have already described but after it had subsided by the convicts quitting the ship, one of their number was found killed on deck, and three others wounded, supposed mortally, upon which they were immediately shot by some person or persons belonging to the Ship "*to put them out of their misery*;" while a Bengally convict who seems to have taken no part whatever in the mutiny, and was discovered in the long-boat with a Chinese fellow convict, both perfectly quiet with their fetters on their legs, was ordered out of her and shot by Mr. McFee, the chief mate!—According to the evidence of the second Mate and Mr. Cort, a passenger, Mr. McFee was at that time labouring under a state of the greatest excitement, owing no doubt to the painful effects of his severe wounds, great loss of blood, the circumstances of

the [illegible] gedy, the murder of his Capt [illegible]. Such indeed was the frenzy [illegible] have overpowered Mr. McFee [illegible] consultation between the [illegible] and some of the crew, it was [illegible] forthwith to put him in irons [illegible] mischief! but towards the evening [illegible] by the Carpenter, and did [illegible] perfectly recover his senses until [illegible]. Mr. McFee was on Mon[illegible] before the Magistrate to answ[illegible] exhibited against him, and after a long and patient examination was, we understand, committed to take his trial at the next Sessions. We forbear offering any remarks upon the unfortunate and melancholy fate of the Ben[illegible]ly convict, and leave our readers to form their opinions on the subject."—*Penang Gazette [illegible] and 30th Sept.*

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SLAVERY IN CEYLON.

[illegible] considerable time ago an article on this subject appeared in the *Observer*, which various circumstances prevented our noticing at the time.

Our attention was again drawn to it by the Madras Editors, not merely copying the article, but adding commentaries of their own, in which the Editor of the Record shewed so much knowledge of the Island, that he says "in the maritime provinces of Ceylon, *or as they are usually called the Kandian provinces!* Slavery of the very worst description exists even at the present day."

A third time it now haunts us in the shape of a commentary, threatened by the talented Editor of the Friend of India. Trusting that his geographical knowledge *is* more accurate than the above quotation, it is important that we supply him with facts, on which he may rely, otherwise he may commit himself, and take some trouble in vain. Now it would be easy to prove that if we can *do little*, the cause of speedy emancipation in this Island will be materially advanced, if we *say less*.

It is easy to make people at home believe any thing—they will believe that "Slavery in its worst form" *does* exist in Ceylon, and that it is something *more than a name*. This is sure to result from ignorance of the facts, on the part of the Editor of the *Observer*, combined with not less ignorant, but more excusable commentaries of strangers. The whole affair reminds us of the story current here the other day, of the total *loss* of the *Sunderer*. A soldier's wife dreamt that a friend of her's was *lost, who went home in that ship*, and what with commentaries and inquiries from anxious friends, in the course of a few hours the ship, the cargo, the passengers and the crew were drowned with one exception, who was merely left *to tell the tale*.

In like manner the *Observer* gives us his dreams about Slavery in Ceylon, which are read or passed without remark here, but a *laugh* arises on the coast, and what the *Observer* says is believed, viz., that "the ancient Kandian Laws are still in force, Kandian Provinces, who may be seized by their not only on the Natives, but on Europeans in the Kandian creditors, *and made slaves or tortured with hot irons!*"

By the time such a rumour reaches England it will not unlikely be said, and be believed, that we nourish Coffee plants with cooley carcases, which is the reason of bandy loads of cooley skulls being found on the high road.

Such *relations ad absurda*, ought to have opened the eyes of sensible men to the likelihood of something being wrong, somewhere in the argument, and to prove this we submit *our commentary* on the article in the *Observer*, which will consist *of facts*, rather than arguments.

Very nearly twelve months ago the Editor of the *Observer* told us, that slavery in Ceylon was merely a shadow, and from his evident dexterity in fighting with shadows, it might be supposed that the excitement produced, had disturbed his ratiocinating faculties. If this is *not* the case, we seriously assure him that nothing has occurred since last year, more *calculated to make slavery substantial*, and to protract its duration, than the article on the subject published by him. The sure way to keep up the flickering existence of Slavery is to administer strong stimulant doses, and make all the fuss imaginable on the subject. We shall prove this, and in case our commentary is not thought better authority than the original text, we wish some member of the Legislative Council would call for printed returns on the subject, to be laid on the Council table, shewing the exact state of Slavery in the Colony, since the passing of the Ordinance No. 7, of 1842. Our contemporary does not once allude to this Ordinance, thereby leaving people in ignorance that any thing was *done since 1837 on the subject.*

The Editor of the *Observer* said on the 24th August.

"We lately pointed out, and we trust satisfactorily, how little the local Government had done towards the abolition of Slavery within the Maritime Provinces of this Island; we will now shew, in a very few words, not only that it has done nothing towards effecting that object within the Kandian Provinces, but that laws revolting to humanity are still allowed to remain there in force.

Although the Kandian Provinces came into our possession in 1815 yet no legislative enactment in respect to Slavery was made till 1837 (nearly a quarter of a century) when an Ordinance (No. 7, of 1837) was passed, requiring all persons in charge of Slaves to enregister them; but *the ancient Kandian laws* regarding slaves were left untouched."

We shall be very brief in answering this, *we* "trust satisfactorily," for we challenge our contemporary to produce A SINGLE INSTANCE OF SLAVERY IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES with the exception of himself, or some other slave of a delusion. We affirm that *the little that has been done* by the local government, has effectually and for ever, extinguished Slavery in the Maritime Provinces, from Dondra Head to Point Pedro.

In the whole Island there were about 25,000 slaves, but it was chiefly in the Northern Province that slavery prevailed. In that Province there were about 23,500 in 1842, every one of whom, by *the little that has been done*, is now in a state of perfect freedom, from the most remarkable fact that not ONE SLAVE was registered, in terms of the Ordinance in any one district, of the North, and slavery ceased there in consequence, on the 31st December 1842.

We announced this fact as far back as the *month of January* last, and as we have no relish for the shadowy strife, we proceed at once to shew that the local government has not only done something towards the extinction of Slavery in the KANDIAN PROVINCES, but also that "Laws revolting to humanity" are *not* in force there.

We have already seen the remarkable success of the Registration system in the Northern Province, as well as in the Southern portion of the Island. Let us see how it has operated in the Kandian dominions. From inquiries we have made, there were 343 slaves registered in the town of Kandy, while at *the first triennial examination of the Records in December* 1841, *there were only* 176, *or say just one-half*.

In the rest of the Kandian Provinces, viz. the different Korles, Matelle, and Badulla there were 936, or if we include Saffragam in the South, there were 1,237, but at the first triennial examination of the Records, the numbers were reduced by 1034, leaving only 203!

Instead of between 25 and 26,000 slaves, there are only 379, in the *whole Island* by the simple operation of the "little" that has been done, and we look for the *great* rejoicings of the *Observer*, merely as an agreeable change in the monotony of his notes and observations. Let it be recollected that this has been accomplished without costing the country or the Colony one farthing, without inflicting injustice, without causing even a murmur of complaint.

We appeal to our contemporary's professional experience to say, whether Natural or Artificial remedies for disease are the best—we appeal to his common sense to say, whether it is not better to wait quietly a little longer, and see whether slavery will not die a natural death, unless he prefers trying to impress the natives with the idea of getting Parliamentary compensation, some five years after this, in which case he ought to rouse their attention to the subject.

The next examination of the Records must show a considerable diminution, for strange as it will appear to those who give credence to the assertions of our contemporary, the natives do not seem to consider slaves worth the value of the one SHILLING stamp required to prove the Registration. A reason for this will be expected—we can only assign *one*, which leads us to the last point proposed in discussing the question, viz., that Laws revolting *to humanity are not in force* in the Kandian Provinces.

The only slave case we have heard of for a very long time, was in May last, and Mr. Staples the District Judge in Kandy declared "*that there was no Law which empowered the Court to inflict any punishment,*" on a slave. So that slave property is of NO VALUE.

Such being the decision of as able a Judge as we have on the District Bench—such being the fact in the minor proposition, the right of Slave owners to punish their Slaves—can any absurdity be greater than the major proposition; that Europeans are exposed to Slavery and to torture by hot irons?

Finally, when we see the effect of Registration, when we see that Slave owners far from having the power of subjecting Europeans to the horrors depicted by the Editor of the OBSERVER and echoed by the Indian Press, have not even the power of punishing their Slaves *as Slaves*, we trust we shall not be supposed to advocate the continuance of Slavery, (altho' we are occasionally accused of all sorts of absurdities) if we say, that those who want an instantaneous extinction of the little speck upon the reputation of this Colony—those who want this bar sinister removed from the escutcheon, should come forward and subscribe for it, and we warrant it that a much smaller sum will suffice, than that spoken of by the Editor of the RECORD who thinks that Parliament would not grudge the *small sum of one million!* for such a purpose. We agree with him in thinking that it would not grudge it, WERE IT NECESSARY.—*Ceylon Herald.*

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## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DEATH OF THE HON. J. R. MORRISON.

[Communicated by a friend at Hong Kong.]

In the opening of this new settlement, which every distant eye seems to look upon as a sure and permanent location for family residence and mercantile pursuit, and to which all Western speculators are flocking as the open port to a New World of riches and wealth,—the Providence of God presses upon us the lessons of our frailty and of the uncertain tenure of all earthly possessions. "This is not your rest." Such we regard to be the prominent feature of instruction in the solemn scenes, that have this season so frequently passed before the eyes of our community.

By the death of the Honourable JOHN ROBERT MORRISON, Esq., the Foreign Community in China have been called to suffer intense grief and a mournful gloom has been cast abroad, on the face of our society.

When we look at the present crisis of our improved intercourse with China and see that in Mr. Morrison, we have lost one, compared with whom none was so well acquainted with the policy of the Chinese Government,—so familiar with the peculiar forms, etiquette, and intricacies of diplomatic correspondence with the Imperial cabinet,—so thoroughly and so accurately versed in the Geography, manners, and language (especially that used in official correspondence) of the country,—so sound in his views of and suggestions for the prudent management of this people,—so high in the esteem and confidence of the two Governments, now standing upon an *equal footing*, the Chinese and the British—we cannot for a moment question the justice of the view which H. M. *Plenipotentiary has taken of* the event, when he says "In a public point of view, Sir Henry Pottinger considers the death of Mr. Morrison to be an irreparable national calamity, and he doubts not but as such it will be received and viewed by his sovereign and country."

While we deplore his loss as a national calamity, we feel it the more deeply as affecting our community. Among us he was our oracle. We felt the worth of his counsel, the weight of his opinion, the goodness of his heart, and all appealed to him for advice and aid. The Benevolent Institutions that have risen up among us and of which he was the mainspring will feel the stroke to be specially severe; and none will suffer so much by his death as "the Morrison Education Society," unless his friends will rally round that promising Institution and, by their hearty and full support of it, make it the monument of their esteem for his merits and so raise the Institution to be a lasting memorial both of the Father and of his son.

Our country has lost an active servant,—one of her best. Our community has lost a member,—one of her most useful. And every man who knew him has lost a friend, respected, esteemed, beloved—one on whose charity he could lean, on whose judgment he could rely, on whose good services he could depend, on whose religious principles he could calculate, in whose acquaintance he had pleasure, in whose friendship he had profit. And every man has mourned for him apart.

It was on Sunday, the 20th of August when, on returning from divine service, he was seized with a severe chill. This was followed by a burning fever which with frequent intermissions hung about him for the following three days, until the 24th when a very sharp attack of it demanded the most prompt and decisive treatment and called for an immediate change of situation.

He was, accordingly, on the afternoon of that day, removed from the house of the Morrison Education Society on Morrison Hill, where he had been lying from the first hour of his sickness, and carried on Board the Steamer "Proserpine," which was under orders to proceed instantly to Macao. Attended by Dr. Woosnam, Secretary to H. M.'s Plenipotentiary, and by Rev. S. R. Brown, Head of the Institution on Morrison Hill, our departed friend landed at Macao on the morning of the 25th and entered the residence of his bosom friend Dr. Anderson,—where he enjoyed not only his Medical advice, but all the tenderness of a brother.

But the fever increased in aggravated form upon him, and, on the afternoon of the 28th, symptoms were of such a character as to preclude all hope of recovery. During the last night of his illness, he seemed to be aware of his approaching end and, with a calmness that indicated he knew in whom he had believed, committed his spirit into the hands of the Son of God; and, on the morning of the 29th—the Anniversary of the Signing the Treaty of Peace at Nanking—having with his own hands adjusted his pillows around him and raised himself upon his couch, he fell asleep and gently breathed out the breath of life.

That his friends at Hong Kong might have the opportunity of attending his remains to the grave, the interment was deferred to the evening of the 30th and H. M's. Plenipotentiary, at that time on a visit to Macao, dispatched the Steamer "Proserpine" to Hong Kong to bear the melancholy tidings and to convey across to Macao any who should feel at liberty to leave their post for a day to mourn over the grave* of their departed and valued friend.

On the evening of the 30th a large assembly of foreigners met at the Protestant burial ground and we recognized mingling with them several Chinese the dependants of the deceased.

The order of the procession was as follows:

*Chaplain.*

Rev. E. C. Bridgman, D. D.

*Chief mourners.*

M. C. Morrison, Esq. Sir Hy. Pottinger, *Bart.*

Hon'ble J. A. Johnston, Esq. Capt. G. Balfour, *Madras Artillery.*

The Rev. Dr. Bridgman having performed the Services, the Sexton and his men began to fill up the grave. But no one seemed to think of moving. Every one was rivetted to the spot, and a long silence reigned, during which no sound was heard but that of the grave digger's spade and of the falling clods of earth mingled with the sobs and sighs of a mourning multitude,—a silence the depth of which, we doubt not, impressed every unconcerned spectator, if any such was present, with the full conviction—"Behold, how they loved him!"

* It lies side by side with the tombs of his honoured Father and his beloved Mother, the first Mrs. Morrison.

AMERICAN TREATMENT OF COLOURED PREACHERS.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

MY DEAR SIR,—In your issue of the 28th of September, there is an account of a coloured preacher who made a visit from America to Surrey Chapel at which time he made the following remarks: "In America, if I were disposed to do so, I could go either to the Roman Catholic, or Socinian places of worship and be kindly received; but I could not go either to the Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational or Baptist Churches, without being reminded that I was the coloured man, and therefore not permitted to enjoy the privilege of worshipping God with them as I have done with you."

It is further added that the "esteemed Pastor of Surrey Chapel, anxious to show his American Brethren, "a more excellent way" invited Mr. D. to his pulpit, and on the morning of the 2d Sabbath in June, we preached an admirable sermon to a large and attentive audience."

Allow me to send you, in answer to the declaration of the coloured Preacher, a short account of a Farewell Missionary Meeting, and by noticing the date, we may also learn who was first to show "a more excellent way."

*Farewell Missionary Prayer-Meeting.*

"A Meeting for prayer will be held this evening (April 11th, 1843) at half past seven o'clock in the Canal-street Church, Rev. Dr. Dickinson's, in reference to the departure in a few days of the Rev. Messrs. Wilson and Priest, as Missionaries to Africa, under the care of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions."

I was pleased with the terms of this notice, and I trust I feel it a privilege to pray for Missionaries. I therefore concluded to be present at the Meeting and yet as I understood that it was announced only in the few Churches of our body in this city, and especially as most of those thus modestly invited would be aware that the service was to be held for coloured Missionaries, I must confess to many misgivings on my way down to Church about the attendance. Judge then of my surprise and satisfaction at seeing the large Church well filled; while the appearance of the congregation showed that they came together not from curiosity but for prayer.

In the pulpit, I observed with pleasure the Rev. Dr. Phillips, the Secretary of our Foreign Board, the Hon. W. Lowrie, and afterwards the Rev. Dr. Krebs. The Pastor of the Church, I understood was out of town, and the services were conducted by the Reverend gentleman first mentioned. We had the reading of the Scriptures, singing, addresses from the Secretary, and the Missionaries, and prayers which were appropriate and solemn, and the whole service was one which will not soon be forgotten by those who were present. I wish your readers could have heard the addresses, particularly of Messrs. Wilson and Priest. The Dr. first gave us some good remarks on the two-fold aspect of Missions in West Africa, as they related to the natives, and the Colonists—the former extremely ignorant, and destitute of the Gospel, the latter in circumstances substantially those at some of our domestic missionary fields, after mentioning that Rev. Mr. Priest would proceed to the station at Lettrakrov and Rev. Mr. Wilson to the neighbouring Colony of Srioce, he concluded with a strong appeal on behalf of Africa. Its millions are included in the Saviour's great commission, "Go ye into all the world," &c. We must practically restrict the limits of that commission. We cannot be indifferent to the wretchedness of this people, &c. I make no attempt to "report" these impressive remarks.

Rev. Mr. Priest followed, referring to his former visit to the African coast to the degraded condition of the natives, their worship of Greegrees things which he had himself seen, and concerning which he mentioned some interesting facts. He then expressed his thankfulness that he was connected with a Missionary Church (Presbyterian) and his confidence, that though the pecuniary pressure is severely felt, yet the cause of missions would not be suffered to languish by the people of God, and concluded with requesting an interest in the prayers of Christians. Rev. Mr. Priest is quite an agreeable speaker, having a good voice and a dignified and pleasing manner. The whole matter and manner of his address would certainly have done credit to many a white preacher of the Gospel.

Rev. Mr. Wilson then made a short speech, commencing with a very brief but handsome acknowledgment of the kindness he had received from the Churches, and then taking as his subject the claims of Africa on the American Church. He mentioned first the Scripture promises made to Africa, which he applied with much point, as showing that God had foreseen all the discouragements which would attend the efforts of his Church at for the salvation of that people, and had made special provision to counteract the despondency which would be felt. Second, that Africa has a claim for indemnity. She has been robbed of her children, "and though we, perhaps I should say ye, have not been yourselves engaged in carrying her sons into cruel slavery in distant lands," yet our country in former days was more or less involved in that dreadful robbery. He illustrated the obligation of indemnity by a brief, but pertinent reference to the claims of our Government on France a few years ago, and especially by the enactments of the Jewish law, that four-fold should be restored. "Now we do not ask," said he, "that you should send back four times as many to Africa as were taken away, but we entreat that at any rate some may be sent," &c. Rev. Mr. Wilson's manner of speaking is animated, and accompanied with frequent though not always graceful gestures; his remarks evinced a vigorous intellect, and the impression made by them was decidedly good. I was certainly much pleased with this Missionary Meeting. Its various services, of which I have given a very imperfect outline, were interesting, and impressive. And the general character, and object of the Meeting could not fail to awaken devout emotions in every serious mind. Those brethren are of a different complexion from ourselves, but they belong to Christ's family, they are worthy and attached members of our Presbyterian fold, and they have had grace given them to go forth in the Master's name, and in his cause to occupy posts of danger and hardship. May the blessing of God abide with them, and their families, and rest upon all their labours. We shall not probably see them again in the flesh, but we shall hope to meet them in a better world. It seemed like a foreshowing of the worship of the upper sanctuary, where the distinctions which are of the earth, earthy, shall no more exist, to see these coloured servants of Christ, who are just entering on their ministerial course, and the honoured men, who are among the leaders of our Israel, sitting together in the same pulpit, engaged in the same religious duties, with one heart, and one mind, worshipping God, and desiring to promote the glory of their common Redeemer.

So shall it be in heaven. So may it be everywhere on the earth.

A SPECTATOR.

Rev. Mr. Wilson is a member of one of the Presbyteries of New Gersey. Rev. Mr. Priest a member of one of the Presbyteries of Kentucky, America.

## EUROPE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LADY OF THE LAKE.—In June last some enterprising gentlemen in Glasgow had conveyed o Loch Katrine a small steam-boat, for the accommodation of tourists visiting that romantic quarter. Hitherto the only means by which visitors could be conveyed along the lake were by open boats. Additional hands were put upon the sailing boats, to maintain a speed equal, if possible, to that of the steamer. The fares of these Boats were also reduced to one half of those previously charged. Last week, the steamer was moored at the east end of the lake, where it was always placed for the night; but on the return of the crew early next morning it could nowhere be found

The sail and some other articles belonging to the vessel were found to have drifted on the shore near the island; and there can be little doubt that it must have been scuttled and sunk at this part of the lake, which is understood to be very deep. Information of this circumstance having been communicated to the authorities of Dunblane, we understand the sheriff-substitute and procurator fiscal proceeded to the spot, and that they are pursuing an investigation, which we hope may lead to the discovery of the perpetrators of an act which, however characteristic of the doings of a former age, must be viewed as a disgrace to the present.—*Glasgow Paper.*

WHAT A WILLING GOVERNMENT COULD DO TO ABOLISH DUELLING.—Few opportunities are given to monarchs, in these unchivalrous days, to gain immortal renown. Such an enviable opportunity is, however, happily afforded to Queen Victoria and her amiable husband. Let them determine to rescue the country, if not the age, from a practice which is like an outrage upon religion and a violation of the first principles of humanity. Such an act would be as consistent with the character as becoming to the sex of our gracious Sovereign; and we have no doubt that if the resolution were taken, and uniformly acted upon, it would be successful. Perhaps duelling cannot be entirely suppressed except by the establishment of tribunals, composed of men of high station and unimpeachable honour, for arbitrating those grievances which, though beyond the reach of courts of law and equity, should not be left unsettled, nor be determined only by the parties involved. To such tribunals, however, we will not now farther allude: our present suggestions are of a more directly practical nature, and depend for being carried into full effect only upon the pleasure of the Queen and her responsible advisers.

Let a Proclamation be issued, and its provisions be strictly and invariably executed, to the following purposes, and duelling will soon become as vulgar, unpopular, and unfashionable, as it is unchristianlike, inhuman, and illegal.

I. Any person holding a commission or office, or being employed in any department in Her Majesty's service, civil, naval, or military, of any kind or degree whatsoever, who may act as principal or second in any duel, should be dismissed from his office or employment, and be incapable of being reinstated, or of holding any other employment under the Crown, or in the public service.

II. All other persons advising, abetting, or in any manner countenancing a duel, should be suspended from their office for the space of five years.

III. All persons, of whatsoever rank or degree, who may be concerned in a duel, whether as principals or seconds, or as aiders or abettors of such a proceeding, should be forbidden from again appearing at Court, or elsewhere in Her Majesty's presence.

IV. Notifications of each dismissal, suspension, and prohibition from appearing at Court should be repeatedly published in the *London Gazette;* and a general list of the dismissed, suspended and proscribed persons, should be published twice every year in the said *Gazette.*

"If it be said that such measures would be too severe, let it be remembered that a fatal duel is in law a *murder*, and that a *murderer* and the abettors of *murder*, ought not to be intrusted with public duties; that those who have shown themselves to have no control over their own passions or temper, nor sufficient greatness of character to bear unreserved obloquy without taking the law into their own hands, are unworthy of public confidence, and are therefore unfit for employment in the public service: that men whose hands are stained with the blood, or who, from a spirit of revenge, have sought the life of a fellow-creature, are unfit to appear in the presence of their Sovereign; and that it is proper to denounce such men in the most public manner, not only as a punishment, but that they may be avoided by the peaceable and well-conducted part of the community.—*Spectator.*

GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERY.—Some time since a very important memoir was forwarded by Captain Harris, then on a mission to Shwa, in Abyssinia, to the Bombay Government, relating to a magnificent river, said to disembogue itself about two degrees north of the line, on the east coast of Africa. Lately an intelligent young officer of the Indian navy (Mr. Christopher) was despatched by Captain Haines, from Aden, for the purpose of surveying that part of the coast. He has discovered a river to the northward of the river Jub, which he entered and traced 130 miles from its mouth; as he advanced he found it increased in width and depth, which, from the report of the natives, whom he found civil and obliging, it continued to do so for 400 miles higher up. The breadth was from 200 to 300 feet, and the depth about sixty feet; a clear, meandering stream, with the banks in a high state of cultivation, and grain of all kinds plentiful and very cheap. It was named by Mr. Christopher the Haines River, after the able Superintendent of Aden.—*Colonial Gazette.*

MR. O'CONNELL AND HIS FOREIGN ALLIES.—The cause of Repeal maintains its ground, if it does not gain strength in Ireland; but foreign subsidies come in very slowly and it does not appear likely to reap much benefit from either Gallican or Yankee sympathizers. The whole amount contributed by France is about 100*l.*, while, in aid of French Propagandism, the Irish subscribed, in 1841, 8,000*l.* The exchange is terribly against the Repealers. At the last weekly meeting but one of the Repeal Association, Mr. O'Connell handed in 270*l.* from Newfoundland, and 20*l.* from Massachusetts! Magnificent contribution! Brother Jonathan is too sharp to part with his money for nothing; but this is not the sole reason of his niggard offering on this occasion. The great Agitator, to his honour be it spoken, has repudiated with scorn the proffered sympathy and support of the American slave-holders. The celebrated speech of Mr. O'Connell, delivered to the Loyal Repeal Association in Dublin, May 11th, has, says the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*, "fallen like a thunder-bolt among the slaveholders of the United States; and its effect has been to break up the Associations formed among them in aid of the objects aimed at by the honourable gentleman at home." The passages which appear to have given the greatest annoyance are the following:—

"I am afraid," said Mr. O'Connell, "they" (the American slaveholders) "will never give up slavery, until some horrible calamity befalls their country; and here I warn them against the event, for it is utterly impossible that slavery can continue much longer. But, good Heaven! can Irishmen be found to justify, or rather to palliate—for no one could dare attempt to justify—a system which shuts out the book of human knowledge, and seeks to reduce to the condition of a slave, 2,500,000 human beings—which closes against them not only the light of human science, but the rays of Divine revelation, and the doctrines which the Son of God came upon earth to plant! The man who will do so, belongs not to my kind. Over the board Atlantic I pour forth my voice, saying, 'Come out of such a land, you Irishmen; or, if you remain, and dare countenance the system of slavery that is supported there, we will recognise you as Irishmen no longer! (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

"No! America, the black spot of slavery rests on your star-spangled banner; and, no matter what glory you may acquire beneath it, the hideous, damning stain of slavery remains upon you, and a just Providence will, sooner or later, avenge itself for your crime. (Loud and continued cheers.) Sir, I have spoken the sentiments of the Repeal Association. (Renewed cheers.) There is not a man amongst the hundreds of thousands that belong to our body, or amongst the millions that will belong to it, who does not concur in what I stated. We may not get money from America after this declaration; but even if we should not, we do not want blood-stained money. (Hear, hear.)

"But the criminals and the abettors, those who commit and those who countenance the crime of slavery, I regard as the enemies of Ireland, and I desire to have no sympathy or support from them!"

To this noble declaration (for such we must deem it), the liberty-loving, slave-exporting Republicans of Maryland have returned the following reply:

"*Resolved*,—That believing the doctrine of Abolition to be inimical to the welfare and perpetuity of our republican institutions, calculated to rupture, if pushed to the extreme, our happy Union, and dismember the confederacy, this Association, laughing to scorn Mr. O'Connell's cry of shame and disgrace, will maintain its proud attitude as the uncompromising friend of that Union, and hurl back with indignant contempt the degrading epithet of 'faithless miscreant,' as unmerited and rash, insulting and undeserved."

The pro-slavery party in the free State of Ohio have also denounced Mr. O'Connell in the following Resolution, passed at the "Repeal meeting" held at Cincinnati on the 3rd of July, at which the late Vice-President of the United States, Colonel R. M. Johnson, a large Kentucky slave-holder, presided:—

"*Resolved*,—That in the intemperate and insulting language used by Daniel O'Connell, we recognise designs that, if carried into effect, would sever this happy Union, and drench our land with blood, and that, too, without benefiting the unhappy class to which he alludes; and that we can only excuse this celebrated man by attributing his language to a deplorable ignorance of the subject of slavery in America."

Similar meetings have been held at Philadelphia and other cities of the Union, at which Mr. O'Connell has been denounced in most vehement and passionate terms. Among the Abolitionists of America, his speech has of course raised his reputation as a man who has refused to sink the philanthropist in the patriot, and who, amid all his political delinquencies and inconsistencies, has, upon this one point,—an uncompromising abhorrence of slavery—maintained what appears to be a conscientious and disinterested consistency. At the present moment, to say a word in justice to the great Repealer, may subject us to reproach in some quarters; but we should have deemed it mean and dishonourable to suppress this proof of his sincerity; for, from the American Abolitionists, he cannot expect to receive any funds in support of political agitation.

The rebuke which he has given to the slaveholding sympathizers with the wrongs of Ireland, cannot but have the best political effect as a *quietus* upon the war party whose insane hatred of England displayed itself in exciting the Repealers to seek an absolute separation from this country. They have been reminded, that there are other legislative unions than that between Great Britain and Ireland, which are in danger of repeal. "Our happy Union," say the Baltimore Slaveholders, "is in danger of being ruptured by the doctrine of Abolition, if pushed to the extreme." Precarious, indeed, must any Union be, which a doctrine that asserts the rights of man as man, endangers; but, in this case, the very doctrine that is reprobated, pushed to the extreme, is the fundamental proposition of the American Constitution, which the Founders of the Federal Republic placed in the front of their reasons for asserting their independence.

Mr. O'Connell is a most extraordinary living paradox,—the most loyal rebel, the most orderly agitator, the most open, honest conspirator that ever was. He is determined to fight the battle of Repeal single-handed. He has cast off the Whigs; he defies the Tories. He will have nothing to do with slave-holding Americans, and wishes French emissaries to stay at home. "An American Editor appeared, *in propriâ personâ*, at the Dublin Corn Exchange, and procured Mr. Thomas Steele to hand up his card: the Liberator looked at his guest; spoke at him a short and bitter denunciation of his paper as an infamous journal, and wished him away: the American, who had mistaken his mission, decamped." Mr. O'Connell, it is remarked, seems at present determined that Repeal shall bear no sins but its own. This is at all events a prudent, not to say, an honest and commendable determination.—*Pat.*

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The following communication has been addressed by the British Minister at Washington to the American Secretary of State:—

"Washington, June 25.

"Sir,—Her Majesty's Government, previously to the departure from England of the last steam-packet, had already received information, though not officially, of the provisional occupation of the Sandwich Islands, in the name of Great Britain, by the officer commanding Her Majesty's ship Carysfort.

"I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to state to you, for the information of the Government of the United States, that the occupation of the Sandwich Islands was an act entirely unauthorised by Her Majesty's Government; and that with the least practicable delay, due inquiry will be made into the proceedings which led to it.

"The British Government had already announced to certain Commissioners, who arrived in Great Britain in March last, on the part of the King of the Sandwich Islands, that Her Majesty had determined to recognise the independence of those islands under their present chief.

"To that determination Her Majesty's Government intends to adhere. At the same time, however, it is right that it should be understood that the British Government equally intend to engage, and if necessary to compel, the Chief of the Sandwich Islands to redress whatever acts of injustice may have been committed against British subjects by that Chief, or by his ministers or agents, either arbitrarily or under the false colour of lawful proceedings.

"Instructions which, during the past year, were addressed by Her Majesty's Government to the British Consul residing in the Sandwich Islands, and to the naval officers employed on the Pacific station, enjoined those officers to treat, upon all occasions, the native rulers of the Sandwich Islands with forbearance and courtesy, and while affording due and efficient protection to aggrieved British subjects, to avoid interfering harshly or unnecessarily with the laws and customs of the native Government.

"It has been the desire of the British Government, regulating the intercourse of its public servants with the native authorities of the Sandwich Islands, rather to strengthen those authorities, and to give them a sense of their own independence, by leaving the administration of justice in their own hands, than to make them feel their dependence upon foreign powers by the exercise of unnecessary interference. It has not been the purpose of Her Majesty's Government to seek to establish a paramount influence in those Islands for Great Britain, at the expense of that enjoyed by other powers. All that has appeared requisite to Her Majesty's Government has been, that other powers should not exercise there a greater influence than that possessed by Great Britain.

"I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

(Signed) "H. S. FOX.

"Hon. Abel P. Upshur, &c."—*Record.*

FRANCE.—The tour of the Duke and Duchess of Nemours through the western departments of France had been attended with no striking incident until their arrival at Mans, the chief town of the department of the Sarthe His Royal Highness was there met at the gates of the city by the Mayor, who, instead of addressing mere felicitations to him, recapitu-

lated the grievances of the department against the central Government, spoke of the attachment of the people to the dogma of national sovereignty proclaimed by the revolution of July, of the advantages of conciliation, of the necessity of the Orleans dynasty accepting with sincerity the representative institutions, and upholding abroad the dignity of France; and he concluded by reminding the Prince of the cruel trials his family had already undergone, of the vicissitudes of royalty, and of the gratitude of nations for the great citizens who have given glowing proofs of their devotedness to the glory and prosperity of France. Although M. Basse, the deputy of the department, who waited upon the Prince at the head of the *elite* of the population, made up in adulation for the harangue of the municipal functionary, he did not think proper to prolong his stay in the town beyond three hours; and we find by the *National* that M. Trouve Chauvel, the Mayor of Mans, Messrs. Sevin and Jadin, the adjoints, and the librarian of the town, had been dismissed by a royal ordinance!

The French Government have determined that the Duc d'Aumale shall be Governor of Constantine, independent of the Governor of Algiers; the Spanish Government, that Seville shall bear the cognomen of "invicta."

The *Gazette de France* states that M. Adolphe Barrot, brother of M. Odilon Barrot, is about to proceed to *Hayti*, as Royal Commissioner, and that *his* mission is supposed to relate to the execution of the treaty of indemnity, and the commercial conventions with that Republic.

The *Constitutionnel* states, that the Maritime Prefect of Brest had received orders to prepare the frigate Belle Poule as quickly as possible for sea. Her destination is said to be China, where an ambassador is to be sent from France. It is thought that the command of the Belle Poule will be given to M. Hernoux, a captain in the navy, unless the Prince de Joinville wishes to retain the command of his frigate, in which case he will have the command of a squadron.—*Pat.*

A French paper contains a letter from Goritz announcing that the health of the Duke d'Angouleme was seriously impaired. He has lived for the last few years on milk and vegetables, with the hope of allaying an irritation of the bowels from which he constantly suffered, but that regimen has so weakened him that it was found necessary to give it up. Since that time, the irritation had greatly increased, and the Prince is now reduced to a state of complete emaciation.—*Record.*

SPAIN.—It will be seen, from another part of our paper, that Espartero has fairly landed in England; and we are glad to observe, from the speech of Sir Robert Peel, that he is likely to get a very different reception here from what he got at Lisbon, and one more worthy of the man whose only fault as a Governor was, the being a century in advance of the people he was called on to govern. There can be no doubt that the defeat of Espartero is a severe blow to liberty, and a victory to the extreme Roman Catholics. As an evidence of this, by the latest accounts from Madrid, on the 15th inst., high mass was celebrated in the Royal chapel, and *Te Deum* chanted, in honour of the victory of Terrejon. The Queen assisted at the ceremony, seated on a throne, which had never been occupied since Isabel the Catholic. It will be seen, however, from our foreign news, that the necessary consequences of a revolution effected by a junction of so many naturally contending elements, are already showing themselves. Barcelona is again in a state of rebellion. The Government officer has been expelled, and the insurgents are preparing to form themselves into another junta in opposition to the Government. Espartero had drawn up, on the 30th of July, on board the Betis, a protest, signed by him and those who accompanied him, against all that had been done, and might be done, contrary to the Constitution. This was a wise step. If the present commotions go on for a short time, the people of Spain may soon come to know that they have treated with ingratitude the only man fit or desirous to protect their liberty and the Constitution. "The troops betrayed us," said a companion of Espartero to one of his countrymen, "but who knows what they may do against those who bought them? Time is an excellent physician for evils like ours"—*Witness.*

BERLIN.—The unfortunate differences between Prince Albert of Prussia and his consort, Princess Marianna of the Netherlands, sister of the reigning King of Holland, form the general topic of conversation. Domestic disagreements of the most serious nature rendered it expedient that there should be a separation, though not a formal divorce. With this view the Princess was recommended to go to reside with her father, the ex-King of the Netherlands, who was then at the Hague, and it was determined that she should not return to Berlin until after Prince Albert's departure for his journey into the East, which was expected to occupy at least two years. The Princess did not return to Berlin until after the departure of the Prince, her husband, whose travels in Syria and Palestine, and visit to the Court of the Sultan have recently been reported in the journals. It would seem, however, that these travels and receptions have not afforded the illustrious Prince so much gratification as might have been expected, for it is understood that he is preparing to return to Berlin. No sooner was the intended return of the Prince made known here, than preparations for the departure of the Princess were immediately set on foot. It is the intention of her Royal Highness to proceed with her two children to Italy.—*Brussels Paper.*

THIRTEENTH MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION, CORK.—FIRST DAY—THURSDAY.—SECTION A.—MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.—Professor M'Cullagh, on taking the chair, stated the objects of the section and those reasons which had induced the Association to combine the study of physics with that of mathematics. The matter which would be first submitted to the meeting was an astronomical report made by Mr. Bailey, which would be read by Dr. Robinson, who would preface it with a few remarks.

Dr. Robinson explained the nature of the catalogue of stars, and its scientific and practical utility.

Sir William Hamilton remarked on the extreme service which had been rendered to science by this catalogue, and the anxiety with which its publication was looked forward to by all astronomers.

A communication from Professor Powell on the Elliptic Polarisation of Light reflected from various substances, was read by *Professor Lloyd.*

Professor Kane read a communication from Professor Draper, of New York, on a newly discovered property of the rays of light. The object of this communication was to state some experiments which proved the existence of a certain matter which accompanies solar light, and exercises a chemical action on natural bodies. Chlorine gas, on exposure to light, becomes capable of combination with hydrogen, with which it will not unite otherwise. The change produced is permanent, and results from the absorption of rays, whose refraction index corresponds to that of the indigo rays of the spectrum. This is shown by the fact that, when the beam of light has produced its effect when passing through a mixture, it is incapable of again producing it; the power must have been therefore lost in the transmission. The effect is positive from one end of the spectrum to the other, and differs only in intensity, the maximum being in the indigo towards the blue.

*Professor* Robinson stated what seemed to him to afford some confirmation of Professor Draper's views, being the result of an attempt made by him to delineate the *surface of* the moon by the *Daguerrotype* process. A prepared plate placed in the place of the second mirror of a Cassegrainian telescope had received scarcely any impression at the expiration of half an hour. Moonlight must have therefore much less effective agency than the direct or reflected rays of the sun, as if this chemical effect were absorbed at lunar surface, as we know heat is.

Professor Kane described some experiments which proved that power is lost by rays in passing through chlorine.

SECTION B.—CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.—A letter was read from Dr. Lyon Playfair, relative to the grant of money for collecting gases from furnaces.

Mr. Robert Hunt read a paper on Chromatype,—a new photographic process. He stated that, in making some researches on the influence of the solar rays on the salts of different metals, he discovered an easy method of producing a positive photography by the use of chromates. Several chromates may be used; but he *prefers the chromates of mercury or copper,*—the latter producing much more certain results, and in a shorter time. He prepared his paper in the following manner:—Good writing paper is washed with a solution of sulphate of copper, and partially dried, and then washed with a solution of bi-chromate of potash, and dried. When thus prepared, the paper may be kept for any length of time. Though not delicate enough for the camera obscura, they answer very well for taking an engraving, botanical specimens, &c. When exposed to the sunshine from five to twenty minutes, according to the intensity of the light, a negative picture is produced, which, when washed over with a solution of nitrate of silver, produces a beautiful deep orange picture, upon a grayish, or sometimes a white ground, which becomes fixed by washing with pure water. When concentrated solutions were used, a negative picture was at first produced; but when largely diluted with water, the sun's action at first darkened the paper and then rapidly bleached it, producing a faint positive picture, which was brought out by per-nitrate of silver. When a positive picture is placed in solution of common salt, the image fades, leaving a faint negative outline; if it be then washed with a solution of nitrate of silver, and left to dry in the dark, a strong negative picture is the result; but if, when taken from the solution of salt it be exposed to the sunshine, a positive picture of different shades of lilac, according to the strength of the solution used, will be produced. Mr. Hunt supposes these effects are produced by rays which lie between the least refrangible blue and the extreme limit of the violet rays of the visible prismatic spectrum,—the maximum darkening effect being produced by the mean blue, and the bleaching effect by the least refrangible red. He also stated that when an ordinary prepared photograph is washed with corrosive sublimate it becomes perfectly white, but when washed with hypo-sulphite of soda it is again restored. In connection with the above facts, he made the following very curious observation:—if an amalgamated plate be placed about an eighth of an inch above some iodine of silver no effect is produced, but if a little nitrate of silver be mixed with it, the plate, in the space *of about 24 hours, is blackened as if exposed to the* light.

Mr. Hunt read a second paper on the influence of light on the growth of plants. He states that he has confirmed all the conclusions which he had already come to in a previous report, namely, the injurious influence of luminous rays in preventing germination, and in destroying the health of the young plant,—that plants grown under the influence of red rays bend away from the light, and that the blue or chemical rays quicken the growth of plants. But he finds that blue light, though it increases the vigour of their growth, may exert too powerful a stimulus, by causing them to expend their whole energy in the production of a large foliage; and it was only by the *interposition of* red light, that he could bring plants grown under such influence to flower or seed. Under the influence of green rays plants are as much deteriorated as if grown in the dark.

SECTION C.—GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—President.—Richd. Griffith, F. R. S. E., &c.

The Chairman said he felt his inadequacy to fill such a situation, when he saw himself surrounded by gentlemen who had done so much for the science. One gentleman had just returned from America, another from Russia, and another from Poland. He had been chosen to fill the office of chairman, having been the author of a work on the geology of Ireland, to which he had devoted thirty years' labour and inquiry. The paper about to be discussed on the geology of the Apalachian Mountains was one which had been brought before the Association at Manchester, but for want of the illustrations it was impossible to do it justice. The Chairman then called on Mr. Lyell to explain Professor Rogers's theory.

Mr. Lyell said that the brothers, Messrs. Henry and William Rogers, had been employed by the American Government in a survey, which occupied them a period of five years although assisted by engineers. The Apalachian hills extend from Canada to Alabama, running along the Atlantic border. The paper was intended to illustrate the manner in which their peculiar structure had been produced. There was a simple law which had been made out by the Messrs. Rogers, which held universal with regard to this mountain chain, and gave a clue to their internal organisation. In travelling from the Atlantic to the Alleghanies, or Apalachian hills, for they are called by both names, some low plains are passed, of the Tertiary class, full of organic remains, sometimes rising a few feet, at other times up to 200 feet. This low chain is composed of parallel flexures of equal height, running north-east and south-west. Each ridge is composed of anticlinal axes. Here the oldest fossil strata appear, called Silurian by Mr. Murchison. Towards the Mississippi are coal fields of vast extent, some as large as Great Britain. As the horizontal coal field approaches the mountains it begins to undulate, and the undulations increase in amount, till in the centre of the chain the strata become nearly vertical. This explains the structure. The coal in this chain is sometimes anthracitic, and on the steep side of the undulations is crushed into soot, while that at the other side is in a perfect state. Sienite and the other intrusive rocks, of igneous origin, occur in the central parts of the chain.

The Secretary then read the paper of Professor Rogers on the phenomena and theory of earthquakes. In the Apalachian chain, the anticlinal flexures are attributed *to a billowy movement of the earth's surface,* like the phenomena attending an earthquake. He was led to consider the nature of earthquake motion, and two remarkable earthquakes which occurred within the year furnished laws confirming in a striking manner the supposed origin of the Apalachian chain. All earthquakes consist of a remarkable motion, which is not simultaneous, but progressive, and which moves parallel to itself from the source of disturbance. The author referred to the observations of Captain Fitzroy and Professor Mitchel, in confirmation of his views, and dwelt on the phenomena attending the earthquake at Guadeloupe and Antigua, and also the earthquake at Lisbon. The zone of undulation extended in all directions, and at sea the sympathy seemed to be indicated by huge waves remarkably isochronous, propagated at the rate of five minutes after each other.

This theory would explain the carrying of boulders without resorting to the ice theory.

The Secretary read a paper on the earthquake in Guadaloupe, furnished by the Hon. Captain Carnegie, R. N.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting, giving an account of the erratic blocks or boulders combined

with gravel and clay, which occur in different parts of Ireland. He stated that the principal mountain ranges of the country had a direction from north-east to south-west, while the direction of the drift, containing the gravel beds, gravel hills, and boulders, was at right angles to them, namely, from north-west to south east. He observed that the drift of Donegal and north of Tyrone, was composed of rolled masses of mica-slate and quartz, mixed with clay, which rarely present any stratiform arrangement, the whole being huddled together in a confused mass. To the south-east of Tyrone and Donegal the drift was composed of rolled limestone, presenting masses of unequal size similar to the foregoing. This drift occurred in great quantity throughout the whole of the limestone country, and was also found resting on the western sides of the slate hills of Armagh and Down, and likewise on those of Wicklow and Wexford, where they sometimes reached the elevation of nearly a thousand feet, and where the mountains exceeded that height, they interrupted the current, and in that case no drift was found to the east. Granite boulders, known by their composition to be derived from the granite of Galway, are found strewing the surface of the country for a distance of forty miles to the south-east of the granite district of that county. Hence, judging from these facts, we arrive at the conclusion that in an extensive district all the gravel, drift as well as the boulders, must have been transported by a current running from the north-west to south-east. In the north part of the counties of Mayo and Sligo, the current was from south to north, as is indicated by boulders of red sandstone from the Corlew mountains having been transported to the northward across the limestone valley of Ballymote to the base of the Ox mountains; and also, by large boulders of granite from the Ox mountains, some of them weighing upwards of 100 tons, being now found in great numbers on the surface of the limestone country to the north as far as the sea coast at Easky. Blocks of such large size were probably transported on ice, though it is remarkable that, in this case, their direction was from south to north.

Mr. Lyell observed that floating ice was capable of carrying larger blocks than any found here. When they melted they might drop these blocks in any place. This process was going on every day in large parts of Europe. The shells in Ireland and Scotland are found 700 feet high.

Mr. Murchison agreed with Mr. Lyell as to the floating powers of ice. The great northern plains of Europe offered strong proofs of this. In Germany he had found large blocks on slight acclivities, bedded in earth.

Mr. Griffiths said the discussion showed the importance of the British Association meeting to ascertain the cause of transport of these blocks.

The several papers read were illustrated by large and beautiful maps and diagrams, coloured to represent the different formations.

GENERAL MEETING.—The general Meeting of the association was held at the Corn Exchange on Thursday evening at eight o'clock. The great room was well filled with nobles, baronets, learned professors, and ladies, besides many of the county gentry and citizens.

The Marquis of Northampton, in absence from illness of Lord F. Egerton, was called to the chair, and said that in the absence of the late President, it was his duty to give up the chair to their and his noble fellow-countryman, for he did not acknowledge that England and Ireland were not really one. (Loud cheers.) The sea might divide them, but their hearts were united. (Continued cheering.) They all knew the merits of the Earl of Rosse, whose labour, time, pains, and money were employed for the great advancement of astronomical knowledge.—(Hear, hear.) They knew of the great instrument which he was constructing,—an instrument destined to carry his name to the uttermost points of the world, from the knowledge it would diffuse of the remote parts of space. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Rosse, on taking the chair, assured them that no one felt more deeply sensible of the kindness of the Noble Marquis, who condescended to notice him, and his humble exertions in the cause of astronomical science, while no one could feel that the complimentary language made use of was entirely undeserved, more than the individual before them. Men of the world engaged in the busy scenes of life, who watch the acts of men, and cast an occasionally passing glance at science, the effects of which they view with wonder, could not fail to look with surprise on a meeting so large as this, composed as it was, of men of all parties, and of the highest order of talent, assembled in this country under such circumstances and feelings. Here they saw no angry conflict of opinions, no feeling of bitterness, no enmity to each other, no foolish contest between man and man. Here they had people of all classes in the country, and of different nations, all proceeding in the same course, or nearly so, still there was no struggle for power—no struggle for dominion of man over man—(hear)—to gain the material things of this world, and who, joining on one side, was lost to the other; but here was the contrary, whoever they joined there was no loss to any other, for the object of the contest was an increase in the means of knowledge, which had dominion over the material things of this world; and it was plain, therefore, that the objects they had in view, they were all equally interested in, and the contest was friendly, the reward being an increase of the gifts of a bountiful Providence for the benefit of man, to an extent almost unlimited. (Hear, hear, hear.) The Noble President having continued to address the meeting in a fluent and eloquent strain, concluded in the following words:—It had been remarked by a modern traveller of considerable depth of observation, that he always found in the children of the fields a more determined tendency to religion and piety than amongst those who dwelt in towns and cities, and he conceived the reason to be obvious, that the inhabitants of the country were less accustomed to the works of man's hands than to those of God. Might not the observation be of more extensive application than at first sight appeared? and if it were true that where they dwelt constantly in large cities, the mind was liable to be led astray by the habitual contemplation of the works of man forced upon it imperceptibly by the continual succession of ideas,—all of the same character,—all originating in objects which have been shaped and fashioned by man,—might it not also be true that they were equally liable to be led astray where they concentrated their ideas, and whole attention, and exerted their whole energy without relaxation in the contemplation of the greatest of all human works, that which the labourer of so many ages had raised up—the structure of abstract sciences? And if that were so, what was more calculated to unbend the mind, and to divert for a season the current of ideas to other channels than this particular meeting, where, in the proceedings of every section, matter would be found of the deepest interest to every true philosopher, and where, however dissimilar the facts, however varied the inferences, the result would every where be still the same,—that of putting forward more prominently in bold relief the wonderful works of creation? (Cheers.) If he might presume to offer an opinion on such a subject, it appeared to him that the continual progress of discovery was destined to answer objects far more important than the mere improvement of the temporal condition of man. (Cheers.) Were there a limit to scientific discovery, and had they reached that limit, they should be in the condition of a man who, with the most splendid landscape before him, was insensible of its beauty, because the change of novelty had passed away. Each successive discovery, as it brought them nearer to the first principles, opened out to their view a new and more splendid prospect, and the mind, led away by its charms, was carried beyond and far above the petty and ephemeral contests of life: but the more rapid the discoveries the more powerful the charm, and therefore great was the motive for exertion: and in labouring in this cause there was this gratifying reflection, that their labours could not injure their successors, for the region of discovery was rich far beyond the powers of conception—(Hear, hear,)—and, however much they might draw from it, they should not leave its treasures exhausted—no, not even diminished, because they were infinite. (Hear, hear.) This Association had already accomplished much, and he felt persuaded it would accomplish much more; but of this they might rest assured, that however long it might endure, and he saw no principle of endurance that other societies had which was here wanting, they would find an ample and enlarging field of useful employment. (The Noble Earl sat down amidst loud cheering.)

Mr. Taylor then read the statement of the funds,—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance in hands of the Treasurer previous to the Manchester meeting, .... | £538 | 14 | 6 |
| Received at Manchester, ...... .... | 1737 | 0 | 0 |
| Contributions for books, ............ | 192 | 10 | 0 |
| Dividend on £5500 in the 3½ per cent. consols, ........................ | 247 | 10 | 0 |
| Received for the sale of reports, ...... | 179 | 15 | 3 |
| For ladies's tickets at Manchester, .... | 331 | 0 | 0 |
| For sectional tickets, ................. | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Interest on money remaining in the hands of the Manchester bankers, ........ | 11 | 18 | 7 |
| | £3271 | 4 | 4 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The expenditure consisted of sundry disbursements at Manchester, ........ | £328 | 8 | 10 |
| Printing reports, &c. .............. | 446 | 0 | 3 |
| Salaries, ...... .... ............ | 435 | 0 | 0 |
| Paid various grants for prosecuting scientific purposes, .................. | 1565 | 11 | 2 |
| Balance in hands after the Manchester meeting, ........................ | 496 | 4 | 4 |
| | £3271 | 4 | 1 |

The property of the Association consisted of value for the £496 4s. 11d.; money in the Consols £5500; and the value of public reports on hands £1025, making in all £6704 19s. 10d. The money received in Cork amounted to about £600.

Sir William Hamilton returned thanks on the part of the Irish members for the visit of the Association.

Mr. Murchison rose to reply, and in the course of his observations, said that he was quite convinced, when coming to Ireland, that they would meet with that hospitality for which the land was celebrated, and what had occurred fully bore out his expectations, and to enjoy which he had travelled from Poland and Russia. He begged to be allowed to say that in the city of Cork, five-and-thirty years ago, he first began his career as an humble military man, under their illustrious countryman, the Duke of Wellington. (Loud cheering.) There was something in this sentiment, not as regarded the humble individual, but as regarded what a military man might aspire to in future life. He was then only a young soldier, and his earliest and dearest feelings were associated with that period; and now, with the feelings of an old soldier who attempted to become a hammering geologist, he begged leave to express, most emphatically, his thanks, on the part of the British Association, to the Mayor and Corporation, and Messrs. Clear and Kelcher, for the reception they had provided.

The Mayor returned thanks for the Corporation, and the meeting soon after adjourned.

SECOND DAY.—FRIDAY. SECTION A.—MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.—This day's proceedings commenced with a report of the Meteorological observations made at Plymouth, by Mr. Snow Harris. He had used Mr. Whewell's anemometer to determine the direction of the general current of air during the years 1841 and 1842. The general tendency during that period was from north to south. To determine its velocity, he made calculations by a certain number of revolutions made by the fly of the anemometer, and from this deduced that the mean rate of motion was five miles per hour.

Dr. Harris, in noticing the influence which the local condition and state of the atmosphere exercised on the barometer, remarked that they had found at Plymouth, that if during the night the temperature fell and the barometer rose, they were sure of fine weather and clear skies, and *vice versa*.

Mr. Graham Hutchison read a paper on the nature and cause of the diurnal oscillations of the barometer. In tropical climates the height of the barometer is greatest between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, least between four and five in the afternoon, and again increases between nine and ten. This holds only to about sixty-five degrees of latitude, after which the times of maxima and minima are reversed, and become exactly contrary. There are likewise two maxima annually in spring and autumn. The reasons heretofore assigned for this appeared to him insufficient. The influence which the rotatory and orbicular motions of the earth produced on the atmosphere when acting in same or in opposite directions, producing lateral pressure, seemed to him to account accurately for the phenomena. The great difficulty which he experienced in his theory was accounting for the reversed or negative effect, which he could not explain.

Mr. Nott's paper on electricity and terrestrial magnetism was the next subject which engaged attention.

Mr. Harris had concluded from an examination of the accounts of 300 storms in log books of the navy, that a thunder storm invariably occurred at the place where two opposite currents of wind met, and, as it were, neutralised each other's effects; thus the atmosphere for the space of two or three miles was in a disturbed state, in which the wind blows from nearly every point, and within this space the storm occurs. The dark surface of a cloud is only as it were the coating of a charge, and between it and the earth the air was in a state which has been termed polarised, and the phenomena called thunder and lightning are merely the discharges made in order to establish equilibrium.—*Witness.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

*23d October*, 1843.

Syed Abbas Ullee, Principal Sudder Ameen of Furreedpore, to remain at Dacca under Medical Certificate, until the 16th proximo, and three days beyond that date, to enable him to join his Station.

Mr. F. Gouldsbury, Officiating Commissioner 14th or Moorshedabad Division, for one month, under the Amended Rules of 17th May last, in addition to the period allowed for rejoining his Station at Bhagulpore: the leave to take effect from the day on which he may make over charge of the Commissionership to Mr. Jackson.

*30th October*, 1843.

Mr. J. McLeod, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector in Patna, for fifteen days, on private affairs.

Mr. R. C. McConnochie, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Sylhet, for three months, from 1st December 1843, to visit the Presidency, under Medical Certificate, preparatory to applying to proceed to Sea, if necessary.

Mr. A. Ogilvie, Collector of Nuddea, for one month, on private affairs, from 6th proximo, making over charge of the current duties of his office to Mr. G. Loch, Officiating Magistrate of the district.

Pundit Nurhurree Seeromunny, Sudder Ameen of West Burdwan, for twenty days, from 27th instant, under Medical Certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him during the Dusserah vacation.

Baboo Shamchunder Roy, Principal Sudder Ameen of Maunbhoom, for ten days, on private affairs, in excess of the Dusserah vacation.

*4th September*, 1843.

Mr. G. F. Cockburn, Officiating Magistrate of Howrah, to be Register of Deeds under Act XXX. of 1838, in that District.

*1st November*, 1843.

The Reverend R. Eteson to be Chaplain of the Garrison of Fort William and the General Hospital.

*6th November*, 1843.

Syed Izzut Alli, Principal Sudder Ameen, and

Shaik Mahomed Saeem, Acting Sudder Ameen of Beerbhoom, resumed their duties on the 27th ultimo.

Mr. C. Steer, Collector of Dinagepore, received charge of the current duties of the Magistracy from Mr. W. Bell on the 21st idem.

The Honourable F. Drummond, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Purneah, returned to his District on the 18th idem.

Mr. F. A. Lushington delivered over charge of the Deputy Collectorate of Pubna to Mr. W. Grey on the 1st instant, for the purpose of proceeding to visit the interior of his District.

Mr. D. Pringle, Civil and Session Judge of Tirhoot, for three weeks, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs. Mr. J. French will officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Tirhoot during Mr. Pringle's absence.

Qazee Mahomed Alli, Principal Sudder Ameen, and

Moulvie Mahomed Nazim, Sudder Ameen of Tipperah, during the Dusserah vacation.

*7th November*, 1843.

Captain Edmund Onslow to be Harbour Master at Calcutta, vice Captain A. Gillet deceased.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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*31st October*, 1843.

Major J. Ferris, C. B., Commanding the Bundelcund Police Battalion, and his second in Command Lieutenant G. Parker, are invested with the powers of Joint Magistrate in the Districts of Humeerpoor, Banda and Jaloun.

W. EDWARDS,
*Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*11th October*, 1843.

The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to make the following Appointments in the Subordinate branch of the Medical Department:

Mr. F. Fanshawe D'Cruze to be Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Agra.

Baboo Permanund Set to be Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Bijnour.

*17th October*, 1843.

The undermentioned Officers are invested with the special powers described in Regulations III. of 1821 and VIII. of 1831:

Mr. Saint George Tucker, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Mynpoory.

Mr. J. R. Carnac, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Ghazeepore.

*18th October*, 1843.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. G. Edmonstone, Junior, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Boolundshuhur, on the 14th ultimo, is to commence from the 25th instead of the 1st September, 1843.

Mr. Charles Madden, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Meerut, from 1st August to 23d September last, on private affairs, instead of from 31st July for three months, granted in Orders of 17th August last.

Mr. T. Thriepland, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Zillah Jounpore, on private affairs, from the 18th to the 25th October, 1843.

Mr. J. Walker, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Zillah Mirzapore, for three months, on private affairs, from the date on which he may quit his station.

Mr. Sulivan James Becher, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jounpore, for one month, from the 15th instant.

Mr. George Montague Balmbrough Berford, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Bijnour, for four instead of two months, (as granted in Orders of the 5th ultimo,) on his private affairs, from 16th instant, to proceed to the Presidency, and one year in extension thereof with permission to proceed to England.

*19th October*, 1843.

Mr. Samuel Lightfoot, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Boolundshuhur, for one year, on Medical Certificate, from the 25th ultimo, with permission to visit Simla.

Mr. J. G. Ross, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833, in Zillah Paneeput, for fifteen days, to commence from the 9th September last.

Mr. Edward Michael Wylly to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bareilly.

E. N. C. HAMILTON,
*Secy. to the Govt. N. W. P.*

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## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 27th October*, 1843.

No. 229 of 1843.—The following paragraphs of a Military Letter, No. 56, from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, dated 30th August 1843, are published for general information:

Para. 1. The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to their duty, viz.

Major General Piggs.
Lieutenant Colonel C. Carmichael, C. B.
Captain Henry Templer.
" Robert Ramsay.
" Robert Wyllie.
" John Inglis.
" T. F. B. Beatson.
" F. W. Hardwick, via Bombay.
" George Scott.
Lieutenant T. Campbell Richardson.
" H. A. Mortieson.
Surgeon George Lamb, Overland.
Assistant Surgeon H. J. Thornton.
" W. B. O'Shaughnessy.
" W. A. Green.

2. Assistant Surgeon James Miller, M. D., who was wrecked whilst proceeding to his duty in Medical charge of the Pilot brig "Guide," has been permitted to delay his departure by the Overland Route until the 1st October next, without prejudice to his rank as specified in the List No. 2, dated the 28th March 1843.

3. Assistant Surgeon P. F. H. Baddeley has been granted an extension of six months' leave.

4. We have permitted the following Officers to retire from the Service; viz.

Brevet Captain William Young—vacancy has effect from the 5th July 1843.

Assistant Surgeon James Goss.

5. Apothecary Peter O'Brien has been permitted to retire from the Service upon the Pension to which he was entitled by the Regulations: viz. £60 per Annum; and we have complied with his further request to be permitted to draw the same at your Presidency.

No. 230 of 1843.—*The following Lists of Rank of Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry, and of an Assistant Surgeon, appointed for the Bengal Presidency, are published for general information.*

No. 5 of 1843.

LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BENGAL CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

*For the Cavalry.*

To rank from the date of his departure from Dover by the Overland Route, viz.

Charles Henry Nicholetts, .. Britannia Steamer, 6th July.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ships by which they proceeded and in the following order, viz.

Arthur Vincent Dumbleton, .. Plantagenet, 26th July.
William Stuart Beatson, .. Earl of Hardwicke, 10th Aug.

*For the Infantry.*

To rank from the date of his departure from Southampton by the Overland Route, viz.

William Francis Fawcett, .. Oriental, 1st July.

To rank from the date of the departure from Liverpool of the Ship by which he proceeded, viz.

Neil Edmonstone Boileau, .. John Bartlett, 5th July.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ships by which they proceeded, and in the following order, viz.

Charles Baldwin, .. .. .. Gloriana, 10th July.
Henry John Templer, .. .. Ditto ditto.
Alexander Pond, .. .. .. Maidstone, 11th July.
Richard Beresford, .. .. .. Agincourt, 26th July.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Southampton of the Ship by which they proceeded and in the following order, viz.

Hugh Grant, ...... .. .. Bentinck, (S) 24th August.
Geo. Henry Walter Swete, Ditto ditto.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the ship by which they proceeded and in the following order, viz.

Martin Petrie, .. .. .. .. .. Prince of Wales, 25th August.
Thomas Jones, .. .. .. .. .. Ditto ditto.

(Sd.) PHILIP MELVILL,
*Secy. Mily. Dept.*

EAST INDIA HOUSE, *30th August*, 1843.

No. 5 of 1843.

LIST OF RANK OF AN ASSISTANT SURGEON FOR BENGAL.

To rank from the date of the sailing from Gravesend of the Ship by which he proceeded, viz.

Charles Hathway, M. D.... Earl of Hardwicke, 10th Aug.

(Sd.) PHILIP MELVILL,
*Secy. Mily. Dept.*

EAST INDIA HOUSE, *30th August*, 1843.

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No. 231 of 1843.—The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

*Regiment of Artillery.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Captain and Bt. Major Wm. Geddes to be Major, .................. <br> 1st Lieutenant and Bt. Captain Jasper Trower to be Captain, ...... <br> 2d Lieutenant Henry Stanger Leathes to be 1st Lieutenant. .. | From the 8th October 1843, in succession to Major Roderick Roberts deceased. |

*24th Regiment N. I.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieutenant and Bt. Captain John Caulfeild Hannyngton to be Captain of a Company, ............ <br> Ensign George Marmaduke Waddilove to be Lieutenant, .......... | From the 11th October 1843, in succession to Captain and Brevet Major William Henry Terraneau deceased. |

*72d Regiment N. I.*

Ensign William Stephen Twycross to be Lieutenant, from the 17th October 1843, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Edward Keene Hopper deceased.

*Medical Department.*

Assistant Surgeon David Gullan to be Surgeon, from the 17th October 1843, vice Surgeon Robert Barclay Duncan deceased.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Engineers and Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment. The Cadet is promoted to the rank of 2d Lieutenant from the date assigned to him in General Orders, No. 164, of the 28th July last.

| *Engineers.* | *Date of arrival at Fort William.* |
|---|---|
| Mr. Samuel Edward Sneyd, | 17th October 1843. |
| *Medical Department.* | |
| John Fullarton Beatson, M. D., | 16th October 1843. |

Brevet Captain (Major) Frederick Mackeson, C. B., of the 14th Regiment N. I., is placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces for employment in Bhatteeana.

Mr. John Brien is appointed an Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works, and placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer, North Western Provinces.

No. 232 of 1843.—The Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments in the Department of the Adjutant General of the Army:

Captain Patrick Grant, 1st Assistant, to be Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, with the Official Rank of Major, in succession to Major P. Craigie deceased.

Brevet Captain J. R. Lumley, 2d Assistant, to be 1st Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, in succession to Captain P. Grant, appointed Deputy Adjutant General.

No. 233 of 1843.—The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Lieutenant John Nixon Sharp, Executive Engineer of the 18th or Dacca Division, to be Executive Engineer of the 10th or Agra Division of the Department of Public Works, vice Captain and Brevet Major W. H. Terraneau deceased.

Captain George Tylee, of the 53d Regiment N. I., to be Major of Brigade at Meerut, vice Captain J. L. Revell, of the 2d European Regiment, proceeding with his Corps from the Station.

Brevet Major James Croudace, of the 11th Regiment N. I., to be Major of Brigade at Cawnpore, vice Captain H. J. Guyon, of the 31st Regiment N. I., proceeding with his Corps from the Station.

Lieutenant N. C. MacLeod, Executive Engineer of the Ramghur Division of Public Works, has leave of absence for two months, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

No. 234 of 1843.—*The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:*

*72d Regiment N. I.*

Ensign James Charles Curtis to be Lieutenant, from the 17th October 1843, vice Lieutenant George Henry Davidson deceased.

Lieutenant Charles Wilbraham Ford, of the 42d Regiment N. I. is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Regiment of Kelat-i-Ghilzie and join his own Corps.

The undermentioned *Officers of Engineers*, who have recently arrived at the Presidency, are directed to proceed to Agra by Dak at the public expense, where they will await the orders *of His Excellency* the Commander-in-Chief.

2d Lieut. Samuel Edwd. Sneyd.
Ditto James Edmund Tannatt Nicolls.

No. 235 of 1843.—Lieutenant R. A. Herbert, of the 46th Regiment Native Infantry, Legion Staff of the Bundlecund Legion, was placed, in the Foreign Department, under date the 2d ultimo, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for Regimental duty.

Lieutenant R. N. Raikes, of the 67th Regiment N. I., Adjutant of Infantry in Scindia's Contingent, was appointed, in the Foreign Department, under date the 9th ultimo, to act for Lieutenant Oldfield as Adjutant of Cavalry.

Brevet Captain W. W. Davidson, of the 32d Regiment N. I., was appointed, in the Foreign Department, under date the 11th ultimo, to be 2d in Command of the Bhopal Contingent.

The following Appointments were made by the Deputy Governor of Bengal on the 11th ultimo:

Assistant Surgeon H. H. Bowling to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Tirhoot.

Assistant Surgeon T. C. Hutchinson to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Shahabad.

The following appointments were made, in the Foreign Department, under date the 26th ultimo:

Major C. Thoresby, of the 65th Regiment Native Infantry, to assume temporarily charge of the Office of the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana, whenever Lieutenant Colonel Sutherland avails himself of the leave granted him in General Orders of the 14th August last.

Brevet Major H. M. Lawrence, of the Regiment of Artillery, to be Resident in Nepaul, from the 1st December next.

Lieutenant J. D. Cunningham, of the Corps of Engineers, to be 2d Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in the North Western Frontier.

Lieutenant J. G. Stephen, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to be 2d Assistant to the Superintendent of Ajmere.

Lieutenant C. J. Benn, of the 61st Regiment Native Infantry, acting as Adjutant of Infantry in the Bundlecund Legion, to be Quarter Master and Legion Staff of that Corps, in the room of Lieutenant R. A. Herbert.

Lieutenant E. D. Byng, of the 1st European Light Infantry, was appointed, in the Foreign Department, under date the 23d ultimo, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Scinde.

Brevet Captain C. E. Mills, of the Regiment of Artillery, was appointed, in the Foreign Department, under date the 28th August last, an Assistant Agent at Khytul, from the 25th April 1843.

The following appointments were made, in the Foreign Department, under date the 30th ultimo, to have effect from the date of Major T. Wilkinson returning from the Residency at Nagpore:

*Lieutenant Colonel* Alexr. Speirs, *of* the 44th Regiment N. I., to be Resident at Nagpore.

Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Sleeman, of the 39th Regiment N. I., Governor General's Agent in Saugor and Bundlecund, to have the Dominions of Scindiah attached to his Agency.

Brevet Captain Sir R. C. Shakespear, Kt., of the Regiment of Artillery, to be Assistant to Lieutenant Colonel Sleeman, for the affairs of Scindiah's Dominions.

Brevet Captain R. R. W. Ellis, of the 23d Regiment N. I., to be at the disposal of Lieutenant Colonel Sleeman, for Political Service in Bundlecund, vice Major Leech, C. B.

Brevet Captain C. R. Browne, of the 60th Regiment N. I., to be Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class in Saugor, vice Lieutenant Sir R. C. Shakespear, Kt.

Brevet Captain G. W. Hamilton, of the 31th Regiment N. I., to be Deputy Commissioner of the 2d Class.

Captain C. J. Richardson, of the 57th Regiment N. I., to be Deputy Commissioner of the 2d Class.

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*Fort William, 3d November*, 1843.

No. 236 of 1843.—The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alteration of Rank:

*38th Regiment Light Infantry.*

Lieut. and Bt. Captain George Edward Hollings to be Captain of a Company, from the 5th October 1843, vice Captain and Brevet Major Patrick Craigie deceased.

Ensign Arthur Davies Dickens to be Lieutenant, vice

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain William Young retired, with rank from the 8th October 1843, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain George Edward Hollings promoted.

The promotion of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain William Young to the rank of Captain of a Company, published in General Orders No. 223, of the 20th October last, is cancelled.

*Medical Department.*

Assistant Surgeon Andrew Wilson to be Surgeon, from the 17th October 1843, vice Surgeon Robert Barclay Duncan deceased.

The promotion of Assistant Surgeon James Goss to the rank of Surgeon, published in General Orders No. 46, of the 24th February last, is cancelled.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

| Corps and Department. | Rank and Names. | To rank from. | In whose room. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 38th Regt. Lt. Infy. | Lieut. H. C. Gardner, | 5th July 1843, | Lieut. and Bt. Capt. W. Young retired. |
| Ditto, | Lieut. A. Gibbings, | 4th Sept. 1843, | Lieut. and Bt. Captain W. T. Pockington deceased. |
| Medl. Dept. | Surgeon J. V. Leese, | 12th Jany. 1842, | Surgeon N. Morgan retired. |
| Ditto, | Surgeon J. Ransford, | 20th Jany. 1843, | Surgeon C. Maxwell deceased. |
| Ditto, | Surgeon W. K. McL. Rose (deceased.) | 1st Feby. 1843, | Surgeon R. Foley, M. D., retired. |
| Ditto, | Surgeon A. Beattie, | 9th Feby. 1843, | Surgeon J. McGaveston retired. |
| Ditto, | Surgeon T. C. Elliot, | 16th Feby. 1843, | Surgeon J. S. Sullivan deceased. |
| Ditto, | Surgeon W. Spencer, | 28th Feby. 1843, | Surgeon T. Forrest retired. |
| Ditto, | Surgeon T. W. Burt, | 1st March 1843, | Surgeon G. Playfair retired. |
| Ditto, | Surgeon K. Mackinnon, M. D. | 1st March 1843, | Surgeon J. Ronald retired. |
| Ditto, | Surgeon J. Stokes M. D., | 18th April 1843, | Surgeon H. S. Mercer retired. |
| Ditto, | Surgeon J. Barber, | 23d July 1843, | Surgeon C. Campbell retired. |
| Ditto, | Surgeon D. Gullan, | 25th Sept. 1843, | Surgeon W. K. McL. Rose deceased. |

EDWD. SANDERS,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, on the River, above Nuddeah, 14th September, 1843.*

The following orders are confirmed:

The Benares division order of the 30th ultimo, appointing Garrison Assistant Surgeon G. M. Cheyne to officiate as Garrison Surgeon at Chunar, as a temporary arrangement.

The Futtehgurh station order of the 29th ultimo, directing the entertainment of a bheestie and a classie for the depot company of the 55th regiment of native infantry.

Unposted Ensign W. H. Binny, recently admitted into the service, is appointed to do duty with the 45th regiment native infantry at Benares.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*2d Troop 1st Brigade H. A.*—Captain G. S. Lawrenson, from 31st August to 30th September, to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

*26th Regiment Light Infantry.*—Ensign G. A. Croly, from 1st September to 31st October, to visit Simlah, on private affairs.

*67th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign G. F. D'Oyly, from 1st August to 1st November, to remain at Allahabad, on medical certificate.

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*Head Quarters, on the River near Berhampore, 16th September, 1843.*

The following orders are confirmed:

The Meerut station order of the 30th ultimo, directing the payment of the hire of 4 doolie bearers, for the conveyance to Meerut, of a sick sepoy of the left wing 54th regiment of native infantry, who was on duty on the Secunderabad road.

The order issued on the 1st instant, by Lieutenant Colonel E. Biddulph, directing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain R. Waller to act as Adjutant to the 1st brigade of horse artillery, during the absence, on leave, of Brevet Captain J. Anderson, or until further orders.

The order issued on the 1st instant, by Lieutenant Colonel E. Biddulph, directing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain R. Waller to act as Adjutant to the Sirhind division of artillery, during the absence on leave, of Brevet Captain J. Anderson, or until further orders.

The Dinapore division order of the 1st instant directing native doctor Sheik Ahmedoollah, attached to the 25th native infantry, to proceed forthwith and join the detachment of the 36th regiment at Titallyah, vice Meer Dewan Ally reported sick.

The Bandah station order of the 2d ultimo, directing the Commissariat to pay 3 days' hire to four doolie bearers, for the conveyance of a sick Naick of the 67th regiment of native infantry, from Kurtal to that post.

The order issued on the 18th ultimo, by the officer commanding the 7th native infantry, directing Lieutenant J. E. Hawks to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to that regiment, as a temporary arrangement, vice McGeorge promoted.

The Kurnaul station order of the 20th ultimo, directing the entertainment of a 4 bullock hackery, for the conveyance of the arms and accoutrements of the sick of a treasure escort party, under the command of Captain Ormsby.

The Sirhind division order of the 23d ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon C. Horton, M. D., doing duty with a detachment of the 15th native infantry, Assistant Surgeon G. Lacon, M. D., doing duty with Her Majesty's 9th foot, and Assistant Steward W. Thomason, attached to Her Majesty's 31st foot, to proceed forthwith to Kurnaul, in consequence of the increasing sickness of the troops at that station.

The Delhi garrison order of the 4th ultimo, directing the Commissariat to provide a 2 bullock hackery, for the conveyance to Meerut of certain men of the 2d company 6th battalion of artillery and corps of sappers and miners, who are incapable of making the usual marches, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

*7th Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain S. C. Starkey to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice McGeorge promoted.

Sub-Conductor Thomas Lisbey is removed from the Delhi Magazine, and posted to the Magazine at Agra.

Sergeant Malcolm McNee, who was appointed to the laboratory School at Dum-Dum, in General Orders of the 29th of April last, is, on the recommendation of the commandant of artillery, transferred, as a laboratory man, to the Delhi Magazine.

Sewah, sepoy, of the 6th infantry regiment of the late Shah Shooja's force, is, with the sanction of Government, admitted to the 4th degree of wound pension; viz. 1 Rupee 11 annas per month, for life.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*38th Regiment Light Infantry.*—Brevet Colonel G. P. Wymer, C. B., from 20th September to 20th October, to visit Mussoorie on private affairs.

*49th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Stubbs, from 15th August to 15th February, 1844, to enable him to rejoin his corps.

*64th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant C. N. Halhed, from 15th September to 15th March, 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to proceeding to the Cape, on medical certificate.

*57th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant J. Masson, from 15th September to 15th January, 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to proceeding to the Cape, on medical certificate.

*73d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant J. Tickell, from 25th August to 25th November, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

*73d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant F. A. Hook, from 25th August, to 25th November, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

*Ordnance Commissariat Department.*—Captain F. R. Bazely, Commissary of Ordnance, from 29th August to 31st October, to remain at Simlah, on medical certificate.

*8th Regiment Light Cavalry.*—Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master W. G. Prendergast, from 28th August to 1st January, 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

*11th Regiment Light Cavalry.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain E. Vibart, from 1st October to 30th November, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

*15th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain W. Innes, from 8th June to 15th October, to enable him to join his regiment.

*28th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant C. H. Maling, from 25th October to 25th December, to visit the presidency, and appear before the Examiners of the College of Fort William.

*32d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Major C. Haldane, from 26th September to 28th February, 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Captain E. F. Day, who was removed from the 2d company 4th to the 2d company 1st battalion of artillery, by General Orders of the 12th ultimo, is directed to proceed to Cawnpore, and there await the arrival of the company to which he stands posted.

ERRATA.—In General Orders of the 6th of July last, page 495, admitting certain claims to family pension, for *Teeun* the 6th claimant, read *Jeeun*; and in General Orders of the 22d of the same month, at page 529, for *Geaunus*, the 2d claimant, read *Geaun*, the order Books to be corrected accordingly.

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*Head Quarters, on the River, near Bhaugulpore, 22d September, 1843.*

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

*1st Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain F. Raleigh to be Adjutant, vice Wright promoted.

Ensign Charles Cureton is, at his own request, removed from the 1st European light infantry, and posted to the 38th light infantry, as the junior of his rank.

Farrier Stephen Vallance, of the 1st troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, is appointed Saddler and Assistant Farrier to No. 6 light field battery at Delhi.

The following orders are confirmed:

The order issued on the 29th ultimo, by the officer commanding the 8th light cavalry, directing Lieutenant and Adjutant F. W. Drummond to act as Quarter Master to the regiment, on the departure, on leave, of Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master W. G. Prendergast, as a temporary arrangement.

The Agra garrison and station order of the 31st ultimo, directing Sergeant Bliss, of the 1st company 3d battalion of artillery, to act as Quarter Master in the camp of the Lieutenant Governor, north western provinces, and to take charge of the camp equipage proceeding to Barh.

The Meerut division order of the 1st instant, directing Captain J. H. McDonald, of the regiment of artillery, to act as Deputy Judge Advocate General at an European General Court Martial ordered to assemble at Agra.

The Cawnpore division order of the 5th instant, directing hospital apprentice W. R. Hart to act as Assistant Apothecary with Her Majesty's 80th foot, from the 1st idem, as a temporary arrangement.

The Meerut division order of the 6th instant, appointing Bhowanee to act as Native Doctor, and directing him to report himself to the Brigade Major at Delhi.

The Benares division order of the 8th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon J. T. F. Macdonald, of the 41st regiment of native infantry, to perform the civil medical duties of Goruckpore, during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Stokes, or until further orders.

The presidency division order of the 12th instant, directing Ensign R. B. Blamire, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 65th regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore.

Subadar Major Foormaun Sing, Sirdar Bahadoor, of the 31st regiment of native infantry, having been pronounced by a special Medical Committee assembled at Allahabad, unfit for further service, is transferred to the pension establishment, from the 1st proximo.

Bowanypersaud Misser, Sepoy, of the 42d regiment light infantry, having been pronounced a malingerer, by a special Medical Committee assembled at Cawnpore, is to be paid up and discharged the service, on receipt of this order at the Head Quarters of the regiment.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*8th Regt. Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant F. T. Wroughton, from 10th November, to 1st February 1844, in extension, on medical certificate to enable him to rejoin his corps.

*68th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain C. J. H. Perreau, from 10th September to 20th January 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

*56th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant J. S. Phillpotts, from 12th August to 12th November, to remain in Calcutta and proceed to Ghazeepore to take command of the Lord Bishop's escort. This cancels the leave granted to him in General Orders of the 16th ultimo.

*By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,*
P. CRAIGIE, *Major*,
*Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.*

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*Head Quarters, Camp Allahabad, 14th October, 1843.*

At a General Court Martial assembled at Ghazeepore, on Monday the 9th day of October 1843, Henry MacFaden, Private, No. 537, of the 6th Company Her Majesty's 29th regiment of foot, was tried on the following charges, viz:

*1st.* For having been drunk at Ghazeepore, on or about the 21st of September 1843.

*2d.* For highly insubordinate and mutinous conduct in the following instances:

*1st Instance.*—In having, at Ghazeepore, on or about the 21st day of September 1843, struck and offered violence to Lance Corporal Samuel Hannes, *of Her Majesty's* 29th regiment of foot, his superior officer, when in the execution of his duty.

*2d Instance.*—In having, at the same time and place, struck, offered violence and used threatening language towards Sergeant William Walker, Her Majesty's 29th regiment of foot.

*Finding.*—The Court find the prisoner, Henry MacFaden, Private, No. 537, of the 6th Company Her Majesty's 29th regiment of foot, guilty of the charges exhibited against him.

*Sentence.*—The Court, having found the prisoner guilty of the charges preferred against him, and taking into consideration the seven previous convictions and general bad character, do sentence him, the prisoner, Henry MacFaden, private, No. 537, of the 6th Company Her Majesty's 29th regiment of foot, to be transported as a felon for seven years.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) H. GOUGH, *General*,
*Commander-in-Chief in India.*

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*Head Quarters, Camp Allahabad, 14th October, 1843.*

The prisoner is to be sent, under a proper escort, to the presidency, by water, to undergo the sentence awarded him.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
H. G. SMITH, *Major General*,
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

---

*Head Quarters, on the River, near Dinapore, 27th Sept. 1843.*

Captain R. Smith, of the 28th regiment of native infantry, and Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, will receive charge of the Adjutant-General's Office at Head Quarters, during the indisposition of Major P. Craigie.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

*2d Company 2d Battalion Artillery.*—1st Lieutenant R. H. Pollock, A. D. C., to Major General Sir G. Pollock, G. C. B., from 1st October to 1st April, 1844, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

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*Head Quarters, on the River, near Buxar, 29th Sept. 1843.*

The following orders are confirmed:

The Kurnaul station order of the 7th instant directing Assistant Surgeon G. Lacon, M. D., to assume medical charge of the staff, and to do duty in the hospital of Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons, also attaching Acting Assistant Apothecary J. Collins (1st) and apprentice J. Higgins to the hospital of the same regiment.

The Meerut division order of the 8th instant, directing Native Doctor Jumaloodeen, attached as a supernumerary to the hospital of the 27th regiment of native infantry, to proceed to Delhi and report his arrival to the Brigade Major at that station.

The Futtehgurh station order of the 6th instant, directing the Commissariat to furnish a three-bullock hackery, for the conveyance of the arms and accoutrements of deserters and sick, belonging to the Depot Company of the 55th regiment of native infantry, proceeding towards Ferozepore.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to permit Lieutenant Frederick Trollope, of the 62d regiment of native infantry, to resign the situation of Adjutant, which he at present holds in that corps.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*16th Regiment Grenadiers.*—Captain H. M. Grieves, from 15th September to 30th November, to visit the hills, north of Deyrah, on private affairs.

*29th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign E. V. Utterson,

from 16th September to 10th December, to enable him to join his corps.

*56th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. R. Younger, Interpreter and Quarter Master, from 1st October to 1st February 1844, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

*65th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain R. Y. B. Bush, from 1st October to 31st December in extension, to remain at Simlah, on medical certificate, and to enable him to rejoin his corps.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Delhi garrison order of the 10th instant, directing the entertainment of Noor Mahomed as a Native Doctor, and appointing him to do duty temporarily with the 63d regiment of native infantry.

The Dinapore division order of the 18th instant, directing Native Doctor Saddoo Lall to accompany a detachment of the 25th regiment of native infantry, proceeding on command to Titalyah.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
RALPH SMITH, *Captain, A. D. C. to*
*His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,*
*and in charge of the Adjutant General's*
*office at Head Quarters.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—Oct. 26. At Calcutta, C. W. Mullins, Esq. to Miss P. A. Sheppard, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Sheppard, Senior Branch Pilot H. C. M.—Nov. 1. At Jumulpore, Lieut. Cecil Plowden Trower, 23d Regt. N. I., youngest son of the late Charles Trower, Esq. C. S., to Eliza, youngest daughter of late James Shaw, Esq. of Irving Ayrshire.—4. At Calcutta, Mr. T. H. H. Lee, to Miss Matilda Myers, youngest daughter of C. W. Tyler, Esq.—At Calcutta, W. E. Sanderson, Esq. to Mrs. M. Higginson.

BIRTHS.—Oct. 22. At Dinapore, the wife of Wm. Blyth, Esq. of a son.—31. At Ghazeepore, the lady of George Patterson, Esq. of a son.—At Ghazeepore, the lady of A. C. Heyland, Esq. Civil Service, of a son.—At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. Moxon, of a son.—Nov. 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. Sophia I. Ross, of a son.—4. At Calcutta, the lady of J. F. Leith, Esq. of a daughter.—At Chinsurah, the lady of the Rev. H. Moule, of a son.—5. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. D. Littlewood, of a son.—At Calcutta, Mrs. Warden, wife of Captain Warden, of a son.—At Calcutta, the lady of G. E. Henwood, Esq. of a son.—7. At Calcutta, the lady of T. C. Morton, Esq. of a son.—At Garden Reach, the lady of Major Irvine, C. B. Engineers, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Oct. 4. At Penang, Richard Saunders, Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Saunders, May, Sarkies and Co. of Calcutta.—8. At Nurdah, Bhaugulpore, Montague Crommelin, Esq. aged 29 years.—18. At Egmore, R. Walker, Esq. late of the Bengal Civil service.—25. At Seeb Sagur, in Upper Assam, Mr. John Aigeldinger, 2d Assistant to the Assam Company.—30. At Titylein, William Augustus Hay, Esq. B. C. S. aged 20 years.—Nov. 1. At Ghazeepore, Arthur, the infant son of A. C. Heyland, Esq. Civil Service.—3. At Calcutta, Mrs. Sophia I. Ross, wife of Mr. John Richard Ross, aged 24 years and 9 months.—5. At Calcutta, the infant son of the late Mrs. S. I. Ross.—At Calcutta, Mr. W. P. Anderson, aged 17 years, 8 months and 2 days.—6. At Barrackpore, in the 10th month of his age, James Athill, son of Lieut. Augustus Turner, 1st Regt N. I.—7. At Calcutta, Mrs. Johannah Mathew, the wife of the late Mr. Abraham Mathew, aged 72 years.—At Entally, Mrs. Eliza Fortune Williams, aged 16 years, 9 months and 13 days.—At Calcutta, Ellen Sophia, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Squires, aged 9 months and 9 days.—8. At Calcutta, Major Henry Debude, of the Bengal Engineers, aged 44 years.—At Calcutta, Mr. Francis Henry Taylor, Conductor in the Engineer Department, aged 38 years and 4 months.—In Fort William, Mr. W. D. Berkeley, aged 48 years and 3 months.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 5. The English Schooner *Heroine*, M. Mackenzie, from Penang 14th October.—The English Barque *Janet Wilson*, J. Wilson, from Glasgow, 16th June.

—— 7. The English Ship *Charlotte*, J. Hawkins, from the Mauritius 1st October.

—— 8. The American Ship *Woodside*, D. S. Read, from Boston 23d June.—The English Brig *Dido*, R. Saunders, from Singapore no date, and Penang 22d October.

—— 10. The English Barque *Palanquin*, J. Lister, from Liverpool 6th June.—The H. C's. Ship *Amherst*, J. Paterson, from Akyab 6th November.

—— 11. The English Barque *Adele Marquard*, H. D. Stepney, from Sydney 2d August, and Madras 18th October.

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THE PUNJAB AND GWALIOR.—We present below in one view the various items of news, authentic or fabulous, which have been given to the public, during our last editorial week, relative to the state of things in the Punjab and Gwalior.

In the Punjab, we are told that the dissensions between Lena Sing Majeteah, and Heera Sing at Lahore have ripened into open hostility; that the latter has shut himself up in the fortress, and that the former has a force of 10,000 men under his command, and is watching opportunities; according to another statement, he has besieged the fort to which Heera Sing has retired. Of Golab Sing's movements nothing is rumoured; and we only hear that his nephew has importuned him to advance speedily to Lahore and support the authority of the government, as lodged in the hands of the Dogur family. There can be little doubt that this upstart, but powerful, family is regarded with great jealousy by the other Seikh chiefs, and it is not improbable that if Lena Sing should be led to try conclusions with Heera Sing in the field, his army will be swelled by the accession of many from their number; and the struggle may soon assume the character of an attempt to overthrow the power which this family has so long usurped. Whether Golab Sing will quit his principality in the Hills, and risk the loss of it, with the view of maintaining the family supremacy in the administration, is a question there is none to answer. He may find it for his own advantage to remain where he is, and erect a separate Government for himself in the strong position he now occupies. It is said that all the troops now at Loodiana and Ferozepore have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service. But this can have reference only to the prospect of aggressions on our own territories, which may follow the breaking up of the feeble Government at Lahore.

Dost Mahomed, as we stated last week, is not dead. It is doubtful whether he has been wounded, or even fired at. The Khan of Bokhara is not in the vicinity of Cabul; but Akbar is said, and apparently with much truth to have advanced to the mouth of the Khybur on his way to Peshawur. His progress may be arrested by the mountaineers, with whom plunder is the first object. Once at Jumrood, he would soon be master of Peshawur, for the Seikh troops are dispirited by the convulsions which distract their own country. Heera Sing has made great efforts to send on reinforcements, but the troops are refractory, and will not move without large payments, the receipt of which will only make them more reluctant to thrust themselves into danger. Were they however to march immediately, they would scarcely reach Peshawur under six weeks; and should the place have surrendered in the meanwhile, and its defenders be met on their retreat, the advancing troops would be more likely to return with them, than to push on for the recovery of the place. Besides, it may reasonably be expected, in the present state of affairs, that some new revolution will recal them to the Capital, before they can reach the Indus.

Although Gwalior lies so much nearer to our own territories, being only 80 miles from Agra, yet we have but a very indistinct account of the actual state of parties, and the reports are often contradictory. Last week it was stated, and correctly, that the insurgent troops had revolted against the existing government, and seized the Khasgee; and were prepared to submit to all the demands of the British Government. We now learn that the Regent, the Baee, has contrived to collect a large force around her to resist them, and that there was every probability that the two parties would come to blows. The troops are said to have declared that the first shot fired at them by the Baee will be the signal for striking off the head of the Khasgee. It is evident that we know little of the actual state of parties, their designs, their strength, or their resources; and to indulge in any conjectures as to the future course of events would be idle. From the orders issued by the Commander-in-Chief to the troops composing the Army of Exercise, to march immediately to their respective positions without delay, after he is said to have desired them to stand fast, we gather that there will be something for them to do. This idea is strengthened by the fact that an officer is employed in surveying the fords of the Chumbul, and that each soldier is furnished with a hundred rounds of ball ammunition. Sir Hugh Gough would in all probability reach Agra by the 15th, and Lord Ellenborough, leaves Calcutta by the 25th. It is difficult to suppose that the Governor General and the Commander-in-Chief, should both be present with an army of more than 30,000 men, and yet nothing come of it.

After these remarks were in type, we received the *Delhi Gazette* of the 15th instant, which furnishes us with this important addition to our stock of information, that a treaty has been presented by the British Government for acceptance to the Lahore Durbar, and that its provisions are such that they will most probably not be accepted, and that on the refusal to accept it, ulterior measures will be based. If the Editor of the *Delhi Gazette* did not speak in such positive language of this treaty, we should be much disposed to question the authenticity of his information. Indeed we doubt whether any impression however strong of the veracity of his informant is sufficient to give credibility to such a statement. The Seikhs have as yet given us no actual provocation; they have only been cutting one another's throats, and destroying the sinews of war which Runjeet Sing had collected with so much diligence; but there has been no positive aggression; nor has the country yet reached that degree of disorganization which threatens the security of our own frontier provinces. As yet there does not appear to exist any political necessity for us to interfere and extinguish the fire in our neighbour's house, because it endangers the safety of our own. Lord Ellenborough is reported to have said in a speech made at one of the Military dinners lately given him, that he would do wonders with the Army. If his Lordship should annex Gwalior, and the Punjab, as well as Scinde, to the British dominions before he returns to England, he will indeed have done wonders; the work of a quarter of a century in a single lustrum.

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CAPT. R. ENGLEDUE has lost caste, and he can regain it, according to oriental usage, only by a good dinner. We advise him therefore to embrace the opportunity which may be afforded by the expected arrival of the *Bentinck*, to give a magnificent repast on board her, not forgetting to invite the Conductors of the Calcutta Press. This is the way in which a Hindoo and Mahomedan gets back into his caste, and as the English have a national affection for the pleasures of the table, we think the experiment is not likely to fail.

Capt Engledue has refused to furnish a complete list of the passengers who embarked on the *Hindoostan* on Thursday last. The refusal took us by surprise. We knew that a partial list had been furnished of those who had engaged passages ten days previously; that no concealment had ever been practised before, either in this country or in England; that no object was to be acquired by the refusal except the general disgust of society; we were therefore quite at a loss to account for it. We made many enquiries on the subject, and believe we have at length obtained a clue to this apparent perversity of conduct. We learn that on Wednesday last, the day of despatch, when the Agent had not a second to spare, he was besieged by ten or fifteen persons, who, with the usual imprudence of the Ditch, had given credit, unwarily, and who insisted upon having a list of the passengers that they might increase the confusion on board the vessel, by the addition of a few constables. Capt. Engledue was vexed at the interruption; perhaps nettled also at the cause; and hesitated to give up the names of his passengers. The dunning creditors then insisted upon it, and menaced him with the terrors of the press, if he persisted in his refusal. Whether he lost his temper or not on this trying occasion, we have not heard; judging from his usual urbanity we should think not; but being thus menaced, there was but one course for a man of spirit to pursue. He absolutely and point blank refused to give up the names at all; not because he wished to screen the debtors, or to annoy the public, but because he thought that "if reasons were as thick as blackberries, he ought not to give them on compulsion."

Whether the Agent of a ship is by law bound to give up the names of his passengers on the demand of any private individual, to enable him to capture any debtor of his who may be found in the number, is a question which as a lay Editor we shall not take upon ourselves to decide. The *Star* enjoys the benefit of an Editor learned in the law, and we must refer the subject to his judgement. But we are certain that Capt. Engledue is the last person to requite the kind and warm hearted cordiality with which he and the enterprize of which he is the Agent, have been welcomed here, by a rude and unobliging refusal of what he must know will prove a great gratification to the community. We would advise him there-

fore to send all the journals a list of the passengers—a day or two after the vessel has left town. Thus the public will be gratified, and the creditors taught the necessity of more caution. We are happy in being able to claim for these our remarks the credit of perfect disinterestedness, for all the subscribers to the *Friend of India* whom the *Hindoostan* took away from us, paid up punctually to the end of the year, and ordered the paper to be sent after them viâ Marseilles, a good example, which we hope will not be lost on those who are likely to follow them.

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CHINA.—Intelligence has been received from China by the *Rob Roy* to the 24th of October. Hong Kong continued very sickly, but the cause appears as much hidden from view, as the cause of mortality in Scinde. Trade is said to have been dull at this new settlement, and almost stagnant at Canton, which still continues to be the centre of commercial operations. This inactivity is ascribed to a demand made on the Hong merchants—whose mercantile vigour has survived the loss of their official character,—of nearly four millions of dollars, on the strength of some document to which they affixed their signatures on the capture of Canton, and which they were told at the time would be regarded as a mere formality. But the trade on the eastern coast appears to be increasingly brisk; and it is surmised that it will not be confined to the five authorised ports, but be extended to every accessible place on the line. It must be manifest that Canton, which has hitherto monopolized the trade of China, must gradually dwindle and decay as other marts are opened to the mercantile enterprizes of the civilized world. All the staple productions of the provinces lying within reach of the coast, will cease to be sent by a tedious and expensive route to Canton. They will be sold to more advantage at their own sea-gates, which will also admit European and American manufactures the more cheerfully, as they will be presented at a cheaper rate.

The papers received by this opportunity mention the death of Lin, the Imperial Commissioner, at an advanced age, and,—notwithstanding the threat of banishment,—in the full enjoyment of the Emperor's favour. An Imperial Edict issued on the occasion, celebrates his various virtues, and confers public honours on him and his family. It is however altogether silent about the events which have given him so much celebrity throughout Europe. Perhaps there is political wisdom in thus omitting all reference to those transactions which have led to the humiliation of the Tartar dynasty and constrained the haughty Emperor to admit the outside barbarians upon terms of equality. There may be some object also in thus extolling the man who boldly resisted the English authorities, and extorted twenty thousand chests of opium, and destroyed them under their eyes. Lin appears to have been a man of rare energy and determination. The edict speaks of him as having died at an advanced age. He must therefore have been a very old man when he adopted that vigorous line of policy which involved his country in a war with England, the result of which has proved so disastrous to the dynasty, and will prove, we have no doubt, so beneficial to the people. His name may be lost among the herd of Mandarines in the Chinese annals, but it will be preserved in lasting remembrance, in European history, in connection with events of which it is impossible to foresee the consequences.

How-qua, the Prince of Chinese merchants, the head of the Hong, has also been gathered to his ancestors at the age of 75. He is said to have died worth twenty millions of Dollars, notwithstanding the repeated "squeezings" he had received from the various functionaries of government. Much of this property is said to have been deposited in foreign funds. His death will probably contribute to break the commercial power of the Hong merchants, and, in conjunction with the opening of new ports to foreign enterprize, to hasten the dissolution of this important body, which but lately enjoyed much the same influence and consideration in China which the Honourable the East India Company did in England.

The papers now before us mention that the French Consul, the Count de Ratti Menton had been received with much distinction by the public authorities at Canton, and even by the Imperial Commissioner. The Chinese, having now been humbled by the British, will doubtless have the sagacity to cherish with more than their usual benignity those strangers who are independent of us, and who may at some future time be found useful, should a second resort to arms on our part be rendered necessary. But the Emperor has evidently no wish to receive the Embassadors of foreign powers at his Capital in the spirit of equality, still less to admit of their constant residence there. It is said to be owing to this determination that he has conceded to them the same commercial privileges which the English have wrung from him. When therefore Mr. Cushing may request permission to present himself at the Imperial Durbar, he will probably be put off with the specious reply that the object of his mission has been already anticipated, and that the American Trade has been put on the footing of 'the most favoured nation.'

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THE CASE OF THE NATIVE CHRISTIAN AND HIS WIFE.—An interesting and important case, involving the welfare of Native Christians, has recently been discussed in the columns of the *Hurkaru*; on which we now propose to offer a brief remark or two.

We are told that a Native on embracing Christianity some three, four or five years ago, was deprived of his wife by her father, who took her out of Calcutta and refused him all access to her. At length, he heard through some friends that she wished to rejoin him, but that he must come prepared to resist force. He went accordingly and secured his wife, and, as it was alleged, committed an assault. A day or two after, while his wife *was residing with him* in Calcutta, an officer appeared from the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs commanding him to deliver her up. He did so; and was summoned to attend the Magistrate's Court, where he was sentenced to two month's imprisonment for the assault.

One of the parties in this discussion censures the disproportion of the punishment to the offence. That the Magistrate was bound to take official cognizance of the charge of assault, and to decide its turpitude according to his own judgement, is admitted on all sides; and however we may think two months' imprisonment rather a severe punishment, for a breach of the peace, which may have arisen from an attempt to recover so dear a treasure as a wife, yet without a full knowledge of the aggravating circumstances of the case, it would be unjust to pronounce an opinion. There may have been only a little gentle violence, or there may have been heads broken and blood shed. No principle is involved in the measure of punishment awarded in this instance, and we pass on to the more important features of the case.

Was the Magistrate justified in taking the man's wife away from him and delivering her over to her father and friends? *Ruat Cœlum*, the other party in the discussion, says "Surely by all rules of common sense, the Magistrate is justified in replacing the wife in the position in which she was before, leaving the prisoner to the remedy which the law gives him."—"If when the Christian's wife was taken from him, he had applied to the Magistrate, he would have had the same justice meted out to him as has been given to his father-in-law in this case." In the last letter published he states, "The law is thus—If a Christian convert has been deprived of his wife, the Magistrate, *provided the claim be preferred within a month of the abduction and the wife be nothing loth*, will restore the wife to the husband and punish the party who took her away. If those provisos are wanting, the Magistrate will refer the husband to the Civil Court. In a suit in the Civil Court the case would turn upon this point, viz. whether the woman were a Christian or a Hindoo? If the latter, she would be entitled to have the case tried by the Hindoo law. The Bywusteh of the Pundit would declare her released from all obligation to her husband and the marriage void."

We think *Ruat Cœlum* will see cause, on a farther examination of the case, to adopt a different conclusion. In the first place, the Magistrate does not appear to have any jurisdiction in the matter. It is quite true that Act IV. of 1840 "for Relief in cases of forcible dispossession," directs the Magistrate to call the parties complained against to appear before him and make defence, and if the complaint appears to be substantiated, to order the complaining party to be put again into possession of the subject of dispute, and maintained till the right to possession be determined by a competent Court. If this be the law on which *Ruat Cœlum* founds his argument, it will be found that the Magistrate has neglected one of its most important provisions;—that is, if the facts of the case be as stated—in as much as he is said to have ordered the subject in dispute, the woman, to be taken away before he had caused the party complained against to appear and make defence. But the Act applies solely to Land, Premises, Water, Fisheries, Crops or other Produce of the land, and not to human beings who are free agents.

The Sudder Nizamut has long since ruled, that a Magistrate cannot interfere in such cases, and that they are cognizable only by the Civil Court. If *Ruat Cœlum* will turn to the 1st Volume of Constructions, he will find the following case at page 46.

"The Magistrate of Allahabad, on the complaint of A, ordered that B should give up to him his daughter, whom A alleged that he had married. The Benares Court of Circuit, considering that the case was not cognizable in the *foujdary* court, rescinded the magistrate's order, leaving the complainant the option of suing to prove his marriage in the regular suit in the civil court. On a reference by the Magistrate, the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, on 31st March, 1814, concurring with the Court of Circuit, stated it as their opinion that all suits or complaints relative to marriage were to be heard in the civil courts."

Now if the Magistrate cannot interfere to constrain a father-in-law to deliver up his daughter to her husband, still less can he constrain a husband to give up his own wife to her father. Both cases come within the category of

"suits or complaints relative to marriage" which the highest Court in the country has declared to be only within the province of the Civil Courts. If then the Magistrate directed the woman to be separated from her husband, and restored to her father, he took on himself to decide "a question of marriage," which is entirely beyond his jurisdiction.

And as the case is of the nature of a Civil suit, the complaining husband who has been deprived of his wife, is not debarred from all remedy, unless he institutes an action within *a month* after the abduction. He has twelve clear years before him, and, according to the law, may obtain redress even after the expiration of that period, if he can give "good and sufficient cause" that he had been precluded from previously obtaining it.

Supposing the case now brought before a Civil Court, must the husband be absolutely deprived of his wife from the mere circumstance of his having become a Christian? *Ruat Cælum* seems to think that the decision would turn upon this point; *viz.* whether the woman were a Christian or a Hindoo. "If the latter, she would have the case tried by the Hindoo law. The Bybusta of the Pundit would declare her released from all obligation to her husband and the marriage void." We scarcely think this view of the case will stand the test of the Regulations. No man can be deprived of his ancestral or self acquired property by forsaking Hindooism and embracing Christianity. This equitable law we owe to Lord William Bentinck. The great leading object of the Hindoo Law of Inheritance, as delivered by Munoo and enforced by subsequent jurists, is to perpetuate Hindooism for ever in India by providing that property shall descend only to those who perform the rites and ceremonies enjoined by the Shaster. The Muhomedans laid the Hindoo law without ceremony on the shelf as soon as they had conquered the country, and for Six hundred years, no Hindoo sat on the Bench, and no case was decided by Hindoo Law. In 1772, the British Government gave it a resurrection, without, we fully believe, being aware of its intolerance; and for sixty years, it continued to be the law of British India that any man who became a Christian was, *ipso facto*, deprived of his paternal inheritance. In 1832, Lord William Bentinck enacted that whenever in a civil suit, the parties to the suit should be of different persuasions, when one party should be of the Hindoo, and the other of another religion, the law of the Hindoo religion should not be permitted to operate to deprive such party of any property to which, but for the operation of such laws, he would be entitled. Reasoning from analogy, it appears to us clear that if a Christian cannot be deprived of his property by the Hindoo law for embracing Christianity, neither would the same law be allowed to operate so as to deprive him of his wife. "In all such cases," says the Regulation, "the decision shall be governed by the principles of justice, equity and good conscience." And, according to these principles, the Civil Court would neither compel the woman to follow her husband and embrace Christianity, nor prevent her doing so by consigning her over to her Hindoo relatives. They would recognize her as a free agent, and leave it entirely to her own option to join his new connections, religious and social, or to return to the bosom of her family. Such is our impression of the present state of the law. We give it however with great diffidence, and sincerely hope that, some legislative provision may be made, which shall set the question for ever at rest, and afford the Courts and the Missionaries, a clear and unerring guide for their conduct.

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The Herkaru's Loaded Pistol.—The *Hurkaru* thus comments on a little political speculation of ours last week appended to an article on the state of the Punjab.

"Our cotemporary reminds us of the gentleman alluded to, in one of Sir James Mackintosh's letters. "B—follows or leads the mob in *Wellesleianism*, and writes me that *moderation is cockney cant*." We have no doubt, that the *Friend of India*, thinks that we are guilty of "cockney cant;" but we really must say, that the above, in our opinion, is monstrous. "Every independent State within the Indus exists only by our sufferance." And this fact is considered sufficient warrant for our robbery of that State. Is justice nothing—is honesty nothing—is liberty nothing? Are the laws of nations nothing? Our worthy cotemporary says, that the Punjaub exists only by the sufferance of the British. Why, if it comes to that, he himself exists only by our sufferance. Any hour, that we were pleased to put a loaded pistol to his temples, we could blow out his brains. We conceive, that the act would be just as lawful, as the annihilation of the independence of the Punjaub. The cool way, in which our cotemporary talks of the British Empire being "obliged by the *current of circumstances* to *extinguish* any of these little independent States" is worthy of—we will not say whom—certainly, most unworthy of the *Friend of India*—most unworthy of any liberal journal. "These States" says our cotemporary "exist upon the right of treaties, which we hold sacred." Indeed! Why—did not they exist before we had any treaties with them to hold sacred? They do not exist by the right of treaties—they exist, by the law of God, which it will be infamy in us to violate. If they offend us, that is another matter—but we protest against our cotemporary's reasoning. It is arrant profligacy; nothing better; and may be used in defence of the deepest crimes.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Nov.* 17, 1843.

Our contemporary tells us that what we have written is "monstrous;" that it is "arrant profligacy," which "may be used in defence of the deepest crimes." What can we say to these charges except that they are somewhat severe? He says he has no doubt we shall think he is guilty of "cockney cant" when he asks "Is justice nothing—is honesty nothing—is liberty nothing? Are the laws of nations nothing?" We are not thinking any thing of the kind, but have been thinking that the writer must just have risen from the perusal of that celebrated letter which Junius addressed to Sir William Draper in which he says, 'Is the ordnance nothing? Are the Blues nothing? Is the command of the army with all the patronage annexed to it nothing?' And as to the *Hurkaru's* having been guilty of cockney cant, if his own conscience does not accuse him of it, we shall not. We make it a rule to eschew the word *cant*, because of its too great affinity to hypocrisy, with which we have no right to charge any man but on the most satisfactory proof of his being a villain. We had said "every independent state within the Indus exists only by our sufferance" and he says this fact *is* considered sufficient warrant for our robbery of that state. By whom is it so considered? not surely by us, for we have said nothing of the kind. We have never advocated the doctrine that the strong have a right to despoil the weak, because they have the power to do so. We have the same moral and patriotic abhorrence of it as the *Hurkaru*. He says that the annihilation of the independence of the Punjab*—without provocation—would be as lawful as his, that is, the Editor's, putting a loaded pistol to our temple and blowing out our brains. We have always thought the same thing, only we have never succeeded in putting it in so clear and striking a point of view.

But with the exception of the Punjab, and perhaps one or two minor states, with whom we have never tried issue in the field, all the other states in Hindoostan retain their independance by our sufferance, in whichever sense the term is used. As the paramount power in India, their independence is prolonged, not because we have not the power to absorb it, for as we have said, an army of fifteen thousand men, could annihilate all independent authority in the country; but because of our own moderation. This assertion was used by way of contrast to the rapacity of our predecessors on the throne of India, who left no crown independent which they had the power of subverting. But these states exist in another sense by our sufferance. There is scarcely one of them we have not been at war with,—a war not provoked by us,—and which our triumphs in the field have not placed entirely at our mercy. By the laws of war, we might have annexed the conquered territories to our own, but in the majority of instances we have restored them, and entered into treaties with the Chiefs. "These treaties we hold sacred," and while they are faithfully observed by the Native ruler, we have no right to subvert the independence of the state. We believe that in all these cases experience shews that this compassion of ours to the fallen greatness of the Chiefs, has been cruelty to their subjects; and that it would have been for "the greatest good of the greatest number" if we had incorporated these territories with our own, and extended to the people the blessings of British institutions. For defective, highly defective as those institutions may be, and susceptive as they are of indefinite improvement, still they are vastly superior to any which exist among the Native states. Hence it is our most ardent wish and hope that whenever these treaties may be annulled by the transgression of the Native power, they may never be renewed; but that our administration, civil, criminal and fiscal may be extended over the country. "If they offend us, that is another matter," says the *Hurkaru*. Just so. We have no right to invade the country while they are perfectly inoffensive; but whenever by their offences they oblige us to draw the sword, then comes the time for relieving the people from their oppressions. We would begin the work of absorption just at the time fixed by the *Hurkaru*, and not a week sooner.

The *Hurkaru* says, "the cool way in which our contemporary talks of the British Government being 'obliged by the current of circumstances to absorb any of these little independent states,' is worthy of—we will not say who—certainly most unworthy of the *Friend of India*—most unworthy of any liberal journal." Now here the *Hurkaru* is utterly at fault in the offence he has taken, for we endeavoured to use the mildest expressions we could think of at the moment. But we will give him full satisfaction; we will write worthy of the most liberal journal in India—we will write worthy of ourselves. We ask the reader therefore to expunge the sentence, the coolness of which displeases our contemporary, and to substitute this glowing passage in its stead; "The idea of charging our Government with ambition, when it is obliged by the treacherous and wanton aggression of such a little state as Kythul, or by the contumacy, the

* We are candid enough to confess, that we were not at the moment thinking of the Punjab, when we said that every state within the Indus existed only by our sufferance, upon the strength of treaties. For *Indus* read, *Sutledge*.

unheard of cruelties, the unparalleled perfidy of such a petty chief as the lord of Coorg, to extinguish the lamp of any of these little principalities, and to put it out of the power of the fools or villains that rule them, to annoy us, or oppress their subjects, is superlatively ludicrous."

Should the *Hurkaru* continue the discussion, we shall be happy to furnish him with our Political Creed, about which he appears to labour under a mistake.

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Bombay Dhurmu Shubha.—From an extract we have made from the *Oriental Christian Spectator*, published at Bombay, it would appear that the Brahmuns of that city, alarmed by the baptism of a Hindoo youth who attended the Seminary of the General Assembly, have agreed among themselves to withhold their own children from farther attendance, and to prevent all those who are under their influence from sending their children thither. They have also established a Standing Committee, to watch over the interests of Hindooism, which may eventually take the form of a Dhurmu Shubha. The *Prubhakur*, a native paper, which does not appear to be on the Christian side of the question, reasons justly on the subject, and predicts the miscarriage of this attempt to prop up Hindooism by social and religious pains and penalties. It is quite natural that the Brahmuns should combine for the preservation of those interests which they hold most dear to themselves; and so long as their opposition is confined within legitimate bounds, we have no right to complain, however much we may deplore the misapplication of their zeal. But they are almost sure to overstep the boundary of lawful exertions, and to overstrain the authority till it is felt to be tyrannical, and produces a reaction.

The Bombay Brahmuns can hardly establish a greater despotism than that which the Dhurmu Shubha set up in Calcutta, nor can they be expected to command the services of a more active and zealous Secretary, than Bhobanee Churn, the Editor of the *Chundrika*, or one more fertile in resources; yet our Calcutta Society has split into two hostile parties, and has thus lost its strength and vigor. It has been successful in no one object for which it was established. It has not restored the rite of Suttee. It has not arrested the progress of liberalism among the educated classes; it has not been able to stem the growing contempt for Hindooism, nor has it succeeded in preventing the voluntary attendance of the children of respectable parents at those Missionary Seminaries where Christian truth is inculcated. Neither will the Bombay Association do more than thin the ranks of Christian schools for a time. Its first effort in this line of opposition will be its strongest; the children whom it may be the means of withdrawing, will gradually return, and every succeeding attempt to interrupt their attendance will be marked with increasing feebleness, till the threat of excommunication becomes as idle a fancy as the threat of an Interdict from the Vatican would appear at this time of day.

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Public Characters of the Punjab.—Three years ago a series of letters appeared in the *Delhi Gazette*, entitled "Passages in the life of an Adventurer in the Punjab." The writer has since published them in a separate volume, with a copy of which we were favoured some little time ago, and which we have read with the greater interest as the time appears to be approaching when our connection with the country he describes is likely to be more intimate. In order to give greater interest to the subject, he has thrown his observations together in the form of a little Romance, of which Col. Bellasis, a foreign adventurer, is the hero. He arrives at the Court of Runjeet Sing, into whose service he is received with a cordial welcome. Soon after he is appointed to the command of a brigade, and entrusted with the Hill fortress of Kangra, with orders from Runjeet to hold it "against all comers, be they who they may, my son, minister or servant; bear they my sunnud or not; *no one* gains admission, not even myself, until thrice I have thrust my head in at the wicket, and thrice thou hast examined my beard: then and then only, may the gate be opened." He proceeds to the fortress, puts it in a state of defence, disciplines his troops, and endeavours to promote the agriculture and commerce of the district. At no distance of time, Suchet Sing, the brother of the late Dhyan Sing, approaches Kangra, with an army of 12,000 men, and presents a perwanna from the Maharaja, ordering the delivery of the fort and territory. Bellasis refuses to obey the royal perwanna, pleading the express orders of Runjeet Sing that it should be delivered only to him in person. Suchet Sing attacks the fortress and is beaten off; but the contumacy of the foreign officer in resisting a Royal order is applauded at Court. Meanwhile, the young and lovely daughter of the ruler of Kangra whom the Sikhs had disinherited, is introduced with her mother to Bellasis, who at first entertains towards the girl, no other feeling but that of sympathy for her forlorn condition; but finding that her mind was occupied with more tender feelings towards him, he determines to make her his wife. While the two lovers are thus enjoying the most endearing intercourse, a hostile body approaches the fort through the mountain defiles. Bellasis plants his troops in the most advantageous position, and pours a destructive fire on them from the heights. They are entirely discomfited, and flee; but on his return to Kangra, he finds that his betrothed wife and her mother have been carried off by some villain. Search is made for her in every direction, but in vain. At length, he discovers that they had been conveyed by an emissary of the Dogur family to their inaccessible Hill fortress at Raj-ke-kote. Thither he despatches a confidential servant, and this enables the writer to describe minutely the position, and the resources of Dhyan Sing and his brother. The girl is afterwards restored to him, through the influence, it is believed, of the Durbar; and they are married according to Christian rites by a clergyman from Loodiana, with the full consent of Runjeet Sing. Bellasis is present at the meeting between Lord William Bentinck and the Maharajah at Roopur. He is subsequently appointed to inspect the Seik possessions on the south bank of the Sutledge, and eventually to arrange the whole border from Mooltan to Peshawur. While he was preparing to proceed on this latter commission, and was lying in his boats on the Sutledge, the boat containing his baggage is set on fire; he hastens to the spot; an armed body of two hundred men rush during his absence into his own vessel, and after a severe engagement with his servants, in which the villains were most roughly handled, succeed in their object by causing the death of the young bride, who is either thrown out of the window by them, or rushes out to avoid their violence. Bellasis who had been attacked and bound, contrives to extricate himself towards the morning, and is then informed of the tragic end of his wife. The river is dragged, and her body recovered two days after. He soon after relinquishes the service of the Maharaja, and the curtain drops on the last scene.

The chief attraction of this work consists in the valuable information with which it furnishes us, relative to some of the men who are now taking an active share in the affairs of the Punjab, and the character of the troops disciplined by European officers, whom our own army may soon be called to meet in the field. The various opportunities for observation which the writer has enjoyed, combined with his intimate knowledge of the native character, give a peculiar value to his remarks, and enable us to receive them with much confidence. The description he gives of Runjeet Sing, of his mode of conducting business, of his deep penetration, of his debauched habits, we have not room to refer to. They must be familiar to the reader, through the labours of previous writers, and Runjeet Sing himself now belongs to the province of History, not of Politics.

The following is the account which the writer gives of the origin of the Dogur family:

The men in highest confidence were Rajah Dhyân Singh and Jemadâr Khushiyâl Singh with the *faqîr* Azizûdin. The rise of the two first was not by the most respectable road. I believe there is little doubt that as ministers, and even victims of Runjeet Singh's debaucheries, they both first obtained favour. Gulâb Singh, and Suchet Singh, brothers to Dhyan Singh, are likewise wealthy and powerful; the territory and treasure of these brothers are not much inferior to those of His Highness himself. Although the family is of good blood, it was in obscurity, and Gulâb Singh was only a common *sawâr*: in a feud he killed a man, and being close pressed by the friends of his victim, he took refuge in the Maharajah's tent, then pitched in the plain, as was his custom when reviewing his troops. Runjeet was pleased with the refugee's appearance, pardoned, and took him into favour: he soon introduced his brother, who, in turn, brought in Suchet Singh. Each in turn endured the Maharajah's familiarities, and being men of business and courage, made their way into his permanent favour. All three became Rajâs, acquired jagirs and contracts that have enriched them beyond count, and the command of troops and territory that, with their own ability, make them dangerous subjects.

It was always a matter of astonishment to the well-wishers of Runjeet Singh, that wise and wary as he is, he allowed this fraternity such formidable power. Dhyan Singh knew the public feeling, and was ever on the spot to prevent its reaching his master's ear; or in his brief absences, had trusty followers to watch every avenue. But somehow, a little bird got access, and asked the Maharajah why he permitted such doings? "Why," said the king, "it is my fate—I threw myself on them—it is my destiny." And so it is—Dhyan Singh has the door-way; he has monopolised the office of Prime Minister, Commander of the forces, and chief aide-de-camp to His Highness: he has shut out almost all access; and though, as I before said, a supplicant does usually make his way into the presence, and raising the cry of "dohai," obtains a hearing; yet he is so soon hustled out, that, however gracious may have been his reception from the sovereign, he has seldom courage or ability to try a second hearing. Suchet Sing and Gulab Singh are seldom at Court, but are in the provinces, commanding large bodies of troops, and administering the territory they hold in farm: the latter holding the salt contracts, interferes directly with the bread of every man in the country.

Dhyan Singh, though slightly lame, is a fine looking man, of a noble presence, polite and affable, of winning manners and modest speech. He sits on the ground, and rather behind the Maharajah, while others, his inferiors in every way, are seated on chairs. The *Raja* decidedly is, next to his master, the ablest man in the Punjab; though, like him, so illiterate as scarcely to be able to sign his name.

Of Suchet Sing, who is now said to keep himself aloof from Heera Sing, we are told:

To do him justice, Suchet Singh was a bold and a gallant looking young man, a perfect soldier in appearance: he had many of the qualities neces-

sary to a Commander, and with a handsome person and showy habits, was much the man to gain the hearts of a rude soldiery, and in reality he was a very popular leader, the more so indeed that not being very particular himself as to *meum* and *tuum*, he looked little to the discipline of his men, regarding every thing as light, but devotion to himself, and obedience to his commands. Such a chief, having funds to pay his troops, has but to raise his banner in any corner of the East to be quickly joined by crowds.

In the following extract the writer describes the parental fondness with which Raja Dhyan Sing regarded his son Heera Sing, now raised to the invidious eminence of Prime Minister, and *de facto* ruler of the Punjab.

Presently he emerged from the *Zenanah* with the boy, Hera Singh, by his side; he was a lump of a lad, with nothing striking in his features, which were smooth, of ordinary cast, and, if any thing, had a disagreeable pampered expression. He was, however, the pet of him who ruled the Punjab, and the darling of his father, the wise and calculating Dhyan Singh, who was now indeed a Raja of Rajas; in that Runjeet had lately conferred the princely title on the boy, Hera Singh. Emerging from the *anderun* with the boy, and addressing him with every endearing epithet, Dhyan Singh went up to one of the *Halwais*, or confectioners, a score of whom, with their temporary ovens, were hard at work in the inner area of the palace, preparing sweetmeats for distribution to the thousands who would be assembled at the approaching nuptials of the little Raja. It was, indeed for this purpose that the father had obtained leave of absence from Court; and it was in the hope of accomplishing the first wish of his heart, and securing an heir to his house, that he was now about to unite his first born darling to a daughter of one of the oldest families in the hills.

Caressing the child as he walked along, the ambitious father murmured half aloud, "Is it not for thee, my darling, *piärra*, my *tota-myna*, that I do all this? that I tread the slippery paths of ambition, and watch the pillow of that drivelling dotard? For thee I toil; wilt thou ever repay my labours, requite my love? Oh for one peep into the future!"

The gradual increase of the wealth, territory, and power of the brothers, is thus described:

Of late years such has been the audacity, ability and influence of the brotherhood, or rather of the two elder, that no year has passed without an extension of their territorial acquisitions; a fair sample of their doings is the fact that the first intimation Runjeet Singh received of operations on the Ladâk frontier was the announcement of the occupation of Ladâk itself by Zorawar Singh, the General of Gulab Singh's troops.

Raj-ke-kote mentioned below, is the mountain fortress of the Dogur family, in which Golab Sing, we believe, resides. Immense sums have been expended by Dhyan Sing in endeavouring to render it impregnable.

I saw but little of Raj-ke-kote, yet it was enough to shew how impregnable is its position, and that man has done for it almost as much as nature. The rock, isolated still more than that of Kangra, has more ample resources, is approachable only by means of baskets or ropes, let over a tremendous precipice; it is then bristling with guns, manned by European deserters, and is garrisoned by hill-men and the Rajah's choicest troops. The Maharajah has never seen the place, and Dhyan Singh will take care he never does.

In a supposed conversation with his servant Chandu, at Raj-ke-kote, Dhyan Sing thus unfolds his visions of ambition, which have been extinguished by his tragic death, just at the moment when *he had attained the object of his long* cherished desires.

No, these walls are built for other purposes; the Maharajah is weak and worn out, he may die to-morrow, he may be dead this moment, who then guides the States? Who is there, among the besotted, cowardly, drunken crew, to hold the government for one day? To keep friendship, or rather, peace with the *farangis*? to command the respect of the provinces; and above all, to restrain and curb our own soldiery; that mass of ruffians that it has been his Highness' pleasure to collect, and that he alone can compel? They are now deeply in arrears, and many of the leaders very unpopular, some of the best, as well as some of the worst. Runjeet Singh's death would be the signal, if not for total anarchy and a rush on the *tosha khana*, at least for much bloodshed and many masters. And then who would be safe? Certainly not those who had neglected to prepare for their own safety. I am saying more than perhaps is wise; but *you have* a nose and tongue, Chandu, you are prudent, and will not run the chance of losing them.

The writer, in the following sentences which he puts into the mouth of a Native, gives his own opinion of the value of that system of tactics which the foreign Generals had introduced into the army of the Punjab.

"Why *Sahib*, I think, as do most others, that it's all fudge, well enough to look at, and for display, but useless beyond this; the Sikhs have never used it yet, and never will; if ever they are induced to charge, it will be in a tumultuary manner, and the straight parade-line system will be entirely forgotten or despised in the hour of action; they themselves say it will do for parade, but not for battle, you may therefore judge of what use all the drilling has been. But it has had one good effect, it has called attention to the state of the army, their arms and their physical appearance; and as the troops of their neighbours have always been worse found and numerically inferior, the Seikh power has spread, but, in the Iron Battalions of the *farangis*, they will find other stuff, and the day that the two armies meet in the field, the Seikh *Raj* will end; their very discipline and conceit will ruin them; their affectation of equality will seal their destiny."

"Yes, I hear, that the English are highly disciplined and efficient troops."

"They are Lions, *Sahib*, each soldier is in himself a host, and their equipment and their guns are so unlike the tagrag and bob tail of our Maharajah's turnout, that it is a pleasure to go to Ludiana to see them."

The conversation of the Muha Raja refers to the same subject.

One day I was summoned to a private interview with the Maharajah, the *fuqir* alone being present; Runjeet was evidently nervously anxious as to the figure he and his troops should cut before the English, and he questioned me earnestly on my opinion. "Tell me," he said, tell me Bellasis, do you think these farangis would face my men, if it came to a fight? You look disconcerted, but you ought to know enough of me to understand that, when I ask an opinion I want one; not a mere echo of my own words." I was, and could not help appearing a good deal taken aback: I was averse to offend, and did not see how I could reply without touching the Maharajah on the most tender point. But I stuck to my principle, and replied sincerely "that I did not think his army could successfully confront one with European discipline."

"But why, Bellasis? see my guns—look at my infantry—count my Cavalry—and then measure the numbers of these *farangis*."

"Your Highness' servant wishes well to the Khalsa, and *to* the Government whose salt he eats, but he answers honestly, and says what he thinks."

"Then tell me, man, why you think so? Fear not, speak out."

"I may be wrong, but there are many reasons; the Europeans have superior discipline and better leaders, and their *gradations of* rank are more complete."

"But we could bring four times their number into the field."

"Which force you have no one to handle—it would therefore destroy itself."

"What! could not Ventura, or Court, or Avitabile? Could you not yourself? but perhaps you would not: is that your meaning?" and the old Chief's single eye glanced fire. This was the point that I had feared the conversation would come to; however I replied respectfully that I trusted there was no occasion for asking the question, and that the friendship between him and the Company would remain unbroken. But he was not to be so answered, and said impatiently, "that is no reply to my question." "Please your Highness, I would neither offend nor deceive, but since you ask me I must answer, that I could not fight *against the English*." "*You should have told me* so before," exclaimed the Maharajah, violently—"you have deceived me—you have eaten my salt, only to fail me when most wanted."

Of Lord William Bentinck, the writer gives us the following opinion;

He had then just weathered the half-batta storm; a campaign more trying perhaps to British interests than any they had yet undertaken, and which nothing but the right feeling of the majority of the officers, and, perhaps, want of decided leaders, prevented ending in open and wide spread mutiny; he was right in not yielding to the loudly expressed cries of the military; but he was wrong in the manner in which he executed his invidious commission; and more wrong still, in not separating himself from the unjust act by putting himself on half-batta too. But enough, and peace to his ashes; he meant well, and may the odium rest on those who calmly and coldly, from across the ocean, sent out such orders, and again and again repeated them, as not one of themselves would have dared to enforce.

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THE LATE MAJOR CRAIGIE.

[From a Correspondent.]

During the past month the service has lost one of its most efficient, and zealous officers by the untimely death of Major Patrick Craigie, Deputy Adjutant General of this Army.

In recording a tribute to the memory of departed worth, a friend is apt to exceed the bounds of moderation, a fault which the writer of these feeble lines is in little danger of committing being conscious of his total inability to do justice to the lamented subject of his humble eulogium.

Distinguished at an early period of his service by laudable ambition for professional advancement, Major Craigie obtained employment on the staff, where his ability soon made him conspicuous as an officer of the highest promise.

As Assistant Adjutant General of the Meerut Division he gained the confidence, and unqualified approbation, of General Sir Thomas Reynells, and the late Commander-in-Chief, Sir Jasper Nicolls, and was ere long called to a more extended sphere of usefulness by removal to the Department of the Adjutant General of the Army.

From his nomination, to this responsible and honourable position until the hour of his death he devoted himself entirely to official duties, gaining the confidence of all under whom he served—he was selected by Sir H. Fane as principal staff to the army of the Indus and Lord Keane duly appreciating his services, recommended him in the strongest terms on his return to India. His perfect knowledge of the multifarious details of the service, wonderful facility in transacting business, constant anxiety to improve the discipline of the Army, pleasing urbanity, and invariable readiness to afford every information to those who sought it, peculiarly fitted him for this important situation.

The promptitude and activity displayed by him in the field, equalled his intelligence and assiduity in office, rendering his services invaluable in every capacity.

His energies were straitened to the very last, and even when the hand of death was upon him he was with difficulty persuaded to quit his post, thus terminating a career of extensive usefulness; alas too suddenly; though fully as honourably as had he fallen on the field of battle,—furnishing a noble example of untiring zeal for the welfare of the army of which he was so bright an ornament, and leaving a name which will ever be held dear by many who knew his value as an officer, and his worth as a friend, he evinced in his dying moments a manly fortitude, and Christian resignation the true characteristics of a well spent life.

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## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

— The *Hindoostan* steamer left Calcutta yesterday morning punctually at sunrise, with about seventy passengers. The *Star* says that it has been customary to supply a list of the passengers, but that for reasons not unfolded all information on the subject has been refused.

— *The state of affairs at Gwalior does not appear to be satisfactory*, notwithstanding the capture of the usurper. Last week, says a letter from Cawnpore, in the *Star*, the Commander in Chief directed all corps warned for future service, to stand fast with the exception of the detachments

of Artillery. This order we may suppose was issued on the report of the revolution which upset the authority of Khasgee. On the 8th instant, orders were issued to put the whole force in motion, and they were to commence their march on the 13th, 14th, and 15th. This counter order may have been occasioned by the fresh revolution, which divided the troops into two hostile parties. Whether we advance, or the differences are compromised, it is understood that the occupation of the ... our troops will cease. It is scarcely to be supposed that they will lay down their arms and retire to beggary and starvation, without something like a struggle.

— The Madras papers notice the augmentation of the Corps of Engineers by two Captains and four Subalterns.

— The *Delhi Gazette* of the 8th states that Dost Mahomed was at the date of the last accounts from Cabul, in good health. He may have been fired at, but was neither shot nor wounded. The Hill tribes demand the release of Ameenoolla, the "infamous Ameenoolla," but the Dost refuses to comply with their wishes, well knowing that the man, if set at liberty, would breed an insurrection.

— We are happy to see among the Orders of the Lieut. Governor of the North West Provinces the appointment of Capt. Cautley, as Superintendent of Canals in the Dooab, and Director of the works on the Ganges Canal.

— The following notice appears to be the latest intelligence from Gwalior. It is from the *Hurkaru*, and rather serves to neutralize the prospect of an early adjustment of differences.

*Nov.* 6. "I have not thought it worth while to write to you, since I gave you the result of the Maharaj Cumpoo's doings in the seizure of the Khasgeewalla. The Baee and her party have, however, organised such troops as continue on their side, and commenced entrenching themselves against the rebels.

"The latter defy them and threaten that, on the first shot, off goes the Khasgee's head, and then war to the knife. How far they will carry their threat into execution depends on the resoluteness of the Baee, for if she gives in, there will be an end of all the trouble, until some determination is come to, with regard to the proposals made by the British Government—the ultimatum having, I am told, been received, and a short time allowed for reply."

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

— The *Star* states that Lord Ellenborough starts for the North West Provinces on the 25th Instant.

— From the same paper we learn that the Lord Bishop was expected to arrive at Patna, in the course of the day on the 10th Instant, and that the Chief Justice of Bombay is so extremely ill, as to be under the necessity of quitting the Presidency immediately.

— It has been matter of no small surprise that the Court of Directors to whom the general question of Lotteries was submitted more than six months ago, when the state Lottery in Calcutta was extinguished, should not have hastened to express their entire concurrence in the measure and to desire that the reform might be completed by passing of an Act which should make lotteries as illegal in India as they are in England. In consequence of their backwardness in the cause of public morals, various lotteries, to a very large amount,—indeed to an amount almost equal to that of the State lotteries—are advertised from day to day in the papers. One of them, belongs to Methold and Co., who state that the prize of a lakh of Rupees had fallen to the lot of Baboo somebody, and that of 20,000 Rupees to the number held by General Fast. We are now informed in the *Star* that the General has commenced an action for the recovery of it; and there can be no doubt that the Baboo, if he should ever hear of his good fortune, would do well to imitate the example. Why does not the Court deliver us from these nuisances?

— The *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette* states that Major Parker, of H. M. 28th, has put a period to his existence in a delirium arising from a severe fever.

— The Puteeala Rajah, says the *Hurkaru*, after having been repeatedly summoned, has set out for Lahore to present himself at the Durbar? Puteeala is the largest of the Seikh states, on the left bank of the Sutledge which is under the protection of the British. We thought this protection carried with it independence of Lahore; but the notice in the *Hurkaru* shews that we were mistaken.

— The *Agra Ukhbar* alludes to a very valuable collection of ancient silver and copper coins made by Capt. C. H. Burt, of the 64th Regiment, during the late campaign in Affghanistan which he has presented to Lord Ellenborough and which his Lordship has sent to the British Museum. This collection will be particularly valuable in consequence of the utter loss, in the disastrous retreat, of several noble collections which had been made by our own officers. We believe Lady Sale's collection, which was of peculiar value, shared the fate of all the others.

— A letter from Sandoway in Aracan, dated the 31st October, informs us that a severe shock of an earthquake was felt there on the morning of the 30th; but no injury was done. The same letter states that Lieut. Hopkinson had been deputed to make a geological survey of the Island which was thrown up out of the sea sometime ago near Cheduba.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

— The *Star* informs us that the Church to be built by subscription at Darjeling is on the point of being commenced. The subscription both at the station, and from individuals who take an interest in the Sanatarium, and from those who have already derived benefit from it, has been very liberal.

— The *Englishman's* Overland Summary states that the *enterprizing* firm of Aylwin and Co. have taken to shipping rags from India to England, a branch of trade hitherto monopolized by the Italian States. Not so. England is chiefly supplied with rags from Hamburgh. The Italian rags for the most part find their way across the Atlantic; but as the Natives of India never quit their clothes till they are rotten, and even then make them up into quilts, the speculation is not likely to be profitable.

— The *Bombay Times* states, that preliminary steps have been taken to establish a branch of the Bombay Bank in Calcutta, and that business will commence as soon as a sufficient number of shareholders have been found to form a Board of Directors.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

— The dawk edition of the *Hurkaru*, on Saturday, gave an extract of a letter from Lahore, the purport of which was that Heera Singh, and Lena Singh Majeteea had quarrelled; that the former was in the fort, and that the latter with the father of Now Nehal's widow, had attacked it with a large force and upwards of a hundred guns But after the specimens we have had of spurious information systematically despatched from the Punjab, we are constrained to receive all news from the scouts, with some mistrust.

— The *Agra Ukhbar* has revived the report that the Governor General intends to establish the Supreme Government, at Agra. The Supreme Government is coveted both at Bombay and at Agra, but the present Ruler has no idea of removing it, and we question whether its seat will be disturbed for a very long time to come.

— At the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, the Governor General has added a Corps to be styled the left wing, to the Army of Exercise, and this has rendered a new disposition of that army necessary, for which however we cannot find room. All appointments are to date from the 25th instant. It was said a day or two ago that some of the corps had been ordered to stand fast, but it is now understood that they march without delay to their stations. Yet the question of peace and war seems undecided. At any rate, the Gungajulee Treasury is to pay the expense, all the expense of this gathering; not a farthing of it is to fall on the British Government, which is perhaps the reason why the 5 per cents. are looking so ambitiously up to nine per cent. premium.

— The Military Board has been recast. The Chief Magistrate's services are dispensed with,—indeed it would be difficult to tell why he ever had a seat at it. The Commissary General is to be a member, and his department is incorporated with the Board. The following arrangements are made in consequence upon new model.

17th Nov.—The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Arrangements and Appointments:

Lieut. Col. Burlton, Commissary General, to have a seat at the Military Board, which he will join under instructions from the Military Department.

From the date of the Commissary General taking his seat, the functions of his office will be transferred to the Board.

Under the foregoing arrangement the number of stipendiary members attached to the Military Board may be conveniently reduced to one, and the next vacancy that may occur, will not be filled up.

The Governor General in Council is also pleased to relieve the Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, for the future, from the duty attached to his appointment as ex-officio member of the Military Board.

To provide for the due superintendence of Commissariat arrangements on the transfer of the services of the Commissary General to the Military Board, His Lordship in Council has decided on augmenting the number of Deputy Commissaries General, and Lieut. Col. Francis S. Hawkins, C. B., of the 38th N. I., is nominated Joint Deputy Commissary General.

Capt. G. T. Greene, Garrison Engineer of Fort William and Civil Architect at the Presidency, is appointed Secretary to the Military Board, in the room of Major Henry DeBude, of the Corps of Engineers, deceased.

— The *Star* continues to follow up the scent after the *Soliman Shaw*, which he says belongs to a very stoical Jew in Calcutta, who affirms she was consigned from Muscat with a cargo of salt, dates, and sundries, which renders her appearance at the estuary of the Roymungul still more suspicious. The *Star* states that there was long an intimate intercourse between the Imam and the Nabob of Dacca, and that so low down as 1770 the Nabob solicited aid in arms, and munitions of war from the Imam to resist the English. "The correspondence was discovered, and the proceedings instituted against the Nabob on that occasion constitute the first of the *causes celebres*, in which a feudatory had been arraigned for bad faith." The circumstance is quite new to us, and we should take it as a favour if the *Star* would note the work in which it is to be found.

— The Great Gun has been mounted upon a stone base in front of Government House, but there is no Dragon. The mouth of the cannon points directly at the statue of Lord Hastings. The *Star* is pleased to be facetious on the occasion and makes the gun spout puns as if he were an editor; but we really wish some of our brethren in the City of Palaces would tell the benighted inhabitants of the interior, where the gun came from, what it is intended to represent, and why it is put up in its present position.

— H. M's. 13th Light Infantry reached Loodiana on the 6th instant. A letter from that station published in the *Hurkaru*, states that orders had arrived from Head Quarters requiring every man in the division, the 9th Foot excepted, and even including the 13th, to be in readiness for immediate active service. The sick to be left behind with a small guard from each Regiment. Is the 13th to be employed in gathering a few more laurels before it embarks for England?

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

— The *Star* has intelligence from Ferozepore to the 10th instant, which confirms in a great measure the statements which had been previously received regarding the state of affairs in the Punjab. A deadly enmity has, it is said, sprung up between Lena Sing and Heera Sing; the former is said to have assembled an army of 10,000 men, with which he is watching an opportunity for action. It is expected that Raja Golab Sing will march down upon Lahore to settle matters; but while his back is turned, matters will probably be unsettled at Jumboo. Dost Mahomed, it is now said, has been wounded, not killed; and Akbar Khan is at the western mouth of the Khyber ready to march upon Peshawur. Meanwhile the Seikh reinforcements who have been ordered thither, refuse, they say, to march.

— The only arrival yesterday was the *Hindoo* from Liverpool. She reports having seen eight vessels at sea making for Calcutta eight days ago. Among these we hope are the *Agincourt* and the *Southampton* which have now been overdue a whole fortnight. The *Hindoostan*, which left Madras a month ago, is still missing. We hope the

week will bring in a whole fleet of ships long expected as well as the *Bentinck* and the Mail.

— The *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette* states, that the Persian Government has resolved to send troops to occupy Karrack, and have pledged themselves to support one of the Seikhs of Bahrein who has asked their assistance.

— The *Englishman* states that Baboo Mootee Lall Seel has, by an act of great munificence and yet with a modesty that would do credit to any one, liberated all the debtors of the Great Jail. We wish the Editor would tell us the amount; after the fact is known, there can be no harm in stating the sum. It is one of the most remarkable features of society in Calcutta, that all these acts of munificence which are done with such blushing modesty, that the man would not have them whispered for the world, always find their way into the public newspapers.

— The *Hurkaru* gives an account of the Governor General's visit to the Company's dock yard at Kidderpore last week, with which his Lordship seemed to be much gratified; but his Lordship was of course quite shocked to find, that after so large a sum had been expended on the establishment, there was not a dock large enough for the first class of steamers, and that Government was still dependent on the private dock yards for their accommodation and repairs. We have heard that another has been contemplated. Why not make it large enough for the largest, for an 1800 ton Steamer, if necessary?

— The *Hurkaru* gives an account of another batch of returned Coolies, recently brought by the *Water Witch*. They were not in so plump and flourishing a condition as those which preceded them. Nine died on the passage; four others immediately after landing in the Howrah Hospital. They were also poor, three of them having had only 27 Rupees each. Government should look into the matter and make it the subject of special reference to the Mauritius authorities. It is quite possible that the deaths may have been occasioned by neglect.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

— No Mail yet—the 22d—the Bombay Steamers are become insufferably dilatory, and the sooner the Court of Directors adopt the common sense plan of employing the Steam Navigation Company's vessels from Suez to Galle, Madras and Calcutta with a branch vessel from Aden to Bombay, the better.

— The *Maidstone* is announced this morning, from the Cape in a month and twenty-one days. She is one of the best London vessels, and we hope her arrival will be the precursor of all the other vessels which are now due.

— The *Star* states that the Coolies to whom the *Hurkaru* alluded yesterday have returned from Demarara, and not from the Mauritius, and that they returned rich, only those of whom the *Hurkaru* heard returned poor. Of 222, thirty-seven died on the passage. Of the 37, eight left from 150 to 215 dollars each; eight from 99 to 149 each and ten from 30 to 99 each. This report is unsatisfactory. We have not the Anti-Slavery Reporter by us; but if our memory does not greatly deceive us, they were said in the Demarara journal to have left the Colony with much larger sums.

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Major H. M. Lawrence, .. | to Dec. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| A. Hay, Esq. .. .. ... | to March, 1844, | 10 | 0 |
| Baboo Gobindchunder Sen, | to Sept. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| A. Shakespear, Esq. ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| A. C. Heyland, Esq. ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| A. Smelt, Esq. .. ... .. | to Dec. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| J. J. Ward, Esq. .. ... | to April, 1843, | 40 | 0 |
| Samuel Johnson, Esq. ... | to Dec. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| R. H. Buckland, Esq. ... | to Nov. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| R. M. M. Thomson, Esq. | to Aug. 1844, | 20 | 0 |

ERRATUM!

In the *Friend of India* of the 26th October, *for* G. S. Scott, Esq. to June, 1844, *read* to August, 1844.

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The undersigned begs very thankfully to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums in aid of the Kishnaghur Relief Fund:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mrs. Ellerton, ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4 | 0 |
| J. W. S. through Mrs. Wood, ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| J. Lewis, Esq. ... ... .. ... ... ... | 25 | 0 |
| A Friend to Missions, ... ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| From Captain W. Beckett, at Sukkur. | | |
| R. Roberts, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16 | 0 |
| W. Beckett, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| D. C. Vanrenen, ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8 | 0 |
| T. Brougham, ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| W. J. Martin, ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| R. H. S. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| W. K. .. ... ... ... .. ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| Wm. Keates, ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| A. G. Goodwyn, .. .. ... .. .. ... | 10 | 0 |
| A Friend, .. ... ... ... .. .. ... | 20 | 0 |
| S. B. J. ... ... ... .. ... .. ... ... | 200 | 0 |

C. W. BRIETZCKE,
*Secretary to Kishnaghur Relief Fund.*
*Calcutta, 14th Nov.* 1843.

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

ATTEMPT OF THE BRAHMANS IN BOMBAY TO RETARD THE SPREAD OF TRUTH.

Since the recent baptism of Narayan, a pupil connected with the General Assembly's Institution, discussions connected with it have been keenly carried on in the Native papers. The *Dnyana Sindhu*, which is the organ of the high Brahmanical party, has been especially violent. But in addition to this, the whole matter of conversion and the spread of Christianity has been reviewed in a grand Assembly of the Brahmanical inhabitants of Bombay convened at one of the chief temples. The following extract from the *Prabhakar* of 24th September contains their own statement of the result of their deliberations and determinations.

"On the 14th day of September 1843, all the Brahman inhabitants of Bombay met together and passed the following resolutions:—

"Whereas, Christian Missionaries, otherwise called *Padris*, having come into this country to make known their religion, distribute Christian books, and preach in various ways, to induce the people to embrace their religion, and for this purpose have also established numerous schools; and whereas the children of Hindus attend these schools for instruction, and being ignorant of their own religion and hearing the Missionaries constantly abusing the Hindu religion and praising Christianity, some of them have lost their reason, and forsaking their own good religion, founded on the Vedas, have become Christians; and whereas should the same course continue to be pursued, others will be converted hereafter, and thus the Hindu religion suffer injury; therefore for the preservation of our own religion, it becomes necessary to make the following rules:—

1. "No Brahman shall ever attend the school of the Christian Missionaries to learn their religion, or to hear their instruction, nor shall they allow their children, or any under them, to attend their schools; and if any Hindus revile their own religion or preach the Christian religion, means must be taken to prevent their doing so.

2. "All Brahmans must follow the above rule; and whoever does not follow it, must be regarded as out of caste.

"To carry these resolutions into effect, and to assemble another meeting of the whole company of Brahmans, should any cause arise, officers have been appointed."

The editor of the *Prabhakar* thus expresses himself in connexion with these doings. (We may take his opinions on the point as the opinions of a pretty large section of the Native community.)

"We have one word to say to the Brahmans. They are free to send their own children where they please, or not to send them where they do not wish them to go. They are also free to warn those, who are walking contrary to the Hindu religion, and in this way induce them to forsake their opposition. But if they endeavour to do more than this, and try to frighten those who are serving the Missionaries for pay, by threatening to put them out of caste, the consequence will be that they will meet with twofold opposition and difficulty; they will not be able to accomplish their desired object, and will be laughed at for their folly."—*Bombay Oriental Christian Spectator, for November*, 1843.

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CHINA.

Lin is dead,—and here is an obituary notice issued by his Celestial Majesty. You will doubtless suppose it reflects severely upon that stirring period of his life when in conflict with the Barbarians, he robbed them of their property, as afterwards acknowledged by the Court, and for which he was to have been banished to the "Cold Country." Not one single word about the matter, either in praise or censure!

Energetic he was, in rash and ill judged measures, patriotic in his thorough hatred of every thing not Chinese, and refined in the arts of cruelty and mendacity; and having conceded so much to him, let us proceed to the perusal of a panegyric by his master.

An Imperial Edict.—The great statesman, Lin-tsih-sen, preserved an undeviating line of rectitude, and the principles of probity and uprightness were rooted in his nature. In manner he was plain and affable, and his singleness of heart was even eminently displayed. In the reign of Kea King, having been honoured by an Imperial examination he was raised from the rank of Hanlin (the highest literary graduate) to a seat in the Cabinet. We, upon coming to the throne, and observing his patriotic spirit, his despatch in business and his extensive and varied experience, ordered his presence about the Imperial person, in which capacity he remained for upwards of ten years without a single instance of default. Last year we sent him to the province of H[illegible]-nan to superintend the embanking operation. [illegible] Yellow River in the Seang-hoo district, were conducted and completed with his zeal and energy. Our Council then recomme[illegible] us to take his age into consideration, and be[illegible]g fully aware that nature with him was on the decay, we granted him a double term of holidays (20 days). As however he petitioned for a prolongation of this period we gave him a month in addition to rest his mental as well as physical powers.—On recovering, he immediately returned to his duties, but only a few days after, he suddenly departed this life in the Palace, while in the act of preparing a document for our inspection. Our grief was extreme, for he had a strong claim on our gratitude, and we therefore now confer honors according to his rank as a statesman and scholar. As a proof of our affection we shall offer sacrifice to his departed spirit in the Temple of the Virtuous. We have conferred upon him the To-lo king cover for his coffin and now appoint the Princes Tsae tuy and Tae-ling with ten officers of the Imperial body guard on an early day to pour out a libation before him. Let a donation of 1,500 Taels of Silver be given for his funeral expenses, and let his body lie in state in the Imperial cemetry, for in his official capacity there is not a single instance in which he deserved reprehension. His Grandsons Lin-tseen, Lin-ching, and Lin-yung when arrived at the years of maturity (16) are to be presented to the Civil Board, that we may confer our favours upon them and thus shew our grief for the deceased. When the usual ceremonies on this occasion have been performed, let them be duly reported.—Respect this. —*No date.—From a Correspondent of the Singapore Free Press.*

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China.—We have at last received China papers up to the 30th ultimo. From these it would appear that the aspect of affairs is not so promising as might have been expected. Obstacles have been thrown in the way of the trade at Canton, from the refusal of the Hong Merchants to become the recipients of goods, but chiefly from the exorbitant demands made by the Linguists for their services. These the merchants have in some measure been obliged from circumstances to comply with, but it is clear that if the Linguists are allowed to dictate their own terms to the Foreign merchants that it will neutralize the benefits which were expected from the new state of things, if not altogether stop the trade. We have made very copious extracts on these subjects as they cannot but be of much interest to all our readers. Some fatality would appear to attend Hongkong which seems destined to nip her rising greatness in the bud. First,—instructions are received from England which virtually put an end to her existence as a free port; and now a malignant fever has visited her shores working havock among her inhabitants. We are not furnished with any detailed accounts of the first appearance or progress of this fatal sickness, but we find that its ravages have been very extensive. We are still without some of our papers so that we are not in possession of a complete list of the victims. Amongst the deaths however are those of Mr. Alexander Scott, late of Singapore—Mr. William Scott, Merchant—Hon'ble Mr. Morrison, Chinese Secretary and Member of Council—Mr. Elworthy and Mr. Dyer, late from England—Mr. Mercer, of the establishment of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. —Capt. de Haveland of H. M. 55th Regt. Asst. Surveyor—Mr. D. Bates, a native of New York —Mr. W. Smith, Mr. J. B. Kent, Capt. J. M. Hight, late of the Brig *Antares*. At Amoy—Capt. D. G. List, late Commander of the Barque *Sir E. Ryan*.—*Singapore Free Press, 12th Oct.*

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Howqua—the Senior Hong merchant expired at Canton on the 4th instant. His biography would include all the important events connected with the Foreign trade during the last thirty years; hence we shall confine ourselves to a few remarks on the character and conduct of the deceased.

Howqua, was descended from a respectable Fo-Kien family, long resident in the principal Black-tea district, and his grandfather was one of the Amoy Hong, who with the progenitors of the Canton Hong merchants *Poon-ke-qua, Chunc-qua*, and *Min-qua* were ordered by the Emperor to remove to Canton, when all intercourse was forbidden with the English and Dutch, at the Port of Amoy.

Howqua had attained his seventy-fifth year when he died, and for a long time has been in a

feeble state of health, with an extremely attenuated frame, but with unimpaired intellectual vigour up to his last illness. His fortune is estimated variously, but it is believed he has large investments in the British and Foreign funds, and we know that a twelvemonth since, one of the most intimate of his foreign friends expressed his belief that Howqua was then worth at least twenty-five millions [illegible] [illegible]ars : except a small portion, the whole i[illegible] [illegible]ult of his own industry and entreprise.

[illegible] attack on Canton during the last war in[illegible] considerable injury on Howqua, the value o[illegible] [illegible]e Pack houses and their contents, which were then destroyed ; amounted alone to one million of dollars, and Howqua used to affirm, that the war had inflicted on him a loss of two millions of dollars. His proportion of the Canton Ransom was £800,000. It was after this event that he prayed the Emperor, to be permitted to retire from his position as a Hong Merchant, respectfully tendering at the same time what he called all his wealth, viz. 2,500,000 taels which he said, all accrued to him from the Emperor's bounty, and supplicated the Imperial will to accord him such portion thereof, as its heavenly benevolence deemed fit to maintain him during the wretched remnant of his life. This petitior was refused.

It must however be observed, that the Chinese Government had the greatest confidence in Howqua, who to the last, retained an inveterate aversion to new customs and modern fashions, whilst he clung with the most conservative tenacity to the old corrupt system, by which his vast wealth was mainly accumulated.

Howqua was the guardian and comptroller of the Kong-soo fund, and the organ of communication between the Government and the Foreign Merchants. He possessed vast power and influence among his countrymen, was a large landed proprietor, and had founded and endowed a temple to Buddha in the suburbs of Canton. It was supposed that the refusal of Howqua's prayer to retire into private life, was owing to the late war, and the claims which the Government might have on his services at such a crisis, we *believe the truth was, that besides* the undeniable influence Howqua possessed, yet his notorious wealth and success was the cause of his detention. The local Mandarins, and perhaps also some at Pekin, were well aware that Howqua was made of *squeezable materials* and as long as he occupied his onerous post, they could often test his qualities in that respect.

As a Merchant we believe the deceased could be favorably contrasted with the most eminent that Europe has produced. It seems almost incredible, but not less true, that to the last, he directed his vast and complicated trade which almost encircled the globe—alone. His knowledge, and even familiarity with mercantile details connected with the trade of Foreign ports was truly astonishing, sound judgement, true prudence, wary circumspection, and a wise economy, were distinguishing traits of his mercantile character.

By our countrymen Howqua was not liked, his predelictions were American, and justly so, we think, seeing that he was indebted in an early stage of his career to a citizen of that country, for information he sought in vain from the English ; and moreover the monopoly of the East India Company rendered an American association preferable in a pecuniary sense to any English connexion.

It is alleged by his friends that Howqua would never consent to evade the duties, or smuggle any kind of goods, we doubt this, as he had branch houses at Soochow, Ningpo, Shanghai, and other opulent cities in China ; it is hardly credible that he could successfully carry on his business there, with competitors who did smuggle whenever they had the opportunity. and which the notorious venality of the Authorities rendered quite the rule, rather than the exception.

In conclusion we are glad to record a gratifying fact which will embalm the memory of old Howqua. Since the difficulties about the *Opium Trade*, he has wholly abstained from touching the "unclean thing." Directly or indirectly, he has uniformly refused again engaging in this traffic, although he might have added millions upon millions to his treasure. This is no mean testimony to his patriotism, and his respect for the laws and regulations of his country. As a type of the old regime—as a Chinese conservative of the "purest ray serene" the death of Howqua will perhaps be deemed by his sovereign and country, as a positive national calamity.—*Friend of China, Sept.* 14.

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THE OFFICIAL RECEPTION OF THE FRENCH CONSUL AT CANTON.

We learn by letters from Canton, that the Charming Country House of Poon-Ting-Qua, has served lately, for the scene of the presentation, by Monsieur, the Count de Ratti Menton, the French Consul in China, of his credentials, to His Excellency the Viceroy of Canton.

This ceremony, which was preceded by several visits, to the French Consul, and Captain Fornier Duplan, from the Kwang-Chow-Foo, and a delegate from the Imperial Commissioner, and to which the Chinese Authorities seemed willing to give an eclat, as marked as it was novel, may be considered another progressive step in the events which have lately taken place. Towards 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 6th inst., two boats from the French Corvette Alcmene, with their crews in full dress, and having the national flag flying, left Canton, for the place of meeting. They contained the French Consul, Captain Fornier Duplan, the Chancellor of the Consulate, eight Officers of the Corvette, an Interpreter chosen by Captain F. D. J. A. Durran, a French Merchant, and several other distinguished persons who had expressed a desire to be present at the ceremony.

After an hours pull, amidst numbers of boats, the inhabitants of which, saw for the first time with curiosity and astonishment, so many French uniforms, they reached the House of Poon-Ting-Qua. The large halls, were at once placed at the disposal of the Captain and the Consul, where they received a visit from a delegate of the Imperial Commissioner, the Kwang-Chow-Foo and several other Mandarins. At near the hour fixed upon, a message came from the Commissioner, by an Officer, wearing a Chrystal button, that he was prepared for the interview. Monsieur the Consul de Ratti Menton, and the Captain, accompanied by those persons, already referred to, and preceded by a Mandarin, descended to the reception room, where they found the High Chinese Officers and a number of other functionaries wearing blue and white buttons.

After a little complimentary conversation on both sides, the French Consul, presented his credentials, from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, to His Excellency the Viceroy, who handed them, to the Imperial Commissioner, who, took note of, and returned them, to him, when this ceremony was concluded, many questions were put, concerning His Majesty, the King of the French, of France generally, and its Ministers : M. Guizot particularly, became the subject of conversation. This continued for more than an hour, and did not interrupt a delicious collation, offered in the mean time, by the Chinese Authorities to their numerous Guests.

The many marks of attention of which Captain Fornier Duplan, the Consul, were the objects, in presence of nearly two hundred Chinese who composed the suites of the numerous Mandarins, would lead us to suppose that an important change, is beginning to operate, in their ideas with reference to Europeans. Such a disposition, managed with care, would appear to augur an approach to an entire friendly understanding between the Celestial Empire and the various European Governments.—*Communicated.—The Friend of China, Supplement, Sept.* 16.

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*To Correspondents.*

*Detached Thoughts, A Magistrate of the North West Provinces,* and *Verax,* next week. We do not like to publish them without our own remarks.

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## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CAPT. NICOLSON.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—Under the Weekly Epitome of news of the 9th Nov. you state that of the officers who served with honour under Lord Auckland—and were subsequently proscribed, there remain unrewarded only Col. Outram and Majors McGregor and Pottinger. May I therefore be permitted to ask is not Captain Peter Nicolson one of the officers who rendered eminent services during the Affghan campaign? I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

*Jungle Mehals.* S.

The omission of Capt. Nicolson's name was quite accidental. We have good reason to believe that the present Governor General will not be long in placing on the political staff, one who has committed no misdemeanor but that of having served with zeal, fidelity and honour, the Government *of the time.* Capt. Nicolson will cease to regret our having omitted his name when it has been the means of informing him that his services live in the remembrance of a Native of great intelligence in the Ultima Thule of Bengal, the Jungle Mehals.—*Editor.*

MESSRS. TULLOH AND CO.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—On Monday last the 13th inst. a gentleman was sued in the Calcutta Court of Requests for a debt said to be due by him to Messrs. Tulloh and Co. The gentleman, it appeared, declined to discharge one of the Bills of Messrs. Tulloh and Co. when presented to him on the 24th October last, because it was not accompanied with the necessary Voucher or Receipt, as the other Bills were, for the article said to have been supplied to him a year ago, viz. in November 1842. The case came on before Russomoy Dutt. The defendant, together with an attorney at law, and other gentlemen present, strenuously urged that it would have been altogether preposterous to pay a demand made against him after the lapse of such a length of time, without the satisfaction of seeing and taking back his receipt or voucher for the article for which the claim is made against him, but Russomoy Dutt resolved that it was not necessary that the Bill against the gentleman should have been accompanied with the requisite voucher or receipt, as it was not the practice with Messrs. Tulloh and Co. to send invariably such receipts or vouchers for articles supplied by them. After saying so, Russomoy Dutt entered his Colleagues' room, Mr. Brietzcke, and on coming out soon again, said that his Colleague Mr. Brietzcke fully approved of his judgement, and accordingly Russomoy Dutt decreed the case with costs against the defendant.

Should you, Sir, think as I do, that this is a palpable instance of an act of abuse in the administration of justice in the Calcutta Court of Requests, you will please to notice the case in the *Friend of India* for public information.

I remain, Yours faithfully,

AN INHABITANT OF CALCUTTA.

*Calcutta, 18th Nov.* 1843.

Our correspondent will excuse us for not exactly agreeing with him. It appears that the receipts or vouchers of a number of Bills were presented, one was missing. It is more reasonable to suppose that it was lost, than that the charge was fictitious. If the objector had denied the receipt of the article, that would have been another thing ; but it appears that he refused payment simply because there was no receipt. A receipt is valuable as conclusive evidence, but there may be other evidence not less valid. We should consider the party to have been aggrieved if he had stated his constientious belief that he had never received the goods. Tulloh and Co. must sell some two hundred thousand lots a year ; and in a country where natives have been intolerably careless from the time beyond which the memory of man extendeth not, if one fourth the vouchers were lost, we should only be surprized at this extreme moderation of negligence. Indeed to us, who know something of the country, it appears almost as marvellous how Tulloh and Co. contrive to get on from year to year, without breaking down altogether as—to compare small things with great—how Napoleon's Commissariat fed 450,000 on the banks of the Vistula.—*Ed.*

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THE ABKAREE.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—You may remember that about two years ago Government, having been convinced of the neglect that attended the operations of the Abkaree department under the Collectors of land revenue, appointed, by the suggestion of Mr. Parker, then a member of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, a Commissioner for its superintendence. The system was made experimental and Government reserved to itself the option of extending it to all the Zillahs under its jurisdiction, when a reasonable degree of success should be known to mark its progress. But, Sir, you will be glad to hear that by the exertions of such efficient officers as Messrs. Palmer and Donnelly, the revenue in the districts of 24-Pergunnahs, Punchanongram, Hooghly, Burdwan, Nuddeah, Bancoorah, Maunbhoom, Jessore and Backergunge has been raised to double the sum realized by the Collectors of land revenue. This is owing to the efficiency of the system, for, every district, being under the supervision of four or more responsible Darogahs acting under the guidance of an Assistant and a Superintendent who receive the periodical instructions of the Commissioner, must yield a revenue proportionate to the increased official vigilance by which it is superintended. After such brilliant

effects, when we see Government counting double revenue, illicit sales of excisable articles prevented, oppression on the subjects discontinued, and a regular road pointed out for the transaction of business, you will not doubt the efficiency of the system and will concur with me in the opinion that Government ought not to delay the transfer to the Commissionership of the other Zillahs and Calcutta, in particular, which has suffered most from an inefficient system in spite of its peculiar convenience for the realization of a large amount, and has always proved detrimental to the revenue of the 24-Pergunnahs. Mr. Editor, I have been persuaded to address you on this subject by an article I read some time ago in turning over a number of the *Bengal Spectator* in which it is stated that Government intends the transfer proposed. If that be the case, as I have cause to believe it to be, then Government ought to do so in this season of the year so very convenient for effecting a settlement, you may recollect that when the experimental system was introduced the new settlement was effected in November which all experienced persons acknowledge to be the most proper time.

Yours truly,

*Calcutta, Nov. 3d*, 1843. AKKAR.

P. S. Furthermore, Government ought to transfer other districts without delay because the officiating Commissioner from whom originated the report to Government on the subject may have an opportunity of carrying his views into execution.

THE ASSAM STEAMER.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

DEAR SIR,—With reference to an article in the last issue of your paper, permit me to correct a statement it contains that the Assam Steamer has been found utterly unsuited for the navigation of the Berhampooter, for which she was originally intended: On further enquiry you will find this not to be the case. The *Assam* has made two successful voyages up the Berhampooter, to the extreme point the purposes of the Company required, and on the last occasion in September 1842, when commanded by Captain Smith, the *Assam* proceeded some miles beyond Dikho Mookh, being considerably further I believe than any Steamer ever went before in that direction, and nothing occurred to warrant the assertion that the vessel is unsuited for the navigation of that river. The last trip made by the *Assam* to Allahabad afforded another proof of her perfect efficiency for river navigation, the period of her absence from Calcutta being only 32 days, including a detention of a day and a half at Dinapore, and two days at Allahabad. The next Government Steamer occupied ten days more in the trip.

With regard to your remarks upon the advantage afforded to the public by Government in receiving freight at the moderate rate of 1 Rs. 8 As. per foot, whereas the Assam Company charge the exorbitant price of 2 Rupees, permit me to say it is very seldom the public have the opportunity of securing tonnage at that rate, the average of the Government sales being far above it, but I am aware that it has happened singularly enough on the two occasions of the Assam Company's Steamer being advertized for Allahabad, that the public have been able to obtain tonnage in the Government boats at the minimum rate of 1 Rs. 8 As per foot, although the demand did, I am told, on the first of these occasions exceed the means of supply.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
R. H. BUCKLAND,
*Secretary Assam Company.*

*Calcutta, 20th November*, 1843.

This letter arrived too late to admit of our writing an *editorial article*. We will write it next week. The subject is one of deep importance.—*Ed.*

BHAGULPOOR CHURCH.

In addition to the sums published in the *Friend of India* of the 19th October last, the following contributions are gratefully acknowledged to have been received in aid of the fund raised for building a Church at Bhagulpore.

| *From Allahabad.* | |
|---|---|
| F. Currie, | 100 |
| R. Lowther, | 50 |
| A. Beattie, | 16 |
| I. S. Hepworth, | 5 |
| I. Oakes, | 5 |
| T. Parry Woodcock, | 25 |
| M. D. &c. &c. | 5 |
| E. G. Fraser, | 8 |
| I. Boilard, Jr., | 5 |
| R. Burton Taylor, | 8 |
| Major Genl. Watson, | 30 |
| Major R. Kent, | 10 |
| G. F. Edmonstone, | 25 |
| W. Johnson, | 5 |
| R. S. Tickell, | 12 |
| M. Thornhill, | 5 |
| M. G. Ommanney, | 10 |
| E. S. R. | 5 |
| W. S. P. | 5 |
| J. N. Sharp, | 20 |
| G. P. Thompson, | 16 |
| | 370 |

| *From Poorneeah.* | |
|---|---|
| W. T. Taylor, | 34 |
| T. Sandys, J. | 20 |
| Mrs. G. Palmer, | 10 |
| Mrs. Howard, | 4 |
| G. W. Brown, | 5 |
| G. Cooper, | 4 |
| J. J. Cave, | 20 |
| H. W. Bateman, | 6 |
| S. E. B. | 5 |
| I. Brandt, | 8 |
| W. H. L. | 20 |
| C. Cave, | 6 |
| I. Gouldshawke, | 4 |
| C. Slater, | 4 |
| P. B. Perry, | 25 |
| R. Barnes, | 20 |
| Paid to the bearer, | 10 |
| W. M. Gray, | 10 |
| F. A. Killurick, | 10 |
| Geo. Martin, | 15 |
| Js. C. Smith, | 10 |
| | 250 |

| *From Monghyr.* | |
|---|---|
| Through W. Vansittart, Esq. ... Names and items not particularized | 15 |

| *From Tirhoot.* | |
|---|---|
| E. V. Irwin, | 50 |
| E. I. C. Richardson, | 30 |
| | 80 |

| *Addl. from Calcutta.* | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Ellerton, | 20 |
| J. Leslie Russell, | 50 |
| G. P. Powle, | 20 |
| — Griffiths, | 50 |
| W. J. Bampton, | 10 |
| | 150 |

| *From other Friends.* | |
|---|---|
| G. Lock (Kish.) | 50 |
| A Friend (Din.) | 10 |
| R. B. Garrett, (Beauleah,) | 50 |
| Rev. W. Winchester, (Berh.) | 20 |
| | 130 |

From the officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of H. M. 62d Regiment not only with the view of promoting the accomplishment of so vitally important an object, but also to evince their gratitude, however inadequately, for the kind and generous succour and hospitality experienced from the gentlemen at Bhagulpore, on the occasion of the lamentable disaster, which befel the Head Quarters of the Regiment on the 6th September 1842.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel Thomas Reed, | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Lieut. Col. The Honourable T. Ashburnham, | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Major W. T. Short, | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Captain G. H. Clarke, | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " T. D. Price, | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| " S. W. Graves, | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " G. E. Olpherts, | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Lieut. Henry Wells, | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " A. M. Herbert, | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " William McNair, | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " L. B. Tyler, | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " K. E. Hillier, | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| " N. H. Flood, | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Lieut. & Adjt. George Sims, | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Lieut. & Qr. Master William Grey, | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Assist. Surgeon S. McV. Lloyd, | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Grenadier Company, | 30 | 4 | 0 |
| No. 1 Ditto, | 10 | 8 | 0 |
| No. 2 ditto, | 18 | 14 | 0 |
| No. 3 ditto, | 20 | 6 | 0 |
| No. 4 ditto, | 15 | 8 | 0 |
| No. 5 ditto, | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| No. 6 ditto, | 9 | 4 | 0 |
| No. 8 ditto, | 7 | 12 | 0 |
| Light Company, | 10 | 12 | 0 |
| Rs. | 362 | 0 | 0 |
| Total of sums received from other stations, and specified above, | 995 | 0 | 0 |
| Total formerly advertized, | 5,208 | 0 | 0 |
| Grand Total, Rs. | 6,565 | 0 | 0 |

The first stone of the Church, for building which the foregoing sums have been contributed, was laid by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, in the presence of a numerous assembly of the station, on the 4th Nov. 1843.

DEO SOLI GLORIA.

# EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS.

THE CHURCH AND STATE QUESTION ON THE CONTINENT.—We adverted, in our last Number, to the recent Manifesto of the Archbishop of Cologne upon the subject of the Relation between the Church and the State. Our readers must have in recollection the long dispute carried on by that Prelate with the Prussian Government, which terminated in his deposition. The questions raised have, however, by no means been set at rest. So far from it, that the courageous Archbishop, whom the Prussian Police dragged from his See, in 1837, has, from the place of his exile, raised them anew, and traced them to their first principles.

The *Statesman* of the 9th inst. contains an analytical notice of that important publication, of which we shall avail ourselves, in order to put our readers in possession of the present state of the Church - - State question, as between the Civil Government and the Romish Hierarchy in the Continental kingdom.

The work is entitled, "Of Peace between Church and States, followed by Remarks on the position of Facts published at Berlin. By CLEMENS AUGUSTUS DROSTE DE VISCHERING, Archbishop of Cologne." 8vo. (2nd edition,) Munster, 1843. Two editions were disposed of in a few weeks. It is not, however, to be regarded as a publication got up on the spur of occasion. The Rt. Rev. Writer affirms, that it is the fruit of the meditations of more than twenty years, during which he has applied himself to the task of presenting his ideas in the shape most likely to render them acceptable. If, remarks our Contemporary, this avowal is to be received as the interpretation of his conduct, it gives an unexpected significance to the events which have recently taken place on the banks of the Rhine; and if, as is not improbable, his present publication has been concocted with the POPE, we may infer from it upon what grounds the policy of the Holy See will hereafter be based, in its relations with Prussia and the other Protestant Governments. The Archbishop of COLOGNE begins by combating the idea according to which the Church is considered as a society within the State. The smaller the State, the more palpable the absurdity, according to his view, of this representation of the Church. "What!" he exclaims, "the One Church, the Church Catholic, within the State, subdivided according to the frontiers of great or small States! That which is immoveable contained within that which is essentially and incessantly moveable!" If the Church is not *in* *without* the State. The learned Prelate points us to the Church dishonoured, despoiled, persecuted, and yet remaining always the same, while tribes and nations pass and disappear one after another. This is the Church Ideal of the Papist and the Puseyite. Its catholicity and its perpetuity are alike fictitious; but there is grandeur in the fiction, and it is the counterfeit of a sublime reality.

The great problem which the Archbishop undertakes to solve, is, how to maintain peace between the Church and the Civil Power. Two descriptions of persons appear to him to be the natural adversaries of this peace; first, the Rationalists, who have an interest in the gradual repression of the activity of the Church by the State in order that they may be able the better to disseminate their principles, by which they labour to subvert alike Government and Religion; and, secondly, Demagogues, who, finding the Church an obstacle to their designs, aim at destroying its influence, particularly by gaining possession of the schools by which she acts upon the people.

Even where the rulers, or a large proportion of their subjects, do not belong to the Catholic Church, Governments ought still, our Author contends, to respect her rights; and in order to know what these are, we must ascertain what are the limits of those of the State itself. The State, according to M. DROSTE DE VISCHERING, cannot require the Church to submit to whatever laws it may be pleased to make, but only to those which result from the very notion of a State. These he calls *Staatsgesetze* (State-laws), in opposition to laws of the land (*landesgesetze*), which, though emanating from the constituted authorities, have not this character: the former only are obligatory, in his view, when there is any conflict between the Church and the State, and they alone are always legitimate. The Church ought to recognise and respect, in its relations with the State, all the rights inherent in the nature of a State; while the State ought, on its part, to recognise and respect, in its relations with the Church, all those which inhere in the nature of a Church. The two institutions being ordained of GOD, each has a right to Independence. The Archbishop explains what he intends by this term, by adding, that a Society is independent, only when, not having required a previous consent in order to exist, it stands in no need of approbation or concurrence in order to act; so that, being sovereign (*summa potestas*) in the province which it embraces, it possesses the right of doing all that is requisite for its preservation, prosperity, and the realization of its object, without foreign interference, so long as it does not trench upon the rights of other parties.

Having applied this definition of Independence to the Church, M. DROSTE DE VISCHERING reduces its obligations to the State, to the respecting of those rights which appertain to the nature of a State. All that the Church owed to the Pagan NERO, to JULIAN the Apostate, to CONSTANTIUS the Arian, all that she would owe in the present day to the Emperor of CHINA, she owes every where to the Prince, but she owes him nothing beyond this. Whatever obligations the Apostles and their first successors were under, she still binds

ing on the ecclesiastical authorities of our day, but no others. Now the Apostles and their successors were independent of the State. "To admit the subordination of the Church to the State," exclaims the Archbishop of COLOGNE, "is to say, that the SAVIOUR has made his Church ancillary to the State; in other words, that he has not founded a Church; for a Ch[illegible] that was not independent, that was subordi[illegible] the State, would not have been founded by [illegible]

[illegible] this mutual independence alone, the Archbi[illegible] contends, can peace result. This being assured, [illegible] rights of the one party will never clash with those of the other, since the two Societies, with their distinct rights, proceed equally from GOD; and there must needs be harmony between the institutions which he ordains.

Two words sufficiently express, in our Author's view, the mutual relations for which he contends: "*Jus cavendi et Obligatio Tuitionis.*" The former imports the *right* of self-defence against all that trenches upon its proper independence, and the *duty* of respecting, and, in case of need, protecting against its own members, the independence of the other institution. There ought to be, in this twofold respect, a perfect reciprocity between the State and the Church. All encroachment, in whatever sense it may take place, ought to be prohibited. To give only one instance: M. DROSTE DE VISCHERING considers it to be as exorbitant an abuse on the part of the State, to subject to its approval the nomination of pastors and bishops, as would be the pretension of the Church, were she to demand that the choice of Civil Functionaries and Ministers of State should be submitted to her for confirmation.

One imprescriptible right of the Church appears to our Author to be, *that of having Schools and Educational Establishments dependent exclusively on herself.* Without inquiring whether the State ought to interfere with Education, he thinks that the influence of the State and that of the Church cannot be brought to bear upon the same establishments, inasmuch as the Church can realize her object, only by being sole mistress in those which she originates. It ought to be lawful for her to confide the direction of these to whomsoever she thinks proper, whether to Jesuits or any other parties. The schools of the Church ought to be accessible to the representatives of the State; but the State ought not to lay claim to either the oversight or the direction of them.

Among the rights of the Church, he comprises also that of receiving from the faithful the assistance she needs. "The State," he says, "compels, when necessary, the contributions of its subjects: the Church confines herself to informing believers of her necessities and their duty, convinced that, wherever faith exists, charity will be found also." *He does not admit that the Church may receive assistance from the State.* In countries where the Catholic Clergy are paid out of the revenues of the State, it is only as an indemnity for the spoliation of property alienated from the Church, or as restitution, that they accept of it: *they could not accept a stipend, properly so called.* M. DROSTE DE VISCHERING examines, with equal attention, the question of Patronage and Benefices. He does not reckon only upon ancient foundations to meet the actual necessities of the Church: the rights of the Church may be disputed, or, where they are acknowledged, the resources resulting from them may be insufficient; but his confidence would remain unshaken: he entertains no doubt that the Church, *if free*, would obtain all that she required.

In Prussia, the Church is far from being free as yet: this is the very reason why the Archbishop of COLOGNE has taken up his pen. The dependence of which he complains is not, indeed, more absolute than that of his Church in the other great countries of Europe; but this is precisely what gives so much importance to his work. He has stated the question in terms which admit of its general application to France and the whole of Germany; and our Contemporary hails the Archbishop as an unexpected auxiliary to the cause of the Separation of Church and State;—"a cause which has, within a few months, passed, in many countries at once, out of the region of theory into that of facts."

We have no room for extended comment upon this abstract of the Archbishop's Protest. It is curious to find him, upon some points, symbolizing with the claims to independent and co-ordinate jurisdiction put forward by our High-church Presbyterians; upon others, adopting a language in accordance with the Oxford Puseyites; while, again, he seems in some respects to favour the Voluntary system and that broad separation between things civil and things sacred which is an essential condition of Religious Liberty. The grand fallacy which pervades his reasoning, lies in his giving the name of the Church to a Polity, a Jurisdiction, a Thing of worldly elements, rather than to that which the New Testament denotes by the Church which is the Body of CHRIST. And, in contending for the separation of Church and State we are in some danger of forgetting that we are in using the word Church in an improper sense. In this country, the Church political is but a branch of the State, and its jurisdictive powers could not exist separate from the State. Ecclesiastical power is either a delegated power derived from the State, or a usurpation of the power which belongs only to the Civil Government. But reduce the Church to the character of a strictly religious and voluntary society, and all, or nearly all, that the Archbishop contends for, becomes just and excellent.—*Pat.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE AT BIRMINGHAM.—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of "the Queen's College of Medicine at Birmingham" took place on Friday last, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of the inhabitants of the town, Professors, and a large body of students. The ceremony was opened by the Rev. C. Craven, Incumbent of St. Peter's, offering up a prayer for the success of the undertaking, after which the High Bailiff, S. Kempson, Esq., deposited in the cavity of the stone a case, hermetically sealed, containing copies of the Royal charter of incorporation of the College, of the Warneford prize trust-deed, of the various address delivered by the Rev. Chancellor Law, Mr. Sands Cox, the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, and Dr. John Johnstone; the prospectus of the College, with the list of Professors and the fundamental laws of the Queen's Hospital, together with the coins of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Victoria. The Principal, Dr. Johnstone, then affixed a brass plate. The stone having been lowered with the usual formalities, the Venerable Doctor addressed the assembly at some length upon the benefits of the Institution, and announced that a gentleman, whom he did not name, in addition to his former unbounded munificence, had placed in the hands of the Rev. Chancellor Law, the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, and Mr. Sands Cox, the sum of 1,000*l.* for the foundation of four Scholarships of 10*l.*, to be held for two years, to be conferred upon students who shall have resided in the College twelve months, and who shall have been distinguished for their regularity and good conduct, and especially availed themselves of the moral and religious instruction of the Warden.—*Record.*

It appears from the statistical Reports issued by the Registrar-General, that about one-fifth of the total mortality of England and Wales is attributable to pulmonary consumption.

Cavalry and infantry barracks have been commenced at Newport, Monmouthshire. The area within the walls will be about ten acres, and the estimated cost of the erection is reported at from 40,000*l.* to 50,000*l.*—*Ibid.*

RAILWAY BILLS.—By a Parliamentary Return just issued some interesting information is afforded respecting the number of Railway Bills brought into the House of Commons, with the number of Acts which have been passed since the close of the year 1839. In 1840, the number of Bills was 27; in 1841, 24; in 1842, 23; in 1843, 31; total, 105. It appears from the Return, that of the Bills introduced in 1840, 23 became Acts of Parliament; in 1841, 19; in 1842, 21; and in the present session, 25. The Return further shows the number of plans deposited for the last three years, at the Private Bill Office. The number was 62.—*Ibid.*

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.—By a Parliamentary return just issued, the number of inhabited houses in England is stated to be, 2,753,295; the number uninhabited, 162,725; and the number building, 25,882. In Wales the number inhabited is 188,196; uninhabited, 10,133; building, 1,769. In Scotland the number of inhabited houses is put down at 503,451; uninhabited, 24,295; building, 1,763; making a total of about, 3,454,101 inhabited; 198,049 uninhabited; and 30,634 houses building throughout the United Kingdom, Ireland excepted, which is not included in the return.—*Ibid.*

It happened a few weeks since to a gentleman in his travels through Cornwall in his gig, to stop at a turnpike-gate, the toll-keeper of which was a parchment-faced dame of the most ancient kind, with all the peculiar shrewdness known to that order, and the Act of Parliament at her fingers' ends. On pulling up with—"What's to pay?" and tendering a shilling—"8d." was the reply, and 4d. returned. "How's this?" says the traveller, "2d. more at this gate than at any other in the county—why what makes this difference?" E'es, 'tis so, and that's enuff! 'tis 6d. for four-wheel vehicles, and 2d. more for two." "Why that's strange," was the reply.—"E'es, but that's the law; look above to the board and there ye'll see 'tis painted up." Such, on looking at it, was found to be the case, and after some further parley the reason was inquired, when our dame, eyeing our informant with much acuteness, and in her own quaint style, replied—"That the only thing 'twas made so for was, that our two justices that live nigh by drive four-wheeled gigs, and that was the particular clause that they should not be charged more than 6d., and the 6d. to gigs was made 8d., and the 8d. to four-wheels were made 6d."—*Exeter Paper.*

PINE-APPLES.—There are now selling in the London shops pine-apples, from one of the Bahama islands. They are pulled up by the roots, and appear to arrive in very good order, and sell at a moderate price.—*Record.*

"YOUNG ENGLAND."—The members of "Young England" are in open revolt against the Premier. Mr. Smythe read him a severe lecture on Wednesday night; and Mr. D'Israeli declared, that as Sir Robert Peel was unable to guide them, they should endeavour to find a path for themselves. Mr. Smythe complained that the right hon. baronet said to them, "You have no right to pursue any course except that which I—I—I may entertain." At the repetition of the I's the House burst into a roar of laughter, excited, no doubt, by recollections of the Premier's dogmatical egotism; though, by the way, he has of late, since he has experienced so many failures, given up the *I*, and adopted the *we*, when speaking of the ministry. It is no longer *my* policy and *my* measures, but *our* policy and *our* measures. No man who has attended the House for the last two sessions can fail to be struck with the altered demeanour of Sir Robert Peel.—*Pat.*

IRISH NATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.—By the Ninth Report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, for 1842, it appears that the National Schools had increased, during the year, from 2,337 to 2,721, and the children on the rolls from 281,849 to 319,792; the number of children having tripled since 1833, and that of the schools being nearly fourfold.—*Record.*

IRELAND.—The following document was lately agreed to at a meeting of the Irish members in London:—

"TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

"We, the undersigned representatives of Irish constituencies, impressed with earnest solicitude respecting the present state and future destiny of our country, deeply sensible of its wrongs, and resolved to leave no effort untried to obtain their redress, feel it our duty, before we separate, to place upon record our solemn remonstrance against the fatal policy which has alienated from your Government and institutions the minds of a large portion of our fellow-countrymen.

"Deep-rooted and increasing discontent pervades the nation whose interests are intrusted to our charge. Feelings of estrangement are rapidly supplanting those affections which kindness and justice would have placed at your command. Despairing of redress from the Legislature, the people of Ireland now rely upon their own strength and resolution for the attainment of those rights which they have sought from Parliament in vain.

"The voice of the civilised world lays to your charge the guilt of having produced this exasperation of national feeling. For centuries our legislation and government have been subject to your control; on you, therefore, lies the responsibility of having failed to secure the welfare and contentment of the Irish people.

"Our social condition is replete with elements of disorder. The connexion between landlord and tenant, deranged as it has been by a long course of vicious legislation, wants that mutual confidence which is essential to the development of productive industry. The labouring population, unable to obtain employment, live habitually on the verge of extreme destitution. Notwithstanding our connexion with a nation which boasts to be the wealthiest, the most enlightened and the most powerful in the world, our commerce, our manufactures, our fisheries, our mines, our agriculture, attest, by their languishing and neglected condition, the baneful effects of your misgovernment.

"A church Establishment is maintained for the exclusive benefit of one-tenth of the nation.

"Our representation in the Legislature is unjustly disproportionate to the population and resources of Ireland.

"Our Parliamentary franchises are wholly inadequate to secure a true reflection of the opinions of the mass of the nation.

"Our municipal rights are abridged in comparison with yours. Our corporate franchises are limited by needless and harassing restrictions.

"The pecuniary exhaustion, occasioned by absenteeism, is aggravated by the mode in which the proceeds of taxation are applied.

"An anti-Catholic and anti-Irish spirit of exclusion governs the distribution of official appointments.

"Our local wants are not duly considered in the Imperial Parliament. Yet adequate powers of self government for local purposes are not afforded in the constitution of our fiscal and administrative institutions.

"We have applied in vain to the Legislature for redress. Our complaints are unheeded—our remonstances are unavailing. We now appeal to that higher tribunal of public opinion which creates and deposes parliaments and administers, and we ask your intervention to enforce our claims.

"We demand, in behalf of our country, the adop-

tion of measures calculated to improve the condition of the industrious classes, and to develop the resources of Ireland.

"We demand the recognition of perfect equality in regard to ecclesiastical and educational arrangements between the several religious communities into which the population of Ireland is divided.

"We demand a more ample representation in the Legislature.

"We demand franchises adequate to give full expression to public opinion.

"We demand the assimilation of municipal rights in both kingdoms.

"We demand that Ireland shall participate more largely in the benefits of the public expenditure.

"We demand, in regard to administrative government, that the profession of the Roman Catholic faith shall no longer be made a ground of virtual, as it has ceased to be one of legal, exclusion from official station; that in the general administration of the affairs of the empire, Irishmen shall be called to take part in a proportion commensurate with the extent to which Ireland contributes to its greatness; and that the management of our local affairs shall be confided as much as possible to those who are identified and acquainted with the interests of our country.

"We demand that the principle of self-government, subject to popular control, shall be applied, wherever practicable, in the organisation of our local institutions.

"We recognise in you no superior title to political rights. We demand perfect equality, as the only secure and legitimate foundation upon which the union can permanently rest. So long as these claims are denied, so long will continue the struggle of the Irish nation against injustice and misrule.

"Should this remonstrance be successful, we cannot indeed promise the immediate restoration of those feelings of attachment which a few years had begun to expel from the national breast—*sentiments* engendered by centuries of oppression. We can only express our conviction, that those who confide in the influence of justice will not have misplaced their trust. It may still be in the power of a Government which shall merit the confidence of the Irish people to win back their forfeited affections; but we warn you that every day's delay increases the difficulty of the task, and gives additional strength to those who maintain that there is no hope of good government for Ireland *except in the restoration of her national Parliament.*

"Should this warning be neglected, upon you, not upon us, be the responsibility of future events.

"Thomas Wyse, Waterford city; D. R. Ross, Belfast; Thomas Esmonde, Wexford town; William Villier Stuart, Waterford county; R. C. Carew, Waterford county; D. Jephson Norreys, Mallow; M. E. Corbally, Meath county; John O'Brien, Limerick city; M. J. O'Connell, Kerry county; Robert Arbhbold, Kildare county; Robert Gore, New Ross; Hugh M. Tuite, Westmeath county; James Power, Wexford county; Wm. S. O'Brien, Limerick county."—*Pat.*

IRELAND.—ARBITRATORS.—On Wednesday, at the adjourned meeting of the Repeal Association, Dr. Gray rose to bring forward the report of the committee for a plan for the establishment of arbitrators throughout the country, in consequence of the dismissal by the Government of the magistrates in whom the people had confidence. The report recommended that the dismissed magistrates, as well as those who had resigned, should be appointed in the first instance.

The following is a copy of the report:—

"REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER AND REPORT ON THE ADOPTION OF A GENERAL SYSTEM OF ARBITRATION THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

"Your committee, having carefully considered the several questions referred to them with respect to the introduction of a system of arbitration throughout Ireland, with a view to the better adjustment of all such disputes as may from time to time arise among such of the inhabitants thereof as may be disposed to refer the same to arbitrators, beg leave to offer the following report thereon for the adoption of your Association:—

"Your committee are strongly of opinion, that inasmuch as many of the magistrates who possess popular confidence have been deprived of the commission of the peace because of their attachment to the cause of legislative independence, no unnecessary time should be lost in carrying into practice the principle of arbitration as already approved of by the unanimous vote of the Association. In order, therefore, to secure the perfect and harmonious working of such a system, your Committee recommend that standing committee be immediately formed to arrange the necessary details, prepare the requisite forms, and superintend the practical working of the system, after it shall have been put in operation.

"Being farther of opinion that the system of arbitration should be as universally applied as the circumstances of each locality will admit, your committee recommend that for that purpose the several counties be appointed into districts, and that three or more arbitrators be recommended for each district, the number to be determined by the extent, population, and such other local circumstances as may seem to bear directly thereon.

"In defining those districts, your committee would suggest that advantage be taken of the divisions at present established for the purposes of the petty sessions courts, and recommend that those districts be adopted, inasmuch as the peasantry are in general familiarised thereto.

"Your committee suggest that the dismissed magistrates and such repeal justices as have resigned, be in the first instance recommended as arbitrators in their respective districts; and that a dismissed magistrate, or one who has resigned if present, be in all cases chosen as the chairman of the court of arbitration.

"Your committee are strongly impressed with the conviction that in selecting persons to be intrusted with such high and important functions as those that will necessarily devolve upon the arbitrators, the utmost diligence should be used to procure persons not only of high moral character and local influence, but who also possess the full and complete confidence of the several classes upon whose cases they may have to arbitrate. For this purpose they would suggest that the repeal wardens resident in the several districts be called upon to recommend to the Association such persons as may seem to them the best qualified to act as arbitrators, and that they be directed, in making their selection, to request the aid of the repeal clergy and gentry in their several districts. That the names of the persons so selected and approved of, be transmitted to the Association through the provincial inspector of wardens, and be accompanied by a report from him, on the qualifications of the persons so recommended, and that such recommendations and reports be referred for consideration to the standing committee.

"In giving the sanction of youn Association to the recommendation of any arbitrator, your committee suggest that it be given by vote of the Association, at one of the ordinary or adjourned public meetings, on special motion made, and that of such motion it be necessary that at least one week's public notice be given.

"They further recommend that each arbitrator, on the vote of the Association being formally notified to him, shall promise, as a Repealer, that he will arbitrate impartially on all cases that may be referred to his decision.

"Your committee would also suggest that the repeal wardens of the district be requested to recommend a person qualified and willing gratuitously to act as secretary to the district arbitrators, and that it be the duty of such secretary, as may be approved of by the Association, to keep, under the direction and superintendence of the arbitrators, a book in which proper minutes be kept of all proceedings had before the court of arbitration.

"Your committee are also of opinion that due publicity should be given in each district to the names of the arbitrators and the places of arbitration.

"With respect to the mode of conducting the proceedings of the courts of arbitration, your committee recommend that the arbitrators sit publicly, in a place or places to be named, in their respective districts, on a certain fixed day, each week or fortnight, according to the peculiar circumstances of the localities; and that any person having any difference with or claim upon another shall serve a notice upon that other, calling upon him to come before the arbitrators upon the next day of sitting, and submit to have the matter in dispute arbitrated upon, and that there shall be appended to the said notice a further notification, signed by one of the district arbitrators, notifying that the arbitrators would sit for the adjustment of differences on the day specified.

"It is the opinion of your committee that the presence of three arbitrators should be declared necessary, to arbitrate upon each case, and that all questions be decided by vote, the majority determining the decison; and that should a greater number than three sit to arbitrate in any one cause, and that said number be an even number, that then the chairman should have two votes; but that in all other cases, a majority of the votes of the arbitrators shall determine.

"Your committee recommend that the parties be permitted to avail themselves of professional aid, whenever they consider it adviseable.

"Your committee recommend that after the parties shall have appeared before the arbitrators, a deed of submission be respectively signed by the parties, and duly witnessed, consenting to leave the matters in dispute to the decision of the arbitrators, and to abide by such award as they may make. That the arbitrators having heard the case and evidence adduced, on both sides, make their award, which award shall be final and conclusive; and that they endorse the same upon the deed of submission, and see that a proper entry of the proceeding be made in the minute book by the secretary, and that a copy of the award be given to such party, and that the original deed of submission and award be preserved.

"Your committee also recommend, that after the publication of the award, should either party refuse to comply therewith, the party so refusing shall be reported by the arbitrators to the Association, and that the standing committee do then proceed to inquire into the cause of said refusal, and that, unless the party so refusing fail to give satisfactory reasons ' mittee for such his refusal, the committ mend that the party so refusing be expelle. Association by a public vote.

"Your committee would suggest that, for ter working of the system, the secretaries be requ ed quarterly to forward to the Association for inspection the minute-books, and further recommend that blank forms of notice, deeds of submission, minute-books, and other such books and forms, be forwarded in the requisite quantities to the several districts, free of expense; and that there be no charge made, or fee received by the arbitrators, or any of them, or by their secretary, for any notice, deed of submission, award, or copy of award; and that all forms be supplied, cases heard and arbitrated on, awards made, and copies thereof given to the parties, free of all cost and charges whatsoever.—*Pat.*

LONG-LIVED PARISH FUNCTIONARIES.—The united ages of the minister, precentor, session-clerk, and sexton of the parish of Kilbirnie, amount to 314 years.—*Ibid.*

THE SPEAKER IN A PREDICAMENT.—In addressing the Queen, on the prorogation of Parliament, it is the duty of the Speaker to enumerate and to laud the measures brought forward by the Government, and passed during the session. What was he to do at the close of the present session? Great curiosity was felt to discover how he would overcome the difficulties by which he was surrounded. "During a laborious session our attention has been directed to various important questions of domestic policy—to the improvement of our institutions, and to the beneficial alteration of some branches of the law." A breathless impatience was here manifested to hear how these questions of domestic policy had been disposed of. When, lo and behold! the right honourable gentleman, knowing that although the attention of the House had been directed to these subjects, he could say no more, as they had all been overruled or neglected, went off at a tangent, and deeply lamented "the unhappy divisions which have occurred in the Church of Scotland, and which have led to the secession of many of her most valued ministers." Notwithstanding the solemnity of the scene, the ridicule of this abrupt transition was irresistible, and there was a general litter among all the Lords present, on both sides in politics, as well as among the Commons themselves below the bar. This was observed by the Speaker, who was so much discomposed by it that he several times hesitated and stuttered, notwithstanding his usual flowing style and graceful elocution; and there was some apprehension that he might have broken down before he reached the *much-desired goal*, when he was to present to her Majesty the last Bill of Supply, and to ask for it her Majesty's most gracious assent.—*Chronicle.*

O'CONNELL'S PLAN FOR THE RENEWED ACTION OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.—FIRSTLY.—The Irish People recognise, acknowledge, maintain, and will continually preserve and uphold upon the throne of Ireland Her Majesty Queen Victoria, whom God protect! Queen, by undoubted right and by hereditary descent, of Ireland, and her heirs and successors for ever.

"The people of Ireland recognise, acknowledge, maintain, and will continually preserve and uphold all the prerogatives of Her Majesty and of her heirs and successors, belonging to, and inherent in, the Imperial crown of Ireland; and they will true allegiance bear—pure, undivided, and indivisible—to Her Majesty, her heirs, and successors, for ever.

SECONDLY.—The people of Ireland acknowledge, and will maintain and preserve for ever, the privileges, hereditary and personal, of the Peers of Ireland, together with the legislative and judicial authority of the Irish House of Lords, and the exercise of the prerogative in augmenting and limiting the peerage, as the same did of right exist before the year 1800.

"THIRDLY.—The people of Ireland do firmly insist upon the restoration of the Irish House of Commons, consisting of three hundred representatives of the Irish people; and claim, in the presence of their Creator, the right of the people of Ireland to such restoration.

"They have submitted to the Union as being binding as a law; but they declare solemnly that it is not founded on right, or on constitutional principles and that it is not obligatory upon conscience. They agree with the Tory Attorney-General, Saurin, that the only binding power of the Union is the strength of the English domination. They also agree with him that 'resistance to the Union is in the abstract a duty, and the exhibition of that resistance a mere matter of prudence.' They will, therefore, resist the Union by all legal, peaceful, and constitutional means.

FOURTHLY.—The plan for the restoration of the

Irish Parliament is as follows:—1. That the county Members should be increased to 173, in the manner hereinafter specified. 2. That there should be 127 Members returned from cities and towns, in the manner hereinafter mentioned. 3. That the county of Carlow, being the only county in Ireland with less than 100,000 inhabitants, should get an increase of one Member, so as to have three representatives. [illegible] other county having above 100,000 inhabitants [illegible]ld get an increase of two Members. That [illegible] unty ranging above 150,000 inhabitants, [illegible] ct an increase of three Members.

[illegible] at every county ranging above 250,000 inhabitants, should get an increase of four Members.

"That the county of Tipperary having more than 400,000 inhabitants, not less than 500,000, should get an increase of eight Members.

"That the county of Cork having more than 700,000 inhabitants, should get an increase of ten members.

"FIFTHLY.—With respect to the towns and cities, it is proposed that the city of Dublin, having more than 200,000 inhabitants, should have eight representatives, four for the part north of the Liffey, and four for the part south of the Liffey.

"That the University of Dublin should continue, on the basis of its present constituency, to send two Members.

"It is proposed that the city of Cork, having more than 100,000 inhabitants, should have five Members.

"That the city of Limerick and town of Belfast having respectively more than 50,000 inhabitants, should send four Members each.

"It is proposed that the town of Galway and the cities of Waterford and Kilkenny, having respectively more than 20,000 inhabitants, should send each three Members to Parliament.

"That other towns, having about 7,000 inhabitants, should each send two Members to Parliament, and that forty-nine other towns, next highest in the ratio of population, should send one Member each.

"The following schedule of the different places to return Members to the Irish Parliament will show their relative population, and the number of Members to be assigned to each."

[Then follows the list of Irish counties, with the population of each; and the proposed number of Members to be assigned to each.]

"The population is taken from the returns of 1831, which having been made for a different purpose, and without any reference whatever to the repeal of the Union, furnish a scale of unquestionable impartiality.

"SIXTHLY.—It is proposed that the right of voting should be what is called 'household suffrage,' requiring six months' residence in the counties, with the addition in the towns of married men, resident for twelve months, whether householders or not.

"SEVENTHLY.—It is proposed, that the mode of voting for Members of Parliament should certainly be by ballot.

"EIGHTHLY.—The Monarch *de facto* of England, at all times hereafter, whoever he may be, shall be Monarch *de jure* in Ireland. And so, in case of a future Regency, the Regent *de facto* in England to be Regent *de jure* in Ireland.

NINTHLY.—The connexion between Great Britain and Ireland, by means of the power, authority, and prerogatives of the Crown, to be perpetual, and incapable of change, or any severance, or separation.

"The foregoing plan to be carried into effect according to recognised law and strict constitutional principle.

"Signed by order,
DANIEL O'CONNELL,
"Chairman of the Committee."—*Record.*

BARBADOES.—STATE OF THE COLONY.—We extract, from the speech of the Governor, Sir Charles Grey, to the Barbadoes House of Assembly, delivered on the 15th of June, the following paragraph respecting the state of the colony, viz.:—"In offering to you these suggestions for the further improvement of the condition of this island, I find, with peculiar pleasure, after sixteen months' residence in it, that, so far, all my anticipations of your tranquillity and happiness have been realized. Hitherto you surely have been eminently fortunate; the seasons have been genial and salubrious; the crop of 1842 considerably exceeded that of the preceding year, and the present one will surpass that of 1842. The island was never before in so perfect a state of cultivation; the imports were never so large. The society of Barbadoes is in a moral and improving condition. Amongst the labouring classes and the poor there is as little appearance of vice as I have ever seen in any part of the world: their habits are industrious; and their disposition, in most respects, is excellent. Nor has the past year been unproductive of some marked events, which may be noted as gradations in the improvement and consolidation of your social system."

CROPS.—The bountiful rains with which we have been blessed during the last seven days have been, we are happy to learn, generally felt throughout the colony; and the benefit conferred thereby on the young crops is immense. The thunder appears, also, to have been of advantage to us, for the weather has since been clear and cool. The quantity of sugar already shipped from this island (including the cargoes now on board the Higginson for Liverpool, and the James Holmes for London) amounts to 17,647 hogsheads, 850 tierces, and 560 barrels. We should also say there is now another 1,000 on board the ships now loading, which brings shipments of sugar for 1843 to about 19,000 hogsheads. On an average, the increase of sugar of this year over that of last will be nearly 5,000 hogsheads.—*Barbadoes Globe, 30th June.*

UNITED STATES.—The plea of insanity set up by Mrs. Gilmour has been put aside, sufficient evidence of her criminality having been adduced to justify her apprehension and warrant her being surrendered. Mr. Commissioner Rapelyea had delivered the following decision in her case:—

"I, Silvanus Rapelyea, a Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States, in the second circuit, for the southern district of New York, do hereby certify that upon hearing the 'evidence of criminality' 'in the matter of Christina Cochran, otherwise Gilmour, charged with the crime of murder in Scotland,' and after carefully considering the same, do decide, that 'according to the laws of the place' where she was found and arrested sufficient evidence has been adduced to justify her apprehension and commitment for trial."

To this decision, the prisoner's counsel excepted, promising to take, in the course of the day, some action, the nature of which he did not explain. He was, however, supposed to allude to a writ of *habeas corpus*, said to have been issued by Judge Kent. The Commissioner having declared his functions terminated with the giving of the decision, it was moved, on behalf of the British Consul, that the prisoner be committed, to await the decision of the executive at Washington. The papers state, that the prisoner did not appear at all excited, but listened to the decision with apparent indifference. The opinion in America is, that she will be returned to this country, to take her trial here.

In several parts of the Union the approaching election of the future President was exciting considerable attention. Daniel Webster is spoken of as the probable successor of John Tyler.

The Americans seem awakening to a sense of shame for their disreputable doctrine of repudiation, and are beginning to inquire how their state debts are to be paid off. The impression is, that Congress will be obliged to do something effectual immediately, and to this duty the public press is calling it.—*Pat.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

*11th November*, 1843.

Lieutenant S. A. Abbott, 51st Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, to be 3d Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in the North Western Frontier, from the date of his arrival at Umballa.

*4th November*, 1843.

The services of Bt. Captain J. Tait, 6th Bombay Native Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor of Scinde for Political employment.

*11th November*, 1843.

Captain C. E. Mills, Officiating Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in the North West Frontier, has obtained leave of absence for three months, from the 1st proximo to the [illegible] at March next, to visit Calcutta. The extension of leave granted to that Officer under date the 30th September last is accordingly cancelled.

F. CURRIE, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*11th November*, 1843.

Captain R. Cannan, K. S. F., third Assistant to the Commissioner of Mysore, sailed from Bombay in prosecution of his voyage to Europe, on sick leave, on the 2d ultimo.

*7th November*, 1843.

Baboo Nobo Krishna Goopto to be Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Dumoh, in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

*14th November*, 1843.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Thomas Russel, attached to the Rajpootana Agency, has obtained leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, for three months, from the 1st instant, to proceed to Bombay.

*9th November*, 1843.

Mr. C. Griffiths, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Jubbulpore, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at the request of that Gentleman.

W. EDWARDS, *Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*6th November*, 1843.

Mr. C. Whitmore, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Beerbhoom, for one year, under Medical Certificate, commencing from the 31st December next, under the Amended Rules of 17th May last, to enable him to proceed to Sea, and ultimately to the Neilgherries, for the benefit of his health.

*10th November*, 1843.

Mr. J. S. Torrens, late Special Deputy Collector of Nuddea, &c. on Medical Certificate, from the 11th ultimo until the sailing of the Ship "Seringapatam," in which Vessel he has taken his passage to the Cape of Good Hope.

*30th October*, 1843.

Syed Abbas Ali, Principal Sudder Ameen of Furreedpore, to be Principal Sudder Ameen of Sylhet.

Moulvie Mahomed [illegible] Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen of Sylhet, to be Principal Sudder Ameen of Furreedpore.

*6th November*, 1843.

Mr. E. F. Lautour, Assistant to the Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Furreedpore, to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Beerbhoom, from the date on which he may make over charge of the Office of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the latter District, until Mr. C. Whitmore shall avail himself of the leave of absence granted to him under Orders of this date, when Mr. Lautour will again officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Beerbhoom as at present.

Baboo Chunder Mohun Chatterjee to be a Deputy Magistrate under Act XV. of 1843, in Zillah Moorshedabad.

Mr. W. T. Law to be ditto ditto, in Zillah Nuddea.

Mr. D. Macleod to be ditto ditto, in Zillah Tirhoot.

*6th November*, 1843.

The leave of absence granted to Moulvie Ahmed Buksh, Sudder Ameen of Nuddea, by the Judge of that District, during the Dusserah Vacation, is confirmed.

*30th October*, 1843.

Major H. Macfarquhar, Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Tenasserim Provinces, at Tavoy, for three months, under Medical Certificate, to take effect from the date of his quitting his Station.

*6th November*, 1843.

Moulvie Najjoomul Huk, Officiating Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of West Burdwan, for fifteen days, from the 7th instant, on urgent private affairs.

Pundit Opunder Chunder Nyaruttun, Principal Sudder Ameen of Rungpore, for fifteen days, in excess of the Dusserah Vacation.

Baboo Punchanun Seromoney, Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Moorshedabad, for ten days, on private affairs.

*7th November*, 1843.

The leave of absence granted to the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, on the 10th of August last, for the benefit of his health, is extended, on renewed Certificate, to a further period of one month.

*10th November*, 1843.

Mr. E. E. Woodcock, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Chumparun, for one month, under Medical Certificate.

*13th November*, 1843.

Mr. G. G. Mackintosh, Officiating Magistrate, Collector and Salt Agent in Central Cuttack, for one month, from the 20th proximo, on private affairs, under Section XI. of the Amended Rules. Mr. Mackintosh will make over charge of the Collector's Office and the Salt Agency to Mr. O. W. Malet, and of the Magistracy to Mr. E. T. Trevor.

Mr. W. Bell, Magistrate of Dinagepore, for two months, under Medical Certificate, to proceed to Darjeeling, for the benefit of his health

*30th October*, 1843.

Captain McClellan, 33d Regiment Madras N. I., to officiate as Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Tenasserim Provinces, and to be in charge of Tavoy, during the absence of Major Macfarquhar, or until further orders.

*6th November*, 1843.

Major Riddell, Assistant Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee, to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate in the Districts of 24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, Baraset, Midnapore, Hooghly, Burdwan, Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, Behar, Patna, and those parts of Monghyr and Bhaugulpore to the south of the Ganges.

Captain Nation, ditto ditto for ditto to exercise like powers in the Districts of Rajshahye, Moorshedabad, Pubnah, Nuddea, Jessore, Furreedpore, Mymunsingh, Dacca, Sylhet, Tipperah, Chittagong, Noakolly and Backergunge.

Captain Ludlow, ditto ditto for ditto, to exercise like powers in the Districts of Shahabad, Sarun and Chumparun, and to have concurrent jurisdiction in Tirhoot.

*10th November*, 1843.

Mr. C. B. Quintin to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Chumparun during the absence of Mr. Woodcock, or until further orders.

*13th November*, 1843.

Mr. L. J. H. Grey to be Magistrate of Dinagepore, vice Mr. W. Bell. Mr. Grey will continue to act as Post Master General, until further orders.

Mr. G. U. Yule to officiate as Magistrate of Dinagepore.

Mr. W. Bell to be Magistrate of Moorshedabad, vice Mr. Grey.

Mr. R. H. Russell to officiate as Magistrate of Moorshedabad during the absence of Mr. Bell, under Medical Certificate.

Mr. G. Hewett to be a Deputy Magistrate under Act XV. of 1843, in Zillah Burdwan.

Mr. G. C. Cheap, Civil and Sessions Judge of Rajshahye, resumed charge of the current duties of his office from Moulvie Abdool Allee, Principal Sudder Ameen of the District, on the 4th instant.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon S. M. Griffith received charge of the Medical duties of Darjeeling from Dr. Hutchinson on the 1st instant.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Simla, 21st October*, 1843.

Captain T. P. Cautley to be Superintendent of Canals in the Dooab and Director of the Works on the Ganges Canal.

Mahomed Jumeelooddeen Khan, Sudder Ameen of Goorgaon, to be Principal Sudder Ameen of Benares.

Mohesh Chunder, late Provincial Pundit of the Cawnpore Circle, to be Sudder Ameen of Goorgaon.

*25th October*, 1843.

Mr. John Panton, late a Section Writer in the Secretariat Establishment of the North Western Provinces, having been convicted of defrauding the Government, is declared incapable of again serving the Government in any capacity.

*26th October*, 1843.

Mr. Charles Theodore LeBas to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Paneeput.

Mr. Charles Raikes, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Furruckabad, for three months, in extension to that granted him in Orders of the 16th July last, with permission to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to resigning the Public Service.

R. N. C. HAMILTON,
*Secy. to the Govt. N. W. P.*

ERRATUM.

In the leave of absence, of the 28th September last, granted to Tusudduq Hussin Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen of Mooradabad, *add* "and for fifteen days in excess."

# MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 3d November*, 1843.

No. 237 of 1843.—The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to assign rank to the undermentioned Cornets, Ensigns, and Assistant Surgeon, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names:

*Cavalry.*

| Name | Date |
|---|---|
| Cornet Charles Henry Nicholetts, .. | 6th July, 1843. |
| " Arthur Vincent Dumbleton, .. | 26th Ditto. |
| " William Stuart Beatson, .. | 10th Aug. 1843. |

*Infantry.*

| Name | Date |
|---|---|
| Ensign William Francis Fawcett, .. | 1st July, 1843. |
| " Neil Edmonstone Boileau, .. | 6th Ditto. |
| " Charles Baldwin, .. | 10th Ditto. |
| " Henry John Templer, .. | 10th Ditto. |
| " Alexander Pond, .. | 11th Ditto. |
| " Richard Beresford, .. | 26th Ditto. |
| " Hugh Grant, .. | 24th Aug. 1843. |
| " George Henry Walter Swete, | 24th Aug. 1843. |
| " Martin Petrie, .. | 25th Ditto. |
| " Thomas Jones, .. | 25th Ditto. |

*Medical Department.*

| Name | Date |
|---|---|
| Assistant Surgeon Charles Hathway, M. D., .. | 10th Aug. 1843. |

No. 238 of 1843.—The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Lieutenant Nathaniel Robert Sneyd, of the 57th Regiment N. I., to do duty with the Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment, vice Lieutenant C. W. Ford.

Captain Frederick Calder Minchin, of the 67th Regiment N. I., is placed at the disposal of Mr. Thomason from the date of his assuming charge of the Government of the North Western Provinces.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on Medical Certificate:

1st Lieutenant James Money, of the Regt. of Artillery.

1st Lieutenant Robert Ferrie, of the 13th Regt. N. I.

Serjeant William O'Farrell and Gunner Alexander S. Martin, of the 1st Company 6th Battalion of Artillery, are appointed Officiating Assistant Overseers in the Department of Public Works, and placed at the disposal of Captain Cautley, the former for employment on the Ganges, and the latter on the Doab Canals. Serjeant O'Farrell and Gunner Martin are transferred to the Town Major's List.

No. 239 of 1843.—The following paras. of a Military Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, to the Governor General of India in Council, No. 10, of the 5th July 1843, and annexment, relative to the collection and distribution of the Effects of Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Service, or in the Service of the East India Company, dying in the East Indies, are published for the information of the Army; and the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the opinion therein communicated, of the Law Officers of the Crown and the Company, upon the Statute of the 6th Geo. 4th Cap. 61, and also upon the Act of 3d and 4th Vict. Cap. 37, Sec. 52, be at once given effect to, and acted upon at all the Presidencies:

"Para. 1. We have lately received through the Board of Commissioners for Indian Affairs a representation from Her Majesty's Secretary at War, complaining of the obstruction which still exists in India to the collection by Regimental Officers of the Effects which may be left by Soldiers dying in that Country.

"2. In our Military Letter to Madras dated 29th July 1842, No. 44, (copy of which was forwarded to your Presidency,) we observed that by the Act of the 6th Geo. 4th Cap. 61, Sect. 1. it is rendered lawful for all Officers or persons who may be employed or required by or under the Authority of any Articles of War in force to take care of or collect the Effects of Officers and Soldiers dying on Service out of the United Kingdom, without taking out any Letters of Administration in like manner as if such Officers had been appointed Executors or had taken out Administration, and by the Article of War founded upon it, viz. Sect. 129, the Officers who are required to collect the Effects of Soldiers deceased are authorized to collect *all* these Effects without any limitation being specified as to the place where they may be deposited, and are required after payment of Regimental Debts and Quarters to pay the balance, if any, to the Regimental Pay Master, such balance to be by him paid to the heir or legal representative, if present at Head Quarters, or if not, to be remitted to the Regimental Agent for payment to the legal representatives under the direction of the Secretary at War.

"With this explanation, no difficulty can occur hereafter in the payment by any of our Officers to the party authorized by the Act and Articles of war, as above specified, to collect the same, of any sum or sums, or securities, which may be in their hands, or under their control, belonging to the Estates of Soldiers deceased. The responsibility of requiring Probate or Administration to the Estate to be taken out by the persons to whom the surplus is to be paid, resting, altogether, as it appears to us, with the party authorized by the Act and Articles of War to collect the property.

"3. Notwithstanding these directions, objections have been made at all the Presidencies to paying over certain portions of the Estates of Soldiers to the Regimental Officers entitled to collect them, founded in some instances upon legal opinions obtained in India of the inadequacy of the above Act to authorize such payment. In consequence of recent representations on this subject, received from Madras and Bombay, We have lately obtained the opinion of H. M.'s Advocate, of the Attorney and Solicitor General, and of the Company's Standing Counsel, upon the interpretation to be put upon the above Statute of the 6th Geo. 4 Cap. 61 and also upon the Act of 3rd and 4th Victoria Cap. 37 Sect. 52. The opinion of these learned persons determines that Officers entitled to collect Soldiers' Effects are authorized by these Acts to take possession of all the personal property of every description of deceased Soldiers, without reference to its amount or value, or to its being invested in Notes or other Securities, or to its being in Camp or Quarters elsewhere."

"DRAPER'S HALL,
*23d May*, 1843.

J. C. MELVILL, ESQ.

SIR,—In obedience to the directions of the Honourable the Chairman and Deputy Chairman which I received through you on the 22d ultimo, transmitting a copy of Mr. Baring's letter of the preceding day which forwarded the copy of a letter from H. M.'s Secretary at War, dated the 11th ultimo, with its enclosures, from the Marquis of Tweeddale relative to the difficulties which are still alleged to exist in the collection of the Effects of H. M. Officers and Soldiers dying in India, I lost no time in laying the necessary case before Her Majesty's Advocate, the Attorney and Solicitor General and the Company's Standing Counsel for their opinion, as well upon the points directly raised in the papers transmitted from the War Office as upon those of the same class which appeared to arise out of the various communications received last month from Madras and Bombay in reference to the construction to be put on the Mutiny Acts and Articles of War as to the Administration of the Effects of Officers and Soldiers both in Her Majesty's and the Company's Service dying in India.

The questions which thus arose appeared to be the following, viz.

1st. Whether the Officers respectively appointed under the 128th and 129th Articles of War for Her Majesty's Forces and under 110th and 111th Articles of War for the East India Company's Forces to collect the Effects of the Officers and Soldiers therein respectively described are respectively entitled to demand and (without taking out Letters of Administration) to receive and take possession of all the personal property of every description of such deceased Officer or Soldier without reference to its amount or value, or to its being in Camp or Quarters or elsewhere, and whether in this latter respect there is any difference between the case of a deceased Officer and that of a deceased Soldier.

2d. Whether in the event of part of such property of a deceased Officer or Soldier consisting of a Promissory Note or other transferrable Security of the East India Company, or of one of their Governments expressed to be payable to the deceased being at the time of his death in the hands of the Government Agents for his use, such Government Agent can lawfully and safely deliver over and are bound upon demand to deliver over such Promissory Note to the Officer so appointed under the Articles of War, and whether the amount of such Note or other Security makes any difference in the case.

3d. Whether such Officer can by indorsement or otherwise as effectually transfer or give a discharge for the amount secured by such Note, as if he had been appointed Executor or had duly obtained Letters of Administration of the Effects of the Payee or last Indorsee of the Note. And whether in the event of the East India Company paying the amount of the Note to such Officer when so endorsed, they are in any way responsible for the due appropriation or distribution by the latter of the amount which they shall have so paid.

4th. Whether the Officer so collecting the Effects of a deceased Officer or Soldier under the respective Articles of War referred to, or whether the Military Secretary, or any other Officer at either of the Presidencies in the East Indies is authorized under any circumstances to require the Registrar of the Supreme Court of such Presidency to take out Letters of Administration there in respect of the surplus which may remain in the hands of the collecting Officer, and whether such Registrar is in any case lawfully entitled to take out Letters of Administration in respect of such surplus.

In reply to these questions the Law Officers of the Crown and the Company have given the following opinion.

1st. We think there is a difference between the case of a deceased Commissioned Officer and the case of a deceased Non-Commissioned Officer or Private Soldier.

With respect to a deceased Commissioned Officer there appears to be no substantial question, since the Articles of War applicable to the case of Commissioned Officers only authorize the collection of *Effects in Camp or Quarters*.

With respect to the case of a Non-Commissioned Officer or private Soldier, we are of opinion that both in the case of Her Majesty's Forces and in the case of the East India Company's Forces, the Officers appointed to collect the Effects of the deceased Soldier are entitled to demand, and without taking out Letters of Administration to receive and take possession of all the personal property of every description of such deceased Officer or Soldier without reference to its amount or value, or to its being in Camp or Quarters or elsewhere. We consider that the Officers who by the 129th Article of War for Her Majesty's Forces and by the 111th Article of War for the Company's Forces, are directed to act in the matter come within the first Section of the Statute 6th Geo. 4th C. 61, and are clearly enabled by that Statute to ask, demand and receive any of the deceased's "*Effects*," an expression which we think reaches and includes any of his personal Estate.

2d. Our opinion on the first question supersedes this question as respects the case of an Officer.

In the case of a Soldier not being a Commissioned Officer, we are of opinion that the Government Agents may lawfully and safely deliver over, and are bound upon demand to deliver over a Promissory Note of the kind described to the Officer appointed under the Articles of War, and that the amount of the Note or other Security makes no difference in the case. This answer however should be qualified by noticing that, if there were a legal personal representative demanding the Note, we think the Government Agents would be warranted in delivering the Promissory Note to such legal personal Representative in preference to the Officer.

3d. We are of opinion that the Officer may by indorsement or otherwise as effectually give a discharge for the amount secured by the Note as if he had been appointed Executor or had duly obtained Letters of Administration of the Effects of the Payee or last Indorsee of the Note. We are also of opinion that the East India Company paying the amount of the Note to the Officer, when indorsed, are not responsible for the due application by the latter of the amount which they shall have so paid.

We do not understand that under this third question an opinion is required from us as to the right to indorse the Note for the purpose of negociation generally as distinguished from an indorsement for the purpose of obtaining payment of it. It would not however appear to us that there would be any difference between the two cases.

4th. Upon this point, (viz. the interference of the Registrar,) there appears to be a difference between the case of an Officer or Soldier in the Service of Her Majesty and Officer or Soldier in the Company's Service.

With respect to the case of an Officer or S[illegible] Service of Her Majesty, we are of opinion th[illegible] acting in respect of the deceased's Effects m[illegible] Registrar to take out Letters of Administra[illegible] of the Surplus in question, and that upon su[illegible] and not otherwise, the Registrar is lawfully e[illegible] take out such Letters of Administration. This is [illegible] of the Act 6th, Geo. 4th, C. 61, Sec. 1.

With regard to the case of an Officer or Soldier in the Company's Service, we are of opinion that under the Statute 3d and 4th Vict. C. 37 Sec. 52, the Registrar cannot in any case be required, and is not in any case entitled to take out Letters of Administration in respect of the Surplus in question. He may however, if required and authorised so to do, but not otherwise, take out Administration and interpose in respect of the Estate before it is collected.

(Sigd.) J. DODSON.
" FRED. POLLOCK.
" WM. FOLLET.
" LOFTUS WIGRAM.
&c., &c.,
(Signed) EDWARD LAWFORD."

No 241 of 1843.—Major General Sir J. Thackwell, K. C. B., of Her Majesty's Service, is appointed to the Divisional Command of the whole of the Cavalry attached to the Army of Exercise.

No. 242 of 1843.—The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions in the Ordnance Commissariat Department:

| Promotion | Remarks |
|---|---|
| Dy. Assist. Commissary Barnaby Murphy to be Assistant Commissary, .. .. | From the 6th October 1843, in succession to Light Arthur Walker, Assist. Comy. transferred to the Invd. Pension Establishment. |
| Conductor William Raynor to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, .. .. .. .. | |

*Fort William, 10th November*, 1843.

No. 243 of 1843.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

*Corps of Engineers.*

| Promotion | Remarks |
|---|---|
| Captain and Bt. Major Frederick Abbott to be Major, .. | From the 8th November 1843, in succession to Major Henry DeBude deceased. |
| 1st Lieut. and Bt. Captain John Anderson to be Captain, | |
| 2d Lieut. William Elliot Morton to be 1st Lieutenant, | |

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign from the date assigned to them in General Orders, Nos. 186 and 237, of the 1st September last and 3d instant.

| *Infantry.* | *Date of arrival at Fort William.* |
|---|---|
| Mr. Edward Cookson, ...... | 6th November 1843. |
| " Charles Baldwin, ........ | 6th November 1843. |
| " Henry John Templer, .... | 6th November 1843. |

Captain Henry Templer, of the 7th Regiment N. I., has returned to his duty on this Establishment without prejudice to his rank by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Fort William, 6th November 1843.

The following Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough:

| Officer | Reason |
|---|---|
| Lieut. Colonel Charles Graham, C. B., of the Regiment of Artillery, | On private affairs. |
| Lieut. Colonel Thomas Oliver, of the 30th Regiment N. I., .......... | On private affairs. |
| 1st Lieutenant John Trall, of Engineers, Executive Engineer, Burrisaul Division, .................... | On Medical Certificate. |
| Asst. Surgeon George Jackson Berwick, M. D., of the Medical Department, .................... | On Medical Certificate. |
| Assistant Surgeon Henry Irwin of the Medical Department. ...... | On Medical Certificate. |
| Lieut. Walter William Davies Voyle, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, .................... | From Bombay, on Medical Certificate. |

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Captain Alexander Watt, of the 27th Regiment N. I., Assistant Commissary General, in General Order No. 100, of the 12th May last, is cancelled from the 9th ultimo, the date on which he returned to his duty at Meerut.

Assistant Surgeon G. S. Mann attached to the 28th Regiment N. I., is directed to conduct the Medical duties of the civil station of Sylhet, in addition to his Military charge, during the absence, on Medical Certificate, from the 1st proximo, of Dr. R. C. McConnochie, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Sylhet, or until further orders.

No. 244 of 1843.—With reference to General Orders, No. 92, of the 6th April 1838, directing the assembly of Committees for the examination of Officers in the Native Languages, on the 15th November annually, the Governor General of India in council is pleased to extend the provisions of that Order to the Dinapore and Sirhind Divisions, as well as to the Head Quarters of the other Divisions of the Army therein specified.

No. 245 of 1843.—Major General George Hunter, C. B., is nominated to the command of the stations of Loodianah and Ferozepore, and of the Troops dependent on them. While thus employed, the Major General will receive the allowances of a First class Brigadier.

No. 246 of 1844.—The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Charles Ekins, of the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, 2d Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, in succession to Captain J. R. Lumley promoted to 1st Assistant.

Lieutenant William Grant Prendergast, of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on Furlough, on Medical Certificate.

Captain John Bartleman, of the 46th Regiment Native Infantry, Deputy Pay Master Sirhind Division, has leave of absence, from the 26th September last, for five weeks, on Medical Certificate.

Captain H. H. Lloyd, of the 72d Regiment N. I., is appointed to act for Captain Bartleman on the responsibility [illegible], during his absence, or until further orders.

EDWD. SANDERS,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

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[illegible] THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*[illegible], on the River, Near Benares, 3d October,* 1843.

[illegible] following orders are confirmed:

The Scinde artillery division order of the 1st of July last, appointing Sergeant T. Parish, of the 1st company 2d battalion of artillery, to act as store and park Sergeant, and Gunner Edwards, of the same company and battalion, to act as laboratoryman, in the ordnance store department at Kurrachee.

The Oude station order of the 31st of August last, directing the commissariat to furnish a two-bullock hackery, from the 2d of the following month, for the conveyance of the sick recruits of the 10th regiment of native infantry proceeding to Ferozepore.

The Kurnaul station order of the 11th ultimo, directing Assistant Steward W. Thomasson to place himself under the orders of Surgeon T. E. Dempster, and do duty with the horse artillery, during the indisposition of hospital Steward Roberts.

The appointment of Lieutenant E. Thomas, of the 70th regiment of native infantry, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 72d native infantry, announced in General Orders of the 16th of August last, is cancelled, at the request of that officer.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*34th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Marshall, from 1st September to 1st January, 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to sea on medical certificate.

*43d Regiment Light Cavalry.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain and Adjutant A. H. Duncan, from 4th October to 4th April, 1844, to visit Kurnaul and the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

This cancels the leave granted him in G. O. of the 12th July last.

*45th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain K. Campbell, from 15th November to 15th March, 1844, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

*1st Irregular Cavalry.*—Local Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Skinner, from 30th September to 30th November, in extension, to remain at Hansi, on private affairs.

*Errata.*—In General Orders of the 17th of May last, transferring certain men to the invalid pension establishment, for Subadar "Palm Sing," of the 20th regiment of native infantry, read "Pum Sing."

In General Orders of the 4th July last, admitting the heirs of native soldiers to the benefits of the family pension regulations, for "13th January 1841," as the date of admission of Bahadoor Sing, father of Mohun Sing, Sepoy, of the 35th light infantry, read "13th January 1842."

In General Orders of the 18th of August last, granting the additional invalid pay of their rank to certain native soldiers transferred to the pension establishment, for Subadar "Palm Sing," of the 20th regiment of native infantry, read "Pum Sing."

In General Orders of the 24th of August last, admitting the heirs of certain native soldiers to the benefits of the family pension regulations, for "12th January 1840," as the date of admission of Surwan, son of Boodhe Ram, Sepoy, of the 35th light infantry, read "12th June 1840."

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

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*Head Quarters, on the River, above Mirzapore, 6th October,* 1843.

The following Orders are, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, confirmed:

| | | *Per mensem.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1 *Superintendent* ...... | Rs. | 50 |
| 1 *Choudree* .......... | ,, | 20 |
| 1 *Mutsh* .............. | ,, | 10 |
| 2 *Peons, at 7½ each* .. | ,, | 15 |
| *Stationery* .......... | ,, | 5 |
| *Total Rs.* | | 100 |

The order of the 9th of August last, by Major General Sir C. J. Napier, G. C. B., commanding the troops in Scinde, directing the entertainment of a bazar establishment, as per margin, in fort of Hyderabad, and appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Browne, fort Adjutant, Superintendent of the bazar.

The Meerut division order of the 20th August last, directing Assistant Surgeon J. H. Brummell, of Her Majesty's 40th foot, to proceed by dawk to Agra, at the public expense, in consequence of the increasing sickness of the troops at that station.

The Meerut division order of the 22d August last, directing Assistant Surgeon H. Diaper to proceed by dawk to Agra, at the public expense, in consequence of the great sickness prevailing at that station.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Sirhind division order of the 22d ultimo, directing acting Apothecary J. Mathews to return to his duties with Her Majesty's 9th foot, and Assistant Apothecary T. Murphy to proceed to Kurnaul, and join Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons.

The Sirhind division order of the 24th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon W. S. Comberbach, of the 7th light cavalry, to assume medical charge of, and accompany the European invalids proceeding to, the presidency, as far as Kurnaul, and cancelling a former division order directing Assistant Surgeon C. Horton, M. D., to proceed to Umballa for that purpose.

The order issued on the 8th ultimo, by the officer commanding the Assam light infantry, directing Lieutenant C. S. Reynolds, of the 49th native infantry, and doing duty with the corps, to act as Adjutant to the battalion, in the room of Lieutenant E. T. Dalton, who has been placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Assam.

The following orders are confirmed:

The detachment order issued on the 14th of August last, by Lieutenant C. J. Richards, 2d in command of the Arracan local battalion, and commanding at Sandoway, directing the Commissariat to pay one Rupee eight annas for the conveyance of a sick sepoy of that corps, from the out-post of Toojee to Sandoway.

The Benares division order of the 23d ultimo, directing the officer commanding the 5th battalion of artillery to order the 40 European Volunteers from that battalion to proceed to Agra, under charge of 1st Lieutenant R. S. Gilmore, by land, instead of by water.

The Benares division order of the 24th ultimo, directing Native Doctor Choonee Sing, doing duty in the station hospital, to accompany the detachment of artillery, proceeding to Agra under the command of Lieutenant Gilmore.

The Cawnpore division order of the 23d ultimo, directing Captain E. F. Day, of the 2d company 1st battalion, of artillery, to do duty with the 4th battalion, until the arrival at Cawnpore of the company to which he stands posted, now in progress from the presidency to Agra.

The presidency division order of the 21st ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon G. Saunders to proceed to Dinapore, and do duty under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon of that division.

The presidency division order of the 18th ultimo, directing Captain P. Mainwaring, of the 2d Assam sebundy corps, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate at a Native General Court Martial ordered to assemble at Debroogurh, in Assam.

The presidency division order of the 17th ultimo, directing Captain J. Grissell, of the 46th native infantry, to act as Aid-de-Camp to Major General E. Cartwright, vice Lieutenant the Baron F. A. Von Meyern appointed to act as Adjutant of infantry in Scindiah's contingent.

The Dum-Dum artillery division order of the 14th ultimo, directing Corporal J. McLaren, of the 4th company 3d battalion, to act as Sergeant Major to the detachment of European infantry recruits under the command of Captain Trimmer.

The Benares division order of the 17th ultimo, directing hospital apprentice E. G. Tilbury, doing duty in the garrison hospital at Chunar, to join the detachment of artillery under the command of Major Blake, and proceed with it to the upper provinces, and apprentice T. Prince to continue to do duty in the garrison hospital at Chunar, until further orders.

The leave of absence, to visit Pubna, on private affairs, granted to Ensign F. M. Martin of the 52d regiment of native infantry, in General Orders of the 7th ultimo, is cancelled, at the request of that officer.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*22d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign A. G. Forsyth, from 19th September to ——, to remain in Calcutta, until the arrival of his regiment at Barrackpore.

*70th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign H. W. H. Coxe, from 17th September to 31st December, to visit Meerut and Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

*Subordinate Medical Department.*—Acting Assistant Apothecary J. Prince, attached to H. M. 40th foot, from 20th September to 20th November, to proceed to Landour, on medical certificate.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Allahabad, 9th October,* 1843.

The order issued on the 9th of May last, by Lieutenant Colonel M. C. Paul, commanding at Sukkur, appointing Captain W. Beckett, of the 9th regiment of native infantry, to the charge of the Treasury and Post Office at that station, in the room of Lieutenant Stanley, of the Bombay army, proceeding to Hydrabad, is confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

Luchmun Sing, Native Doctor, having been pronounced qualified for the situation in which he is at present acting, is admitted into the service, and appointed to the 9th regiment of native infantry at Sukkur, in Scinde.

Motee Towary, Sepoy, of the 28th regiment of native infantry, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, admitted to a wound pension of the 3d degree, from the 12th of June last.

The undermentioned men, belonging to Her Majesty's 3d light dragoons, who were pronounced unfit for further service by the annual invaliding committee which assembled at Kurnaul, are transferred to the pension establishment, from the 1st of May last:

Buxee, Rosson, Pheeroo, Bickerrie, Beechock, Deyall, Peerbucchus, Buddall, Buthee, Sirdir, Namlow, and Suddan Khan, syces.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

*23d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain John Platt from 21st September to 21st March 1844, to remain at Jumaulpore, and enable him to proceed to Seetapore.

The following orders are confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

The order issued on the 4th of February last, by Colonel S. Bolton, C. B., commanding at Umballa, directing the extra marching establishment with Her Majesty's 31st foot to be paid up and discharged, with exception of the bildars and half the complement of tent lascars, who are to be retained during the period the regiment may continue in camp.

The order issued on the 5th of February last, by Major General Lord Saltoun, K. C. B. and G. C. H., commanding the land forces in China, confirming an order dated the 1st of the previous month, by the officer commanding at Kulangsoo, appointing a Naick and three Privates, of the 41st regiment of Madras native infantry, to the police duties of that station.

The order issued on the 29th of April last, by Major General Sir C. J. Napier, G. C. B., Governor of Scinde, appointing Lieutenant H. J. Pelly, of the 8th regiment of Bombay native infantry, Persian Interpreter to His Excellency.

The Ferozepore station order of the 3d of May last, directing the Commissariat to provide tonnage for a party of convalescents, &c. of the 49th and 10th regiments of native infantry, proceeding by water to join their corps at Sukkur, and appointing Lieutenant J. Phillott, of the latter regiment, to the charge of the detachment.

The Ferozepore station order of the 16th of July last, authorising an extra blanket to be supplied by the Commissariat for each of the [illegible] of the 5th troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, and the 3d regiment of light cavalry, to prevent their suffering from exposure during the rains.

The Sukkur station order of the 17th July last, directing Captain H. Stamford, Commissary of Ordnance, of the Bombay establishment, to receive charge of the siege train, ordnance stores, and magazine establishments, from Captain J. L. Mowatt, of the 1st company 2d battalion of Bengal artillery.

The order issued on the 9th of August last, by Major General G. Hunter, C. B., commanding at Delhi, directing the Commissariat to furnish one extra bheestie and two cooks, for the use of the hospital of the corps of sappers and miners, during the prevailing sickness.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Allahabad, 10th October,* 1843.

It having been found necessary, as a precautionary measure, to strengthen the frontier stations, keeping a strong support at Umballa, and as, from the recent extreme sickness of many of the corps in the Sirhind division, this relief and support must be taken from the regiments at present composing the Meerut division, and which it would be inexpedient to displace from under the command of the General Officer of that division, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has, at the suggestion and with the concurrence of the Governor General in Council, directed Major General Sir R. H. Dick, K. C. B., and K. C. H., to take upon himself, during the period the corps of his division may be stationed on the north western frontier, or until further orders, the command of the forces both in the Sirhind and the Meerut division.

The usual reports and returns by the corps now composing the Sirhind division will, as heretofore, be sent to Major General Fast, but the whole force, as well of the Sirhind, as of the Meerut division, will obey all orders issued by Major General Sir Robert Dick.

Major General Sir Robert Dick will take up and remove his Head Quarters, from time to time, to such points as he may deem best calculated for carrying into effect the views of the Governor General in Council.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Benares division order of the 29th ultimo, directing Ensign T. A. Carey, at present doing duty with the 22d, to join and do duty with the 47th regiment of native infantry, on the march of the former corps from Benares.

The Dum-Dum artillery division order of the 23d ultimo, directing Gunner E. Farrell, of the 4th company 3d battalion of artillery, to act as pay Sergeant to the detachment of European infantry recruits, under the command of Captain F. Trimmer.

The presidency division order of the 23d ultimo, directing Ensigns J. Govan and W. F. Fawcett, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty, the former with the 8th regiment of native infantry at Jaunpore, and the latter with the 22d native infantry at Benares.

The Kurnaul station order of the 16th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon A. H. Cheek to the medical charge of the 72d regiment of native infantry, during the indisposition of Surgeon A. W. Steart, or until further orders.

The Delhi garrison order of the 19th ultimo, directing the Commissariat to furnish six hackeries, for the conveyance of the sick, and spare arms of detachments of the 38th and 53d regiments of native infantry, proceeding to rejoin the Head Quarters of their respective corps at Meerut.

The Ferozepore station order of the 20th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon W. E. Pollard to proceed forthwith to Sukkur, making over charge of the artillery and recruit depot to Assistant Surgeon C. McCurdy, of the 19th regiment of native infantry.

The presidency division order of the 23d ultimo, appointing Assistant Apothecary J. Stenson to do duty with the detachment of European infantry recruits at Dum-Dum, under the medical charge of Assistant Surgeon W. Craddock, and directing Native Doctors Shaick Emdad Hussain and Joomuck Lall to proceed to Dinapore, and do duty under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon of that division.

The Agra garrison and station order of the 24th ultimo, directing hospital apprentice J. Mervin, attached to Her Majesty's 39th foot, to act as Assistant Apothecary and Assistant Steward with the detachment of European artillery proceeding to Kurnaul, and transferring apprentice G. J. Cooper, from the hospital of the 3d battalion of artillery, to that of Her Majesty's 39th regiment.

The Sirhind division order of the 22d ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon W. S. Comberbach, of the 7th light cavalry, to repair forthwith to Kurnaul, and Assistant Surgeon C. Horton, M. D. to proceed without delay to Umballa, and assume medical charge of the European invalids proceeding to the presidency.

Hospital Apprentice R. W. Cline, at present acting as Assistant Apothecary with Her Majesty's 3d buffs, is discharged the service, at his own request.

Sergeant Major David Henderson, of the 47th regiment of native infantry, is, at his own request, remanded to the regiment of artillery, in the rank he held previous to his transfer to the Town Major's list.

The leave of absence, to visit the presidency, on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, granted to Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Trower, of the 9th company 7th battalion of artillery, in General Orders of the 7th ultimo, is cancelled, at the request of that officer.

Corporal C. H. Crutcher, of the sappers and miners, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed to the local Sebundy corps of sappers and miners at Darjeeling, vice Belford remanded to the artillery.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*4th Company 7th Battalion Artillery.*—Captain H. N. Pepper, from 29th October to 1st February 1844, to visit Cawnpore and the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

*9th Company 7th Battalion Artillery.*—1st Lieutenant J. Money, from 1st October to 1st April 1844, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate, and appear before the Medical Board.

*2d European Regiment.*—Lieutenant S. R. Jenkins, from 1st October to 1st January 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to resign the service.

*30th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign W. H. L. Earle, from 20th September to 30th December to remain at Nowgong, and enable him to join his regiment at Nusseerabad.

*30th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Assistant Surgeon H. Irwin, from 30th September to 30th November, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

*54th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant J. W. Carter, from 30th September to 15th November in extension, to remain in the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

*6th Irregular Cavalry.*—Assistant Surgeon G. Turner, from 30th September to 30th March 1844, to proceed on the river, and to the presidency, on medical certificate.

*Head Quarters, Camp Allahabad, 13th Oct.* 1843.

Captain P. Grant, 1st Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, having joined Head Quarters, all reports are to be made to him accordingly.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

RALPH SMITH, *Captain, A. D. C. to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and in charge of the Adjutant General's office at Head Quarters.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—Nov. 4. At Cawnpore, James Sibley, Esq. 54th Regt. N. I., to Margaret, eldest daughter of Major General Boyd, Bengal Army.—6. At Barrackpore, F. P. Stone, Esq. to Miss Sarah Hudson.

BIRTHS.—Oct. 29. At Allahabad, the lady of A. Lang, Esq. C. S. of a son.—Nov. 2. At Agra, the lady of Major Younghusband, 35th Light Infantry, of a daughter.—7. At Howrah, Mrs. R. E. Blaney, of a son.—10. At Chinsurah, the lady of R. E. Cunliffe, Esq. of a daughter.—11. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. William Fell, I. N. of a son.—At Calcutta, Mrs. T. P. Goodall, of a daughter.—12. At Berhampore, the lady of Captain Lomer, 21st Regt. N. I. of a daughter.—14. At Calcutta, the lady of James Scott, Esq. of a son.—15. At Cossipore, the lady of Edward Haworth, Esq. of a son.

DEATHS.—Oct. 11. At Goroundah, near Kurnaul, Major W. H. Terraneau, 24th Regt. N. I. aged 52 years.—Nov. 9. At Howrah, Mr. Charles Hampton, aged 74 years.—10. At Calcutta, Anna, daughter of T. R. Davidson, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 16 years.—At Calcutta, Mr. L. Cullen, aged 39 years and 11 months.—11. At Calcutta, Lieut. Colonel R. B. Jenkins, 44th Regt. N. I., aged 58 years.—12. At Calcutta, Charles, the beloved son of Mr. C. Prince, of the Indian Academy, aged 15 months. "Of such is the Kingdom of God."—13. At Calcutta, Mr. George Pinyon Powle, Assistant to Messrs. Griffiths, Chapman, Paul and Co. aged 26 years.—14. At Calcutta, Miss Catherine Esaw, aged 56 years, 10 months and 14 days.—15. At Calcutta, Mary, the wife of Mr. C. Prince, of the Indian Academy, aged 32 years.—16. At Calcutta, Mr. John Christian, aged 43 years, 4 months and 20 days.—At Kangagorah, Upper Assam, after a lingering illness of nearly 16 months which she sustained with Christian fortitude and resignation, Helen McDonald, third daughter of Mr. J. Campbell, in medical charge, 2d Assam Sebundy Corps, aged 13 years and 6 days.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 16. The Brig *Ann Mondel*, T. Roberts, from Coveloug 6th, and Madras 9th October.

—— 18. The English Barque *Rob Roy*, R. J. White, from China, 26th September, Singapore 19th and Penang 30th October.—The English Schooner *Flora Macdonald*, J. Talbert, from Rangoon 6th November.

—— 20. The English Barque *Hindoo*, J. Michael, from Liverpool 9th July.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Ann Mondel from Madras.*—Mr. Fowling, Mariner.

*Per Rob Roy.*—C. A. Challaye, Esq. late French Consul in China; H. de Chanski, Esq. Secretary to the Mission of the French Government in China, and A. Calder, Esq. Merchant.

RIVER STEAMERS.

The *Mulabhunga*, accommodation Boat, in tow of the iron steamer *Berhampooter*, left Calcutta on the 12th instant, for the Upper Provinces, with the following passengers:

*For Allahabad.*—Mrs. Spencer, Miss Browne, Mrs. Henwood and child; Messrs. J. Dalzell, G. E. Henwood and S. Reghelini.

*For Benares.*—Mr and Mrs. A. C. Williams and child.

*For Ghazeepore.*—Mrs. Bridgman.

*For Dinapore.*—Mr. Fussell, and Ensign J. Cathcart.

The *Jelinghee*, accommodation boat, in tow of the iron steamer *Jumna*, arrived at Calcutta on the 17th instant, with the following passengers:—

*From Allahabad.*—Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Sympson and Mr. T. Caird.

*From Mirzapore.*—Dr. F. H. Hough.

*From Bhagulpore.*—Mrs. Belli and three children and Miss Belli.

## CURRENT RATES OF STOCK.

CALCUTTA, 21ST NOVEMBER, 1843.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

| | | | Rs. | As. | | Rs. | As. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 per Cent., .. .. | Sa. | Rs. | 3 | 8 | a | 4 | 0 | disct. |
| 4 Do. .. .. .. .. .. | Co.'s | do. | 2 | 8 | a | 3 | 0 | do. |
| 5 Do. Transfer Stock, | Sa. | do. | 11 | 8 | a | 12 | 0 | prem. |
| 5 Do. (2nd) 1825,26, | do. | do. | 2 | 0 | a | 6 | 8 | do. |
| 5 Do. (3rd) 1829,30, | do. | do. | 6 | 0 | a | 6 | 8 | do. |
| 5 Do. (4th) 1841,42, | Co.'s | do. | 8 | 0 | a | 8 | 8 | do. |

BANK SHARES.

| | Rs. | | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Bengal, each Co.'s Rs. 4,000 | 3200 | a | 3230 | prem. |
| Union Bank, " " .. 1,000 | 15 | a | 20 | do. |

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOTICE.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship *Hindoostan* of 2,000 tons and 540 horse power, Captain R. Moresby, I. N. Commander, and *Bentinck* 2,000 tons and 540 horse power, Kellock, Commander, will leave Calcutta for Suez, touching at Madras, Point de Galle, and Aden; on the following days:

*Bentinck* 15th December, 1843.
*Hindoostan* 13th February, 1844.
*Bentinck* 15th March, .. 1844.
*Hindoostan* 12th May,.. .. 1844.

To parties proceeding to Europe, the advantages offered by the Overland route need no comment as independently of the certainty of arriving in England within two months, they are saved both the trouble and expense of fitting up Cabins and providing a large outfit of clothing which on their arrival at home is quite useless. Any further information can be obtained by applying at the Co.'s Office, No. 11, Strand.

J. R. ENGLEDUE,
*Superintendent and Agent.*

*24th August*, 1843.

### PARCELS OVERLAND.

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Until the return of the *Hindoostan* Steamer towards the end of January next, no new books are likely to be received beyond those already fully advertised by Messrs. Thacker and Co., who have still on hand a few of the most popular, including the new and amusing work by Sam Slick; Capt. Abbott's Khiva; Capt. Campbell's Ceylon; The Countess of Blessington's, Mrs. Trollope's, Mrs. Howitt's, Mrs. Gore's, Mr. Cooper's, Mr. Herbert's, and various other new novels. Nimrod's last work. Dr. Pusey's sermon and portrait. The Scinde and Affghanistan Blue Books, (the latter with appendices only issued in London in August.) The reports (to the latest period) of the Indian Law Commission; Professor Forbes's Travels in the Alps. Dr. Henry's events of military life, &c. &c. &c.

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# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

*PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.*

No. 465. Vol. IX.] SERAMPORE: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30th. 1843. { *Price 2 Co's. Rs. monthly, or 20 Rs. yearly if paid* 


Gwalior and the Punjab.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief reached Agra on the 18th. The troops composing the Army of Exercise, the scene of whose manœuvres will lie beyond the Jumna, in the territories of Scindia, are rapidly marching to their respective rendezvous, and the whole army will probably be ready to take the field by the beginning of December. Nothing has transpired regarding the plan of the campaign, nor is it exactly known whether Sir Hugh Gough will take the command in person, or indeed whether there will after all be any necessity for a campaign at all. The fords of the Chumbul will not be passable for another month, but the distance the troops will be required to traverse, is so inconsiderable. that no disadvantage would result from a delay of four weeks. Lord Ellenborough left Calcutta on the 25th, and though the vehicle which conveys him is calculated to travel at the rate of six miles an hour, yet the long period allowed for halting every day, will probably bring on the 10th of December before his Lordship is at the side of the Commander-in-Chief. We may perhaps not be wrong in our conjecture that nothing will be done before Lord Ellenborough's arrival at Agra.

Of the state of affairs at Gwalior, there seems to be no authentic account. We were told some days since that the capture of the Khasgee by the troops would obviate the necessity of an armed interference, because they were determined to submit to the demands of the British Government. We were next informed that the Regent had succeeded in drawing over a part of the troops to her party, and had a respectable army at her disposal, which was likely to try conclusions with the insurgents. The last accounts however state that the Baee was ready to accede to the wishes of our Government, but that the troops were unwilling to be disbanded and disrated, than which nothing can be more natural. It is certain however that the proposals of our Government, which if admitted, would extinguish the independence of the State, must be equally distasteful to all those likely to be affected by them; equally unpleasant to the Regent who will become a cypher, and to the troops who will be turned adrift, to beg or to steal. Those proposals have not been received at the Durbar in such a spirit as to encourage the hope of a peaceful resignation of authority. It is just possible that, when it is seen that our terms are backed by the argument of three armies, and that the Governor General is so completely in earnest, as to have repaired to Agra in person, they may be viewed in a different light. The Maharattas however may yet shew fight, and resolve to make one stand for independence before they bend to the 'force of circumstances.' Ten years ago, the army consisted of 14,000 infantry, 10,000 cavalry and 250 pieces of Artillery, independent of the garrisons in forts. The whole army of the state may possibly amount to 30,000 men, and the British troops about to be assembled with an eye to Gwalior, cannot fall very far short of this number.

At Lahore, a complete change has been effected by the arrival of Raja Golab Sing with 22,000 mountaineers. It was not believed that he would venture to leave his domains in Jumboo, and his departure from thence shews great confidence in his own strength. On his arrival at the Capital, all power seems to have passed into his hands by a natural transition; and Heera Sing's authority at once ceased. He is therefore *de facto* the ruler of the Punjab, while Duleep Sing, the nominal sovereign, remains with the women. He has peremptorily refused to yield to the insolent demands of the Sikh soldiery for more pay and gratuities; if they continue refractory, he has the means of coercing them. A strong Government appears therefore to have been at length established there, which will make itself feared at home and respected abroad, and which is fully capable of sustaining all the responsibilities of sovereignty. If our Government has made any proposals to the Sikhs inimical to their independence, or derogatory to their honour, they could not have reached Lahore at a more inauspicious juncture. Golab Sing is known to be any thing but favourable to the British. He is now in fine feather at the seat of authority, surrounded by a bold and brave army, and is little likely to brook a proposition which shall curtail the independence of the Punjab. To any such overture he would probably return a haughty reply, such as the British lion has not been in the habit of receiving without resentment. This may precipitate a war, which would admit of little or no defence, for the vigorous administration of Golab Sing will check any attempt to make incursions into our own provinces—the only ground on which our interference can be based.

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The November Mail. after having taught us a great moral lesson of patience for five days, at length made its appearance on Friday morning last. The intelligence it brings is insignificant. The Imperial Parliament was not sitting and the Irish Parliament had not been elected. Her Majesty returned to England after her visit to France, and immediately started in her new steam yacht for Belgium, to visit her Uncle, the King. She was received in all the towns she passed through with the utmost enthusiasm. These visits, independent of their beneficial effect on Her Majesty's health, will probably produce a good political effect, and contribute to soften down those national asperities, which when left without any check, ripen into hatred, and lay the foundation of hostilities.

The repeal agitation in Ireland does not appear to have abated. Some of the papers state that the meetings had been less numerously attended, but the truth of this assertion may well be questioned. O'Connel has not abated a jot of his audacity or his self confidence. On the contrary he appears to be gradually preparing his arrangements, with consummate skill, for the assembly of his Parliament, and will be ready to call it together, though under another name, a little before the time fixed for the assemblage of the Parliament of Great Britain. He has gone too far to recede without risking for ever the loss of his honour and consequence; and there appears no reason to doubt that he will make an effort to carry into effect the plan he has been so long maturing, and not confine his exertions to mere speeches. The ardour of his followers does not appear to have been in the smallest degree diminished; and the expectation of Her Majesty's Ministers that the agitation was too violent to last, and that itself, it would gradually die out, has realized.

The disturbances in Wales have increased in violence. The animosity of the insurgents is no longer confined to the tolls, but embraces every tax, civil and ecclesiastical, against all of which they have declared open war. The country still continues to be occupied with troops, who are however altogether unable to extinguish the outrages which are daily committed. It has been proposed—so say the papers—to proclaim martial law through three counties. Martial law will only tend to inflame the minds of the disaffected and to swell their numbers. Though the more peaceably disposed inhabitants are opposed to the lawless violence which has raged for some time, there is evidently a general sympathy throughout the country with the people, and a universal impression that the institutions under which they live are oppressive, and require to be altered. Some measures of a healing nature must be adopted by Parliament before tranquillity can be restored.

Scotland, hitherto so peaceful, has become the scene of violence. In some parishes, the induction of Ministers in the room of those who have seceded, has been openly resisted, and the public authorities set at defiance. It has been necessary even to call in the aid of the military. These events have given far more distress to the Free Protesting Ministers than to those who remain in the Kirk. Dr. Chalmers and his friends have done every thing in their power to repress this burst of opposition. but the old spirit of the Covenanters appears to be up, and it will not be easily allayed.

But while the three kingdoms are thus agitated from causes altogether dissimilar, England appears to enjoy profound repose. Trade is on all hands admitted to be reviving; the manufacturers are no longer idle, and the general aspect of things seems to denote the return of comfort, though not of plenty.

Abroad, there is little deserving of notice. There has been another revolution in Spain, the object of which it is not so easy to perceive; but it appears that the party which is anxious for the restoration of Espartero to power, gains strength. In Greece, there has been a bloodless revolution, and the people have compelled King Otho to dismiss the foreigners whom he had employed in the public service to an extent which caused national irritation. and to place Natives in their stead. There is positively nothing from America, beyond the discovery of a new animal, in shape like a Kangaroo, with horns on its head and which the Indians call ke-ko-ka-ki; and the commencement of the excitement which attends the election of a new President.

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The Magistracy.—We publish, not without some misgivings, a letter on the subject of the Magistracy from the North West Provinces. Our correspondent says that the Police in that division of the Presidency is as inefficient as in the Lower Provinces; but that the defect arises not from the anomalous and fatal union of the functions of the Police and of the Criminal

Judge in the same individual, but from the want of adequate rewards for meritorious exertions. When he says that "interest, intrigue and personal acquaintance outweigh a thousand times the best services," he brings a charge against the ...inistration which cannot be admitted with...ost convincing and multiplied proofs. ...hat our administration in the East ...usly free from this charge of favour... compared with the pure government ...nd, and the purer government of America, where one of the Presidents, not many years since turned out no fewer than three thousand of the functionaries who had been appointed by his predecessor, under the plea that he could not work so well with another man's tools as with his own. During the last two administrations and the present, there has certainly been a most anxious desire to improve the management of public affairs, by giving promotion only to men of acknowledged ability. The brightest page in Lord Ellenborough's Indian History is that which records the conscientious impartiality with which he has distributed his public patronage. We have occasion to know that he has in various instances turned a deaf ear on the recommendations of his own nearest relatives; and that they have ceased to importune so impracticable a Governor General. His appointments, with perhaps one or two exceptions, have also been as much distinguished by their judgment as their impartiality. We have no such scenes now as those enacted under the good Lord Hastings, who on one occasion is said to have sent for his Military Secretary and directed him to fill up three vacancies with the names of three officers who had recently distinguished themselves in the Pindarree war. On the Secretary's leaving the room, he was sent for by Lady Hastings and informed that she had promised the berths to three Ayrshire cousins. He returned to his Lordship and mentioned his new instructions, and enquired whom he was to obey. Tradition goes on to say that Lord Hastings with his characteristic gallantry, replied: "The Lady to be sure; could you doubt it?" This latter part of the story is, we hope, fabulous; but the anecdote, even without it, will shew the "Magistrate of the North West Provinces," that matters were infinitely worse in past times. Perhaps he may also find on farther examination that we have in India as impartial and even meritorious a distribution of offices, as the infirmity of human nature will admit of.

We cannot bring ourselves to believe that under Lord Ellenborough's administration of the North West Provinces, there was cause for asserting that "interest, intrigue and personal acquaintance outweighed a thousand times the best services." Mr. Clerk's administration, which had existed little more than three months when he was disabled from public business, has been too short to allow of our forming any fixed opinion of it; but his established character ought to be regarded as an ample security against the abuse of his patronage. And while Mr. Thomason continues to administer the internal affairs of those Provinces, we are confident that his choice of men will be governed by the purest principles and the wisest discrimination. With this opinion of the recent administration of the North West Provinces, perhaps we may be censured for giving admission to a letter which brings so heavy and in our opinion so groundless a charge against it. But it is advantageous for our rulers to know the opinion entertained of their measures by those who are employed under them. It may not be without its use to shew them that, however anxious they have been to consult the public interests in the distribution of offices, there may be men of ability whom they have overlooked, and men of showy but unsubstantial merit whom they have incautiously promoted.

We think, with our correspondent, that the Police of the North Western Provinces is very deficient; that is, that crimes of a very heinous nature are perpetrated, and that no whisper of them reaches the Magistrate on the bench. The confessions of the Budduck robbers, which we noticed about a twelve month ago, shew that they have ranged without control through those provinces, almost from the time when they came into our possession, committing the most atrocious robberies, in large bands; and that the Magistrates have remained in comparative ignorance of this dangerous confederacy and of its doings. They inform us, that no sooner did Major Sleeman and his Thug establishment take the field against them than they found the country too hot for themselves, and sought refuge in the independent states around us. This inefficiency of our Magistracy has arisen from that vicious organization which makes its leading object the trial and punishment of dacoits, and not their capture. Hence the chances of their escape exceed ten times the chance of detection, while the native officers connive at their outrages through *fear or venality*; and the people suffer in silent sulkiness. For one instance in which the Police is rendered inefficient because the Magistrate's services are not suitably rewarded, there are ten in which it is useless because the thief trier is one and the same with the thief catcher. Let merit be rewarded to its fullest extent, and the noblest spirit of emulation be thereby diffused through the service, still, while we continue to be without a separate Police under active European control, there will be little improvement. Of this our correspondent may find a clear example in the district conventionally attached to Bengal, but which is naturally part of the North West Provinces, we mean Tirhoot. It is under a merit fostering administration, with which "interest, intrigue and personal acquaintance" count for nothing. It has been intrusted to the best Magistrate in the Lower Provinces, whose merits have been acknowledged by Government to an extent which might make him the object of envy. Yet he acknowledges that he can do nothing for the improvement of the Police under the present system; and it is quite possible that there are as many crimes which pass undetected in his district, as in that which lies immediately to the west of it, under a 'merit despising' administration.

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APPEALS TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—The last Mail informs us that the question of Appeals to the Privy Council has been brought before the Court of Proprietors in a motion by Mr. Lewis, which was withdrawn on the production of papers by the Chairman of the Court of Directors. They shewed that the subject was then under negotiation with Her Majesty's Ministers.

The 3d and 4th William the IV. Chapter 41, enacted that, if the parties in appeals to the Privy Council took no steps to bring them to a termination within a given time, the Court of Directors should be compelled to conduct them at the public expense. It would be difficult to discover in the most barbarous legislation of the most barbarous age of England any act more palpably unsound and absurd in principle or more mischievous in practice. For what can be more absurd than to lay on the Government of the country the responsibility of carrying forward a private suit, when the appellant has ceased to feel any anxiety regarding it, or to charge the public revenues with the expense of an action which the litigants are no longer able to conduct? Yet a Whig Ministry, in the thirty-third year of the nineteenth century, did actually place this ludicrous enactment on the Statute book. In order to enhance the absurdity of the measure, and to make the public purse chargeable to the fullest extent with the expense of private suits, they soon after reduced the amount for which an appeal might be lodged, from 5000£ to 1000£.

The consequence has been such as might have been expected. In the ten years which have elapsed since the passing of the Act, the Company have been compelled, under orders in Council, to bring to a hearing *seventy* appeal cases, at an expense of 132,826*l.*—more than *fifteen lakhs* of Rupees. Of this sum they have only recovered 24,191*l.* so that the revenues of India have been saddled during ten years with an expense of nearly *thirteen* lakhs of Rupees—enough to cover Bengal with Commercial Roads—*to enable a few Baboos to enjoy the ineffable* luxury of protracted litigation. When we thus see lakhs of Rupees squandered to pamper the vitiated appetite of litigants, and compare this profusion in a bad cause with the penurious mode in which these same revenues are doled out, pice by pice, for public improvements, it is difficult to restrain one's indignation.

It appears from the able memorandum of the Court of Directors which we have appended to this article, that of *sixty-three* cases, the decree of the Sudder Court has been reversed only in *twelve*; in *thirty-seven* it has been affirmed; and *fourteen* cases have been compromized. In fact, the Act is used in four instances out of five, only to prolong litigation, and to distress the successful party by obliging him either to forego the possession of the property decreed to him, or to give security to its full amount; and, through the wisdom of Parliament, this game has been played at the public expense. No legislative body has, we believe, ever succeeded in discovering a more effectual mode of defeating the ends of substantive justice, or offered a more tempting premium on litigation.

The information elicited by this discussion is not without instruction. Mr. Lewis stated, that the whole sum which had been recovered as legal costs from the parties to seventy suits, had not exceeded 24,191*l.* Yet, if the laws at Bombay and Madras correspond with those of Bengal, security to the extent of 70,000*l.* had been actually taken from the appellants. The security exacted by the Sudder Court, was 1000*l.* in each case; the sum realized was only 345*l.* How are we to account for the fact that the securities which the Mofussil Courts had verified, and declared to be good and sufficient, turned out eventually to be worth only one third of the value for which they had been taken? It is just possible that in the twelve cases, in which the decision of the Sudder Court was reversed, and the appellant was victorious, the costs may have been thrown on the respondent, or losing party; but if this was the case, then the security taken from the appellant is in fact no security at all, for every decision is liable to be thus reversed. But even this supposition will not account satisfactorily for the inadequate outturn of the securities which had been taken with the express view of holding the Court of Directors free from all pecuniary loss.

But the Court of Directors are not the first in the field for the protection of the public interests committed to them. The security formerly required of appellants in India to cover costs, was 1000£. It appears, however, that the costs have on the average, been 2183*l*. in each case, and the Court now seek to be relieved from the loss thus entailed on the Indian revenues. But how does it happen that the Chairman of the Court of Directors in his reply to Mr. Lewis, omitted all mention of the efforts which had been made by the *local authorities in India* to remedy the evil? In the month of November 1842, the Sudder Dewanny Court, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, declared that no appeal should be received unless security was given for costs to the extent of 2,500*l*. sterling, or 317*l*. beyond the average charge incurred in each case. It is not to be supposed that the Chairman of the Court of Directors would have omitted all mention of so important a fact in the course of the debate, if he had been acquainted with it. It is evident therefore that he knew nothing of the matter whatever. That the Chairman should know nothing of the Circular Orders of the Sudder Court is neither new nor singular; indeed there is no evidence that those documents are ever read by the Directors. But has the Chairman not read the Indian Journals in which the new orders of the Sudder Court were alluded to? Has he not read the ***Friend of India*** of the 21st December last, in which this subject was fully discussed? We fear it will be found that Lord Ellenborough's contempt for the Indian Press is the only part of his Lordship's conduct which the Directors consider worthy of approval and imitation.

Joking apart, however, we are happy to see the subject taken up in earnest by the Directors, and we hope they will push Her Majesty's Ministers till they have saved us this iniquitous outlay. We believe Lord Glenelg to be a statesman of the highest principle and benevolence; yet we cannot but suspect that those who put it into his head to make the revenues of India chargeable with the cost of all cases of appeal, and to reduce the value of appealable suits, from 5, to 1000*l*. and thus multiply them five fold, had an eye rather to the advantage of the legal profession at home, than to the Natives of India. It certainly benefits the former to the extent of 15,000*l*. a year. It is very doubtful whether it confers any corresponding benefit on India; or indeed any benefit at all. It appears that of forty-nine cases brought to a hearing in the course of ten years, the Privy Council has decided that *twelve* were unjustly decided by the Courts in India, that is one in four. That body has therefore redressed a little more than *one* act of legal injustice committed among eighty millions of people in a twelvemonth, and for this remedy the revenues of India have paid One lakh, twenty-seven thousand, three hundred and fifty Rupees! Although it has been said that justice is so inestimable a jewel as to be cheap at any price, this must refer only to the individual who is so fortunate as to obtain it, not those who have to pay for it without enjoying it. And we really question, whether it would not have produced a greater national benefit to have laid out this sum in local improvements, than to have devoted it to the private advantage of a few litigious suitors. The following is the memorandum of the Court:

The memorandum respecting the system of appeals from the Courts of Sudder Adawlut in India, to the Queen in Council, was next read, from which we give the following extract :—

"The operation of the system, therefore, has been, that, in every case of appeal brought to a hearing, both the appellant and respondent have been represented by the Company; that for that purpose a very heavy charge has been imposed upon the revenues of India; and that there is reason to apprehend that the right of appeal has been frequently used as a mere obstruction to the course of justice. It is not believed that in any other country the assistance of the Government is given to promote litigation, or that in any other system of judicature the interests of the opposing parties in a suit are maintained by one and the same representative.

"An appeal which the appellant takes no measures whatever to prosecute, can be viewed as nothing more than the means of preventing the execution of the decree in the respondent's favour; and the natural and just consequence seems to be, that, without application by the respondent, or by the Company on his behalf, it should, as of course, after a certain lapse of time, and after due notice, be struck off the file for non-prosecution.

"It is true that in twelve cases the decree of the Sudder Court has been reversed; but in the 37 cases affirmed, the enforced prosecution of the appeals through the Company's agency has worked nothing but expense, and therefore, injustice. In other respects, the result would have been the same if after three or six months they had all been dismissed for non-prosecution. Another species of injustice and oppression, may have been effected in the fourteen cases which were compromised, if the respondents were driven into a compromise from the apprehension of similar consequences.

"As, under the foregoing considerations, it appears that the present system of appeals from the Sudder Courts in India to her Majesty in Council rests on no sound principle, and is at variance with the practice of all British colonies, and as its operation has been attended with heavy expense and with other injurious consequences, it is submitted, that so much of the act as provides for appeals being brought to a hearing by the Company should be repealed, and that appeals from India, as elsewhere, should be left to be carried on by the parties themselves, with a distinct notice to the appellant in every case, that if not prosecuted within a time to be fixed the appeal will be dismissed."

INLAND STEAM NAVIGATION.—Mr. Buckland's letter reached us too late last week to admit of our offering any remarks upon it. Indeed the necessity of any comment has been in a great measure removed by the reduction of freight which the Assam Company has made, from 2 Rupees the Cubic foot to 1 Rupee 8 annas. We have not the vanity to attribute this judicious modification to any observation of ours; we ascribe it to the more mature judgement of the Directors of the Society: and we congratulate them on having adopted a rule which will recommend them to the patronage of what is usually called a "discerning public." Since this alteration has been made, it would be perfectly superfluous to dwell on the absurdity of offering the same article at an advance of thirty-three per cent. under the idea of *competition*, or to suppose that a minimum freight of two Rupees would be more beneficial to the public than one of a Rupee and a half. We are not much in the habit of taking credit to ourselves in our humble labours for the public benefit, because the public would we apprehend be disposed rather to abstract from than to increase our stock of credit, but on such an occasion as the present, we should not allow any feeling of modesty to interpose between us and our just reward. We therefore lay claim to the gratitude of the community of the Ditch for having clearly and scientifically explained the True Theory of Competition.

The Assam Company deserve the public thanks in a far higher sense than we do, and that for three things. First, for having reduced the freight to One Rupee Eight annas. Secondly, for having resolved not to put up the freight to auction, but to register applications in the order of their receipt. Thirdly, for having made no distinction between the freight of millinery and of literature. When the auction system was resorted to some four years ago by the Government of British India, it was said to be adopted simply as a temporary expedient, to prevent the imputation of injustice ... demand for freight exceeded the sup... the Superintendent was unable t... wishes of all, or to make any selec... the charge of partiality, the freight ... to auction. Those who bid highest ob... and thus two objects were accomplished; Government appeared perfectly impartial, and filled its pockets with the wages of impartiality. But it was distinctly given out at the time, though not under the solemnity of a pledge, that this expedient, which was as disagreeable to Government as it was profitable, should cease at no distant time; and that additional vessels should be laid on, without delay, to meet the public exigencies. But strange to say, although sufficient time has elapsed since the augmentation of the price, to have built twenty vessels, the increase of the number has not been to such an extent as to remove the distressing necessity of selling freight by public outcry. Appearances are at all times deceitful, perhaps never more so than on the present occasion, but it does appear as though Government had acted on the calculation that it would be more advantageous for the state—whatever it might be for the public—to obtain higher freight with fewer vessels, than reasonable freight by a larger outlay for additional vessels. It is apparently upon this principle that the expense of new steamers has been saved. We may however be wrong in our conjecture; and the continued deficiency in the supply of tonnage by Government, after the demand for it has been made apparent, may arise from the difficulty of diverting funds required for political purposes into this channel. But in this case the necessity of providing the means of commercial transport through other agency than that of the State, is only rendered more palpable.

As it regards the difference made in the public steamers between the charge for conveying Millinery and Literature, it was manifest, that certain articles, such as metals, must be charged by weight and not by their cubic contents; and it was necessary to draw some line of distinction between light and heavy goods. Unfortunately, this line was drawn just at the limit which excluded books from the more advantageous freight of articles taken by measurement; they have therefore been charged at a much higher rate than articles of less specific gravity. Whatever tends to interrupt the circulation of books through the Presidency, we consider as most injudicious; and we rejoice therefore that the Assam Company makes no distinction between bonnets for the ladies and books for the gentlemen.

The Assam Company is now indeed and in truth a rival; and we rejoice at the competition. Government nobly took the lead in this enterprize and demonstrated the feasibility of conveying goods by steam from the port of Calcutta to the marts in the interior; but it is impossible for the state to supply all the tonnage required for commercial purposes; and the undertaking should be relinquished at the earliest practicable moment to private enterprize. It has been said that the Government Steamers would have yielded no return but for the treasure freight with which they were loaded. The Assam Steamer will speedily show whether this idea was erroneous or

not. But the transport of goods by steam vessels to be generally beneficial to mercantile interests, must be reduced, if possible, to a Rupee the Cubic foot. It is for the Directors of that Company to decide, upon an average of experimental voyages, whether this can be done or not. improvements which have been made truction of vessels, we should think ject is near its completion. Once freight to this moderate scale, and a week will scarcely be sufficient for the growing demands of the country.

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THE BENGALEE SPECTATOR IS DEAD. The Conductors have lost a thousand Rupees within little more than a year, and, though their object was not gain, they have felt it prudent to desist from an undertaking which entailed a positive loss on them.

The object of the Journal was to discuss subjects connected with the welfare and improvement of the country. It was conducted with considerable ability; the Bengalee style was chaste, and as idiomatic as translations can be rendered, and the English composition did no little credit to the Native gentlemen who furnished it. Its politics were of a liberal cast; with a considerable tendency to the sentiments of the Chuckerbutty School. It looked for support therefore, both pecuniary and editorial, to the numerous youths who had received a liberal English education and who were supposed to have been thereby raised above the level of vulgar prejudices, and to have imbibed that European thirst for knowledge, which increases with the supply. In both respects, the conductors have been miserably disappointed. Although there are hundreds of Native youths who have received a liberal education, and are now employed in situations of trust, influence and profit, both under Government and by private individuals, they have taken so little interest in this enterprise, and have so completely failed to contribute to it, either by pen or purse, as to allow it to die a natural death. The only paper identified with the party who may be styled "young Bengal," has been placed in the bills of mortality within a year of its birth. Somehow or other, there seems to be the same "disinclination to progress" among those who have been made familiar with the finest models of European literature, which has characterized the disciples of the Vedas for twenty centuries, and kept the Hindoos in a state of constant inferiority. Those youths whose minds have been imbued with the thoughts of Shakespear and Milton and Addison and Johnson, and enriched with the study of mental and natural philosophy, seem to have dismissed all desire for improvement the moment they had gained the prize, and obtained a situation. The *English-man* seems to think that they are above taking a journal published both in English and Bengalee, and subscribe only for English newspapers. Unhappily he is mistaken. After twenty years' labour in giving English instruction to Native youth, and planting hundreds of them in situations of ease and comparative affluence, there are not One Hundred and Fifty-five who subscribe to the English newspapers of the Presidency, including the *Friend of India*. The national and hereditary lethargy has overpowered their spirit, and improvement is at an end.

It is now twenty-five years since the first newspaper was published in India, and the number of subscribers to all the Native journals little exceeds *fifteen hundred*. In no enterprize has so much talent and zeal been embarked as in that of the Native Newspapers, with so humiliating a result. The listlessness of this people is absolutely incredible, and appears to be incurable. If any thing could have been supposed capable of breaking up the sleep of ages, it must have been the spirit stirring Gazette; yet the nation sleeps on as in the days of Vikramaditya. Let us fancy for a moment the same stimulants to have been thrown among the Chinese, and the same strenuous efforts to have been made to infuse intellectual life and animation into them which have been so lavishly employed on the Hindoos, and how different would have been the result. We are sorry, very sorry that the *Spectator* is dead, both for its own sake, and for its influence on future efforts; but we are not sorry it is dead before Mr. George Thompson leaves the country. It will serve to open his eyes to the deep lethargy which pervades the Section of "enlightened natives" whom his eloquence roused for a time into a kind of galvanic action, which has been succeeded by as profound a slumber as that which existed before his arrival. He will now be able to comprehend the difficulty of introducing permanent improvement among a body which shews so few symptoms of vitality.

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STEAM COMMUNICATION.—The loss of the *Memnon* with the entire Mails of one month, and the non-arrival of those of the following month by the return of the *Cleopatra* to Bombay appear to have excited a great sensation throughout England. Every letter brought from thence by the present Mail is said to bear evidence of the deep disappointment which has been created both in the family, in the commercial, and in the political circle. People at home do not seem to have felt how necessary a punctual and periodical communication with India was to their interest or comfort, until the intercourse was interrupted. A general desire has therefore been created to improve the means of communication by the employment of superior vessels. The Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Company, true to the interests confided to them, have determined to fall in with the current of public feeling, that they might, when the tide of discontent was at the highest, come in for a valuable contract for the whole line, and thus obtain the entire command of Steam communication with India. They have gone up with a proposition to Government to contract for the punctual conveyance of the Mails, in such time as shall "give to Calcutta, and all places in India similarly situated, a month in the homeward communication to England, as well as a month on the outward communication from England, thus affording an aggregate acceleration of two months in the intercourse to and from the most important parts of India." The following is the plan.

"The following plan and proposal for improving the overland mail communication with India, China, &c., is now under the consideration of her Majesty's Government and the Directors of the Hon. East India Company;" and it was added that "memorials in favour of its adoption, signed by merchants and others connected with these places, were considered necessary to further the prompt accomplishment of the desired improvement."

"A plan and proposal for accelerating the transmission and reducing the expense of conveyance by the 'Overland Route' of the mails and despatches between the United Kingdom and India, China, &c., submitted by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

"The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company propose to undertake the transmission of the mails between Bombay and Suez monthly, by vessels of such speed as to ensure, under ordinary circumstances, the arrival of the mails despatched from Bombay on the 1st of every month (the monsoon months excepted) at Suez on the 16th of every month.

"They will also undertake the conveyance of that portion of the monthly mails destined for transmission through France *via* Marseilles, by vessels of such speed as to ensure, under ordinary circumstances, their arrival at Marseilles within 144 hours, or six days, from their embarkation at Alexandria. The mails *from* the United Kingdom to India, &c., to be transmitted within a similar time.

"The result of this proposed acceleration would be as follows:—

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| The mails despatched from Bombay on the 1st of the month would arrive at Suez on the 16th, or in . . . . . | 15 days |
| They would be brought across Egypt, and embarked at Alexandria in . . . | 3 „ |
| They would consequently be embarked at Alexandria on the 19th of the month, and would arrive at Marseilles on the 25th, or in . . . . . . . . . . | 6 „ |
| Total time from Bombay to Marseilles . | 24 days |
| Marseilles to London, say . . . . . . | 4 „ |
| (*N. B. The mail of this month, July, arrived in London in 3½ days from Marseilles.*) | |
| Total time from Bombay to London . . | 28 days |

"It therefore follows that the mails would, under all ordinary circumstances, arrive in London on the 29th of every month. And the company have such confidence in their ability to effect this acceleration, that they will submit to a forfeiture of 1,000*l.* for every time that the mails despatched from Bombay on the 1st are not conveyed by their vessels, so far as the respective sea-voyages are concerned, say between Suez and Bombay, and between Alexandria and Marseilles, both lines inclusive, in 22 days, the monsoon months, as before mentioned, excepted, and also accidents at sea, which cannot be provided against.

"The time of transmitting the mails between London and Alexandria, *via* Marseilles, being reduced by the proposed plan to ten days, it would not be necessary to despatch that part of the mails until the evening of the 6th of the month, which would enable the steamer from Marseilles to Alexandria, to reach Alexandria on the same day as the steamer from Southampton, *via* Gibraltar. Hence, an interval of six or seven days would be afforded for replying to letters and despatches by the Overland Outward Mail, *via* France, instead of correspondents having to wait for the Outward Mail of the following month, as is now the case, and giving ample time for that purpose, not only to London, but to Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, and, in short, to all the great commerical and manufacturing towns of the kingdom.

"From the time required to transmit the mails under the proposed accelerated arrangements by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, viz. 29 days, the mails despatched according to that arrangement on—say the 6th January, 1844, (instead of the 4th, as at present.) would arrive at Bombay on the 5th February, and at Calcutta on the 18th February, thus affording, as will be seen by reference to the dates of despatching the homeward mails from Calcutta, as exhibited in the preceding table, from five to eight days, for replying to letters by the homeward mails of the same month, the monsoon months not included

"It therefore follows that Calcutta, and all places in India similarly situated, would gain, under the proposed plan, a month in the homeward communication *to* England, as well as a month on the outward communication *from* England; thus affording an aggregate acceleration of two months in the intercourse to and from the most important parts of India."

A meeting of Merchants and others connected with India was held in London on the 19th of September, in order to press the Home authorities to entertain the proposal of the Peninsular Company. Similar meetings have been held in the chief commercial and manufacturing towns in the country. It will be seen that their plan restricts the communication to Bombay alone, but this was considered by the majority of the meeting as a matter of little consequence. With them, Bombay was India. The inconvenience which it might inflict on the rest of India, on the Bengal and Madras Presidencies, and on Ceylon, to be deprived of the advantage

of direct communication, now enjoyed, was totally unheeded. One wiseacre, a Mr. Ridgeway, informed the meeting that the acceleration of the Mails to India, was so desirable that it needed no comment! He laid the whole blame of the present system,—which has been so much deprecated, and which so many meetings have been got up to subvert—not on the Steaming department, but on the culpable negligence of those who were appointed by the Government to sort their letters on their arrival at Bombay. Such nonsense scarcely deserves notice. If the fault did not lie with the steaming department, why did he hope that there would be "no dissent from the proposal" then before the meeting, which referred entirely to an improvement in that department? Why did he not propose that the evils of the present system should be at once cured by an address to Her Majesty's Ministers requesting that the Post Master General of Calcutta might be sent forthwith to Bombay to teach them to sort their letters better?

Mr. Elliott, a barrister, and the Editor of the London Mail, however, got up and advocated the interests of the other Presidencies, which it appeared to be the object of the Peninsular Company to throw overboard. He shewed how the interests of every section of the Indian Empire would be consulted, by considering the line of communication between Suez, Aden, Galle, Madras and Calcutta as the great trunk road, and laying a branch steamer on the line from Aden to Bombay. He was however overruled. Mr. Abel Smith, the chairman, said they had all one object in view, namely, "the acceleration of the Mails," and that it would be wise not to fetter Government by suggesting any particular line. He proposed therefore that the word *Bombay* should be left out of the motion, but this reasonable proposal was at once negatived; and the Ducks carried the day.

It is now stated, and on the highest authority that, it was not the intention of the Peninsular Company to abandon the line of direct communication between Calcutta and Suez; that their new proposal was intended to be an *addition* to the present arrangement; not to supersede it; and that in the year 1844 they would positively run the *Bentinck* and the *Hindoostan*, eight times between the two ports and back again. This assertion is made in the *Monthly Times;* it is given also in a letter from the Commander of the *Bentinck* to the *Englishman;* and it appears to be entitled to confidence. But it seems singular that there was not a single individual at this London meeting to rise and explain this matter; that no friend or understrapper of the Company should have been deputed to remove any misunderstanding which might arise. It is however perfectly clear that if the Government at home patronize the new scheme, the comprehensive plan which embraces the interests of the other Presidencies must be speedily relinquished, since it cannot be maintained without official support, and the home Authorities will not charge the public revenues with the burden of two lines of communication.

But let us look more closely at the "result of this proposed acceleration," as detailed in the scheme of the Peninsular Company, which if adopted by Government must speedily annihilate the comprehensive scheme, by taking our present steamers from us. "The mail despatched from London on the 6th January," say they, "will reach Bombay on the 5th of February, and Calcutta, on the 15th of that month." This can refer only to the Express which brings in but a partial supply of letters, and which cannot bring them all. The bulk of the letters would still be subjected to a delay of eleven, twelve and thirteen days, giving to one merchant a priority of information over another; and this act of injustice no skill in sorting the letters can remedy, not even though Mr. Ridgeway himself was appointed Post Master at Bombay. But the Peninsular Company's vessels, thanks to their successful experiment this year, can effect this by sea; they have already brought *all* our letters to Calcutta in less time than that occupied by the Express. The highest advantage which the new scheme proposes to confer on Calcutta, and in consequence of which, it has been lauded through England, and urged on Government, we have already enjoyed and to all appearance, may continue to enjoy, if the new steamers are not delayed by the arrangements for the Bombay steamers. Again, the new scheme allows ten days from Calcutta to Bombay and fifteen from Bombay to Suez, in all twenty-five days. The *Hindoostan* has already made the distance between Calcutta and Suez in *twenty-five* days, and will do it in less time when the arrangements for cooling are complete. The new plan will only therefore make this difference to us, that instead of receiving our letters at once by Sea we should receive them by Land in two, three or four instalments, *without any acceleration whatever;* and instead of paying three annas for them, we should be obliged to pay fourteen annas; and for those sent by the express, the small sum of five shillings and eight pence!

The construction of suitable vessels to carry out this new scheme will probably occupy three years. Yet the advantage which it proposes to confer on all India, may be attained in half that time by simpler and surer means. Government has only to encourage the Peninsular Company, by a suitable premium, to make twelve trips a year between Suez and Calcutta, instead of the eight they are now engaged to perform, and to lay on a branch steamer of adequate power between Aden and Bombay during eight months in the year, and Galle and Bombay during the four months of the Monsoon, and the intercourse is complete. No Presidency would then enjoy an advantage denied to its neighbour, but each one would share equally in the blessings of Steam Navigation, to the full extent its geographical position admitted of. We repudiate all idea of asking any benefit for this Presidency which should prove injurious to Bombay; at the same time we submit that after the successful experiment made by the large class of Steamers this year, to give any exclusive advantage to Bombay, at the expense of the other Presidencies, would be an act of gross injustice.

It is said that the Court of Directors are anxious to retain the communication in their own hands and are loth to give up the vessels which have created all this disappointment. But the communication between England and Egypt is already in other hands; so is that between Suez, Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta, for two-thirds of the year. Nothing remains to them but the intercourse between Suez and Bombay. If they are still anxious to have some hand in the matter, let them be permitted to ply their own vessels between Aden and Bombay, taking advantage of the superior speed of the Peninsular Navigation Company's boats to expedite the mails half the way to Aden. For our parts, we want no new scheme; we are ready to give up the land express altogether, and to trust entirely to the vessels already established, if they be only made monthly packets. The sea for us all the year round. The *Englishman* tells us there is going to be a magnificent rail road constructed between Bombay and Calcutta, which will remove all diffi[culties and] enable us to receive our letters fro[m England in] thirty-six hours. We shall be [most happy to] use it, and, when it is completed, [bid a]dieu cheerfully to our sea communic[ation and] advocate the transmission of the mails across the country. But we shall not be satisfied unless a similar road be made to Madras; for we must all share and share alike. These roads will extend to the length of about 1,500 miles, and, considering the mountainous country they must traverse, will not cost less than 10,000*l.* a mile. The whole cost will therefore not fall far short of Fifteen millions sterling or fifteen crores of Rupees. Now the Peninsular Company will carry out the most comprehensive plan that can be devised, and possibly include Hong Kong and Pekin in their calculations, for one per cent. interest of this sum.

This article has been extended to so very unconscionable a length, that we must reserve for next week our observations on the plan which the Peninsular Company intend to adopt, of going out of the direct line from Calcutta to Suez, to "fill up" with passengers at Bombay.

It was not till after these remarks were written that we saw in the *Hurkaru*, a letter from S. the veteran advocate of direct Steam communication. His quotation from the proposal of the Peninsular Company places the matter in a new light. We confess it is utterly impossible to reconcile the assertions officially put forth by the Secretary, Mr. Allan, with the design unfolded in the prospectus. The Secretary is instructed to give a public and unqualified denial to the report that it was intended to abandon the line of Steam communication which they have opened with Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon, and to assure the public that the new line between Suez and Bombay they are anxious to occupy shall not disturb the existing arrangement between this Company and the Court of Directors in regard to the communication with Calcutta and Madras. And yet the Peninsular Company offers the home Authorities *the two vessels* which are now employed between Suez and Calcutta. It is manifest they cannot be employed in both lines at the same time; and the proposal to run them between Suez and Bombay necessarily implies their being taken off the present line. There is a degree of mystery and reservation in the transaction, which is any thing but creditable to a public body. It would appear as though the Company was anxious to obtain a return for the capital employed in the construction of these two vessels, rather by a lumping gratuity from the public funds for running them as packets between Suez and Bombay, than by taking passengers from the other Presidencies. We hope the Home Authorities will not forget that by contracting to run these vessels with the Mail to Bombay, more than half the sum which would have been received by them as passage money, will be lost, and that this sum must be made up from the public purse; and that, a far more advantageous bargain might be made, and with equally favourable results, as it regards the conveyance of the Mails, by allowing these vessels to run between Suez, Galle, Madras and Calcutta, and contracting for

the employment of an additional Steamer from Aden to Bombay.

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

correspondent of the *Englishman*, rather ed with capital which he is anxious to a profitable way, asks whether rags imported at Serampore from Europe. reply that they were; but that they d to be more expensive than the rags ... were obtainable in India. In Europe the only thing which they look for in rags is their strength, as the dirtiest can be bleached white as the driven snow by Chlorine gas, but unfortunately the rags furnished by the Hundred Millions of British subjects in the East, are deficient above all things in that one quality of strength.

— Mr. George Thompson has left Delhi, having, as the *Delhi Gazette* says, settled every thing with his Majesty to his own satisfaction.

— Sir Richmond Shakespear received charge of the Gwalior Residency from Col. Speirs on the 30th ultimo. The latter took his departure immediately for Nagpore.

— It has been proposed to erect a Church at Neuralia, or Newerra Ellia, and a considerable subscription has been raised for the purpose. When Sir Lawrence Peel and the other Calcutta visitors were applied to for their aid, they considered that as it was likely there would not always be a Clergyman of the Church of England there, and as other denominations of Christians, particularly the Presbyterians, might contribute to it, the building ought not to be devoted exclusively to Episcopal worship. They determined therefore to subscribe provided that (giving Episcopalians, as the most numerous of the subscribers the preference of using the place for morning service) a Presbyterian clergyman would be allowed, if present, to use it in the evening; and that when neither Episcopalian nor Presbyterian minister was present, a minister of any other denomination should be allowed to officiate, if a few of the subscribers wished it. Sir Anthony Oliphant, who, as might have been expected, is favourable to this Catholic project, has been made the depository of these conditional subscriptions, and now holds a considerable sum which he is authorized to lay out for any other charitable purpose if he cannot accomplish the object of having the Church of Neuralia open to all denominations of Protestants. Ceylon lies in the diocese of Madras, and Sir Anthony is not in good odour with its Anglo-Catholic Bishop. We think he will not be allowed to remain long in doubt regarding the distribution of these funds among other charities.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

— The *Bentinck* Steamer arrived yesterday off Garden Reach, without having been semaphored. We think the Superintendent of Marine will find, on enquiry, that there is large room for improvement in the Semaphore department. On every occasion on which we have trusted to the intelligence it gives of the progress of ships up and down the river, we have been misled. An occasional comparison of the ship's log as she passed the four stations, with the semaphoric report would shew the extent to which carelessness prevails.

— The *Bentinck* has made a very splendid voyage. She was only *sixty-four* days under steam from Southampton to the Sand Heads. She was detained on the route *twenty-four* days yet reached Calcutta in less than three months. The Venerable the Archdeacon and his family have come up in her from Galle, in six days and five hours. The passengers speak in the highest terms of the attention they received from the Commander, and of the arrangement of the Cabins, which are far superior in accommodation to those of the *Hindoostan*.

— Mr. George Clerk, late Lieut. Governor of the North West Provinces, has left Simla, and embarked for Calcutta at Gurmooktesbur Ghat. He returns to England by way of the Cape.

— Sir Joseph Thackwell has been appointed to command the Cavalry division of the army intended to operate against Gwalior.

— By the latest accounts from Moulmein we learn that the Commissioner has suspended Capt. Corbyn, the Master Attendant at Amherst, and established a land post between Mergui, Tavoy, Amherst and Moulmein.

— The *Rustomjee Cowasjee* has brought round from China the remnant of the Company's Staff, Col. Wilson, Capt. Davidson and Lieut. Ochterlony. The Settlements there are now placed upon the usual colonial allowances given by the Crown, which fall far short of those given by *our* Honourable Masters.

— Sir Henry Pottinger has appointed Major Pottinger, an extra Aid-de-Camp, and it is said will send him home with the Supplementary Treaty. This treaty, it appears, provides that all foreign nations trading with China shall enjoy the same privileges which have been granted to the English, and that if any fresh privileges should be granted to foreigners, the British may claim to participate in them.

— The Bombay papers hint that an American fleet will congregate at Canton, and that the Envoy will demand of the Chinese Government reparation for injuries committed in the seizure of some opium on American ships. We thought brother Jonathan *repudiated* the opium traffic, quite as much as he does the repayment of the loans made to some of the states.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

— The *Hindostan* Steamer arrived at Madras at day light on the 19th, having made the voyage from Garden Reach to that Port, in four days. Capt. Engledue has been very successful in expediting the passage of this vessel. On the former trip, she did not leave the Pilot, till the third day after leaving town.

— The *Hurkaru* states that an extensive robbery of shawls of the value of 20,000 Rupees has recently been committed in Calcutta. We are happy to learn that the Police have succeeded in discovering a part of the stolen property; and that other property stolen by the same parties has come to light.

— An Act has been passed by the Mauritius Government, which reduces the public allowance on Coolies imported after the 1st of January next from 7£ to 4£; but this reduction is to apply only to labourers introduced by private speculation. The last Act of the Indian Government altogether forbids the exportation of Coolies by private individuals. We have several letters on the subject and hope to take it up fully next week.

— The *Hindostan*, Capt. Rednan, which left Madras on the 12th October, was only reported yesterday. She has made one of the slowest passages on record. The *Bentinck* Steamer came up in three days; this vessel has been forty-two days, on the passage.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

— Lord Ellenborough left Barrackpore in the State Boat, towed by the Hooghly Steamer, on Saturday a little after two in the afternoon. A bar of sand on the Barrackpore side of the river obliged the vessels to take the deeper channel on our side of the water. His Lordship was on deck, and appeared to look with some degree of interest towards the office of the *Friend of India* as he passed in front of it. We stood on the bank of the river to return the complement, musing at the same time on the thrones the Governor General would probably overturn before he again returned to his country seat. At Hooghly he disembarked, and entered a nondescript kind of conveyance, in which he is to be propelled by human labour to Agra. Strange that after having held Bengal for nearly eighty years, there should not be a decent carriage road for the Governor General of India to travel on.

— The *Southampton* is at length reported. The present passage has been three weeks longer than the last.

— The *Floreville*, which has brought up Mr. Blundell, the Ex-Governor of Moulmein and of the Straits settlements, grounded on her way up last Saturday, on the "James and Mary" and foundered; all hands are saved but one. We believe it will now belong to the province of the Superintendent of Marine to urge on Government the immediate necessity of blowing her up, to prevent the obstruction of a channel at all times narrow and dangerous, but which will be rendered ten times more so, unless steps are taken to clear away the wreck. We are extremely sorry to find how great a loser Mr. Blundell has been by this calamity. All the property he brought round with him has perished. His English library may be replaced; but not the valuable Burmese library which he had been many years in collecting.

— The *Delhi Gazette* gives the important intelligence that Rajah Golab Singh has at length arrived at Lahore with 20,000 of his well disciplined mountain soldiers, and has assumed the Government of the Punjab. He has at once refused to accede to the pecuniary demands of the refractory troops of Heera Singh, which have been urged with such insolent importunity, and will doubtless put them down by force. All the foreign officers including General Ventura, are to quit the service.

— His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief reached Agra on the 18th where he found Col. Sleeman and Sir Richmond Shakespear. Mr. Thomason, the newly appointed Lieut. Governor, had also arrived there, but intended shortly to leave it on revenue duties in the north. The arrival at the station of Baboo Dwarkenath Tagore is also announced. The *Agra Ukhbar* states, that Col. Speirs had arrived at Agra, having made an unsuccessful attempt to pass through the Gwalior states to Nagpore. The policy of removing this officer who is so intimately acquainted with Gwalior affairs, and also Major Lawrence, whose knowledge of the Punjab is second only to that of Mr. Clerk, just at the time when we are about to enter upon negotiations with those states, which may end in war, is very questionable. Their successors cannot be supposed to have their local experience.

— Mr. Speed, late Editor of the Planters' Journal, now confined in the Great Jail, has just been brought up before the Magistrate for beating a poor washerwoman with shoes, and fined Five Rupees.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

— The latest account from Scinde is in a letter from Sukkur of the 10th instant, published in the *Star*, and which gives a very lamentable account of the sickness still prevailing there. Though we have been obliged to omit every local extract to admit the contents of the last Mail, we have still contrived to make room for a portion of this letter. It appears that there are more than 2,500 men in hospital at Sukkur. All the Regiments there could not furnish 500 men fit to shoulder a musket, and repel any attack which might be made on them by the wild Belochees, if they should descend in sufficient numbers from the mountains. Our army in Upper Scinde appears to be almost in as critical a position as ever the garrison of Cabul was. The question of its entire annihilation has ceased to depend on its own prowess, for the bravest cannot fight with a fever in his veins. The security of those regiments depends on the moderation or the fears of the enemy, which may cease at any moment. Should evil befal the army stationed there, the present administration would be brought to a speedy close. The catastrophe would ring throughout England, and all those who were wavering about the justice of having occupied Scinde, would immediately make up their minds as to its injustice, and the Ministry would be obliged to divert the storm of public indignation from themselves by sending out another Governor General.

— The benefit at the Theatre last Wednesday night, for the late Mrs. Leach's children, was a miserable failure. The house was comparatively empty, though the object was the relief of the orphans of one who had so long afforded amusement to the play goers of Calcutta. A subscription has therefore been opened which has seven names, and donations to the amount of 800 Rupees.

— The Madras papers state, that orders had been unexpectedly and peremptorily received from Lord Ellenborough by the Resident at Hydrabad to despatch seven Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry to some place in the vicinity of Elichpore. No one seems to know any thing of the object of this contemplated movement.

— A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* states, that Government have thrown out the proposal of two out of four of the Magistrates of Calcutta to raise the House Tax from Five to Six and a half per cent. The same writer states, that the collection of the Tax, which is now performed by salaried officers, costs nearly 15 per cent.; and suggests that it might be done for half that sum by a per-centage.

— The officers of the American Frigate *Brandywine*, now at Bombay, have returned the hospitality they experienced from the officers of the Indian Navy, by giving a splendid entertainment

on board that vessel to Three Hundred Ladies and Gentlemen. Just as the entertainment was about to commence, the Suez Steamer with the Envoy, the Honourable Mr. Cushing, anchored along side, and His Excellency was enabled to join in the festivities of the evening.

— The Governor General having taken his departure for the North West Provinces, the Hon. W. W. Bird, Esq. has been again sworn in as President of the Council of India and has appointed Capt. Spottiswoode, Military Secretary, and Lieut. Walker, Aid-de-Camp.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

— The *Bombay Times* informs us that the September periodical publications which had been left behind at Suez, have been brought on now; and that the October Periodicals have been left behind at Aden because the Commander of the Steamer considering them as Merchandize fancied he was precluded by his orders from bringing them on.

— The same paper states that of 8,504 troops at Hydrabad and Kerachee, 4648 are effective, and 3850 non-effective from sickness. The amount of mortality has not been so great as the amount of sickness would have led us to suppose. The sickness at Sukkur, as will be seen by the extract we made yesterday, continues to be much more formidable.

— The papers of this morning publish the correspondence between the Peninsular Company and the East India and China Association, which fully confirms the view we took of the matter before we had seen these letters, that the Company have distinctly offered to run between Suez and Bombay, the same vessels which they are already under an engagement to run between Suez and Calcutta. Mr. Allan's reply is haughty and evasive, and goes far to confirm the suspicions which have been entertained regarding the intended "dereliction of duty"—to use the mildest term.

— A correspondent of the *Star* states, that the sum which Mr. Cushing is going to demand from the Chinese is 250,000 dollars, not for opium seized, but for certain merchandize belonging to American citizens, which was destroyed in the late war with the English.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the Friend of India :—

| | | | *Co's. Rs.* | *As.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lieut. Jas. Young, ... ... | to Sept. | 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Baboo Ramchunder Mittor, | to March, | 1844, | 10 | 0 |
| M. Innes, Esq ... ... | to Dec. | 1844, | 25 | 0 |
| Baboo Chundercoomar Bose, | to April, | 1844, | 10 | 0 |
| Rev. M. Bronson, ... ... | to Nov. | 1844, | 10 | 0 |
| Dr. Heathcote, ... ... ... | to June, | 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| J. Rose, Esq. ... ... ... | to June, | 1843, | 60 | 0 |
| E. Battersbee, Esq. ... ... | to Dec. | 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| T. Hastings, Esq. ... ... | to Sept. | 1844, | 20 | 0 |

## BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The Secretary of the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta, gratefully begs to acknowledge the following sums :—

| | *Co's. Rs.* | *As.* |
|---|---|---|
| R. T. S. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. King, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4 | 0 |
| H. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16 | 0 |
| H. M. D. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 50 | 0 |
| G. E. H. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 10 | 0 |
| C. J. C. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 10 | 0 |
| P. L. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 4 | 0 |
| Mr. J. L. Meen, ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 |
| Capt. J. Woodley, ... ... ... ... ... | 4 | 0 |
| Major Sewell, ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| A Friend, per Rev. J. C. Thompson, ... ... | 30 | 0 |

W. W. EVANS, *Secretary.*

*Nov. 15th*, 1843.

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

SCINDE.

"Nothing of any great moment since my last. Sickness continues the same, excepting that it appears to go harder with those who have been attacked since the 1st of the month. The Sukker Brigade turned out on muster about, 9th N. I. 14 men, 10th N. I. 30, and 55th N. I. 73! The Artillery I do not think could have had half a dozen, and Chamberlayne's Horse about 12. The men on the sick list were 2,374!! Deaths are becoming more frequent. The Europeans of the Artillery have lost 43 men out of 164; and are as sickly as can be now. The 9th and 10th N. I. have daily a death or two, and the 55th N. I., since the 2d of this month to to-day, the 10th have had 20 deaths, or two a day. Dr. W. Polland lately arrived from Ferozepore died here on the 6th current. The Steamer *Satellite* arrived from Hyderabad on the 7th with Dr. Thompson, a Bombay Medico for us, and left on the 9th yesterday with Drs. Maitland and Young, and one or two officers of the 9th and 10th on sick leave, Captain Gwatkin of the Commissariat leaves to-day for Ferozepore. He has been very ill. Capt. Lindsay 10th N. I. is acting Commissary General for Capt. Gwatkin, Dr. Macrae will soon go away. Chamberlayne's Horse have lost one duffadar and eight sowars since the 4th current. The Right Wing of the 55th N. I. went out into Camp about 2½ miles from the Station, encamped on the banks of the Shikarpore Nullah. This has been done in the hope of the change benefitting the men. We have reports here that the 15th and 34th Bengal N. I. are ordered down. Is this to be a relief? I suspect not. Government will find that unless they relieve the Bengal Regiments here and send Bombay ones, all the former will be fit for nothing, either here or on their return to the provinces. Let their "office men" calculate the average number of deaths here and at the unhealthiest Station in India, and they will see the difference. There are certain reports, Mr. Editor, that Scinde is not so quiet as thought. Lower Scinde is rising and Upper will also;—mark my words, Sir, about the end of this month, if not ere that, you will hear of few unruly doings of the gents who it was expected would not fire a shot in Scinde again.—*Cal. Star, November* 28.

*To Correspondents.*

The letter respecting the Temperance Society at Dum-Dum has been received, but too late for noice this week.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DETACHED THOUGHTS

*Regarding the abstract lately given by the "Friend of India," from the declarations of certain gang robbers.*

Praiseworthy as have been the Superintendent's zeal and activity in disclosing the appalling growth of gang robbery under our highly extolled civil administration; I cannot think that the root of this evil has yet been fully exhausted: many think that the remedy for gang robbery consists merely in punishing the offenders: and a coarse and sweeping system of conviction and punishment has accordingly been resorted to; under which, and with the present state of evidence, the innocent *must* too frequently be involved with the guilty; and even if it be otherwise; even if, under the Superintendent's energy and judgment justice acts with greater precision as well as energy; still success must depend much on the accident of the Superintendent's personal energy and judgment; and also on a continuance in the present disposition of the robbers to make confessional disclosures.

It seems to me that *one* main root of the evil is indicated in the following words of a confession. "The Headman of a village provided him (the robber) with maintenance; and taught him gang robbery."

*Another* main root of the evil seems to be indicated in the following passage. "In a Dacoity 2,400 Rupees were given to the Zemindar of Hurungotta."

The above tallies with an opinion I have often urged in the *Friend of India* to the effect that Heads of villages and Zemindars were the chief oppressors of the communities under them; and that the Heads of villages in particular never acted but *against* the communities under them—whether in aid of Zemindars, official extortioners, or robbers: and that, being entirely independent of the village community, the Headmen find it their interest to make separate cause against them; and also that the village watchmen being in the pay of the Zemindars were equally disposed with the Headmen to act with the Zemindars against the communities and were often (as I said) *the* key for the Zemindars and other robbers, to the village they intended to rob.

It is evident that whatever in the above manner prostrates the people below those over them must be favorable to the smooth and coercive collection of revenue; and not the smallest disposition to modify this strong *purchase* on the people has been evinced; and indeed the only disposition seems the old Tory disposition of adding to it a stronger *military* purchase on the prostrated communities. But it is now evident that in thus prostrating the people beneath the official extortioners and the Zemindars through whom we derive revenue, we are at the same time prostrating the people beneath the gang robbers from whom we do *not* derive revenue; and who, on the contrary, are exhausting the sources of revenue, and as the *Friend of India* emphatically says preying on the very vitals of the country. It is now evident that the people must be rendere[d]
jectly at the mercy of robbers; even t[...]
must, by the same operation, be rend[...]
jectly at the mercy of Zemindars and [...]
through whom we realize the revenues.

But where and how are we to comm[...] work of raising the communities in some degree from their prostration under the official functionary, the Zemindar, and the gang robber?

I urge that we must commence the work *from below;* and at the point indicated in the first of the quotations at the commencement of this writing, so that the Head of a village may have a strong interest in the village adverse to that which now induces him to maintain gang robbers and to "instruct them in the profession," we must in short give him a practical and actuating motive to act for and with the community instead of, as now, only on and against the community; and at the same time, we must give to the watcher a similar motive for acting *for* the community instead of being as now a key whereby the Zemindar who pays him and the robber who pays the Zemindar are to enter and rob whatever house they please. In a word we must make the Headman responsible to the community over which he is placed and make the village constabulary force (be they watchers or peons) responsible to the responsible Headman; and thus by increasing his powers with his responsibilities, by binding up his interests with those of the community, we will convert the Headman into a nucleus of collective and defensive energy, while other faculties of Local self-government might by the same operation be drawn forth from the community wherein we so acted as the grand principle of political development, namely, increase of power with increase of responsibility.

But the prevailing idea is that, *here*, as in China, the only responsibility must be responsibility to the central authorities and their delegates: but unless we relax a little of this Chinese theory; I believe that the people will continue to be as abject as stationary as in China, and as helpless beneath the power of Zemindars, robbers and their own Headmen as they now are; the only compensatory reflection for all this being that our power of smooth coercion and of silent pressure on the people will continue as perfect as in China.

Let me in conclusion add; that I, by no means, think we should meanwhile relax in the exertions carried on through the Superintendent. Let him proceed in his laudable exertions of seeking and *keeping down* the growth of the evils, without hindrance to our more general and constitutional means of *eradicating* the evil. Let him kill the brood while we clear the noisome recesses which generate them.

REGARDING INDEFINITE TAXATION.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—I should be glad to learn through your instructive columns whether the imposition of a tax on the people without defining the rate or the amount is legal and constitutional.

The Municipal Act authorises the local Committee to impose such tax; and if this were to be a *self imposed* tax, no defining of the tax would be necessary. But as the tax payers have no voice whatever in appointing the taxing Committee the tax will in nowise be a self imposed tax; and the Committee is therefore a mere instrument for additional and unlimited taxation, another force added to that great taxing and fighting machine called the Indian Government.

The object of the said Act *should* have been to educe from the local communities those aptitudes of local self-Government which we have always repressed; but in *imposing* such a Committee we only add to the depressive tendencies of our Go-

vernment, and give a higher pressure to the screw.

I submit that one duty of the Law Committee is to see that the liabilities of the people are duly defined and limited; and that the Committee is paid for something more than merely putting the Government into Law-English.

Yours, &c. PRO PROVINCIIS.

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DISTRACT IN THE NORTH WEST.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

Every true Friend to India must have read with interest your article on the Dacoits of Bengal published in your paper of the 19th October. Every Magistrate in the country must agree in the justice of most of your remarks, and every *active* Magistrate must rejoice to see the main error of our criminal administration urged upon the Government as you have done in your concluding lines:—viz. *that Police is utterly neglected and judicial proceedings alone attended to.*

2. You are not altogether right in supposing that no Magistrates have free intercourse with the people. Those who do their duty properly have; and necessarily so,—for how can a man know what is going on about him unless he does mix with the people? And how many are those who do so, you will ask, and why are they not more numerous? I will tell you why—simply because the man who takes no trouble about his Police, receives just as much of the favour of Government as he who takes every pains. No man is praised for his good Police—no Magistrate expects preferment, honour, or emolument from maintaining a good Police:—and the consequence is, that most men neglect that most important branch of duty.

3. Nay more, he who is familiar with the people whom he governs, whose name is a Terror to Thieves and Robbers,—who traces crime with perseverance and labour, such an officer is constantly mortified at finding that his Police labours are wholly overlooked;—no acknowledgment made, no thanks given; while for a trifling error of procedure or irregularity he is subjected to censure:—meanwhile his neighbour a man of ease and pleasure—ignorant of his district, unknown to his people, presiding in a district where crime stalks unrepressed—punishing only such crime as convicts itself—this officer is perhaps held up as a model of excellence, by the Chief Judicial Court, because his Judicial Statements are fair, and his procedure exhibits little irregularity.

4. I am not holding up irregularity or defending error:—but martinetism and precision may be carried too far—and when more attention is paid (as is now the case) to trivial forms and rules than to the solid advantages attending the repression of crime, it is high time to reform.

5. Under our present system of Government, a Magistrate is much more afraid of committing some irregularity in ferretting out offenders than of leaving them unpunished. In the former case, his laborious and successful exertions are sometimes followed by censure from the Sessions Judge and from the Nizamut Adawlut. In the latter no one can say much, and if the Superintendent of Police [i. e. Commissioner] does raise his feeble voice, it is, whether in censure or in praise little attended to in higher quarters. In fact a Magistrate is fettered in every way—receives no encouragement—no support—no praise—and what result can you expect different from what it is? viz. The Police is Bad!

6. The Thuggee and Dacoitee officers have done much good, and will I hope do more: but they have had extraordinary support and assistance, which Magistrates unaided might in vain have sought for. Several enactments specially passed to aid their efforts have brought the Dacoit—and Thug under very different Law from what was wielded by Magistrates. The efforts, the successes, the necessities of the Police were brought *directly* before the Government by the head of the department, and received attention which it might in vain have sought through the slow and unheeded medium of the ordinary channels—Sessions Judges learnt the necessity of attending less to minutiæ of Law and more to the true merits of a case from the knowledge that their proceedings were watched and liable to be overlooked.

7. It is sad to see the dignified indifference of these high functionaries in some cases to the interests of the Police. Ignorant entirely of the opinion, and feelings of the people over whom they preside, their judgments are solely passed from the papers before them, and while they are really incompetent to judge of the weight due to the testimony of A. B. C. or D. who may come before them—from an ignorance of their respective characters—bias—or party,—yet pass judgment and censure on the Magistrate who *does* know all this with the complacency of an oracle.

8. The fact of the Zemindars being privy to, or at least cognizant of—99—out of the 100 offences committed against property is, Sir, no news to efficient Magistrates of these Provinces. Here it is invariably the case. Exceptions may occur but they are rare—and the surest way of keeping down crime is to hold the Landholder responsible who protects the thief. On this point our Laws are not nearly stringent enough—and though under different enactments they are liable to punishment by the Session Judge for gross connivance proved by Judicial Trial—and to slight punishment by the Magistrate for failing to report crime, yet we want an enactment still which shall render all Landholders liable to severe fine and imprisonment whenever the Magistrate and Superintendent of Police are agreed that they have grossly neglected precautionary measures so as to induce a well grounded opinion of their having connived at criminals or crime. From such sentence no appeal should lie to the Judicial authorities, *for* nothing is so difficult, so next to impossible as to *prove* a Zemindar's actual connivance judicially: while the fact may be as well known among the people as that the sun is high in heaven at noon day. I have long intended sending you a line on this subject but have really not found time. I *have* a Police to attend to—and it *takes time* and what with roads, bridges, supplies, revenue, balances, locusts and all, I find little leisure for discussions of this nature. I have written hurriedly and cared more to state a few broad facts than to clothe them in the best words for which you must excuse Yours obediently,

A MAGISTRATE OF THE N. W. P

*N. W. P.*
*October 26th, 1843.*

P. S. I could add a few lines to the same purport on Revenue matters. Inefficiency in that department is again becoming the order of the day. Then why? because merit is no longer sought and rewarded and idleness gains as much as labour. Labour is painful, and continued applying desk labour is injurious to health: Idleness when joined to air and recreation promotes health and has attractions for most men. Is it wonderful then that Talent when unrewarded should not be called forth? that knowledge or experience unacknowledged and unvalued should flag? Can any unprejudiced man of the Civil Service look at the daily appointments, changes, &c. in that Service, and assert that Merit has any weight in the councils of Government? Certainly none in these N. W. P.! The Patronage of the Civil Service is one of the most vitally important functions of Government not for the mere sake of the Patronage—the influence—the Halo of authority and power which surrounds the dispenser, but because upon the due and the proper exercise of that patronage depends the efficiency of the Civil Service—and hence of the Civil administration of the country. If men were confident that merit must win its way to preferment and honour, the very indolent would exert their energies. But when all feel sensible that interest and intrigue and personal acquaintance outweigh a thousand times the best service—the most active become indifferent and indifference generates neglect.

Yours obediently,

A MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR, N. W. P.

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MAJOR THOMAS WILKINSON.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—In reply to the Query contained under the head of Weekly Epitome of news of the *Friend of India*, dated 9th instant, as to why Major Wilkinson has been superseded by Col. Speirs in the Nagpore Residency, I beg most respectfully to state that the Major has resigned the appointment at his own free will with an intention of proceeding to his native Land "the old Merry England."

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,

*Jungle Mehals.* MAJOR'S YOUNG MAN.

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# EUROPE.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The missing mail, and anxious speculations as to the cause of its detention, and the fate of the steamer by which it should have reached Aden have, since our last, served to keep India before the public; Indian affairs generally have also afforded matter for frequent discussion. Accounts of the disastrous wreck of the *Memnon* reached London on the afternoon of the 3rd October. The loss of the mails produced considerable excitement among mercantile men, and is likely to occasion much inconvenience in commercial affairs; for though in most cases duplicate bills may be received, in many instances, as the *Times* remarks, "the mischief cannot so soon be remedied." The loss of the *Memnon* clearly illustrates the mischief of confining the intercourse to Bombay. Had there been a steamer on the "comprehensive line," the mails from Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon, would in all human probability, have reached England in due course.

The past month opened with a meeting, held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in order to take measures for the immediate dispatch of the Rev. Dr. Wolff to Bokhara, with a view of determining the existence or non-existence of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly. Capt. Grover, who presided upon this occasion, gave a very clear history of the imprisonment and sufferings of these unfortunate officers. He contended that they were accredited to Bokhara; and then discussed at considerable length, and with much ingenuity, the evidence upon which her Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that they are no more; pointing out, as he went along, those particulars in which he considered it either contradictory or defective. The observations of the chairman appeared to make a strong impression on the meeting, and resolutions, in furtherance of the proposed objects, were passed unanimously.

We confess we are not in the number of those who entertain any very sanguine hope as to the present safety of Col. Stoddart and his companion. Still, the case is one of sufficient doubt to demand immediate interference, on the part of the public, if not of the Government of the country. Humanity and state policy alike require it; for British subjects ought not to suffer, under circumstances such as have been disclosed, without some inquiries being instituted in order to ascertain their fate. We do not profess now to discuss how far the Government are bound to interfere where they have not the power to insist upon redress, or whether it may not be more politic in the present instance to leave the matter in the hands of the public. All we say is, that something should be done. If by the public, we have reason to know that it will have the encouragement and support of the Government.

Some facts which came to light in the course of the proceedings appeared to occasion considerable surprise and give rise to rather severe animadversions. Why, it was asked, should a letter written by the Sultan to the Ameer of Bokhara, demanding the release of his prisoners, have been stopped by Col. Sheil, at Teheran? And how was it Lord Ellenborough could have written to the Khan, designating two British officers, who had represented themselves to be "diplomatic agents," as "innocent travellers?" Col. Sheil may have certain instructions to plead in justification of his conduct; but it seems almost impossible to conceive, that, had the Governor General been at the trouble of consulting any person of ordinary oriental experience, he could have committed so fatal a mistake.

We must next call attention to the proceedings of a very important meeting, held at the Hall of Commerce, on the 19th Sept., for the purpose of memorialising her Majesty's Government and the East India Company, and of adopting other measures for obtaining increased despatch in the conveyance of the Mails between England and India. Though it would be impossible to over-estimate the importance of such an object, the only plan submitted to the meeting was one put forward by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, which proposes to convey the mail of the 1st of every month from Bombay to London in 28 or 29 days, the monsoon season excepted; and the mails of the 8th of every month from London to Bombay in 29 or 30 days. If this could be secured,—and experience justifies the utmost confidence in the ability

of this Company to carry out any undertaking in which it engages,—then no doubt the merchants of many of the large commercial cities in England would be enabled to reply to their letters by the mail of the same month. But we very much question, considering the mode of dawk conveyance, whether the same advantages would be secured to the merchants of Calcutta, and other places in India, especially at certain seasons of the year. We say "merchants," because this question has been discussed as one of commercial rather than of social importance.

Such is the substance of the plan which has been proposed. It is undoubtedly a good one as far as it goes, nor would we underrate for a moment the advantages it is likely to afford to this country, and, especially to Bombay. But is it the best plan that might be submitted? And does it secure to India, in general, all or even most of the advantages the public have a right to expect from steam intercourse with England? It is for the public in India to determine this for themselves, and to make known their wishes on the subject; but in our judgement it is defective in every essential particular—a conviction which induced the Editor of this Journal, in the absence of more influential parties, to offer it his humble opposition. It is not "comprehensive" steam intercourse. It does not propose any improvement in the present unsatisfactory mode of transmitting the mails between Bombay and Calcutta and other places in India. Above all, it does not procure for Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta, the earliest receipt of their respective mails; which could be provided, not by way of Bombay as is proposed, but by direct steam conveyance from Suez, while a priority of intelligence would still be secured to Bombay by a branch line from Aden or Galle. The attention of the meeting was called to the propriety of seeking such a contract as would effect the improvements now suggested, and to the inexpediency of pledging itself to any line confining the steam intercourse in the first instance to Bombay; and amendments were moved to that effect, both of which were negatived. This result was, perhaps, in some degree attributable to the view taken by the Chairman, who expressed himself clearly of opinion that the original resolutions went only to the acceleration of the mails; and that it would be unwise to press any particular line of intercourse upon the Government. Upon both points we are at issue with the hon. gentleman; however, in the present case, it is perhaps of less consequence, as we have the assurance of Mr. Smith, that in any memorial founded upon the resolutions passed, no particular line of intercourse should be recommended.* Whether the mails shall be conveyed to Bombay, or whether comprehensive communication is to be adopted, are therefore open questions as far as this meeting is concerned. Upon this point there can be no mistake, although report says, the line to Bombay has been recommended in a memorial from the committee. We shall see how the matter stands when these gentlemen come to report to a public meeting on 1st December.

A Quarterly meeting of the proprietors of India Stock was held on 27th Sept., when Mr. Lewis called attention to the provisions of the 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 41, which compels the East India Company to prosecute appeals from the Courts of Sudder Dewannee Adawlut, even where the parties most interested do not see fit to prosecute for themselves. Some modification of this measure seems to be absolutely necessary, and we are glad to find the Court of Directors have taken steps for obtaining the removal of an evil which has been so justly complained of. Between Sept. 1833 and Sept. 1843, no less than 70 appeals have been heard under Orders in Council, at a cost to the revenues of India of £152,826, of which sum only £24,191 has been recovered, leaving a deficit of £128,635.

A seat in the representation of London is vacant by the decease of Alderman Sir M. Wood, Bart. Mr. T. Baring has started on the conservative interest; the reform candidate is Mr. Pattison.

In different parts of Scotland the people have resisted the settlement of the ministers appointed in certain parishes to fill the vacancies caused by secession. There has been considerable rioting, and in some places military aid is to be called in, the power of the civil force having proved quite insufficient. The ministers of the Free Church have been doing all they can to control the popular feeling, but hitherto unsuccessfully. It will be seen by reference to another page, that the merits of Lord Aberdeen's Bill are likely soon to be tested.

We regret to say that the state of Wales is daily assuming a more serious aspect, and that the necessity of declaring martial law, and of issuing a special commission has been under the consideration of Government. As long as hostility was confined to the destruction of gates and bars,—to the redress of unjust exactions,—the followers of Rebecca had public sympathy on their side; but matters have now taken a very different turn. The movement is no longer against turnpike tolls, but against rents, rates, poor-laws, taxes, and a host of grievances, real or imaginary; while some spirits among the rioters, gathering impunity from forbearance, are taking advantage of the present state of the country, to gratify personal revenge. The destruction of private property is of nightly occurrence, and, we are sorry to add, that in one instance murder has been committed. A poor old woman named Sarah Williams, the keeper of a toll-gate, was shot while defending her property. It is fair to add that this has been attributed, by some, to accident.

Repeal agitation continues in Ireland; but the enthusiasm which characterised the earlier stages of the movement, has scarcely been maintained. The meetings have been neither so numerously nor so respectably attended as those of which we have been accustomed to read; nor do the proceedings which took place present a single feature of novelty. In all but time, place, and numbers, the meetings of the past month were the meetings of any previous month. Even the speeches of the great leader himself were little more than repetitions of former harangues. There was the same fierce denunciation, the same delusive promise, the same gross exaggeration, to be found in each. The people seem to grow impatient of all this, and to look for practical results, in the realisation of those social and political advantages which they were led to expect would, long ere this, have resulted from agitation. This is a natural step in the progress of events; but it is one which appears to have somewhat perplexed Mr. O'Connell, who has now, as in the instance of the Lismore demonstration, to control the intemperate zeal of his reverend friends—to put on the drag-chain, and ask his impatient followers for increased confidence and further time. The wise forbearance of Government in avoiding all measures of coercion, is another source of embarrassment. He feels it; and therefore dares Ministers to a prosecution, which he knows would but serve to increase his popularity and give fresh vigour to agitation.

The new movement in Spain raised by the Central Junta of Barcelona, and directed against the Provisional Government at Madrid, has spread as rapidly as the revolt which ended in the overthrow of Espartero; and, strange to say, in many of the larger cities, as Saragossa and Seville, it is favourable to the ex-Regent. The original cause of this movement, as stated by the Junta, was, that Serrano promised there should be a National Convention to sanction and remodel the new Government; whereas his colleagues have violated that pledge, and committed the most despotic acts under the power which they have without licence usurped. The manifesto put forward by the Government admits the promise, but denies the power of Serrano to give such a pledge, though they reaped all the advantages of the insurrection to which it gave rise. As matters at present stand, it seems impossible the Government can retain power, even till the meeting of the Cortes. A coalition of the Progresistas and the friends of Espartero has, it is said, been concluded on a basis, of which the marriage of the Queen with the Duke de Cadiz, the convocation of a Central Junta, the adjustment of the marriage question and the Queen's minority at the same time, are the principal features. Commissioners have been despatched from Barcelona and Madrid, with an invitation to Espartero to return and place himself at the head of affairs. General dissatisfaction prevails at the conduct of the Lopez Ministry. Gallicia is expected to declare itself against the Provisional Government. Already the principal cities, towns, and districts have addressed strong remonstrances against its successive breaches of the Constitution. No impression seems to have been made by all the firing against Barcelona. Saragossa maintains itself against the government; Madrid is entirely at the discretion of Narvaez and Mazzaredo, who arbitrarily arrest the citizens without giving notice of their proceedings to the authorities, and have already sent passports to several English residents. There are reports of the *pronunciamiento* of San Sebastian, Cadiz, Carthagena, and Murcia. In the midst of all this the Cabinet is divided against itself, so that ere many weeks have passed, it is probable one more revolution will have been consummated, and that Espartero may be again at the head of affairs in Spain.

Greece has also been the theatre of revolution; a bloodless one however, though in every respect as complete as any to be found in the history of Europe. The king has been obliged to yield to the just demands of his subjects, who have shown a moderation in the hour of triumph, scarcely to be expected from a people who have endured so long the most exasperating persecutions, and been so cruelly deceived and injured. He has been compelled to dismiss his Bavarian counsellors; to form an administration in which the people have confidence, and from which all foreigners are excluded; and to summon a national convention in order to settle the constitution of the country.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

OCTOBER 6th.

The Grand Duke Michael of Russia is at present on a visit to Her Majesty.

No accounts of the Bombay Mail of August at the time of going to press.

Though letters from Alexandria *via* Marseilles reached London on the 4th announcing the arrival of the *Hindostan*, at Suez, no portion of the mails from Calcutta, &c., have arrived.

4 B

Major-Gen. Alexander has proceeded to India, Major-General Gilbert has leave to go out overland.

Dr. Wolff leaves England on the 14th, in prosecution of his mission to Bokhara. Another public meeting of those interested in the fate of Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly is to be held on the 10th in[illegible]

We are informed that measures have b[illegible] for the immediate commencement of a [illegible] tween Cairo and Suez.

The gold sword, voted by his friends at [illegible] Lieut. Col. Outram, has been manu[illegible] Messrs. Widdowson and Veal, and is now [illegible] presentation.

It is said that Lieut. Waghorn contemplates a speedy departure for India, with a view to promoting the acceleration of the Overland Mails.

The Court of Directors have had under re-consideration the postings which took place in some regiments, consequent upon the disasters of Cabul, in order to redress the injustice which has been inflicted, or is supposed to have been inflicted, on certain junior officers. The following communication has reached us, from a party likely to be well informed upon the subject of which he speaks:—"I don't know whether you are aware that the Court of Directors have been deliberating on the promotion of the Cabul officers. I believe it is determined that all who were actually *in* Cabul are to share in it, whether attached to their respective regiments or not, and that all those are to be excluded who were absent from any cause whatever. This partial promotion is an important, because an arbitrary step; for all officers enter the Indian army on the express understanding that they are to be advanced according to seniority.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Duke of Argyll*, Henry Bristow, for Madras; Mr. and Mrs. C. Johnstone, Mrs. Col Mandeville and daughter, Mr. Cator, Mr. Aynsley, Capt. McCarthy, Mr. George Simpson, Major and Mrs. Wardropper, Rev. James Gostick, Mrs. Gostick, Rev. Mr. Little, Rev. Mr. Peukney, Capt. Tranter.

Per *Lady Flora*, Ford, to Cape and Madras:—For Madras: Rev. S. Fenelly and party of 11 Ladies and gentlemen, Miss Ellis, Miss Hutchison, Miss Lewin, Mr. Christie. For the Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Sherman and 4 Children, Capt. Powell, Mr. Hiddingh.

Per *John Wickliffe*, to Bombay:—Masters Coiselis and Whittaker, Dr. M'Morris, Dr. Ore, Dr. Patch, Capt. Willoughby, Lieuts. Brassey and A. Pierce. Intermediate; Charles Huckstepp and family, E. Brown and daughter, steerage.

Per *Bucephalus*, Small, to Sydney and Auckland;—Mr. Low, Rev. Dr. Lowry and family, Messrs. Thompson, Mr. Cormack, Mr. H. Willis and family, 2 steerage.

Per *Great Liverpool*, for Malta and Alexandria:—Mrs. Ovans, Mrs. Haines, Miss Dunsterville, Miss Dillon, Miss Taylor, Miss M'Gillivray, Mrs. Coglan and Child, Mr. Dunsterville, Mr. Probyn, Miss Fletcher, Miss Bellasis, Capt. Clarke, Lord Compton, Lord W. Compton, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge and Child, Surgeon Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Kelley, Miss S. Barbe, Mr. and Mrs. Hargreaves, Mr. A. M'Lean, Mr. H. M'Lean, Mr. and Mrs. Davies, Mrs. B. Malone, Mr. Bateson, Capt. Tidy, Lieut. Roberts, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Sharey, Capt. Brett, Mr. & Mrs. Robinson, Mr. D. Fletcher, Mrs. W. Escombe, Miss Gliddon, Mr. Coxson, General Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. M'Donell, a Lady, and 2 Children, Mr. Johnstone, Mary Campbell, Mr. Pybus, Mr. Marks, Mr. Honner, Lieut. and Mrs. Packer, Mr. Bird, Mrs. Tonides, Mr. Comnini, Mr. Evans.

Per *Windsor*, Furnell, to Bengal; Capt. and Mrs. Hazlewood; Col. and Mrs. Taylor; Mrs. Col. C. D. Wilkinson; Mrs. Sinclair; Misses Wilkinson; Capt. Gurnell; Capt. Wallace; Lieut. A. Wedderburne, 17th Regt.; Ensign W. H Quende, 40th Regt.; Messrs. Dick, Eccles, Bonaffe, Nelson, Angier and Son, Farrington.

Per *Madagascar*, Weller to Bengal; Lieut. and Mrs. Richardson; Dr. and Mrs. Green; Mr. and Mrs. Gibson; Mrs. Bruce and family; Mr. and Mrs. Falkner; Lieut. and Mrs. Coltman; Mr. Smith; Dr. Elton; Mr. Waller; Mr. Pollard; Mr. Howden; Lieut. Haviland.

Per *Queen*, M'Leod, to Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Battye and family; Mr. Cheek and family; Mrs. Keen; Rev. Mr., Mrs., and Miss Lacroix; Misses Stacey; Mrs. Mills; Mrs. and Miss M'Sween; Mrs. Reynell and infant; Miss Carmichael; Rev. Messrs. Mullins and Parker; Messrs. Ryder, Myles, Guthrie, Roberts, Fraser, Williams, Hume, Read, and Terraneau; Misses Irvine, Becher, Johnstone, Osborne, Margat, Wilcox, Sparrow, Gregg, Shaw; Mrs. Voigt; Mr. and Mrs. Ferris; Mrs. Gardiner; Capt. and Mrs. Gatenby; Lieut. McKenzie; Cornet King.

The number of Baptist chapels in England and Ireland is 1,677. The increase of members during the year was 9,639.

The meeting of the Lichfield Agricultural Association on 26th Sept. was distinguished from other such festivals by the presence of the Prime Minister, who made a good-humoured and appropriate speech on the

occasion. Politics were of course eschewed, or mentioned merely to be repudiated; eulogies on the institution of course abounded, as well as practical advice to landlord, tenant, and labourer, in which Lord Atherton took the simply agricultural. Sir R. Peel the ... political department The suggestions of the baronet were principally three—that far- travel, that landlords should grant leases, arers should have garden allotments.

...orn-Law League has resumed its Me- ...itation, in a manner more imposing than ...st of a series of monthly meetings, having ... on the 28th in Covent-Garden Theatre, fitted up for the purpose. The stage was arranged as a saloon, the sides and back having tiers of seats for spectators: the chairman's seat was upon a raised platform or rostum; and in the centre, immediately before the stage-lights, was a table to which the speakers advanced on addressing the audience. The doors were opened a little after six o'clock; and no favourite performance on the boards ever attracted a greater crowd. It seemed composed chiefly of respectable persons of the middle class, and included a large number of ladies. At seven o'clock, entered Mr. G. Wilson, Chairman of the Council, accompanied by Mr. Cobden, and other leading Corn-Law Repealers in and out of Parliament. There was a loud burst of applause, renewed on the entry of Mr. W. J. Fox; and again when the chairman formally opened the proceedings in a brief speech. A report of the past proceedings of the League was read by M. A. W. Paulton. It appears that the contributions to the League Fund had amounted to 50,210*l.* 14*s.*; the expenditure had been 47,814*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; balance in hand, 2,476*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* The League had distributed 9,026,000 tracts, weighing upwards of 100 tons, to 237,000 electors in 24 counties, and 259,226 electors in 187 boroughs, in all to 496,226 electors; and the distribution has yet to be made in 47 counties and 23 boroughs. On the motion of Mr. Lawrence Heyworth, seconded by Mr. Sholefield, M. P., the report was adopted, and ordered to be printed and distributed.

The subscription in aid of the new movement on the part of the National School Society already exceeds 108,000*l.* Of this sum 630 individuals have contributed no less than 70,000*l.*—The London and Blackwall Railway cost 326,670*l.* per mile, which is the highest cost of any railway in the kingdom. The Greenwich comes next for expensiveness, and cost 264,733*l.* The three lines which were executed at the lowest cost per mile are the Arbroath and Forfar, the Aylesbury Junction, and the Hayle Railways, which severally cost 9,130*l.*, 8,710*l.*, and 6,940*l.* per mile. The London and Birmingham cost 53,780*l.* per mile, the Great Western 55,330*l.* and the South Western 27,750*l.* The Liverpool and Manchester cost 49,320*l.* per mile, the Manchester and Leeds 59,800*l.*, and the London and Brighton 64,370*l.*

W. Lockhart, Esq., B. A. of Exeter College, Oxford, and *for the last twelvemonths an inmate of Mr. Newman's house at Littlemore*, has become a convert to Roman Catholicism, and it is stated that the Rev. H. L. Oxley, late a Romish priest, has renounced the errors of the Church of Rome.

It is said to be intended to hold a dissenting convention at Birmingham as soon as the arrangements can be matured, the object being to cement more closely the ties which bind all non-conformists together, and thus to strengthen themselves the more effectually to resist encroachments upon liberty of conscience.

At the Town hall, Liverpool, a box of bread was lately opened which was packed at Rio Janeiro nearly two years ago, and proved as sound, sweet, and in all respect as good, as on the day when it was enclosed. This bread is manufactured of a mixture in certain proportions of rice meal and wheat flour. The coarsest quality of flour may be used, and will produce bread not inferior to that of the finest description by the ordinary method. It was stated that it is also extremely nutritious, very beneficial to the system, and a certain antiscorbutic. Some of it was eaten by the Mayor, who pronounced it excellent, in which opinion he was joined by all present. It was asserted by M. Alzard, the discoverer of the process, that the bread would keep two centuries without the slightest alteration.

WALES.—It is generally understood that Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire are about to be placed under martial law, and that a special commission will immediately issue for the trial of prisoners now in custody. The disturbances appear to have spread to Radnorshire.

Rebecca's people lately made a very daring attack on Pontardulais gate, a few miles from Swansea. In a field near the gate were concealed eight policemen, under Capt. Napier, with whom were three magistrates. Towards midnight, a strong body of rioters, including about a hundred horsemen, attacked a blacksmith's shop, and then the gate, which they destroyed. When they had finished the destruction of the gate, the police advanced—the object being to secure the ringleaders *flagrante delicto*; but instead of desisting, the rioters fired a volley at them. The police were ordered to draw their pistols and fire, which they did twice, wounding several of Rebecca's gang, and shooting the horse of the leader. A regular battle took place for a short time; and the police succeeded in capturing six prisoners, three of whom were wounded, two severely. The rioters attempted a rescue, but were repulsed; and, some soldiers coming up, they fled. The correspondent of the *Times* says that, so far from striking terror into Rebecca's followers, the wounding some of their number in the attack on Pontardulais gate has only exasperated their spirit of revenge; and he remarks that incendiary attacks on the property of private persons are now often substituted for attacks on toll-gates. The daughter of a Baptist minister, who lived near Pontardulais gate, told the reporter that she watched the proceedings: the police, on coming up, suddenly fired on the rioters, before they had fired a shot. That, whether the fact or not, is what the people generally believe. The gate has since been frequently erected, and as frequently destroyed.

Incendiarism begins to show itself as a popular form of crime in South Wales. Mr. W. Chambers, a Magistrate of Llanelly, whose tact in directing the military has made him formidable to the Rebecca rioters, and who was instrumental in causing the apprehension of those who attacked Pontardulais gates, has been the object of repeated incendiary attacks. "Mr. Chambers cultivates a farm, called Tynywern, about seven miles from Llanelly, on the Pontyberrem road. On Sunday morning, between one and two o'clock, the barns and outbuildings of this farm were set fire to, together with the hay and corn stacks all of which were completely consumed, and about 300*l.* worth of property destroyed. One of the farm-boys was awakened, and on looking out, saw the outbuildings on fire, and about fifteen men disguised leaving them. The same men were then seen to go across the country to another farm occupied by Mr. W. Chambers, called Maensant; and there they set fire to the corn and hay stacks. Three stacks of corn and one of hay, worth about 150*l.*, were entirely consumed. On Sunday night, the house itself was set on fire, and destroyed."

The rioters have also added deliberate murder to their misdeeds. "On the road from Llanelly to Pontardulais, and within five hundred yards of the latter place, is a turnpike-gate called Hendy gate. This was kept by an old woman upwards of seventy years of age, who has received frequent notices that if she did not leave the gate, her house should be burnt down. About three o'clock on Sunday morning, a party of ruffians set fire to the thatch of the toll-house. The old woman on being awakened, ran into the road, and to a neighbouring cottage within twenty yards of the toll-house, shouting to the people who lived in it 'for God's sake to come out and help her to put out the fire; there was not much.' The occupier of this cottage, a stout able man, was afraid to go out, and begged the old woman to come into his cottage; which she refused, and went back to try and save some of her furniture. It appears her exclamation had been overheard, for the villains returned and set fire to the thatch again. The old woman then ran across the road, and, shouted out, 'She knew them;' when the brutes fired at her. She staggered as far as the neighbouring cottage door, and there sank down dead, in the arms of the cottager's wife."

An inquest was held on the body; and, after hearing ample evidence of the facts, including medical evidence as to the fatal nature of wounds in the chest produced by the shots, the Jury returned the following most extraordinary verdict:—"That the deceased died from the effusion of blood into the chest, which occasioned suffocation; *but from what cause, is to this jury unknown.*"

On the night of the 11th Sept., about four hundred persons visited the Fish-guard toll-house, near Haverfordwest, and completely destroyed it. They then proceeded to Parkymorfa toll-house, and instantly demolished it. About 2000 persons were assembled in the town, looking on whilst this was going forward; but no one interfered.

The *Welshman* relates the destruction of Llechryd Weir, near Cardigan, on the night of the 13th Sept., by Rebecca and her Daughters. "She had long threatened to do so; and on the night in question she put her threats in execution. It appears that threatening letters had been sent to some gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Cardigan, that a small weir near Velingigfrag would be pulled down that night; consequently the alarm was given, and the Marines marched from Cardigan down to watch the said weir; but Rebecca and her Daughters went to work in another quarter, and succeeded in their enterprise. We understand that a rearguard of the Marines on their return from Velingigfrag, fell in with the Rebeccaites; two of them were in advance, and the third a little behind. Becca asked him if he had a musket? 'Yes,' replied the Marine. 'Is it loaded?' 'Yes.' 'Is it capped?' 'Yes.' 'Take off the cap, then, and come with us.' He was then taken to a public-house in the neighbourhood, and treated with several glasses of ale, and then discharged. He arrived in Cardigan two hours after his comrades."

During last week, about fourteen different toll-bars have been destroyed in Carmarthenshire; and property to the amount of 800*l.* was burned in the rick-yard of Mr. J. R. Lloyd, a County Magistrate, at Dolhaidd. The London Police have succeeded in arresting two of the ringleaders in the late attacks upon private property, and lodging them in Carmarthen jail.

The correspondent of the *Times* writes thus:—"It is said, too, that the better class of farmers are beginning to get sick of Rebecca's proceedings; and with some reason. I am informed that a kind of black mail is levied on them. The parties who break gates, &c. are generally paid labourers, led on by some few farmers and the Rebecca of the district; and I am informed these men are paid 2*s.* 6*d.* per night, out of which they provide their powder and shot; and the money to pay them with is raised by sending round notices, first to one farmer and then to another, to pay a sum at which he is assessed by a certain time, and bring it to some meeting of Rebeccaites. If he refuse it, he does it at the peril of having his stacks fired. The Rebecca for the night pays the men from this fund. On the person of the Rebecca taken at Pontardulais, several receipts acknowledging payments of this nature were found. This sort of tax on the farmer has caused, I am told, a great deal of secret information to be given by them to the authorities; and I have heard that it was from information derived in this way that the Police came upon the party attacking Pontardulais gate."

A proclamation was published in the *London Gazette* of the 3d Oct., in which her Majesty strictly commands all justices of the peace, sheriffs, under-sheriffs, and all other civil officers whatsoever, that they do use their utmost endeavours to repress all tumults, riots, outrages, and breaches of the peace, and to discover, apprehend, and bring to justice the person concerned in riotous and wicked proceedings aforesaid; and enjoins all liege subjects to give prompt and effectual assistance to all civil officers in their endeavours to preserve the public peace. And as an inducement to discover offenders, it promises that any person who shall discover or cause to be apprehended, the authors and perpetrators of any fire or outrage upon the person, by which life shall have been sacrificed, shall be entitled to the sum of 500*l.*

A riot and breach of the peace took place at Rosskeen church on the day fixed by the Presbytery of Tain for the settlement of the Rev. J. Mackenzie in the parish of Rosskeen. About eleven o'clock Mr. Mackenzie crossed the ferry, accompanied by the Rev. Messrs. Gibson, Avoch, Wood, Rosemarkie, and Hall, Cromarty, Sir Hugh and Lady Fraser, Braelangwell, &c., and proceeded to the church. On their arrival at the bridge they found a large mob of people, to the number of between 200 and 300, armed with bludgeons, who assailed them with the most gross expressions, and as they advanced towards the church the crowd closed upon them, menacing them with personal violence if they attempted to enter the churchyard. The party were attacked, several were struck with stones, and some received severe blows from sticks. The members of Presbytery having been thus prevented from entering the parish church, and assaulted and threatened, if they attempted to go near it, met and were constituted at Lower Kincraig, where the usual forms of settlement were gone through, and Mr. Mackenzie was inducted. The Presbytery, not deeming themselves safe in the excited district, and seeing that their proceedings would be obstructed, adjourned to Dingwall, where they have since met, and the Rev. Mr. Rose was settled as parish minister of Kincardine, and the Rev. Mr. M'Bride and the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, were settled as ministers of Kilmuir and Logie respectively.

The spirit of opposition by members of the Free Church to the settlement of ministers in the vacant parishes, which exhibited itself at Rosskeen, was exceeded in violence at Resolis, a parish situate a short distance to the west of Cromarty. On the day appointed for the settlement of the Rev. Lewis Rose, presented to the parish of Resolis, vacant by the secession of the Rev. D. Sage, the members of Presbytery, Col. Hugh Baillie, M. P., Sheriff Jardine, and other gentlemen, accompanied by ladies, set out from the residence of Sir H. Fraser, at Braelangwell, but on arriving within a short distance of the church, they found it surrounded by a numerous party of males and females, for the most part under mature age, and that a few minutes previously, on perceiving the approach of Mr. H. T. Cameron, procurator fiscal of the district, and a sheriff's officer, they had at once forbade their approach to the church by greeting them with a volley of stones, although Mr. Cameron is a celebrated non-intrusionist himself. The members of Presbytery were not, however, permitted to proceed, for on coming within reach, volleys of stones were hurled at them in such a manner as to oblige them to retreat. Matters having now assumed a most alarming appearance, an officer and three or four revenue-cuttermen, were hastily brought up, armed with cutlasses and pistols. One double-barrelled gun and a few pistols were all the arms that could be distributed in addition among the maintainers of the law,

others being obliged to provide themselves with sticks. Having formed in as good order as possible, with the four cuttermen in front, the Presbytery and escort, preceded by the sheriff, again advanced towards the church, and were received, when within reach, by volleys of stones. The sheriff then read the Riot Act. The rioters placed the women in front, and the men, ranged behind, kept up an incessant discharge of stones. Almost every person had been struck by stones before the order was given to fire upon the rioters. One man was apparently wounded in the leg, but, being on an elevation, the pistol, although loaded with ball, did not do much apparent damage, and, not possessing further ammunition, the revenue-officer ordered the party to charge with their cutlasses and with sticks. At this juncture, and while leading his men on, he was knocked down, and it is said had a rib fractured by a blow from a stone; and, unfortunately, about the same instant, he received a severe wound on the back of the neck from a missile, which covered him with blood. The force being clearly insufficient for effecting an entrance into the church, under such circumstances, and especially as it was asserted that there was a large party lying in wait in the wood above the church, the Presbytery were deforced, and retired to effect the settlement in a private house. Under these alarming circumstances, and as similar outrages are expected at Knockbain, and other places where ministers have to be settled, it is said the Lord Lieutenant of the county has applied to Sir N. Douglas for troops. Similar disturbances have taken place at Logie, where the people will not permit Mr. Mackenzie to preach, and have defied the civil power.

OBITUARY.—We have to announce the death of George Joseph Bell, Esq., Professor of Scots Law in the University of Edinburgh, after a protracted illness. Mr. Bell also held the office of one of the principal clerks of session, which by his death has become vacant.

Dr Prior, the late Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, died on 16th of Sept. Dr. Prior was elected unanimously to succeed the late Dr. Hodgkinson in 1841. He has nearly attained the very advanced age of seventy-nine years, having been elected a fellow in the year 1722. It is supposed that Dr. Prior will be succeeded in the vice-provostship by the Rev. Dr. Wray, S. F. T. D. C.

Private accounts from Bogota state that Mr. Steuart, the British Charge d'Affaites to the Republic of New Granada (formerly M. P. for Haddington), died in that city on the 15th of July.—*Morning Post.*

The Right. Hon. James A. Stewart Mackenzie expired on 25th of Sept, at Southampton. The deceased was eldest son of Admiral the Hon. Keith Stewart, second son of the sixth, and brother of John seventh Earl of Galloway. He was born September 23, 1784; and married, in 1817, the Hon. Mary Mackenzie, eldest daughter and co heir of Francis last Lord Seaforth, and widow of Vice-Admiral Sir S. Hood, Bart. K. C. B., by whom he had issue a son and daughter—namely, Mr. W. S. Mackenzie, 90th Foot, and Mary, married to the Hon. P. Anstruther. The Right. Hon. gentleman assumed by sign-manual the name of Mackenzie on his marriage. He was Commissioner of the India Board from 1832 until November, 1834. In 1831, he was elected member of Parliament for Ross and Cromarty, which he represented until 1837, when he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon, where he remained until 1840, when Sir C. Campbell succeeded to the Governorship. On leaving Ceylon, the deceased proceeded to Corfu as Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands; in which he was succeeded a few months back by General Lord Seaton, the present Commissioner.

Alderman Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., M. P., died at Matson House, near Gloucester, the residence of his son-in-law, Edwin Maddey, Esq., D. C. L., on 25th Sept., in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

AMERICA.—The principal points of interest in the American papers relate to the progress of the state elections, and their probable effect on the coming Presidential contest. The candidates for the Presidency are understood to be, on the Whig interest, Mr. Henry Clay, of Kentucky; and on the side of the Democrats, Mr. John C. Calhoun and Mr. Martin Van Buren. The elections, so far, were in favour of the Whig party, but to so trifling an extent, that the election would have to be decided by the House of Representatives, unless the Calhoun and Van Buren parties were to form a coalition, or one of them give their interest to the Whig candidate.

A fatal duel, marked by circumstances of disgraceful ferocity, has taken place between a Mr. Abel Labranche, a newly-erected Democratic member of Congress for Louisiana, and a Mr. Hueston, the Whig editor of a paper called the *Baton Rouge Gazette.* The cause of the difference was the publication in the *Gazette* of an article censuring Labranch on political grounds, which he considered a personal insult. He is a man of large muscular frame; and, seeking his opponent in a billiard-room in New Orleans, commenced upon his person a most aggravated attack, which it seems the bystanders countenanced or tolerated, and which resulted in the removal of Hueston in a state of perfect insensibility. A challenge followed. The parties fought with double-barrel guns, loaded with ball; and each had fired six shots at his opponent without injury, when, at the seventh fire, the ball of Labranche took effect, and Mr. Hueston died in five hours.

A Philadelphia correspondent says—"You will doubtless have read in most of the New York papers reports of Mr. Robert Tyler's speech at the Irish Repeal meeting on Tuesday, in New York. It is, indeed, a strange and extraordinary spectacle, to see a son and secretary of the President of this Republic meddling with the affairs of Europe. Very few native Americans attend these meetings. His speeches are full of the bitterest malignity against England. He said, 'I appear to denounce a government which *I hate! I abhor* the history of the British Government' (with which his father has just made a treaty). Again, he professes 'irradicable detestation of those who are now the *enemies (the English) of* Ireland.' Again, 'I (Mr. Robert Tyler!) claim legislative emancipation for Ireland— I (Mr. Robert Tyler!) *demand it,* in the name of the enlightened age in which we live,' &c. After all, the sum of eighty dollars only was collected. He talked in one part of his speech of 'churches desecrated, daughters ravished in sight of mothers, sons slain, and Ireland's halls of justice turned into worse than Saturnalian orgies, and where the British judge has stained his very ermine with the blood of victims.' These are the pictures this man (son of the President) *holds out as indicative of the state of Ireland under* British rule."

The accounts published by the French Commerce Minister, and the progress of French trade in 1842, are by no means satisfactory. The falling off in that year, comparatively with the previous one, in French exports of silks, cottons, and linens, is very great. In cotton goods the diminution is one-fourth, in silks one-third, in linen little short of a third. The diminution in the export of wines and brandies is equally remarkable, also in articles of mode, paper-hangings and other articles, the trade in which was supposed to be prosperous. We see an increase in scarcely one article of export from France, except porcelain.

GREECE.—Athens has been the scene of a bloodless revolution which commenced on the 14th, and was effected before noon of the 15th September, occasioned by the unwillingness of the King to adopt the recommendation of a protocol from the London Conference. The three protecting powers had, in the most positive manner, notified their dissatisfaction at the system of government then pursued, and required the dismissal of the Bavarian *employes,* and the exclusive appropriation of the customs and stamp duties to the payment of the interest on the loan.

At two o'clock A. M., a few musket shots fired in the air announced the assembling of the people in the different quarters. Soon afterwards the inhabitants, accompanied by the entire garrison, marched towards the square of the palace, crying, "The Constitution for ever!" On reaching the place, the entire garrison, the artillery, cavalry, and infantry, drew up under the windows of the King, in front of the Palace; and the people having stationed themselves in the rear, all in one voice demanded a constitution. The King appeared at a low window, and assured the people that he would take into consideration their demand and that of the army, after consulting with his Ministers, the Council of State, and the representatives of the Foreign Powers. But the commander, M. Calergi, having stepped forward, made known to his Majesty that the Ministry was no longer recognised, and that the Council of State was already deliberating on the best course to be adopted under existing circumstances. Shortly afterwards, a deputation from the Council of State presented an address to the King, comprising, among other things, the following requisitions, which it described as measures emanating from the wants and wishes distinctly expressed by the Greek nation:—A new Ministry without delay, comprising Messrs. Andre Metaxa, Andre Londos, Candris, Rhigas Palamidis, Mansolas, Leon Melas, and Michel Schimas.

An ordinance, which will impose on the new Ministry, as its first duty, the convocation within the space of a month of the National Assembly; who are to deliberate upon the definite constitution that is to be *established in concert with the Royal authority,* as the aegis under which the throne and the nation shall hereafter be placed. The new Ministry to render an account of its acts to the National Assembly.

Whilst his Majesty was reading the propositions of the Council of State, the representatives of the Foreign Powers presented themselves at the Palace, and were told by the Commander that nobody could be admitted at that moment, the King being in conference with the deputation of the Council of State. The latter came out two hours afterwards, with the consent of the King. The new Ministry then repaired to the Palace, where they held a long consultation with his Majesty; who shortly appeared on the balcony, surrounded by his Ministers and other personages, and was received with acclamation by the people. The cry of "Long live the Constitutional King!" resounded, together with that of "The Constitution for ever!" The new Ministers entered immediately on the discharge of their functions. The military revolution was directed, on the part of the regular army, by the colonel of cavalry, Demetri Calergi, and on that of the irregular army by Col. Macryany. At three o'clock in the afternoon, the garrison, after defiling before the Palace, re-entered their quarters, preceded by their bands, amidst the acclamations of the people. An hour af . the city, in which order had not been an turbed, resumed its customary aspect.

*Next day, the* King issued a decree National Assembly within thirty days. T. State issued a decree, thanking the people my, exhorting them to continued order, an to the army an oath of "fidelity to the country and the constitutional throne," and of attachment to the constitution to be settled by the Assembly. The Council also decreed that the 15th Sept. should in future be a national festival. Similar movements took place at Chalcis and Nauplia. Letters from Athens say that all foreigners who held offices under Government were to be dismissed, with an exception in favour of veteran Philhellenes. It is said that the King yielded with bad grace when he found that all resistance on his part would be unavailing. It was eleven o'clock, A. M., before his obstinacy was subdued. The military bands were then playing the "Marseillaise" and the "Parisienne;" which gave him cause to suppose that affairs might proceed to unpleasant extremities. On the 16th, King Otho took his customary airing and was saluted, as he passed along the streets, with cries from the people and soldiers of "Long live the *Constitutional* King!" Tzinos, a minister, *who had ordered the infliction of torture* on several occasions, was hidden for a time in the King's palace: he was forced out but his only punishment was to be banished, and to be guarded by the troops of the new regime from the fury of the mob. Vlahopulo, the old Minister of War, indiscreetly presented himself, and ordered the troops to withdraw. Calergi merely said, "Take the *Bavarian* away, and shut him up!" and he was put under a guard in his own house.

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## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

*16th November,* 1843.

In reference to the order of the Governor General in Council, dated 30th ultimo, nominating Mr. J. Thomason to succeed the Honourable G. R. Clerk, in the Government of the North Western Provinces, His Lordship in Council is pleased to notify that the Honourable G. R. Clerk will continue to receive the honours usually paid to the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, until he shall finally quit India for England.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon E. Goodeve, M. D., Surgeon to the Honourable G. R. Clerk, will accompany him to Calcutta.

F. CURRIE, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*11th November,* 1843.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon D. Gullan, attached to the Jyepore Political Agency, has obtained leave of absence for six months, from the 1st proximo, on Medical Certificate.

*18th November,* 1843.

Brevet Captain W. W. Davidson, 2nd in command of the Bhopal Contingent, joined the Head Quarters of the Contingent at Sehore, on the 23d ultimo.

Lieutenant H. D. Mayne, 6th Regt. Madras Light Cavalry, is appointed to the Cavalry Branch of His Highness the Nizam's Army.

*16th November,* 1843.

Mr. H. Sill, civil Assistant Surgeon of Hameerpoor, from the 1st instant to the 1st February 1844, on Medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted in Orders of 19th June last.

W. EDWARDS, *Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*31st October,* 1843.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Mr. W. S. Seton Karr, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

*15th November,* 1843.

Mr. W. Dent, who was permitted by the Government of Bengal, in the Financial Department, under date the 1st December 1841, to resign the Honourable East India Company's Civil Service and to proceed to Europe, preparatory to accepting his Annuity, obtained his Pension from the 1st November 1843.

*18th November,* 1843.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Mr. E. S. Pearson, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

*18th November,* 1843.

Mr. J. B. Higginson, American consul at the Port of Calcutta, being absent from Calcutta, the Governor General in council, in compliance with his request, and subject to the confirmation of the President of the United States of America, has recognized the appointment of Mr. C. J. Richards to officiate as Vice Consul for the United States.

T. R. DAVIDSON, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

*13th November,* 1843.

Rameshur Avustee, Native Doctor, in charge of the Government Dispensary at Patna, for two months, under Medical Certificate.

Moulvie Abdool Wahid Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen

of Patna, for ten days, in extension of the leave granted to him on 4th September last.

*17th November*, 1843.

Mr. H. V. Bayley, Officiating Special Deputy Collector of Midnapore, resumed charge of his Office from Uncovenanted Deputy Collector Anund Chunder Mittre on the 13th instant.

Mr. C. Whitmore, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Beerbhoom, resumed charge of his Office from Mr. ...war on the 10th instant.

...tant Surgeon J. C. Smith made over charge of ...ical duties of the Station of Purneah to Dr. ... instant.

*13th November*, 1843.

...able the Deputy Governor of Bengal has ...n pleased, with the sanction of the Govern... ...ia, in the Foreign Department, to make the ... Appointments:

Captain J. C. Hannyngton to be Deputy Commissioner in Chota Nagpore.

Captain R. Ouseley and Lieut. S. R. Tickell } to be first class Assistants to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

Lieut. W. H. Oakes to be a second class Assistant to ditto.

Mr. J. Foschole, Moonsiff of Mukscodpore, in Dacca, is raised to the 1st grade of that office, vice Lalla Shunkerlall of Burrisaul promoted.

Syed Mahomed, Moonsiff of Tannore, in Rajeshye, is raised to the 1st grade of that office, vice Eseen Chunder Mookerjee of Dacca deceased.

Moulavie Nusseer Oodin to be Mahomedan Law Officer of the Court of Rajeshye, under the provisions of Regulation XI. 1826, vice Moulavie Museer ul Huk deceased.

Mr. W. S. Buckle, Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of Midnapore, to exercise the special powers described in Section 2, Regulation III. of 1821.

Mr. S. Wauchope, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly, is invested with special powers under Section 21, Regulation VIII. of 1831.

*16th November*, 1843.

Mr. J. P. Kelly, Assistant Surgeon of the civil station of Maunbhoom, to take temporary Medical charge of the Station of Chybassa during the absence of Dr. Chalmers, on duty with the Agent to the Governor-General South Western Frontier. The remaining portion of the leave granted to Mr. Kelly, on the 21st October 1843, to be cancelled from the date on which he may join his Station.

*20th November*, 1843.

Mr. Torry to be a Member of the Dairy Fund Committee of Midnapore, vice Mr. McKintosh.

*13th November*, 1843.

Syed Kumber Ali, 3rd Principal Sudder Ameen of Chittagong, for one month, under Medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 25th September last.

Lieut. S. R. Tickell, Assistant to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, has been permitted to proceed on the River during the months of December and January ensuing and to visit Calcutta if necessary.

*20th November*, 1843.

Mr. A. Forbes, Collector of Midnapore, for one month, under Medical certificate, making over charge of his Office to Mr. W. S. Buckle, who will conduct the duties of the Collectorate during Mr. Forbes' absence.

*8th November*, 1843.

The leave of absence granted to Captain H. V. Stephen, Revenue Surveyor in Behar, on the 23d ultimo, for two months, has been cancelled.

*13th November*, 1843.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. Uncovenanted Deputy Collector J. Macleod, of Shahabad, on the 30th ultimo, has been cancelled from the 24th idem, the date of his return to his Station.

*16th November*, 1843.

The deputation of Mr. C. A. Lushington by the Judge of Sarun, to conduct the current duties of the Office of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Chumparun, as a temporary measure, has been approved.

*20th November*, 1843.

Mr. D. Pringle, Civil and Session Judge of Tirhoot, made over charge of his Office to Mr. J. French, on the 11th instant.

Captain T. Brodie, Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, received charge of the District of Seebsagur from Captain P. Eld on the 30th ultimo.

Baboo Ramlochun Ghose, Principal Sudder Ameen of Nuddea, resumed the duties of his Office on the 6th instant.

The leave of absence granted on the 25th September last, to Captain H. Marsh, Assistant Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee, in the Purneah circle, for three months, from the 1st October, to visit Sylhet, has been cancelled at his own request.

Mr. G. W. Bacon, of the Civil Service, embarked for England on board the Steam Ship "Hindoostan," which Vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 16th instant.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY, *Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Simla, 25th October*, 1843.

The Rev. W. J. Whiting is appointed Chaplain of Umballa.

*28th October*, 1843.

Kunjee Sahae, Moonsiff of Serai Akil, in Zillah Allahabad, to be Moonsiff of the 1st Grade, vice Syud Mahomed Tuckee, Moonsiff of Kydgunje, pensioned.

Mr. Colin Lindsay, Judge of Dehlee, for fifteen days, on Medical Certificate.

*30th October*, 1843.

Mr. T. Caird to be Deputy Collector of Customs at Allahabad, in addition to his appointment of Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833.

Futteh Ulee, late Cotwal of Bareilly, having been convicted of gross dereliction of duty, is declared incapable of again serving the Government in any capacity.

The Rev. R. B. Maltby to be Chaplain of Sukkur.

*31st October*, 1843.

The leave of absence for six weeks granted, under Orders of 29th August last, to Doctor James Stokes, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Goruckpore, is cancelled from the 3d instant, at his own request.

Mr. Simon Fraser, Judge of Mynpoory, for four months, from 20th November, to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to availing himself of a Furlough.

Mr. Thomas Henry Sympson, Magistrate and Collector of Hissar, on Medical Certificate, for thirteen months and twenty days, from the 12th instant, with permission to visit Van Dieman's Land.

R. N. C. HAMILTON, *Secy. to the Govt. N. W. P.*

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 17th November*, 1843.

No. 253 of 1843.—Lieutenant Harman Baillie Hopper, of the 31st Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty on this Establishment without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Fort William, 8th November 1843, but entitled, with reference to General Order No. 182 of 24th August last, to reckon his return from the arrival at Calcutta of the Passengers of the July Mail.

First Lieutenant Donald Campbell Vanrenen, of Artillery, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor of Scinde, for employment as an Assistant Surveyor of the 2d Class under Captain Baker, Superintendent of the Surveys, &c. in Scinde.

Second Lieutenant Edward John Lake, of the corps of Engineers, is placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, for employment on the Roads, in the vicinity of Kythul, on a Monthly Salary of Rupees (200) Two Hundred.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Ginders is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from the date of expiration of his present leave.

No. 254 of 1843.—The Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council having resolved, at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the addition of a corps to be styled the Left Wing to the Army of Exercise, a new disposition of the whole force has become necessary, and the Troops are accordingly to be formed into Divisions and Brigades, and Staff Officers attached to them in the manner set forth in the following Detail. All appointments for the Army of Exercise are to have effect from the 25th instant, inclusive; and all such as have been announced heretofore are cancelled by the present arrangement.

### DETAIL.

| Divisional Staff. | Brigade Staff. | Corps. |
|---|---|---|
| Brigdr. G. E. Gowan, Comdg.<br>Captn. J. H. McDonald, Depy. Assist. Adjut. General.<br>Capt. R. F. Day, Commissy. of Ordnance. | ARTILLERY.<br>Brigadier E. Biddulph.<br>Lieut. E. G. Austin, Major of Brigade. | HORSE ARTILLERY.<br>2d and 3d Troops 2d Brigade.<br>1st, 2d and 3d Troops 3d Brigade. |
| | Brigadier J. Tennant.<br>Captain A. Huish, Major of Brigade. | FOOT ARTILLERY.<br>1st and 2d Companies 1st Battalion.<br>1st and 2d Companies 3d Ditto.<br>1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Cos. 4th Battalion.<br>5th, 6th, 8th, 9th and 10th Cos. 6th Battalion.<br>Nos. 10, 16, and 17 Light Field Batteries. |
| | ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.<br>Major E. J. Smith, Chief Engineer.<br>Field Engineer.<br>Field Engineer. | SAPPERS AND MINERS.<br>1st, 3d and 4th Companies, and a Company to be formed from all details available at the Head Quarters of the Corps. |
| Major General Sir J. Thackwell, K. C. B. and K. H., Commandg.<br>Aide-de-Camp.<br>Capt. E. J. Pratt, H. M.'s 16th La., Depy. Asst. Adj. General.<br>Captain H. Clayton, 4th Lt. Cavy., Depy. Asst. Qr. Mr. General. | CAVALRY.<br>*1st Brigade.*<br>Brigadier A. Campbell, K. H.<br>Captain Spottiswoode, 9th Lancers, Major of Brigade. | 2 Squadrons H. M.'s 9th Lancers.<br>2 Ditto 5th Regt. of Light Cavalry.<br>2 Ditto 11th Regt. of Light Cavalry.<br>Wing 2d Irregular Cavalry. |
| | *2d Brigade.*<br>Brigadier D. Harriott.<br>Captain G. A. Barber, Major of Brigade. | 8th Regiment of Light Cavalry.<br>5th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry.<br>Cavalry Bundlecund Legion. |
| | *3d Brigade.*<br>Brigadier C. R. Cureton.<br>Capt. R. Pattinson, 16th La. M. of Bde. | Her Majesty's 16th Lancers.<br>1st Regiment of Light Cavalry.<br>10th Ditto ditto. |
| | *4th Brigade.*<br>Brigdr. J. Scott, C. B., H. M.'s 9th La.<br>Capt. C. Lowth, 4th Cavy., Major of Bde. | Governor General's Body Guard.<br>4th Regiment of Light Cavalry.<br>4th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry |
| Major General J. Grey, C. B.<br>Capt. W. L. Tudor, Aide-de-Camp.<br>" J. Guyon, Dy. Asst. Adjt. Genl.<br>" R. P. Alcock, Asst. Qr. Mr. General. | INFANTRY.<br>1ST DIVISION.<br>*1st Brigade.*<br>Brigadier W. A. Yates.<br>Capt. C. Dickson, 51st N. I., Major of Brigade. | Her Majesty's 3d Buffs.<br>39th Regiment of N. I.<br>51st Do. Do.<br>Bundlecund Legion. |
| | *2d Brigade.*<br>Brigadier R. Blackall.<br>Capt. G. Dalston, 58th N. I., Major of Brigade. | Her Majesty's 50th Regiment.<br>50th Regiment of Native Infantry.<br>58th Do. Do. |
| Major General J. Dennis.<br>Aide-de-Camp.<br>Capt. P. McKie, 3d Buffs, Dy. Asst. Adjt. Genl.<br>Lieut. N. B. Chamberlain, 16th Gds., Dy. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. | 2D DIVISION.<br>*3d Brigade.*<br>Brigadier G. Moore.<br>Capt. T. Young, 2d N. I., Major of Brigadier. | Her Majesty's 40th Regiment.<br>2d Regiment N. I. Grenadiers.<br>16th " " " |
| | *4th Brigade.*<br>Brigadier L. R. Stacy, C. B.<br>Capt. P. Innes, 14th N. I., Major of Bde. | 14th Regiment of Native Infantry.<br>31st Ditto.<br>43d Regiment Light Infantry. |
| Major Genl. J. H. Littler.<br>Aide-de-Camp.<br>Capt. H. M. Graves, 16th Grenadiers, Depy. Asst. Adjt. Genl.<br>Lieut. E. Croker, H. M.'s 39th Foot, Dy. Asst. Qr. Mr. General. | 3D DIVISION.<br>*5th Brigade.*<br>Brigadier T. Wright.<br>Capt. Nixon, 39th Ft., Major of Bde. | Her Majesty's 39th Regiment.<br>35th Regiment of Light Infantry.<br>56th Do. Native Do. |
| | *6th Brigade.*<br>Brigadier S. D. Riley.<br>Capt. J. Hennessy, 70th N. I., Major of Brigade. | 62d Regiment Native Infantry.<br>70th Regiment Native Infantry.<br>Khelat-I-Gilzee Regiment. |

Charge of the Military Chest.

Surgeon A. Wood, 6th Battn. Arty., Supg. Surgeon.

" A. Chalmers, M. D., 3d Brigade, Field Surgeon.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to nominate an Officer as Baggage Master.

The Left Wing will be composed of the 1st and 3d Troops 3d Brigade of Horse Artillery, 6th Company 6th Battalion of Foot Artillery, with No. 16, Light Field Battery attached—The 1st and 2d Brigades of Cavalry, and the 1st Division of Infantry.

*Fort William, 15th November, 1843.*

No. 247 of 1843.—The Pay, Batta, and other Allowances for November 1843, of the Troops at the Presidency and at the other Stations of the Army, will be issued on or after Saturday, the 9th proximo.

*17th November, 1843.*

No. 248 of 1843.—The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions, consequent on the decease of Colonel Richard Boycott Jenkins:

*Infantry.*

Lieut. Col. Thomas Fiddes to be Colonel, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

*42d Regiment Light Infantry.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Major James Oram Clarkson to be Lieutenant Colonel, Captain and Brevet Major Thomas Polwhele to be Major, Lieutenant and Brevet Capt. Charles Campbell to be Captain of a Company, .............. Ensign Andrew Macqueen to be Lieutenant, .............. | In succession to Lt. Colonel Thomas Fiddes promoted, with rank from the 10th Novr. 1843, in succession to Col. R. B. Jenkins deceased. |

Brevet Captain Charles Gaskell Landon, of the 8th Regt. N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on Medical Certificate.

Captain Francis Turnley Boyd, of the 65th Regt. N. I., and Assistant Commissary General has leave of absence for two months, from the 1st instant, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the Service.

Lieutenant Henry Cadogan Hastings, of the 55th Regt. N. I., has leave of absence from the 25th September last to the 1st December 1843, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for permission to resign the Service of the East India Company from that date.

Lieutenant George William Scott Hicks, of the 8th Regiment N. I., is placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal, with a view to his being appointed to the command of the Khoordah and Balasore Paik Companies.

Serjeant Henry Blake, of the 3d Company 3d Battalion Artillery, is appointed an Acting Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works, and placed at the disposal of Lieutenant Colonel Garstin for temporary employment under Captain Duncan on the Diamond Harbour Road.

No. 249 of 1843.—The following arrangements and appointments will take place in the Department of Public Works:

Captain Alexander Henry E. Boileau, Superintendent of the circular and eastern canals and Agent for suspension bridges, is appointed, during the absence of Captain Wm. E. Baker, or until further orders, to act as Superintendent of the Delhi canals on the full salary of the office.

The separate appointment of Superintendent of the circular and eastern Canals, and Agent for suspension bridges, is abolished.

Captain Henry Goodwyn, Executive Engineer of the 1st or Dum-Dum Division, is appointed Garrison Engineer of Fort William, and civil architect at the Presidency, in which latter capacity he will retain charge of the Iron bridge manufactory, and the Superintendence of the circular and eastern canals.

Captain Walter Rutherford, of the 28th Regiment of Native Infantry, is appointed Assistant to the civil architect at the Presidency, in the charge of the Circular and Eastern Canals and Collector of Canal Tolls, on a Salary of 500 Rupees Monthly.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Henry Howard Duncan, Executive Engineer of the Neemuch Division, is appointed Executive Engineer of the 1st or Dum-Dum Division, vice Goodwyn.

No. 250 of 1843.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on private affairs, via Bombay; their Furloughs to commence from the date of their embarkation at that Port, provided it take place within the period of the preparatory leave granted to them, opposite their respective names:

| | |
|---|---|
| Captain Thomas Wallace, of the 3d Regiment N. I., .. .. .. | From the 15th Novr. 1843 to the 15th April 1844. |
| Assistant Surgeon Thomas Stott, of the Medl. Dept., .. .. .. | From the 15th Octr. 1843 to the 15th January, 1844. |

No. 251 of 1843.—The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion:

*1st European Light Infantry.*

Ensign Southwell Greville to be Lieutenant, from the 4th November 1843, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain William James Parker deceased.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to adjust the rank of the undermentioned Lieutenants of the 2d European Regiment, from the dates expressed opposite to their names:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut. Alexander Boyd, .. .. | 7th Dec. 1841, vice Lt. G. W. Golding killed. |
| " Frederick Jones Thompson, .............. | 16th July 1842, for the augmentation. |
| " Robert Nixon Tronson,.. | 15th Aug. 1842, vice Bt. Capt. C. J. F. Burnett promoted. |

Captain William Sandys Prole, of the 37th Regiment N. I., is appointed Fort Adjutant at Allahabad, vice Wade, marched with his Regiment.

*Erratum.*

In the promotions in the Army Commissariat Department, published in General Orders No. 17., dated 11th August, 1843, for the name of *Barnett*, read *Burnell*.—Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 252 of 1843.—The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements and appointments:

Lieutenant Colonel Burlton, Commissary General, to have a seat at the Military Board, which he will join under instructions from the Military Department.

From the date of the Commissary General taking his seat, the functions of his Office will be transferred to the Board.

Under the foregoing arrangement the number of Stipendiary Members attached to the Military Board may be conveniently reduced to one, and the next vacancy that may occur, will not be filled up.

The Governor General in Council is also pleased to relieve the Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, for the future, from the duty attached to his appointment as Ex-Officio Member of the Military Board.

To provide for the due Superintendence of Commissariat arrangements on the transfer of the services of the Commissary General to the Military Board, His Lordship in Council has decided on augmenting the number of Deputy Commissaries General, and Lieutenant Colonel Francis S. Hawkins, C. B., of the 58th Regiment of Native Infantry, is nominated Joint Deputy Commissary General.

Captain Godfrey Thomas Green, Garrison Engineer of Fort William and civil architect at the Presidency, is appointed Secretary to the Military Board, in the room of Major Henry DeBude, of the corps of Engineers, deceased.

EDWD. SANDERS,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

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BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Camp Allahabad, 14th October, 1843.*

The following orders are, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, is confirmed:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 *Brahmin Cook.* 1 *Bheestie.* 1 *Sweeper.* 2 *Coolies.* | The Kurnaul station order of the 23d of August last, directing the entertainment of the establishment noted in the margin, for the hospital of the native details attached to the 2d battalion of artillery. |
| 1 *Hindoo Cook.* 2 *Ditto water carriers.* 3 *Sweepers.* | The Kurnaul station order of the 23d of August last, directing the entertainment of the establishment as per margin, for the hospital of the 73d regiment of native infantry. |

The Meerut station order of the 11th of August last, directing the entertainment of a bullock hackery, for the conveyance of 5 men of the sappers and 2 of the artillery, who arrived from Delhi to appear before the native invaliding committee.

The Nowgong station order of the 18th of March last, directing the commissariat to furnish 2 three bullock hackeries, for the conveyance to Saugor of sick men, belonging to the 13th and 29th regiments of native infantry, to enable them to appear before the invaliding committee at that station, is confirmed.

Surgeon James Barber, new promotion, is posted to the 40th regiment of native infantry.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 7th ultimo, to Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master O. I. Harrison, of the 65th regiment of native infantry, to visit Calcutta, on private affairs, is cancelled, at the request of that officer.

Kote Duffadar Shaikh Goolam Nujjuff, of the 1st irregular cavalry, who was transferred to the pension establishment, in General Orders of the 17th of May last, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, invalided as a kote duffadar, instead of as duffadar, as specified in the order above quoted.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Moofle-ka-poorwa, 16th October, 1843.*

The order issued on the 16th ultimo, by the officer commanding the 6th irregular cavalry, appointing Captain R. Hill, 2d in command, to act as Adjutant to the corps, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant and Adjutant Holmes, or until further orders, is confirmed.

Gun Corporal William Tramble, attached to the battery at Subathoo, is remanded to the 2d troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, in the rank he held previous to his transfer.

Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, Birjah Sing and Sheodun, who were transferred to the Saugor police battalion, from the 73d regiment of native infantry, the former as Tomandar, and the latter as Jemadar are remanded to their former corps.

The following orders are, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, confirmed:

The Cawnpore division order of the 31st August last, directing Captain C. Campbell, of the 42d light infantry, to continue to act as Deputy Pay Master at Cawnpore, until relieved by Captain Dalzell, or until further orders.

The artillery detachment order issued by Brevet Major Leslie in camp, at Hyderabad, on the 1st May last, appointing Brevet Captain A. Rowan, of the 1st troop Bombay horse artillery, to be Adjutant to the details established in an intrenched camp near Hyderabad.

The following orders are confirmed.

The Benares division order of the 27th ultimo, posting Native Doctor Jehangeer Bux to the 5th light cavalry, vice Bussown Sing dismissed.

The Seetapore station order of the 31st of August last, directing the commissariat to provide 2-bullock hackery, for the conveyance of the spare arms and sick of a detachment of recruits of the 9th regiment of native infantry, proceeding to join the depot at Ferozepore, and to entertain a classie for the charge of the camp equipage.

The order issued to the troops in Affghanistan, by Major General Sir G. Pollock, G. C. B. on the 17th August, 1842, appointing Assistant Apothecary M. J. McLaughlin to act as Apothecary and Steward in the field hospital, and directing acting Assistant Apothecaries T. Brass and W. J. Thompson to do duty with the 2d company 2d battalion of artillery.

The Muttra station order of the 5th instant, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain C. E. Burton, of the 40th regiment of native infantry, Officiating Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 1st light cavalry to act as station staff.

The Saugor division order of the 9th instant, directing supernumerary Native Doctor Tajoodeen Hussain, doing duty with the 50th regiment of native infantry, to proceed to Nursingpore, for civil employment.

Directing Native Doctor Mirza Munnour Beg, attached to the detachment of the 11th regiment of native infantry at Punna, to remain there, and join the detachment of the 61st native infantry to be stationed at that post.

Directing Assistant Surgeon H. W. Tytler, doing duty with the wing of the 11th native infantry at Kallinger, to proceed to Simereah, and afford medical aid to the left wing of the 61st regiment of native infantry, on its arrival there.

Directing Assistant Surgeon A. W. Crozier, at present doing duty at Simereah, to proceed and join the 50th regiment of native infantry at Saugor.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

*8th Regiment Light Cavalry.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. F. Whitelocke, of the 13th regiment of native infantry, to be Interpreter and Quarter Master.

Sergeant Major Matthews, of the 52d regiment of native infantry, at present employed in the band of the Right Honourable the Governor General, is, with the [illegible] of Government, permitted to rejoin his situatio[n in the] regiment.

Sergeant Samuel White, of the invalid [esta]blishment, is, with the sanction of Governmen[t,] to reside and draw his stipend at Agra, instead [of Alla]habad.

The following orders are, with the sanction of the [Right] Honourable the Governor General of India, confirmed:

The Hansi station order of the 16th of August last, directing the hire of a bungalow, for the accommodation of the sick of the Hurrianah light infantry battalion, as a temporary measure.

The Delhi garrison order of the 15th of August last, directing the Commissariat to furnish one extra Hindoo bheestie and one Hindoo cook, for the hospital of the 73d regiment native infantry, during the prevalence of sickness in that corps.

Quarter Master Sergeant B. Shanahan, of the 54th regiment of native infantry, is appointed Sergeant Major to the corps, vice Colhas deceased.

Bombardier John Ryan, laboratory-man in the Delhi Magazine, is promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

Lutoofun, widow of the late Mahomed Allie, gun lascar, of the 4th company 5th battalion of artillery, is, with the sanction of Government, admitted to a monthly pension of 2 Rupees and 6 annas, commencing from the 20th of March last.

Mirza Allyar Beg, Native Doctor, is removed from the station of Simlah, to the 3d regiment of irregular cavalry, and to be sent to join forthwith.

Shekh Khyrooda, Native Doctor, is removed from the 3d regiment of irregular cavalry, to the station of Simlah.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Kussoah, 17th October, 1843.*

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that all communications and correspondence connected with medals for the services, shall be addressed to the Assistant Adjutant General, in charge of the Adjutant General's Office, Calcutta.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*51st Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign E. R. Blair, from 14th June to 14th January 1844, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for leave to the Cape of Good Hope.

*62d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant F. Johnston, from 28th September to 28th March 1844, to visit the presidency preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

*64th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Major K. F. McKenzie, from 18th October to 30th November, in extension, to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

*72d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant C. H. D. Spread, from 1st October to 1st October 1844, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

*Sappers and Miners.*—2d Lieutenant E. J. Lake, from 1st September to 30th November, to visit Simlah, on medical certificate.

*Medical Department.*—Assistant Surgeon H. N. Nugent, from 27th September to 1st November, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

P. GRANT, *Captain,*
*1st Asst. Adjutant General of the Army.*

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*Head Quarters, Camp Kussoah, 17th Oct. 1843.*

The following orders are confirmed:

The presidency division order of the 28th ultimo, directing Ensign W. H. Hinny, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 45th regiment of native infantry at Benares.

The presidency division order of the 29th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon A. Springer, M. D. to do duty with her Majesty's 50th foot, vice Bell appointed medical attendant to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The Saugor division order of the 16th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon W. Martin, of the 57th, to the temporary medical charge of the 50th regiment of native infantry.

The Benares division order of the 4th instant, appointing Captain R. W. Fraser, of the 48th regiment of native infantry, to act temporarily as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the division, vice Troop proceeded to join his corps.

The Lucknow station order of the 30th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. Naismith, M. D. of the 12th, to the temporary medical charge of the 30th regiment of native infantry vice Irwin proceeding on leave.

The order issued on the 28th of August last, by the officer commanding the 10th regiment of native infantry, appointing Lieutenant C. Reid to act as Adjutant to the corps, during the indisposition of Brevet Captain Coke, or until further orders.

The order issued on the 29th ultimo, by the officer commanding the 2d regiment of Grenadiers appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Gifford to act as Adjutant to the corps, during the indisposition of Lieutenant W. A. Cooke, or until further orders.

The Meerut division order of the 4th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon H. Diaper, attached to the 2d brigade of horse artillery, to do duty with Her Majesty's 16th lancers, as a temporary arrangement.

The Cawnpore division order of the 6th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. Harrison, M. D. to the medical charge of the 30th regiment of native infantry at Lucknow; directing Assistant Surgeon A. Reale to perform the duties of the station hospital and magazine establishment, vice Harrison; and nominating Assistant Surgeon J. R. Comon, M. D. to the medical charge of the left wing and head quarters of the 71th native infantry and staff at Cawnpore.

The Agra garrison and station order of the 15th ultimo, directing apprentice E. Reilly, attached to the hospital of Her Majesty's 39th foot, to act as Assistant Apothecary and Assistant Stewart to the 3d troop 3d brigade of horse artillery, vice Young deceased, and removing apprentice G. H. Purdy, from the hospital of the 3d battalion of artillery, to that of Her Majesty's 39th regiment.

The order issued on the 19th of April 1842, to the troops in Affghanistan, by Major General Sir G. Pollock, G. C. B. ...olating hospital apprentice G. Mathews to act as Assis... t S...ward with a detachment of Her Majesty's 13th ...ry, under orders to march with the troops com... ...rigadier Monteath.

... of absence, on medical certificate, to proceed ...r, and to the presidency, granted to Assistant ... Turner, of the 6th irregular cavalry, in Gene... ...s of the 10th instant, is to be held to commence on ...st of October 1843, and to terminate on the 21st of April next.

Hospital apprentice H. V. Shiake is removed from the presidency general hospital, and appointed to the garrison hospital at Chunar.

Sergeant Charles Shanan, of the 3d company 4th battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed a laboratory-man in the Cawnpore magazine, vice Harding, promoted.

Sewghoolam, sepoy, of the late Volunteer battalion, is, at his own request, transferred to the 17th, instead of the 30th regiment of native infantry, to which he was originally drafted under a misconception.

*Erratum.*—In the General Order by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, under date the 26th ultimo, directing the movement of certain corps, under the column of remarks, and opposite the 7th company 6th battalion of artillery, for "with *No.* 5," read "with *No.* 2 light field battery, when relieved by Bombay troops."

The order books to be corrected accordingly.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*Division Staff.*—Captain F. W. Anson, Assistant Adjutant General, Sirhind division, from 1st September to 5th November, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

*2d Troop 1st Brigade H. A.*—Captain G. S. Lawrenson, from 1st September to 1st November, to visit Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

*3d Troop 2d Brigade H. A.*—1st Lieutenant A. Robertson, from 30th September to 15th November, in extension, to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

*8th Regiment Light Cavalry.*—Captain G. A. Barbor, from 10th December to 10th July 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service

*6th Regiment N. I.*—Lieutenant B. Gary, from 1st November to 1st May 1844, to visit the presidency, on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

*24th Regiment N. I.*—Captain A. S. Singer, A. D. C. to Major General J. W. Fast, from 30th September to 5th November, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate.

*42d Regiment L. I.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain C. Campbell, from 12th September to 12th March 1844, to remain at Cawnpore, and visit the presidency, on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

*46th Regiment N. I.*—Lieutenant R. A. Herbert, from 1st October to 1st April 1844, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

*43d Regiment L. I.*—Captain H. W. Matthews, from 16th November to 31st December, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Synie, 18th October*, 1843.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that the corps that have been named for the army of exercise, shall move from their respective cantonments equipped for service, with their full complement of ammunition in pouch, and 100 rounds per man in reserve, and field proportion of doolies.

Under instructions from the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, the following officers are appointed to discharge the sudder bazar and abkari duties at the stations specified; viz.

Dinapore, Lieutenant C. I. Harrison, Interpreter and Quarter Master 65th regiment native infantry.

Cawnpore, Lieutenant O. C. Robertson, Interpreter and Quarter Master 11th regiment native infantry.

Meerut, Lieutenant W. H. Jeremie, Interpreter and Quarter Master 35th regiment light infantry.

*Erratum.*—In General Orders of the 17th May last, transferring native soldiers to the pension establishment, for "naick," opposite the name of Toorabally, 59th regiment of native infantry, read "sepoy"—Order books to be corrected accordingly.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Cawnpore, 21st October*, 1843.

The Adjutant General of the army having joined his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, all reports and communications are to be addressed to Major General J. R. Lumley, at Head Quarters, accordingly.

The following orders are confirmed:

By Major General J. W. Fast, commanding at Kurnaul, dated the 3d instant, directing hospital apprentice A. W. Sénior, recently admitted to the service, to do duty with the horse artillery hospital at the station.

By Major W. A. Troop, commanding at Khytul, dated the 9th instant, directing the Commissariat to furnish two 2-bullock hackeries, for the conveyances of the sick of the detachment of the 3d irregular cavalry under orders for Umballah.

By Major General W. Vincent, commanding at Ferozepore, dated the 9th instant, directing Akbar Khan, Native Doctor, doing duty under the medical officer in charge of the staff at the station, to proceed forthwith to Sukkur.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Cawnpore, 22d October*, 1843.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

Brevet-Major J. Crondace, of the 11th regiment of native infantry, to officiate as Major of Brigade at Cawnpore, until further orders, vice Captain H. J. Guyon, whose regiment is under orders to move from the station.

(signed) H. GOUGH, *General,*
*Commander-in-Chief.*

GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Camp Cawnpore, 27th October*, 1843.

No. 13.—1. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion:

*9th Lancers.*—Lieutenant John Cameron Campbell, to be Captain by Brevet, in the East Indies only. 25th October 1843.

2. The following orders are confirmed:

By His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir T. McMahon, Bart. K. C. B., granting leave of absence to the following officers:

*3d Foot.*—Lieutenant Woulfe, (late of the 86th foot) to proceed from Belgaum to Bombay, for one month from the 7th October 1843, on medical certificate.

17th foot, Captain Cooper, 78th foot, Assistant Surgeon Mitchell, M. D., and 86th foot, Captain Rattray, to England, for 2 years, from the date of embarkation, at the recommendation of Boards of Medical Officers.

With reference to the General Order of the 27th July 1843, para. 3. By His Excellency Lieutenant General the Most Noble the Marquis of Tweeddale, K. T., appointing Lieutenant Hutchins, 63d foot, to perform the duties of Quarter Master (during the absence of Quarter Master Joyce) from the 1st July 1843, vice Lieutenant Harries, appointed acting Adjutant, from that date.

By Major Davis, commanding the 9th foot, dated the 1st October 1843, appointing Lieutenant Daunt, to act as Interpreter, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant Tytler.

By the officer commanding the 13th light infantry:

*Dated 27th September*, 1843.—Appointing Lieutenant Sinclair to act as Adjutant, vice Wood, proceeded on leave of absence.

*Dated 11th October*, 1843.—Directing Lieutenant Speedy to perform the duties of Pay Master, from the 16th October 1843, on the responsibility of Pay Master Carew, who has obtained leave of absence.

3. Leave of absence—

*9th Lancers.*—Veterinary Surgeon Johnstone, to Calcutta, for 3 months from the date of departure from Cawnpore, to appear before a Board of Medical Officers.

*3d Foot.*—Captain Rouse, to Mussoorie, for one year from the 1st November 1843, on medical certificate.

*3d Foot.*—Lieutenant and Adjutant Blair, to Calcutta, from the 1st November 1843, to the 15th January 1844, to appear before a Board of Medical Officers.

*10th Foot.*—Lieutenant Roberts from the 27th December 1842, to the 10th May 1843, to enable him to join his regiment.

*62d Foot.*—Lieutenant Hillier, to Calcutta, from the 15th November 1843, to the 15th January 1844, to pass an examination in the Hindoostanee languages.

By Order of His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief,
H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

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*Head Quarters, Camp Cawnpore, 23d October*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The presidency division order of the 10th instant, directing Ensign J. Maginn, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 32d regiment of native infantry at Dinapore.

The Saugor division order of the 12th instant, appointing Essoory Lall, Native Doctor, to do duty in the hospital of the 69th regiment of native infantry at Nowgong, in Bundlekund, and directing Ghunsam Singh, Native Doctor, to proceed to Seonee, on the requisition of the Deputy Commissioner.

The Kurnaul station order of the 12th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. N. D. Login, M. D. to the medical charge of the detachment of the Hurrianah light infantry battalion at the station.

The regimental order issued on the 13th instant, by Major H. Dick, commanding the 56th native infantry, appointing Lieutenant W. R. Prout to act as interpreter and Quarter Master to the corps, during the absence, on medical certificate, of Brevet Captain and interpreter and Quarter Master J. R. Younger, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

4th Regt N. I.—Lieut. O. J. McL. Farrington from 1st November to 1st December in extension, to appear before the committee of examiners in the native languages at Cawnpore.

Sappers and miners, 2d Lieut. A. Impey from 1st November to 30th November in extension, to enable him to join the corps.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Cawnpore, 24th October*, 1843.

Lieutenant Colonel E. Biddulph is removed from the 1st to the 3d Brigade of horse artillery, and Lieutenant Colonel C. Graham, C. B. from the latter to the former.

Lieut. Col. Biddulph will join the head-quarters of the 3d brigade with all practicable expedition.

The following removal of medical officers is directed:

Surgeon J. M. Brander, M. D from the 4th to the 63th regiment of native infantry, and Surgeon C. J. Macdonald, from the latter to the former corps.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Cawnpore, 25th October*, 1843.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that monthly returns of corps of every denomination, and detached troops and companies of artillery, as furnished to the Adjutant General of the army, shall likewise be transmitted, for the present month and thenceforward, to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military department, Calcutta.

The leave of absence, to visit Mussoorie, on private affairs, for one month, which was granted to Brevet Colonel G. P. Wymer, C. B. of the 38th light infantry, in General Orders of the 16th ultimo, is cancelled, at his own request.

Ensigns F. R. M. Gasset and Charles Warde, recently admitted into the service are directed to join and do duty with the 68th regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore.

Deputy Assistant Commissary of ordnance, J. Hamilton, is posted to the Magazine at Allahabad.

Sergeant Maurice Sweeny, of the 3d company 3d battalion of artillery, is transferred to the town Major's list and appointed park Sergeant to the permanent select committee of artillery officers at Dum-Dum.

Recruits John Nightingale and Albert Woodham, lately arrived from Europe, are transferred from the 1st European light infantry, to the regiment of artillery, as gunners.

Bugle Major John Jennings, as invalid of the present season from the 3d battalion of artillery is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, permitted to reside as an out-pensioner at Agra, subject to confirmation by the honourable the Court of Directors.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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*Head Quarters, Camp, Cawnpore, 28th October*, 1843.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief enjoins on committees for investigating claims to family pension, the necessity of the greatest attention being observed in sifting the nature of the evidence offered in support of a claim; numerous instances having lately occurred of the same individual giving testimony in support of a number of claims, although the claimants were of different castes and religions, and resided in widely distant parts of the country, circumstances which, from the habits of the native soldiery, would at once indicate that the witness could not be speaking from personal knowledge of the parties.

The order issued on the 4th instant, by Colonel W. R. C. Costly, commanding the 18th regiment of native infantry, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. Hore to act as Adjutant to the left wing of that corps proceeding on escort duty with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, is confirmed.

A committee of horse artillery and cavalry officers will assemble at Ghazeepore, on the 1st of December next, for the purpose of examining and passing into the service, such horses as may be presented by the superintendent of the central stud, and which the committee may consider fit for military purposes.

Captain C. M. Gascoyn, of the 5th regiment of light cavalry, is nominated a member of the committee, and the Major General commanding the Cawnpore division will, in communication with the General Officer commanding the Benares division, nominate the president and remaining members, reporting the names of the officers selected for the duty to the Adjutant General of the army.

2d Lieutenants H. D. Macswcen and D. McNeill, of the artillery regiment, are directed to proceed to Agra, and report themselves to Lieutenant Colonel J. Tennant, at whose disposal they are temporarily placed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*4th Company 6th Battalion Artillery.*—2d Lieutenant F. Alexander, from 1st September to 5th November to remain at Simlah, on medical certificate.

*2nd Company 4th Battalion Artillery.*—2d Lieutenant H. D'O. Baillie, from 1st November to 1st December in extension, to enable him to join.

*10th Regiment Light Cavalry.*—Captain D. G. A. F. H. Mellish, from 1st September to 2d October to visit Simlah, on private affairs.

*8th Regiment Light Cavalry.*—Captain F. Tweedale from 25th September to 15th November in extension, to enable him to join.

*2d Regiment Grenadiers.*—Lieutenant H. Mainwaring, from 7th October to 7th November in extension, to remain at Mirzapore, on medical certificate.

*15th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign J. Laing, from 30th September to 1st November in extension, to remain at Simlah, on medical certificate.

*24th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign M. M. Salmon, from 25th October to 25th January 1844 to visit Calcutta on private affairs.

A committee of horse artillery and cavalry officers will assemble at the Haupur stud, on the 27th proximo, for the purpose of passing into the service such colts as may be presented by the superintendent, and considered by the committee fit for Military purposes.

The Major General commanding the Meerut division will be pleased to nominate the president and members, reporting the names of the officers selected for the duty to the Adjutant General of the army.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*65th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Surgeon H. Bousfield, from 1st November to 1st February 1844 in extension, to remain at Darjeeling, on medical certificate, and enable him to rejoin his corps.

*74th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain A. Charlton, from 1st Nov. to 1st Feb. 1844 in extension, to remain at Darjeeling, on medical certificate, and visit Calcutta, preparatory to applying for leave to Sea, for the benefit of his health.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—Nov. 15. At Sylhet, Herbert Raban, Esq. 36th Regt. son of the late Colonel W. Raban, Bengal Army, to Lydia King, eldest daughter of John Baker, Esq. B. M. S. Noacolly.—18. At Calcutta, Devrens Howells Poole, Esq. to Sophia, fifth and youngest daughter of the late Joseph Thompson, Esq. Indigo Planter.—21. At Calcutta, Joseph Rose, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, H. C. S., to Isabella Snadden, fifth daughter of the late Richard Snadden, Esq.

BIRTHS.—September 26. At Penang, the wife of Assistant Surgeon John Hichens, 27th Regt. M. N. I. of a daughter.—Oct. 19. At Singapore, Mrs. Deare, wife of Mr. Conductor Deare, of a son.—Nov 5. At Madras, the lady of William Elliott, Esq. Madras Civil Service, of a son.—10. At Calcutta, the lady of Captain Willie, of a son.—At Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, Mrs. W. H. Jones, of a daughter.—11. At Cherrapoonjee, Mrs. William Lewin, of a son.—12. At Kurnaul, the lady of Henry A. Crane, Esq. of a son.—20. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. William Weston, of a son.—21. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Thomas Roger, of a son.—At Calcutta, the wife of Hospital Steward S. Slater, of a daughter.—At Calcutta, the lady of A. D. Kemp, Esq. Attorney-at-Law, of a daughter.—At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. M. Keys, of a daughter.

*DEATHS.*—Sept. 2. At the Cape, Charles James Cowie, Esq. of the Madras Medical Establishment, aged 35 years.—Nov. 13. At Monghyr, Jane Frances, the beloved wife of Mr. J. F. Caston, aged 17 years.—18. Mrs. Esther Leach, aged 34 years, 4 months and 4 days.—20. At Calcutta, of cholera, Mr. William Bruce, of the firm of Messrs. Cook and Co., aged 48 years.—21. At Calcutta, the lady of A. D. Kemp, Esq. Attorney-at-Law, aged 34 years.—At Calcutta, Mr. John Jewell, aged 48 years, 4 months and 11 days.—Drowned at Calcutta, Kenyon Parsons, son of G. Parsons, Esq. R. N. Liverpool, while bathing off Mackenzie's dock, with other lads of the Ship *Lancaster*.—22. At Calcutta, W. S. Smith, Esq. aged 46 years.—At Calcutta, T. H. Sympson, Esq. of the civil service, aged 31 years and 6 months.—At Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth Ambrose Shaw, aged 65 years.—At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Edward Townsend, builder, aged 30 years.—At Howrah, Emily Bridget Catherine, fifth daughter of the late J. Statham, Esq. H. C. M., aged 8 years, 6 months and 9 days.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 21. The American ship *Ilzaide*, J. Thayer, from Boston 7th June and Madras 24th October.—The English Ship *Maidstone*, J. T. Nash, from Portsmouth 10th July, and the Cape 1st October.—The English ship *Enterprize*, W. Robertson, from the Mauritius 3d October.

— 22. The English Schooner *Red Rover*, R. McMurdo, from China 16th, and Singapore 31st October.—The English Barque *Scout Merchant*, W. Hopper, from Moulmein 1st November.—The English Ship *Rustomjee Cowasjee*, T. Hall, from Macao 16th October.

— 23. The English Brig *Floraville*, W. Braithwaite, from Penang 15th October.—The English Barque *Agincourt*, C. P. Nisbet, from Portsmouth 1st August.—The English Steamer *Bentinck*, A. Kellock, from Southampton 24th August, Gibraltar, Cadiz, St. Jago, Cape, Mauritius, and Ceylon (Colombo), and Madras 19th November.

— 24. The English ship *Hindoostan*, G. J. Redman, from London 20th May, Madeira 4th June, the Cape 12th August, and Madras 11th October.—The English Barque *Persian*, G. Pinchtny, from Bombay 14th, and Mangalore 18th October.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

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*From the Cape of Good Hope.*—Misses Hill and Anility, Messrs. Cardew and Cathcart, B. C. Service, Major Carter, B. N. I. Capt. Fagan, B. Engineer, Captain Campbell, B. Artillery, and Captain Newbolt, B. N. I. Messrs. Russell and Hutchinson, Cadets.

*Per Red Rover from China.*—J. Johnson, Esq.

*Per Rustomjee Cowasjee from China.*—Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Young; Lieut. Col. Wilson, B. N. I., Captain Young, H. M. Regt., Captain Davidson, B. C. Lieut. Ouchterlony, Madras Engineers, John Lamb, Esq. and Mr. Mercado, Paymaster's Clerk.

*Per Floraville.*—Mr. Blundell, Civil Service, ; J. Cearns, Branch Pilot, and Misses S. Cearns and M. Cearns.

*Per Bentinck Steamer from England.*—Mrs. Templer, Mrs. Ormond, Mrs. Wakefield, Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. Major Bond, Mrs. Booth, Lady Douglas, Mrs. Koenig, Mrs. Greentree, Captain Templer, Messrs. Grant, McDonnel, G. Thompson, H. Thompson, J. Bond, John Bond, C. Havers, Raby, Middleton, Messam, Wilmot, Smith, Stanley, Bessel, Raneth, Desborough, Swete, Oromonde, Caroline Thinult, Broule, Pasmore, D'Epinay, Koenig. H. Koenig, A. Koenig, Morrison, Morrison, Junior, Wise, Greentree, Hopewell, Barlow, Murray, Fyz Buksh, six children, and one servant. *From the Cape.*—The Rev. Mr. Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. Williams—landed at Ceylon; Mr. and Mrs. Houlton and three children. *From Ceylon.*—The Venerable Archdeacon and Mrs Deultry, and daughter, and the Honourable Mr. Maddock and servant. *From Madras.*—Mrs. Smith, three children and servant.

*Per Agincourt.*—Mrs. Colonel Cox, Mrs. H. C. Tucker, Mrs. Beatson, Mrs. Lascelles, Mrs. Marriott, Mrs. Plumb, Mrs. Walis, Mrs. Holmes, and Mrs. Morgan; Misses Plumb, H. Plumb, Watts, A. Watts, Swinhoe, E. Swinhoe, Beckett, E. Beckett, Boyes, Gimng, Tucker, and C. Tucker; Master Marriott; Lieut. Col. Cox, H. C. Tucker, Esq. civil service, Captain T. T. B. Beatson, cavalry; the Rev. Herbert Lascelles, the Rev. George Marriott; A. Holmes, Esq., W. Beresford, Esq., H. Watts, Esq.; Captain Meredith, H. M. 3th regt. Ensigns Sitge and Nugent, H. M. 62d, Fagall, ditto 9th, and Longden, ditto 16th regts.; a detachment of H. M. Troops, 26 men, 9 women, and 11 children, and 2 steerage passengers.

*Per Hindoostan from London.*—W. Macleod, Esq. merchant; J. Hunter, G. Back, and D. Macleod, Esq.; Ensign A. Fitzgerald, H. M. 3d Regt.; Cornet E. Howard, cavalry; Cadets J. Rawlins and G. W. C. Horvey, B. I., and Messrs. B. Hevitt, and H. Carter, pilot service.

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Gwalior, the Punjab, and Scinde.—The two parties into which the troops at Gwalior had divided themselves, have come to blows. That of the Regent and the Khasgee was beaten, and the Usurper was sent in chains to the British Resident. He is since reported to have made his escape. The details of the engagement, as given in the papers, are any thing but distinct, and it is difficult to form any consistent opinion of the state and the views of the parties from the information before us. There does not appear to have been any extraordinary display of courage on either side, and the number of killed and wounded is marvellously small. Indeed, from the demonstration made on this occasion, it would seem that the assemblage of so large a British army to meet so insignificant a foe, is almost ridiculous. It is more than probable that if we are obliged to enter the country in hostile array, we shall meet no enemy capable of standing a quarter of an hour's struggle with us. Whether, however, we enter the country by treaty, or by force, the independence of Scindea's House is gone for ever. We shall reduce the royal authority to a mere shadow, disband the disorderly rabble of soldiers, and garrison the country with our own troops. We shall thus create that most pestiferous form of administration, a double Government; keeping the power of the sword in our own hands, and leaving the Native ruler in charge of the civil, criminal and fiscal administration, to squeeze and oppress the people under the protection of our authority. We shall always stand ready to assist the Government whenever its oppressions may rouse the people into rebellion; but never shall we assist the people to obtain any redress of their injuries. Under the present system, they have still some small chance of consideration, for the fear of retribution has a natural tendency to induce a degree of moderation. But, when our troops are once established in the country, that salutary fear will disappear, and all check upon the tyranny of the Court and its officials, will be effectually removed. And, unfortunately, the very strength which establishes this most lamentable state of things, serves at the same time to perpetuate it; for as the rulers of the country can never dream of resisting our authority, no pretence can apparently ever arise for breaking up this arrangement. The kingdom of Scindia is therefore we fear doomed, by the present current of circumstances, to remediless misgovernment for the next fifty years. So far as the interests of the people are concerned, it would have been vastly more fortunate if the obstinacy of the Durbar had been carried to such an extent as to have given us just and reasonable grounds for subverting the Government altogether, and pensioning the Regent and the royal family, and giving the people the blessing of British institutions.

The intelligence from the Punjab is by no means decisive of the future course of affairs in that country. On the arrival of Raja Golab Sing, his nephew appears to have voluntarily resigned all authority into his hands; and he assumed the administration with every appearance of vigor. The large force of disciplined mountaineers whom he brought with him served to overawe the refractory troops, whose insolent demands for larger pay and gratuities he peremptorily refused. At the same time, he ordered some of the most contumacious of the Regiments to march forthwith to Peshawur, to strengthen that post, but they do not seem to have obeyed his command. Subsequent accounts state that he found the combination of Sikh chieftains too strong to be easily overcome, and had determined to retire with the Raja Heera Sing to his own domains in the Hills, and to abandon the plains to the contention of the rival factions, who agree on no one point but that of hostility to the upstart greatness of his family. Doubtless his absence from the hills, where the wild mountaineers bear his sway with impatience, will not be without danger to its perpetuity, and he acts perhaps wisely in not risking his possessions there, and the command of the fortress which his brother and he have for many years endeavoured to render impregnable, for an uncertain authority in the Punjab. There he must be constantly exposed to the machinations of those families, whose power was absorbed by the genius of Runjeet Sing and whose ambition will revive now that the field is open for its display. There is evidently no authority but that of Raja Golab Sing which can maintain a strong government in the Punjab; and his departure will doubtless be the beginning of anarchy, which, by endangering the peace of neighbouring states will render it necessary for the paramount power to seize the reins of government, on the simple principle of self defence. The state of things is far from satisfactory. The kingdom which Runjeet Sing was thirty years in consolidating, will in all probability be resolved into its original elements before two years have passed, and the various *misils* which he held in subjection by his own master mind, will again assume independence. Mutual hostility will be the order of the day, and the protected Sikh states on the left bank of the Sutlege will probably be invaded; and thus an opening will be created for British interference. The correspondents of the papers state the number of our troops about to be assembled on the Sutlege at Umbala, Loodiana and Ferozepore, at not less than twenty thousand. The settlement of affairs at Gwalior will release a very large portion of the so called Army of Exercise, and as the Sikh frontier is the only exposed position in our dominions, it is not improbable that an army of great magnitude will be stationed in that direction. But we can scarcely credit the assertion that Lord Ellenborough's visit to the North West has reference chiefly to the ticklish state of affairs in the Punjab, because his Lordship ... repeatedly announced his intention to be ... fore the hot weather set in, to his delig... treat at Barrackpore, which he has laid o... so much taste. If however the present aspect of affairs be such in November as to require his Lordship's presence in the North West, it is not likely to be so far improved by February as to enable him to quit the scene.

Matters in Scinde are daily assuming a more gloomy aspect. We have conquered the Beloochees, and obtained possession of a deadly swamp. For three months past, our accounts from thence present but one unvaried picture of sickness and mortality. The country seems to be as fatal to the European constitution as Africa. We have reports of almost entire regiments unfit for duty, and of a whole army demoralized by universal disease. This country, fertile as Egypt, has hitherto proved only the grave of our troops. The inundation of the Indus seems to abstract from animal existence, as much vigor as it imparts to vegetable life. Since we first occupied the country and abolished slavery, and opened its Stream to all nations, we have heard nothing of any local improvements, nothing of any arrangements for the establishment of a wise and beneficial system of administration; nothing of the increase of commerce. No vessels with rich freights have entered the emancipated river, and not a note of gratulation has been heard regarding the manumission of the slaves. As soon as our struggles with the last of the chiefs ended, our struggle with the climate commenced, in which we have been as much humbled, as we were previously triumphant. If this state of things was likely to be transient, there might be room for exercising the virtues of patience and hope: but there is every reason to believe that the unhealthy season will come round annually with as much regularity as the inundation of the Indus; and that the country will always prove most deleterious to the European and Indian constitution. There does not appear at present any hope of our being able to hold the country except at an immense sacrifice of health and life; or of our having much time to spare from the cares of self preservation for the amelioration of the people or the improvement of the country. The last accounts from Affghanistan state that Shere Mahomed has informed the Candahar Sirdars of the extreme sickness which prevailed among our troops and invited them to bring down a body of two or three thousand horse through the Bolan; while he assembled the Murees and Boogties. He said that Shikarpore was wealthy and incapable of defence. Should this information be correct, it is probable that this city will be the first object of plunder.

Steam.—The two proposals of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, both of which interfere with their promise of a direct communication between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez have created, as might have been expected, no ordinary sensation in Calcutta, and a meeting is to be held immediately, to petition the Home Authorities against the con-

templated change. A meeting has also been held of the Chamber of Commerce at Bombay, to consider the propriety of employing the vessels now on the line between Calcutta and Suez, in running between Bombay and Suez. That body has discovered that the Steamers which now ply on their particular route, are daily becoming [illegible]al to the object, and are altogether un[illegible]mpete in speed with the magnificent [illegible] the Peninsular Company. They consi[illegible]therefore very advisable that the vessels should be taken from us and given to Bombay. The *Courier* says that, doubtless some arrangement would be made which should continue most, if not all, the advantages which we now enjoy; but what this arrangement is, or when it is to be carried into effect, we are not told. The Edi[illegible]r considers it highly unreasonable that the inhabitants of Calcutta should be actuated by a regard for the interests of one particular spot, and thus throw obstables in the way of a plan which promises so much for the country at large; that is, he considers it highly unreasonable that we should grumble at the loss of our present advantages, or refuse cheerfully to exchange them for some future contingency which may never arrive. We believe it is an undeniable fact, that the writers at this Presidency have never advocated any arrangement which should give to Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta a single advantage denied to Bombay. But it does so happen that the Bombay writers have never patronized any plan which was not likely at the same time to be beneficial to that port, and detrimental to the other Presidencies. This has been done doubtless on the most patriotic motives; for with them Bombay is India, and whatever benefits that port, benefits the country at large.

Of the two plans now proposed, one is to take off the *Hindoostan* and *Bentinck* from the present line, and run them exclusively to Bombay, and to transfer the Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta passengers and packets—with the exception of a few letters sent on by express at the rate of five shillings and eight pence—to smaller steamers. But if it be necessary to have two classes of steamers employed on the eastern side of Suez, the one large and the other small, it is the dictate of reason that the larger vessels should be used for conveying the larger number of passengers and packets, and the smaller vessels for conveying the smaller number. It is certain that the passengers and packages for the other Presidencies and Ceylon, will exceed two fold, perhaps three fold, those which are destined for Bombay. The smaller vessels should therefore be given to this latter port, and the more capacious steamers to the longer line. The public convenience of the country would be more promoted, or rather there would be a far less amount of inconvenience if the Bombay passengers and letters were put on board these smaller steamers at Aden and Galle, than if those destined for the other presidencies and Ceylon were transhipped at Bombay into smaller and less commodious vessels. These minor steamers would be able to accommodate all the Bombay passengers with ease, but they could not contain those who were proceeding to the other ports.

But it is evident that the question whether the larger class of steamers shall run to Calcutta or only to Bombay, must depend on the determination of the public Authorities at home, and not on the Company itself, for the Company will be guided of course by its own interest, and cease to send their vessels to Calcutta and the other eastern ports, if they can get more money out of Government for sending them to Bombay. It is therefore to the Government that our reasoning and our remonstrances should be addressed, and not to the sensibilities of a Company whose only object is gain. How then stands the question of Pounds, Shillings and Pence? The proposal now made is understood to embrace the employment of the large steamers between Suez and Bombay, and the subsidiary steamers between Bombay, and Galle, Madras and Calcutta. Opposed to this is the plan of employing the large steamers on the line from Suez to Calcutta, and branch steamers from Aden and Galle to Bombay. The first proposal will require three large steamers and three smaller ones. The other plan which embraces the interests of Bengal, Madras and Ceylon, will require four large steamers; the difference between the two being the cost of one additional steamer. But it must be remembered that the expense of keeping up steam communication between Europe and India is divided between the public at large and the Government. The more the public pays, the lighter is the burden on Government. The experience of the last year has clearly shewn that the contributions of the community by means of passengers and packages to vessels starting from Calcutta and calling at Madras and Ceylon, will go far to pay the cost of the enterprize, and leave a comparatively small sum for Government to make up. And the first year is likely, as in all other cases, to be the least productive. We believe this was the case with the Bombay Steamers, and it will doubtless be the same with ours. As the facilities of the voyage are improved, and become more widely known, the use of the route will become more general, and in two or three years it is highly probable that the monthly steamer with all its accommodations will be unequal to the general demand. But if the passengers of the three eastern ports are to be conducted to Bombay and there crammed into vessels of half the size of the *Hindoostan*, it is perfectly certain that not one half the number who would be happy to proceed direct to Suez, will submit to this round-about and most irksome voyage. The amount of passage money will fall off, and a corresponding increase of gratuity must be made to the Company by Government to compensate for the loss. It appears therefore self evident that the plan which embraces the largest interests, and which most extensively commands the support of the community, will be found the cheapest for Government; that is, it would be necessary to give a smaller bonus to the Peninsular Company to induce them to maintain a monthly communication by means of large steamers between Suez and the three Eastern ports, than would be required for keeping up the communication between that place and the Western port.

We had intended to say something about the *justice* of giving to the Bengal Presidency, an *equal* share in the benefits of Steam communication, the *whole* charge of which is to be borne from the revenues it furnishes, but this plea would, we fear, be traced up to narrow and contracted views. We should probably in that case be told that we were actuated by a "regard for the interests of one particular spot," meaning thereby the Presidency, which contains seven ninths of the population, and supplies three fifths of the revenues of the Empire. We should be told that the whole empire is to be regarded as one and indivisible, and that the only scheme by which it can be benefited is that of making Bombay the Steam port of India. We had also intended to add a word about the common sense of placing the larger vessels on that line which has the largest portion of traffic, and furnishes the largest number of passengers and packets, and on which those vessels would consequently afford the greatest amount of convenience to the public,—and of planting the smaller steamers on the shorter and less important route, in which the passengers and packets would be sure not to exceed the capacity of the branch vessels; but we are checked by the recollection that common sense is perhaps the last consideration which has weight in Councils of State, from which it continues to be excluded long after it has pervaded the rest of the community.

Whether the new proposal of the Peninsular Company, which would go far to deprive us of the advantages of intercourse by steam altogether, be accepted by the Home Government or not, it is certain that this Association does intend to diverge from the straight line from Galle to Aden, and call at Bombay, on its outward and homeward voyage, to fill up with passengers, if such an arrangement should be insisted on by Government, or appear advantageous to the interests of the Company. This divergence would be only less inconvenient to the public at Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon, than the project of taking the vessels altogether from us, and bestowing them on Bombay. It would occasion a loss, under the most favourable circumstances, of *five* days to us; and it would be contrary to the pledge of the Peninsular Company with the Indian subscribers, who gave their capital with the clear understanding that the direct route, and that alone, should be maintained. The only parties who have a *right* to complain of this measure are the Indian members of the Association. It has been urged that the aid which the Company obtained from India was so inconsiderable, and the number of Indian subscribers so small, that their interests ought not to be permitted to outweigh those of the large majority of home subscribers. To the taunt which has been cast on the Indian public that they did not adequately support the scheme, and ought to hold their tongues, we reply that it is little to the purpose. The support which the Peninsular Company needs is that of our passengers, not of our capital. Capital can be got any day in London for any scheme which promises to pay five per cent. There is said to be at this time Twenty-five millions of Capital unemployed in that city, and if the Company were sure of a hundred passengers on each side, every month, there would be no difficulty in raising funds enough to build half a dozen vessels. As a practical question, we are not disposed to lay any particular stress on the bad faith which is involved in this deviation to Bombay, however deeply we may regret it. If it be found that the passengers and packages from Calcutta, Madras and Galle, are not sufficient to meet the expense of the enterprize, and that the dividends would materially suffer from adhering to the direct line, that line must and will be relinquished. For the public interests, it is better that the vessels should go out of the route from Galle to Aden and call at Bombay for additional passengers—if this be the only plan which will prevent the relinquishment of the enterprize—than that they should continue to run for a short time on the straight line, and then be taken off altogether. Those who subscribed their capital, expected a return, and it is easy to

suppose that they would rather sanction the calling of the vessels at Bombay, if that alone could give them a suitable dividend, than risk the loss of their money by the eventual abandonment of the route. Even if the Indian subscribers had taken up one half of the entire capital of the Company, the disposition to turn out of the way, as the only means of avoiding a loss, would perhaps have been as strong this side the Isthmus, as it is supposed to be in London.

We think therefore that the strongest argument for continuing the line direct from Suez to Calcutta, is not that which appeals to the charge of breach of faith, but that which belongs to the money branch of the subject. Let it be clearly shewn that the same advantage in point of speed will be conferred on Bombay, and on the places which lie nearest to it, by giving official support to the plan of having large steamers for the longer run, and branch steamers for the short run to Bombay, as by depriving the other Presidencies and Ceylon of the advantage of Steam communication, and sending the larger vessels to Bombay; and that adequate encouragement may be given for a less sum to the plan which equally embraces the interests of all India, than to that which limits the benefit in a great measure to one port, —and we may hope to produce some conviction on the minds even of those in our native land whose predilections attach them to Bombay.

THE CASE OF THE NATIVE CHRISTIAN AND HIS WIFE.—Since we last wrote on this subject we have had an opportunity of learning farther particulars of the case, and are inclined to think that the information we have now obtained is authentic, and may be received with confidence. It appears that on the 27th of October last, a complaint was made to the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs by the father of the girl, who is a respectable Kaest, that during his absence from home on the preceding day, his house had been forcibly entered and plundered, and that his daughter who had not lived for eight years with her husband, had been carried off, and was then held in duress in Calcutta. A warrant was immediately issued to a discreet and trustworthy constable directing him to release the woman from restraint if she was detained against her will, and to give her such protection to the Magistrate's Court as would enable her to appear and give her deposition. The constable found her in a closed room at the Medical College, and as she begged to be released, he brought her straight to the Magistrate on the evening of the 27th., when she again stated her unwillingness to remain with her husband, with whom she had not resided for eight years. The next day, her deposition and that of the Prosecutor's witnesses, and the examination of the Defendant, Dwarkenath were taken. No order was passed as to the custody or guardianship of the woman. She was simply released from whatever restraint she was under by her husband, as she was sufficiently advanced in years and discretion to judge for herself.

This places the matter in question in a different point of view. It does not appear that the Magistrate assumed those functions which belong only to the Civil Court. He did not decide the question whether the woman was to live with her Christian husband or her heathen father, but simply released her from restraint, allowing her to choose her own course. It exonerates the Magistrate from the censure with which a partial knowledge of circumstances has led men of great benevolence and conscientiousness to visit him; at the same time it serves to confirm the view which we took of the legal points of the question;—that the right of determining with whom a Hindoo girl, married to one who has abjured Hindooism, is to live, does not belong to the province of the Magistrate, but of the Civil Courts. We have seen no argument to shake our position, that a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights, being of the nature of a civil suit, may be brought at any time within the limitation fixed for Civil Actions, and that in deciding the question, the Court would be under no necessity of having recourse to Hindoo law, but would be bound to regulate its decision by the principles of justice, equity and good conscience.

As to the punishment inflicted on Dwarkenath for a breach of the peace, we cannot consider it disproportioned to the offence, when we learn that he admitted his having forced an entry into the house of his father-in-law, with three European sailors and five common Portuguese. Such an outrage as this demanded a severe visitation. Fortunately, it was a market day, and the village was comparatively empty. Had this not been the case, it is not improbable that the populace would have taken up the cause of the Kaest, and resented the gross indignity which had been offered to him. Had an affray occurred, it is difficult to say how it might have ended. The conduct of Dwarkenath was most unchristian and flagitious, and though we shall, we hope, always be found at our post defending the rights and privileges of Native Christians against all opponents, yet we must say that a more unsafe case upon which to raise the question of privilege, could scarcely have occurred.

THE BRIDGE AT BALEE.—A week or two ago we stated that an ineffectual effort was made during the administration of Lord Auckland to obtain from Government one-half the expense of erecting a Suspension Bridge over the creek at Balee, about six miles above Calcutta on the opposite bank of the river. The whole cost was estimated at 40,000 Rs. and the Magistrates of the district of Hooghly in which it lies, obtained large subscriptions from the Native Zemindars in the hope that if they contributed one moiety of the expense, the rest would be furnished from the public funds. But the project, after having been long weighed by His Lordship was at length laid on the shelf, when the expenses of the Affghan war had run the Treasury dry. Unfortunately, a considerable portion of the Native subscriptions was diverted to other objects than that for which they had been given, and much disgust was thereby created in the Native community. The project has been, we hear, warmly espoused by the Deputy Governor of Bengal, who is anxious to carry out the plan, and to contribute half the expense from the revenues of the country, on condition that the other half shall be made up, as originally proposed, by the community. A great effort will therefore be made to raise the necessary funds, and we hope the Native Zemindars of the district will come forward with liberal assistance. But the frequent disappointment of their hopes, and the mistrust which has been created in their minds, will possibly operate against the subscriptions, and it may happen that the whole sum required from the community may not be raised before Mr. Bird relinquishes the Government of Bengal. In that case the project will of course fall to the ground. The obligation to devote a portion of the vast resources of this magnificent empire to local improvements, to the construction of roads, canals and bridges, is not admitted by Government. It is not as yet a fixed principle of our administration that objects of public utility and convenience possess any claim on the revenues of the country, though those revenues can be readily lavished in enco[illegible] litigation and perverting the course of jus[illegible] is only occasionally and at long intervals, that we have an enlightened ruler who recognizes the importance of these improvements, and is disposed to assist them by donations from the public purse. It is therefore the more necessary to take advantage of so fortunate a contingency, when it does occur, and to draw as much benefit as possible from it.

Supposing therefore the public subscriptions should not be equal to one half the cost of the bridge, what is to be done? To what other sources can we look for support? To what, indeed, but to the surplus of the Ferry Funds, which could not be more equitably or advantageously expended than in the erection of such a bridge. We do not allude to the old accumulation of fifteen years which stood at the credit of the Hooghly district before the Committees were appointed, and which amounts to 70,000 Rupees. That sum is we fear for ever lost to public improvement. We refer to the annual surplus, which to our deep mortification, we hear, has been devoted for the next year or two to the construction of some road, seven hundred miles off. This is scarcely just; the district which contributes these funds has the first claim upon them; and the bridge at Balee has a higher claim than the road at Culpee. The Howrah district yields annually 9,000 Rupees from the surplus of its ferry receipts; but unhappily it is still considered only in the light of an experimental district—as though Government could ever think of dispensing with a separate Magistracy in that rising suburb—and its ferry funds are paid into the treasury of the neighbouring district, and are thus lost to Howrah. Now as the Government of Bengal has generously undertaken to defray one half the expense of the bridge from the public exchequer, we would make our humble suit for the further grant of *one year's surplus* of the Howrah Ferry funds; and that upon this most substantial and incontrovertible ground, that nothing will contribute more to the *augmentation* of that fund than the completion of the road to the ferries by the construction of the Bridge. But whatever is done, must be done quickly. Unless the foundation of the bridge be laid during the existing administration, there can be little hope that it will be completed during the present generation.

THE KHOOND CHILDREN.—The *Hurkaru* has received a reply to the remarks which we offered on the obstacles which were said to have been thrown in the way of giving to the victims rescued from the Khoonds a knowledge of Christian truth. The authority on which this defence is set up, is considered so unexceptionable by our contemporary as to induce him to affix his own seal to it, and he looks for our concurrence in its validity. We are happy to find that those who have the deepest interest in this matter, have thought it so necessary to come forward and offer some explanation of their conduct. At the same time we are sorry that we cannot concur in the complacent view which our contemporary takes of the defence. We trust he will bear with us while we state the result of

that close examination which we have given to it.

It appears that the Missionaries applied to the public Authorities to be entrusted with the education of the victims which had been rescued from the Khoonds, but the request has not been granted. To this it is replied that the pe- was not addressed to the Governor of s, but to its official Agent in the Khoond co ry. This circumstance is altogether immaterial. Capt. McPherson was the channel through which the application was to be made to his own Government, and the only result of this explanation is to exonerate the Government at the Madras Presidency from all blame this matter, and to place it upon the should- of the local Authorities at Goomsoor.

Neither is it at all germane to the matter that the letter was written by one Missionary, with the concurrence of his brethren. Such is the usual routine of all public business; and it would be quite as preposterous to say that a letter written by the Secretary to Government at Madras and approved of by the Governor in Council, was not an official communication, as to insinuate that a letter signed by one Missionary with the concurrence of his associates, was a private paper.

"Capt. McPherson had no power to comply with the wishes of the Missionaries," and therefore sent the letter to the Magistrate of Ganjam, Mr. Bannerman. Yet we are subsequently told in the defence of that officer that so far from "having refused to give children over to the Missionaries, that he had given them six children, besides the four we have already alluded to." So it seems that Capt. McPherson *had* power to comply with the request of the missionaries. This glaring discrepancy can only be explained by supposing that the letter in question asked some assistance from Government for the maintenance of the children, and that the ten children whom that Officer did actually deliver to them, were received gratis. Of this we shall of course hear hereafter.

The Magistrate at Ganjam, Mr. Bannerman, received the application, but whether he ever forwarded it to the Government of Madras, the Deponent of the *Hurkaru* says not. It was manifestly his duty either to have complied with the petition, or to have forwarded it to his own Government. *He did neither;* there lies the application still in his office at Ganjam, unless indeed it has been sent on since we held up this culpable negligence to public indignation. It was not so much however to Capt. McPherson's conduct in this matter that our remarks were directed, as to the cool way in which this application had been laid on the shelf by the Magistrate; but when we are told by our contemporary that his informant did not know whether the application had ever been forwarded or not, we are strongly tempted to ask how it happened that the Officer entrusted with Khoond affairs who is said to have felt so deep an interest in the welfare of the victims, should have allowed month after month to elapse without once enquiring whether Mr. Bannerman had ever sent up the letter to Government, or chiding him for his indolence or neglect, when it was found that he had not moved in the matter.

Our correspondent had said "that many of the children have grown up under charge of the Tehsildar of Goomsoor to be men and women, and that the manner in which many of the latter are allowed to run wild is revolting." The defence fully corroborates the former part of this statement. It admits that the girls were removed *eight or nine months ago* from the charge of the Tehsildar. They had therefore grown up till that very recent period under his charge. We are happy, however, to learn that among *eighty-seven* girls, who it appears have been allowed to remain even beyond the age when marriages are contracted in India, amidst Native associations, under the protection of a Native Tehsildar, there has not been a single case of misconduct.

Our correspondent had said that they were freely given over to the Officers as servants, while the application made for them by the missionaries was neglected. The defence says that only *three* have thus been consigned as servants to the officers. To the assertion that they had been given up in some instances to the sepoys, who made Hindoos or Mahomedans of them, the *Hurkaru's* opponent gives a point blank contradiction.

The *Hurkaru* claims great credit for Capt. McPherson, for having consulted Dr. Duff on the best mode of giving a Christian education to these children. Now Dr. Duff has no local knowledge or experience which should qualify him to give any opinion on the subject with confidence; and, moreover, his hands are full and more than full of other and more pressing matters. It seems therefore very strange and altogether unaccountable that the Officer in question should entirely have overlooked the fact that there was a body of Missionaries who had been labouring faithfully, disinterestedly and successfully *in the country itself*, for more than twenty years, infinitely more competent to the work than any missionaries in Calcutta. It seems strange and unaccountable that while the Khoond agent, in his deep anxiety for the spiritual welfare of these children, directed his enquiries to a distance of several hundred miles, he should so entirely have forgotten that an application had been made to him by Missionaries, so to speak, on the spot, for permission to receive these victims and to train them up in a knowledge of Christian duties, which application he had handed over to the Magistrate, without once enquiring what the Magistrate had done with it. The only reason which appears to be offered for this neglect of opportunities at hand, is that the Missionary at Ganjam did not succeed in proselyting two Khoond girls during the several months in which Capt. McPherson is said to have kept them in his own house. Whether the Missionary was required to proceed daily to afford Christian instruction to the girls at the residence of that Officer, or whether they were sent as a kind of day scholars to the Missionary, we are not told, but the "good work of evangelization," was not completed, and "proselytes they were not made." The want of success in this effort was of course attributed to the Missionary, who we are informed "seemed to take no sort of interest in the matter." But we question whether even Dr. Duff would have consented to receive the two girls into the bosom of the Christian church after so brief and strange a system of tuition. The Officer should have applied at Bishop's College for some Puseyite Minister, who might have administered the sacrament of baptism upon the Anglo-Catholic principle that its validity and virtue depend not upon the faith or knowledge of the recipient, but upon the apostolic succession of the Priest. Really, if there be no other reason than that which has been alleged for the contempt which has been thrown on the application of the Missionaries, we must still adhere to our former opinion, and affirm that "there does not appear to be among the local authorities the same sense of the responsibility which begins with the rescue of the victims, which pervades the minds of the Christian community in our own land."

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

— The papers of the day give a long report of the progress made by the Agricultural Society of Bhagulpore, which appears to have surpassed all other Branches in the vigor and success of its exertions. We regret that we cannot make room for the whole report; but we cannot forego the pleasure of transcribing the following tribute so justly paid at the last meeting, by the Commissioner, Mr. G. F. Brown, to the indefatigable industry of the Secretary Major Napleton:—

"Gentlemen, though it may not be considered quite regular for the Chairman of a Public Meeting to move any resolution for general adoption, yet I hope you will hold me excused for doing so on the present occasion. You have just passed a vote of well merited thanks on our indefatigable Secretary, but I wish you to do something more than this; I wish you to prove by deeds, not words, how grateful you feel for his meritorious exertions. You all know that a year ago such a society as this was never thought of at Bhagulpore, and that six months ago, our present flourishing Public Garden was an Indigo field. Within this short period, the ground has been purchased and cleared, walks have been made, wells dug, show rooms built, trees planted, flowers of all descriptions brought from Calcutta, potatoes from Futtyghur, cotton from the East, tobacco from the West, and all sorts of rare and valuable seeds from England.

"For all this I tell you again and again, we are indebted to Major Napleton.

"But more than this, we owe it to Major Napleton's zeal, constant supervision, and good management that twice as much has been effected with the money which we subscribed towards the undertaking, than we could have reasonably expected. He has made 500 Rupees go as far as another would have done Rs. 1000."

— We are happy to find from the *Delhi Gazette* that "Bundlekund appears to be in a settled state."

— Golam Alee Khan has been appointed Grand Vizier of the Emperor of Delhi. He has made his own terms, they say, with his master, and has the entire management of affairs under his control. These affairs no longer embrace the external and internal relations of India, but are simply confined to the disbursement of a few lakhs of Rupees a year.

— The *Englishman* announces that the sole right of reprinting Martin Chuzzlewitz in India has been purchased of Chapman and Hall, the booksellers, by the Proprietor of that journal. Doubtless the exclusive republication of any work of Dickens will give value to any paper, but experience teaches that no paper can safely rely on these borrowed sources for the increase or even maintenance of its circulation, and that a large and accurate knowledge of Indian affairs, a sound judgment, a nervous style, and impartiality of views are of themselves quite sufficient to insure extensive popularity, and that without these qualifications no paper can long stand its ground.

— There is little news from the Punjab this morning. Only, it is said that the foreign officers are more than ever anxious to quit the scene of trouble and uncertainty which the Punjab now presents, and that Heera Singh has resolved to detain General Ventura as security for the 27 lakhs of Rupees which General Avitabile is said to have taken out of the country.

— The news from Ceylon is, that the Roman Catholics are anxious to throw their present priests overboard, and to procure new ones from Cochin. The Madras *Athenæum* also states in reference to

Mr. Langslow; "The public will learn with indignation that Mr. Langslow, the talented, learned, impartial and independent Judge of Columbo, has been officially informed by Government that it is intended to suspend him." The real reasons, says that paper, are too well known to require mention. Now as we have begun to take an interest in Ceylon matters, and know nothing of the real reasons, we wish the *Athenæum* would give them to us,—always supposing that they would not involve him in an action for libel.

— Last night's *Gazette* contains an *amended draft* of an Act for the establishment of a new Court for hearing and determining petty civil cases. Strange to say the amendments are so numerous that there is not, we believe, a single paragraph or sentence of the old Act to be found in the new, yet it is called the same Act, on the principle on which the Irishman persisted in calling his knife the same knife, though the handle had been changed once and the blade twice. We have not time to discuss this important Act this week, but shall not forget it in our next number.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1.

— The Temperance Society of Calcutta, has resolved to open a second Temperance Tavern in Grant's Lane. One has already been opened in Radha bazar, and has, we suppose met with sufficient encouragement to induce the benevolent projectors to venture on a second.

— A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday to urge on the Home Authorities not to adopt any plan of Steam communication that did not embrace the direct line between Suez and Calcutta.

— Intelligence has been received that the two parties have come to an engagement at Gwalior, in which the adherents of the Khasgee wallah were defeated. He was loaded with irons and sent to Dholpore to Col. Speirs. Yet we were told last week that the Colonel had made over the Residency to Sir Richmond Shakespear and had in vain endeavoured to pass through the Gwalior states on his way to Nagpore, and had in consequence proceeded to Agra. The delivery of the Khasgee, it is supposed, will put an end to all *hopes of earning* any ribbons or crosses in the battle field, and lead to the immediate acceptance of our terms, which embrace the disbanding of all the troops of the state.

— An Address to the Sheriff is in circulation requesting him to call a meeting of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, to consider the present position of Steam communication, and to adopt such measures as may be necessary to secure a permanent direct communication by Steam between Calcutta, Madras, Galle and Suez.

— A most distressing accident has just befallen Mr. Ireland, Chief Officer of the *Northumberland*, one of the most active, promising and beloved officers in the port. He was standing on the vessel with a loaded double-barrel gun, which he was drawing to himself from the capstan, when the lock hitched somewhere; the piece went off, and its contents were lodged in his thigh. Professional aid was immediately obtained, but the injury was of such a nature as to require the amputation of the limb.

— We are happy to learn from the *Englishman* of this morning, that "the Calcutta public may confidently rely upon the Steam question being settled to their entire satisfaction." We should have received the announcement with more pleasure, if our contemporary had informed us in what manner it is to be so satisfactorily settled—we mean exclusive of the rail road from Bombay to Calcutta, which we fear is too remote a blessing for any of the present generation to hope to enjoy. Confidence, said Edmund Burke, is a plant of slow growth, and on the present occasion it appears to have been nipped in the bud.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2.

— The *Star* states, that it is rumoured that Raja Golab Sing intends to withdraw altogether from Lahore with Heera Sing to his own dominions in Jumboo, and to leave the Seikhs to fight the matter out among themselves. For this determination the public was fully prepared. At Lahore he will always be exposed to a collision with our Government. In his Hill territories he may maintain his position free from all interruption, and even take an opportunity of carving a slice out of the Chinese empire for himself.

— The candidates for the office of Secretary to the Military fund are growing up apace like Shakespear's men in buckram. In addition to Capt. Doveton and Major Hough we have now Major Colnett and Major Payne in the field and Dr. Lightfoot.

— The following is the number of letters and papers received by the slow *Cleopatra* at Bombay:

| | Letters. | Papers. | Boxes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Via Falmouth, ...... | 17,894 | 22,240 | 60 |
| Via Marseilles, ...... | 4,048 | 8,764 | 27 |
| Foreign, ............ | 1,279 | 4,500 | 11 |
| Total Letters, ...... | 23,221 | 35,504 | 98 |
| Total Papers, ...... | 35,045 | | |
| Total Covers, .... | 58,723 | | |

It will thus be seen that the interest we feel in *home affairs*, is three times as great as the interest felt at home in Indian affairs. Ten thousand of our newspapers is the average limit of transmission while we continue to receive more than Thirty-five thousand. We wish some of our contemporaries in Calcutta would contrive to obtain from the Post Master General or the Deputy, the number of letters brought on by the *Hindoostan*. This they can easily do, for Lord Ellenborough's Proclamation against the communication of intelligence of which an officer may become officially cognizant, was issued from the *Foreign Department*, and refers exclusively to papers and intelligence of a high political character. It has nothing whatever to do with the Home Department, to which the Post Office belongs.

— The *Agra Ukhbar* just received says: we have just heard that another fight has taken place at Gwalior, but the Khasgee is sent to Dholpore. It is somewhat singular that not one of the papers as far as we can recollect, has told the public who this most formidable Khasgee wallah is; who was his father and his grandfather; what are his resources and his pretensions, and how he got into power.

— The Madras papers state, that the new Act forbidding the embarkation of Coolies from any port but that of Calcutta will be particularly hard upon the wives of a great many labourers now at the Mauritius who are most anxious to join their husbands. We think the Editor is wrong. The Act forbids only the exportation of labourers, which means men; it says nothing of women, and no Captain who should take the wives and children of those who are on the island could be considered as infringing the law.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4.

— The *Delhi Gazette* has this enigmatical sentence. "Two hundred hackery loads of *boards* have lately been despatched from the Delhi Magazine to Ferozepore."

— Major General Churchill—whom some of the papers murdered a few weeks ago—has joined the Commander-in-Chief at Agra, so that his Excellency is now surrounded by the whole of the superior Staff of the Bengal Army.

— We regret to state that Mr. Ireland, the Chief Officer of the *Northumberland*, whose thigh was amputated last week, expired on Saturday at ½ past 1 P. M. His remains were followed to the grave by his brother officers, and many of the crew of the vessel to whom he had endeared himself by his kindness and consideration.

— The *Hurkaru* states that a large House of business in Calcutta, sought the protection of the Insolvent Court on Saturday last, but that no order was passed by the Court, on which account the name is suppressed.

— The *Hurkaru* has received intelligence that the Khasgeewalla whom they were conveying to the British Resident has been rescued. But the *Agra Ukhbar* says that it is rumoured in the city that he has made his escape and that it was effected by collusion.

— On Saturday last, the members of the extinct firm of Fergusson, Brothers and Co. were respectively sworn to the truth of the schedule of the separate estate of each, and then in due form discharged, without any opposition whatsoever.

— The *Englishman* says that Heera Sing, when General Ventura applied to him for leave of absence, adopted an ingenious contrivance to [illegible] him responsible for the 27 lakhs of Rupees [illegible] out of the country by General Avitabile, by sending to him for 100 Rupees a day; at which rate he would be nearly *Eighty* years paying up the whole sum.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5.

— The seventh and last Criminal Sessions of the year was opened yesterday. The Chief-Justice and both the Puisne Judges were on the bench. Sir Lawrence Peel charged the Grand Jury, commented on the lightness of the Calendar, and said with one or two exceptions all the cases were of trivial nature. His Lordship also stated that the Magistrates had been much more careful in wording the committals than they had formerly been.

— A Board of Officers has been appointed to assemble to-morrow morning in Fort William, to enquire whether the uncommon sickness which prevails in the 10th Foot, arises from their location.

— The *Bombay Times* states on the authority of letters from Mandavie, that the wing of the 2d Europeans which has been sent to Kurachee is, if possible, in a more debilitated state from sickness than the troops already in that Golgotha, Seinde. Of 394 of all ranks there were on the 13th November not fewer than 323 sick!

— The Mussoorie Bank has just declared a dividend of 12 per cent., and determined to increase its capital Stock to the sum of Five Lakhs of Rupees. The existence and flourishing condition of a Bank in such a nook as Mussoorie, where there is no commerce requiring assistance, is a remarkable circumstance. It has been determined by the shareholders to adopt the rules of the Agra Bank as it respects Loans, Deposits and Mortgages. The Bank is therefore the medium of accommodating the officers of the public service with *loans, on good security, from the stores of* other officers who have accumulated a little capital.

— The *Hurkaru* states it as the opinion of those who are entitled to form an opinion in the North West Provinces that the present movement of the Governor General to Agra, is occasioned chiefly by the unsettled state of things in the Punjab. We learn from the same source that terms have been proposed to the Authorities at Lahore, and that they consist only of a demand for the reception of a Resident at Lahore, and the right of marching troops through the Punjab to Peshawur, if necessary. As to the former, it is not many months since Mr. Clerk was appointed Envoy to the Court at Lahore, and the subsequent withdrawal of the Envoy, and the substitution of a mere Agent in his stead was understood to have originated in objections offered by the Court in Leadenhall Street, not by the Court of Lahore. As to the latter requisition, we thought Lord Ellenborough had washed his hands clean of Affghanistan, and had for ever established the Indus as the ultimate and impassable limit of our movements.

— We have sometimes felt somewhat amused at the self glorification of our Western brother, without however feeling our regard for him in the least diminished, for we have all our weak points. But in the number which has just come in of the 25th November, this weakness is exhibited so prominently as to deserve particular attention. The *Bombay Times* is not, it seems, in good odour with the public Authorities, and certain official advertisements which belong of right to the leading journal, are given to the minor papers of that Presidency; a practice which he reprobates in the following terms: "We believe it has long been pretty generally known that the circulation of the *Bombay Times* is somewhere

about double that of all the English papers put together printed in the Western presidency—if the *Government Gazette* be excepted from the number: and our first and second page columns will shew that in whatever other papers the advertisements of private parties may be inserted, they are at all events sure to make their way to our office. It will equally be seen from our pages, that the degree of publicity given through their medium alone [illegible]en regarded sufficient in matters of the ut[illegible] importance—and that, after nearly all the newspaper readers in Western India have had the means of perusing an advertisement in the *Times*, it is considered quite superfluous to exhibit it to them a second time through any other medium. Without any very exact means of knowing, but upon a general view of the total amount of readers in the *Presidency*, we should say that there were not 50 who looked into the columns of [illegible] brethren who did not also study the contents of our own—but that there were at least 500 who read the *Bombay Times* and no other presidency paper. We in this respect occupy, in relation to our local brethren, a more prominent place than our gigantic London namesake holds amongst his—we greatly more outnumber all the papers of Western India than he does those of the British metropolis. It will seem singular to our readers after this to be informed that there are certain official advertisements of a very important nature, which, though generally to be found in the *Courier* or *Gentleman's Gazette*, are by no sort of chance ever to be seen in the *Bombay Times*."

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6.

— The Preliminary Steam Meeting was held yesterday morning at the Town Hall. There was a very large attendance. Mr. F. Millet was in the chair. The business of the meeting was comprised in the following Resolution that "it be referred to a Committee to prepare resolutions to be laid before a General Meeting to consider what steps should be taken with reference to the communication lately made by the E. I. and China Association, on the contemplated arrangements for altering the present line of Steam Navigation between India and Great Britain." The names of the gentlemen appointed on the committee are the following:—Messrs. W. P. Grant, Elliott, C. B. Greenlaw, L. J. H. Grey, T. Leach, Remfry, Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, J. Hume, Stopford, Colonel Forbes and Newcomen.

— The *Delhi Gazette* just received gives information from Cabul to the effect that Dost Mahomed was becoming daily more oppressive and unpopular, and less able to maintain his position. He had sent a letter to Peer Mahomed Khan at Peshawur, ostensibly condoling with him on the death of Shere Singh, but secretly instigating him to revolt. The fact of the Dost's weakness is distinctly proved by his inability to take advantage of the present favorable opening for regaining Peshawur. A report prevailed at Loodiana on the 8th of November that a large body of the Khyberees had come down and attacked Jumrood, and that 500 of the garrison had been killed. It is said that Tez Sing, the commandant at Peshawur sallied out with a large body and drove back the Khyberees.

— The Candahar Sirdars have begun to read the Khootba and to coin money in the name of the King of Persia. It is distinctly stated that Meer Morad Ali, our ally, to whom we have made over nearly half Scinde is in treasonable correspondence with these Sirdars, and has promised to kick up a dust at Khyrpoor, if they will attack Shikarpoor.

— General Ventura has succeeded in obtaining leave at last from the Seikh Government, and is packing up as rapidly as possible for Loodiana. He is leaving the Punjab for ever, in which he shews his wisdom.

— A meeting of the Indian Shareholders of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company is to be held at the Town Hall to-morrow at 3 P. M. when Capt. Engledue will doubtless afford some explanation of the movements of that Association, which have created so much anxiety in Calcutta and Madras, and afforded so much satisfaction to the community at Bombay.

*Erratum.*

We regret much that the following erratum reached us after the publication of the Letter in our last number.

In the Letter regarding Indefinite Taxation page 759, in the 11th line from the bottom, for "appointing the taxing Committees," read "electing the taxing Committees."

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | | *Co's. Rs.* | *As.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capt. G. P. Brooke, ... | to Dec. | 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| R. H. Rattray, Esq. ... | to Dec. | 1843, | 48 | 0 |
| R. A. Bannerman, Esq. ... | to Nov. | 1843, | 34 | 0 |
| W. Palmer, Esq. ... ... | to Nov. | 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| The Hon. Sir A. Oliphant, Kt. .. ... .. .. | to March | 1845, | 100 | 0 |
| Rev. J. Caldwell, .. .. | to Dec. | 1844, | 10 | 0 |
| J. A. Loch, Esq. .. .. | to Dec. | 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| W. Melville, Esq. .. .. | to Dec. | 1844, | 45 | 0 |
| Lieut. H. Siddons, .. .. | to Nov. | 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Major Gen. H. T. Tapp, | to Dec. | 1844, | 24 | 0 |
| Baboo Kaleechunder Roy, | to Jan. | 1844, | 10 | 0 |

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

THE KHOOND CHILDREN.

The arrival of an Overland Mail is to us very much what a foreign war is to Government—a broom that sweeps into the corner many subjects of local interest and importance, which are waiting the attention they merit, at the time when the great besom comes to clear all away; and in the case of Government at least, to consign every thing else to the dust hole. The September Mail, like all its predecessors, has done something of this sweeping work; but all is not rubbish that it clears away for the nonce, and we have more than one subject of interest, which we purpose to pick out from the heap, now that we can again look peacefully at them. The first which we select is the matter of the Khoonds, regarding which, it may be remembered, we penned an article a few weeks ago, taking for our text some observations on the subject, which appeared in the *Friend of India*, of the 2d ultimo. Since that time, we have received much information on the points touched upon by our cotemporary; and we think we shall be able to show that the statements, which he has received, give anything but a faithful picture of the condition of the rescued Khoond children. We republish the article from the *Friend of India*, in which these statements are made, on the authority *of a correspondent, and now proceed to notice as* briefly as possible the errors which it contains—The correspondent states, in the first place, that "it is understood as a fact, that the petition written some time ago to the Governor of Madras, is still in the *Agent's Office at Ganjam.*" *Now*, there is no such document, as that referred to—and never was—in existence. The Missionaries did not memorialise Government; but addressed Captain McPherson. It was a letter written by one Missionary, and "concurred" in by another. Capt. McPherson had no power to comply with the wishes of the Missionaries; but he promised to forward the application to the Ganjam Magistrate, and he did so. Whether Mr. Bannerman forwarded it to Government, or whether it is still lying in his office, we do not pretend to know—Again, it is stated, that many of the grown up victim girls have been allowed to run wild in a revolting manner, under the charge of the Tehsildar of Goomsoor. The obvious meaning of this passage is, that the girls are abandoned to gross immorality, for no one could expect to see much social refinement in a band of young savages. If the wildness spoken of means uncouthness, we have no doubt, that the statement is sufficiently true, though we should think it extremely unnecessary to say anything which must be so obvious to every one. But, if the statement means, that the girls are living a life of immorality, we have authority for asserting, that it is altogether untrue. Capt. McPherson, since he took charge, has had 87 girls under his care, and out of this large number there has not been a *single case of misconduct.* The girls were removed eight or nine months ago, from the charge of the Tehsildar of Goomsoor; they have been carefully watched and the utmost pains taken to secure for them a respectable settlement in life. Capt. McPherson, with much tact and good judgement has been exerting himself, for some time past, to bring about the marriage of these rescued Khoond girls, with the men of another class of Khoonds, who do not pursue the abomination of human sacrifice, but among whom female infanticide prevails to a lamentable extent. This was a work of much difficulty. The Khoonds at first rejected an alliance with women, who had been devoted to the deity and given up to sacrifice; and the girls turned away, with equal repugnance, from men, known to be guilty of eating cows and accused of devouring monkeys. However, after eight months' exertion, the repugnance of both parties was overcome, and the desirable object effected. There is good hope, that these alliances will prove extremely serviceable, when aided by other measures, as a means of rooting out in time the melancholy practice of female infanticide.

Now, again, with regard to the story told in the *Friend of India*, that "one of the young women, threatened to hang herself if she were not given away in marriage, and so convinced was the officer in charge of the sincerity of her intentions, that there was a general search among the [illegible] boys for a volunteer husband"—Let us look at the real history of this affair. About two years ago, Colonel Campbell, permitted two Khoond boys, who had grown up in his house, to promise marriage to two of the victim girls, when the parties should have advanced somewhat further in life. Some time afterwards, when as we have above stated, Capt. McPherson removed the girls for the purpose of forming alliances between them and some of the other infanticide Khoonds, these two girls, under the fear of being severed from their betrothed, did declare, that if they were not restored to their plighted husbands, they would kill themselves. Well; they were brought back to Capt. McPherson's house; and advantage was taken of the occasion to make an effort towards a commencement of the good work of evangeliation; and the parties, under the influence of Capt. McPherson, agreed to delay their marriage until they had been instructed in Christianity and received as Christians by the Missionary. For this purpose, Capt M. kept them for several months in his house; and if the effort did not succeed, it was the fault of the Missionary, who, as we are informed, seemed to take no sort of interest in the matter, and proselytes accordingly were not made.—The next story told relative to a Khoond boy having been made a Mahomedan by a nominal Christian is true; but this was owing to no indifference or negligence on the part of the Agent; and the assertion, which follows to the effect, that children are given over to the sepoys, who make Hindoos or Mahomedans of them is exceedingly untrue, the Agent not having given over one single child to a sepoy. As to their being "freely given over as servants" to officers, only three have been so given over; and so far from Capt. McPherson having invariably refused to give them over to the missionaries, he has given them *six* children, besides the four to whom we have already alluded. We know not what may have been the result in these cases; but if it were no better than that of the effort above recorded, the Missionaries have not done no more good to the Khoond children, than the "nominal Christian," *who made a Mahomedan of the child entrusted to* his care! We have reason to believe, that Capt. McPherson, so far from opposing any obstacle to the evangelization of the rescued children, is not only willing, but anxious to conduce, by every means in his power, to this great end, and we believe, that he has even consulted Dr. Duff and others as to the best means to be pursued. Dr. Duff can tell us whether we have been misinformed upon this point. The girls, however, as we have before said, Capt. McPherson is anxious to employ as indirect agents for the suppression of infanticide, and the *Friend of India* will, we are sure, upon learning this, acknowledge that he erred in saying, that there does not "exist among the local authorities, on the Khoond borders, the same sense of the responsibility which begins with the rescue of the victims, which pervades the minds of the Christian community of our land." As for ourselves, we entirely recant anything, which we may have written, on a former occasion, under a mistaken impression of the facts of the case. We believe, that Capt. McPherson to whom every philanthropist must feel deeply indebted, for his zealous and successful efforts in the cause of humanity, at the risk be it said of his own life, has done all that it became him to do, as an officer and a Christian. The facts, which we have stated, we have upon authority—so good that we have sung our own Pallinode—and we trust, that the *Friend of India* will do the same. As regards the general question, it is one of extreme interest, and we hope, that it will not be very long before we return it.—*Hurk. Dec.* 5.

NORTH WEST AFFAIRS.

*A friend at Simla writes to us as follows:*—

"Mr. Clerk goes down to-morrow. He is, I am rejoiced to say, looking very well; and not

even pulled down, by his recent dangerous attack. He will be accompanied as far as Gornuckteeur, by Mr. Hamilton, who turns off thence for Sirsa, and proceeds eventually to Bhawulpore, where he will make out the line of roads to be built between Bhawulpore and Sukkur, select the sites for the serais and wells, which are to be established at easy stages along that road, and determine the extent of a proposed further grant of territory between Subzulkote and Roree, by our Government to the Nuwab of Bhawulpore, in return for a strip of land of some eight or ten coe wide, running along the Mundoth boundary, which his Highness, it seems, agreed, a few months since, to present to our Government with a view to the extension of our Customs road in an uninterrupted line, from Delhi to the Sutlej. The opening of the Sirsa road with the proposed accessories of comfort, in the shape of wells and serais, will have an infallable tendency to increase enormously the reciprocal traffic of Bhawulpore and Delhi, as also to augment the commerce of Kabool and Mooltan with Bhawulpore, and Upper India. It will also; and this is not its least important result—throw open the market of Bombay to our northern provinces.—*Hurkaru, Dec. 2.*

GWALIOR.

Tremendous hot work in this quarter. On Sunday, the 19th instant, at 12 N. 4 Companies of the Maharaj Cumpoo and 1 Regiment of Secunder's got into a dispute near Maudoogunge whilst proceeding on duty to the palace. The former insisted that the latter should return to their lines; as their female commandant Bebee Secunder was busily employed in the palace in making away with the state property and giving bad advice to Tara Baee, and that her son Tuwihee Secunder was carrying on intrigues out of the palace and encouraging the troops of the Jinsee and those under his command to attack their camp. The dispute lasted for good two hours, and during this confligt, Secunder's Sepoys turned their guns, and prepared for action, the example was soon followed by the Sepoys of the Cumpoo, and a battle ensued which lasted for almost twenty-five minutes. The Sepoys of the Cumpoo fought desperately, and captured Secunder's guns (4), committing great slaughter, and putting the men to flight. The number of killed and wounded is said to be about 400 of which 80 of the Maharaj Cumpoo. The Baee Sahib on hearing of this sent word to the native Officers of the Jinsee and Secunder that she required them to act up to their promise after having paid them their full arrears of pay, and she required of them to storm and attack the Maharaj Cumpoo, and above all, to save the life of the Khasgeewalla. The officers of the Jinsee on receiving this order, commenced playing their batteries on the Maharaj Cumpoo and the latter most manfully returned the compliment, and in the precise and deliberate aim, opened a most brisk firing, whereas the cannons from the Jinsee and Secunder's Camp were directed at a random, doing little or no harm to the Cumpoo, but a great deal of mischief to the innocent people in the Lushkur. The guns in the Fort commenced firing on the Cumpoo also, but they were soon silenced by the batteries of the Cumpoo that were placed in opposition to theirs on a high elevation, and well directed, and in a few minutes the roaring of Cannons in all directions became quite incessant without intermission, and the balls were observed flying in almost every quarter of the Lushkur. The balls from the cannons of two batteries belonging to the Jinsee were deliberately thrown into Baptist's Koottee evidently with a view to harm him, and two guns had advanced to storm his Koottee, fortunately the Januck Battalion on observing this, and the danger Baptist had to encounter without any troops at his command, voluntarily offered to protect him, and sent their native "Comaidan" with a tender of their services to Major Filose, and desired that he would send word to Baboo Seetoolcea and obtain his permission. This was accordingly done, and the order obtained. The Januck with a Christian Officer at their head took up a position in the rear of the Jinsee, and with four guns and good stock of ammunition, opened a brisk and deliberate fire on the Jinsee, and in less than forty minutes captured two batteries of the Jerryput, and made several of the runaways prisoners. The conduct of the Januck in this instance has been acknowledged by all, in point of discipline and good conduct, they outbeat the whole of Maharaja's troops. Their conduct has been highly appreciated by Baboo Seetooleea, who sent them 400 Rs. this morning to feed themselves with a good blow-out of sweetmeats. The report of the cannons since 4 P. M. of yesterday the 19th to 6 in the morning of the 20th has been incessant and without intermission. The casualties of killed and wounded is not yet properly known, but from all accounts it appears to be very great, at the least calculation about eighteen hundred of this Secunder's Camp must have suffered severely. The Sepoys of the Maharaj Cumpoo are now preparing for a general assault, the noise of the cannons has now ceased, and the sword and the musquet are the next man killing instruments they are determined to put into force. They have sent word to the Baee to turn Beebee Secunder out of the palace and to prepare to leave the Lushkur. Secunder's Camp has been surrounded, and he has sent word to allow him to leave the Lushkur unmolested. It is difficult to say whether his request will be granted. Several chiefs who had taken refuge in the Jinsee, have absconded, and some taken into custody. The Jinsee is now a heap of ruin, and the greater portion of the troops absconded during the night. Col. Jacob during the disturbance left his Camp, and returned to the city without leaving instructions to his officers to join and assist the Cumpoo. He was immediately written to by Seetooleea, and cautioned, that if he refused to send his Regiments to assist his Cumpoo (as such was his engagement) that he would have him apprehended, and disgracefully turned out of the Lushkur next morning. Jacob very readily ordered these Regiments with 12 guns to proceed and join the Maharaj Cumpoo.—They arrived at the Camp at a late hour of the night, and took ground in the rear of Secunder's batteries, and kept cannonading then till morning. The Khasgeewalla on the report of the first gun was brought out of his prison to be sacrificed, but Seetooleea and Ram Rao prevented this by ordering 30 Seers weight of fetters on his legs, and an extra guard, telling the men that they had to deliver him a living being to the Sircar Company, and that they were responsible for this. Col. Jacob and Baptiste have just been invited to the Durbar. In my next I hope to be able to hand you a better detail of the casualties that have actually occurred. *20th Nov. 1843.—Correspondent of the Agra Ukhbar, Nov. 23.*

STEAM MEETING AT BOMBAY.

A meeting took place yesterday at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, to take into consideration the propriety of memorializing the authorities on the present state of our steam communication with England, with a view to its improvement. We beg to call attention to the resolutions which were proposed and adopted on the occasion, and we hope to obtain a copy of the memorial to the Board of Control for our monthly summary. It is perfectly clear that the public will no longer submit to the present imperfect state of our steam arrangements, which are, instead of improving, daily growing worse. We expect when the Government tariff of freights reaches England, that the community there will re-double its exertions, to get the packet-line transferred to a private company, who may be expected to be more amenable to public opinion than our Government has shown itself:—

Proposed by C. B. Skinner, Esq., seconded by A. O. Maclean, Esq.—1. Resolved—That the commercial interests of Bombay being so intimately *concerned in promoting the efficiency of* the steam communication between India and England, it behoves the mercantile community to use their best efforts, in support of any scheme which promises to be attended with substantial and permanent improvement of the present mode of intercourse.

Proposed by D. Miller, Esq., seconded by T. R. Richmond, Esq.—

2. Resolved—That in the opinion of this meeting, the plan proposed for undertaking the conveyance of the Overland Mails between Bombay and Alexandria, and which, by the last accounts, was still under the consideration of the home authorities, appears calculated to confer considerable advantages on the country at large, and to promote in particular the interests of trade, as well by effecting a great acceleration of the rate of progress, and thus facilitating correspondence, as by bringing into operation a system, as respects the transmission of goods, from which advantages may be expected, which under present circumstances, it were in vain to look for.

Proposed by H. G. Gordon, Esq., seconded by T. R. Richmond, Esq.—

3. Resolved, therefore, that a memorial be forwarded by the next Overland Mail, to the Lords of the Treasury, and also to the Board of Control, advocating the transfer of the conveyance of the mails from the hands of Government to those of a private Company, under such arrangements as those mentioned in the preceding Resolution; and that in this memorial the attention of the authorities be particularly drawn to the rules recently established here, for the management of the Steam Packets, plying between Bombay and Suez, the prejudicial effect certain to be produced by which furnishes a strong reason, in addition to other considerations, for the adoption of the desired change.

Proposed by G. Faris, Esq., seconded by W. J. Young, Esq.—

4. Resolved—That the memorial now read be adopted by this meeting, and that the Committee be instructed to forward it to England for presentation.

Proposed by A. Cassels, Esq., seconded by S. D. Murray, Esq.—

5. Resolved—That the Resolutions now [illegible] be published for general information.

Proposed by T. Cardwell, Esq., seconded by W. Frith, Esq.—

6. Resolved—That a copy of the memorial now adopted be sent in to Government, with a request that they will forward the same to the Court of Directors.—*Bombay Times, November 22.*

SEETHAURAME MAHARAJAH.

Among the arrivals at this Presidency whi[illegible] ought to have been mentioned in an earlier is[illegible] is a native nobleman of high character, S[illegible]thaurame Maharajah. This gentleman we have the pleasure of knowing and are able to state from a personal acquaintance that he ranks higher than any other it has been our lot to come into contact with. His intellectual qualifications are of the first order, but from his retired habits much of their glow and value are lost to his countrymen. Converse with him is a treat of no ordinary kind, and it is astonishing with what ease and grace he developes the treasures of his well-stored mind. His urbanity is proverbial, and his active benevolence unsurpassed by any of his countrymen. The reason of his name and acts not having claimed greater notoriety, arises from his disinclination *to be thought to have done more* than his duty. Public buildings exist in different parts of the country in great numbers for the benefit of travellers, which owe their origin to him, and the expense of which, has been defrayed from his own resources. He is a most learned and amiable man, and his moral eminence is not the least attractive feature in his character. Such men are worthy of the utmost attention from our authorities, not that Seethaurame Maharajah covets such courtesy, but we advocate it, as evincing a readiness to shew honour, where honour is due—*Athenæum.*

Who is this man? Of what place is he the Rajah? All the Madras papers seem to suppose we have more knowledge than we possess of matters beyond our Presidency.—*Ed. F. of I.*

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

Sir,—It was with considerable interest that I read your issue of the 2d November anent the new Criminal Code—but there is a certain observation in one of the two anomalous cases brought as instances, which would have been better if you had not made on so unstable ground as public report, upon which I would wish to say a few words. I am not a party interested, but I deem it fair to put down aspersions highly discreditable to the authors of them, and grievous indeed to the person who has been the most injured in the case. There are always, as you well know, two sides of a question and both must be heard to arrive at the fact—but you have deviated from this principle, and thus from your duty also as Editor. Immediately after condemning the husband in public report you cast a shade, I should say, of doubt which the words "but to that circumstance we have nothing to say," would imply—or if any other meaning, it must be one of belief. But whatever it may be, it was uncharitable in you to blame the husband exparte—because the public who trumpeted the report are friends of the transgressor. At all events as you have given *ear to them*, I pray you will lend *an ear to me also.* I am perfectly acquainted with the whole case, and I challenge any party to contradict me conscientiously, that, if the husband be at all in the fault it must be ascribed to his agreeable and confiding disposition, and to his implicit faith in the honour of the transgressor, whom society termed "gentleman." The less said on this subject the better—as an exposure would bring facts which would shock you, and place the chief actors in this unhappy affair on the horns of a sad dilemma. And

now trusting that you will in future be a little more careful, or rather I should say never to depart from your well known sober judgment.

I am,
Yours,
THE GHOST OF INDIANA.

*Not far from Allahabad, 20th November, 1843.*

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THE BOMBAY DHURMU SUBHA.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

DEAR SIR,—I humbly beg leave to transmit to you the following lines, and request that you will graciously be pleased to insert them in your most valuable and enriched Journal after corrections that you deem necessary.

Having observed in your issue of the 22d November last, an article regarding the establish[ment] of a Dhurmu Shubha at Bombay by the [Hei]minical Inhabitants in order to preserve Hindooism and to prevent their children from embracing Christianity; and further their determination to make him lose caste who would attend any Missionary's School or the place where they used to reside, I cannot refrain myself from saying a word or two on the subject.

Mr. Editor, if they are truly desirous to preserve Hindooism, let them in the first place preserve union and unanimity in every thing among themselves, and cherish no evil design or envy in their bosom against any other. And be it too an object of vital importance (which is itself in its nature so) to establish a literary institution for the instruction of their children—if they fail to do so they will undoubtedly meet with tenfold opposition and difficulty in putting the object in view into execution, and expose themselves to the laughter and derision of the community in general.

I also embrace this opportunity to suggest to the Members of the Calcutta Dhurma Shubha to observe the plan above alluded to; otherwise they will repent their own negligence.

I am, yours truly,
A READER P.

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FURRUCKABAD MISSION SCHOOL.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—Will you kindly insert the following lines in a corner of your valuable Journal, which will give much interest to the public.

The 3rd Annual Examination and the distribution of prizes to the student of the School took place at Mr. McAuley's house on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 11. A. M., before a large and respectable audience, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Budden, H. R. Wilson, J. L. Scott, and W. H. H. McAuley, Baboo Gopee Nauth Nundy, Newab Dilawur Jung Bahadur, Moulovee Nioz Auly, Moulavee Asgurhosen, Moonshee Nuzzor Khan, Lala Ranajeet, and there were also present several Hindoos and Moosulmans.

The Junior Classes were examined in Reading and Spelling, the students of the 3rd and 2nd classes underwent an examination in the Testament and Reader, &c. The 1st class, in the Scripture and Mathematics, also the boys were examined in Persian, Oordoo and Hindee.

Their answers to the several questions put to them were very correct, and on the whole they acquitted themselves in a style which reflected great credit on themselves and their respective Teachers.

The above part of the business being over, the successful students of each class were called by name and presented with the prizes composed of appropriate books with an exhortative address from the chair.

A. VENTON.

The following is the programme of 1843.

*First Class.*

Holy Bible—Genesis from 1st to 49th Chapter.
No. 4 Reader—from 1st to 60th page.
Grammar—as far as 10th Rule.
Geography—Asia and Europe with maps.
Astronomy—from 1st to 54th page.
Geometry—as far as 35th Proposition of the 1st Book.
Translation—from E. to H. from H. to E.
Composition—Writing.

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*First Division.*

New Testament—from the Gospel of St. Matthew to the 9th Chapter of St. Luke.
No. 3 Reader—from 1st to 91st Fable.
W. Grammar—from 1st to 28th page.
Clift's Geography—from the Definitions as far as Hindoostan with maps.
Translation—short Composition, Arithmetic, Writing.
Romanizing system—Mrs. Scott's Translation of Jesus the child's best Teacher.

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*Second Class.*

New Testament—Gospel of St. Matthew from 1st to 9th Chapter.
No. 2 Reader—from 1st to 41st page.
W. Grammar—from 1st to 13th page.
Arithmetic—Multiplication.
Romanizing system—Spelling Book 8th page.

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*Third Class.*

Murray's Spelling Book—Spelling from 1st to 32d page.
Reading—as far as 46th page.
Arithmetic—Subtraction.
Writing—on slates.

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*Fourth Class.*

No. 1 Instructor—from 1st to 9th page.
Practicing—on slates.

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*Fifth Class.*

No. 1 Instructor—from 1st to 4th page.
Multiplication Table.

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*Persian Department.*

Jellain's Abridgement of the Scriptures in Oordoo, Gunee mut kee Mussavee.
Enea faiq, Enea Khaloofa, Mohummudnama, Kareema and Mamkeema.
Gospel of St. Matthew in Oordoo and Oordoo Spelling.

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*Hindee Department.*

Reading—Gospel of St. John, St. Luke, Azimghur Reader, No. 1st and 2nd Hindee Primer.
Sarasut, Chundrika and Sigurbodh.

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## EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD.—On Lord's-day, Sept. 17, the annual sermons on behalf of the Auxiliary to the Baptist Missionary Society were preached in the Baptist Chapels in Manchester and Salford. The deputation from the present society were the Rev. J. Oughton, of Kingston, Jamaica; the Rev. William Brock, of Norwich, and the Rev. James Hargreaves, of Waltham Abbey. On Monday, the 18th, a public meeting was held in Mosley-street Chapel, which was kindly lent for the occasion; and James Kershaw, Esq., a deacon of that church, and mayor of the borough of Manchester, had the kindness to preside. The meeting was addressed by the members of the deputation, also by the Rev. Drs. Vaughan and Davidson, of the Independent College, and by the Rev. Julius Wood, of the Free Church of Scotland, recently from Malta. The following morning a public breakfast was held at the school-room of Union Chapel, Alderman Callender in the chair. This meeting was one of peculiar interest. In answer to questions from the chairman, the Rev. Mr. Oughton gave much information concerning the converted negroes in Jamaica—such as the mode in which they employ their leisure; the measure of their attachment to the means of grace; the feelings which they cherish towards the land of their fathers; and the efforts in which they are now uniting with English missionaries to spread the Gospel there. The Rev. W. Brock then called the attention of the company to some of the striking events in the history of the Baptist missions in India, and the remarkable indications they present of a mighty and gracious Providence. The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. W. M'Kerrow, of the Secession Church; the Rev. J. Gwyther, of Zion Chapel; the Rev. Joseph Davis, and Rev. F. Tucker. It is stated, with humble gratitude to God, that the collections at this anniversary, including annual subscriptions, amounted to 430*l*.—*Pat.*

THE RIOTS IN ROSS-SHIRE.—We have inserted, elsewhere, two notices of certain riotous proceedings, alleged to have taken place in Ross-shire, in connexion with the settlement of a parish and the conductor of worship in one of the churches of the Establishment. We regret the occurrence of such disorders. We deny that they are to be charged on the members of the Free Church; and we challenge inquiry on that point. The people who have followed their faithful pastors in their separation from the Establishment have learned to look on the intrusion of their hireling successors with compassion and sorrow, but without anger; and the pulpit filled by a stranger whom they know not, and the manse given over to his unrighteous occupancy, may move their eyes to tears, but not their hands to violence. There are disorderly crowds in every country; and that these should break out on the occasion is not surprising. They are to be quelled and repressed by the civil arm, which unquestionably ought to protect its own. The Free Church disavows all who take any part in such movements, and will gladly assist in their detection and punishment.—*Witness.*

THE COLOURED CHRISTIANS OF AMERICA.—The following letter was read at a meeting of the church worshipping at Surrey Chapel, on Monday last, September 25th :—

TO THE MINISTERS, ELDERS, AND MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH WORSHIPPING AT SURREY CHAPEL, LONDON.

Beloved in the Lord,—By the return of our esteemed pastor, Rev. James W. E. Pennington, we, the undersigned, officers and members of the Julcott-street, or Fifth Congregational Church, Hartford, Conn., have received your truly fraternal and Christian letter addressed to him. Our hearts are tenderly affected in view of the expression of your sympathies with us, and towards our fellow-Christians in this land, who are companions in the same trials.

With the deepest interest we have listened to the recital of the providential steps which brought our pastor in connexion with you. We love to acknowledge these ways of the Lord that led his mission abroad, to be began and ended at Surrey Chapel. Its name, and that of your present minister, are not unknown among us, while the praise of his venerated predecessor is in all our churches.

Suffer us, then, individually and collectively, in behalf of our church and of its members, like poor and afflicted people whom the Lord hath left in Zion, to express to you, as individuals and as a body, our heartfelt acknowledgment of your many acts of kindness and Christian fellowship extended to our pastor during his recent visit among you. We cannot, however, speak of Christian fellowship, and read the contents of your letter, without feeling deeply moved at the recollection of how far short many of the professed disciples of our common Lord, in this land, come of its exercise towards those who are "guilty of a skin not coloured like their own."

Far be it from us to magnify the trials of this kind, which, at all times and in all places, most of us are compelled to undergo; much less would we, without occasion, expose the failings of Christian brethren, who for many excellencies, and much of the Spirit of Christ which we discover in them, we cannot but esteem. (And, because we do love them, we may speak the more strongly.) The evils which you lament, and of which we have so much reason to complain, had their origin in the sin of slavery; and by it they are still sustained in a great degree. But, like the system of caste among the Hindoos, in some respects similar, and still more in our case than theirs, from permanent and obvious physical differences, such middle walls of partition, may, through the force of custom, unless special pains be taken to throw it down, remain long after the causes that conspired to rear it have become extinct. It seems, therefore, to be one of those evil usages which occasionally creep in among a portion of the Church of Christ, and which it becomes the duty of other more favoured portions to endeavour in the spirit of Christian faithfulness, to do away. May we not then, dear brethren, address God in the language of an apostle, and say, "Ye have done well that ye communicated with us in our afflictions?"

Most encouraging to our pastor, and consoling to us and our afflicted and fellow disciples, are your words and your deeds. We trust also that the kind letter of your Sabbath-school teachers and pupils may be greatly blessed to our children; nay, more, such Christ-like acts, if followed up by the churches of Britain, will, through the blessing of God, be effectual in breaking down the unholy barriers between the white man and the coloured man of America.

We cannot dismiss this subject without bearing our testimony to the correctness of what you allege to have learned of the disabilities under which all persons of African descent labour, whatever may be their character or education.

In most of the non-slave-holding states, as well as our own state of Connecticut, the elective franchise is

limited to "white" men; and coloured parents cannot even have a voice in the pettiest officer, no, not so much as a village schoolmaster.

But the grievances which originate from constitutions and legal enactments are but few and small, compared with those which originate from the laws of custom, the practices of business, corporations, colleges, and, above all, of churches: these press us down far more heavily.

In those cases where a few persons, like our pastor, break through all obstacles, and enter the ministry, they can only minister to churches composed of persons of their own colour. Their ministerial intercourse with white brethren, is not likely to be more considerable than his; and during a residence of between three and four years in this city, where we have four other churches of the same denomination, and after frequent journeyings in this state, where ours is the most numerous denomination, he has had assistance, indeed, in his own pulpit from other ministers, but has been enabled to exchange only with the chaplain of the Penitentiary, one of the signers of this letter, and to preach for a single father in the ministry Rev. Mr. Swift, at Derby, near N. Haven.

Here is the burden of our complaint. We might pass over much that is unpleasant, while mingling with a world that has no sympathy with Christ and his cross, but when we come into the house of God, and find there the "negro pew," we are injured and wounded beyond measure.

Thus suffering under prejudices so oppressive and so unjust, you, will believe it when we tell you, that we prize most highly the assurances of the sympathy, and the other token of the fellowship of British philanthropists and Christians.

We trust the voice of remonstrance will continue to be raised by your churches and your religious press. Whatever some may say to the contrary, we are assured that it will do much good.

In conclusion, we thank you, from the depth of our hearts, for your acts of kindness and of respect to our pastor while among you. The letter and memorial we shall hope to see placed in some accessible place in our chapel. In thus drawing consolation from your proffered fellowship, we shall deem it a duty to continue to merit it. With sincere sentiments of very high regard and reciprocal Christian love, we are; dear brethren, yours in Christ,

J. W. E. Pennington, Pastor.
Josiah Brewer, Occasional Preacher.
James Mars, Henry Foster, Henry Plato, Isaac Cross, Harriet C. Pennington, } Deacons of the Church.

[Here follow a great number of other signatures, male and female.]

Hartford, August 29, 1843.—*Pat.*

Financial Statistics of the Church of Rome.—It has been calculated that the Romish clergy in Ireland receive—

| | |
|---|---|
| For annual confessions, ........ | £300,000 |
| For christenings, per annum, ... | 33,333 |
| Unctions and burials, .... ... | 60,000 |
| Marriages, ...... ......... | 360,000 |
| Purgatory, prayers for, ...... | 100,000 |
| Collections at chapels, ...... | 541,632 |
| Curates' collections, .... .... | 22,500 |
| College at Maynooth (Government grant), ...... ...... | 9,000 |
| | £1,426,465 |

From these sums all the Roman Catholic clergy are paid, and all the chapels are built and repaired, and all provision is made for public religious service.—*Manchester Times.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

The Belgian Colonization Society.—We lately gave some account of a new French Society, at once anti-Protestant and anti-English. We have now to present a sketch of a Belgian Colonization Company, on which a Report has been published by Messrs. Hamont and Marey-Monge, of Paris, recommending the principles and practice of the Belgian Commercial Company for adoption, as far as applicable, in Algiers, and wherever the French can undertake Colonial establishments. The Authors of the Report deeply regret, that the first effort was not made by French capitalists, but they are consoled by reflecting, that the Author of the project was a Frenchman; that the Belgian nation is, in fact, a younger sister of France, speaking the same language, assimilated in manners, professing the same religion; and that the Commercial Colonization Society is thus placed under the ægis of the Catholic clergy.

The Belgian Colonization Society is established by a Royal *Ordonnance;* and King Leopold, it seems, takes a most lively interest in its success. The Company has obtained from the Government of Guatemala the cession of the district and port of Santo Thomas, with exemption for twenty years from all kinds of taxes or duties; not only of taxes on land or property, but of custom duties both on imports and on exports. The privilege of steam navigation is also insured to the Company, and also the free cultivation even of tobacco. The district of Santo Thomas comprises about 200 square leagues, and is bounded on the north by Lake Isabal and the River Polochic, and on the south by the River Montagua; it is covered with virgin forests, and has one of the finest ports in the world, three leagues in circumference, the only one that Guatemala has in the Atlantic, sheltered from all winds, and accessible at all times to the largest vessels. The population of Guatemala is above 430,000. The country is most fertile in fruits, vegetables, and grain; and indigo, vanilla, coffee, cotton, and the sugar-cane are successfully cultivated: it is thus rich in productions of all kinds. Its commercial position is represented as unique, being placed between two oceans, which will soon be united. The importance of this country is much increased by the political events of 1842,—the new relations between England and China consequent on the war, the seizure of the Marquesas, and the occupation of Tahiti.

"The Belgians are Catholics," continues the Report; "and, amidst all the revolutions of Central America, the inhabitants have preserved the faith of their fathers *in all its purity.* The port of Santo Thomas, refused to the repeated solicitations of an English Company, was at once conceded to the Belgian Company. A single word explains the fact,—*the English are Protestants!* At present, starting from Isabal, and passing by the city of Guatemala, at least twelve days are required to get from Santo Thomas on the Atlantic to Istapa in the Pacific. When a regular service is established on the Montagua, the journey will be made in four days. The Belgian Company is bound to establish this communication. A line of Steam-boats will also leave Europe direct for Santo Thomas; another line, in correspondence with it, will start either from Istapa or some other port on the Pacific; and then, letters despatched from Paris on the 1st of each month, will be received in the Marquesas on the 15th of the following month at the very latest. Letters leaving, again, the Marquesas for different parts of Oceania and the Chinese Sea, will thus find their way in little more than sixty days to the furthest point of that part of the world. When it is calculated that the intermediate places will all receive their proportion of advantage, it will be seen of what immense importance will become the establishments of the Belgian Colonization Company. The English, following the traditions of the Venetians and other commercial people, endeavour to keep the world in ignorance of the countries they inhabit. The French are now resolved to tear asunder the veil with which the British cover their operations, and to promote the safety, the celerity, and the economy necessary to commercial and colonial enterprise; and this at once in the interest of France and of the Catholic Church."

It is not our object to make known the details of the system of Colonization recommended in the Report of MM. Hamont and Marey-Monge; nor do we pretend to estimate the proportions of wisdom or folly to be found in the project; it is to the spirit and collateral objects that we wish to draw attention. The Company is to form communities, all the members of which are to share in the general advantage; a sort of family interest, with domestic independence, is to unite all; and the Catholic religion is declared to be the *palladium* under which the enterprise is to be nourished and protected. As a thing of course, first on the list of the Colonial Council at Santo Thomas, we find the Very Reverend Father Walle, Regent of the College of St. Michael, Brussels. In all those countries, the Roman Catholic is the only religion tolerated. Leopold takes the most lively interest, we are assured, in this Belgian Catholic Colonization Company; which Company, projected by a Frenchman, and recommended to be imitated by the French, is to act in concert with the Missions to Tahiti and the Marquesas and the Sandwich Islands! This is not surprising in the *Protestant* King of the Belgians, who married Louis Philippe's daughter, and obtained the crown on condition that his children should be brought up *Catholics!* No conscience or no crown!—*Pat.*

Revolution in Greece.—The *Greek Observer* of the 15th inst. publishes the following account of the bloodless revolution which took place the night before in Athens:—

"New Era—Constitutional Monarchy.—A wise revolution, accomplished in one day, amidst the most perfect order, without a single offensive cry being uttered, even against the Bavarians, has renewed the claims of Greece to the esteem and sympathy of nations and their governments. Every body knows the unfortunate situation in which Greece was placed. The Greeks had exhausted every means in their power to induce the Government to adopt a truly national policy. The Parliaments of France and England, and the London Conference, had vainly acknowledged the many grievances of the Greek people; the Government obstinately persevered in its evil course. The nation had no other alternative but to plunge itself into the abyss opened by ten years' mistakes and incapacity, or to extricate itself therefrom by a dangerous but inevitable effort. For some time the movement was in progress of preparation on different points of the country, that it might be effected without any disorder. The hostile attitude assumed by the Government against those who sought to enlighten it, the extraordinary dispositions adopted within the last few days with a view to assail the liberty and the very lives of the citizens (a military tribunal had been established) most devoted to the national interests, should necessarily tend to hasten the manifestation of the contemplated movement. Last night, at [illegible] o'clock, A. M., a few musket shots, fired, in the air, announced the assembling of the people in the different quarters of Athens. Soon afterwards the inhabitants, accompanied by the entire garrison, marched towards the square of the palace, crying "The constitution for ever!" On reaching the place the entire garrison, the artillery, cavalry, and infantry, drew up under the windows of the King, in front of the palace, and, the people having stationed themselves in the rear, all in one voice demanded a constitution. The King appeared at a low window, and assured the people that he would take into consideration their demand and that of the army, after consulting with his ministers, the council of state, and the representatives of the foreign powers. But the Commander, M. Calergi, having stepped forward, made known to his Majesty that the ministry was no longer recognized, and that the council of state was already deliberating on the best course to be adopted under existing circumstances. In fact, the council of state was engaged in drawing up two documents, which will be found subjoined. The second was presented to the King by a deputation of the council, composed of Messrs. Conduriotis, the president, G. Enian, A. P. Mavromichali, jun., Psyles, and Anastasius Londos. Whilst his Majesty was reading the propositions of the council of state, the representatives of the foreign powers presented themselves at the palace, and were told by the commander that nobody could be admitted at that moment, the King being in conference with the deputation of the council state. The latter came out two hours afterwards with the consent of the King. The new ministry then repaired to the palace, where they held a long consultation with his Majesty, who shortly appeared on the balcony, surrounded by his ministers and other personages, and was received with acclamation by the people. The cry of 'Long live the Constitutional King' resounded, together with that of 'The Constitution for ever.' The new ministers entered immediately on the discharge of their functions. The military revolution was directed, on the part of the regular army, by the Colonel of Cavalry (Demetri Calergi), and on that of the irregular army by Colonel Macryany. At three o'clock in the afternoon the garrison, after defiling before the Palace, re-entered their quarters, preceded by their bands, amidst the acclamations of the people. An hour afterwards the city, in which order had not been an instant disturbed, resumed its customary aspect. The day of the 3rd of September (15th) will hereafter be kept as a great national festivity. It will have consolidated the throne, and secured the future prosperity of Greece. The enthusiasm which inspires us, and which we endeavour to moderate in writing these lines, in order to give to Europe a clear aspect of the facts, does not permit us to conceal the spontaneousness and the effecting and exemplary unanimity of that revolution. The Greek people has placed itself, on this occasion, on a level with the nations the most civilized, and the most worthy of sympathy. It has made a pure and spotless revolution, although it has but a few years emerged from an oppression of ages. Europe, we are sure, will do them justice.—We have to address our congratulations to that wise and intelligent population, to the patriotic army and its chiefs, and to remind them that their work will be achieved by the uninterrupted maintenance of public order, such as it now exists, and of which the organization of a National Guard will soon be one of the surest guarantees. We have reason to believe that similar movements to that of Athens took place simultaneously in the principal provinces."

Decree.—"The Council of State having held an extraordinary meeting in the hall of their sittings, on the 3rd (15th) of September, at four o'clock A. M., unanimously deemed it expedient, under existing circumstances, before it should attend to other business, to address, first, in the name of the country, warm thanks to the people, the garrison, and other corps of the army, for the admirable conduct which they exhibited on this occasion, by acting, on the one part, with patriotism, agreeably to the interests of the country, and, on the other, by preserving the perfect order which the country now enjoys. The Council of State declares, in a special manner for the army, that the part which it has taken in that national movement was dictated by a sense of necessity and of the interests of the nation—a sentiment entirely conformable to the honour, duty, and prescriptions of national assemblies; the army recollected that the soldier of a free nation is a citizen before being a soldier. The Council of State

expects that it will behave similarly and with the same spirit of order in future, until the fate of the country be guaranteed as respects the institution of its laws. To that end the Council ordains that the entire army shall take the following oath:—'I take the oath of fidelity to the country and to the constitutional throne. I swear that I will remain invariably attached to the constitutional institutions framed by the National Assembly, convoked in consequence of the measures adopted this day.' The Council of State, moreover, declares that the 3rd of September, [open]ing a glorious prospect to Greece, it has [thou]ght proper to class it among the national festivities.—Athens, 3rd (15th) September, 1843."

ADDRESS OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE TO THE KING. —"SIRE,—The Council of State, concurring completely in the wishes of the Greek people, and accepting the extraordinary power which the irresistible force of things compels it to assume, for the consolidation of the throne, and for the salvation of the country, hastens respectfully to submit to your Majesty the following measures, which it trusts will be immediately and fully approved. Your Majesty will consider it expedient to appoint a new Ministry without delay. The Council of State recommend to the approbation of your Majesty, as persons competent to form it, because of their enjoying public esteem and confidence, Messrs. André Metaxa, for the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, with the Department of Foreign Affairs; André Londos, for the Ministry of War; Canaris, for the Navy Department; Rhigas Palamidis for the Interior; Mansolas for the Finance; Leon Melas for Justice, and Michel Schinas for Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs. Your Majesty will be pleased, at the same time, to sign an ordinance, which will impose on the new Ministry, as its first duty, the convocation, within the delay of a month, of the National Assembly, which will deliberate upon the definitive Constitution that is to be established in concert with the Royal authority, as the ægis under which the throne and the nation shall hereafter be placed. The extraordinary circumstances of the country rendering the convocation of the National Assembly an urgent necessity, and not admitting of a new law of election being previously framed, your Majesty will permit your Ministry to convoke that Assembly, agreeably to the spirit and provisions of the last law of election in vigour before 1833, with the sole difference that the electoral colleges shall elect their Presidents by a majority of votes. The new Ministry, invested with the full powers necessary to conduct the Government in accord with the gravity of the circumstances which led to its formation, shall render an account of its acts to the National Assembly. Sire, these measures emanate in the most evident manner from the wishes and wants so lively expressed by the Greek nation, and of which the Council is at this moment the faithful interpreter. They are an inevitable consequence of the legitimate exigencies, demanding the immediate realization of all the guarantees stipulated by preceding National Assemblies, by the acts of the triple alliance, and by the Prince himself, who accepted the throne of Greece. These are, in fine, the measures which the Council of State, in accord with the nation, considers in its conscience, not only as urgent, but likewise as the only means of salvation under the present circumstances. May Heaven grant that your Majesty, becoming conscious of the necessity of what we have just exposed, approve these measures and direct their immediate execution, for the satisfaction of all, and for the maintenance of public order and tranquillity. The Council of State respectfully entreats your Majesty to accede to the wishes it has expressed, and subscribes itself, &c.

"CONDURIOTIS, President.
"MAVROMICHALI, Vice-President.

"Panutzos Notaras, R. Church, A. Metaxa, A. Monarchidis, B. N. Boudouris, A. Lidikoris, T. Manghine, G. Eynian, N. Zacharitza, N. Rhynieri, C. Caradja, A. P. Mavromichali, P. Soutzo, Paicos, N. G. Theocharis, C. C. G. Praides, Rhighi Palamidis, Drosso Mansola, Siliverges, A. Polyzoides, Anastasious Londos, S. Theocharopoulos, G. Psyles, G. Spaniolakis, C. Zographos, André Londos, G. D. Schinas."

"The above address was carried to his Majesty by a commission composed of Messrs. Conduriotis, President; G. Eynian, A. P. Mavromicali, jun.; G. Psyles, Anastasious Londos. About an hour afterwards, the commission returned with the following reply signed by the King:—

"Otho, by the Grace of God, King of Greece. On the proposition of the Council of State, we have decreed as follows:—

"Art. 1. A national assembly shall be convoked within the space of thirty days, to the effect of drawing up, in conjunction with us, the constitution of this state. The electoral assemblies shall take place, agreeably to the provisions of the last law of election, promulgated previous to 1833, with this sole difference, that those electoral assemblies shall name their presidents by a majority of votes. Our Council of Ministers shall be convoked, to countersign this ordinance and carry it into execution.—OTHO. Athens, Sept. 3, (15th) 1843."

Letters from Athens of the 17th, state, that all foreigners holding office under Government were to be dismissed, including even M. Lemaitre and other Frenchmen employed in the administration of the National Bank. The chiefs of the movement had adopted every precaution for the safety of that establishment; the directors were beforehand informed of the hour at which the movement was to take place, and twelve trusty soldiers were sent thither during the night, for its protection, by M. Calergi. The revolution was effected without any violence. The Ministers were arrested in their houses, but liberated on the next morning. An aide-de-camp of the King, M. Gardekeckis, a Bavarian, was also apprehended, and confined in the barracks, where he, however, remained a prisoner only a few hours.—It appears that the King yielded with bad grace, when he found that all resistance on his part would be unavailing. It was eleven o'clock, A. M., when his obstinacy was subdued. The military bands were then playing the "Marseillaise" and the "Parisienne," which gave his Majesty cause to suppose that affairs might proceed to unpleasant extremities. On the 16th, King Otho took his customary airing, and was saluted, as he passed along the streets, with cries from the people and soldiers of "Long live the Constitutional King!" An exception had been made in the decree of exclusion against foreigners, in favour of the old Philhellenes who held office under the Government.

ATHENS, Sept. 15.—Such was the complete isolation of the Court, that it was only on Wednesday (the day before yesterday), that Tzinos, the monster, whose horrible acts of torture I have, on more than one occasion, described to you, discovered and denounced the affair to the King, the general rising of the capital having then been fixed for the day after to-morrow, the 17th. Fortunately, most fortunately, as it has since turned out, the Greeks discovered that their intentions were known, and with that energy for which they have been always remarkable, at once resolved on compromising the capital, by the rising, which they were aware would be instantly followed by the whole country, although the important assistance of Grigiotis, who was expected from Chalsis on Saturday (to-morrow) with seven hundred men, would thus be wanting. At eleven o'clock yesterday night, Tzinos discovered that the insurrection was about to burst forth, and he instantly proceeded to the palace, where he probably remains to this moment. Although it appears that neither the King nor Tzinos were aware of the extent of the conspiracy, their first act was to despatch a Bavarian aide-de-camp to the barracks of the artillery, with an order for the guns to be immediately brought to the palace. The reply of the commanding officer was, that he could take no orders but from the Commandant de Place. The only men on whom Tzinos could depend, amounting to about a hundred gens-d'armes, had been employed in surrounding the garden of the Chief Macri-Janni, situated near the Temple of Jupiter, where his information led him to believe the principal conspirators were gathered. At about half an hour after midnight, the Minister of War desired Colonel Calergi to proceed with his cavalry to this spot, to support and assist the gendarmerie. Calergi, but too glad of an excuse for putting his men in movement, at once proceeded to the spot, where he remained, his troops drawn up at a sufficient distance to enable the inmates of the garden to recognise them, for about a quarter of an hour, when, no doubt, receiving a signal that all was in readiness, they galloped off to the infantry barracks, situated in the centre of the town. Almost immediately after, some gens-d'armes endeavouring to advance too near the gardens were warned off by Macri-Janni, and on refusing to retire they were fired on, when one gens-d'arme was killed and one wounded. This was the signal that the revolution had commenced. King Otho stood at his window, believing that the gens-d'armes he had surrounded the garden with were sufficient to keep the inmates within it, when presently a cheer arose from the centre of the town that must have made him turn his eyes and thoughts in a very different direction. Calergi had harangued the soldiers; every house had turned out its armed man to fight for liberty, but who to fight with? There was no one. The whole body moved towards the palace, the artillery was marching in the same direction from the barracks. Valco had placed men to guard the treasury from any attempt at plunder; and in less than a quarter of an hour the enormous esplanade in front of the palace was covered with the élite of the Greek nation, consisting of the members of the council of state, the military chiefs, the troops, and the citizens of the capital. King Otho stood at the window of his marble palace, supported by the Bavarian Hesse and the monster Tzinos, listening to his own Bavarian band, which the Greeks caused to regale his Majesty with the harmonious strains of the "Marseillaise" and "Parisienne." This practical joke reminds me of an old woman's buying five Bavarian prisoners for 6d. a piece in Maina, during the war in that province, and sending them as a present to the King.

"The first and only act of folly which might have led to bloodshed, was committed by the Minister of War, Vlahopulo, who presented himself before Calergi, and desired him to withdraw the troops. Calergi applied the strongest expressions of contempt to this silly creature his vocabulary would allow of. He said, "Take the *Bavarian* away, and shut him up." To prevent any similar nonsense, guards were then placed over the houses of the other Ministers, who in any other country would have been instantly put to death for their criminal support of the late system. The first person to appear at the palace was Hesse, who came forward and addressed Calergi in an insolent manner; again the greatest presence of mind was displayed by the chief. He replied, "You are a miscreant, and are the cause of the King's being placed in this position; I am not going to lower myself by talking with a Bavarian; retire, or I will order the troops to fire on you." The hint was taken, and the King then came forward. He said, "Colonel Calergi, is this the tranquillity you promised me to maintain? Go away; I will speak to you to-morrow." Calergi's answer was firm and dignified, and, moreover, to the point: "This is no question of tranquillity; we are come to settle an affair of ten years' standing, and to-morrow will no longer do for us. I am, however, here to maintain tranquillity, while your Majesty settles the basis of the constitution with the civil power." The King retired, and the crowd amused itself by shouting, while the chiefs decided on what was to be done. When morning broke the Council of State had been formed into a provisional government, to decide on the necessary measures to be taken. These were soon presented to his Majesty, and, though reduced to the simplest possible form of the demand of a convocation of the National Assembly to draw up a definite constitution, it will hardly be believed that King Otho did not finally accept this till after he was informed that, if he hesitated ten minutes longer, the cannon would commence firing on the palace, to break open the gates, and that the chiefs would not be answerable for the consequences.

I must not conclude without saying a few words of unbounded praise of the perfect order that has prevailed during a period, and under circumstances, which in any other country in the world, I am inclined to believe, must have led to bloodshed and anarchy. Not an instance of theft, not an instance of even a Bavarian being insulted, has occurred. All is order and respect towards the superiors of the nation's choice. For the first time since King Otho has been on the throne of Greece, a strong Government has been formed; and it has been formed by the people. If King Otho wishes to reign over Greece, as it was intended by the Allies he should reign, constitutionally, he may now do so, and continue to do so to the day of his death: all depends upon himself, and, without entering on any anticipations of evils, let us express our sincere hope that he will now see that the way to govern happily, is to do so according to the wishes of the people.—*Pat.*

THE SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES.—We understand that, in consequence of the intolerant proceedings of the Residuary Establishment for the purpose of ejecting Sir David Brewster and other ornaments of our Universities from their situations, solely on account of their adherence to the Free Church, an active agitation will immediately be commenced by influential parties, principally connected with the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, for the purpose of effecting an entire overthrow of the restrictions by which a pretext is given to such proceedings.—*Witness.*

MR. SCOBLE.—The friends of humanity will learn with deep regret, that this zealous and successful advocate of the African race, is at present in such a state of health as to excite the serious apprehensions of his friends for his valuable life.—*Pat.*

MR. HENRY LYTTON BULWER, the brother of the novelist, will be appointed Ambassador to Spain—indeed, he has received his appointment already. Mr. Bulwer was a Liberal of the Grey school, and something more during the time that he sat for the opulent borough of Marylebone. Mr. Bulwer is about the fittest person that could be found to represent our interests at Madrid. Had events been of a more ordinary and routine nature in the Peninsula, it was their intention to have appointed Lord Mahon their ambassador. This is the second disappointment to which that noble lord will have been compelled to submit, as he was pointed out for, and actually expected, the appointment of Under-Secretary, now held by Viscount Canning.—*Hants Independent.*

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS.—Major-General Sir Charles Felix Smith, to be C. B., and Colonel Richard England, with local rank of Major-General in India, to be Knights Commanders of the said Order; Lieutenant-Colonels Gore Brown and Joseph Simmons, of the 41st Regiment of Foot; Majors Arthur Philip Savage Wilkinson and Hamlet Wade, of the 13th Regiment of Light Infantry; and Major George Hogarth, of the 26th Regiment of Foot, to be Companions of the Bath; Lieutenant-Colonel George Hume, of the 20th Regiment of Bengal Native Infan-

ry, in the service of the East India Company, to be a Companion of the Bath; Mr. William Morgan Davies, Consul at Cardiff, and Mr. William Leslie Thompson, Consul at Aberdeen, for the King of Hanover; Henry William Macaulay, Esq., to be Commissioner, and Charles Pettingal, Esq. to be Arbitrator, on the part of her Majesty, to the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission, to be established at the island of Boa Vista, in the Cape Verds; John Thomas, Esq., to be Commissioner, and Charles Francis Fynes Clinton, Esq., to be Arbitrator, on the part of her Majesty, to the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission, to be established at the city of Loanda, in the province of Angola; Arthur Richard Hamilton, Esq., in the room of James Fitzjames, Esq., deceased, to be Arbitrator, on the part of her Majesty, to the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission established at Jamaica.—*Pat.*

STATE OF IRELAND.—There is a rumour that Government intend bringing all these demonstrations to a violent and speedy end. This, however, we can hardly bring ourselves to believe. For, as they have so long and so patiently connived at the violence of the agitation, it seems improbable that they should spoil sport just as it is exhibiting some of its most curious vagaries.—*Times.*

REBECCA IN LONDON—REMOVAL OF THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GATE.—A few evenings since, Mr. Hill, the porter and keeper of the gate of the London University College, which crosses Gower street, New-road, and which prevents carriages from passing along the front of University College Hospital, received a letter with the signature of "Rebecca" attached, declaring it to be the intention of herself and others to remove the "obstruction" called a gate on the following night. Mr. Hill, believing the matter a joke, took no notice of the circumstance, but to his astonishment, early on the morning following the night on which the threatened attack was promised, he was awakened by the night porter, who informed him that the gate (a large wooden one, such as the ordinary toll-bars) was gone. On examination, it was found that not only had the large padlock by which it was fastened been broken and carried away, but the gate had absolutely been filed off its hinges, and conveyed by the depredators into the college grounds, and hid behind some shrubs set in one part of it. The gate has again been reinstated, but since the occurrence Mr. Hill has received another threatening notice, informing him that it is the intention of Rebecca and her daughters on Monday night next to effect its entire destruction. What is most extraordinary in connexion with the affair is, that the gate should have been removed without the knowledge of the police, the beats of two constables joining close to the spot, or that of the night porters, either at the college or at the hospital.—*Pat.*

EXTENSIVE FAILURE.—A letter from Berlin, of the 13th ult., in the *Courrier Francais*, announces that Rick and Co., of Iserlohn in Westphalia, one of the most extensive manufacturing firms in Europe, had failed for a sum of 4,000,000 thalers (600,000*l.*). It is added that the calamity will be severely felt throughout Germany, but particularly at Berlin and Hamburg.—*Ibid.*

SWITZERLAND.—A letter from Appenzell, in Switzerland, mentions a singular instance of religious zeal. "At the *fête* of the Nativity of the Virgin, the Curé Weishoupt, of Brulleeau, declared that he would shoot any one who should attempt to get in his harvest on that day. One M. Fuchs proceeded to his work as usual. The curé, seeing this, fired at him, and lodged twenty grains of shot in his thigh and leg. The Government wished to prosecute him; but the inhabitants of Brulleeau prevented; and the affair is to be taken before the Bishop."

A letter from Coire, in the canton of the Grisons, reports that the mountain of Calanda had suddenly given way, with a dull noise. It was found to be cleft with longitudinal crevices; and the village of Felsberg is threatened with ultimate destruction. Government will help the inhabitants to emigrate beyond the Rhine.—*Ibid.*

FOREIGN CORN.—Behold, how the farmers are duped by the Corn-law cheat!—On Thursday last, duty was paid on no less than 320,000 quarters of wheat at the port of London alone. At Hull, upwards of 60,000 quarters were taken out of bond last week; at Newcastle, upwards of 70,000 quarters; and at Leith, about the same quantity. In all about 800,000 quarters of foreign grain has been thrown into the English market during the last few weeks.—*Leeds Times.*

The following officers have reported their *arrival*;—Capt. M'Cally, M. S.; Lieut. Bristow, B. S.; Lieut. Gorden, do.; Lieut. Swinton, M. S.; Lieut. Campbell, I. N.; H. O. Hamilton, Esq. B. C. S.; Mr. C. N. Nixon, I. N.; Mr. R. W. Walton, P. S.; Lieut. Halliday, M. S.; Capt. Carnegy, B. S.; Ens. Brownlow, do.

*To return*—C. Gubbins, Esq. B. C. S. Hindlithen, in Dec. Ass.-Surg. Evans, M. S. Oct.; E. Maltby, Esq. M. C. S., Overland. Major-Gen. Gilbert, B. S., Overland. J. Abington, Esq., B. C. S.; Capt. Miles, B. S.; Lieut. Roberts, B. S., Overland in Oct. Capt. Hannah, M. S.; Ens. Dunsterville, B. S.; H. P. Malet, Esq. Bo. C. S., Overland. Lieut. Bruce, Bo S., do. Capt. Madden, do. do. Lieut. Margry, Bo. S., do. Capt. Evans, do. do. Lieut. Honner, do. do. Capt. Colter, M. S.; Lieut. Dent, Bo. S.; Lieut. Roberts, B. S., Overland, Nov. Lieut. M'Kenzie, B. S., do. Dec. Capt. Garratt, B. S., per *Birman*: Capt. Faber, M. S., Overland, Dec. Lieut. Bedford, Bo. S., do. Nov. Capt. Pontardent, Bo. S., do. do.

*To remain*—W. R. Timmins, Esq., B. C. S., for 6 months; Capt. Fenlerton, Bo. S., do.; Capt. Grange, B. S., do.; Lieut. Pollock, M. S., do.; Cor. Marshall, B. S., do.; Capt. Dark, Bo., till Nov.

*To retire*—Lieut. Ponsonby, Bo. S.; Lieut. Grange, B. S.; Capt. Robertson, M. S.

The contest for the seat in the representation of the City of London, vacant by the decease of Sir M. Wood, is likely to be a severe one. The friends of both candidates, Mr. Baring and Mr. Pattison, speak confidently of success.

Mr. Wood, M. P. for Kendal, expired suddenly while attending a scientific meeting at Manchester on 2d inst.

There is no abatement of the disturbances in Wales.

The Irish Government has been solicited to put the Coercion Act in force in the county Roscommon.

A Belfast paper states that the signatures to the Anti-Repeal declaration are pouring in from every part of Ireland to an extent greatly exceeding the anticipations of those who proposed it for public adoption.

In consequence of non-intrusion riots, troops have been marched into Ross-shire.

The *Tay*, just arrived, brings information of a dreadful conflagration, which broke out at Kingston, at mid-day, of the 26th of August, destroying nearly *ten thousand houses*, and a vast deal of other property, to the amount of 350.000*l.*, computed at a rough calculation. The wind was very high, and the fire spread with the greatest rapidity, the negroes looking on with unconcern, and not lending a helping hand to extinguish the flames; there was besides a great scarcity of water. Had not the sailors in harbour, soldiers of the 60th regiment, and the respectable inhabitants of the town rendered assistance, the whole must have fallen a prey to the devouring element. There was only one life lost—that of a gentleman, who was killed in consequence of the bursting of a shell. Fever, however, ensued, and affected those principally who had over-exerted themselves, and several lives fell a sacrifice. The fire broke out in the western part of the town, and continued burning for 24 hours before its ravages were stopped.

Our accounts from Athens state that the late revolution had no-wise disturbed the tranquillity of the kingdom. The new ministry displayed the greatest activity. They had issued a decree relative to the elections, and another for the organisation of the National Guard of Athens, which was placed under the command of Col. Macryany, the President of the Municipal Council, and one of the chiefs of the movement.

The Rev. I. H. Newman has resigned the vicarage of St. Mary's, in Oxford, which living is attached to the chapel of Littlemore, built by Mr. Newman himself. The fact is, that for a length of time Mr. Newman has been exposed to a systematic opposition from the heads of houses, who have resorted to every possible means in order to prevent young men attending his sermons.

A meeting was recently held in London, at which were present Lord Ashley, Lord R. Grosvenor, Sir R. H. Inglis, and other noblemen and gentlemen, when it was determined that a respectful address should be prepared to his Grace the Chancellor, and the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, expressive of the concern experienced by the memorialists, occasioned by the diffusion of sentiments through the academical body calculated "to excite dissatisfaction with the principles of our reformed Church, as the same are embodied in the Book of Common Prayer, and especially in the Thirty-nine Articles of religion."

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.—A telegraphic dispatch announcing the total loss of the steamer *Memnon*, with the Mail of the 19th July, reached London 3rd October.

The government having determined that Southampton shall in future be the port for the arrival and departure of mails: those for Egypt and India will be made up on the 1st day of each month, and dispatched by the morning mail, instead of the evening as heretofore. When the 1st of the month falls on a Sunday, the mail will be made up and dispatched on the morning of the previous day.

A monument is erected in Carisbrook Church, Isle of Wight, to the memory of the late Colonel Dennie, 13th Regt., who was a native of the island. The remains of the gallant veteran rest in the unassailed fortress of Jellalabad.

The performance of the steamer *Bedouin*, from Southampton to Gibraltar, has given great satisfaction. Not finding coals at Gibraltar she was obliged to obtain a supply at Cadiz, from whence she sailed in prosecution of her voyage on 2nd Sept.

The following is to be the inscription on the tablet about to be erected in St. Peter's Church, Colchester, to the memory of the martyrs who suffered in this town during the reign of Mary, for their adherence to the Protestant faith:—" 'The noble army of martyrs praise Thee.' In memory of those blessed martyrs for Christ, who, during the reign of Queen Mary, were burnt alive in this town of Colchester, for their firm adherence to the Protestant faith. John Lawrence, a priest and sometime a Black Friar, having been degraded and condemned by Edmund Bonner, Bishop of London, was burned March 29, 1555; Richard Chamberlain suffered June 14, 1555; Christopher Lyster, John Mace, John Spencer, Simon Joyne, Richard Nichols, and John Hamond, were burned alive for the testimony of the Gospel, April 28, 1556; W. Bongeor, W. Purcas, Thomas Benold, Agnes Silverside, Helen Ewring, and Elizabeth Folkes, were burned outside the town wall, August 2, 1557; and William Munt, John Johnson, Alice Munt, and Rose Allen, the same day, suffered in like manner in the Castle Bailey; Margaret Thurston and Agnes Bongeor were burned alive September 17, 1557; William Harries, Richard Day, and Christina George, suffered martyrdom by fire, May 26, 1558, for the defence and testimony of Christ's Gospel. And also in memory of John Thurston and others, who died in Colchester Castle and other prisons of this town, being 'Constant Confessors of Jesus Christ.' 'They loved not their lives unto the death.' (Rev. vi. 9, 11; Rev. iii. 11.) Erected by voluntary contributions. 1843." On the upper part of the tablet will be sculptured an open Bible, surmounted by the martyr's crown, and palm branches on each side. At the bottom will be placed the arms of the borough.

Father Mathew has returned to Ireland. At Norwich he was rather uncourteously treated, but Dr. Stanley, the Bishop of the Diocese, addressed the Rev. gentleman thus at a public meeting:—"And now, reverend sir (turning to Father Mathew, who rose from his seat), you, my friend from another island, I meet not here as a priest of the Roman Catholic church; for I will candidly say I am hostile to it. But I meet you here in a nobler and more comprehensive character than that of the priest; I meet you here, like myself, a Christian brother; I meet you upon neutral ground, where Christians of all denominations meet and delight to visit and to congregate together. Sir, I have watched your proceedings for many and many a year. You may remember many years ago that I censured you in public—nay, more, may I not add, abused you? I believed those public reports that were spread concerning you; and I scarcely know how to allude to them in their malignity, falsehood, and misrepresentation; nevertheless I believed in them. Yet I thought it but fair, as a candid man, to appeal to you as a gentleman, a Christian, and a man of honour, and to tell you how the case stood. Sir, you answered me in a manner which did you credit, and I turned over a new leaf; I abused you no more, and I am now your friend. I am not one of those who will not believe a Catholic upon his oath. I act more cautiously. I believed you upon your candid and honest affirmation, and I am satisfied that you did not deceive me." Father Mathew said, "I cannot command words to give expression to what I feel,—thankfulness to the Great Bestower of all good for the scene witnessed to-night, and then joy and pleasure at hearing the great cause in which all the feelings of my heart are concentrated, so ably and nobly vindicated by the illustrious bishop. I grieve that he has suffered so much on my account, and on account of this great cause; but in spite of suffering still greater obloquy, high influences compel him—his own conscience—his benevolent heart, and that great and good God who will bestow on him a reward far superior to all human approbation. He had already conferred upon me a heavy weight of obligation; he had extended over me his protecting shield at a time when I was nearly oppressed by prejudice and malevolence. But I may not presume to praise the learned, eloquent, good, and pious Lord Bishop of Norwich. It would be presumptuous in me to say that he thanks you for the kindness with which you have received me. That would, perhaps, be arrogating an honour not intended for me, but for the great work which the Lord has blessed so wonderfully; for in all sincerity I say, that I consider myself worthy of nothing. In my most sanguine moments, in my wildest dreams of the success of this great cause, I never anticipated what my eyes have seen and my ears have heard this night. I consider myself but as an unworthy instrument in the hands of the Almighty, who selects what instruments he pleases, and who declares that he chooses the foolish things of the world to confound the wise, and the weak things thereof to confound the proud."

Not a little ignorance is prevalent, even among the new Seceders themselves, in regard to the financial condition of the Free Church. The following extract from a speech of Dr. Chalmers, recently delivered in Dundee, exhibits with very great clearness the actually available resources of the new body, and

throws light on various statements which, from time to time, have appeared in the newspapers, of the wealth which was flowing in upon it :—

"The subjects on which he (*Dr. Chalmers*) intended to address them were the sustentation and building funds. There were various local funds which went to make up the general fund, which was established in Edinburgh. The various local bodies thought [illegible] central fund inexhaustible. 300,000*l.* sounds [illegible]ificently ; but in summing up this, all the contributions which had been obtained by the various local associations had been taken into account, as well as the slates and wood provided by the Marquis of Breadalbane, the free labour of the noble-hearted peasantry, and the aid derived from the farmers, in driving the materials for the churches throughout the country. He had been told by the party who was building the church in Fettercairn, that had it not been for the aid obtained from the farmers, his estimate would have been doubled. He believed the farmers [ha]d contributed fully one-half. There was 160,000*l.* [of] subscriptions entered in their books, a great deal of which was never sent to Edinburgh ; and taking into account this sum, along with the amount of free labour and all other sources, he might safely say they had as good as 300,000*l.* It was, however, a delusion to measure the capacity of the committee to grant aid in building churches from this sum. In the central treasury there was 55,000*l.*, and even of this there was 15,000*l.* belonging to the sustentation fund, leaving 40,000*l.*, and to part of this there were several conditions annexed. Everything sent to the central fund should be free and not hampered. If money was required for local objects, let it be reserved for that purpose, and let them send as much as they could to the general fund to be applied as the committee might consider most advisable. Of the 40,000*l.* there was 10,000*l.* burdened in this manner, part to be remitted to one place and part to another ; so that all that remained at the command of the committee was 30,000*l.* with which to aid their poorer congregations. The committee had resolved on only granting the sum of 5*s.* for each sitting ; so that, allotting an average number of sittings for each church, they would be only able to aid in the erection of about 200 places of worship. They had the prospect of 800 churches being erected in two or three years ; as, although only 470 ministers had left the Establishment, 800 congregations were in course of connection with the Free Church. They would, therefore, see the necessity of doing as much as they could for themselves, and also endeavour to extend their aid to some 500 or 600 congregations, in order that all the religious necessities of the inhabitants of Scotland might be provided for."

The committee of the Stoddart and Conolly Fund have had an interview with Lord Aberdeen, at the Foreign Office, when his lordship kindly offered to render every assistance in his power to Dr. Wolff, for the purpose of prosecuting his researches for obtaining information as to the fact of Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly ; His lordship stated that the mission of Dr. Wolff would not in any way interfere with the instructions he had already given to Col. Shiel.

Capt. Harris, who went out as ambassador from this country to the Court of Shoa, in Southern Abyssinia, for the purpose of concluding a treaty of commerce with the King, and who was presented to Her Majesty, at Buckingham Palace, upon his return to England, in the *Oriental*, brought as presents to the Queen and the Prince of Wales, a quantity of rare and valuable articles, and amongst them a jet-black mule, of the most exquisite symmetry, taken from the stud of the King of Shoa, and presented in his Majesty's name, to the Heir-Apparent to the British throne. The trappings of this beautiful animal consist of a saddle-cloth of a peculiar form and exquisite workmanship, upon which is elaborately emblazoned the Ethiopian lion, an extraordinarily shaped Abyssinian saddle, with breast-plate and head-stall *en suite* are of the most gorgeous and magnificent description. The other presents consist of a crown worn by the former Queen of Shoa, various shields, covered with numerous warlike devices, composed of gold and silver, and precious stones, [illegible], gauntlets, cloaks and robes, made of the skins of Ethiopian wild animals, armlets of solid silver, numerous distinctive badges of honour, such as ivory [illegible], silver falchions, or crooked swords, curious specimens of armour, several baskets made of grass and beads, and somewhat rude in their construction, filled with aromatic herbs, &c. A brilliantly illuminated letter to Her Majesty, in Arabic, in which the King of Shoa expresses the highest respect and esteem for "the Queen of the greatest nation under the Sun," accompanied the presents.

The Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and several Directors of the East India Company, lately inspected the iron steamer *Loodhiana*, at Liverpool—a most uncommon-looking steam vessel, with two chimneys, and very much resembling a large Indian canoe. She was built by Mr. Laird, of North Birkenhead, for the Hon. East Company, and is intended for the navigation of the Indian rivers. Her length is 160 feet, and her beam 24 feet. She has a pair of 45-horse engines, by George Forrester and Co. ; and such is her length, width, and flatness, that her draught of water—with her engines, coal, and all stores on board—will be only 1 foot 10½ inches ! Her speed by log has been found to be 11½ knots an hour. With two loaded flats, she went at from 9 to 9½ knots. Her powers of speed, steaming, and steering were tried in presence of the deputation ; and after a trip to Runcorn and back, and a run to the Rock Light-house, they went ashore, it is reported, expressing themselves highly satisfied with her performances in all points. Her steering and turning are most remarkable. When going straight she scarcely requires the helm to be moved, and she will turn in her own length. She is entirely on a new construction, unlike anything that has yet been built ; and, from her success, will probably give rise to a new era in the shape of river craft, and lead to important improvements and practical discoveries in what may be termed surface-sailing. She has a rudder at her bow as well as aft. The engines will be taken out, and the hull separated in pieces, so that she may be sent to India by ship.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-Gen. Sir. C. F. Smith, and Col. R. England, to be Knights Commanders of the Bath.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Lieut. Cols. G. Browne and J. Simmons, 41st Regt. ; Majors A. P. S. Wilkinson and H. Wade, 13th Regt. ; and Major G. Hogarth, 26th Regt., to be Companions of the said Most Hon. Military Order.

The Queen has further been pleased to appoint Lieut. Col. Geo. Huish, 26th Regt. of Bengal Native Infantry, in the service of the East India Company, to be a Companion of the aforesaid Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath.

Lieut. Gunthorpe, of the Madras Artillery, has been appointed Orderly Officer at the Military Seminary, Addiscombe, to replace Lieut. Rees.

ALDERMAN SIR MATTHEW WOOD, BART., M. P., was the son of a tradesman who resided at Tiverton, in Devonshire, and began life as a commercial traveller. He subsequently became a partner in the business of a wholesale druggist, and afterwards engaged extensively in mining speculations. He was twice Lord Mayor of London, and represented the City in nine successive Parliaments. In his political opinions, Sir Matthew was a Reformer, in favour of the most unlimited free trade, the vote by ballot, and a repeal of the assessed taxes. He supported almost all the measures proposed by the Governments of Lord Grey and Lord Melbourne, uniformly opposing those of Lord Liverpool, the Duke of Wellington, and Sir R. Peel. He was a man who attended his parliamentary duties with considerable regularity, and occasionally took part in discussions relating to matters connected with the city of London, as well as in those relating to subjects of a more general interest. In the excitement occasioned by the charges brought against Queen Caroline, Alderman Wood largely participated. He felt the utmost indignation at the treatment which she had experienced. It being understood that the Queen was on her way to England, Alderman Wood went to St. Omer to meet her, and conducted her, amongst the plaudits of multitudes, to his own residence, at which for some time she took up her abode. Lords Brougham and Denman were the Attorney and Solicitor-General of this unfortunate Princess ; but Alderman Wood formed part of what might be considered her council, and in some smaller matters she was occasionally governed by his advice ; in reference to which Mr. (now Lord) Brougham once said, in the House of Commons, that her Majesty had *not* been in those instances "guided by the dictates of absolute wisdom," an observation which excited some merriment, and which had the effect of affixing for some years upon Alderman Wood the *sobriquet* of "Absolute Wisdom," for he it was who had been suspected of giving that advice to Queen Caroline at which, in his usual way, Lord Brougham thought proper to sneer. It must be fresh in the recollection of the public that the late James Wood, of Gloucester, the well-known miser, made a will, which gave rise to much litigation, in which Sir M. Wood was a party deeply interested. How far the anxieties consequent upon so important a suit may have injured a constitution already borne down by the weight of years, it is not now very material to inquire ; Sir Matthew is no more, and his eldest son, the Rev. Sir J. Page Wood, has succeeded to the title. The present baronet was born in the year 1796, and married a daughter of Admiral Mitchell, of the Portuguese service. He holds the rectory of St. Peter, Cornhill, and the vicarage of Cressing, Essex.—*London Mail, October* 6.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*20th November*, 1843.

Mr. A. J. M. Mills, Commissioner of Cuttack, for one month, under Section XI. of the Amended Rules, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Mr. R. M. Skinner, Collector of Mymensing, for one month, on private affairs, making over charge of the Collectorate to Mr. A. Littledale, Magistrate of the District.

*25th November*, 1843.

Mr. D. Pringle, Civil and Session Judge of Tirhoot, for one month, on private affairs, from the 11th instant, in supersession of the leave granted to him for three weeks, on the 6th instant.

*27th November*, 1843.

Mr. C. H. Lushington, Superintendent of Survey in Zillah Behar, for one month, from the date on which he may make over charge of his office to the Acting Collector of the District.

Mr. J. F. G. Cooke, Civil and Sessions Judge of Dacca, for ten days, during December, on private affairs, making over charge of the current duties of his office to the Principal Sudder Ameen.

Moulvie Syed Abdool Wahid Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen of Patna, for one month, from the 21st instant, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 13th idem, on private affairs.

Mr. E. Sandys, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Bhaugulpore, is vested with the Special powers described in Clause 3, Section 2, Reg. III. of 1821.

Moulvie Syed Hussein Buksh, Sudder Ameen of Beerbhoom, to be Principal Sudder Ameen of West Burdwan, vice Baboo Doorganarain Roy deceased.

*20th November*, 1843.

Mr. John Strachey, a Student of the College of Fort William, having returned to the Presidency on the 13th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 12th June last, is cancelled.

*27th November*, 1843.

Mr. G. U. Yule made over charge of the Magistracy of Moorshedabad to Mr. R. H. Russell on the 16th instant.

Mr. A. Forbes, Collector of Midnapore, made over charge of his office to Mr. R. P. Harrison on the 20th instant.

Mr. J. Wheler, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Noakolly, made over charge of the Bulloah Treasury to Mr. R. Abercrombie on the 16th instant, in order to visit the interior of his District.

Mr. C. A. Lushington received charge of the Joint Magistracy and Deputy Collectorate of Chumparun from Mr. R. E. Woodcock on the 10th instant.

Captain T. Brodie, Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam at Seebsagur, resumed charge of his office from Captain P. Eld on the 30th ultimo.

Mr. C. Cardew, Judge of Tipperah, reported his return from the Cape of Good Hope on the Ship Maidstone, which vessel arrived at Kedgeree on the 21st instant.

Mr. G. F. Houlton, Collector of Patna, reported his return from the Cape of Good Hope on the Steam Ship Bentinck on the 22d instant.

Mr. G. U. Yule received charge of the Magistracy of Dinagepore from Mr. C. Steer on the 20th instant.

The Rev. G. W. Marriott and the Rev. H. Lascelles, appointed Assistant Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment, reported their arrival on the Ship Agincourt, which vessel reached Kedgeree on the 23d instant.

The Rev. W. H. Ross, appointed Assistant Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival on the Ship Southampton, which vessel reached Kedgeree on the 26th instant.

Mr. J. R. Muspratt, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors a Member of the Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 26th instant.

Mr. Henry Carre Tucker, of the Civil Service, reported his return from England on board the Ship Agincourt, which vessel reached Kedgeree on the 23d instant.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*24th November*, 1843.

In pursuance of the Orders of the 30th September last, in the Foreign Department, Captain Sir R. Shakespear made over charge of the office of Deputy Commissioner 1st Class at Saugor, to Captain G. W. Hamilton, Deputy Commissioner 2d Class, on the 12th ultimo, and Captain C. R. Browne made over charge of the office of Deputy Commissioner 2d Class at Seonee, to Lieut. Larkins, Deputy Commissioner 3d Class on the 28th Idem.

Lieutenant W. H. Larkins, Deputy Commissioner 3rd Class in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, is invested with the powers of a Joint Magistrate in those Territories.

*25th November*, 1843.

Captain C. Brown, Deputy Commissioner of the 3d Class in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, for one month, in extension of the leave granted in the Orders of 12th October last.

F. CURRIE, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*23d November*, 1843.

Parties availing themselves of leave of absence granted under the Rules in force, are required, when submitting separate Pay Bills for audit, as is occasionally done, to forward all their Certificates, stating distinctly the dates of quitting and resuming their respective Offices, or if their Pay and Allowances are incorporated in the General Abstracts of the Office, the Officer in charge will be careful to do so. At present, for want of a rule of practice on this head, the Civil Auditor is too frequently left to gather the facts incidentally, and much delay and tedious references are thereby entailed before the Bills can be properly checked.

W. H. BELLI, *Offg. Civil Auditor.*

*30th October*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council has appointed the Honourable William Wilberforce Bird, First Ordinary Member of the Council of India and Deputy Governor of Bengal, to be President of the Council of India, and Deputy Governor of Fort William and of the Town of Calcutta, during the absence of the Governor General from the Presidency.

*27th November*, 1843.

The Right Honourable Edward Lord Ellenborough, Governor General of India, having announced on the 25th in-

stant, that he had quitted Calcutta for the purpose of proceeding to the North Western Provinces and other parts of India, the same is hereby notified conformably with Sec. 2 of Act No. XX. of 1843; and it is hereby further notified, that the Honourable William Wilberforce Bird, First Ordinary Member of the Council of India and Deputy Governor of Bengal, has this day taken his seat as President of the Council of India under the appointment made by the Governor General of India in Council, on the 30th ultimo; and it is hereby further notified that the Honourable William Wilberforce Bird has also this day assumed the Offices of Deputy Governor of Fort William and of the Town of Calcutta, under the appointment made by the Governor General of India in Council on the same date.

The usual Salute has been fired from the Ramparts of Fort William on the above occasion.

The Honourable the President of the Council of India has this day been pleased to make the following Appointments:

Captain H. Spottiswoode, of the 21st Regiment N. I., to be Military Secretary to the President of the Council of India.

Lieut. J. L. Walker, of the 71st Regt. N. I., to be Aid-de-Camp to ditto.

T. R. DAVIDSON, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Simla*, 1st *November*, 1843.

The following Officers are applicants for Furloughs of the present Season:

1. Mr. G. W. Bacon, Judge of Suharunpore.
2. Mr. J. R. Barnes, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hissar.
3. Mr. J. T. Rivaz, Judge of Benares.
4. Mr. C. Chester, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Goruckpore.
5. Mr. R. Campbell, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Benares.
6. Mr. M. Smith, Register Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, N. W. P.
7. Mr. R. B. Morgan, Magistrate and Collector, Budaon.
8. Mr. S. Fraser, Judge of Mynpooree.
9. Mr. J. Brewster, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Paneeput.
10. Mr. C. Raikes, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Futtehgurh.
11. Mr. N. H. E. Prowett, Magistrate and Collector, Boolundshuhur.
12. Mr. A. Shank, Collector and Magistrate, Etawah.
13. Mr. C. Fraser. Civil Service.

3d *November*, 1843.

Mr. John Taylor, Deputy Collector of Umballa, is invested with the powers of an Assistant to a Magistrate.

Mr. R. Hodges, Deputy Collector of Kythul, is invested with the powers of an Assistant to a Magistrate.

9th *November*, 1843.

Mr. Charles Fergusson Thomson to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Mynpooree.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. James Ralph Barnes, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hissar, in Orders of 11th May last, "until November next," is extended to the end of the present month.

R. N. C. HAMILTON,
*Secy. to the Govt. N. W. P.*

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William*, 22d *November*, 1843.

No. 255 of 1843.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough:

Colonel Charles Ramsay Skardon, 45th Regiment Native Infantry, Brevet Captain *Robert Raikes Kinleside*, of the Regiment of Artillery, } On private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon Frederick Fleming, of the Medical Department, } On Medical Certificate.

Major Francis Beaty, of the 1st European Light Infantry, having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Major John Beresford Daniel Gahan, of the 26th Regiment Light Infantry, having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the *Invalid Establishment*.

Apothecary William Whiter, of the Invalid Pension Establishment, having been declared by a Special Medical Committee, capable of performing the duties of his profession, is restored to the effective branch of the service without loss of standing.

Deputy Commissary of Ordnance Lieutenant Samuel Chill, attached to the Arsenal of Fort William, having been declared unfit for further active duty, is transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions in the Department of Public Works:

Sub-Conductor Ablett to be Conductor, vice Bourke deceased.

Overseer W. H. Blackburn to be Assistant Supervisor, vice Ablett promoted.

Assistant Overseer Serjeant E. Smith to be Overseer from the 15th August last, vice Overseer Serjeant Travers deceased.

Assistant Overseer F. O'Callaghan to be Overseer, vice Blackburn promoted.

In consideration of the long and faithful services of the undermentioned Native Officers, His Lordship in Council is pleased to sanction the continuance to them of the Brevet Pay of their rank from the date of their transfer to the Pension Establishment:

Subadar Major Mahomed Yaseen, Sirdar Bahadoor, late of the 6th Battalion Army.

Subadar Major Shaik Kadur Ally, Bahadoor, late of the 59th Regiment Native Infantry.

No. 256 of 1843.—Major W. M. N. Sturt, Officiating Deputy Secretary, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India Military Department, during the absence of the Governor General from the Presidency, or until further Orders.

No. 257 of 1843.—The Governor General of India in Council was pleased, in the Foreign Department, under date the 18th instant, to sanction the Appointment of Lieutenant Chas. Gordon, of the 74th Regiment N. I., as Acting Adjutant of the Cavalry, and Lieutenant Law, of the 11th Regiment N. I., as Acting Adjutant of the Infantry branch of the Bundlecund Legion.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence obtained by Captain A. H. E. Boileau, of Engineers, in General Orders No. 236, of the 18th November 1842, is cancelled from the 1st September last, the date of his assuming charge of the Dehly Canals.

Major Thomas Henry Newhouse, of the 19th Regiment N. I., having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers are admitted to the benefits of the Pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Orders dated 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Honourable the Court of Directors, with permission to draw their Stipends at the places specified opposite to their names:

Hospital Serjeant James Farnan, of the 3d Brigade of Horse Arty., .. } At Agra.

Serjeant James Moffat, attached to the Allahabad Magazine, .. .. .. } In Europe.

Serjeant John Sawyer, Army Commissariat Department, .. .. .. .. } At Monghyr.

EDWD. SANDERS,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Camp Cawnpore, 1st November*, 1843.

*Memorandum.*—The Christian names of Ensign Jennings, of the 9th foot, are George Bingham.

2. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, in the regiments serving in India, until *her majesty's* pleasure shall be known:

*9th Lancers.*—Cornet Charles FitzGerald Studdert to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dixon, who retires. 30th October 1843.

*13th Foot.*—Captain Edmund Durbin, from the 29th foot, to be Captain, vice Stehelin, who exchanges. 28th October 1843.

*29th Foot.*—Lieutenant John Power, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Nicolay, who retires. 8th September 1843.

Captain F. W. Stehelin, from the 13th foot, to be Captain, vice Durbin, who exchanges. 28th October 1843.

Ensign James Johnston, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Power. 8th September 1843.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

*Head Quarters, Camp Cawnpore, 30th October*, 1843.

*The following orders are confirmed:*

The Sukkur station order of the 9th of April last, directing Assistant Surgeon Testrall, in charge of 4 companies of the 6th Bombay native infantry, to continue also to afford medical aid to the wing of the 9th regiment of native infantry at that place.

The order issued on the 19th ultimo, by the officer commanding the 66th regiment of native infantry, appointing Lieutenant H. J. W. Carter to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the corps, in the room of Lieutenant H. Hollings, who has been temporarily withdrawn for employment in the civil department.

The Sirhind division order of the 30th ultimo, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. N. D. Login, M. D. to the medical charge of 72d regiment of native infantry, during the *indisposition* of Surgeon A. W. Steart, continuing at the same time to do duty with her majesty's 3d light dragoons; directing Assistant Surgeon A. H. Cheek to proceed and join his regiment, the 15th native infantry, at Kbytul, and appointing Assistant Surgeon A. W. R. Newenham, doing duty with the 1st brigade of horse artillery, to the charge of the Paneeput Jail.

The Sirhind division order of the 30th ultimo, appointing Captain P. Abbott, of the 72d regiment of native infantry, to act as Assistant Adjutant General, as a temporary arrangement, in the room of Captain F. W. Anson, permitted to proceed to Simlah, in anticipation of leave, on medical certificate.

The presidency division order of the 30th ultimo, directing the fourteen recruits for the corps of sappers and miners recently arrived from England, to join and do duty with the detachment of European infantry recruits at Dum-Dum, under the command of Captain F. Trimmer.

The garrison order issued on the 1st instant, by Major W. A. Troup, commanding at Khytul, appointing Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master J. W. Carnegie, of the 15th regiment of native infantry, to the temporary charge of the 2d company of sappers and miners, in the room of 2d Lieutenant E. J. Lake, who has proceeded to Simlah on leave, on medical certificate.

The order issued on the 2d instant, by the officer commanding the 4th battalion of artillery, appointing Lieutenant A. Whistle to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the battalion, until the arrival of Brevet Captain and Adjutant R. Walker, or until further orders.

The presidency division order of the 4th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. Grant, attached to the General Hospital, to the medical charge of the detachment of her majesty's 40 foot, proceeding from Fort William to Chinsurah; and directing Assistant Apothecary A. Glegg, and apprentice L. Hefferan, doing duty as supernumeraries at the presidency General Hospital, to join and do duty with the above detachment.

The Allahabad garrison and cantonment order of the 11th instant, appointing Captain W. S. Prole, of the 37th regiment of native infantry, to officiate as Fort Adjutant, in the room of Captain J. P. Wade, of the 13th native infantry, about to quit the station with his regiment.

The order issued on the 12th instant, by Major General R. H. Simpson, commanding the Benares division, directing unposted Ensign H. S. Smith, recently appointed to do duty with the 22d native infantry, to join the 45th regiment, on the march of the former corps from Benares.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following removals and postings:

Colonel (Major General) W. R. Gilbert, on furlough, from the 35th to the 38th light infantry.

Colonel George Moore (new promotion) to the 35th light infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel E. Gwatkin, (on staff employ) from the 19th to the 7th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Syers (new promotion) to the 19th regiment of native infantry.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

*59th Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant C. Bowring to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master, in room of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain M. Hyslop, who has proceeded on leave to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. Jervis, of the 42d light infantry, is appointed to do duty at the convalescent depot at Landour, during the ensuing cold and hot seasons.

Assistant Surgeon J. E. Stephens, M. D., Surgeon to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, was placed in medical charge of the escort on duty at head quarters, on the 13th instant.

Assistant Surgeon Stephens is directed to afford medical aid to the officers of the general staff, and to the public establishments attached to head quarters, with effect from the 12th ultimo.

Blacksmith Sergeant Edwin Yate, attached to the expense magazine at Dum-Dum, having been reduced to the rank of gunner, by sentence of a detachment Court Martial, for misconduct, is struck off the town Major's list, and remanded to the artillery regiment, the head quarters of which he is to be directed to join.

The Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council having authorized a Native Doctor for the garrison and station of Agra, Chundee Deen Sookul, Native Doctor, attached to the regiment of Kelat-i-Ghilzie, is appointed to the duty, from the 18th instant.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*28th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant Colonel G. W. A. Lloyd, C. B. from 5th October to 25th January 1844, to visit Calcutta and Darjeeling, on private affairs.

*43d Regiment Light Infantry.*—Captain T. Dixon, from 25th October to 25th February 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

*45th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain W. Biddulph, from 1st October to 15th November, in extension, to remain at Simlah, on medical certificate, and appear before the annual medical committee.

*66th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant S. W. Buller, from 30th September to 31st December to visit Calcutta, on medical certificate.

*Arracan Local Battalion.*—Captain J. K. McCausland, from 20th November to 31st January 1844, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

*Medical Department.*—Superintending Surgeon A. Halliday, M. D. Saugor division, from 1st November to 1st February 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.

*Medical Department.*—Superintending Surgeon G. King, Dinapore division, from 25th January 1844 to 15th February 1844 in extension, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.

The following orders are confirmed:

By Major R. Stewart, commanding at Jubbulpore, dated the 12th instant, directing the commissariat agent to furnish a four-bullock hackery, for the conveyance of the arms and accoutrements of the men attached to the left wing of the 61st regiment of native infantry absent on furlough.

By 2d Lieutenant R. A. Griffiths, commanding a detachment of artillery, proceeding from Benares to Agra, dated the 24th ultimo, making the following temporary appointments:

Gunners Richard Callanan and William McCann, of the 1st company 8th battalion, to be Sergeants.

Gunners Thomas MacGouigall and Thomas Catteron, of the 1st company 8th battalion, to be Corporals.

Gunners James Stevens, Anthony Considine, and Joseph Cheers, of the 1st, and gunner John Lombard, of the 5th company 8th battalion, to be Bombardiers.

The order issued on the 23d of June last, by Brigadier F. Young, commanding at Nowgong, authorizing the issue of extra blankets for the horses of the 8th light cavalry, is, with the sanction of Government confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

*19th Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant W. R. Cunningham, of the 6th regiment of native infantry, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Layard, who has obtained leave of absence.

The undermentioned men, of the 31st regiment of native infantry, who were pronounced by a special medical committee, which assembled at Cawnpore on the 9th instant unfit for further duty, are transferred to the pension establishment from the 1st proximo:

Rena Sing, .......................... Havildar.
Sewbuccus Puttuck, ............ Naick.
Audunk Sing, ..................... ditto.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*2d Company 6th Battalion, Artillery.*—Captain G. Ellis, from 1st November to 1st November 1844, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

*1st Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant Augustus Turner, from 8th December to 15th March, 1844, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs.

*7th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain J. H. McGregor, from 15th October to 15th April, 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

*24th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain J. Griffin, from 1st November to 1st December, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his corps.

*24th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain A. G. Hopper, from 1st November to 15th March 1844, in extension, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs, and enable him to rejoin his corps.

*36th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign H. Raban, from 15th November to 15th January 1844, in extension, to remain at Sylhet, on private affairs, and enable him to rejoin his corps.

*Head Quarters, Camp Cawnpore, 31st October*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Neemuch station order under date the 19th instant appointing Assistant Surgeon R. W. Faithful, of the 4th troop 2d brigade of horse artillery, to the medical charge of the staff and public establishments, on the departure of Surgeon W. Dollard, with the 7th regiment of native infantry.

The presidency division order under date the 20th instant, directing Ensign G. H. Davidson, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 26th regiment of native infantry at Dinapore.

Delhi garrison order under date the 22d instant, directing the Commissariat to furnish, for the march of the 63d regiment of native infantry, the following extra carriage, viz. 15 hackeries of 4-bullocks each, for the conveyance of spare arms and accoutrements of 419 men unable to carry them, and of 75 sick and 66 men on sick leave, also 4 hackeries, with the same proportion of cattle to each, for the conveyance of 40 sick men unable to march.

The Benares division order under date the 24th instant, directing Ensign W. F. Fawcett to join and do duty with the 45th on the departure of the 22d regiment of native infantry from the station.

The Meerut division order under date the 25th instant, directing Native Doctor Jumaloodeen, attached as a supernumerary, to the 37th, to join and do duty with the 48th regiment of native infantry at Almorah.

The order issued on the 3d instant, by the officer commanding the 27th regiment of native infantry, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. B. Barnes to act as Adjutant to the left wing of the corps, during its separation from regimental head quarters.

The Cawnpore division order of the 4th instant, directing Assistant Steward J. Keen, attached to her majesty's 9th lancers, to act temporarily as Apothecary with her majesty's 50th regiment of foot.

The following orders, issued by his Excellency Major General Sir C. J. Napier, G. C. B. Governor of Scinde, are confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council:

*Dated the 22d July.*—Appointing Assistant Surgeon G. Allender, M. D. to the medical charge of the police corps, from the 1st May 1843; and the 22d August last, appointing the same officer medical store-keeper, staff surgeon, and Surgeon to the field hospital.

*Dated the 26th August.*—Appointing Captain J. Anderson, of the 17th, and Lieutenant C. A. Moyle, of the 21st regiment Bombay native infantry, Deputy Collectors in Scinde.

*Dated the 28th August.*—Appointing Captain G. St. B. Browne, Fort Adjutant at Hyderabad, Superintendent of Police, and Lieutenant J. McGregor, of the 21st regiment Bombay, native infantry, to the situation of Fort Adjutant vacated by that officer.

Corporal George Levers, of the 1st European light infantry, is promoted to the rank of Sergeant, transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the 46th regiment of native infantry, vice Shanahan promoted.

Buglers Samuel James Evans and Ramdeen, of the 42d light infantry, are transferred as drummers to the 70th regiment of native infantry at Agra.

Bugler Shaick Shenick of the 42d light infantry, is transferred as drummer to the 50th regiment native infantry at Lucknow.

Buglers Abed Ally Khan, Shaick Buccus, and Nujjoo Khan, of the 26th light infantry, are transferred as drummers to the 64th regiment of native infantry.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*

*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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*Head Quarters, Camp Cawnpore, 1st November*, 1843.

The brigade order issued on the 22d of March last, by Brigadier Boileau, commanding the troops at Kurrachee, appointing Lieutenant Ponsonby, of the 17th regiment of Bombay native infantry, to act as Assistant to Lieutenant Munbee, in clearing and draining the town, and in widening the streets, and restoring the defences of Kurrachee, is confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

The following orders are confirmed:

By Captain J. R. Birrell, commanding detachment of the 11th regiment of native infantry, dated the 16th ultimo, directing the commissariat to entertain a two-bullock hackery, for the conveyance of the sick.

The presidency division order by Major General E. Cartwright, dated the 21st ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon C. L. Cox, doing duty with the 21st regiment of native infantry at Berhampore, to proceed to the Head Quarters of the division, and do duty with the 52d regiment of native infantry.

The leave of absence, for 2 months, on private affairs, which was granted to Lieutenant and Brevet Captain E. Vibart, of the 11th regiment of light cavalry, in General Orders of the 16th of September, is to commence on the 1st of December, instead of from the 1st October, as therein specified.

*Memorandum.*—The undermentioned individuals, heirs of deceased men of the 37th regiment of native infantry, who were admitted to the benefits of family pension, in General Orders of the 11th September last, (pages 671 and 673) are entitled to their stipends from the dates specified opposite to their respective names:

Moolah, mother of Byjnath, (or Byjonath Sewarah) sepoy, 9th January, 1842.

Lahun, widow of Mirza Toorabbeg, (or Mirza Turaub Beg) sepoy, 22d January 1842.

Ramee, (or Rumnee) father of Mussah sepoy, 9th January 1842.

The name of the father of Inderjeet Doobey, (or Inderjeet Doobeh) sepoy, of the 37th native infantry, pensioned in the above quoted General Order, (page 672) is Peetaul, alias Peetum Doobeh.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Kullianpore, 2d November*, 1843.

The following orders are with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, confirmed:

The Sukkur station order of the 17th of August last, directing the commissariat to entertain an extra Hindoo cook, an extra dresser, and an extra sweeper for the hospital of the 9th regiment of native infantry, during the time the individuals of those denominations, permanently attached to the corps, may remain sick.

The Sukkur station order of the 20th of August last, directing the commissariat to provide the extra establishments noted in the margin, for the hospital and two companies of the European artillery, during the prevalence of sickness at that place.

3 *Puckallies.*
3 *Hand Bheesties.*
3 *Sweepers.*
2 *Dhobies.*
6 *Coolies.*

The Saugor division order of the 21st ultimo, appointing laboratory-man sergeant John Shea to act as Park Sergeant in the magazine, and Corporal J. Reynolds, of the 3d company 5th battalion of artillery, to act as laboratory-man in the room of Park Sergeant D. Webster transferred to the invalid pension establishment, is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon F. Fleming is removed from the 72d, and posted to the 69th regiment of native infantry.

Assistant Surgeon M. Lovell (on leave) is removed from the 63d, and posted to the 72d regiment of native infantry.

Assistant Surgeon A. White, M. D., doing duty with the 63d regiment of native infantry, is posted to that corps.

Ensign R. G. Newman is, at his own request removed from the 36th regiment of native infantry, and posted to the 38th light infantry, as the junior of his rank.

Ensign E. Smalley is, at his own request, removed from the 2d European regiment, and posted to the 17th regiment of native infantry, as the junior of his rank.

Assistant Apothecary Francis Buchanan, acting as Steward in the hospital of her majesty's 62d regiment of foot, is directed to proceed to Cawnpore, and do duty under the orders of the superintending Surgeon of that division.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*34th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain H. H. Arnaud, from 1st November to 1st May 1844, in extension, to remain at Nina Tal, on medical certificate.

*49th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain E. S. Lloyd, from 15th November to 15th May 1844, to visit the presidency and Agra, on private affairs.

*55th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain J. Scott, from 25th September to 25th September 1844, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

*63d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant F. A. Jackson, from 30th October to 7th November in extension, on medical certificate.

*72d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Surgeon A. W. Steart, from 16th October to 15th February 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

*Invalid Establishment.*—Captain F. Moore, from 3d November to 3d May 1844, in extension, to remain at the presidency, on medical certificate.

The following orders are confirmed:

By Brigadier F. Young, commanding at Nowgong, dated the 29th of September last, directing the commissariat to provide 3 four-bullock hackeries for the conveyance to brigade head quarters of the sick of a detachment from the 8th light cavalry and 74th regiment of native infantry, on duty at Jeitpore.

By Brigadier F. Young, commanding at Nowgong, dated the 10th ultimo, authorising the payment of the hire of 4 four-bullock hackeries, engaged in excess to those furnished by his order of the 29th of September last, and in consequence of an increase to the number of sick returning from Jeitpore to brigade head quarters.

By Major General Sir George Pollock, G. C. B., commanding the Dinapore division, dated the 6th ultimo, directing Ensign C. H. Scatcherd to do duty with the 32d native infantry, on the march of the 66th regiment from the station.

By Major General E. Cartwright commanding the presidency division, dated the 13th ultimo, directing 2d Lieutenant G. P. Hebbert, of engineers, recently admitted to the service, to proceed and do duty with the corps of sappers and miners at Delhi.

By Captain J. Macdonald, commanding the 61st native infantry, dated the 14th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant W. H. Smith to act as Adjutant to the left wing of the corps, during its separation from regimental head quarters.

Captain F. R. Evans, Aid-de-Camp to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, is appointed Post Master at head quarters, and directed to entertain the authorized establishment, from the 28th ultimo.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

*Her Majesty's 50th Foot.*—Lieutenant R. R. Adams, of the 12th regiment of native infantry, to act as Interpreter.

Hospital Steward G. Dalby (on leave) is removed from her majesty's 40th regiment, and appointed to her majesty's 62d foot at Dinapore.

Under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, the undermentioned non-commissioned officers are appointed cattle Sergeants at the stations specified opposite to their names, on the usual staff salary allowed to Sergeants of the commissariat department, with an allowance of ten rupees per month, in addition, for a horse.

Sergeant Major R. Campbell, of the 19th regiment of native infantry, Meerut.

Sergeant Major W. Dennison, of the 7th regiment of native infantry, Cawnpore.

Laboratory-man Sergeant C. Shanan, attached to the Cawnpore magazine, Agra.

Sergeant Patrick McGuinness, of the 2d troop 2d brigade of horse artillery, is transferred to the town Major's list, and appointed bazar Sergeant to the sudder bazar of the army of exercise.

Sergeant M. Doyle, attached as gun Sergeant to the post guns at Subathoo, is appointed laboratory-man in the Cawnpore magazine, vice Shanan appointed cattle Sergeant at Cawnpore.

Sergeant Major Charles Rossiter is removed from the 52d, and appointed to the 40th regiment of native infantry at Dacca, vice Fall deceased.

Corporal John Greene, of the 2d troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, is transferred to the town Major's list, and appointed gun Corporal to the battery at Subathoo, vice Trapple remanded to the artillery.

Sergeant G. R. White, who was temporarily appointed an assistant Overseer in the department of public works, by General Orders of the 30th November last, is remanded to the corps of sappers and miners.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*49th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Major J. F. Douglas, from 1st November to 1st February 1843, in extension, to visit Calcutta and the Sand Heads on medical certificate.

*52d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant J. W. H. Pownall, from 1st November, to 15th February, 1844, in extension, to remain at Darjeeling, on medical certificate.

*59th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Major G. A. Mee, from 17th October to 1st January 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to England, on medical certificate.

*63d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign T. B. Logan, from 27th September to 1st January 1844, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

*67th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant L. A. McLean, from 16th October to 16th January 1844, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate.

*68th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant Colonel G. Young, from 25th November to 25th January 1844, to remain at the presidency preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

*68th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain W. Alston, from 30th November to 1st March 1844, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

*Medical Department.*—Surgeon J. Dalrymple, 9th light cavalry, from 1st October to 1st November 1844, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Chobeepore, 3d November*, 1843.

The presidency division order of the 24th ultimo, directing Surgeon T. W. Burt, to proceed to Dacca, and assume medical charge of the 49th regiment of native infantry, is confirmed.

Drum Major Frederick Best, of the veteran company, is, with the sanction of government, permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Cawnpore.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*

*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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*Head Quarters, Camp Chobeepore, 3d November*, 1843.

No. 16.—1. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments, until her majesty's pleasure shall be known:

*25th Foot.*—Captain George R. Cummin, from the 78th Highlanders, to be Captain, vice McMurdo who exchanges. 1st November 1843.

*78th Foot.*—Captain William M. G. McMurdo, from the 25th foot, to be Captain, vice Cummin, who exchanges. 1st November 1843.

2. Assistant Surgeon Gordon, M. D., of the 3d buffs, is directed to proceed by water from Allahabad to Gurmucktesir Ghaut, for the purpose of joining and doing duty with the 16th lancers, until further orders.

3. The following orders are confirmed:

By Major General Cartwright, commanding the presidency division, dated the 20th Oct. 1843, permitting Lieut. Roberts, 29th foot, to remain in Calcutta, from the 10th May 1843, pending the result of his application to do duty with the 13th foot:—and directing Captain Gavin, 16th lancers, and Ensign Carey, 29th foot, recently arrived from England, to proceed to join their respective corps, without delay.

By Major General Sir G. Pollock, G. C. B. commanding the Dinapore division dated the 29th October 1843, granting leave to Captain Kelly, of the 31st, (doing duty with the 62d regiment) to proceed to Calcutta, for the purpose of appearing before a Board of medical officers.

By Major Vigors, commanding the 13th light infantry, dated the 24th October 1843, appointing Lieutenant Bennett, to act as Quarter Master, vice Quarter Master Sheridan, on sick leave.

3. Leave of absence—

*15th Hussars.*—Lieutenant Von Streng, to England, for 2 years, from the date of embarkation.

*16th Lancers.*—Cornet Maycock, to Calcutta, from 1st November 1843 to 15th January 1844, to appear before a board of medical officers.

*2d Foot.*—Captain Jephson, to Calcutta, for six months, from the 16th November 1843.

*13th Foot.*—Quarter Master Sheridan, to remain at Kussowlie, for one year, from the 26th October 1843, on medical certificate.

*87th Foot.*—Captain Ovans, to England, for 2 years, from the date of embarkation.

*78th Foot.*—Ensign Archer, to Bombay, from the 1st October to the 15th December 1843, on medical certificate.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*

*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Marriages.—Nov. 15. At Simla, by the Rev. J. Vaughan, A. B. Colonel George Moore, 35th Light Infantry, to Constance May Ophelia Oliver, the eldest daughter of Lieut. Colonel John Oliver, 10th Regt. Bengal Native Infantry.—16. At Ferozepore, Mr. David Carde, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Com. George Grainger.

Births.—Oct. 5. At Mussoorie, the lady of Captain Thomas Hutton, of a daughter.—Nov. 1. At Cawnpore, Mrs. John Kirk, of a daughter. 8. At Dinagepore the lady of C. Steer, Esq. civil service, of a daughter.—11. At Secunderpore, Poornea, the lady of A. J. Forbes, Esq. of a son.—12. At Saugor, the lady of Captain Edwin Marriott, 57th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.—At Kyouk Phyoo, Mrs. Henry Howe, of a daughter, still-born.—16. At Loodhiana, the lady of Captain Welchman, 10th Regt. N. I. of a son.—17. At Agra, the lady of Major General J. W. Littler, of a son.—20. At Cuttack, the lady of Henry Brownlow, Esq. civil service, of a son.—22. At Colgong, on their way to Allahabad, the lady of Charles Anquetil, Esq. of a daughter.—25. At Calcutta, the lady of F. R. Hampton, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Aug. 21. At Sea, on board the *Southampton*, Charlotte Henrietta, aged 2 years and 5 months; and on the following morning, Frederick Eyre, aged 7 years and 7 months, children of Captain Bowen.—Sept. 30. At the Cape of Good Hope, Charles Smelt, Esq. third son of Arthur Smelt, Esq. Bengal civil service, aged 27 years and 6 months.—Oct. 31. At Singapore, Edward Smart, Esq. aged 29 years.—Nov. 15. At Agra, the beloved wife of Mr. J. McGlone, Steward, medical department.—18. At Agra, the beloved wife of Captain Phillip Harris, 70th Regt. N. I. aged 37 years.—22. At Calcutta, Mr. John Overitt, aged 70 years.—At Delhi, Mr. Boule, Overseer grand trunk road, and late of the Meerut Academy.—23. At Patna, (at the house of their grandfather, S. Davies, Esq. Civil Surgeon,) of cholera, after a few hours illness, Henry Brooke and Frederick Charles Hugh, the two sons of David Cunliffe, Esq. civil service.—At Calcutta, Daniel Chard Gilbert, youngest child of Daniel Elliott, Esq. aged 4 years.—24. At Dacca, of cholera, Mary Harriet Wilson, second daughter of James Cockburn, Esq. aged 4 years and 2 months.—27. At Calcutta, George Fraser, Esq. merchant, aged 49 years.—29. At Calcutta, Mr. John Duff, late chief officer of the barque *Indian Queen*, aged 19 years.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 26. The English Ship *Southampton*, W. A. Bowen, from London 28th July and Falmouth 6th August.—The English barque *Pandora*, W. Fannon, from Bombay 2d October.—The English Barque *Cowasjee Family*, W. B. Durham, from Singapore 5th November.—The English Barque *Blorenge*, R. Banks, from Liverpool 10th July.

—— 27. The English Ship *City of Palaces*, G. Byworth, from Hongkong 7th September, and Singapore 10th October.—The English Barque *Tenasserim*, N. Major, from China 14th August, Singapore 9th, and Penang 20th October.

—— 29. The English Barque *John Wood*, J. Rose, from the Mauritius 5th October.

—— 30. The English Ship *Earl of Hardwick*, A. Henning, from Portsmouth 18th August.—The H. C. Steamer *Ganges*, J. Russell, from Kyouk Phyoo 27th November.

Dec. 1. The American Ship *Gentoo*, L. G. Hollis, from Boston 26th July.—The English barque *Graham*, H. W. D. Mitchel, from the Mauritius 6th October.—The French barque *Vichnou*, J. Debis, from Bordeaux 22d February, Rio de Janeiro 24th April, Cape Town 24th June, the Mauritius 26th July, Bourbon 20th August, and Batavia 18th October.

### ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Southampton from London.*—Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Chiene, Mrs. Deffell, Mrs. Voss, Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Colonel Hamilton, Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. Boothby, and Mrs. Crommelin; Misses Davidson, Begbie, E. Begbie, Chambers, Deverienne, Hollands, Griffin, Forbes, M. Forbes, Garstin, Griffin, and Bate; the Rev. Mr. Voss, Chaplain; Captain Chiene, B. N. I., Dr. Thornton, Mr. Deffell, C. Stuart, Esq.,—Muspratt, Esq. civil service, Lieutenants Crommelin, Engineer, and Angelo, Artillery; Messrs. Roberts, Stuart, Shermin, Castley, and J. Castley; two Masters Chiene, two Masters Boothby; 7 Native and 4 European servants.

*Per Pandora from Bombay.*—J. Constable, mariner.

*Per Cowasjee Family from China.*—E. Mackintosh, George Lyall, and John Connolly, Esqs. *From Singapore.* A. G. Patterson, Esq. Master Sorabjee and Byramjee Dorabjee.

*Per Blorenge.*—Mrs. Mansfield and child, Mrs. Carr, and Mr. Wood.

*Per City of Palaces.*—Mrs. Long, Miss McFarlane, G. Dewiman, Esq. merchant, G. R. D. Norton, Esq. and Thomas Hughes, Surgeon.

*Per Tenasserim from China.*—Mrs. N. Major.

*Per Earl of Hardwick.*—Mrs. H. Rahan, Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Inglis and child, Mrs. Ramsay Hay, Mrs. Raikes, Mrs. Barwell, and Mrs. Henning; Misses A. L. Tomkins, M. A. Donaldson, E. Godby, S. Brown, H. Vanrenen, and T. E. Vanrenen; Captain G. Talbot, Captain John Inglis, 11th Regt. Light Cavalry; Lieut. F. T. Raikes, H. M. 62d Foot; Lieut. G. M. Kalpe, H. M. 10th Foot, commanding detachment of troops; Lieut. H. P. T. Woodington, H. M's. 21st Fusiliers; Ensign J. M. Lyle, H. M. 29th Foot; Dr. Charles Hathaway; E. Ellis, Esq. civil service; W. S. Beatson, cadet; Messrs. F. Mace, H. Beedle, T. James, F. Davis, and E. Powell; Mr. G. Lord, pilot service; 75 men, 12 women and 12 children H. M. Regt.

*Per Vichnou from Batavia.*—Mr. and Mrs. Minard, Mr. and Mrs. Guillemet, Madame Clarisse Cailly, Mr. Le Taillandier, and Mr. Tavernier.

*Per Gentoo.*—The Rev. J. J. Walsh, and Lady, American Missionary.

### DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

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| 5 Do. (2nd) 1825,26, | do. | do. | 2 | 8 | a | 6 | 8 | do. |
| 5 Do. (3rd) 1829,30, | do. | do. | 6 | 0 | a | 6 | 8 | do. |
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*PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.*

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OVERLAND MAIL.

THE next Steamer with Mails for Suez will leave Bombay on the 1st of January. Notice accordingly is hereby given, that the latest safe date for the transmission of Letters from Calcutta, which may be intended for this opportunity, will be Tuesday, the 19th Instant.

Fort William, General Post Office, The 1st Dec. 1843.

L. J. H. GREY, *Offg. Post Master General.*

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THE PRESENT STATE OF CALCUTTA.—The funds devoted by Government to the lighting and watering of Calcutta, and the repair of its roads, have run short, by about 12,000 Rupees a year, or 100 Pounds Sterling a month; and for want of this small sum the City of Palaces is enveloped in a cloud of dust. The Magistrates have met to consider the means of relief; but no plan has been adopted, and the dust becomes every day more dense and insufferable. Some have proposed to pare down the allowances of the municipal officers; and two of the Magistrates have gone up to Government with a suggestion—rejected by the other moiety of the bench—to raise the House tax from five, to six and a half per cent.

We are happy to hear that the proposal has been at once rejected by the Governor of Bengal. We hope all such unworthy expedients will be rejected with equal promptitude. The expense should be thrown upon the general revenues of the country. It is time for Government to take a liberal and comprehensive view of its duty towards a city, for which private individuals have done so much, and the public authorities comparatively so little. It is a shame that this noble city, the most magnificent in Asia, the capital of British India, the metropolis of an Empire of Ninety millions, the admiration of all foreigners, should be treated with such niggardly neglect by our rulers. It is to our disgrace, that not only are all schemes of improvement discountenanced, which will 'cost money', but that provision is not made even for the indispensible comfort of watered roads. One might have thought that the British Government, after having created so mighty an empire in the East, would have felt some degree of national pride in adorning the capital of its power. All other sovereigns, in all other ages, have done so. Had the country been held with equal security and firmness for so long a period, even by the Mahomedans, whom we deem barbarous, they would not have hesitated for two months to lay out a thousand Rupees monthly in allaying the dust, and rendering their imperial residence tolerable. Assuredly they would have made improvements, corresponding in some measure with the greatness of the Empire and the majesty of the Government. The Romans adorned even their Provincial Capitals, with a degree of splendor, of which the remains surprise mankind after the lapse of eighteen centuries. Had it fallen to the lot of Napoleon, to have realized his desire of establishing an empire in the East, with how much zeal and energy would he not have urged on the improvement of his metropolis. Even Russia, barbarian Russia, if India had been reckoned among the provinces of its empire, would have spared no funds and no labour to render its metropolis a miniature of the noble capital it has raised on the banks of the Neva. It is only England that hesitates to devote a fraction of the general revenues of the empire, to the object of increasing the conveniences and augmenting the beauty of its metropolis. The old spirit of the counting house, which regarded a good Export and Import Warehouse as the most important and ornamental of all buildings, still seems to cling to the imperial Government, even after it has shed its commercial skin; and the funds required for public improvements, are doled out with the thrifty parsimony of a pedlar.

If the municipal wants of the town constituted any demand on the treasury of the mother country, we could account for the hesitation of the public authorities. But we want no aid from home. In our connection with England, it is we who are the givers, and it is she who is the recipient. We require only a generous and judicious distribution of the revenues of the country itself, on objects which shall promote the convenience of the public, and redound to the credit of Government. But the country is in debt! What then; are there to be no public improvements till the public debt is extinct? If so, we must wait till our trust in India has been transferred to some other potentate; for, if we are to judge from the experience of the last eighty years, this Government will always be in debt to the last chapter of its history. But this debt interferes with no outlay, which the partialities, the whims, and even the follies of our rulers may require. It was only by the last Mail we were informed that an egregious blunder in legislation, sanctioned by the wisdom of Parliament, had cost this country twelve lakhs of Rupees, in ten years. Then, we have spent some nine lakhs of Rupees in a Legislative Member of Council, whose office it is now proposed to abolish as redundant; and we have paid about twenty-two lakhs of Rupees to a Law Commission, of which Government has made little practical use, and which Parliament will probably extinguish in the next session. We have spent lakhs in building new barracks which the next administration will in all probability abandon, and lakhs on lakhs in military pageantries, which have contributed nothing to the strength of the Empire.

All these fantasies and experiments we have not hesitated, to feed at the expense of the country, even when its exchequer was burdened with debt, without one twinge of conscience. But when the solid improvement of the metropolis, and the increase of its salubrity, by the opening of new roads, and the formation of squares to dispel malaria were in question, Government could only *lend* the funds to the Municipal Committee, and take in pledge the annual profits of two state lotteries, till the loan was repaid. And those lotteries were kept up year by year, after their demoralizing effects were fully demonstrated, for the mere purpose of getting back the sums which had been laid out in the metropolis; thus making the encouragement of vice the only means for improving the health and appearance of the city. It may appear ungrateful, after Mr. Bird has so nobly abolished lotteries, to revert to the misdeeds of those who preceded him in the Government; but the retrospect, however painful, is necessary to shew that the Government of India, letting alone the Affghan and Burmese wars, has incurred no small amount of blame by its lavishness when fancies and whims [illegible] to be indulged, and its half-heartedness when local improvements were required.

We need the *spirit* to improve the Metropolis of British India. We want a generous and noble spirit worthy of men who rule ninety millions of subjects, and dispense a revenue of twenty crores of Rupees. It would be a small matter for Government to confine its views to the present exigency, and allay the dust by an order on the Sub-Treasurer for 1000, or 1100 Rupees a month. The metropolis requires many improvements, for which due and adequate provision should be made. Let Government at once come forward, and consecrate one or two lakhs of Rupees annually to the use of the city, so that there may be no year without progressive improvement. Why not at once surrender the tax on spirituous liquors in the city for municipal purposes; and, if the amount be not sufficient, it will be time to go up and tap the Treasury.

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THE STEAM MEETING of the inhabitants of Calcutta was held on Monday afternoon, when a Memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, the President of the Board of Control and to the Court of Directors was agreed to, which will be found among our selections. The unanimity of feeling manifested at this meeting, of all classes of society, to the number of four hundred, cannot fail to do good. It will give to the members of Government at home, a convincing proof of the deep, and general feeling which exists at this Presidency on the subject, and serve to recal public attention to the importance of securing the patronage of the State to that plan which shall combine the interests of *all* the Presidencies. We are happy to find that no allusion is made in the Memorial to that breach of faith, which is involved in taking off the present steamers from the Comprehensive line, and placing them on the Bombay line of communication. It simply points out with great force and clearness, the fact that this comprehensive line of intercourse, is that alone which can give to Calcutta, and Madras and Ceylon the full benefit of Steam communication. This fact which was heretofore problematical has been incontrovertibly established by the voyages of the *Hindoostan*. With this evidence before them, nothing but an obliquity of vision or a perverse partiality for one Presidency, can induce the Company, or Her Majesty's Ministers, to confine their view to the Western Port.

It is of course manifest, that the assistance of Government, is indispensably necessary to the maintenance of a monthly Steam communication, with all the ports, or even with one port, in India. That assistance the people of England are most willing to bestow, in order to secure the inestimable blessing of a regular intercourse with the vast seats of commerce in the East. That assistance the Court of Directors are at this present time giving to the undertaking. The sum devoted to the promotion of Steam Navigation from the revenues of India,—from the revenues of the Bengal Presidency we might say,—is one lakh of Rupees a month;

viz. 100,000*l.* a year expended on the Bombay Steam navy, and 20,000*l.* given as a bonus to the Peninsular Company. We are not therefore asking for any new and startling outlay. We merely solicit that this sum may be so judiciously expended as to produce the largest possible advantage, in an equal degree, to all the Presidencies. Less than this sum would we believe be a sufficient encouragement to this Company, to establish a monthly communication *direct* to the three ports of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. The time has arrived when the existing arrangements must be revised. The Bombay Steamers are unequal to the task, and are becoming more and more inefficient the older they grow. Government must either build new and larger vessels, or make terms with the Peninsular Company. Now therefore is the time for adopting a comprehensive scheme, which so far from interfering with the advantages enjoyed by Bombay shall improve them, and confer the same advantages on the other Presidencies. It is a fortunate circumstance, that, just at this important juncture, Government will have the benefit of that practical knowledge which is afforded by the successful voyages made by the *Hindoostan*. There can therefore be no excuse for adopting narrow views and unworthy prejudices, detrimental to the public character of those who embrace them, and injurious to the general interests of the Empire.

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CHINA.—During the past week, we have received from China, an abstract of the Supplementary Treaty between their Majesties the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Emperor of China, consisting of seventeen Articles. The more important provisions of this Treaty are, that no British Merchant ships shall resort to any other Port in China, except the five ports named in the first Treaty, and that any infringement of the rule shall be visited by the seizure and confiscation of the vessel and cargo. Art. VI. provides that English merchants residing at the five ports, shall not wander away into the country, or go beyond certain limits fixed by the Chinese Authorities and the Consuls; and that any one who may contravene this order, shall be delivered over to the British Consul for punishment. The next Article permits English merchants, who may be residing at these ports, to buy and rent ground and houses at a fair valuation. Art. IX. provides for the mutual surrender of criminals who may escape, from the Chinese territories into Hong Kong; or from our own settlement and ships into the interior of the country.

The Eighth Article stipulates that all foreign nations, whose subjects or citizens have hitherto traded at Canton, shall be admitted to the five ports of Canton, Fu-choo-foo, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shang-hai, on the same terms as the English. According to European notions, such a provision is out of place in a Treaty with the British Crown, but the Chinese evidently considered the English as the representatives of the European family, and were anxious to embrace the opportunity of this Supplementary Treaty, to make known the footing on which the merchants of other powers would be permitted to trade in China. The Chinese authorities soon became aware, that foreign nations would not fail to besiege the Cabinet for the same privileges which had been conceded to the English, and would probably proceed so far as to send an Embassy to the Capital. They have therefore acted discreetly in thus anticipating their negotiations requests, and rendering any personal application at Pekin, which could not have been refused without risk, or permitted without humiliation, altogether superfluous.

The Opium question, the original cause of the war, remains *in statu quo*. It is not so much as hinted at. That word of ill omen appears to have been most carefully excluded from these Treaties of perpetual peace and friendship. This article continues to be regarded as contraband by the Chinese laws; and any attempt to introduce it, will be viewed as an act of smuggling, and punished accordingly. The English Government has engaged to prevent the admission of the drug into the five ports, and the Consuls are required to apprize the Chinese authorities of any such smuggling transaction, which may come to their knowledge, in order that the goods may be confiscated. The Chinese Government undertakes to exclude the drug from all other ports. Yet the Government of India will not probably diminish the manufacture of the article by a single chest, or the Chinese relinquish the use of it. This exclusion of Opium from Hong Kong, and from the five Ports which have been opened to our commerce, is all that could be expected of our Government. The consumption of the drug in the Empire will now depend on the success with which the Opium smugglers, backed by the wishes of the people, may baffle the vigilance, or corrupt the integrity of the Chinese preventive service. Yet it is a very anomalous position for any government to take up. In India, the British Authorities are engaged in raising the drug by means of public funds, expressly for the Chinese market; in China the British Authorities will not allow it to be landed in the only Settlement we possess, and have directed it to be rigidly excluded from the ports to which our trade is confined; and the Consuls are bound to make known to the Chinese authorities, with the view of its being confiscated, any cargo of that same Opium, which the servants of the same Crown have raised for that specific object. Although the Chinese authorities appear to have entered upon the arrangement of the Treaty with a feeling of sincerity, and even cordiality, which does them infinite credit, yet it is to be feared that the guilty enterprizes of the Opium smugglers will at no distant period interrupt that lasting peace and friendship which the Emperor appears so anxious to cement. The least that our Government can do to counteract the evil is to forbid the arming of the Opium vessels, a measure which the *Englishman* has repeatedly and very forcibly advised. While we have vessels of war in every port for the protection of commerce, there can be no legitimate occasion for trading vessels to be armed with cannon; there can indeed be no reason for it, but one which it would be shameful to avow, and which would impose on Government the imperious necessity of preventing it. If they are permitted thus to be armed, there will be bloody conflicts with the Chinese preventive service, and mistrust will be sown in the minds of the Chinese authorities, which will inevitably ripen into feelings of hostility.

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LOTTERIES.—The present state of the Lottery Question is any thing but intelligible. At the beginning of this year, Mr. Bird, the Governor of Bengal, took on himself the responsibility of suspending the State Lottery, pending a reference to the Court of Directors without whose sanction no final blow could be given to it. His Honour was induced to take this wise step from a consideration of the extensive mischief inflicted on society by the Minor Lotteries, which were established in connection with the great Lotteries of Government, and which diffused a spirit of gambling through the community. He attacked the evil at its source, and the state lottery expired at once, together with all the little sucklings which it had been nourishing. But it was felt at the time, both by Government and the community, that unless an Act was passed making Lotteries criminal, private lotteries would spring up, in fearful abundance, that temptations to gambling would still continue to be held out, perhaps with increasing vigor; and that the only change produced by Mr. Bird's judicious Act, if it were not followed up by a stringent law, would be that a dozen fraudulent schemes would be substituted for the honest—if the word be not misplaced—scheme of the State Lotteries. These fears have been more than realized. The projects which the *Hurkaru*, the *Englishman* and the *Exchange Gazette* have been advertising for the last five months,—though without any approval whatever on the part of the Editors,—appear to have been for the most part based on deceit. The *Star*, which seems to have a special vocation for ferreting out these nuisances, has repeatedly denounced the impositions practised on the public by the projectors. These magnificent schemes have been ushered into notice, under the "auspices and patronage of the most respectable Agency and Commercial Houses in Calcutta," not one of the names of which, however, has ever been given. The drawings have been duly notified to the public; even the numbers of the tickets which had come up as prizes have been given with the same formalities, as those of the extinct State Lotteries; but, strange to say, none of the valuable prizes have ever fallen to the lot of residents in Calcutta. They have come up invariably for the benefit of individuals living a thousand miles off, some of whom appear never to have heard of their good fortune, simply we suppose because they never had any existence, except in the newspapers. In an evil hour, however, General Fast, who is an actual living personage, was announced as the fortunate holder of a prize of 50,000 Rupees, and he is understood to have directed an action to be brought against the Projectors for the recovery of the sum, the immediate result of which has been we believe to quash the drawing of the next Lottery of Five lakhs and ninety thousand Rupees, which is advertized to take place on the 2d and 3d of January at the *Exchange Rooms*.

A very enterprizing firm of the name of Robertson and Co., whose existence however is very problematical, has been advertizing a Lottery of One lakh of Rupees in the Singapore papers, and [illegible]ve also in those of China,—any where ho[illegible] but in Calcutta. This Lottery also is to be drawn at the Exchange Rooms, and the projectors have even had the audacity to name the Union Bank as their Treasurer. We believe the Bank and the Proprietors of the Exchange Rooms are equally innocent of any connection with these gamblers.

There is also another Lottery scheme, the scene of which is laid in Calcutta, though the projectors have not sent their advertisements to either the *Hurkaru* or the *Englishman*. The Proprietors are Johnson, Brothers and Co. of Calcutta, and their advertisements appear in the Singapore, and, we think, also in the Madras papers. There are to be 1,000 prizes to 2,000 blanks; the capital embarked is said to be 1,87,650 Rupees; and the worthy projectors are

so moderate as to content themselves with a profit of four per cent. The Trustees are Messrs. Ewart, Brown and Co. and their office is at 65, Durrumtollah Road, where the two drawings will take place under the superintendence of "disinterested and respectable gentlemen." This firm is a firm of straw, and No. 65 is an empty house.

But the contagion of this gambling spirit is not confined to men in European habits and society, or even to this Presidency. The mania is spreading rapidly from the capital to the provinces. The last number of the *Bombay Times* informs us, in a letter from a correspondent, that certain speculators at Poonah have got up a lottery, which they are forcing into public notice. The profit to the projectors is fixed at a moderate sum, but past experience teaches us, that those schemes are most to be suspected of fraud, in which the conduct of the proprietors is apparently most disinterested. Another lottery has been set up at Ahmednuggur, under the Bombay Presidency, in which the projectors have reserved 20 per cent. to themselves! "I think it should be the duty," says the Correspondent of the *Times*, "of every man possessing the least spark of philanthropic feeling, to shew an unequivocal hatred of lotteries by steadfastly discontinuing to patronize them." But we think it the imperative duty of the Court of Directors, at once to give their public and cordial sanction to the abolition of all State Lotteries for ever, and at the same time to lay their commands on the Legislative Council to frame a law prohibiting all private lotteries, throughout the dominions entrusted to the Government of the Company. Why such instructions have not been issued from Leadenhall Street earlier, it is difficult to divine. So long as the lotteries yielded any profit to the State it was easy to understand the reluctance of the Honourable Court to extinguish them. But they are now a nuisance to the community, without being profitable to Government; and the delay in prohibiting them is anomalous. Surely it cannot be because the Court intends to re-establish them, with a view to meet the inadequacy of municipal funds. It cannot be that they have encountered any opposition from the Earl of Ripon, the President of the Board of Control. It was during his incumbency as Chancellor of the Exchequer, that England was for the first time delivered from the curse of State Lotteries, and Lotteries themselves were rendered illegal. His Lordship cannot begrudge to India the blessing he conferred on England. We hope the Local Authorities will not fail to bring to the notice of the Court, the steady progress which the spirit of gambling is making through the country, and the increasing audacity of the frauds which mark each successive project, and to importune them for permission to check the evil at once by a legislative enactment.

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REVIVAL OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.—The Draft of an Act, for the adoption of corporal punishment in certain cases of theft, more especially of children, was published in the last Official *Gazette*. Government has thought it expedient to abrogate, to a certain extent, one of those laws by which the administration of Lord William Bentinck was distinguished, but which has been the object of incessant vituperation by a large body of the public servants ever since. We think the experience of the last ten years proves, that the sudden and entire abrogation of corporal chastisement, in a country in which it has been in vogue for many centuries, was in some degree a premature measure; inasmuch as we were unable to substitute any other punishment, which was likely to prove efficacious by the terror it inspired. The truth of the assertion in Lord William Bentinck's Regulation, however, has not been in the smallest degree weakened, that "the punishment of stripes is degrading to the individual, and by affixing marks of infamy which are often for ever indelible, prevents his return to an honest course of life." Corporal punishment can by no effort of sophistry or ridicule be relieved from the odium of doing the culprit an irreparable injury, by making him a "marked man" for the rest of his life, and rendering his return to virtue next to impossible. And when we reflect that this punishment may often be inflicted for a first and almost venial offence, on insufficient or doubtful evidence, in a moment of passion, it ought not to be resorted to but for the gravest and most weighty reasons. Lord William Bentinck himself appears to have thought, when he refused to abolish it among the English troops, that there were circumstances in which the infliction of it was necessary. And, we are reluctantly brought to the conviction, that the circumstances of the country and the Government, combined with the habits and feelings of the people, do appear to point out the necessity of again having recourse to it in India. In the last ten years, the improvements in prison discipline, in prospect of which it was abolished, have not been effected. A lodging in a prison, where "their bread is given and their water is sure," where they have in general a more comfortable residence, has no terrors for offenders. It does not deter them from crime, and therefore to make this the only punishment for theft is to expose property to constant spoliation, and inflict grievous injury on society. As a general rule, therefore, under existing circumstances, the use of the rattan is perhaps the less of two evils. The experiment of substituting other punishments for it has not succeeded in giving security to property; and, unless some better means of correction than we now possess can be brought into operation, recourse must be had to this most objectionable form of punishment. We are speaking of course of delinquents of full age. The school discipline which the Magistrates are now required to inflict on juvenile offenders, instead of exposing them to the contamination of a jail, will of course meet with general approbation.

There are however some considerations which ought not to be altogether overlooked. This corporal chastisement is now revived, evidently under the impression, and a very correct one, that it is the only punishment which is likely to deter from the commission of crime; that it is in short, the heaviest punishment the public authorities can inflict. This idea is necessarily implied in the present adoption of it. It seems singular therefore that the severest punishment, and that which is most dreaded by the natives, should not be inflicted for the heaviest crime, but reserved only for those of minor turpitude. Neither should we overlook the fact, that almost every other punishment which the Magistrate can inflict is open to an appeal to the higher authorities, and that the errors of a harsh or hasty judgment may be corrected by the mature consideration of older and more experienced officers; but, by this enactment, the order for inflicting the severest kind of punishment, and that which admits of no reduction, or remedy, is to be final. The sentences of fine and imprisonment passed by the Sessions Judge are liable to be reversed in appeal to the higher authorities, whereas the order of those, who occupy a very subordinate place in the administration, and one which by the course of circumstances, is frequently filled by youths just come to age, is irrevocable. These are anomalies which cannot escape observation.

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WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—We have been favoured with a little pamphlet just published by Mr. H. G. Palmer, upon the state of the Indian Bazar weights and measures. The object of the writer is to shew that in almost every bazar and shop in Calcutta, pieces of stone, lumps of lead, and fragments of bricks are used in "lieu of weights denoting authenticated gravity or proportion;" that the uncertain weight of these substitutes affords an opening for fraud; and that the Natives, more especially the poorer classes, are thereby cheated by the shopkeepers to a very considerable amount. He alludes to the recent Act of Parliament, by which Superintendents are appointed in every district in England for the purpose of applying a more stringent system to the Act; and he cites numerous instances in which transgressors have been brought up before the Magistrates and fined for a breach of it. He proposes to introduce something of the same kind into Calcutta, to provide that all sets of weights used for the purpose of vending should be duly examined, adjusted, marked and *licensed;* that for these licenses the shopkeepers should pay at the rate of Eight annas a month, which would yield a revenue of nearly a lakh of Rupees; and that this fund should be applied to the improvement of the City.

It is highly desirable that just weights and measures should be universally employed; and it is certain, that the use of false weights entails a great loss on the purchaser, and more especially on the poorer classes of society. To this it has been replied in a very able article, which appeared some days since in the *Englishman*, that buyers are the best protectors of their own interests, and that although they may have no means of detecting fraudulent weights and measures, they are not slow in discovering at what shops they obtain the largest supplies for their money, and that the most honest dealers are sure in the long run to have the largest custom. This is true to a considerable extent; yet it is a fact, that notwithstanding the strength of this principle of self interest, dealers continue to be rogues and purchasers to be cheated; and that in our own land the public authorities consider it a part of their official duty to come to the aid of private interests, and to seek out and punish those who use deficient weights and measures. And in this country such provisions against fraud would be the more valuable, as the buyers being for the most part in debt to the shopkeepers, and purchasing the greater portion of their supplies on credit, are more particularly at their mercy.

But we have many doubts whether the proposed interference in the town and suburbs of Calcutta, would not be found more vexatious than useful, a source of greater oppression to the shopkeepers than of benefit to the public, or of revenue to the state. Mr. Palmer estimates the number of venders at 15,000. These men, if compelled to do so, would doubtless rather take out a license for the authenticated weights and measures than shut up their shops; but it is not certain that they would use these just weights in one case out of ten. When an independent

buyer came to their counter, and paid down his copper or silver, the authenticated weights would be invariably produced; but there would be a very strong inducement to resort to the old and deficient weights, whenever they were required to deal out articles to any customer who was already in their debt—that is, to any poor man, whom the new arrangement is more particularly intended to benefit. These poor creatures would be the least likely to obtain substantial relief from it, for they would probably be met at once by an order to go to some other shop, if they were to demand the use of the fair weights; and Mr. Palmer's pamphlet tells us that the natives seldom complain.

It would be necessary to appoint officers to enforce the use of these weights; but an establishment adequate to a domiciliary visit once a week to 15,000 shops would absorb all the receipts; and a weekly visit would not ensure the daily, or hourly, or continual employment of the authenticated weights. The agency Mr. Palmer proposes to employ is altogether native, and the highest salary 32 Rs. a month, for which sum honesty is not be obtained in the Native market,—if indeed it can be obtained for any price. The officers of the department would inevitably misuse the power entrusted to them, and turn it into an engine of extortion. Much may be done in England, where there is an independent and spirited community, and a vigilant press, which is utterly impracticable in a country like this; and the shopkeepers would be sure to take the price of the license, and the hush money they paid the Native overseers, in some shape or other, out of their customers. We are sorry thus to throw cold water on a project which has so kind and benevolent an origin; but we think the projector on reconsidering it, in all its bearings, will feel satisfied that it will most probably produce more inconvenience than it remedies.

Instead of drawing the funds required for improving the salubrity and convenience of Calcutta from a municipal tax on shops, which must eventually fall on provisions, we would go up at once to Government and ask them to give whatever may be necessary, from the twenty millions raised in the country. Government might spare this sum without feeling its loss. Where there is a will, there is a way. It is only in the last *Calcutta Gazette* we find it announced that Col. Everest has resigned the service. Of course the Grand Trigonometrical Survey of India, which ought to have ceased years ago, is now completed, for the Surveyor General would not quit the country without finishing his work. We should think, if common report be true, that the extinction of this extravagant establishment would produce a saving of a lakh of Rupees a year. The substitution of whipping for imprisonment will doubtless produce a saving of another lakh or two, in the keep of rogues. In short to a well disposed and careful Government there can never be any lack of funds for the benefit of its own metropolis.

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THE KHOONDS.—The *Hurkaru* has given a very elaborate reply to our observations on his last article relative to the Khoond children. He writes, of course as we did, on the strength of information from the spot. He cannot therefore expect us to admit the validity of the statements he has brought forward, before we have an opportunity of communication with those on whose authority we depended, and whose views of his explanation it is obviously necessary for us to receive. In this stage of the controversy, therefore, all that we can do is to examine the strength of his reasoning, and to enquire how far the admissions which have been made, bear upon the general imputation of neglect, which our correspondent brings against the local authorities. Our observations will therefore be very brief.

The *Hurkaru* dwells much on the mistake which our informant is said to have made, when he stated that the Memorial had not been forwarded to the Government of Madras, but was still in the *Agent's* office. We are willing to concede to his argument all the benefit which such an error can afford it. It appears that the Agent, not having power to comply with this request, forwarded it to the Judge, in whose office it has remained ever since. On turning to Capt. Macpherson's Report on the Khoonds, however, we find that it was addressed directly to the *Secretary to Government* at Madras. It is just possible that the Government at that Presidency may have directed that all subsequent communications should be submitted through the Judge. But even in this case the *Hurkaru* will excuse our remarking that when the Agent found that, from whatever cause, a Memorial of considerable importance, which referred to the temporal and spiritual welfare of the children whom he was especially appointed to rescue, had been detained for many months at the station, there were many ways in which it might have been brought to the notice of the public authorities at Madras. If the Agent thought the proposal of the Missionaries to educate the children in the truths and doctrines of Christianity of any importance, it would have been no stretch of presumption for him to have forwarded a copy of the memorial direct to Madras.

The *Hurkaru* had stated that the Agent had no authority to comply with the request of the Missionaries to be allowed to undertake the education of the children; and then, to shew that the Agent was not indifferent to their welfare, affirmed that he had actually made over *six* children to them. We pointed out the manifest discrepancy of the two statements; which our contemporary endeavours to obviate by saying, that this disposal of the children was done by *a stretch of authority*. He should have said so in his first explanation. But it seems a very anomalous state of things, that the Agent should be at liberty to leave so large a number of the female victims in the hands of a Native Tuhseeldar, and yet should be unable without a "stretch of authority" to allow the Missionaries to receive and instruct them; and it behoves the Government of Madras to give its early consideration to this matter.

As it regards the contempt thrown by the Agent, on the offer of the Missionaries to educate the children, while at the same time he had placed himself in correspondence with the Rev. Dr. Duff, in reference to the same matter, the *Hurkaru* remarks, "We alluded to Capt. Macpherson's reference to Dr. Duff simply for the purpose of shewing that there can have been no inherent dislike in his mind to the plan of evangelizing the Khoond children, but that on the contrary there must have been a personal desire on the part of that officer to see the children reclaimed from their false faith—a desire which ill consorts with the systematic repulsion of Missionary efforts which has been alleged by the Agent." We think so too; and we have looked in vain for an explanation of this neglect of the means of evangelization which were at hand, by an individual who had their evangelization so much at heart as to enter into correspondence with a gentleman residing in another province.

The system of tuition to which we alluded, which is said to have failed in the hands of the Missionary, for which failure he was taunted by our contemporary, we were first informed of in his columns. His account is not very distinct; but we understand that two girls were to be married to two boys, but the Agent wished them to be made Christians before the knot was tied. He had them in his own house, and the Missionary was employed in the work of Christianizing them in which he did not succeed for several months. This is the strange kind of tuition we alluded to and there is no wonder it did not succeed.

We have only one word more to say on the subject at present. Our contemporary says we have not alluded to the "important point" of the object to which the Agent intended to apply the rescued females. "He has employed them as important agents for the suppression of female infanticide." We think this a most important object, and one on which too much attention cannot be bestowed, but the *Hurkaru's* information is evidently deficient, and his ideas are therefore any thing but clear on the subject. He tells us that the girls have been taught *to spin*, and that they are married, or to be married, to Khoonds who practise infanticide. We cannot see how their being simply taught to spin can qualify them for this important vocation; or how the mere circumstance of their being given in marriage among a tribe which practises infanticide, will of itself prevent their husbands murdering their children.

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

### THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7.

— The requisition to the Sheriff for a Steam meeting to be held on Monday next, has between 1300 and 1400 signatures, a greater number than has, we believe, ever been affixed to any public requisition in Calcutta.

— Intelligence has been received from China to the 26th of October. The Supplementary Treaty has been ratified by the Emperor, and ordered to be carried into effect, without waiting for the signature of Queen Victoria. This token of confidence in British faith is very gratifying. It is pleasing to find that Major Pottinger, who left India under the capricious frown of the Governor General, has been nominated to convey the Treaty to Her Majesty. Thus the injustice to which he was subjected by the Head of the Government in India, has been in a great measure redressed, and the Hero of Herat and Chareekar, the individual to whose exertions at Bameean we are indebted for the liberation of the prisoners, one of the objects of the expedition to Cabul, will make his first appearance at the Court of England in association with the final treaty concluded by his illustrious uncle, with the Empire of China.

— A very destructive fire had broken out at the Factories of the Foreign merchants at Canton. Fifteen factories, and a large amount of property have been destroyed by this conflagration. It was altogether accidental. Plunder was restrained by the Chinese Police, and the Marines from the *Dido* British frigate. The populace offered no molestation or insult to the English, but pelted the lascars, whom they very cordially detest. By the Supplementary Treaty, Europeans are allowed to rent ground and houses, at the five ports to which they are allowed to resort; and, it is to be hoped, therefore, that their residence will no longer be limited to the small and disagreeable factories to which Chinese jealousy has, hitherto confined them.

— Last night's *Calcutta Gazette* contains the draft of an Act repealing Reg. 9, of 1808, which had become obsolete, from its extreme severity. This was the Act passed when dacoity was at its height in Bengal, which inflicted such extraordinary penalties on those who refused to surrender. It was under this Act that a Native was recently subjected to long transportation for not appearing when summoned, which punishment Mr. Bird wisely remitted.

— The Rev. Mr. Thomas has been appointed Assistant Chaplain to the garrison of Fort William. We believe this appointment is connected with an arrangement for giving two Chaplains to the Fort and St. James's, as there are already at the Cathedral and the Old Church.

— The Honourable the Court of Directors have sent out a despatch to "our Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal," informing him that Southampton had been made the port of arrival and departure of the Indian Mails sent by the Mediterranean, and directing that the "immediate and particular attention of your Post Master General be called to this alteration." It is much to be regretted that the Honourable Court did not see fit to announce with the same formalities a far more important alteration, the reduction of the French postage from 2*s*. 8*d*. to 1*s*. 8*d*. In that case our Post Master General would have been obliged to pay immediate and particular attention to it, instead of continuing to announce the old rate for months after it had been abolished. As the Post Master has now done with the Governor General's journey to the Upper Provinces, perhaps he will find leisure to publish the amended rate which has not yet appeared.

— The last letter from Gwalior is that which appeared in yesterday's *Hurkaru*, which would lead us to suppose that there may yet be some difficulty in the settlement of affairs in that territory. The writer says, that a feeling of hostility is beginning to grow up against our interference by those whom it will affect. "These British, say the troops, will come here and disband us, and leave their own troops to feed on the fat of the land. Why should we give up our *hak* rights." It is quite natural that the troops, whose very bread is at stake, should object to the process of starvation destined for them.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8.

— The accounts from Sukkur are still of the same melancholy character, and the troops are saved from annihilation only by the moderation or fears of the Belochees. Each Regiment has still 500 in hospital.

— The Honourable Caleb Cushing, the Envoy from the United States of America, to the Emperor of China, after having been most honourably and most hospitably treated at Bombay by the Government and the community, has embarked for the Celestial empire, where the Brother of the Sun and the Moon does not by any means wish to see him, and will contrive to evade a meeting by referring him to the 8th Article of the Supplementary Treaty with Great Britain, and sending him back to Washington.

— Capt. Engledue issued cards of invitation to the community to visit the *Bentinck* yesterday and to-day, and we are told that three hundred persons sat down to a substantial tiffin yesterday. We are happy that our humble advice has been followed, and we hope that the irritation produced by refusing the list of passengers, which might be very proper when demanded by a tradesman who wished to send a constable on board, but very injudicious when required by the fourth estate, will have completely vanished. The *Star* says, that Captain Engledue made some disparaging allusions to the press, and to public papers, which we hope will be found to originate only in the proverbial incorrectness of Calcutta reporting.

— The *Englishman* says there was a report yesterday of an outbreak in Nepal. We have heard of no other outbreak than one of regret at Mr. Hodgson's approaching departure. The Dut-bar was loading him with tokens of their esteem and gratitude.

— The *Star* says, that final arrangements have been determined on for the occupation of Scinde by Bengal troops, and that the several Regiments will proceed to their destination immediately.

— From the same authority we learn, that the preparation of the siege train for Gwalior has been countermanded; and probably the *Star* is right in pronouncing this measure premature, as according to the last accounts the Khasgee was still with the troops, who seemed to have half a mind to shew fight.

— We were we find wrong in supposing that the meeting of the Indian members of the Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Company was convened by Capt. Engledue. By whom it was called has not transpired, but Mr. Greenlaw read a number of papers, and it was resolved that he should furnish a statement of the points in the prospectus of the Company and in their correspondence, which warrant an opinion of a departure from the plans on which the Calcutta subscribers gave their mite. Alas, for our prospects; if we can afford no more than *thirty* passengers for the steamers, which must have a hundred or lose money, not all the resolutions of all the public meetings, nor all the charges of breach of faith, can keep them to the direct line.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9.

— We regret to learn from the *Star*, that the *Hindoostan* on her next voyage from Aden to Galle will touch at Bombay. This, says our contemporary, was hinted to a gentleman in London. Having once taken this devious route, there can be little hope that the vessel will ever resume the direct course till some arrangement be made with the Home Government. Perhaps however some new improvement in Steam, or the discovery of some other agent may lay both the *Hindoostan* and the *Bentinck* on the shelf.

— Mr. George Thompson has arrived in Calcutta and embarks on Friday morning in the *Bentinck*.

— The *Queen* steamer, with Col. Squire and the recruits of H. M. 13th, has arrived at Bombay, and they will be sent on immediately to perish in the swamps of the Indus. The last accounts from Ferozepore state, that the Head Quarters of the Regiment had taken its departure for Sukkur from that station. The deadly climate will probably thin the ranks of this noble corps, in a month more than they were thinned by four years' struggles with the Affghans.

— The *Queen* is to replace the lost *Memnon*; the latter was 400 horse power; the former has only engines of 200 horse power. Of course to employ her in bringing on the Mails would only subject the community to a bitter disappointment. The Hon. Company has not two vessels capable of maintaining the speed requisite for the occasion, and must either build new vessels, or fall in with the proposal of the Oriental and Peninsular Company.

— The *Englishman* states, on the authority of a letter from the North West, that three French officers had arrived at Cabul, with the intention of forming and disciplining a force for the Affghans, as their countrymen have done in the Punjab. They could not have arrived at a time when their aid will be less prized.

— The Governor General, it is said, intends to proceed forthwith to the banks of the Sutledge, doubtless to Ferozepore, the scene of last year's festivities; but apparently with a different object; not to receive a triumphant army on its return at the foot of the bridge, but to send an army across it to gather fresh laurels. The Post Office authorities are said to have received orders to lay bearers between Agra and Umbala. A letter from this latter place published in this day's *Hurkaru*, seems to hint that Lord Ellenborough has demanded the session of the states belonging to the Sikhs, that is to Runjeet Singh's successor, on the left bank of the Sutledge. These estates were acquired by the late ruler by gradual encroachments and are estimated to yield if we remember right a revenue of about 12 lakhs of Rupees a year. They were guaranteed to Runjeet Singh, more than thirty years ago. It is said that Heera Singh is quite willing to resign the lands, but that Golab Singh peremptorily refuses to give them up, and even threatens to cross the river if we should attempt to occupy them.

— The *John Hepburne*, which has come in from Rangoon, brings accounts of a very serious outbreak of the Cholera at Ava, to which the King's second illegitimate son, and one of his ministers well known to be very inimical to us, have fallen victims.

— The relief of the troops in Scinde, appears to be involved in uncertainty. A letter quoted in the *Hurkaru* says, that there will be no general relief of the Bombay troops. Other letters received from the north west however, speak confidently of the approaching departure of the troops intended for Scinde.

— The *Brandywine*, American frigate, with the American Envoy, the Honourable Mr. Cushing, left Bombay on Monday, the 27th November. The officers on their departure liberally contributed the sum of 457 Rs. to the American Mission Press, which has long been the leading establishment for book printing at Bombay. The money is to be devoted to the preparation of a fount of Arabic types.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11.

— The last sale of Indigo at the Indigo Mart, is said to have gone off with spirit. The average price of about 100 maunds of Kishnaghur Indigo was 150 Rs. the factory maund; the average of Tirhoot, about 105.

— The Shipping reports announce the arrival of the Steamer *Windsor Castle* from the Mauritius; but none of the daily papers tell us who the stranger is.

— An attempt is said to have been made to carry the young King of the Punjab, Duleep Sing, across the Sutlege into the British dominions. Two of his uncles endeavoured to corrupt the troops, but in vain; they then laid a horse dawk from Lahore to the river, but the project was discovered before they could put it into execution. They were seized and thrown into confinement, and the young lad was reinstated on the Guddee. After this Heera Sing and Golab ordered a body of troops down to the Sutlege to watch the fords, but they mutinied and refused to go. It must however be remembered that all intelligence from the Punjab must be told three times by three independent witnesses before it is entitled to credit.

— H. M's. 13th Foot embarked at Ferozepore for Scinde on the 24th, it is said *in high spirits!* It would seem as though Sir Robert Sale had proceeded with the Regiment in command of it.

— The *Vernon*, Capt. Gimblet, which left Portsmouth on the 26th of August, arrived at Madras on the 27th ultimo, having been only a day beyond three months on the voyage.

— The *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette* states that a Register of about 1,500 letters received from the H. C. vessel the *Clive*, which were picked up on the beach near the wreck of the *Memnon* Steamer, has been published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*. They have been forwarded to their destination by Capt. Haines, the Political Agent at Aden. There is also a list of 72 Bills of Exchange amounting to 72,000*l*. which were likewise picked up on the Beach.

— The *Star* publishes a letter from Sukkur, which states that Sir Jasper Nicolls and family, with Col. Luard, had reached that station on his way to Bombay. He had written from Bhawulpore to request that no other mark of distinction should be shewn him but the salute due to his rank. Even that, owing to the universal sickness, could not be shewn him. In fact the army may be considered as broken up by the effects of the climate. So many officers had been obliged to leave the station, that there was likely soon to be a Brigade of sick men without officers. Of 104

Artillerymen who left Ferozepore not long ago, 60 have been consigned to the grave. Rain was expected in the next month, when the Medical men predicted the Sepoys would die like rotten sheep.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12.

— The great Steam Meeting yesterday afternoon was attended by more than 400 persons. A series of Resolutions was adopted which will be [illegible]d in another part of this paper. It is true that the Bombay folks have had the start of us by one month, as it respects the despatch of their resolutions, approving the plan of taking the *Bentinck* and *Hindoostan* from Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon and giving them to themselves; but we trust that the cogent and unanswerable arguments of our Resolutions, and the unanimity and strength of feeling which has been exhibited at this Presidency will be sufficient to counteract the effects of Bombay influence, however paramount it may be in Leadenhall Street.

— The *Star* states, that preparations are again going on for the siege train at Agra, which is to be on a larger scale than ever. The whole force was calculated to assemble there by the 4th; the Governor General would reach the station by the 10th, and it is said that the force would be in motion towards Gwalior by the 12th.

— We are happy to hear, that the letters sent by the Regular Mail of the 21st of November, arrived at Bombay at the same time as the Express, and were quite in time for the Steamer, which started at 9 on the evening of the 1st of December.

— The outbreak on the Nepal frontier is said to be directed against the state of Oude, an ally of ours, whom we are bound to defend. The exact nature of it has not transpired, but it is said that a Nepalese army has made an inroad on the Vizier's territories. We must of course repel it by force, if we do not succeed by negotiation; and this may lead us at once into hostilities with the spirited Durbar.

— The *Hurkaru* states, that letters of the 2d instant from Umbalah mention that a report was current, that our position at Sukkur had been attacked, but that no great confidence could be placed in it. Such an event however may be expected, unless the post should be strengthened by the arrival of fresh and healthy troops. In case of an attack the Queen's 13th, part of the illustrious garrison, will come in for the first laurels; and it will be a singular circumstance if this distinguished corps, which was ordered to the banks of the Irawaddy immediately on its arrival in India, should close its Indian career by fresh triumphs on the banks of the Indus.

— The *Hurkaru* states, that the attempted flight of Duleep Singh, and the subsequent mutiny of some of the Sikh troops is confirmed. Golab Sing and Heera Sing are still at the capital, enlisting troops, in consequence of the consternation created by the large force we are gathering on the Sutlege. The same accounts state that Akbar Khan was at the Western extremity of the Khyber, ready of course to fall upon Peshawur.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13.

— The list of Passengers by the *Bentinck* has been sent to the Calcutta papers spontaneously by Capt. Engledue. We wish it had been three times the length; and, when such regularity has been given to the sailing of the Steamers, that arrangements can be confidently made in reference to it both in London and Calcutta, we have not the slightest doubt that a full ship will start on every voyage. The passengers on this occasion are: Lieut. Col. Everest; Mr. Frazer; Mr. G. W. Robertson; Mr. G. J. Gordon; Mrs. Capt. Greaves; Dr. Hy. Pilleané; Mr. C. Whitmore, C. S.; Mr. Geo. Thompson; Mrs. Brig. Frith; Mrs. Wilson; Mr. Goodwyn; Capt. Hopper; Capt. Saunders; Mrs. Saunders; General Avitabili; Mr. A. O. Challaye; Mr. Alex. Calder; Mr. W. de Chonski; Mr. Gilbert; Mrs. Pereira and Child; Mr. Ilbery; Mr. Hough; Dr. Borghi; Mr. [illegible]; Mr. Fleming; Mr. and Mrs. Home; Mr. Clark and his Sons; Mr. Anderson; Mr. W. H. Frith; Mr. and Mrs. Fisher; Mr. Nisbett; Col. Montgomery; Mr. Ochterlony; Rev. Mr. Florian; and M. Challaye's Servant.

— The *Hurkaru* states that the mercantile firm, which was mentioned in its law report some ten days ago as having sought the protection of the Insolvent Court, was that of McGregor, Hunter and Co.

— According to the *Star*, the appearance of the Nepaul troops in the Oude territories had been occasioned by an aggression of Dursan Singh, a subject of Oude; and they retired as soon as they heard that the offender had been taken a prisoner to Lucknow and punished.

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | | *Co's. Rs.* | *As.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. Forlong, Esq. | ... | ... to May, 1845, | 50 | 0 |
| Capt. J. H. Warner, | | ... to Dec. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Baboo Madubchunder Mullick, | .. .. .. .. | ... to July, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| C. Griffith, Esq. | ... | ... to Dec. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Dr. Spilsbury, | .. ... | ... to July, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| O. P. S. Watson, Esq. | | ... to Nov. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Baboo Krishnoo Kishore Neogee, | .. ... ... | ... to March, 1844, | 10 | 0 |
| Dr. H. F. Hough, | ... | ... to Dec. 1844, | 36 | 0 |
| D. Dearie, Esq. | .. | ... to Nov. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| W. Knox, Esq. | ... | ... ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| J. P. Gubbins, Esq. | | ... to Sept. 1844, | 10 | 0 |
| Lieut. M. James, | .. | ... to Dec. 1843, | 24 | 0 |
| E. Bentall, Esq. | ... | ... to March, 1846, | 46 | 0 |
| W. H. Jones, Esq. | ... | .. to Sept. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. Col R. Benson, | | ... to Dec. 1844, | 25 | 0 |
| Major Genl. Sir R. Dick, | | .. to Aug. 1843, | 20 | 0 |
| A. R. Desouza, Esq. | | ... to Nov. 1843, | 6 | 0 |
| G. G. Stedman, Esq. | | .. to Sept. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| P. Friell, Esq. .. | ... | ... to Dec. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Geo. Thompson, Esq. | ... | ditto, | 38 | 0 |

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The Rev. W. W. Evans begs to acknowledge the following sums for the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta.

| | | *Co's. Rs.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Col. Shaw, | *Dum Dum* | 5 | 0 |
| Capt. Barrett, | Do. | 10 | 0 |
| Lieut. Lewis, | Do. | 5 | 0 |
| Capt. Todd, | Do. | 5 | 0 |
| H. H. B. Ross, Esq. | Do. | 5 | 0 |
| Capt. Scott, | Do. | 5 | 0 |
| J. Row, Esq. | Do. | 5 | 0 |
| Mrs. Kaye, | *Calcutta,* | 10 | 0 |
| Mr. L. Mendes, | | 5 | 0 |
| H. B. | | 2 | 0 |
| John Storm, Esq. | | 10 | 0 |
| W. C. | | 5 | 0 |
| C. H. Salter, Esq. | | 5 | 0 |
| A. J. | | 2 | 0 |
| Robert Forbes, Esq. | | 10 | 0 |
| T. H. Maddock, Esq. | | 16 | 0 |
| J. Henry, Esq. | | 4 | 0 |

*Dec. 12th.* W. W. EVANS.

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## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE PUBLIC MEETING ON STEAM AFFAIRS.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSED TO THE HONOURABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, THE BOARD OF CONTROL, AND THE LORDS OF THE TREASURY.

Sheweth, that your Memorialists have learnt that the Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have submitted to Her Majesty's Government, and the Directors of the Hon'ble East India Company, a proposal to undertake the monthly transmission of the Mails between Bombay and Suez.

That for the execution of this proposed service, combined with their other arrangements in the Indian seas, the Directors have stated that the Peninsular and Oriental Company are provided with two Steam ships, the *Hindoostan* and *Bentinck*; that they have at their disposal a new, large, and powerful Steamer, capable of being completed for sea in three months; and that, though these three vessels are amply sufficient for the performance, under ordinary circumstances, of the whole services contemplated, the Company propose to provide a fourth vessel as a reserve to meet contingencies.

That, had it been announced merely that the expediency of contracting with the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the transmission of the Mails between Bombay and Suez, with a view to their acceleration and without interfering with the direct communication by means of Steam Vessels between Calcutta and Suez, was under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government and the Directors of the Hon'ble East India Company, your Memorialists would have thought it unnecessary to address your Hon'ble Court on the matter; but as the only means by which this acceleration of the Bombay Mail is proposed to be brought about, are avowedly to be supplied by diverting Steam vessels devoted to maintaining direct communication monthly between Calcutta and Suez, in which your Memorialists are deeply interested, they feel it necessary to protest most strongly against the injustice attempted to be done to them, and to press upon your Hon'ble Court the public importance of the interests thus threatened, which interests embrace nearly half the correspondence between Great Britain and the East, and about three-fourths of their commercial relations.

That the proposed plan for the acceleration of the Indian Mails is confined to their transit to and from Bombay, and that it is not attempted to be shown that greater expedition will be gained for the Mails to and from Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta, by carrying them via Bombay than can be achieved by the direct line between Suez and Calcutta; and your Memorialists confidently submit that if the Mail is delivered at Suez thirteen days after its despatch from England, as volunteered, under a penalty, by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, it will be brought on to its several destinations more rapidly by observing such direct line than if it be carried in the first instance to Bombay, and this whether it be forwarded from that Presidency by Steamers, or across the country.

That in urging this upon the attention of your Hon'ble Court, your Memorialists would be understood as meaning by "the Mail" a full and complete delivery, and not a partial dispatch, which as a permanent arrangement they regard as most objectionable; and your Memorialists would respectfully submit to your Hon'ble Court that the question of acceleration of the Mails is not fairly considered unless it embrace this completeness of delivery.

That by continuing the *Hindoostan* and *Bentinck Steamers* on the direct line between Calcutta and Suez, with such other boat or boats as may be deemed necessary to preserve the monthly communication uninterrupted, the entire Mail to and from this Presidency can be carried from port to port in 25 days, as has been proved by the three voyages of the *Hindoostan*, which vessel has performed the entire distance in 20 days and 5 hours under steam.

That this would make the whole time between despatch and delivery 30 days, and your Memorialists strongly urge upon your Hon'ble Court that this would allow seven days between the arrival of one Mail and the dispatch of another, for answering letters, &c., and thus render practicable four perfect interchanges of correspondence in the year between Europe and this side of India, which they confidently submit cannot be accomplished if the Mails for Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta are forwarded to their respective destinations via Bombay.

That the Peninsular and Oriental Company's contract time (as proposed) to Bombay is 28 days, and your Memorialists say the Europe Mail has never been fully delivered at Calcutta in 10 days after its arrival at Bombay, and that it cannot be delivered in such time, unless under more extensive inland improvements than can be carried out for a lengthened period.

That the Mails could not be brought on by a Steamer from Bombay and Calcutta in ten days with two intermediate ports of detention, and that therefore the entire Mails for Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta cannot be delivered so expeditiously via Bombay, either by land or sea, as by the direct route at present occupied by the *Hindoostan* and *Bentinck*.

That in proof of the accuracy of your Memorialists' statement as to the greater time required for the transit of the Mail, overland, via Bombay, they may mention that during the last eleven months the average time taken by the Express from Bombay to Calcutta has been upwards of 8 days and 14 hours, and by the first portion of the general Mail upwards of 10 days and 6 hours, and this independent of the time elapsing between the arrival of the Steamer at Bombay and the several dispatches from the Post Office, while the time from the arrival of the Express to that of the last portion of the Mail has ranged between 5 and 8 days.

That as a further proof of their assertion your Memorialists state, that the only Mail which has yet been brought to Calcutta by the direct route was the Falmouth portion of the September Mail, which was delivered in Calcutta by the *Hindostan* 18 days after she left Aden, while the Marseilles portion of that Mail which was carried to Bombay, arrived in Calcutta in six several parcels, the last of which was not delivered until 16 days after the arrival of the Steamer at Bombay, although the *Hindostan* had relieved the dâk of nearly 7,000 covers.

That, independently of the above, the correspondence of your Memorialists passing between Bombay and Calcutta is not infrequently during the rains so damaged as to be utterly illegible, and occasionally in a state to render delivery altogether impossible.

That large sums of money had been subscribed by the public of Calcutta, Madras and Ceylon for the purpose of carrying out direct communication, and arrangements made for this purpose by a Company in London who proposed to undertake the whole of the direct line on both sides of the Isthmus of Suez, and by a Company in Calcutta who proposed to limit their exertions to perfecting that part of the line which fell upon the Indian Seas, when the Peninsular and Oriental Company obtained from her Majesty's Government the exclusive privilege of conveying the Mails between Alexandria and Great Britain, and subsequently a Charter granting them peculiar advantages for Navigating the Indian seas.

That, thereafter, upon the expressed intention of the Directors of the last named Company to complete the direct communication between Calcutta and Great Britain by way of Madras and Ceylon, before engaging on any of the other lines of Steam Communication comprehended in their Charter, the London and Calcutta Companies both relinquished their undertakings, and a large number of the shareholders in the former Company, transferred their money to the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

That the Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, soon afterwards sent out the *Hindostan* steam ship to ply between Calcutta and Suez, intimating that the *Bentinck* Steamer was in a state of forwardness, and that they would do all in their power towards the speedy completion of the line as originally intended.

That the *Hindostan* and *Bentinck* are the only vessels which the Peninsular and Oriental Company have as yet put upon this line.

That these two vessels would be incapable under any circumstances of fulfilling the present engagement of the Peninsular and Oriental Company respecting this line, and that three vessels in the India Seas are the least number by which under ordinary circumstances that direct Communication by means of Steam vessels, at all times of the year, between Calcutta and Great Britain can be accomplished, to the speedy completion of which your Memorialists have devoted all their exertions.

That the public importance of a direct communication by means of steam vessels between Calcutta and Great Britain, as well as between Great Britain and Bombay, has been repeatedly acknowledged by your Hon'ble Court, by Parliamentary Committees, and by the Lords of the Treasury, when the general subject of establishing Steam Communication between England and India by way of the Red Sea has been under consideration.

That a Select Committee of the House of Commons on the 15th day of July 1837—reported to that Hon'ble House; that "inasmuch as, in the opinion of the witnesses who have appeared before your Committee, a direct communication by Steam, from the Red Sea to Ceylon, Madras and Bengal, would be practicable at all seasons of the year, by the employment of vessels of adequate tonnage and power, and as, under judicious arrangements, such extended establishment would appear to offer a prospect of an adequate return for the increased outlay by the conveyance of passengers, and of some valuable articles of merchandize, which cannot be expected from the limited communication with Bombay alone; your committee feel bound to recommend a continued and zealous attention to the subject on the part of His Majesty's Government and the East India Company."

That in March 1841, the Right Hon'ble the Lords of Her M.'s Treasury recorded their judgment to the effect that the object of establishing Steam Communication between England and India by way of the Red Sea was so important as to be worthy of a public grant, but that no plan would be deserving of adoption, which did not include direct communication to the three Presidencies of India, and the Right Hon'ble the President of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India did thereupon declare his concurrence, and also that any other course would fail to fulfil the just expectations of the people both of England and of India.

That your Honourable Court have testified your concurrence in these opinions by having liberally granted to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, on their commencing to open this direct route, and when they had placed but one vessel on the line, a yearly sum of £20,000 for five years.

That while your Memorialists must view with satisfaction any prospect of accelerating the communication between England and Bombay, they confidently trust that your Hon'ble Court will not adopt any measures tending to interrupt, or in any manner interfere with, the direct line of communication between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and Suez—a line that being easily practicable at all seasons (which the Bombay line is not) is pre-eminently calculated to benefit the most extensive and valuable Provinces of India—those adjoining the Bay of Bengal and the Rivers Ganges and Burhampooter, and now extending from Calcutta through Assam to the confines of China.

(Signed) W. P. Grant,
*Chairman of the Committee.*

*December* 11, 1843.

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*Resolution 1st,*—Resolved that the Memorials now read, addressed respectively to the Right Hon'ble the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury—the Right Hon'ble the President of the Board of Control, and the Hon'ble the Court of Directors of the East India Company be adopted, and that the number of requisitionists by whom the present Meeting is called, amounting to nearly fourteen hundred is so large as to preclude the possibility of obtaining their signatures to these Memorials, far less those of the many others who would be desirous of signing them in time for their despatch by the next Mail, and that therefore the Sheriff be requested to sign them on behalf of this Meeting.

Proposed by W. P. Grant, Esq.—Seconded by Rustomjee Cowasjee, Esq.

Carried unanimously.

*Resolution 2d,*—Resolved that the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, be requested to take charge of the Memorials from the Sheriff and forward them as respectively addressed, and to co-operate generally in the objects contemplated by this Meeting.

Proposed by J. Hume, Esq.—Seconded by C. Newcomen, Esq.

Carried unanimously.

*Resolution 3rd,*—Resolved that copies of the above Resolutions and Memorials be sent by the Sheriff to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, with the grateful acknowledgments of the Meeting for the deep interest which His Lordship is known to have felt for the establishment of this great object since it was first brought forward, and the earnest request of the Meeting that His Lordship will support the prayer of the Memorials in such manner as shall seem to His Lordship to be most conducive to success.

Proposed by The Venerable Archdeacon.—Seconded by C. B. Greenlaw, Esq.

Carried unanimously.

*Resolution 4th,*—Resolved that copies of the above Resolutions and Memorials be also sent by the Sheriff to the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal, with the request that His Honour will use his powerful influence in the promotion of the prayers of the Memorials.

Proposed by L. Grey, Esq.—Seconded by G. F. Remfry, Esq.

Carried unanimously.

*Resolution 5th,*—Resolved that the cordial thanks of this Meeting be offered to the Committee of the East India and China Association for the interest they have manifested in the objects of this Meeting, and for the able manner in which they have advocated our cause.

Proposed by J. Deans Campbell, Esq.—Seconded by C. B. Greenlaw, Esq.

Carried unanimously.

*Resolution 6th.*—Resolved that the cordial thanks of this Meeting be offered to Mr. Thomas Elliott for the interest he has manifested in the objects of this Meeting, and for the able, prompt, and independent manner in which he came forward to demonstrate as regards the interests of two thirds of India, the injury which would be inflicted by any departure from the direct line of Steam Communication between Suez and Calcutta.

Proposed by J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq.—Seconded by J. Stopford, Esq.

Carried unanimously.—*Cal. Star, Dec.* 12.

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### LOTTERIES.

We perceive in the *Singapore Free Press* of 16th ultimo, two advertisements of Lotteries on a large scale, one being for prizes to the extent of one lack and the other of nearly two. The parties are represented to be Messrs. Robertson and Co., and Messrs. Johnson, Brs. and Co. The former announce the *Union Bank* as Treasurers, and that their lottery will be drawn at the Exchange Rooms on the 15th of January. We are enabled to state that the Union Bank has not any account with Messrs. Robertson and Co., either as Lottery Schemers, or in any other capacity, and that the respectable Firm who have the Exchange Rooms know nothing whatever of any of the parties advertising in the Singapore papers: our opinion is that there are no such firms and that an extensive fraud is being perpetrated on the public. We lay ourselves open to much risk in saying this, but these Lottery frauds are being carried on to such an extent that we should be departing from the principles on which this paper was established unless we spoke out plainly. We firmly believe these pretended Lotteries to be frauds and we say so. They advertise two facts to which we give the lie direct. If there be such people in Calcutta let them come forward. References are made to No. 65, Durrumtollah; we have sent there and find—what could be more characteristic—an empty house!

Messrs. Methold and Co. advertised a drawing the other day, in which there was a prize of Rs. 50,000: we shall, we suppose ere long have some of our papers announcing 'the fortunate holder,' and then their notices will be made advertisements for places away from the scene of action, as in a late case when payment of the money was refused. If the public could hold this commonly respectable, we should say it was a bad, low, vicious public,—but we know better; we hear on all hands the severest censures on parties lending themselves, however indirectly, to these Lottery schemes. If there really be such people as Messrs. Methold and Co. their lotteries are before the public in no reputable light. They advertise by means of their literary friends, that their lotteries are 'under the auspices and patronage of the most respectable agency and Commercial Houses in Calcutta,' and we say this is a lie,—strong language, and we are sorry to be obliged to use it, but on such an occasion we must speak plainly, nor will we cease so to speak as long as such falsehoods disgrace the columns of daily newspapers to the possible ruin of those who may attach credence to them. Some continue to make their profit of these advertisements, and affect to see no compromise of the character of their Journals in doing so: as far as our own interests are concerned we could desire nothing more cordially than that they should continue to this extent partners in the concern, but while they thus express their opinion, we will give ours, which is—and we write it calmly—that they might as well advertise a *Fence* for the ready disposal of stolen goods. As these Singapore advertisements refer to Durrumtollah we would ask Messrs. Methold and Co., having asked several before, whether they know such firms as Robertson and Co., and Johnson, Brs. and Co. We are informed they are unknown here, as are Ewart, Brown and Co., who are advertised as Messrs. Johnson, Brs. and Co's. Trustees!—*Cal. Star, Dec.* 8.

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### GWALIOR.

*(From a Correspondent.)*

"The Khasgeewalla was made over to Colonel Jacobs on the 23d, with a view that he should be sent to Agra, and made over to the British Authorities; but a portion of the Troops and Sirdars having objected to the measure, his departure has been postponed. A deputation composing of Ram Rao, Sumbajee and Oodajee, left this on the morning of the 24th, to wait on the Resident at Agra and to explain matters, and if possible, to obtain the sanction of his being kept a State Prisoner within the Territories of the Gwalior Raj. Whether this arrangement will be approved and complied with, is a matter of doubt. The Khasgeewalla was twice before this a State Prisoner in the hill fort of Nurwur, and obtained his enlargement at the intercession of the Mama Sahib. The greater portion of the Troops have received their full arrears of pay, and the rest are being paid off as quick as possible, no knowing whether with a view to enable them to desert or prepare for battle. The talk in the Lushkur is, that the Khasgee will be sent to Agra immediately after the distribution of the pay, and that the Jinsee and Secunder's Camp will be disbanded. Secunder has already received his "juwab" from Seetooleea. The report in the Lushkur is *that* Juswunt Rao Bhow has taken his post at Dutteeth, where he is employed in raising men, and that Secunder has invited the Boondellas to join him. It remains to be seen whether the Authorities will enquire into the extent of Secunder's influence over the Boondellas, and, (if report be true,) whether Salvadore Smith, his Uncle, has not been busily employed at Jhansi in getting the Boondellas to join his Nephew; it would be well if the authorities were to make some enquiries into the cause of Salvadore Smith remaining in Bundlekhund. The general opinion in the Lushkur is, that without the presence of British Troops, nothing of a favourable nature is likely to terminate in this distracted State."—25*th Nov.* 1843.—*Agra Ukhber, Nov.* 30.

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### ABOLITION OF THE TRANSIT DUTIES.

We understand that a proposition from the government of India, for affecting the total abolition of the transit duties in the Madras territories, is now before our local Government. It has crossed a recommendation sent up from Madras to the same effect. These obnoxious duties have been

most unfairly left to press with all their burdensome and vexatious weight upon our Presidency, for years after all the rest of British India has been emancipated from the incubus. The common admission of their never failing operation as a clog on all internal improvement, as not even sufficed to let this neglected division of British India be included in the otherwise general abolition. But, with the evidence now before us of a general disposition amongst the ruling powers to make the long delayed concession, we trust we may now congratulate ourselves on a prospect of seeing these galling chains struck off at no distant day. —*Madras Spectator*, Nov. 23.

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ABSTRACT OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY, BETWEEN THEIR MAJESTIES THE QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AND THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

PREAMBLE.—The Preamble provides, that the Articles of the Supplementary Treaty "shall be as binding and of the same efficacy as though they had been inserted in the Original Treaty of perpetual Peace and Friendship."

*Art.* I.—Provides for the New Tariff being in force at the five Ports of Canton, Fuchow-foo, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai.

*Art.* II.—Provides for the General Regulations of Trade being in force at the aforesaid Five Ports.

*Art.* III.—Provides that all penalties or confiscations made under the 3rd clause of the said General Regulations of Trade, shall belong to the Government of China.

*Art.* IV.—Provides that British Merchants shall be allowed only to trade at the five Ports named in Article 1, that the British Merchants' Ships shall not repair to any other Ports or Places in China; that if they do so, in contravention of this Article, the Chinese Authorities shall be at liberty to seize and confiscate both Vessel and Cargo, and that all Chinese Subjects discovered clandestinely trading with British Merchants at any other Ports or Places in China shall be punished as the law in China may direct.

*Art.* V.—Provides for the IV. Clause of the General Regulations of Trade being applicable to both parties.

*Art.* VI.—Provides that English Merchants and others residing at, or resorting to the five-Ports shall not go into the surrounding Country beyond certain distances (to be fixed by the local Authorities and Consuls) and "on no pretence for purposes of traffic;" and that if any person, whatever his rank, station, or calling disobey this Article and "wander away into the country, he shall be seized and handed over to the British Consul for suitable punishment."

*Art.* VII.—Provides for British Subjects and their Families residing, agreeably to the Treaty of perpetual Peace and Friendship, at the different Ports named in Article 1, and for their being allowed to buy or rent Ground or Houses at fair and equitable rates, such as prevail "amongst the people, without exaction on either side. The ground and houses, so to be sold, or rented, to be set apart by the local Authorities in communication with the Consuls."

*Art.* VIII.—Provides for all Foreign Countries whose Subjects or Citizens have hitherto traded at Canton, being admitted to the five Ports, named in Article 1, on the same terms as England.

*Art.* IX.—Provides for all Chinese Criminals and Offenders against the Law, who may flee to Hong-kong, or to British Ship of War or to British Merchantmen for refuge, being "delivered upon proof or admission of their guilt;" and for any Sailor, Soldier, or other person,—whatever his Caste or Country—who is a Subject of the Crown of England and who may, from any cause, or on any pretence, desert, fly or escape into the Chinese territory, being seized and confined by Chinese Authorities, and forthwith sent to the nearest Consular, or other British Government Officer.

*Art.* X.—Provides for a British Ship of War being stationed at each of the five Ports, "to ensure good order and discipline amongst the crews of the merchant shipping, and to support the necessary authority of the Consul over British subjects." The crews of such Ship of war to be "carefully restrained by the Officer Commanding," and the rules regarding not straying into the country to be applicable to them, in the same manner as the crews of merchant ships. The ships of war to be in no degree liable to Port Charges or any of the General Regulations laid down for trade.

*Art.* XI.—Provides for the British Forces being withdrawn from Chusan (Tinghae) and Coolung-soo being restored to the Chinese Government agreeable to the Treaty of perpetual Peace and Friendship the moment all the monies stipulated for in that Treaty shall be paid; and "the British Plenipotentiary, distinctly and voluntarily, agrees that all Dwelling Houses, Store houses, Barracks and other Buildings, that the British Troops or People may have occupied or intermediately built or repaired, shall be handed over on the evacuation of the Ports, exactly as they stand."

*Art.* XII.—Provides for the British Plenipotentiary instructing the different Consuls (in addition to the Proclamation the Plenipotentiary has already issued) "to strictly watch over and carefully scrutinize the conduct of all Persons, being British Subjects,—trading under their superintendence"—and, in the event of any smuggling transactions coming to their knowledge, they are to apprize the Chinese authorities "who will proceed to seize, and confiscate, all goods, whatever their value or nature—that may have been so smuggled;" and will, likewise, "be at liberty to prohibit the vessel, from which the smuggled goods were landed, from trading further and to send her away, as soon as her accounts are adjusted and paid." All Chinese Subjects, whether Custom House Officers or others, who may be discovered to be concerned in smuggling are, by this Article, to be punished as the Chinese authorities shall think fit.

*Art.* XIII.—Provides for all persons, whether native of China or otherwise, conveying goods, to Hongkong for sale on obtaining a Pass or Port Clearance from one of the five Ports, named in article 1; and paying the duties agreeable to the Tariff on such goods. It also provides for natives of China repairing to Hongkong to purchase goods, and for their obtaining a Pass from the Custom House of one of the five Ports should they require a Chinese vessel to carry away their purchases. These Passes to be restored at the expiration of each trip.

*Art.* XIV.—Provides for an officer of the British Government examining the Registers and Passes of all Chinese vessels visiting Hongkong to buy or sell goods; and, for any vessel which may not have a Register or Pass being "considered an unauthorized or smuggling vessel" and not being allowed to trade. "By this arrangement it is to be hoped, that Piracy and illegal traffic will be effectually prevented."

*Art.* XV.—Provides for debts, incurred by Chinese Dealers or Merchants at Hongkong, being recovered through the English Courts of justice. Should the debtor fly from Hongkong to the Chinese Territory and be known or found to have property, real or personal, the IV. clause of the General Regulations will be applicable to the case, on application being made by the Consul. In like manner, should a British Merchant incur debts at any of the five Ports and fly to Hongkong, the British Authorities will, on receiving an application from the Chinese Officers, institute an investigation into the Claims, and, when established, oblige the defaulter or debtor to settle them, to the utmost of his means."

*Art.* XVI.—Provides for a monthly Return of Passes granted to Chinese Vessels to visit Hongkong, being furnished to the British Officer refered to in Article XIV. by the Hoppo of Canton, and for a similar return being made by the said officer.

*Art.* XVII. also termed "Additional Article." Provides for all Cutters, Schooners, Lorchas, and such small vessels that ply between Canton and Hongkong or between Canton and Macao, passing as they have hitherto done, free of all Port Charges; "if they only carry Passengers, letters or baggage; but if they carry any dutyable articles, however small the quantity, they are to pay tonnage dues at the rate of one mace per ton Register. This article further provides for the smallest of such Vessels being considered to be 75 tons burthen and the largest 150 tons burthen beyond which last size they are to be classed as foreign Ships and to be charged Tonnage dues according to Article V. of the General Regulations.

The following three Rules were further laid down in this Article, which is only applicable to the Port of Canton, for the guidance of these small Vessels,

1st.—"Every British Schooner, Cutter, Lorcha, &c., shall have a sailing letter or Register, in Chinese and English, under the Seal and Signature of the Chief Superintendent of Trade, describing her appearance, burthen, &c. &c."

2nd.—Every Schooner, Cutter, Lorcha, and such Vessels shall report herself as large Vessels are required to do at the Bocca Tigris; and when she carries Cargo, she shall also report herself at Whampoa, and on reaching Canton deliver up her sailing letter or Register to the British Consul, who will obtain permission from the Hoppo for her to discharge her Cargo, which she is not to do without such permission under the forfeiture of the penalties laid down in the III Clause of the General Regulations."

3rd.—"When the inward Cargo is discharged and an outward one (if intended) taken on board and the duties on both arranged and paid, the Consul will restore the Register or Sailing letter, and allow the Vessel to depart."

THE CONCLUSION.—Provides for the provisions of the Supplementary Treaty being immediately carried into effect; that on receiving the gracious assent of the Emperor in the Vermillion Pencil, the Imperial Commissioner, will deliver the very Copy of the Treaty containing it into the hands of His Excellency Hwang, Judge of Canton, who is to proceed to such place as the British Plenipotentiary may appoint, and deliver it to the Plenipotentiary to have and to "hold." Afterwards the Sign Manual of the Sovereign of England having been received at Hongkong, likewise "graciously assenting to, and confirming the Treaty, the British Plenipotentiary will dispatch that Copy of the Treaty containing the Royal Sign Manual, by a specially appointed officer to Canton, to deliver it into the hands of His said Excellency Hwang "who will forward it to the Imperial Commissioner as a Rule and a Guide to both Nation for ever, and as a solemn confirmation of our Peace and Friendship."

"A most important Supplementary Treaty."

Signed and Sealed, &c. &c. &c.

L. S., OF H. B. M.'S PLENIPOTENTIARY. (Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.

L. S. OF THE IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER. (Signed) KEYING, (in Tartar.)

A true Abstract,

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

*Singapore Free Press*, Nov. 16.]

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## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

SIR,—I have perused with considerable attention all that has been lately written in the pages of your journal, and in those of the *Hurkaru* regarding the Khoond children, and from an impartial consideration of the statements advanced on either side, the following appear to me to be the essential facts.

1st. A missionary or missionaries sent to the Agent for the Khoonds (and here I may remark that there seems to be some confusion in the use of the word *agent*) a letter asking to have about one hundred victims handed over to him or them, to be educated.

2nd. The Khoond Agent sent the letter on to his immediate superior: who, it appears, was in a state of ill health, which has since compelled him to leave the country, and who does not seem to have given it the attention it deserved. The missionary or missionaries seem to have received no reply, and to have made no enquiry as to the fate of the letter.

3d. Some one (probably irritated at the neglect with which the letter has met) has sent you a general accusation of neglect of the victims on the part of the agent, which you have zealously adopted, apparently without sufficient proof.

4th. The Khoond agent appears to have met the wishes of the missionaries in so far as to have handed over to them some six or ten children: whether they were placed in circumstances favourable to their conversion or were converted, does not appear, but the *Hurkaru* vaguely states that there was a want of success as regarded two victim boys and two girls who were betrothed: the *Hurkaru* also brings without distinct proof a general charge of indifference against the missionaries.

*If the above be a fair exposition of the facts of* the case, the chief question to be solved (neglect regarding the letter being admitted) is this. Was it the imperative duty of the agent or of his superiors to hand all the children over to the missionaries? On this point people must be allowed to entertain different opinions. Judging from what I have seen of Native Christians, *i. e.* the average of professing Native Christians, I should think it very doubtful whether it was worth while to make nominal Christians of the victims, provided they could be in other ways made subservient to the purposes of civilizing the Khoonds.

Now the *Hurkaru* states, that, by the marriage of the victim girls into tribes which practice female infanticide a means of influence over them

has been obtained : if such be the case, an important point would seem to be gained.

And this leads me to the general question on which I sought information, when I addressed you last. Is there any progress making in the work of suppressing the barbarous superstitions of the Khoonds. Is any comprehensive plan of operations contemplated or in course of execution?

Your answer seemed to be, that we must trust to the gradual influence of civilization. Christianity and its hand-maid civilization will in time do their work. But if we are to trust to them alone—neither the rite of human sacrifice nor the practice of female infanticide are likely to be abolished during your lifetime or that of

Your obedient servant,

AN ENEMY TO PROCRASTINATION.

9th *Dec.* 1843.

# EUROPE.

### RELIGIOUS.

TROWBRIDGE.—The Rev. W. Barnes, of Brompton, has accepted an unanimous invitation from the Baptist church in Back-street, Trowbridge, to become its pastor; and intends entering on his duties there early in October.—*Pat.*

THE REV. HENRY CHRISTOPHERSON, late of University College, London, has become probationary co-pastor with the Rev. Geo. Sample, of New Court Baptist Chapel, in this town.—*Newcastle paper.*

CHURCH EDUCATION.—The subscription in aid of the new movement on the part of the National School Society already exceeds 90,000*l.* Of this sum, 630 individuals have contributed no less than 70,000*l.* The majority of subscribers are clergymen. —*Pat.*

THE SUSPENDED RECTOR OF FENITON.—The following letter, addressed to the Churchwardens of Feniton by a clergyman of the Established Church, will be read with interest by all who sympathise with the pious, conscientious, and persecuted Rector of Feniton:—

"Bath, August 15th, 1843.

"Gentlemen,—An unusual pressure of business has prevented my writing to you earlier, but I now wish to express to you my sincere thanks, as a minister of the Established Church, for the warm and manly manner in which you and your parishioners have come forward in defence of your minister.

"Of Mr. Head I am not able to speak; his person, character, and conduct, are equally unknown to me,—but the judgment delivered in his case plainly declares the existing law to be worthy of a free nation, an intelligent people, and above all of a Christian country.

"The Court is reported to have affirmed, that it is an offence against the law, punishable, in the third instance, by imprisonment for life, for a clergyman to speak in disparagement of the 'Book of Common Prayer.'

"That any human institution should be supported by penalties attaching to the offence of questioning the perfection of that institution, is tyrannical, absurd, and unscriptural in the last degree.

"It is the more striking in our day, when Dissent enjoys the most perfect liberty, that episcopal power should be advancing toward absolute despotism.

"It is not in this way that either our church or our Prayer-book can be upheld.

"The circumstances in which we live make it absolutely necessary that every conscientious believer become either a reformer or a seceder.

"I trust that we may yet have enough of the former among us to obtain a clear statement of doctrine for the Church, in accordance with the mind of our first reformers, where they have left us expressions liable to be mistaken or perverted; and to establish and complete that system of Christian liberty, which they of necessity left unfinished.

"It is very essential that the members of our Church should have a clear perception of the undeniable truth, that the bishop is subject to the Church, and the Church subject to the Lord Jesus alone.

"I send by this post a 5*l.* Bank of England note, and am, Gentlemen, with much respect, yours very faithfully,

"JAMES R. PEARS.

"To the Churchwardens of Feniton."

John Henry Merle D'Aubigne, D. D., was born in Geneva, in 1794. His family is descended from Huguenot ancestors. He was educated in the "Academy" of his native city. The Theological Faculty, when Dr. Merle was a student, was wholly Socinian; but it pleased God to send a faithful servant to Geneva about the time he was completing his theological training. This was Mr. Haldane, of Edinburgh. He invited a number of the men to his hotel, and endeavoured to teach them the glorious Gospel. God blessed his efforts to the salvation of ten or twelve of them, including M. Merle. One of these was Felix Neff, of blessed memory. Another Henry Pyt. The greater part of them, however, still live. Not long after his ordination Dr. Merle set out for Germany, where he spent a number of months, chiefly at Berlin. On his way to that city, he passed through Eisenach, and visited the Castle of Wartburg. It was whilst gazing at the walls of the room which the great Reformer had occupied, that the thought of writing the *History of the Reformation* entered his mind. From Berlin, Dr. Merle was called to Hamburgh to preach to an interesting French Protestant Church. In that city he spent five years. From Hamburgh he was invited to Brussels, by the late King of Holland, to preach in a chapel which he had erected in that capital for Protestants who spoke the French language. In the year 1830, a revolution took place in Belgium. The priests joined De Potter and the other "patriots" in their revolutionary measures. The Dutch were driven out; and all who were considered friendly to the King, or intimately connected with him, were in no little danger. Among those who were in this predicament was Dr. Merle. He escaped from Belgium to Holland, where he spent a short time, and then went to his native city. The return of Dr. Merle to Geneva was most opportune. The friends of the truth had been steadily increasing in number, since the year 1816, and had begun to think seriously of founding an Orthodox School of Theology, in order that pious Swiss and French youth, who were looking to the ministry of the Gospel, should no longer be forced to pursue their studies under the Unitarian doctors of the Academy. The arrival of Dr. Merle decided them for immediate action. The next year (1831) the Geneva Evangelical Society was formed, one of whose objects was to found the long desired seminary. In this movement Dr. Merle took a prominent part, and was placed at the head of the new school of theology. His intimate friend, the excellent Mr. Gaussen, so favourably known in this country for his *Theopneustia*, and in Switzerland for many other writings, took an equal part in this important enterprise, and was chosen Professor of Theology. The publications of Dr. Merle have been numerous. Besides the *History of the Reformation*, he has published thirteen others on various subjects, of from twenty to two hundred pages. But Dr. Merle's great undertaking is his *History of the Reformation in the Sixteenth Century*. The author is now engaged on the fourth volume, in which he is well advanced. It treats of the Reformation in Great Britain, and is expected with very different feelings, by different religious parties in England. The fifth and sixth volumes will not be published for some years.—*Wesleyan Chronicle.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO FRANCE.—Among the numberless questions to which her Majesty's visit to the Continent has given rise, not a few have been mooted respecting the supposed incapacity of the Queen to leave her British dominions without the sanction of an express Act of Parliament. Some persons (upon what grounds it is difficult to conjecture) have maintained that the Prince of Wales, and not her Majesty, is the person affected by this restriction. In order, therefore, to remove all doubt upon the subject, it is right to mention that the third clause in the Act of Settlement, which enacted, "that no person who shall hereafter come to the possession of this Crown shall go out of the dominions of England, Scotland, or Ireland, without consent of Parliament," was repealed very soon afterwards, in the 1st year of George 1. (1st George I. c. 31). "whose frequent journeys to Hanover" (says Mr. Hallam) "were an abuse of the graciousness with which the Parliament consented to annul the restriction."—*Times*

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S complaint is said to be sciatica.—*Pat.*

MR. E. G. WAKEFIELD, who goes to take his seat in the Canadian House of Assembly, sailed for America in the steam-ship Caledonia, from Liverpool, on Tuesday evening.—*Ibid.*

THE DUKE AND DR. PUSEY.—*On dit* that Dr. Wynter, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, having submitted Dr. Pusey's sermon to his Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, before condemning it, received for answer this pithy direction from the military theologian—"He must *recant*, or he must be *silenced*.—*Ibid.*

MR. ANDREW DOYLE, the barrister, who last week married the youngest daughter of Sir John Easthope, Bart., M. P., is the new editor of the *Morning Chronicle* (vice Dr. Black), of which the hon. bart. is a principal proprietor.—*Ibid.*

As the journeys of her Majesty by the Great Western Railway, between Windsor and Buckingham Palace are becoming more frequent, it is said to be in contemplation to erect, for the exclusive use of the Court, a separate entrance to the station at the end of Westbourne-terrace. Her Majesty's route to the terminus, instead of being through narrow and inferior streets, where obstructions are of frequent occurrence, will, in future, be across the parks to Victoria gate, and along the splendid avenue of Westbourne-terrace. —*Record.*

As a proof of the enormous and unnecessary expenses to which the country is yearly put by Members of Parliament moving for returns, it may be stated that during the last session, one return connected with one of the metropolitan presons, moved for in the House of Commons, occupied three clerks upwards of thirty days, and contained, amongst other particulars, upwards of 13,000 names. It was also so weighty that it was almost more than a man could carry, and the printing of it cost about 2,000*l.*—*Record.*

PUSEYISM AT ETON COLLEGE.—It has been whispered for some time past that several of the authorities of this ancient seat of learning have become converts to the now "fashionable," but not the less dangerous, Puseyite doctrines, which are making such deep inroads amongst the clergy of our Protestant Church. It is feared, indeed, that the rumour is but too true; and there is very little doubt entertained, in numerous high and influential quarters, that unless some satisfactory proofs are afforded to dissipate the alarm which has thus been very naturally created amongst the Protestant parents of the seven hundred pupils at that institution, the most serious results, with reference to the future well-being and prosperity of the college, must necessarily ensue. That one of the most influential of the masters, the Rev. Edward Coleridge, M. A., of Exeter College, Oxford, and the brother of Mr. Justice Coleridge, is a Tractarian advocate and an espouser of the doctrines of Puseyism, is now beyond question or doubt. The Rev. Mr. Coleridge was amongst the first to affix his signature to the remonstrance, addressed by some 200 or 300 of the non-resident members of convocation of the University of Oxford, to the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor for having "suspended" the Rev. Dr. Pusey for his heretical and anti-Protestant sermon. The effect of the Senior Assistant-Master of Eton having thus publicly avowed himself a professor of the Romish-Puseyite faith, will, it is feared, tend very considerably to injure the hitherto high Protestant reputation of the venerable College of Eton.—*Herald*

PARDON OF POLITICAL OFFENDERS.—John Rolph, Charles Duncombe, and John Montgomery, three of the principal leaders in the Upper Canada rebellion, have received their pardon from his Excellency Sir Charles Metcalfe.—*Montreal Transcript.*

THE CHELSEA OUT-PENSIONERS.—According to the Bill passed in the late session of Parliament for the calling out of 10,000 of the most effective of the Chelsea out-pensioners, a notice has been sent from the War-office requiring of all pensioners to send in their exact age, how they are now employed, and whether they are ready to go on full pay. The number of soldiers receiving pensions from 6d., 9d., to 1s. *per diem* is upwards of 50,000. The present number of in-door pensioners at Chelsea College is 490; the youngest is 58, and the ages vary from 60 to 70, 80, and 90, and two of these old veterans have attained the great age of 104 years. The number of deaths this season has been greater than usual, varying from two to three a-week.—*Record.*

WRITING HISTORY.—The historiographers of the Portuguese press chronicle contemporary events in Great Britain thus:—The *Patriota*, in its summary of the news by the last packet, says—"In Scotland the disturbances have increased in the principality of Wales, because the jury absolved sixty of the Rebequitas!"—*Ibid.*

The distinguished name of Sir John Herschell, Bart., has within these few days been added to the list of the Trustees of the British Museum.—*Ibid.*

THE "STUPID" QUARTERLY!—The *Quarterly Review* has issued its quarterly Article on the Policy of Ministers; and, strange to say, the Ministerial and Conservative Papers have opened a broad attack upon both the policy and its advocate. "It is quite in keeping, quite proper, quite the thing," we are told by the *Times*, "that the *Quarterly Review* should stick up for the PEEL Administration." "It has now reached that climax of respectable stupidity which admirably qualifies it for the thick-and-thin championship of the PEEL Administration. Respectable Administration, respectable Review!" Poor JOHN MURRAY! His head has been laid low before this storm has burst upon Albemarle-street. But what will MR. CROKER, what must Lord LYNDHURST feel, at this traitorous attack upon Printing-house-square? This is playing "Young England" with the old stagers of the political scene with a vengeance.

The Article is certainly a curious one, and may be considered as preparing the way for the decent fall of a defeated Ministry. It is described as showing the white feather, or rather, as holding out the white flag. It is feeble, deprecatory, almost senile. Not all the italics and capital letters which are employed to give a forced emphasis to its periods, can impart strength or raciness to the style. It savours throughout of exhaustion and hopelessness. The reader is irresistibly led

to the conclusion, that it is all over with the writer's party.

And the unfavourable rumours respecting the state of the PREMIER's health, point in the same direction. We are approaching a change, the precise character of which it is impossible, at present, to descry. Birds of evil augury are abroad, and the steersman must be on the look-out.—*Pat.*

THE FISH THE AGGRESSOR.—I take a little wool and feather, and tying it in a particular manner upon a hook, make an imitation of a fly; then I throw it across the river, and let it sweep round the stream with a lively motion. This I have an undoubted right to do, for the river belongs to me and my friend; but mark what follows. Up starts a monstrous fish with his murderous jaws, and makes a dash at my little Andromeda. Thus he is the aggressor, not I; his intention is evidently to commit murder. He is caught in the act of putting that intention into execution. Having wantonly intruded himself on my hook, which I contend he had no right to do, he darts about in various directions, evidently surprised to find that the fly, which he hoped to make an easy conquest of, is much stronger than himself. I naturally attempt to regain this fly, unjustly withheld from me. The fish gets tired and weak in his lawless endeavours to deprive me of it. I take advantage of his weakness, I own, and drag him, somewhat loath, to the shore, where one rap at the back of the head ends him in an instant. If he is a trout, I find his stomach distended with flies. * * You see, then, what a wretch a fish is: no ogre is more bloodthirsty.—*Scrope on Salmon Fishing.*

THE COUNCIL OF THREE HUNDRED.—Applications are daily received at the Repeal Association, Dublin, from various parts of the country, from persons ambitious of becoming members of the council contemplated by Mr. O'Connell. It had been supposed, on account of the condition that each member of the council is to bring up 100*l.* from his locality, that there would be some difficulty in obtaining the required number. But instead of a difficulty on this point, the only embarrassment, it would appear, that can be experienced, will arise from the multitude of candidates. On the completion of the council, the entire amount, from this source, would be 30,000*l.* The council, which is to be called "The Preservative Society," is to be assembled towards the close of the year.—*Pat.*

IRELAND.—DUBLIN, SEPTEMBER 5.—Lord Londonderry has caused to be published in the Belfast papers, in sustainment of his own course in opposing the Conservative demonstration in that town, a letter addressed to him by the Rev. R. N. Horner, Rector of Dungannon. The following is an extract:—

"I see in Ireland 36,000 of the best troops in Europe, fully appointed and judiciously disposed—in the constabulary, the water-guard, and the revenue police, I see very useful auxiliaries—and when I see this, and when I remember that the Government can command a force of yeomanry and militia, amounting to 100,000 men, I cannot conclude that we are abandoned—I cannot conclude that we are left without protection. Should the Repeal agitation result in violence, Government have taken abundant measures for the restoration of tranquillity, and as for preventing the agitation of Repeal, while many wish that it were prevented, none have shown me a preventive which could wisely be applied. Some suggest the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; but it may be doubted whether such suspension would meet the approval of the English people, and it might happen that, although the gaols were filled, the agitation would continue. Some suggest the dispersion of the 'monster Meetings,' but it is manifest that, although this might be done, the question of Repeal would still be agitated as zealously as ever, notwithstanding that the assemblages were less numerous than before. What course, then, remains but that which the Government have adopted—to leave the Repeal agitation to exhaust itself, which would be its happiest termination."—*Record.*

PRESENTS TO QUEEN VICTORIA FROM THE KING OF SHOA.—Captain Harris, who went out as ambassador from this country to the Court of Shoa, a kingdom situated in Southern Abyssinia, for the purpose of concluding a treaty of commerce with the King, has brought to this country, as presents to the Queen and the Prince of Wales, an immense quantity of rare and valuable articles, and amongst them a jet black mule, of the most exquisite symmetry, taken from the stud of the King of Shoa, and presented in his Majesty's name to the Heir Apparent to the British throne. The trappings of this beautiful animal (which in the language of the country is called *tishel*, or *sans pareil*,) consisting of a saddle-cloth, of a peculiar form and exquisite workmanship, upon which is elaborately emblazoned the Ethiopian lion, and extraordinarily shaped Abyssinian saddle, with breast-plate, and head-stall, *en suite*, are of the most gorgeous and magnificent description. The other presents consist of a crown worn by the former Queen of Shoa, various shields covered with numerous warlike devices, composed of gold and silver and precious stones; spears, gauntlets; cloaks and robes made of the skins of Ethiopian wild animals; armlets of solid silver; numerous distinctive badges of honour, such as ivory rings, silver falchions, or crooked swords; curious specimens of armour; several baskets made of grass and beads, and somewhat rude in their construction, filled with aromatic herbs, &c. A brilliantly-illuminated letter to her Majesty, in the Arabic language, in which the King of Shoa expresses the highest respect and esteem for "the Queen of the greatest nation under the sun," accompanied the presents brought over. The mule, which is perfectly docile, and of an excellent temper, will be sent to Windsor from the Royal Mews at Buckingham Palace, previously to the return of her Majesty.—*Pat.*

WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE—TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.—In turning our attention from the state of Agriculture to that of Trade and Manufactures, we find that it is still the *how*, not the *what*, which forms the matter of difficulty. The great evil which the Government has to deal with is, a declining Revenue, the indication and effect of a commercial stagnation and declension of Trade. What the people complain of is, want of employment and insufficient wages. Educated or uneducated, taught or untaught, an unemployed and pauperized population can never be either quiet or contented. The first question is, whether Government and the Legislature are responsible for having created or aggravated this mercantile depression and consequent suffering?

We say, yes; first, because it is admitted, that the opening of the ports to a free trade in Corn, would have benefited Trade and Manufactures; and the ground upon which the restrictive laws have been upheld is, that they are necessary for the protection of Agriculture. This argument is tantamount to a confession, that the Corn-law is, *quoad* the interests of our traders and manufacturers, an evil,—a cause of loss and distress.

Yes, again, because the changes in the Tariff were made upon the ground, that our Trade had been crippled by the absurd and vexatious system of Import Duties, which had been enacted, not for the purpose of revenue so much as of protection. For the pertinacious adherence to this protective system, the Government is wholly responsible; and the new Tariff, invaluable as a concession and an instalment of reform, has not remedied the evil, but is only a first step in the right direction.

Yes, again, because it was distinctly admitted, in one of the last debates of the Session, that the impost upon foreign wool was one main cause of the depression of our woollen trade, and that policy would require its immediate repeal, but that the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could not afford to give up a tax producing 100,000*l.*, though it costs the country many times that amount to retain it.

Yes, again, because the falling-off of the Revenue is itself caused by the extra taxation arising from the protective duties on Food, which taxation yields nothing to the public Treasury. Such was the testimony given by Mr. J. D. HUME, late one of the Secretaries of the Board of Trade, as the result of fifty years' experience and reflection. "I have not a doubt," are his words, "that, if there were no protecting duties, the revenue would flow in with a very great increase and great ease, owing to the increase of population, and the greater ability of men to pay the State taxes, *being relieved from paying taxes to individuals.*" Food, Mr. J. D. HUME stated, is the first thing from which protective duties should be removed; and the sum of various estimates of the amount of indirect taxation leaved by protective and prohibitory duties on Food is, that it exceeds that of all the taxes levied directly by the Government. We can far better afford to pay the interest of the National Debt, and all the cost of our enormous and excessive civil and military establishments, than to bear the expense of the monopoly of the landed aristocracy.

Yes, again, because the retaliatory Tariffs of other countries, and more especially the last American Tariff, which has proved so fatal to some branches of our manufactures, have been caused by the policy of our own Government. And even Mr. GLADSTONE has admitted the justness of the remark made by Mr. SALOMONS, that, "by restricting the importations of food from America, and compelling that country to pay us, whatever she did pay of her debts, in gold, we, with a double power, dragged downwards the price of our own exports in her markets, at the same time that we paid to the nations of Europe a higher price for the relief of our deficiency in Corn than would have brought us flour from her ports, and, at the same time, upheld the prices of our manufactures, for which it would then have formed the means of exchange."

Once more, yes; because, admitting that the successive four bad harvests, from 1838 to 1841, occasioned to the nation a loss of material wealth, (estimated at ten millions sterling a-year,) which, by contracting the home trade, has greatly contributed to the distress of the people;—admitting this to be fact, it only aggravates the folly and wickedness of a law which enhances the loss to the public, without securing to the cultivator any indemnification for his diminished gains.

To the question, then, whether the Government is responsible for the calamitous depression of trade, and, in some instances, its destruction, we have shown that the answer must be in the affirmative. But then, what is the Government of this country but the Executive of the Oligarchy? What ought to be done, is obvious enough; but how to carry it into effect, is the difficulty. The *lease must run out*, we are told, and then we must come to new terms.

There are other evils besides the want of employment, arising from the lessened demand for the products of labour; but, as we remarked of Pauperism, these would become manageable evils, if the pressure upon the springs of industry were first removed; and they will not be till then. Factory-regulation Bills, if simply protective of the weaker party, *perhaps* a Ten hours Bill for children under a certain age, the suppression of the Truck system, Sanatory Regulations, Schools—all these measures, which are now but despicable palliatives of an evil that laughs such legislation to scorn,—would, in better times, be feasible and beneficent. Legislation, to be salutary, must be well timed. Food first, schooling next, is the order of nature; and if the working classes could earn a fair day's wage by a fair day's labour, they would find schooling for their children. Fearful alternations of commercial prosperity and decline may be inevitable, and no legislation may be able to reach the cause; but, in the words of Mr. GLADSTONE, (in the *Foreign and Colonial Review*), "we contend likewise, that legislation has had it within its power to do much towards their alleviation, by a cautious and wise adjustment of our commercial laws to the circumstances of the time." What is required in our legislators is not wisdom, so much as justice—the ceasing to do wrong. Ireland, Wales, the people of Great Britain, ask only for justice and protection,—that the toll-gates be thrown open to industry. The struggle which shakes the whole Kingdom, has been rightly described as a struggle between Feudalism and Commerce. The continual transformation of our great capitalists into nobles and territorial proprietors, which has saved our old feudal aristocracy from extinction, has, by strengthening the oligarchical interest, prolonged this struggle, throwing us back continually in the march of national improvement. To a similar cause, the conversion of their merchants into territorial magnates, the Republics of Italy owed the loss, first of their freedom, next of their commerce, and last, of their political existence. We have no fears for the issue of the struggle in this country, not because the people are too many, or too intelligent, but because they are strong in the moral and spiritual life, and in the spirit of religious freedom, which animate the sounder portion of the population. "It is in the creature MAN," (once more to cite the eloquent language of the Article attributed to the President of the Board of Trade,) "such as GOD has made him in this Island, that the moving cause of the commercial pre-eminence of the country is to be found; and his title to that pre-eminence is secure, if he can in himself but be preserved, or even rescued from degeneracy."—*Pat.*

LORD BROUGHAM.—During the present stagnation of public news, the daily journals are amusing their readers, and exercising their own gladiatorship, in a contest about the gifted but eccentric Ex-Chancellor LORD BROUGHAM. The *Standard* has boldly declared that there is no principle of *vital* importance on which they differ from his Lordship, while the *Chronicle* holds up his hands in amazement that any one should attempt the desperate task of upholding Lord Brougham's *consistency*.

Lord Brougham alleges that he has neither abandoned nor modified any of his *principles*, and we give him full credit for the truth of the assertion, since we do not think that Lord Brougham, from the beginning of his career, ever held very firmly any *principle*, while in regard to his *opinions*, there was, as the late Mr. Horner's early correspondence shows an "uncertainty" which rendered him always an object of distrust to his friends.

Lord Brougham has, indeed, been one of those characters, about whom the world was long egregiously received. His public course was long marked by no glaring inconsistency; and the country at large knew little of the by-play which marked the unsteadiness of his aim. He came to the great metropolis almost as an adventurer. His outset at the Scottish bar had been wild, but unsuccessful. Every one of his associates knew his vast powers of application, his stores of information drawn from every quarter, and the acuteness, the readiness, and the vigour of his intellect. But then all knew how loosely he wore his opinions, how little he was distinguished by firm principle, and how much there was of scepticism connected with all his sentiments, whether in politics, religion, or morals. At the time when he studied in Edinburgh, the school of David Hume was in the ascendant; and while almost all his contemporaries, including Horner, Jeffrey, Murray, and the rest, were tainted with the same leaven, yet there was a wildness about the composition of Brougham, which served to render that leaven

more practically dangerous to men who feel the value of that steadiness in the politics of the world, which they disregard in the affairs of eternity.

The steadiness, the consistency, of FRANCIS HORNER have been eulogised by Sidney Smith and others of the Edinburgh *clique*, who seem to have regarded his obvious indifference to all religion and his undisguised enmity to vital Christianity as no drawback to his pretensions. And yet all soundness of principle, or moral worth, is but like a rope of sand, where it does not rest on the only true basis of sound principle and morality.

It might be easy to show, nevertheless, how it is that one man, with no more real principle than another, is able to win the confidence of those around him, which his neighbour is unable to secure. Much depends on that innate *self-respect* which *renders* a man tenacious of character and consistency, and in that respect for the good opinion of his fellow-men, which renders him unwilling to put it in jeopardy.

Lord Brougham has never been much distinguished *for either of these qualities. Conscious of his great* intellectual powers, his chief aim seems to have been rather to command the wondering admiration of the world, than to secure their reverential esteem. As a young man this tendency was more easily developed, and it was this which probably destroyed his prospects in Edinburgh, and led him to seek a wider field for his ambition in London. In the metropolis he became associated with the anti-slavery cause, and to that cause he has firmly adhered, so far, at least, as to prevent its being said that he was a deserter. *But on* many occasions he postponed the interests of the negro to those of the Whig, and has shown, that while he clung to the cause of abolition, and next to that of emancipation, neither abolition nor emancipation were, in *his* view, principles *of action* paramount *to self*. No man could less sympathize with Lord Ashley in the feelings which prompted that nobleman to sacrifice place and power to the cause of the factory children. But Lord Ashley's philanthropy stands upon a rock, which neither Brougham, nor Horner, nor the rest of their brilliant associates, ever reached.

If, however, forgetting all that we know, and all that we have at various times written, concerning Lord Brougham and his principles, we are only required to decide the question now debated between the *Standard* and the *Chronicle*, we have no hesitation in saying that Lord Brougham owes nothing to the Whigs. They distrusted, but feared him. Earl Grey reluctantly made him Lord Chancellor, having previously offered to appoint him Attorney-General—*an offer to* which he is stated to have verbally replied, that "*there was no answer*." Again, it is certain that Earl Grey's friends considered Lord Brougham as one leading cause of the retirement of their chief, while there is as little doubt that the Noble and *Learned Lord had* been himself scheming for the Premiership.

Indeed, we have the authority of Lord Brougham himself for saying that a correspondence did take place so early as May, 1832, for the purpose of enabling *him* to reconstruct the Cabinet when *Lord Grey* resigned, at the time Lord Lyndhurst's majority in the House of Lords seemed to threaten the Reform Bill. In the publication by himself of Lord Brougham's speeches—

"Lord Melbourne and his colleagues must have also well known that Lord Brougham's falling into disfavour with King William IV. was entirely owing to his pressing upon that monarch the immediate formation of the Government under Lord Melbourne himself, and his sudden declaration in his place that this Government was ready to continue in office—a step which wholly prevented his Majesty from executing his design of changing his Ministers, as he had hoped to do, if they had expressed any kind of reluctance to go on after Lord Grey's resignation. The same individuals also well knew his Majesty's severe displeasure and disappointment at Lord Brougham's peremptory refusal to take the Government in May, 1832, when his Majesty was desirous that it should be reconstructed by him of persons willing to carry the Reform Bill; for it is believed that they both knew of his intercourse with his Majesty, *and of* the written correspondence on Lord Brougham's positive refusal."

With reference to this curious piece of private history, which is only a specimen of many other private intrigues connected with the Reform Bill, the *Chronicle*, in an article, which may probably have come *from* the pen of an ex-Foreign Secretary, thus writes:—

"The reference to 1832 is curious enough. Lord Brougham peremptorily refused to form a Government! He had a correspondence and other communications on the subject, however; *and he believes* that this was known to his colleagues. It is a pity that this charming passage of history should lie in the obscurity which now enshrouds it. If Lord Brougham should keep the details to himself, we fear no one else will be able to furnish them. It is a pity that the world should possess no authentic record of a magnanimity so striking, and a regard so punctilious for the principle of united counsels in a Cabinet. We cannot, of course, suppose that Lord Brougham's recollection of what happened to himself in that year might be erroneous. It could not have been the case, for example, that it was Lord Brougham who asked permission to form a Government when nobody else would, and that it was the King who gave the peremptory refusal. But we may ask, whether the knowledge of this correspondence, which Lord Brougham believes his colleagues to have possessed, reached them in spite of Lord Brougham's anxiety to keep the matter secret, or why his habitual candour was not shown by a direct communication? Had this anything to do with the change, which we know from Lord Melbourne's public statement took place in Lord Brougham at that time? The factious opposition on the Canada question drew these remarks from Lord Melbourne, in February, 1838:—

"'He all along knew it must come—that the spirit *of bitterness, the acerbity of feeling*, which *took* its birth in the Noble and Learned Lord's mind *in the beginning of* 1833, and which had been gathering strength and bitterness from long and forcible suppression, must out at last. This was nothing more than *he had long expected—than was natural—for most* people were blind in respect to themselves, and it was impossible to perceive in their own case that which was clear and manifest to all the rest of mankind, and which was approved, and assented to by the general opinion of all those who considered the subject.'"

As to the secret history of the break-up between Lord Brougham and the Whigs, something is known, and something yet remains to be told. Meanwhile it would be foolish to refuse the assistance of one who knows his Whig *friends*, and their vaunted principles of patriotism, from long and intimate experience. His opposition, at all times to be deprecated, is to them tremendous, and we do not wonder that they are so little able to conceal the mortification to which they have been exposed during the past session, while writhing under the lash of his sarcastic eloquence.—*Record.*

FRANCE.—It was reported in Paris that the question of the marriage of Queen Isabel II. had been settled at the Chateau d'Eu, between the Governments of England and France, in favour of the son of the Infant Don Franciso de Paula.

A Havre journal states that it was contemplated to erect at Treport a column commemorative of the landing of Queen Victoria, with two allegorical figures, representing England and France holding each other by the hand.

King Louis Philippe has conferred the decoration of the Legion of Honour on the postilion through whose courage and presence of mind the whole Royal family of France were saved from destruction.

*Galignani's Messenger* of Friday, states that the King intends founding what is to be called the Victoria Gallery. In it will be placed a series of pictures connected with the proceedings of the Queen of England's visit. A special building is to be erected at the Chateau d'Eu for this collection.—*Pat.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*23th November*, 1843.

Mr. T. W. Wilson to be Civil Assistant Surgeon of Rajeshye, vice Mr. A. Wilson.

*27th November*, 1843.

Lieut. G. W. S. Hicks, 8th Regt. N. I., to be Commandant of the Khoordah and Bansore Paik Companies, and is vested with the powers of an Assistant to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals in Cuttack, for the purpose of suppressing the practice of Human sacrifice among the Khunds.

Mr. Stewart to be a Member of the Ferry Fund Committee of Furreedpore.

Moulvie Mahomed Rafik, Sudder Ameen of Monghyr, to officiate as Additional Principal Sudder Ameen of Patna, until further orders.

Baboo Dataram, Moonsiff of Soorujgurra, in Monghyr, to officiate as Sudder Ameen at Monghyr.

*30th November*, 1843.

Mr. E. S. Pearson to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and the Collector of Sylhet.

*20th November*, 1843.

Mr. H. Inglis, Assistant to the Political Agent in the Cossyah Hills, for two months, from 1st January next, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

*27th November*, 1843.

Mr. J. Staniforth, Special Commissioner of Cuttack, for one year, under Medical Certificate, to visit the Hills, making over charge of his office to Mr. C. Cardew, who will officiate as Special Commissioner of Cuttack, during the absence of Mr. Staniforth, or until further orders.

Mr. C. T. Sealy, Offg. Magistrate of Sylhet, for three months, on private affairs, commencing from the 1st proximo. Mr. Sealy is authorized to make over charge of his office to Mr. Annand, who will officiate as Magistrate in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. Sealy, or until further orders.

Mr. F. B. Kemp, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Malda, for one month, from the 15th proximo, on private affairs, making over charge of his office to Mr. F. Drummond who will officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Malda, during the absence of Mr. Kemp, or until further orders.

Mr. James Anderson, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Jessore, for fifteen days, from the 6th proximo, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

Mr. M. A. G. Shawe, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jessore, in extension to the 20th proximo, to remain in Calcutta, on account of private affairs.

Mr. F. Cardew, Civil and Session Judge of Beerbhoom, for fifteen days, during the ensuing month, under the Amended Rules of 17th May 1843, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, making over charge of the current duties of his office to the Principal Sudder Ameen of the District.

Captain A. Bogle, Commissioner of Arrakan, for one month, under Section XI. of the Rules in force, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs, making over charge of his office to his Senior Assistant Mr. Morton, who will *carry on the current duties of the same in addition to those* of his own office. The leave to take effect from date of the Commissioner's quitting the Province.

Mr. G. D. Wilkins, Magistrate of Sarun, for six weeks, under Sections XI. and XII. of the Amended Absentee Rules, commencing from the 1st January 1844, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe on Furlough, under Medical Certificate. Mr. Wilkins is authorized to make over charge of his office to Mr. F. A. E. Dalrymple, who will *officiate as Magistrate of Sarun*, until further orders.

Mr. J. Knott, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector in Backergunge, for three days, in extension of the leave granted to him *on the* 25th September last.

Baboo Ramchunder Roy, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833 in Chittagong, for fifteen days, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 28th August last.

Baboo Samachurn Ghose, Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Jessore, for one month, from the 13th instant, on account of illness.

Baboo Prawnkissen Roy, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833 in Chittagong, for three months, under Medical Certificate.

*29th November*, 1843.

Mr. G. N. Cheek, Civil Assistant Surgeon of West Burdwan, for one month, on private affairs, commencing from the date on which he may quit his Station.

*27th November*, 1843.

The Rev. H. Hutton, Chaplain of Dum-Dum, reported his return to this Presidency from the Cape of Good Hope on board the Steam Ship "Bentinck," on the 25th instant. The unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under date the 13th October 1841, for two years, is accordingly cancelled.

*4th December*, 1843.

Mr. E. E. Woodcock, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Chumparun, for three months, under Medical Certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 10th ultimo.

Mr. T. Bruce, Magistrate, Collector, and Salt Agent in the Southern Division of Cuttack, for three months, under Medical Certificate, commencing from the date on which he may make over charge of his offices to Mr R. N. Shore, who will officiate as Magistrate, Collector and Salt Agent of that District, until further orders.

Moulvie Mazum Hussein, Sudder Ameen of Shahabad, for fifteen days, to rejoin his Station, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 14th August last.

Mr. E. DaCosta to be Principal Sudder Ameen of Patna.

Syed Abdool Wahid Khan to be Principal Sudder Ameen of Moorshedabad.

Moulvie Mahomed Kulleem to be Principal Sudder Ameen of Jessore.

The Reverend H. Thomas to be Assistant Chaplain to the Garrison of Fort William.

Mr. R. J. Bressey, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Sarun, resumed charge of the Medical duties of that Station from Mr. W. W. Rumley on the 17th instant.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. Pierce Taylor, Magistrate, Collector, and Salt Agent at Balasore, on the 18th September last, has been cancelled at his own request.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*2d December*, 1843.

Mr. W. H. Oakes has been permitted to resign the East India Company's Civil Service, from the 27th November 1843.

*23d November*, 1843.

The Governor General in Council has recognized, subject to the confirmation of the Government of Mauritius, the nomination, by Mr. Anderson on the part of that Government, of Mr. Thomas Caird to act as Emigration Agent at the Port of Calcutta from the 1st January 1844.

Captain Rogers, Master Attendant, to be Protector of Emigrants under Act XXI. of 1843, from the 1st January 1844.

Mr. D. W. Fraser to be Deputy Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta from ditto.

T. R. DAVIDSON, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Simla, 6th November*, 1843.

Baboo Permanund Sett, Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Bijnour, has obtained leave of absence, on private affairs, for twenty days, from 6th ultimo.

*10th November*, 1843.

Mr. John Theophilus Rivaz, Judge of Benares, for one month and fifteen days, on private affairs, preparatory to availing himself of a Furlough.

Mr. Alexander Shank, Magistrate and Collector of Etawah, for three months, with permission to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to availing himself of a Furlough.

Mr. Henry Godfrey Astell to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Etawah, until further orders.

Mr. Rowland Money to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Allahabad.

Mr. Charles Theodore LeBas to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Budaon.

Mr. George Henry Smith to be Superintendent of Customs of the Delhie Customs Division.

Mr. George Todd to be Superintendent of Customs of the Mirzapore Customs Division.

Mr. Charles William Bradford to be Deputy Collector of Customs at Mirzapore.

Mr. J. Cowley to be Deputy Collector of Customs at Delhie.

*11th November, 1843.*

Afzul Khan, late Thanadar of Doonka, in the Bareilly District, having been convicted of bribery and corruption, is hereby declared as unfit for further employment under Government.

*13th November, 1843.*

Mr. Alfred William Begbie, Civil and Sessions Judge of Meerut, for one month, on his private affairs commencing from the date on which he may make over charge of the current duties of his office to the Principal Sudder Ameen of the District.

Mr. George Dundas Turnbull, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Azimgurh, for one month, on his private affairs.

Mr. John Stanley Clarke, Magistrate and Collector of Furruckabad, for fifteen days, in extension of that granted him in Orders of the 5th April last.

Doctor E. Goodeve to be Civil Assistant Surgeon of Cawnpore, but to continue to officiate as Surgeon to the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor until further orders.

Mr. George Montagu Balmbrough Berford to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bijnour, during the absence of Mr. Rowland Money.

*14th November, 1843.*

Mr. John Adam Loch to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Etawah.

Mr. John Gaird Muir Lawrence to continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Paneeput until further orders

Mr. Mosley Smith, Register of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, for three months, on Medical Certificate, in addition to that granted him in Orders of 1st August last, with permission to proceed to the Presidency, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Furlough.

The leave of absence granted for eighteen months to Mr. W. B. Wright, Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833 in Zillah Banda, in Orders of 31st August last, is cancelled.

*15th November, 1843.*

Mr. Neville Horatio E. Prowett, Magistrate and Collector of Boolundshehur, for four months, from 1st proximo, with permission to proceed either to Calcutta or Bombay, preparatory to availing himself of a Furlough.

Mr. John Stanley Clarke to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Boolundshehur.

R. N. C. HAMILTON,
*Secy. to the Govt. N. W. P.*

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*22d November, 1843.*

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following Resolution prescribing the terms on which leave of absence on Private Affairs, or on Medical Certificate, will be granted hereafter to Medical Officers holding Civil Appointments, be published for general information:

*Resolution.*—Any Medical Officer in Civil Medical employ who shall proceed on leave of absence from the Station to which he is attached, whether on Private Affairs or on Medical Certificate, shall forfeit during the period of such absence the whole of his Civil Salary, and shall be entitled to draw his Military Pay and Allowances only, subject to the Rules in the Military Department. The Medical Officer performing the duties of the absentee shall receive the entire allowances of the situation in which he may be appointed to officiate, unless he be in Medical charge of a Regiment or the Wing of a Regiment at the same Station, in which case he will receive his allowance for such charge, and 00 Rupees a month additional for the performance of the Civil duties.

Any Medical Officer in Civil Medical employ who shall be absent from his duty, whether on Medical Certificate or on account of his Private Affairs, for a period exceeding six months at one time, shall not be permitted to return to his Civil appointment without a fresh nomination thereto, and shall be considered from the date of the expiration of the six months to be at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council,

J. A. DORIN, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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*27th November, 1843.*

The Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal directs, that the following copy of the Dispatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, in the Public Department, No. 19 of 1843, dated the 26th September, and of the printed Notice issued by Her Majesty's Post Master General in England, relative to the alteration which has been prescribed in the transmission of Letters and Packets by the Overland Mail, be published for general information.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 19 of 1843.

*OUR GOVERNOR OF THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

We transmit in the Packet a printed Notice recently issued by Command of Her Majesty's Post Master General, from which you will observe, that Southampton has been made by Her Majesty's Government the Port of arrival and departure of the Mediterranean and East India Mails, instead of Falmouth, and therefore all Letters and Packets from India intended to be forwarded *direct* to or through the United Kingdom, (instead of via Marseilles,) and which would, under our former orders, have been marked for transmission via Falmouth, should henceforward be addressed *via Southampton*, and we direct that the immediate and particular attention of your Post Master General be called to this alteration.

LONDON, 26th *Sept.* 1843.

We are, &c.,
(Sd.) JOHN COTTON.
" JOHN SHEPHERD.
" W. ASTELL.
" J. L. LUSHINGTON.
" E. MACNAGHTEN.
" J. PETTY MUSPRATT.
" JNO. MASTERMAN.
" W. H. C. PLOWDEN.
" F. WARDEN.
" W. B. BAYLEY.
" JOHN LOCH.
" HY. ALEXANDER.
" A. GALLOWAY.

No. 21 of 1843.

*Notice to the Public, and Instructions to all Post Masters, Sub-Post Masters, Letter Receivers, &c.*

*General Post Office, Sept.* 1843.

Her Majesty's Government having decided that Southampton shall be made the Port of arrival and departure for the *Peninsular, Mediterranean, Oriental* and *West Indian Mails*, instead of Falmouth; the following are the arrangements which have been sanctioned, and which will come into operation on and from the 18th instant, on which day the next Packet to the West Indies will be dispatched from Southampton.

The respective Mails to be forwarded by the Packets from Southampton, will be made up in London, and transmitted from London to Southampton by the *Morning* instead of the Evening Mail, as at present, upon the undermentioned days, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Peninsular Mails, viz.* Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, Gibraltar, .... | *Every Thursday.* |
| *Mediterranean, viz.* Malta, Greece and the Ionian Islands, ...... | *The* 1st of the month and the Thursday nearest the 15th of the month.* |
| *Egypt and India,* .. | *The* 1st of the month.* |

* *When the 1st of the month falls on Sunday, the Mediterranean and East India Mails will be made up in London, and dispatched on the* previous *morning.*

*West Indies, &c.* .. .. *The* 2d and 17th of the month.*

Those Postmasters whose instructions direct them to send the correspondence for the above Packets to Falmouth, will, upon this measure coming into operation, forward such letters *to London.*

The Brazilian Packet will continue to be dispatched *from Falmouth as at present.*

Letters to and from the Mediterranean and the East Indies, &c. intended to be forwarded by the direct packet instead of via Marseilles, should henceforward be addressed *via Southampton.*

By Command,
(Sd.) W. L. MABERLY.
A. TURNBULL.
*Under Secy. to Govt. of Bengal.*

* *When the 2d or 17th fall on Sunday, the West India, &c. Mails will be made up and dispatched on the* following *morning.*

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# MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 1st December,* 1843.

No. 258 of 1843.—The Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council has much pleasure in publishing to the Army the following paragraph of a Military Letter, No. 19, from the Honourable the Court of Directors, to the Governor General of India in Council, dated the 4th October 1843:

"We have the gratification to acquaint you, that the Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the following Promotions upon the undermentioned Officers, for service in Affghanistan, viz.

*To be Lieutenant Colonel.*

Major Edward Sanders, of the Bengal Engineers.

*To be Major.*

Captain John Griffin, of the 24th Regt. Bengal N. I."

No. 260 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

*1st European Light Infantry.*

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|---|---|
| Captain James Matthie to be Major (by Brevet), .. Ensign Herbert Benjamin Edwards to be Lieutenant, .. .. .. .. | From the 22d Nov. 1843, in succession to Major Francis Beaty Invalided, and agreeably to the Rules published in G. O's No. 217, of the 7th Oct. 1840. |

*19th Regiment N. I.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Captain Charles George Ross to be Major, .. ... Lieut. James Thompson to be Captain of a Company, Ensign John MacDougall to be Lieutenant, .. .. | From the 22d Nov. 1843, in succession to Major Thomas Henry Newhouse invalided. |

*26th Regiment Light Infantry.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Captain William Mills Tritton to be Major, .. .. Lt. and Pt. Capt. Robert Spencer to be Captain of a Company, .. .. .. Ensign George Whittle Mackenzie Hall to be Lieutenant, ... .. .. | From the 22d Nov. 1843, in succession to Major John Beresford Daniel Gahan invalided. |

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their Appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, from the dates assigned to them in General Orders Nos. 118, 186 and 237, dated the 2d June, 1st September, and 3d November last:

| *Infantry.* | *Date of arrival at Fort William.* |
|---|---|
| Mr. Alexander Ross Elliot Hutchinson, .. .. " Leslie Nicholson, .. " Alexander Pond, .. | 22d November, 1843. |
| " Henry Russell (1st,) | 23d do. " |
| " Adrian John Swete, .. " Hugh Grant, .. .. " George Henry Walter Swete, .. .. .. " Richard Beresford, .. | 24th do. " |

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors:

| | *Date of arrival at Fort William.* |
|---|---|
| Lt. Col. Henry Chambers Murray Cox, of the 58th Regt. N. I., .. Captain George Templer, of the 22d Regiment N. I., .. .. .. .. Bt. Capt. Theodore Francis Broughton Beatson, of the 10th Regiment Light Cavalry, .. .. .. | 26th Nov. 1843. |
| Bt. Capt. Henry Tod Tucker, of the 8th Regiment N. I., .. .. .. | 22d Nov. 1843. |
| Bt. Capt. Ptk. John Chine, of the 34th Regt. N. I., .. .. .. .. | 28th ditto. |
| Asstt. Surgeon William Ricketts Gerrard, of the Medical Department, .. .. .. .. .. .. | 23d ditto. |

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe, on Furlough:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut. Col. George Young, of the 68th Regt. N. I., .. .. .. .. | On account of private affairs. |
| Lieut. Champion Nathaniel Halhed, of the 54th Regt. N. I. .. .. Lieut. Frederick Johnston, of the 62d Regiment N. I., .. .. .. | On Medical Certificate. |

Captain John Rawdon Oldfield, of the Corps of Engineers, Executive Engineer of the Saugor Division of Public Works, is permitted to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate, from the 12th October last to the 15th February next, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Furlough, on account of his health.

Lieutenant Walter William Davies Voyle, of the 9th Regiment N. I., has leave of absence from the 10th December 1843 to the 10th January 1844, to visit Bombay, on Medical Certificate, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on Furlough, on account of his health, granted to him in General Orders No. 243, of the 10th ultimo.

Serjeant Major Robert Campbell, of the 19th Regiment N. I., is admitted to the benefits of the Pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797 and General Orders dated the 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Honourable the Court of Directors, with permission to receive his stipend at Meerut.

No. 261 of 1843.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Engineers, Artillery and Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of 2d Lieutenant and Ensign from the dates assigned to them in General Orders, Nos. 164 and 186, of the 28th July and 1st September last:

| *Engineers.* | *Date of arrival at Fort William.* |
|---|---|
| Mr. William Arden Crommelin, .. .. | 28th Nov. 1843. |
| *Artillery.* | |
| Mr. John Anthony Angelo, .. .. .. | 29th Nov. 1843. |
| *Infantry.* | |
| Mr. George Henry William Conroy, .. " James Sebastian Rawlins, .. .. | 29th Nov. 1843. |

Assistant Surgeon Robert Bancroft Kinsey is placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Deputy Governor of Bengal, with a view to his being appointed to the Medical charge of the Civil Station of Purneah.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough:

| | |
|---|---|
| Captain Charles James Horton Perreau, of the 55th Regiment N. I., .. .. .. .. Lieut. Harman Baillie Hopper, of the 31st Regiment N. I., .. .. .. .. .. | On Medical Certificate. |

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Brevet Captain James Ramsay, of the 35th Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant Commissary General, in General Orders, No. 30, dated the 3d February last, is cancelled from that date.

No. 262 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

*To be Conductors.*

Sub-Conductor and Acting Conductor T. Whelan, from 1st October 1843, vice Wilson deceased.

Ditto C. Antisell, from 6th October 1843, vice Raynor promoted.

Ditto N. Reilly, from 16th October 1843, vice Prince deceased.

*To be Sub-Conductors.*

Acting Sub-Conductor J. Sinclair, from 29th August 1843, vice Roderick deceased.

Ditto G. Bell, from 1st October 1843, vice Whelan promoted.

Ditto C. Sheridan, from 6th October 1843, vice Antisell promoted.

Ditto G. Thornton, from 16th October 1843, vice Reilly promoted.

No. 263 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions in the Subordinate Medical Department:

*To be Apothecaries.*

Supy. Apothecary J. Hefferan, from 17th August 1843, vice Carr deceased.

Supy. Apothecary W. Togman, from 8th September 1843, vice Grose invalided.

Supy. Apothecary G. Oliver, from 19th September 1843, vice Bond deceased.

Supy. Apothecary M. R. Crawford, from 27th October 1843, vice O'Brien retired.

*To be Supernumerary Apothecaries.*

Acting Apothecary A. Defegrady, from 17th August 1843, vice Hefferan promoted.

Acting Apothecary R. Bean, from 8th September 1843, vice Togman promoted.

Acting Apothecary A. W. Wallace, from 19th September 1843, vice Oliver promoted.

Steward W. Charde, from 27th October 1843, vice Crawford promoted.

*To be Acting Apothecaries.*

Steward J. Sheetz, from 17th August 1843, vice Defegrady promoted

Steward M. Healy, from 8th September 1843, vice Bean promoted.

*To be Steward.*

Supernumerary Steward H. Bond, from 17th August 1843, vice Defegrady promoted, and to be Acting Apothecary, from 19th September 1843, vice Wallace promoted.

*To be Stewards.*

Supernumerary Steward J. W. Franks, with his original date of rank, and in his former standing, vice Nixon deceased.

Acting Steward T. McEvoy, from 8th September 1843, vice Bean promoted.

Acting Steward D. Wedgberry, from 19th September 1843, vice Wallace promoted.

Acting Steward C. Hayes, from 27th October 1843, vice Charde promoted.

*To be Supernumerary Steward.*

Acting Steward J. Fagan, from 17th August 1843, vice Bond promoted.

*To be Acting Stewards.*

Assistant Apothecary W. Overitt, from 17th August 1843, vice Fagan promoted.

Assistant Steward W. Norris, from 8th September 1843, vice McElvoy promoted.

Assistant Apothecary C. Oakley, from 19th September 1843, vice Wedgberry promoted.

Assistant Apothecary J. Gorman, 1st, from 27th October 1843, vice Hayes promoted.

*To be Assistant Apothecaries.*

Supernumerary Assistant Steward P. MacDonald, with the date of rank and in the standing he originally held in the list of Assistant Stewards, vice Young deceased.

Supernumerary Assistant Steward G. Hurst, from 17th August 1843, vice Fagan promoted.

Supernumerary Assistant Steward J. Hurst, from 8th September 1843, vice McElvoy promoted.

Acting Assistant Apothecary J. McCormick, from 19th September 1843, vice Wedgberry promoted.

Acting Assistant Apothecary J. Arener, from 27th October 1843, vice Hayes promoted.

*To be Supernumerary Assistant Stewards.*

Acting Assistant Apothecary J. Collins, (1st) from 17th August 1843, vice G. Hurst promoted.

Acting Assistant Apothecary M. Twoomy, from 8th September 1843, vice J. Hurst promoted.

*To be Acting Assistant Apothecaries.*

Apprentice J. A. Fleming, from 17th August 1843, vice Overitt promoted.

Apprentice J. A. Barthelemy, from 19th September 1843, vice Oakley promoted.

Apprentice J. B. Goff, from 27th October 1843, vice Gorman promoted.

*To be Acting Assistant Steward.*

Apprentice H. C. Connolly from 8th September, 1843, vice Norris promoted.

No. 264 of 1843.—Captain A. S. Waugh, Astronomical Assistant Great Trigonometrical Survey, is directed to relieve Lieutenant Colonel G. Everest, from the charge of the *Office of* Surveyor General of India, with the view of enabling that Functionary to submit his application to resign the Service of the Honourable the East India Company.

No. 265 of 1843.—Mr. Edmund William Eardly Howard is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Cavalry, on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Cornet, from the date assigned to him in General Orders No. 164, of the 28th July last. Date of arrival at Fort William 29th November, 1843.

The date of arrival of Lieutenant Harman Baillie Hopper, of the 31st Regiment N. I., to his duty on this Establishment, announced in General Orders No. 253, of the 17th ultimo, is to have effect from the 14th September, 1843, being the period of arrival at Fort William of the Passengers of the July Mail.

W. M. N. STURT, *Major.*

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Camp Chouberpore, 3d November*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The presidency division order of the 25th ultimo, directing the undermentioned young officers, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the corps specified opposite to their respective names:

Ensign J. J. Eckford, 6th regiment native infantry proceeding to Umballa.

G. F. F. Vincent, and J. W. F. Bean, 23d regiment of native infantry, under orders to proceed to Dinapore.

J. Cathcart, 36th regiment of native infantry, ditto at Dinapore.

The Meerut division order of the 21st ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon J. H. Jones, unattached, at Delhi, to proceed to Meerut, and do duty with her Majesty's 16th lancers, and Assistant Surgeon H. Diaper to join the horse artillery at the station.

The Meerut division order of the 5th ultimo, appointing 1st Lieutenant G. Fenrlee, of the 4th company 7th battalion of artillery, to the charge of No. 15 light field battery.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Jones, doing duty with her Majesty's 16th lancers, and Assistant Surgeon H. Diaper, doing duty with the horse artillery at Meerut, are directed to proceed to Sukkur, and report themselves to the officer commanding the troops at that station.

Assistant Surgeon W. Shillito, at present doing duty with the 44th regiment of native infantry, is posted to that corps.

Conductor William Deare, attached to the Singapore Magazine, is appointed permanent Conductor in the arsenal of Fort William, vice Hamilton promoted.

Acting Conductor Thomas Whelan, attached to the arsenal of Fort William, is appointed to the Singapore magazine, vice Deare.

Acting Sub-Conductor Charles Sheridan is appointed to act as permanent Conductor in the arsenal of Fort William, until the arrival of Conductor Deare from Singapore, or until further orders, with retrospective effect from the 1st of August last.

Sergeant W. O'Connor and Corporal T. Fay, acting as laboratory-men in the Agra magazine, are transferred to the Town Major's list, and confirmed in the situations in which they are at present officiating.

Corporal Fay is also promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence;

*2d European Regt.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain A. Grant, Adjutant and Quarter Master European invalids, from 10th November to 25th December in extension, to enable him to rejoin his appointment at Chunar.

*41st Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master F. J. Elsegood, from 3d June, to 30th July to visit Lucknow, on private affairs.

*61st Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain H. C. Talbot, from 30th November to 2d January, 1844, in extension to enable him to rejoin his corps.

*Invalid Establishment.*—Captain T. Roberts, from 10th November to 10th March, 1844, to visit Meerut, on private affairs.

*Medical Department.*—Assistant Surgeon H. Bedborough, from 1st November to 31st January, 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to resign the service.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Poorah, 4th November*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Sirhind division order of the 18th ultimo, directing Assistant Steward W. Thomasson, attached to the horse artillery, to act as Apothecary, with her Majesty's 13th light infantry, as a temporary arrangement.

The Kurnaul station order of the 19th ultimo, directing Surgeon A. W. Steart, of the 72d regiment of native infantry, to assume medical charge of the detachment of European invalids proceeding to the presidency, under the command of Captain Yerbury, of her Majesty's 3d light dragoons.

The Agra garrison and station order of the 19th ultimo, appointing Assistant Apothecary F. Saint, attached to her Majesty's 39th foot, to act as Assistant Apothecary and Assistant Steward with a detachment of European invalids proceeding to the presidency, and directing apprentice G. J. Cooper to act as Assistant Apothecary with her Majesty's 39th foot.

The Sirhind division order of the 29th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon W. S. Comberbach, of the 7th regiment of light cavalry, who arrived at Kurnaul in medical charge of a detachment of European invalids, under the command of Captain Yerbury, to rejoin his corps at Loodianah, and appointing Assistant Surgeon A. W. R. Newenham, of the 1st brigade of horse artillery, to the medical charge of the detachment of the Hurrianah light infantry battalion at Kurnaul.

The order issued on the 15th ultimo, by Brevet Captain C. Clark, commanding detachment of the 1st European light infantry, appointing acting Sergeant Levers to act as Sergeant Major, and acting Sergeant Simpson as provost Sergeant, with effect from the 17th idem.

Ensign J. P. Giles is, at his own request, removed from the 20th and posted to the 19th regiment of native infantry, as the junior of his rank.

Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, Sergeant Michael Kreevey and Corporal James Sinnott, of the 4th company 6th battalion of artillery, are transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed, the former gun Sergeant, and the latter gun Corporal to the Joudpore legion, vice Bryant and Best remanded to the artillery.

Quarter Master Sergeant Joseph Brandon, of the 47th regiment of native infantry, is appointed Sergeant Major to the corps, vice Henderson remanded to the artillery.

Sergeant John Woltely, lately attached as gun Sergeant to the Oude Local Company of Artillery, is appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the 47th regiment of native infantry, vice Brandon promoted.

Sergeant Thomas Stevenson, of the 1st European light infantry, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Sergeant Major to the 19th regiment of native infantry, vice Campbell, appointed cattle Sergeant at Meerut.

Quarter Master Sergeant George Willmott, of the 37th regiment of native infantry, is, at his own request, remanded to the 1st company 4th battalion of artillery, in the rank he held previous to his transfer to the Town Major's list.

Sergeant James Phillips, of the 1st company 5th battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list and appointed Quarter-Master Sergeant to the 37th regiment of native infantry, vice Willmott remanded to the artillery.

Native Doctor Shaick Toorab Ally, at present doing duty with the 7th regiment of native infantry at Neemuch, is, under instructions from Government, appointed to the Meywar Bheel corps.

The following orders are, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, confirmed as temporary arrangements.

The Kurnaul station order of the 2d of September last, directing Sergeant John Loftus, of the 4th company 2d battalion of artillery, to act as Assistant Apothecary in the foot artillery hospital.

The Delhi garrison order of the 25th of September last, directing the entertainment of an extra goorgah, for the hospital of the [illegible] regiment of native infantry, during the prevalence of sickness in that corps.

Ensign Henry Edward Smith is, at his own request, removed from the 69th regiment of native infantry, and posted to the 1st European light infantry, as the junior of his rank.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Poorah, 5th November*, 1843.

Captain Charles Elias, of the 7th regiment of light cavalry, is directed to proceed forthwith to head quarters, and report himself to the Adjutant General of the army.

Under instructions from Government, Sergeant William Keefe, of the 2d company 5th battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the Meywar Bheel corps, vice Ryan removed to the [illegible] regiment of native infantry.

Sergeant William Cook, of the 4th company 1st battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the 1st Assam Sebundy corps, vice Dyson deceased.

Sergeant Major John Jaffrey is, under instructions from Government, transferred from the Joudpore legion to the 7th regiment of native infantry at Neemuch, vice Dennison appointed cattle Sergeant at Cawnpore.

Quarter Master Sergeant John Keighley is appointed Sergeant Major to Sirmoor local battalion, in the room of Sergeant Major Trench pensioned.

Sergeant William Richardson, of the 1st European light infantry, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the Sirmoor local battalion, vice Keighley promoted.

Sergeant John Varican, of the 2d company 1st battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the 20th regiment of native infantry, vice Neville deceased.

Sergeant John Conroy, of the 5th company 3d battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the 17th regiment of native infantry, vice Gasaway nominated an Assistant Overseer in the department of public works.

The admission of Loodiah, wife of the late Rustum Ally Khan, sepoy, of the 16th grenadiers, to the benefits of *family pension*, published in General Orders of the 21st of August last, is cancelled, the same individual having been admitted to the pension under the name of Looseah, in General Orders of the 30th of June preceding.

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ERRATUM.—In General Orders of the 8th of July last admitting heirs of certain native soldiers to the benefits of the family pension regulations, for Jumnee, "widow" of Sew Bheek, classic, of the 37th regiment of native infantry, read "mother." Order books to be corrected accordingly.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Urrowl, 6th November*, 1843.

The Dinapore division order of the 24th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon P. G. Lay, doing duty in the hospital of her Majesty's 62d regiment of foot, to proceed to Purneah, and relieve Assistant Surgeon J. C. Smith from the medical duties of the station, is confirmed.

Sergeant James Davis, of the invalid pension establishment, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Agra, for a period of six months, from the 1st ultimo.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Artillery, Major F. S. Sotheby, C. B. from 15th November to 1st March 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.

*3d Battalion Artillery.*—Lieut. and Brevet Captain J. Brind, Adjutant and Quarter Master, from 1st November to 1st March 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

*4th Troop 3d brigade H. A.*—1st Lieutenant E. Kaye, from 10th October to 12th October, in extension, to enable him to rejoin the troop to which he belongs.

*12th Regiment N. I.*—Captain J. P. Wade, from 6th December to 6th April 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

*17th Regiment N. I.*—Lieutenant R. Patton, from 4th August to 31st August, in extension, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs, and rejoin his regiment.

*33d Regiment N. I.*—Lieutenant H. Ward, from 3rd February to 27th February, on private affairs.

*39th Regiment N. I.*—Lieutenant W. Campbell, from 1st November to 1st January 1844, in extension, to remain at Simla, and rejoin his regiment.

*5th Regiment N. I.*—Captain J. H. Hampton, from 27th October to 27th January 1844, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate.

This cancels the leave granted to him in General Orders of the 16th August last.

*67th Regiment N. I.*—Lieutenant J. Masson, from 15th November to 15th November 1844, to visit Darjeeling, on medical certificate.

This cancels the leave granted to him in General Orders of the 16th September last.

*61st Regiment N. I.*—Brevet Major W. Forbes, from 10th November to 10th January 1844, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Meerun-ke Serai, Nov. 7*, 1843.

The garrison order issued on the 21st September last, by Major General G. Hunter, C. B. commanding at Delhi, directing the convalescents of the infantry regiments at that station to proceed to the Kootub Minar for change of air, and the commissariat to furnish a Hindoo bheestie and cook, and a goorgah, to accompany the party, as also a coolie for the conveyance of medicine, is confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

The Cawnpore division order of the 17th ultimo, directing Conductor M. Fairlie and acting Sub-Conductor R. Wells, of the ordnance commissariat department, and attached to the Cawnpore magazine, to proceed by water to Allahabad, and do duty in the magazine at that station, is confirmed.

Ensign Edward Van Heythuysen Holt is, at his own request, removed from the 42d light infantry, and posted to the 24th regiment of native infantry, as the junior of his rank.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Goormigunge, 8th Nov.* 1843.

*The following orders are confirmed:*

The order issued on the 30th ultimo, by Major General Sir R. H. Dick, K. C. B. and K. C. H., commanding the Meerut division, directing Assistant Surgeon J. Campbell, of the 53d native infantry, to relieve Surgeon G. Cragie, M. D., of the 2d brigade of horse artillery, under orders to march, from the medical charge of the depot of the 2d European regiment.

The Meerut station order of the 29th ultimo, by Major General N. Woodhouse, appointing Captain G. Tylee, of the 53d native infantry, to act as Major of Brigade, from the 30th idem, in the room of Captain Revell, about to proceed with his regiment.

The Meerut station order of the 29th ultimo, by Major General N. Woodhouse, authorizing the commissariat to entertain the necessary hospital establishment for the depot of the 2d European regiment.

The order of the 21st ultimo, by Major General J. Grey, C. B., commanding the Cawnpore division, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. B. Harrison, M. D., to the medical charge of the left wing 18th regiment of native infantry, as a temporary arrangement.

The order of the 23th ultimo, by Major General J. W. Fast, commanding the Sirhind division, nominating Lieutenant and Brevet Captain L. Smith, of the 2d company 2d, to the charge of the 3d company 6th battalion of artillery and No. 5 light field battery under orders to proceed to [illegible].

The Kurnaul station order of the 21st ultimo, by Major General J. W. Fast, appointing Acting Assistant Apothecary J. Mervin, attached with artillery drafts, to do duty with her Majesty's 3d light dragoons.

The following orders, by Major General E. Cartwright, commanding the presidency division, are confirmed:

Dated the 2d ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon J. F. Beatson, M. D., Apothecary M. Hackerdon and Assistant Apothecary M. Suli[illegible] to join and do duty with the detachment of her Majesty's troops at Chinsurah.

Dated the 24th ultimo, directing unposted Ensigns C. M. FitzGerald and C. A. Barwell, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 71st regiment of native infantry at Barrackpore.

Dated the 25th ultimo, directing veterinary Surgeon A. C. Williams, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the head quarters of the 5th regiment of light cavalry proceeding towards Bundlecund.

1st Lieutenant W. K. Warner, of the 1st troop 3d brigade of horse artillery, is appointed to act as Adjutant to the 3d battalion of artillery, until further orders and directed to join forthwith.

Ensign F. W. Brodie is, at his own request, removed from the 2d European regiment, and posted to the 21st regiment of native infantry, as the junior of his rank.

School Sergeant James Hudson, of the 1st brigade horse artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed to the army commissariat department, vice Wear promoted to Sub-Conductor.

Sergeant John Piercy, acting as laboratory-man in the arsenal of Fort William, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and confirmed in his present situation, vice Maryman deceased.

Sergeant William Wade, of the 3d company 3d battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed to act as laboratory-man in the arsenal of Fort William, vice Piercy promoted.

The Meerut division order of the 28th of September last, directing Assistant Surgeon J. N. D. Login, M. D., doing duty with her Majesty's 40th foot, to proceed by dawk to Kurnaul, at the public expense, in consequence of the great sickness prevailing amongst the troops at that station, is confirmed under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

The following orders are confirmed:

The presidency division order of the 27th ultimo, issued under the sanction of Government, directing Assistant Surgeons W. R. Gleanie, M. D., and J. M. Hay, M. D., to proceed to Agra by dawk, at the public expense, and report themselves to the Superintending Surgeon at that station.

The presidency division order of the 27th ultimo, directing unposted Ensigns S. R. J. Owen and R. H. Price, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 38th regiment of native infantry at Dinapore.

The Cawnpore division order of the 1st instant, directing Assistant Steward W. McKeon, lately attached to the civil station of Allahabad, to do duty in the hospital of her Majesty's 3d buffs.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following removals and postings of artillery officers:

Lieutenant Colonel C. Graham, C. B., (on leave) from the 1st brigade of horse artillery to the 2d battalion.

Lieutenant Colonel G. Brooke, from the 2d battalion to the 1st brigade of horse artillery.

Major W. Geddes (new promotion) to the 3d brigade of horse artillery.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

*11th Regiment of Light Cavalry.*—Lieutenant J. T. Daniell, of the 47th regiment of native infantry, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master.

Gunness Pautuck, sepoy, of the 11th regiment of native infantry, who was pronounced unfit for further service, by a medical committee assembled at Cawnpore, is, with the sanction of Government, admitted to a wound pension of the 3d degree, from the 1st instant.

The additional invalid pay of his rank is, with the sanction of Government, granted to Subadar Major Foormaun Sing, Sirdar Bahadoor, late of the 31st regiment of native infantry, from the date of his transfer to the pension establishment.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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*Head Quarters, Camp Mynpoorie, 11th November, 1843.*

No. 19.—1. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion and appointment, until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

*13th Foot.*—Ensign Peter Robert Burrowes, to be Lieut. vice Sinclair, appointed Adjutant. 10th November 1843.

Lieutenant William A. Sinclair, to be Adjutant, vice Wood, promoted. 10th November 1843.

2. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to antedate the commission of Captain McAlpin, of the 94th foot, by Brevet, in the East Indies only, to the 6th of February 1829.

3. With the sanction of Government—Lieutenant Roberts, 28th foot, promoted from the 94th, is permitted to do duty with the 10th regiment, from the 10th May 1843, until the receipt and publication in General Orders of the confirmation of his promotion by her Majesty.

4. The following orders are confirmed:

By Lieutenant Colonel Clunie, commanding 3d buffs, dated the 31st October 1843, appointing Lieutenant Maude, to act as Adjutant, from the 1st November 1843, vice Lieutenant and Adjutant Blair, on sick leave.

By Colonel Bolton, C. B., commanding the 31st foot, dated the 14th October 1843, appointing Captain Bulkely, to act as Pay Master, during the absence and on the responsibility of Pay Master Mathews.

5. Leave of absence—

*16th Lancers.*—Lieutenant Need, to Mussoorie, from the 1st November 1843 to the 1st May 1844, on medical certificate.

*3d Buffs.*—Major General Dennis, prolonged for one month from the 1st November 1843, on medical certificate.

*3d Buffs.*—Lieutenant Richardson, from the 4th April to the 31st May 1843 to enable him to join his regiment.

*13th Light Infantry.*—Lieutenant Sweedon, on medical certificate, from the 25th November 1843 to the 24th February 1844, to proceed from Ghazeepore to Calcutta, and thence to Bombay, for the purpose of joining his regiment at Sukkur.

*28th Foot.*—Lieutenant Burrell, prolonged for 6 months from the 1st November 1843, to proceed to Calcutta, to appear before a board of medical officers.

*29th Foot.*—Lieutenant Coker, to Calcutta, from the 14th November 1843 to the 14th January 1844.

*50th Foot.*—Assistant Surgeon Burke, prolonged from the 1st to the 15th Nov., 1843, to enable him to join his regiment.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

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*Head Quarters, Camp Bewur, 10th November, 1843.*

The regimental order issued by the officer commanding the 62d native infantry, dated the 26th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant D. E. Brewster to act as Adjutant, and Lieutenant F. Trollope as Quarter Master to the corps, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

*62d Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant D. E. Brewster to be Adjutant, vice Trollope, who has resigned the appointment.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following removal and postings of Ensigns:

Ensign F. W. A. Hamilton, at his own request, from the 69th regiment of native infantry to the 1st European light infantry at Loodianah.

Ensign J. I. Willes, at present doing duty with the 36th, to the 69th regiment of native infantry at Shahjehanpore.

Ensign J. Baillie, at present doing duty with the 45th native infantry, to the 2d European regiment at Umballa.

Ensign J. R. R. Coombe, at present doing duty with the 45th regiment of native infantry, to the 42d light infantry at Mynpoorie.

Ensign F. G. Griffiths to the 37th regiment of native infantry, with which corps he is at present doing duty.

Ensign J. F. Campbell, at present doing duty with the 47th native infantry, to the 2d European regiment at Umballa.

Ensign M. F. Evatt to the 36th regiment of native infantry, with which corps he is at present doing duty.

Ensign C. H. Scatcherd, at present doing duty with the 33d, to the 41st regiment of native infantry, under orders to proceed to Cawnpore.

Ensign W. Gillon, at present doing duty with the 37th, to the 72d regiment of native infantry, under orders to proceed to Delhi.

Ensign R. Crosse, at present doing duty with the 8th, to the 73d regiment of native infantry at Delhi.

Ensign A. B. Burge, at present doing duty with the 65th, to the 69th regiment of native infantry at Shahjehanpore.

Ensign J. Silver, at present doing duty with the 45th regiment of native infantry, to the 2d European regiment at Umballa.

Ensign W. D. Hoste, at present doing duty with the 21st, to the 55th regiment of native infantry at Sukkur.

Ensign W. G. Ellice, at present doing duty with the 35th light infantry, to the 15th regiment of native infantry at Ferozepore.

Ensign H. C. Hiller, at present doing duty with the 21st, to the 20th regiment of native infantry at Nusseerabad.

Ensign H. Belson, at present doing duty with the 21st, to the 53d regiment of native infantry, at Meerut.

Ensign H. S. Smith, at present doing duty with the 48th, to the 1st regiment of native infantry, under orders to proceed to Berhampore.

Ensign R. B. Blumire, at present doing duty with the 68th regiment of native infantry, to the 1st European light infantry at Loodianah.

Ensign T. A. Carey, at present doing duty with the 47th, to the 17th regiment of native infantry at Midnapore.

With a view to lessen the frequency with which parties of troops are employed on detached commands and escort duties, and in order that every opportunity may be taken to make use of return and approaching parties on such occasions, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs, that when a detachment, or party of any strength, is required for command or escort duty, the officer commanding the station whence it is proceeding, shall communicate to the officer in command of the next station on the route, its strength, the nature of the duty on which it is employed, and the probable dates of arrival at the several intermediate stages.

The Meerut station order of the 23d ultimo, directing Assistant Steward W. H. Crawford to act as Assistant Apothecary with the 1st troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, under orders to proceed to Umballa, is confirmed.

The executive commissariat officer at Agra is directed to comply with all such indents for carriage, for the battering train with the Army of Exercise, as he may receive from the officer commanding the artillery with the force.

Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master A. Shene, of the 6-th regiment of native infantry, having been declared by the Examiners of the College of Fort William, qualified to discharge the duties of interpreter to a native corps, is exempted from further examination.

Acting Apothecary R. Bean, who stands posted to her majesty's 50th regiment of foot, is directed to proceed forthwith and join that corps at Cawnpore.

Corporal George Fairman, of the corps of sappers and miners, having been reduced to the ranks by the sentence of a district Court Martial, held at Cawnpore on the 16th of September last, is remanded to the regiment of artillery, as a gunner, and ordered to join the 4th battalion at Cawnpore.

Native Doctor Ghausee Khan, doing duty as a supernumerary with the 51st regiment of native infantry, is, under instructions from Government, appointed to the Kotah Agency, and directed to proceed forthwith and report himself to the political agent at Hurrowtee.

Ghoolam Nubbee Buksh, Native Doctor, attached to the 70th regiment of native infantry, is to be discharged the service, from the date of receipt of this order at the Head Quarters of the regiment, on account of extreme misconduct which he is proved to have committed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*2d Battalion Artillery.*—Surgeon T. C. Elliot, from—to 31st December, to remain at Simlah, on medical certificate.

*56th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Capt. R. W. D. Cooke, from 1st November to 1st December, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

*57th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain H. Heathman, Interpreter and Quarter Master from 15th July to 1st November, in extension, to remain at Hussingabad, and to enable him to rejoin.

*69th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Assistant Surgeon F. Fleming, from 11th July to 11th December, in extension, on medical certificate, to proceed to the presidency.

*1st Brigade Horse Artillery.*—Riding Master P. Ashton, from 1st November to 1st November 1844, to visit Deyrah Dhoon, on medical certificate.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Mynpoorie, 11th November, 1843.*

The order issued on the 1st ultimo, by Major General W. Vincent, commanding at Ferozepore, authorising the Deputy Commissary of Ordnance to entertain twenty additional workmen to meet the increased duties of the magazine of that station, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed as a temporary measure.

The order issued on the 18th ultimo, by Captain T. Plumbe, commanding at Allygurh, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. R. Barnes, acting Adjutant to the left wing of the 27th regiment of native infantry, to act as station staff, is confirmed.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings of cornets:

Unposted cornet C. H. Nicholetts, not arrived, to the 1st regiment of light cavalry at Muttra.

Unposted Cornet A. V. Dumbleton, not arrived, to the 4th regiment of light cavalry at Nusseerabad.

Assistant Surgeon M. A. B. Gerrard, who has been placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, is appointed to the medical charge of the 11th regiment of native infantry at Cawnpore.

Assistant Surgeon F. Anderson, M. D., is removed from the 35th light infantry, and posted to the 1st troop 2d brigade of horse artillery at Loodianah.

Apothecary C. Fermien, is removed from the hospital of the 4th company 5th battalion of artillery, and appointed to the medical depot at Neemuch, vice Apothecary J. Williams, who is transferred from the latter to the former situation.

Acting Sub-Conductor James Stone, at present doing duty in the Delhi magazine, is appointed to the magazine at Ferozepore, and directed to proceed and join.

Sergeant Major J. Cooke is removed from the 44th to the 60th regiment of native infantry, vice Sergeant Major A. Frennan, transferred from the latter to the former corps.

ERRATUM.—In General Orders of the 2d June last, admitting the heirs of certain native soldiers to the benefits of the family pension, opposite the name of Goordeen, son of Hunnoomaun Misser, havildar, of the 16th grenadiers, and in the column caste, for "Rajpoot," read "Brahmin." The order books to be corrected accordingly.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*4th Troop 1st Brigade H. A.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain T. H. Sissmore, from 25th September to 26th October, on private affairs. This cancels the leave granted him in General Orders of the 7th September last.

*8th Regiment L. C.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. H. Tweedale, from 10th November to 30th November 1844, in extension, to remain in the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

*52d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain J. R. B. Andrews, from 1st November to——, to remain at Barrackpore, preparatory to applying for permission to proceed to sea, on medical certificate.

*73d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain H. Patch, from 1st November to 2d November, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

*Invalid Establishment.*—Major J. Aitchison, from 1st November to 1st May 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—Oct. 16. At Bareilly, John Halkett Serrell, Assistant Surgeon, 42d Regt. Light Infantry, to Miss Amelia Berkeley, third daughter of H. T. F. Berkeley, Esq.—Nov. 25. At Calcutta, Mr. John Henry Yeoward, of the steamer *Gwamplee*, to Phœbe, the only daughter of the late Mr. J. Penman.—27. At Benares, John Robertson Pughe, Esq. Lieut. 47th Regt. N. I., to Jane Louisa, eldest daughter of Charles B. Francis, Esq. Surgeon of the same Regiment.—28. At Purneah, Teignmouth Sandys, Esq. civil service, to Anne, relict of the late George Palmer, Esq.—29. At Calcutta, Captain Robert Miller, commander of the Barque *Maria*, to Miss Susan Nind, daughter of the late Captain J. Nind, of the Bengal army.—30. At Calcutta, Mr. John A. Kerr, to Helen Josephine, second daughter of the late J. Richmond, Esq.

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BIRTHS.—Nov. 22. At Agra, the wife of Apothecary J. Parnel, of a daughter.—23. At Bareilly, the lady of John Elphinstone Fraser, Esq. 4th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.—26. At Allahabad, the lady of R. Marshall, Esq. M. D. Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.—23. At Kishnaghur, the lady of George Wood, Esq. of a still-born infant.—29. At Barrackpore, the lady of Captain H. M. Durand, Bengal Engineers, of a daughter.—Dec. 1. At Jessore, Mrs. C. H. Dove, of a son, still-born.—2. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Mawson, of a daughter.—At Calcutta, the wife of Charles Raikes, Esq. B. C. S., of a daughter.—3. At Calcutta, Mrs. Henry McCabe, of a daughter.—At Juanpore, the lady of the Rev. Robert Hawes, of a daughter.—4. At Calcutta, Mrs. F. Broadhead, of a son.—5. At Dum-Dum, the lady of Lieut. E. W. L. Scott, Artillery, of a son.—At Calcutta, Mrs. Graves, of a son.—6. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. Tytler, 9th Foot, of a son.—At Calcutta, Mrs. C. C. Seymour, of a son.

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DEATHS.—Nov. 18. At Bhojepore, near Buxar, Adeline, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Carter, aged 1 year, 6 months and 21 days.—24. At Chunar, Colonel Poole, of the Invalids.—25. Near Shergotty, Miss Matilda Hunt, aged 16 years.—27. At Malda, Thomas James Phillips, Esq. Indigo Planter, aged 23 years, deeply regretted.—28. At Kishnaghur, Charlotte Evans, the tenderly beloved wife of George Wood, Esq. aged 37 years.—Dec. 2. At Calcutta, A. V. Ireland, Esq. chief officer of the *New-*

*thumberland*, aged 26 years.—3. At Howrah, William Scott, the infant son of Mr. Charles Bremner, aged 4 months and 23 days.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 4. The American barque *Cynthia*, T. Bryan, from Acheen 25th October.—The French Ship *Petite Nancy*, M. Dufourq, from Bordeaux 20th July.—The Arab Ship *Alhoss*, Nacoda, from Cochin 15th and Allepee 20th October.

—— 5. The English Ship *Grindlay*, W. Grindlay, Jr. from the Mauritius 13th October.—The English Schooner *John Hepburne*, G. Livingston, from Rangoon 2d November.—The English Schooner *Nutcut*, T. Lonsdale, from Singapore 17th November.

—— 6. The English Ship *Bangalore*, Thomas Smith, from London 4th August.—The English Ship *Orient*, D. Wales, from the Mauritius 13th October.—The English brig *Lord Althorp*, A. Whiteside, from Hassco 1st August. —The French barque *Colonial*, A. Gosse, from Bourbon 4th October.—The French brig *Gipsey*, Cahour, from Neith 14th June and Bourbon 7th October.—The English ship *Hydrabad*, Harrison, from the Mauritius 28th October.—The English Ship *Anne and Jane*, T. Smith, from Liverpool 31st July.

—— 7. The English Ship *Superb*, H. Short, from the Mauritius 19th October.—The English Ship *Isabella Watson*, J. A. McDonald, from Port Louis 29th October.—The French barque *Equator*, C. Penard, from Cochin 9th November.

—— 8. The English Steamer *Windsor Castle*, B. King, from the Mauritius 7th October.—The English Ship *Plantagenet*, John Donell, from Portsmouth 2d August and Cape of Good Hope, 14th October.—The English Ship *Emily*, F. Anderson, from New Castle, 15th July.—The English Ship *Otterspool*, J. G. Wickman, from Liverpool 29th July. —The English Ship *Argaum*, J. Leitch, from Greenock 15th August.—The English ship *Duchess of Argyle*, R. Tait, from the Mauritius 29th October.—The English ship *Mary Somerville*, J. Snipe, from the Mauritius 8th November.—The English barque *Sophia Fraser*, T. Williams, from China 12th Oct. and Singapore 9th November.—The French barque *Brumah*, A. Le Borgus, from Bordeaux 3d August.—The French ship *Bengale*, P. Salize, from Bordeaux 5th August, and Goree (Senegal) 7th September.

—— 10. The French barque *Assoir*, C. Beiard, from Bourbon 1st October.

### ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Petite Nancy.*—Mr. and Mrs. R. Walter Dubignon and two children, Mrs. Fanny Good, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis Larcombe.

*Per Grindlay.*—Dr. C. Short and Mr. R. Mahon.

*Per John Hepburne.*—Mr. R. Theodore, Merchant.

*Per Nutcut from China.*—George Hand, Esq. *From Singapore.*—M. E. Machoo, Esq. six Chinamen from China and Singapore.

*Per Orient.*—Mrs. Wales.

*Per Bangalore.*—Capt. G. E. Herbert, 9th B. L. C. commanding troops; Dr. P. O'Brien, Surgeon, in medical charge of troops; Messrs. G. W. Fraser, Cadet, and G. Reeves. *Steerage Passengers.* William Cropley, George Watt, C. Bathman, H. Muller, J. H. Buckman, and 85 H. M. Recruits.

*Per Hydrabad.*—Mrs. Harrison and child.

*Per Anne and Jane.*—Mrs. Nelson and three children, and Mr. George McLeod.

*Per Plantagenet from Portsmouth.*—Mesdames Jennings, Jervis White, Wyllie, Harington, Dormett, Miss Helen Gordon; Rev. Mr. Jennings, Chaplain, Bengal; Captains R. Wyllie, 7th, and R. Ramsay, 10th Bengal N. I.; Rev. H. Harington, Asst. Chaplain; Messrs. A. N. Dumbleton, Bengal cavalry; J. Taylor, Barrister, and W. Drabble. *Children*—Misses R. Harington, H. Harington, M. Harington, A. Harington, and Master White. *From the Cape.* —Mrs. Tweede, Miss Tweede, Mrs. Bird, Mrs Clarke; Dr. Tweede, Physician General; Rev. F. Dawson, chaplain, Bengal; Lieut. K. Bird, 4th Regt. N I. *Children*—Misses E. Clarke and W. Clarke, and Master W. Clarke.

*Per Sophia Fraser.*—Lieut.-Colonel P. Montgomery; Dr. E. Tritton, B. N. I.; J. Purvis, Esq. N. I. Ezra, Esq. and J. D. Cohen, Esq. Merchants; Messrs. G. Grange, N. Sargent, F. Whyte and M. Decruze, mariners.

*Per Argaum.*—Messrs. Henry Broadley and J. R. Thompson, merchants.

*Per Bengale from Bordeaux.*—Mademoiselle Adeline Peychers, and Mons. Victor Peyton, merchant.

### DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Seringapatam.*—Mrs. Major Hurst, Mrs. Major Girdlestone, Mrs. Clarke, Lieut. Colonel T. Oliver, Captains Land, H. M. 62d Regt., Wood and Mun, H. M. 31st Regt., Lieut. Johnstone, Bengal army; T. Paul, Esq., J. S. Torrens, Esq. Bengal civil service; Misses Plowden, Clarke, Hurt, Girdlestone, and Griffin; Masters Plowden, Clarke, Browne and Girdlestone.

*Per Northumberland for London.*—Mrs. Taylor and four children, Mrs. Bellairs and child, Mrs. Adam and two children, Mrs. Eveleigh and child; Major Chapman; Captain Seaton; Lieut. Ferree; Messrs. Forbes, J. Bell, Mayer, and Bruner.

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| 4 per Cent., .. .. | Sa. | Rs. | 3 | 4 | a | 3 | 12 | disct. |
| 4 Do. .. .. .. .., | Co.'s | do. | 2 | 12 | a | 3 | 4 | do. |
| 5 Do. Transfer Stock, | Sa. | do. | 11 | 8 | a | 12 | 0 | prem. |
| 5 Do. (2nd) 1825,26, | do. | do. | 2 | 0 | a | 6 | 8 | do. |
| 5 Do. (3rd) 1829,30, | do. | do. | 6 | 0 | a | 6 | 8 | do. |
| 5 Do. (4th) 1841,42, | Co.'s | do. | 8 | 0 | a | 8 | 8 | do. |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Bentinck* | 15th December, | 1843. |
| *Hindoostan* | 13th February, | 1844. |
| *Bentinck* | 15th March, .. | 1844. |
| *Hindoostan* | 12th May,.. .. | 1844. |

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Steam.—The Memorial of the Calcutta Trade's Association, to the Court of Directors in favour of the Comprehensive plan of Steam navigation, and which will be found among our selections, places this great question in a very lucid point of view, by a reference to incontrovertible statistical facts. It contrasts the interests which would be promoted by the despatch of the Steamers to Bombay alone, with those which are connected with the arrival of the Steamers direct at Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta. The argument deduced from this comparison needs no extraneous support. If the public Authorities at home are disposed to take a comprehensive view of their national duties, they will adopt that plan which shall give to all the Presidencies an equal participation in the blessings of Steam communication. If they take a narrow view of their responsibilities, they will confine their views to the single port of Bombay and the interests connected with it. We rather incline to fear that they will adopt the narrowest view of the case, partly because common sense so rarely enters into the councils of State, and partly because the interests of Bombay appear to predominate so largely at the India House over those of Madras or Calcutta.

A writer who calls himself *A Looker on*, in the *Hurkaru*, looks at the subject in what he considers a facetious light, and maintains that the only object which may be called *national*, and for which the Authorities in England will expend the public funds, is the early communication of political and commercial information; that is, the despatch of a packet of political news and political instructions to the Governor General; of a single Journal to the Editors at Madras and Calcutta, and the transmission of *One* commercial letter by express to each House of business at Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta, at a most exorbitant rate of postage. This is what we have at present, and it costs Government the sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds sterling a year. The rest of the correspondence comes on, at a heavy rate of postage, after a lapse of 5, 7, or 8 days. The patriotic *Looker on* says "this is an inconvenience certainly," and then he gives us some poetical quotation about "some banished lover or some captive maid." He altogether overlooks the fact, that the *same* sum which is now expended from the resources of India for the benefit of Bombay alone, would, if judiciously applied, be sufficient to give the same benefit to each Presidency, without injury to the favoured port of Bombay. This great fact has always been cast into the shade; and we have a right therefore to assume that the exclusive advocacy of the Bombay line does not arise from any real difficulty in the way of meeting the wishes and the wants of the rest of India, but from an undue partiality for one port, and, we fear, from that perversity of disposition which makes it so agreeable to some men to run counter to the views of others.

We lament that the *Bentinck* has gone home with so small a number of passengers as thirty-five. The *Hindoostan* took home seventy in the previous trip, and more than a hundred in the trip before that. We account for this falling off, partly from the fear of arriving in England in the depth of winter, and partly from the conveniences offered to old Indians, by the superior class of passenger ships now in the river. The old *Qui-his*, as the venerable old gentlemen of Bengal are called, look above all things to their comforts, and the Steamers *are* uncomfortable, while the great vessels which go round the Cape, afford every description of comfort. When the Honourable Company, with an eye to the approaching extinction of their trade, began to discontinue the despatch of their ships, some of the old Civilians of Lord Wellesley's days, asked what "was the use of the Company's sending them out to make fortunes, if they did not also send out ships to take them home, when their fortunes were made?" Something akin to this feeling still lurks about the old Indian, who likes to go home in a ship in which a Colonel and a Senior Merchant are still somebody, instead of being lost in the miscellaneous mob of a Steamer. But as the old stagers are transferred, one by one, to the United Service Club in London, this feeling will gradually die out, and all men of twelve or fifteen years standing, whether in the Civil, Military, Ecclesiastical or Medical profession, may be expected to patronize the Steamers, and to take the Pyramids on their way home. The patronage which those vessels receive will therefore be continually on the increase; and no dearth of passengers will be felt after the lapse of a year or two.

Far be it from us to say that Government is bound to keep up steamers on the direct line for the benefit of passengers, in the expectation that a sufficient predeliction for the shorter route will grow up to render much farther assistance from the public funds unnecessary. Still, we maintain that the support derived, or to be derived, from passengers, is a necessary ingredient in the question of Steam intercourse, and that if Government will help to keep up the Steam vessels for the present for the conveyance of packets, such a habit of using them will grow upon the community as to render the *next* contract Government may be called to make for the use of steamers to convey the mails, less burdensome on the public funds.

But this is only one of the collateral advantages of direct steam communication. The propriety of assisting it from the revenues of India rests upon other and higher grounds. It is impossible that the public in general at the Presidencies of Calcutta and Madras and at Ceylon, and the rising commercial community of the Straits and China can receive all their letters and communications from England as rapidly across the country, with our present roads or with any roads that can be made in the next four years, as they will by Steamers direct from Suez. Steam communication, to be kept up at all, must receive support from the funds of the State. Whether the large Steamers start from Calcutta or from Bombay, the expenses they incur will not be met entirely by passengers; but there will be more passengers from Calcutta than from Bombay, and for the same number of Steamers, Government will therefore have more to make up from the latter than from the former port. The sum now paid by Government for Steam communication which dissatisfies every one is more than would be required for a communication which would satisfy all parties, and equally meet the wishes of all the Presidencies. Therefore, it would be unwise in Government to patronize the exclusive route to Bombay and throw overboard the essential interests of the other Presidencies.

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The Cabul Relief Fund.—Among our advertising columns will be found the scheme devised by the General Committee of the Cabul Relief Fund for the final distribution of the subscriptions placed at their disposal by the generous sympathies of the Indian community. The plan has now been communicated to the public through the newspapers of the North West for many weeks, yet such is the general apathy which has succeeded the warm interest once taken in the subject, that not a single line of approbation or dissent has been obtained from any body of contributors; and no communication has been received except from the Committees of Calcutta, Madras, and Agra, confirming the principle on which the scheme is based. The fact is, that the feelings in which this, the largest and noblest subscription which has ever been raised in India originated, have passed away, and cannot be revived. The Cabul disasters have been transferred to the province of the Historian, and are seldom alluded to, but as a peg on which to hang a little political vituperation. But as those who are to benefit by the fund are in a state of destitution which cannot be too soon relieved, and as the Committee at Kurnaul cannot sit for ever, we think they have acted with much discretion in fixing the 1st of January next as the period for receiving communications and suggestions, and in determining to proceed to a distribution of the funds after that date. The scheme which they have devised appears to evince much consideration and judgment. We are sure it has been framed in a spirit of impartiality, and with the single hearted desire to dispense the beneficence of the public with equity. It is not improbable that the general principle of distribution which has been adopted, may be open to some objection, as involving individual cases of hardship; but perhaps no plan which human ingenuity could have devised, would have been altogether free from some such imputation. It is certain however that to detain the funds any longer, in the vain hope of receiving communications from the subscribers, would be an act of injustice towards *all* those who are looking forward with anxiety to the relief it is to afford them.

The funds now remaining in the hands of the Kurnaul Committee, amount to 306,000 Rs. This is exclusive of 50,000 Rupees raised at Bombay, which has not been united with the general fund, but remains with the local Committee, who have made no communication relative to its disposal to the General Committee. This silence it is not easy to account for, especially after the Bombay Committee had been informed that a distribution would be made of all the funds on the 1st of January, and the administrative Committee dissolved. When that event takes place, there will cease to be any agency for the application of this large portion of the subscription to the object for which it was raised, and to which it ought to be sacredly

applied. No distribution of it by a local Committee at Bombay, with their imperfect knowledge, can well be effected with justice and impartiality. Some have been led to ascribe the backwardness of the Bombay Committee on this occasion to an intention to divert the funds to another design, the connection of which with the object for which they were given, is but remotely perceptible,—we allude to the erection of the proposed Church at Colaba, in memory of those who fell. But we cannot bring ourselves for a moment to admit the idea that any body of men can be found at that Presidency to sanction so gross a violation of trust, and to lay out on brick and mortar, funds given from the noblest motives for the relief of the survivors of that great calamity, and for no other object. We hope these fears will be entirely removed by the union of the Bombay funds with the general fund, before the beginning of the coming year.

The document we now publish states that the number of maimed does not exceed 185. If a greater number existed in our own provinces, there is little doubt they would make themselves and their claims known. This account does not tally with the reports which were circulated on the advance of our army in 1842, *of hundreds* of maimed camp followers having crowded into the camp. The Committee state, however, that from all the information they can gather, there are more than *three hundred* Hindoostanees in Affghanistan, who, from their maimed condition are unable to find their way back. Dost Mahomed is known to have placed himself again in communication with the Governor General, and some have gone so far as to conjecture the nature of the reply which has been sent to him. We hope his Lordship has not allowed the opportunity to escape of impressing on the Ameer that the most acceptable service he can render to the British Government will be to provide for the conveyance of these unfortunate men back to our own provinces.

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CHINA.—It may probably be in the remembrance of the reader that soon after the successful termination of hostilities with China, it became a matter of enquiry to whom the credit of advancing up the Yang-tze-kiang, and occupying the head of the great canal, was due. It was sufficiently apparent that the Chinese Cabinet, which had not been cowed by the appearance of our hostile fleet off the Coast of Pekin, or by the bombardment of Canton, or by the occupation of Amoy, Chusan and Ningpo, felt that this masterly movement had struck a blow at the heart, which paralyzed the powers of the empire, and rendered peace on any terms indispensible to its preservation. Some gave the credit of this measure to Lord Auckland, others to Lord Ellenborough, and some traced it up to the experience and counsels of Sir H. Gough. The last number of the *Bombay Courier* publishes some official correspondence between Lord Stanley, the Colonial Secretary, and the President of the Board of Control, and between Sir Hugh Gough and the Admiral, which appears to set this important historical question at once at rest, and enables us confidently to bestow the praise of that measure, which obliged the Emperor so humbly to sue for peace, in the right quarter.

From Sir Hugh Gough's despatches we find, that so late as the 22d of November, 1841, he continued to cherish the same opinion which had been simultaneously put forward by some of our journalists here, that the war could not be brought to a termination, before our army had advanced to the neighbourhood of Pekin. His Excellency says, "Considering the importance laid on the expedition to the Peiho, next spring, I would suggest the expediency of husbanding the troops, as well as the naval force this winter, as much as possible, to prepare them for the ensuing campaign to the *northward*."—Again, "this reinforcement with the force that I can collect during the winter at Chin-hae, will enable us to proceed at the very first change of the monsoon, to the entrance of the *Gulf of Pe-che-lee*, and to take up some defencible position where the reinforcements from India could join us."—Thus it appears that the plan of the campaign on which the Commander-in-Chief rested his hopes of success consisted of a march upon the capital of the Chinese empire.

Lord Stanley, however, in a letter addressed to the President of the Board of Control on the 31st of December of the same year, developes those views with regard to the object of the war, which became the basis of the treaty, and suggests, perhaps for the first time, those plans for the conduct of the campaign, which appear to have been implicitly followed by the Commanders. The passage runs thus:

"It is, I am persuaded, unnecessary to impress upon the Governor General of India, who is charged with the general superintendence of the wars that the only objects which Her Majesty desires to obtain are, satisfaction for the injuries to which her subjects have been exposed, and for the insults which have been offered to Her Crown, and the establishment of peaceful and friendly commercial relations with China, upon such footing as shall afford permanent and effectual security against the recurrence of similar misunderstandings for the future. Her Majesty desires no acquisition of territory, nor any advantages for her own subjects which should not equally be shared by other nations; and to the attainment of these objects, and these alone, the efforts of Her Majesty's forces are to be directed. Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the most probable means of obtaining these objects would be, the occupation of a position which would enable them effectually to control the internal commerce of the Chinese empire, and thus render the moral pressure upon the Court of Pekin irresistable.

Such a position, they think, would be attained by ascending the Yang-tse-kiang with a sufficient force to take and retain possession of the island which lies at the intersection of that river with the grand canal of China; and, as at present advised, it is to that object that the principal efforts of 1842 should be directed; but beyond this general intimation of intentions, which are themselves liable to be altered by information, which we have shortly received, I should deem it inexpedient to fetter the discretion of the Governor General by attempting at present to give him any precise instruction."

It appears therefore that this masterly movement up the Yang-tze-kiang, which was so signally, and we may also say, so unexpectedly crowned with success, originated with Her Majesty's Cabinet, if not with Lord Stanley himself; and not with the Governor General of India. We believe the future historian will consider it a mark of no ordinary sagacity in the Cabinet of London, to have devised a scheme of operations, without any aid from the experience of former success or failure in similar circumstances which, in the course of three months, brought the haughty ruler of three hundred millions of subjects to seek for reconciliation with those whom he had been accustomed to treat with such supercilious contempt.

But while we indulge a just feeling of exultation in the view of that combination of wisdom and energy which brought the war to a speedy termination, we must not ungratefully forget the manifest interposition of Divine Providence in our favour, in inclining the Chinese Authorities to a pacific councils, just at the precise juncture, when they proved all important to us. Notwithstanding our sagacity and our courage never perhaps was an expedition so absolutely on the brink of failure, from causes which no human power could control. It is no dubious fact that if the Chinese had not entered into negotiations at the time they did, we must have retired with humiliation from the scene of our triumphs. The Yang-tze-kiang differs little in character from the Indus, and at the season of the year in which our troops entered it, its banks are equally fatal to the European constitution. Sickness had made its appearance among the troops while they lay off Nankin to so alarming an extent, that in a short time the energies of the army must have been paralyzed; and if the Emperor had postponed the negotiations to the coming year, Nankin would probably have presented the same lamentable spectacle of *an army in hospital*, as Sukkur now does; the expedition must have retired from the river without accomplishing its object. Our eventual triumph under the able Commanders who conducted its movements was apparently certain; but if we had been obliged to retire from Nankin without success, the arrogance of the Court would have been inflamed, and, it is difficult to calculate what farther time must have elapsed, or what additional millions must have been sacrificed before peace was concluded. It was when these melancholy forebodings were beginning to fill the minds of men, that the Chinese Plenipotentiaries most providentially made their appearance and proposed terms of peace and friendship; and never was the advent of any messengers of peace more welcome. While therefore we pay a just tribute of honour to the discernment of the Ministry, the ability of the Generals, and the bravery of the troops, we must not forget those higher obligations under which, as a nation, we were laid by the gracious interposition of Providence, without which our triumph might have been turned into mourning.

There is one sentence in the extract we have made from Lord Stanley's letter, which deserves particular attention. "Her Majesty desires no acquisition of territory, nor any advantages for her own subjects which should not equally be shared by other nations." There is a noble spirit of disinterestedness in these sentiments, above all praise. While the nations of Christendom are upbraiding us, unjustly, for our exclusive, monopolizing commercial spirit, we are enabled to answer their reproaches triumphantly by pointing to our conduct on this grand occasion. Though we took up arms in our own national quarrel, and invaded China for the redress of our own individual wrongs, yet, so far was our Government from cherishing that narrow spirit with which it is charged, that it determined, from the very first, that all the nations of Christendom should participate equally with ourselves in the benefit of our success; and that our object should be to open the markets of China, not to our own national manufactures alone, but to the enterprizes of the whole civilized world. In our last article we stated our conjecture that the provision in the Supplementary Treaty which granted this equality of privileges to all foreign nations, originated with the Imperial Commissioner, and was intended to obviate the necessity of repeated references by foreign Envoys to Pekin. Now, however, we are rather disposed to adopt the conclusion, that it was suggested by our own Plenipotentiary, with the

view of carrying out the large and enlightened views embodied in Lord Stanley's dispatch.

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THE SUDDER DEWANNY ADAWLUT.—It is always with particular diffidence that we venture to question the propriety of any decisions passed by the Judges of our Sudder, or Supreme Native, Court. A feeling of official respect for the Judges who have been selected for their legal experience to preside in the final Court of appeal in this country naturally induces a mistrust of our own judgment; and there is always a fear lest the interference of a public journalist in any legal case should be construed into an attempt to control the opinions of those who ought to be left to the influence of their own unbiassed views of right and wrong. But there may be cases in which the independent opinion of the press will be found beneficial in securing such a reconsideration of a cause, as may lead to the correction of a harsh judgment, and subserve the substantial interests of justice. It is under this impression that we submit the following particulars of a suit which has recently been determined in the Sudder Court.

In the year 1823, Mr. Courjon, one of the most enterprizing landholders in the district of Comillah, rented an old ruinous Bungalow from the Raja of Tipperah, at 20 Rupees a month, on condition that he should occupy it as long as he continued in the district. He laid out a considerable sum in order to render it habitable. *Four years* after this transaction, at the recommendation of Mr. G. P. Thompson, the Collector, he undertook the management of the Raja's landed estates, which had become embarrassed; but finding that he was thwarted by the Raja's underlings, who were fattening on his spoils, he relinquished his post. On this they persuaded the Raja to serve him with a notice to quit the Bungalow, and Mr. Courjon brought an action against the Raja for his salary. But the Raja soon found it necessary to invite his assistance again, and an amicable arrangement was made by which both suits were quashed, and it was agreed that the agreement under which Mr. Courjon held the Bungalow, should stand good. But he soon found it impossible to promote the interests both of the Raja, and of his amlahs, and was obliged a second time to throw up his post of *Mooktar*. Again was he served with a notice to quit the Bungalow under pain of being obliged to pay *ten* Rupees a day for rent if he refused. With this injunction he did not think fit to comply. An action was then brought against him in the Zillah Court, which Mr. James Shaw, the Judge, threw out as malicious. The Raja appealed to the Sudder, who issued an order to Mr. Pringle to review the case. Mr. Pringle confirmed Mr. Shaw's decision. A second appeal was made to the Sudder who issued an order to the Principal Sudder Ameen to take up the case *de novo*. That officer decided that the Raja had a right to serve the notice; but his decision gave satisfaction to neither party, and the case came up in appeal again before the Sudder Court, when Mr. Barlow was of opinion that it should be decreed in favour of the Raja. The cause then came before Mr. Tucker, who confirmed the decision of the two Zillah Judges, Mr. Shaw and Mr. Pringle, and voted for reversing Mr. Barlow's decision. This brought the case before a third Judge, Mr. Reid, who dissented from Mr. Tucker, when Mr. Gordon, a fourth Judge was called in and sided with Mr. Barlow and Mr. Reid, admitted the right of the Raja to serve the notice, and decreed rent for three months—the period included in the action—at the rate of ten Rupees a day, or 300 Rupees a month.

There is of course no Regulation which supplies any principle on which the merits of such a case can be decided, and the Judges are consequently thrown upon their own resources, and are obliged to regulate their decision by the principles of "justice, equity and good conscience." But it seems difficult to conceive how a decree can be given in favour of the Raja for *fifteen times* the rent of the Bungalow upon any principle of equity, or how Mr. Courjon can be called on to pay the value of the Bungalow in a single month's rent. We know that on such occasions the Judges are sometimes in the habit of having recourse to the principles of equity as embodied in English law; but if we are not mistaken, there is an English statute which enacts that in similar cases no sum greater than *twice* the amount of the rent can be decreed. The decision is singularly unfair and injurious to Mr. Courjon, for on the strength of his lease he has continued to occupy the house till within the last two or three months, that is, during the six or seven years in which this case has been travelling so repeatedly from the town to the country, and from Judge to Judge. If the Rajah has a right to exact 10 Rupees a day during the first three months after the notice was served, he has an equal right to make the same exorbitant and iniquitous charge for the subsequent period. The Raja requires no prompting to bring his action in the local Court for the remaining term; and the Principal Sudder Ameen in Tipperah must in that case either reverse the principle on which the Sudder Court has founded its decision, or decree rent for *Six* years at the rate of 300 Rupees a month, to the extent of nearly 20,000 Rupees, for a mat Bungalow, not worth the fiftieth part of the sum.

It is generally surmised that the Judges of the Sudder were led to this apparently extraordinary decision by an impression that Mr. Courjon had used his authority as the Raja's Mooktar, to obtain a good house at a trifling rent, whereas the fact is that he had been in possession of the house *four or five years* before he accepted the office of Mooktar. If these premises be correct, it appears to be the duty of the Court, both from a regard for its own honor and dignity, and from the necessity of securing public confidence in its decisions, to review the case in all its bearings, for it will be impossible to convince the public that a decision which obliges a man to pay 20,000 Rs. rent for a house, for six years, instead of 1500 Rs.—the sum expressed in his agreement,—is consonant with the principles of "justice, equity and good conscience."

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INLAND STEAM NAVIGATION.—Several weeks ago we fell into a controversy with some of our Editorial brethren, relative to the charge which the Assam Company had determined to make of Two Rupees for the freight of each cubic feet of tonnage on their vessel, while the charge on the Government steamers was only a Rupee and a half, if no auction took place. We pointed out at the time that this increase of price must necessarily diminish the value of that competition to which the public looked for a reduction of the present exorbitant price of freight. Our object was not to injure the Assam Company, but to benefit the community; and we subsequently acknowledged with gratitude that the Association had resolved not only to lower their charge to a Rupee and a half, but had even exceeded our expectations by determining to register applications for freight, in the order in which they were received, so as to remove the necessity of putting the freight up to sale; and also to make no discriminating charge between books, stationary and the like, and any other description of goods, metals excepted.

Upon the same principle on which we deprecated the augmentation of charge proposed by the Assam Company, do we now notice with particular satisfaction the great advantage which these judicious modifications are likely to secure to the community, and illustrate it by a pregnant example. In consequence of the time for the next despatch of the Assam Steamer having been necessarily fixed for the first week of January, an individual was under the necessity of employing the Government Steamer for the conveyance of three cases of stationary to Allahabad. The sum of their cubic contents amounted to *Twenty-three* feet, and the charge by the Assam Steamer, would consequently have been 34 Rs. 10 annas. The charge levied by the Government vessel, was Rupees 109-15-3!!—*three* times that of its competitor. We think it a matter of justice to bring this fact prominently before the public, and to found on it a strong recommendation of the enterprize on which the Assam Company has now embarked. The difference between the two charges is so extraordinary; the demand on the Government vessel appears so wantonly, so unnecessarily exorbitant, that it may possibly attract the attention of the public Authorities. But whether it does so or not, is no longer a matter of any great consequence. It will undoubtedly attract the attention of the public at large, who furnish the freight for these Steamers, and whose remonstrances have hitherto been treated with little consideration.

We rejoice that the days of this monopoly are numbered. When it was discovered three or four years ago, that the tonnage of the existing Steamers was inadequate to the demands of the country, and that in order to obviate a charge of favoritism, it was necessary to put up the freight to auction, by which process Government became large gainers at the expense of the public interests, it was clearly the duty of the public Authorities, either to have relinquished the task to private enterprize, or to have laid on such a number of additional vessels as would have reduced the charge within reasonable limits. Neither course was adopted; and thus an undertaking originally established with the noblest views, and which had materially benefited the country, became a source of public injury, by standing in the way of those improvements which the progress of commercial intercourse required. For a long time capitalists were deterred from entering on any competition with vessels backed by the resources of the State, but the Assam Company at length determined to start a rival steamer, and they have succeeded in conveying goods at a cheaper rate, and, generally speaking, in less time than the Honourable Company's vessels, and they will find ample and, we hope, also remunerating employment for her. We are happy to learn that two other vessels belonging to another party are about to be placed on this line of river navigation, exclusively of the more powerful vessels which we were led to expect some time ago from the Association with which Mr. Robertson is connected. There will therefore we hope from this time forward be no danger of our being obliged to pay the same

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exorbitant charge to which we have alluded, for lack of wholesome competition.

THE LATE DISCUSSION REGARDING THE SPELLING OF THE NAME OF JESUS.—Some months have now elapsed since the warm contention which was raised regarding the orthography to be adopted for the name of Jesus, in the Oordoo translation of the Scriptures, subsided; and both parties have been waiting with anxiety for the decision of the British and Foreign Bible Society, from whom the Auxiliary Society in Calcutta derives its main support, and to whom the matter had been referred. We have now been favoured with the copy of a letter from the Editorial Superintendent of the Parent Society, the Rev. Mr. Jowett, which gives a demi-official reply to the reference. The subject is one on which the Committee in London are desirous, if possible, to avoid touching, though their opinions may be clearly discerned from the tenor of this document. They are in hope that this unofficial communication may lead to such an accommodation of views as shall obviate the unpleasant necessity of a more formal discussion of the subject, and an authoritative decision upon its merits.

We recommend the letter to the especial attention, not only of those who have taken an interest in this question, but to all who can appreciate a combination of Christian affection and sound judgement, of the urbanity of the gentleman, and the classic elegance of the Scholar, such as this letter presents. Seldom has it fallen to our lot to peruse an epistle which so eminently deserved to be called in the largest sense of the word, "beautiful." As a mere composition, we think it will stand an advantageous comparison with some of the finest specimens in the language. But it is the genuine spirit of Christian charity and moderation which it breathes, that gives it such paramount importance in reference to the present controversy. Nothing can be more effectual and at the same time more modest than the rebuke it bestows on the fierce spirit in which that controversy was conducted. We by no means intend to exempt ourselves from all share in this rebuke, for although we thought at the time that the tone of our remarks was one of earnestness, rather than of intemperance, yet with this noble model before us, we can scarcely continue to adopt this flattering construction.

We hope the letter will produce the desired effect, and not only bring the present discord to a close, but render the co-operation of all those who are embarked in this sacred cause, more firm and cordial than ever. It is perhaps an unhappy element of the controversy that it does not admit of that reconciliation which is based on mutual concessions; and that one party or the other is required to give up, not in part, but absolutely, the ground which it has occupied. Mr. Jowett has well described the question as "rather a philological than a practical one; one in which concession might be made by either party without any real violation of sound conscience." In these circumstances, we trust the Committee of the Auxiliary Society in Calcutta will reconsider the question in every aspect; more especially in its bearing upon the welfare and progress of the great cause for which they are associated together. We trust they will not deem us presumptuous if we respectfully represent that the concession would come more appropriately from those who are advocating the innovation, than from those who object to it; that, controlling as they do the resources on which the Missionaries depend for the means of printing the Scriptures, a concession on their part would have all the grace of Christian magnanimity, whereas a concession from those whom Mr. Jowett emphatically describes as the "working clergy and missionaries of Northern India," would appear as a submission to the necessity of circumstances, and might not be accompanied by a revival of that cordiality, which is so desirable. Lastly, we would submit, that as the heat and burden of the day, the labour of translating, distributing and expounding the Scriptures falls on the Missionaries, their opinions are apparently entitled to that peculiar deference, which would admit of a concession on the part of the Committee, without any sacrifice of its dignity.

## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

### THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14.

— Amongst the notices of Marriages appears the first celebrated in Calcutta by the Ministers of the Free Presbyterian Church, who have thus taken their place with the Dissenters in asserting their right to marry, even without an extension of the new marriage Act to India.

— A handsome silver cup has been presented by the Assam Company to Captain F. W. Smith of the *Seetakoond*, in acknowledgment of his services in taking their Steamer twice to Allahabad, so as to establish her character.

— Nine Officers now appear as candidates for the office of Home Agent to the Military Fund. They are Major Colnett, Capt. Doveton, Major Geddes, Major Hough, Dr. R. Loughton, Dr. Lightfoot, Major Payne, Major Thorpe, and Major Turner.

— The *Star* mentions a rumour as current for some time past, derived from private letters by the last mail, that it is the intention of the Court of Directors at last to grant an increase of European Officers to the Indian Army. The increase is to be made by the formation of a second grade of Captains, giving each Regiment a number of second Captains eventually to equal the present number of Captains, but to be promoted gradually as young officers are sent to occupy the inferior ranks. Opposition to the measure is, however, anticipated from the Home Government, as the Premier is said to be determinedly opposed to any increase of the Indian Army, either in officers or men, because of certain new arrangements intended at the expiration of the present charter.

— A letter in the *Star* from Sukkur, of the 27th November, gives a list of thirty-four Officers who had been compelled by sickness to leave the station, and two who had died, within the previous two months. The lives of a detachment of European Artillery, three Regiments and the staff were then intrusted to the care of one medical officer. Fever was gradually decreasing; but dysentery was raging as much as ever.

— The *Englishman* reports that Sir William Nott left Lucknow on the evening of the 5th Instant with his family, to proceed to sea for the benefit of his health; and that Major General Pollock has gone to Lucknow to officiate for him during his absence—rather a singular arrangement certainly.

— The Agra Post Office is to be immediately given into the charge of an Uncovenanted Officer—an arrangement which might be followed elsewhere, and no harm be done.

— The *Delhi Gazette* of the 6th instant says, that Camp equipage was preparing at Agra for the Governor General, and that his Lordship's Aid, Captain Maclean, with the cook and native doctor reached Agra on the 4th.

— In the same paper there appears a letter from Gwalior, of the 27th November, which states that a meeting of the officers of the Lushkur had been held, at which it was suggested that no opposition should be offered to the British Army crossing the Chumbul, but that feigning a retreat they should get behind the British Force and fall on Agra, Muttra and Delhi. Nothing, however, was definitely resolved on. The last report from Gwalior, to the 3d instant, was that Bapoo Seetoleeah has strongly advised the Tara Bhaee, at the earnest suggestion of the Baeza Bhaee, to give up Dadajee; and that Ram Rao Pholkea, Sumbajee, and other deputies at Agra had been instructed accordingly. The superior officers are anxious to give up the Dada, but the men are urgent against the measure.

— Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore arrived at Delhi on the 1st instant, and is busy sight seeing. The King left his Palace on the 5th instant, for the first time since he was deprived of the harmless homage of his Nuzzurs; and he received the proper salutes both from his own battery, and from the light field battery in garrison.

— So poor is the supply of firewood in Delhi, that the extra demand for funeral piles, in consequence of unusual mortality amongst the Hindoos, has raised the price of the better sort of fuel to a Rupee for two maunds. Government has increased the allowance for planting trees from 1000 to 3000 Rupees, on the Doab canal, and for the past eight months the planting operations have gone on rapidly.

— Letters from Loodiana, to the 3d December, says the *Delhi Gazette*, give the intelligence that Raja Goolab Singh is likely to assume command of all the Sikh troops on the right bank of the Sutlege, to be stationed opposite Ferozepore; that Lena Singh is to command at Phuloor, and Soochet Singh at Rooper. It is also reported that all the European Officers are to be dismissed from the Seikh service; and that steps are to be taken for putting to death Juwahir Sing, the uncle of the King, who attempted to run off with him.

### FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15.

— The *Star* reproves us for saying that our contemporaries, who advertize the villainous Lottery Schemes which have replaced the Government speculation, do so, "without any approval whatever on the part of the Editors;" and we think undeservedly. We have but given our Editorial brethren credit for truth in their own protestation. We are at the same time quite agreed with him in thinking, not only that with all their disapproval they encourage the Lotteries, but that they even give them all their life. It is as plain as noonday, that without the circulation afforded to their advertizements by the papers the Lotteries must die at once. It is in the power of the Editors to extinguish these evils; they tell us it would gratify them if that were done; yet they refuse to withhold their assistance in perpetuating them. We put the thing as an inexplicable mystery—and so we must leave it. The *Hurkaru's* plea, that every man is to be held innocent till proved guilty, in no way explains it.

— The name of Major James Steel is added to the list of Candidates for the Home Agency to the Military Fund.

— The *Star* reports that the Siege Train now forming at Agra, consists of 50 pieces of ordnance, (6 of them being Iron 24 Pounders, and 10 of them Iron 18 Pounders,) together with several Field pieces.

### SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16.

— An advertizement appears to-day of the appointment of Mr. James Calder Stewart as successor to Mr. Gordon in the Secretaryship of the Union Bank, subject to the approval of the Proprietors at their next general meeting. Mr. Stewart undertakes his office in circumstances that will afford opportunity for exhibiting every qualification he can possess for the discharge of its duties: and we trust he will shew himself equal to the occasion. As it is, he is recommended both by the excellence of his personal character, and his relationship to one of the kindest hearted men ever connected with the commerce of Calcutta, James Calder: and Calcutta has not been poor in such characters.

— At Hickey and Co.'s sale of the 14th, the highest price obtained for Indigo—that of R. C. Bell and Co. Nuddea,—was Rs. 152-8.

— A General Meeting of the Agricultural Society was held on the 13th inst. at which a number of interesting communications were made. We observe a strong recommendation of Messrs. Veitch and Sons, Seedsmen of Exeter, by Major Napleton of Bhaugulpore; who testifies, that their charges are most reasonable, and that their seeds, sent by the overland mail, came up freely the fourth day after sowing. We are happy to second the recommendation both from personal acquaintance with Mr. Veitch, and his gardens, and from experience of the value of his investments to this country.

— We are also happy to see a notice of the near completion of that splendid ornament to the City of Palaces, the Metcalfe Hall.

— The *Hurkaru* reports the prevalence of cholera and small pox at Akyab, with great mortality amongst the Native population; Lieut. Staples, of the 68th N. I. had also been cut off by cholera.

— The Bombay Government have been under the necessity of advertizing for uncovenanted Surgeons, to proceed to Scinde on temporary employment. We are happy to see it stated in the *Gentleman's Gazette*, that the sickness in Scinde is not fatal in proportion to its extent.

— The Bombay Geographical Society have received their portrait of Sir A. Burnes, from the easel of Brockedon.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18.

— The *Englishman* has done himself honour by publishing his Sunday Paper on Saturday evening; for which he has the reward of a flippant sneer from the *Idler* of the *Eastern Star*, and the approbation of all to whom religion is not a jest.

— The Papers are fil ed with rather discordant reports of the Annual Examinations of the High School and the Parental Academy. We imagine the most forward to blame, are the least capable of estimating the diligence and ability, of which they appreciate the fruits so little.

— The Calcutta Trade Association have made a valuable contribution to the advocacy of our Steam Cause, in Memorials to the Board of Controul, and the Court of Directors, which will be found amongst our selections.

— The Governor General reached Allahabad on the 3d instant, and was expected at Agra on the 11th.

— The *Delhi Gazette* of the 9th contains long communications from Cabul, the most important items of which are the visit of the Meer Wullee of Kheoloom to the Dost with little welcome—the dismissal of Sufter Jung with four Rupees for his travelling expenses, and every mark of contumely, on his way—the rapacity of the Dost in confiscating the property of a merchant at Attock on pretence that he is dead—and the reception of a studiously brief reply from the Governor General, to the communication formerly reported to have been sent him by the Dost. Every thing asked has been refused; yet the Dost has another letter to his Lordship in preparation.

— The late appearance of the Nepaulese in the territories of Oude had occasioned orders to the troops at Cawnpore to hold themselves ready for service on the shortest notice. The orders, however, were soon withdrawn.

— The *Englishman* gives favourable accounts from South Australia. According to the *South Australian Register*, the population now amounts to 16,000, possessing 360,000 sheep, 20,000 horned cattle, 2,000 horses, and 21,000 acres of land under cultivation, and exporting last year to the extent of £75,000. The colony is therefore looking up, and may yet afford practical demonstration of the soundness of the principles on which it was formed.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19.

— The Shipping Report contained the alarming Notification that the mails had missed the *Bentinck*; which got to sea on the morning of the 16th inst. apparently about 24 hours from Calcutta. It is to-day explained, however, that these mails were only a small packet of stray letters sent after the Steamer: the bulk of the Mail was all safe on board.

— The *Bombay Times* of the 9th expects the mail by the *Berenice* on the 14th or 15th, possibly sooner.

— On the 12th instant, the Landholder's Society met to receive Mr. George Thompson on his return to Calcutta, and to form arrangements for his discharging the duties of the Society's Agent in England.

— The *Englishman* says that the *Windsor Castle*, the Steamer lately arrived from the Mauritius, is to ply up and down the river, so as to pass our way. We shall be glad to see her at work: but it must be recollected she will be of little use, unless we can go to town in her in the morning, and return home in the evening; moreover she can succeed only by low fares, and must probably lose for a time, before passengers are drawn to her in sufficient number.

— The Madras papers mention the death of Major General Walker, H. M. 21st Fusiliers, of cholera.

— A Bombay Government Notification is published, intimating that from the 1st of March next, Post Masters throughout India will be prepared to receive, at the option of the sender, Steam Postage on all Letters directed *to the United Kingdom via Southampton*. It will be found amongst our selections.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20.

— Lord Ellenborough reached Agra, on Monday the 11th instant, and was received with all honour. A division of the army broke ground on the 12th and commenced its march towards Gwalior. The Park, which comprizes no less than 2000 hackeries, and the Engineer Department which musters 500, were expected to follow on the 16th, but the whole would have to halt for some days on the banks of the Chumbul, to await the arrival of the Bridge which has been constructed at Agra.

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the Friend of India:—

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|---|---|---|---|
| Major T. E. Sampson, | ... to April, 1845, | 20 | 0 |
| H. Rebling, Esq. .. | ... to Oct. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Dr. Spilsbury, ... ... | ... to Dec. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| A. D. Mitchell, Esq. | ... to Nov. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| R. Lowther, Esq. .. | ... to Dec. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| J. R. Lewin, Esq. ... | ... to Nov. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| The Mess of the 5th Regt. M. Light Cavalry, ... ... | ... to Dec. 1843, | 8 | 0 |
| H. Moore, Esq. ... | ... to Dec. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| R. C. Bell, Esq. ... | ... to June, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| J. R. Barnes, Esq. | ... to June, 1846, | 48 | 0 |
| Col. Burney, .. ... | ... to Nov. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| W. Mackie, Esq. .. | .. to Oct. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. D. Simpson, ... | ... to Dec. 1844, | 20 | 0 |

## THE NOVEMBER MAIL.

The November Mail, which we were led by the *Bombay Times*, not to expect for several days, has come in unexpectedly this morning, and we have received by express, a copy of the London *Atlas* of the 4th of November. The only intelligence of particular interest is the prohibition of farther Meetings in Ireland and the arrest and prosecution of Daniel O'Connell, for conspiracy and other misdemeanors. We present our readers with the Summary of the *Atlas*, and subjoin to it some farther items of intelligence gleaned from the Journal.

### SUMMARY OF THE MONTH.

The absence of all subjects of public excitement during the month of September has been fully counterbalanced by the political occurrences of the month that has just closed. The mail which bore to India the tidings of our gracious Sovereign's reception in France and Belgium, and was rife with complaints of the inaction of our Government in respect to Ireland and Wales, had scarcely left these shores, when the authorities shook off their lethargy and commenced operations in both quarters. The first measure adopted was to prohibit a great repeal meeting at Clontarf by proclamation—the second, to arrest O'Connell and some of his repeal associates on a charge of sedition founded upon the deposition of a reporter named Hughes.

We have given, in subsequent columns, full details connected with these transactions, whence it will be seen that preparations are making for the trial of the great Agitator, and that counter proceedings had been attempted against the reporter upon a charge of perjury. By a very large class the Government is censured for its present interference, seeing that it has permitted monster meetings to be held, and inflammatory harangues to be delivered, for months past, without let or hindrance, and has therefore in a manner connived at the operations of the repealers. On the other hand, it is argued that effectually to arrest the demonstrations making in Ireland, a large amount of physical force, well organized and judiciously placed, was essential; and as this coercive power could not be mustered at an earlier period, there is no sufficient reason for an imputation of indifference to O'Connell's proceedings. It is confidently asserted that Government will fail to obtain a conviction against O'Connell simply upon the affidavit of a man who has erred in part of his representations. Meanwhile, Ireland is covered with troops, and her coasts watched by vessels of war. Great activity prevails in the law courts of Dublin, and O'Connell divdes his time between preparations for his defence and exhortations to his millions of followers not to violate the public peace.

In South Wales an inquiry, by commission, has been commenced, and some of the "daughters of Rebecca," whose violence was attended with crime, have already come under the cognizance of the law. But here, as in Ireland, commotion has temporarily ceased, pending, as it were, the result of the investigations. The solemn inquiry ordered by Government demonstrates that the grievances of the rustic population have awakened Ministers from their apathy, and riveted attention upon the necessity for soothing measures—and that is something gained.

Next to the affairs of Ireland, no political occurrence has so much agitated the public mind, at least while the issue was uncertain, as the contest for the representation of the City. In our last mention was made of the demise of Sir Matthew Wood, and of the intention of Mr. BARING, in the Tory interest, and Mr. PATTISON, an ardent Reformer, to contest the vacant seat. The election which was decided in favour of Mr. PATTISON, is the most important demonstration which has been made by an electoral body since the passing of the Reform Bill. Interests of the very highest magnitude were virtually staked on the result of this appeal to the greatest commercial constituency in the kingdom—that of the city of London. The contest has been well described by the impartial testimony of the *Times*, as a fair stand-up fight between the Anti-Corn-Law League and the Ministry. This is perfectly true, with the explanation that the contest was between the principle of free-trade as represented by the Anti-Corn-Law League, and that of monopoly, now for the first time openly and avowedly identified with the cause of the Conservative Government and their candidate, Mr. BARING. Throughout the whole canvass and preparatory proceedings of the election, it was made a question, not of Whig or Tory, but of free-trade or no free-trade. "Will you support a repeal of the corn-laws?" "Will you vote for the admission of foreign sugar?" were the questions put to Mr. BARING, and his answer was—"No, I will not do so; but I will support Sir ROBERT PEEL." His principal supporters all avowed themselves decided advocates of commercial restriction. "Free-trade in the abstract," said Mr. SOAMES, "may be all very well, but *it will never do for England*." The staple of Mr. BARING's speeches, and of the electioneering addresses and placards with which the walls in the metropolis were covered in his behalf, was the same as that of Mr. FERRAND's speeches last session—denunciation of the Anti-Corn-Law League, and an appeal to old English prejudices against the novel and new-fangled free-trade crotchets of interested cotton-spinners.

On the other hand, the Anti-Corn-Law League threw itself boldly, and without reserve, into the contest, which was in a great measure organized and conducted under the auspices of its members. They appealed to no party recollections, no popular prejudices, none of the usual electioneering clap-traps, but nailed the colours of free-trade to the mast, and told the citizens of London plainly that this was a contest between commercial reform and commercial restriction.

To estimate properly the importance of the victory gained, we must bear several things in view. First, the city of London is, in many respects, the most *unfavourable* arena upon which the battle of free-trade could be fought. It is the stronghold of many of the most important monopoly interests. The West India interest, for instance, is mainly concentred in the City; the shipping interest, which has always a strong Conservative

tendency, is also extremely powerful; the chairman of the East India Company is Conservative member of the City, and the Conservative and official part of this interest is, to a great extent, brought to bear upon City elections. To this we may add that the tendencies of the great private banks and leading old-established mercantile firms, are, for the most part, opposed to free-trade innovations and favourable to the continuation of the old routine system which works so well for them. In fact, Mr. JONES LOYD is the only first-rate City name which we can recal on the Liberal side, to oppose to those of the BARINGS, REID IRVINGS, SOAMES, LYALLS, MASTERMANS, and others who espouse the opposite cause. Add to this the whole weight of Government influence and Conservative feeling and party organization, brought to bear upon an election which was universally felt to be of the most vital importance to the Ministry and Conservative cause. We speak from distinct information when we say that a canvass was never more vigorously conducted, and greater exertions of every sort were never made than by Mr. BARING's friends and committee.

To counterbalance all this, what was there? Simply the Anti-Corn-Law League, and the decided feeling of the middle class of citizens in favour of free-trade. There was, perhaps, never less party excitement, never less enthusiasm for Whig *as Whig*, opposed to Tory *as Tory*, but there was a very strong feeling in favour of the principles of free-trade, and a very general disgust at the conduct of Sir ROBERT PEEL's Government in allowing themselves to be arrested in the commencement of the career of commercial reform by the opposition of the landed interest.

It is not long since we warned our readers of the rapid development of this feeling among the middle classes of the county, and of the growing strength of the Anti-Corn-Law League. The result of the city of London election has shown that this progress has been more rapid even than we had anticipated. Ever since 1835 the Conservative party had been steadily gaining ground in the City; their candidate was beaten in 1837 by a majority of six only, and in 1841 they returned two members, polling a decided majority of votes, and only failing to obtain the signal triumph of defeating Lord JOHN RUSSELL by a narrow majority of nine. In 1843 they are decidedly beaten with the best candidate whom they have ever put forward, and with the whole organization of the Carlton Club and Conservative party brought to bear upon the single election. The question forces itself in every man's mind—"If the Liberal party and Anti-Corn-Law League could carry the City, what large constituency or important place could they fail to carry in the event of a general election." Beyond all question, if the leaders of the Whig party come forward frankly and coalesce with the Anti-Corn-Law party on free-trade principles, they could carry in the event of an election to-morrow, all the metropolis, Manchester, and all the Lancashire boroughs; Leeds, Sheffield, and the West Riding of Yorkshire, with its boroughs; Edinburgh, Glasgow, and all the Scotch towns of any importance; Hull, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sunderland, and all the leading shipping ports; and, in fact, with the exception, perhaps, of Liverpool, and one seat for Bristol, every city and town of commercial and manufacturing importance in the United Kingdom. In the face of this indisputable fact, how can Sir ROBERT PEEL's Government, already enfeebled by the failures of last session, and by the jealousies and divisions in the Conservative camp, assume a bold front against the embarrassments which press it on two sides—from Ireland and from the Anti-Corn-Law League.

The great success of the efforts of the League in the matter of the City election has generated, we repeat, the hope that similar triumphs will attend their labours in the provinces. The vacancies in Kendal and Salisbury, by the demise of the respective members for those places, now, for example, afford additional opportunities for testing the power of agitation, and the result of the issue of new writs is consequently looked for with no common degree of interest.

In Scotland secessions from the Established Church continue to be matters of daily occurrence. It has been announced by Dr. Chalmers that there are now 700 congregations of lay adherents of the Free Church who are destitute of places of worship; and although the subscription in aid of the cause of the seceders is large, not more than 30*l.* per annum each can at present be spared for the maintenance of the free clergy. The intelligence received from India of the adherence of the missionaries of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay has been received with acclamation, as it conveys the strongest evidence of the power of faith and conviction over the suggestions of worldly advantage.

Sir Robert Peel is assailed by no vehement hostility; but neither is he supported by any energetic friendship. Sir Robert Peel aspires to be necessary to all parties, but identified with none. He partly succeeds; the Tories want him to defend them in Parliament against the Whigs—the Whigs to pass Liberal measures in spite of the Tories. He is cautious, candid, impartial, and unpledged. He respects the Church, but refuses to identify himself with it; he approves free trade, but refuses to carry out its principles; he defends agricultural protection but reduces the duties on corn; he acknowledges the hardships of the poor law, but evades the task of curing them; he deprecates Irish agitation, but has shrunk, until last week, almost incomprehensibly, from the shadow of coercion. He is civil to all parties and interests, and satisfies none. He represents no popular principle; and we may add, that personal attachment he seems rather to despise than court. He has the credit and authority of an able Parliamentary leader, who has been in the uniform habit of opposing certain other politicians from a certain direction; and beyond this, men do not very well know where to have him.

Not to make mention of the weather and the Queen would be an impeachment alike of our nationality and our loyalty. We have been blessed with a beautiful autumn, as gentle in its influences upon health and the senses as it has been favourable to the maturity of the fruits of the earth. The farmers are everywhere rejoicing, for, with the single exception of hops, their produce is abundant, and finds a ready market. Her Majesty, inspired, perhaps, by the natural desire of enjoying locomotion while the sun shines, has varied the monotony of regal existence by a visit to the University of Cambridge, where, restraining for a time the mirthfulness ordinarily concomitant with pleasure excursions, she has listened with becoming gravity to the tedious discourses, six in English and three in Latin, which were delivered on the occasion, and witnessed with complacency the assumption by her Royal consort of the habiliments of a Doctor of Laws. The University has done itself honour by the manner of its reception of the Sovereign, and Lord Hardwicke has not the less distinguished himself by the hospitalities of Wimpole, previous to her Majesty's return to Windsor.

Espartero, the Duke of Victory, continues in England, but so many more illustrious people have visited us since his arrival that his movements have ceased to excite any particular interest. The Grand Duke Michael of Russia, the Duc de Bordeaux, the Prince and Princess Hohenlohe Langebourg, have all in their turn attracted notice, and their movements have been faithfully chronicled in the journals of the day. Two other titled, but unfortunate personages, the Duke of Normandy, and Prince Christophe of Hayti, have also rendered us sensible of their presence, but the pretensions of the one and the abject poverty of the other have caused their names to appear more frequently under the head of police reports, than in the niche devoted to the court circular.

Of minor matters we have little to record beyond what will be found succinctly given in subsequent columns. There has been the usual amount of murders, robberies, and suicides. Little Wonder, the winner of the Derby in 1840, has died, and one slight railway accident, the result of design, has occurred to bear out the sagacious prophecy of *Vox Stellarum* Moore, that something of the kind would happen about the 23rd October. It is a remarkable fact connected with railways, that to such perfection has the security of the traveller been brought, only 1 in 90,000,000 of rail passengers sustained injury during the year 1842.

— Alderman Magnay has been elected Lord Mayor of London by a majority of 700, over his closest competitor.

— The Reverend Dr. Wolff has taken his departure for Bokhara, for the rescue of Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly, if they yet survive, and to gather particulars of their death, if they have been murdered. The subscription to defray his expenses has not reached more than 300*l.*

— Sir Archibald Campbell, so well known in India by his campaigns in Burmah, has paid the debt of nature at a very advanced age.

— The Duke of Bordeaux, the Pretender to the throne of France has arrived in England with a considerable suite. A regular system of espionage has been organized by the French Government, to watch all his movements.

— An attempt is said to have been made to assassinate the Pope by a Physician, a great revolutionist, and greatly in distress for money. He demanded an interview with the Pope, but was arrested, and a loaded pistol found on him.

— The last accounts from Greece represent that tranquillity prevailed throughout the country. Col. Colocotroni, an Aid-de-Camp of the King, had endeavoured to get up a counter revolution, but the King had been compelled to dismiss him. His Majesty had also declared his irrevocable will and determination to adhere to the new system of Government.

— The Rev. Charles Seager, late fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, has joined the communion of the Church of Rome—and the Reverend Mr. Sibthorpe has returned to the bosom of the Protestant Church.

— Mr. Samuel Jones Lloyd, the eminent banker and political economist, has given in his adhesion to the Anti-corn-law league, and sent a subscription of 50*l.*

— The election of the free trade candidate for the city of London, Mr. Pattison, was carried by a majority of 165; the numbers being for Mr. Pattison 6532, and for his opponent Mr. Baring, the advocate of commercial restrictions, 6367.

— Sir James Shaw, Bart. of the county of Ayr, who had by his industry and honesty, raised himself from the humblest situation in a mercantile counting house to the office of Lord Mayor, and Chamberlain of the City, has died at the age of 80.

— Lord Ellenborough's proposal to discontinue the system of advances on goods in India, with the view of effecting remittances to England, has created a considerable sensation in the commercial circles in London; but it appears to be generally approved.

— The Chinese tariff has given general satisfaction—even to the French, who anticipate a wide market for their wines (champaign *versus* shamshoo) figured silks and other products. A fleet and a numerous embassy is to be sent to China, at the head of which is M. de Langadarée, a man of considerable ability.

## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

### NOTIFICATION.

#### OPTIONAL PRE-PAYMENT OF POSTAGE ON OVERLAND LETTERS.

1. The Home Authorities having finally determined on the introduction of the scheme for permitting the optional pre-payment of the Postage on Letters passing between the United Kingdom and India viâ Southampton, IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information, that the Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to fix, as the day on which the new system shall be brought into operation in this Country, the 1st of March next, from which date the several Post Masters throughout India will be prepared to receive, at the option of the sender, Steam Postage on all Letters directed *to the United Kingdom viâ Southampton.*

2. The following are the British rates of the Steam Postage agreed upon by the Lords of the Treasury, according to which, subject to confirmation by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, all Letters received "Bearing" from or despatched "Paid" to, the United Kingdom viâ Southampton, will be taxed in addition to the usual Indian Postages, viz:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| When not exceeding .. | ½ Ounce | 1 Shilling | or | 8 | ans. |
| Above ½ oz. and not excdg. | 1 do. | 2 do. | or | 1 | rs. |
| " 1 do. and not excdg. | 2 do. | 4 do. | or | 2 | rs. |
| " 2 do. and not excdg. | 3 do. | 6 do. | or | 3 | rs. |
| " 3 do. and not excdg. | 4 do. | 8 do. | or | 4 | rs. |

And so on, increasing two Shillings or one Rupee for every additional ounce weight or any fraction thereof.

3. As British weights may not be generally available to the Public for regulating the weight of their correspondence, the following scheme for using coins of Indian Currency for that purpose, will be found to afford a very close approximation to the ounce and half ounce weights.

The half ounce avoirdupois—the weight for a single steamer Letter—being equal to Grains Troy 218¾, and one Rupee and one copper Pie of the Co.'s currency being equal to Grains Troy 213⅓, every person confining his English correspondence to the weight of these two coins, will be certain of being within the weight prescribed for a single steamer Letter.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Rupee ......... | 180 |
| 1 Copper Pie | 33.333 |
| Grains Troy | 213.333 |

The ounce avoirdupois—the weight of a double steamer Letter—being equal Grains Troy 437½, and two half anna pieces, and one copper Pie being equal to Grains 433⅓ every Letter not exceeding the aggregate weight of three such coins will in like manner, be within the weight allowed to a double steamer Letter.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Two half anna pieces of Grains Troy | ..200 each | 400 |
| 1 Copper Pie | . | 33.333 |
| Grains Troy | | 433.333 |

4. The Public will bear in mind that this optional prepayment of the Steam Postage applies only to the route viâ "Southampton," and that Letters sent by "Marseilles" cannot be prepaid in this Country. It applies also only to Letters posted in India addressed to the United Kingdom and *vice versa*, and does not apply to Letters posted in, or addressed to, places *beyond* the United Kingdom; *i. e.* all Letters for America, unless addressed to Agents in the United Kingdom, as well as those addressed to the Continent of Europe, if marked "viâ Southampton," must go "bearing" from this Country. JOHN GORDON, Post Master Genl.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 6th December, 1843.—*Bombay Times, Dec.* 9.

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TO THE HONOURABLE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

*The respectful Memorial of the Calcutta Trade Association.*

SHEWETH,—That your Memorialists, fully participating in the strong feeling evinced in this city on the announcement by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, that they were prepared to run their vessels the *Hindoostan* and *Bentinck* between Bombay, and Suez, in furtherance of a proposal for facilitating the transit of the India Mails, beg earnestly and respectfully to intreat the consideration of your Honourable Court to the serious loss and inconvenience with your support of such a measure would entail on your Memorialists and the interests which they represent, in common with the various communities in the extensive Presidencies of Bengal, and Madras; the Eastern Settlements of Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, and Her Majesty's Colony of Ceylon.

The fallacies involved in the proposition of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company as regards an acceleration of the Mail by any line making Bombay the Port for the receipt, and despatch of the Mail for the eastern side of India, will we are assured, be fully demonstrated to your Honourable Court by more able and influential persons than your Memorialists—we do not, therefore, purpose trespassing in the time and attention of the Court on those points; but as others may escape the notice of our more powerful supporters in this matter, as they certainly have done that of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, your Memorialists beg leave to lay before your Honourable Court a few facts bearing strongly on the question of a direct and frequent Steam Mail packet between Suez, Point de Galle, Madras, and Calcutta.

Leaving Hindoos, and Mahomedans out of any calculation connected with the Indian Mails, although a few of the former, belonging to this city do ship to, and transact business with, Ports in Great Britain, it is shewn by a return made by the Superintendent of Police in 1837 the latest at hand, that this city contained at that time:—

| | |
|---|---|
| British born inhabitants, ... ... ... ... | 3138 |
| East Indians, ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4740 |
| Portuguese or their descendants, ... ... | 3181 |
| French, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 160 |
| Armenians, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 636 |
| At Howrah across the river—Europeans and East Indians, ... ... ... ... ... | 112 |
| Serampore, .. ... ... ... ... ... ... | 55 |
| Chandernagore, .. ... ... ... ... ... | 77 |
| Chinsurah, Bandel and Hooghly, ... ... | 26 |
| | 12,131 |

The want of a late and accurate census of Calcutta is rather unfortunate at this particular juncture, but going back for 7 years, and deducting the East Indians and Portuguese who are more generally employed as clerks in Government and commercial Offices than engaged in Trade, your Honourable Court will find nearly 4,800 persons in Calcutta and its neighbourhood, who would feel seriously any disappointment in their long cherished hope of a Direct Steam Communication with Suez.

Your Memorialists, on their own particular behalf, desire to bring to the notice of the Court, that they represent a body numbering in this city, upwards of 800 persons, being more than equal to the whole population, European and East Indian in the town and throughout the Presidency of Bombay, other than Civil, Military and Marine, that, as shewn by the latest directory, there are not 50 Tradesmen's and shop keeping establishments in the town of Bombay against 270 in this city and 120 at Madras,—that the whole number of European, or Christian, Tradesmen in Bombay is not more than 45 or thereabouts, there being a preponderance of Parsees in every line of business; whilst the greater number of your Memorialists, those whom they represent, and many of their journeymen, and assistants are Natives of the United Kingdom, to whom a cheap and ready intercourse with friends and ties at home is of the highest importance.

Your Memorialists would also solicit the attention of your Honourable Court to the circumstance of there being upwards of 500 persons, most of them also British born settled in Assam, Bengal, Behar, Allahabad and the Dooab, as planters and manufacturers of indigo, sugar, rum, silk, and tea, or otherwise employed in developing the resources of the country, a few excepted who are shop keepers in Military cantonment—that by far the largest proportion of this enterprizing and useful class of men are located below Allahabad in the districts east of the Ganges, and must ever look to the Calcutta Post Office as the channel for the transaction of their important business, as well as the receipt of their letters to and from home through their Agents in Calcutta.

Your Memorialists beg to add, that with the exception of one person, (Signor Mutti,) whose experiments in the silk line appear to promise well, they are not aware of there being five Europeans, or East Indians engaged in the trade, or manufactures throughout the west of India, save those within the town and precincts of Bombay.

Your Memorialists must not omit referring to the number of Europeans and their descendants settled in the Straits, and solely engaged in Commercial pursuits amounting by the lowest calculation to 1,000 persons, or nearly double the number residing within the limits of the Bombay Presidency but not in the service of H. M. or the Honourable East India Company—any abandonment of a direct communication by steam with Madras and this Port must effect the interests of that large body and living, like your Memorialists, under your Government, they will we hope in due time express themselves accordingly.

Although somewhat beyond the province of your Memorialists, and perhaps a work of supererogation on their part, they cannot refrain from adverting, in this their appeal, to the small number of H. M.'s and the Honourable Company's forces and Civil Servants serving in the Presidency of Bombay, compared with those in Ceylon and the Presidencies of Madras and Bengal; being only as 1 to 4 of the former and 1 to 5½ of the latter. Your Memorialists find in the Bombay

| | E. offrs. | E. soldrs. |
|---|---|---|
| Presidency 43 regiments with about ...................... | 1,480 | 8,000 |
| In Ceylon Arty. Engineers and 3 regiments, ............ | 200 | 2,000 |
| In Madras 75 regiments, ... | 2,500 | 10,500 |
| In Bengal 109 „ ... | 3,400 | 18,400 |
| | 6,100 | 30,900 |
| Civil Servants in Bombay Presidency, ............ | | 130 |
| In Ceylon, ............... | 86 | |
| In Madras, ............... | 205 | |
| In Bengal, ............... | 447 | |
| | | 738 |

The whole of the Troops and Civilians in Ceylon, and all those of Madras and nearly the whole in Bengal east of long: 78 would gain, as well as your Memorialists and others, by the delivery of the Mails direct at Galle, Madras and Calcutta, and the great disparity of numbers west of the line drawn, would indicate the advantage of abandoning Bombay as the sole Port for the receipt and transmission of the India Mails, until such time at least as the country becomes intersected by railroads. On these grounds your Memorialists would, therefore, earnestly solicit your Honourable Court to refuse your assent to any arrangement by which the largest number of Her Majesty's and your servants and soldiers as well as those engaged in trade in the East Indies, would be cut off from a Direct Steam Cummunication with home, they would also farther intreat, that the Clause in the Charter or Deed of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, by which they are bound to run their vessels from any Port, which Her Majesty's Government in concert with your Honourable Court shall dictate, may be waived or so modified as to secure to this side of India the uninterrupted and direct Steam Communication so much needed and so long desired, for which boon, as in duty bound your Memorialists shall ever pray.

*Calcutta, Trades Hall, Dec.* 8, 1843.

# ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

## ORTHOGRAPHY OF THE NAME JESUS.

*To the Rev. T. Boaz, Calcutta.*

*Bible Society House, London, August* 31, 1843.

MY DEAR SIR,—Several circumstances have concurred to prevent the re-assembling of our Editorial Sub-Committee, since I had the pleasure of addressing you in a short note by the last month's Mail. I have myself been rusticating during the whole interval, for the benefit of my health; and had I been at home, the Society's house has been in such a state of confusion through the operation of a general repair and painting, which it had not undergone for many years, that my official business would have been in a great measure suspended. I do not however regret, that my letter will on this account partake more nearly of a private character: for, to say, the truth, the question that has been mooted between your Committee and "the working clergy" and Missionaries of Northern India, is one of those in which our Committee is always backward to interpose its authority: for it must be regarded as rather a philological than a practical one, one in which concessions might be made by either party, without any real violation of sound conscience; one therefore, in which the desire of either side to control the other would be to endanger Christian unity and Charity without obtaining any adequate remunerating advantage. Such at least (after a careful consideration of all the written and printed documents that have reached us) is my private opinion and such I gather as the individual opinions of Christian men with whom I have conversed on the subject.

I trust that your Committee and especially those members of it who may dissent from the conclusion at which I have arrived, will bear with me, while with all freedom, I describe the impression that the controversy has produced upon my own mind.

Having been a somewhat careful student of theological science, and of the manner in which different minds are influenced by it, my conviction has been increasing year by year that there is no evil by which the Church has suffered more largely than by exaggerated statements and views. As a sexagenarian, I may perhaps without presumption remark, that the most pious and conscientious, have often the greatest cause to guard against this evil: it is therefore without any disrespect to the several parties in this orthographical controversy, that I would take the liberty of asking whether they have not, both of them, needlessly magnified the importance of their case. When, for instance the Auxiliary Committee contend, that their mode of spelling the name of Jesus will alone explain the Angel's reason for giving it to the son of Mary, do they not seem to forget their own admission that the amended word has no meaning at all in the language to which they would introduce it, and that the explanation will therefore still have to be given by the living voice of the Christian Teacher? When they represent their own view of the question as founded upon principle, and that of their opponents as resting upon expediency, is there not something invidious in the contrast, as though scripture had enjoined the retaining of names in their original significancy or at least had set the example, when repeating the names in a new language of preserving both their sense and their orthography? Let us see whether any such demand is made, by the practice of the New Testament writers, upon subsequent translators.

I grant that, when we are for the first time presenting the Christian Scriptures to a country which has never heard of their contents, it would seem desirable that our orthography of its proper names should, be as little different from their original form, as the genius of the original language would admit. A question however soon arises whether some of the more expressive names may not be translated rather than transferred: the rule would seem to forbid this; yet the example of the Greek

Testament justifies it. The *Messiah* foretold under the Jewish dispensation is called *Christ*—the same in its Greek meaning, but not the literal name—and this was in deference to custom, the change having been long before rendered familiar by the Septuagint version, made at the commands of a Heathen Prince. Another question arises, can it ever be allowable to substitute some conventional term, for a name which in the original scripture is marked with more than usual prominence? Undoubtedly not, we should reply: yet what says the example of the Greek Testament writers? They have not hesitated to adopt the term (superstitiously introduced by the seventy) ὁ κυριος instead of *Jehovah*, suppressing at once both the real name, and the significant meaning. These two instances may suffice to shew, how loose is the Scripture authority for any absolute rule in transferring Scripture names into another language.

But you found a special argument upon the fact of the Angel's having assigned a reason for giving to the Son of Mary this particular name. Is there any great force in that argument, unless the word, adopted as a representative of the original, should (as in the Angel's address; which was doubtless in the language of the country i. e. the Syro-Chaldaic) immediately explain its meaning to the vernacular reader which is not done in your case? Many allusions of this kind are necessarily obscured, or even lost, in every translation and I think you will concur with me, nevertheless in the general proposition, that a translation is not therefore unfaithful, though the original sense be more or less obscured in it. To give the full meaning, there will be always required a living Interpreter, and even *he* must verily be "one among a thousand."

As for the supposition that the Mahomedan spelling of the name of Jesus had its origin in an opprobrious design, it is a mere guess of the Lexicographers whom we might as well trust when they give us the immersional interpretation of βαπτιζω. In the absence of historical information, it is surely more natural to presume that the transposition of the letters was accidental, and arose out of the extreme corruption of the Christian Church at the time, and in the countries where Mahomedanism originated. At all events, the word is not now an opprobrious one;—and its true meaning is determined beyond a cavil, by the circumstances under which it first makes its appearance in the Gospel Narrative. He who should save his people from their sins can be nothing less than a Saviour in the highest and most glorious sense of the term. The Angelic Commentary in fact contains much more than the name itself expresses, and though the name be disguised, the commentary remains untouched.

For reasons like these, many of us think that the auxiliary Committee are endeavouring to enforce a resolution which however correct in a literary point of view, is (to say the least) not indispensibly necessary.

But the Missionaries on the other hand, have taken what we no less think to be an exaggerated view, of what they regard as objections to the amended orthography. It may very fairly be doubted, whether the Mahomedans would make such a handle of the innovation as they anticipate. Among native Indians, whether already converted, or seriously enquiring after the truth, no real umbrage could long be taken at the new word; the reasons for a change being duly explained to them, the Missionaries could soon effect the change, if willing to lead it. We think, too, that in proposing other orthographical forms of their own, they surrender their main principles of objection. And I think I may give it, finally, as the general opinion among us that whichever party in this controversy shall first recede from the high ground which has been taken, will have the merit of sacrificing to Christian forbearance, Christian love, and Christian unity, that which (at best) we can only regard as a point of doubtful disputation. The grand principle which has so long held together the Bible Society, is agreement wherever agreement is possible: and surely the present question is scarcely one that should be allowed to "separate chief friends."

It is time that I should release you from this long Epistle. If I have said any thing that may be thought unkind or presuming, set that to my account—and forgive it. Should this unofficial communication lead to an honourable peace among our Indian brethren; our Committee, I am sure will be glad to find that they have been released from the necessity of discussing the subject any further. With every Christian wish and prayers for your success in the great work, wherein we are all engaged, believe me to remain

Your affectionate brother
in the "one Lord,"
(Signed) JOSEPH JOWETT,
*Editorial Superintendent.*

P. S. Though I have given my official address, I am in fact sitting 120 miles distant from London: and am therefore unable finally to confer with my good friend Mr. Brandram on the contents of this letter: he will see it, however, before it is posted; and I also know that he coincides in my general view of the question:—as does also my friend Mr. Browne, his co-Secretary.

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DARJEELING.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

DEAR SIR,—As we have had no notice in the *Friend* since the flowery production of your worthy correspondent, I begin to suspect that the last of your communicative friends must have taken flight, at the close of last month, or you assuredly would have heard ere this of the doings on the anniversary of St. Andrew's day. At twelve o'clock on one of the most lovely days I ever remember to have seen, the whole of the residents and most of the few visitors now left, assembled to witness the laying of the first stone of the Church. The Rev. F. Fisher officiated. He first read the 84th and 122d Psalms, and then very impressively a most beautiful and suitable prayer (of his own I believe,) after which the first stone was laid by Mrs. Campbell, then Mr. Fisher read the Collect for the 7th Sunday after Trinity, the Collects for St. Andrew's day and for St. Simon and St. Jude, Gloria in excelsis, and the blessing.

The site is most admirably chosen, facing Col. Lloyd's residence, and the building will be a very pretty object from every part of the station. Captain Bishop has the building of it, but as I have not been favoured with a sight of the plan, I can offer no opinion of its merits further than what I glean from various reports as to its simplicity and neatness. I understand Capt. Bishop hopes to get it roofed in before the rains, so as to enable the fittings up to be completed by their close. Mr. Fisher mentioned in the course of the ceremony that when completed it was intended to name the edifice, St. Andrew's.

We have much colder weather this year than at the beginning of December last year, and the snow on the range seems to have extended farther and lower than last year at the same time. The greater part of the visitors have left us, but still some few remain and the pleasing sight of rosy children so rare in the plains is still to be seen at the sanatarium. I advise those who want to see snow to come up forthwith as according to native report, we are to have a severe winter; and if a mild one gave us in 1843 six inches of snow, what may we anticipate in the promise severe one? I have written in a hurry to save the dawk, so make any necessary corrections.

Yours faithfully,
A SUBSCRIBER.

*Darjeeling, December, 1843.*

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# EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS.

ARTICLE FROM THE FATHERLAND.—We are sorry to be this day under the obligation of stating, that some persons who superintend the affairs of the police seem to have misunderstood their duty, and this to such an extent as must make our country appear in a very unfavourable light in the eyes of every foreigner, and impart to the nations of civilized Europe a very bad opinion of the humanistic and religious culture of Denmark.

But the fact will speak for itself, and the source from whence we have obtained our information may be implicitly relied upon.

Mr. Oncken, Baptist minister from Hamburg, arrived here on the 31st August, at the request and in company with Dr. Hoby, of Birmingham. The object of their journey was to visit some of the Baptist churches on the Continent, and amongst them the one in Copenhagen. They took apartments at the city of Hamburg hôtel, from which the names of these visitors were in the usual manner sent to the police. Shortly after their arrival they went out to visit Mr. Monster, the Baptist minister of this city, who happened, however, to be from home on a journey. They could scarcely have spoken with Mrs. Monster, when two policemen entered, requiring their attendance at the police-office before Ridder (Sir) Braestrup, who is a councillor of state, and the director or chief of the police. They had accordingly to bend their steps to the police-office, accompanied by the policemen. About three o'clock, Mrs. Monster having become uneasy at their long absence, applied to a person,—a Dane and a Lutheran,—resident in London; but now on a visit to his relations in this place, and who was fortunately at hand, to inquire at the police-office the cause of Mr. Oncken and Dr. Hoby's detention, to which this gentleman willingly agreed. On arriving at the police-office he found Mr. Oncken in a room, and was requested by him to show the stranger minister through the city, and assist him in his affairs. The London Lutheran was not a little astonished to find that Mr. Oncken was a prisoner. Dr. Hoby wished to call first on the British ambassador, and on the way he communicated to his companion what had taken place at the police-office. Long extracts of laws, ordinances, and protocols, were read to them, which were applied to Baptists in general, and to Mr. Oncken in particular. The result of which was, that in consequence of these laws, Baptists, and especially Mr. Oncken, were to be persecuted; but this time they would show to Mr. O. extraordinary kindness and mildness, and allow him to be confined in the police-office until the return of the steamer he came by, which was to depart again the same day; and they were generous enough to order some dinner to be sent in to him, of course at his own expense. Towards Dr. Hoby they were more abundant in their generosity. They offered him permission to remain in Copenhagen, if he would pledge himself neither to baptize, nor administer the Lord's Supper, nor have any communion with the Baptists of the place, nor hold any conversation with any person on religious subjects: but failing to comply with these demands, it was intimated that he also must take his departure in the same steam-boat with Mr. Oncken. With regard to the first of these conditions, Dr. Hoby stated he could not have any objections, as being a foreigner, and unacquainted with the Danish language, he was unable to conduct any religious service in which speaking was required; but to pledge himself neither to speak to any body on religious subjects, nor to promote Christianity in any way he could not consent, and would rather prefer immediate banishment to coming under an obligation of which his conscience disapproved. Several attempts were made to persuade the Englishman to consent to these conditions, which he was told were of an extremely kind and mild nature, but all without effect. In Dr. Hoby's estimation they wanted one essential qualification, he thought they were not Christians. On his arrival in Denmark he was of opinion it was a Christian country, but he had soon reason considerably to modify his opinion, and he was heard to utter with a certain degree of satisfaction that he was now converted from his errors in this respect, and would be enabled to rectify the views and opinions of his Christian brethren on this subject.

With such an impression then the Doctor left Denmark on the same day in which he arrived. Under a police escort he and Mr. Oncken were conducted on board the steamer. During his stay at the police-office the Rev. Doctor occupied his time in writing letters, and amongst these he wrote one to the councillor of state, Braestrup. This letter will be very interesting to read, and will in all probability be printed on the arrival of Dr. Hoby in England.

We beg to remark that, although the ordinance of 27th September, 1842, the second paragraph of which allows the Baptists of this city to have domestic worship and permission to take the Lord's Supper at these meetings, according to their own rites, does not mention anything of foreign brethren who may come to visit them; yet the presumption is natural, notwithstanding the portion of toleration granted to them is only small, that the visit of such friends would not be prohibited—since sects which are unchristian enjoy

perfect religious liberty. And it is, besides, well known, that Christian sects whose doctrines and confessions of faith differ much more from the Lutheran creed than the Baptists,—for example, the Quakers,—not only visit Denmark without interruption, but are also received with extreme courtesy and friendship at the Court. Every one who is acquainted with the Lutheran and Baptist creeds, knows that, whilst both are founded on the Bible, there is no difference betwixt them, except that the latter is more strictly scriptural than the former; but the Quaker differs very materially in many points. How can a Baptist, therefore, acquainted with these facts, suppose that on his arrival in Denmark he will be treated as a criminal? He knows that there are no particular laws in Denmark against the Baptists, except the ordinance of 27th September, 1842; and this must be looked upon rather as an edict of toleration than of persecution. He knows that this very law has made the persecution of the Baptists in some degree milder. He knows that every other sect, Catholics, Quakers, and Jews, are at liberty to visit whomsoever they will in Denmark; how, then, could it be supposed that such liberty would be prohibited to a Baptist, when, besides the ordinance already referred to, nothing whatever respecting Baptists exists in any Danish law?

Why do the police in Copenhagen wish to create new crimes, and act against the dictates of humanity and of Christianity, as well as in opposition to the analogy of positive laws? Have the police considered the effect of this new invention of theirs, in consequence of which it has become a crime for a foreign Baptist to speak to any person upon religious subjects?—*Faedrelandet, Sept.* 4, 1843.

THE NESTORIANS.—CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 17.—Lord Ponsonby is said to have observed, on a certain occasion, to the Minister of the Sultan, "that however desirous England might be of sustaining Turkey and maintaining her independence and integrity, it would no longer be possible to do so when Christians were persecuted for their Christianity sake." This opinion, as remarkable for its sincerity as its truth, proceeded from one who was profoundly acquainted with the character of the Turks, and the weight of public opinion in Europe. The advice tendered by Lord Ponsonby, made, it is well known, a deep impression upon the Porte, and the Christians were not long in experiencing beneficial results. Two events, however, have now occurred, which appear to show a disposition on the part of the present Government, or of those enjoying local authority, to turn to the ancient system of religious persecution. You have been informed of the combination between the Pasha of Mosul and several powerful Kurdish chiefs for the extermination of the Nestorian Christians, or Chaldeans. Letters received the day before yesterday contain a deplorable account of the results of the attacks of the united troops. They had penetrated into the centre of the Tryaree district, burnt the villages and churches, destroyed the crops, and put the inhabitants of both sexes to the sword. Three, or according to other accounts, five brothers of the Patriarch have been slain, his mother was cut in half, and his sister horribly mutilated. The Patriarch himself had fled to Mosul, and taken refuge in the British vice-consulate. Thus a sect which had preserved its independence during centuries, and had resisted the persecuting sword of Islam, when wielded by the most powerful and most intolerant of the followers of Mahomed—which, in its simplicity and isolation, had maintained the doctrines and forms of a primitive Church for above fourteen centuries, and which had escaped the corruption of religion, of morals, and of character, so conspicuous in all other Christian sects of the East—has now in the weakness of Mohamedanism, and in the strength of European Christianity, been delivered over to destruction.

Although the Turkish authorities merit the strongest condemnation for the part they have taken in this massacre, yet there are others concerned who are almost equally responsible for the results. The history of the fall of the Nestorians is a new example of the consequences of a system pursued by foreigners in the East, which we cannot contemplate without the utmost indignation. All those who have been the direct or indirect instruments of their destruction, although they may not have anticipated a result of so serious a nature to their intrigues, and although they may now shelter themselves under the cloak of religion, have been guilty of a great crime against humanity. In their mountain fastnesses the Nestorians had retained their independence for centuries. The first western traveller who succeeded in penetrating into them was Dr. Grant, an American missionary. His object in visiting them was the establishment of schools, and other means of instruction. No sooner had Dr. Grant met with some success in the mountains, than the Roman Catholic missionaries at Mosul, supported by French political agents, endeavoured to counteract it. The English High Church was also jealous of American encroachments in the midst of a sect still venerating Episcopacy; and an additional firebrand was thrown into the country, last autumn, in the person of the Rev. Mr. Badger. In a former letter we entered into a long description of the politico-religious intrigues of the French. During last winter, the three parties—the American, the Puseyite, and the Roman Catholic—have waged an open warfare amongst themselves. The Americans, who had been first in the field, only acted on the defensive; the influence they had already acquired amongst the Nestorians enabled them, without much difficulty, to retain their position. The object of the two remaining parties was to eject the Americans, and to establish their own influence. They did *not* act in concert, for their mutual enmity equalled their hostility to the Americans. No means were left untried to effect their object. The agents of the Church of Rome received the earnest co-operation, in fact became the tools, of the French political agents. Mr. Badger enjoyed the support of the British local authority. A report began to prevail that the Americans were assisting the Nestorians to build forts in their mountains. The ignorant inhabitants of the surrounding districts, and their Governor, the Pasha of Mosul, readily believed the assertion. For some time access to the mountains, from the west, was denied to the American missionaries. Mr. Badger and the Papists renewed their separate attacks. Both had interviews with the Patriarch, and both believed that they had established their influence. The suspicions of the Pasha of Mosul were excited; from both parties he received accusations against their respective adversaries, tending to increase his alarm. Mr. Badger pointed out the danger of Roman Catholicism and French influence in the mountains; the French, in return, the danger of English influence. At length the combination we have described was formed, and those alone who were innocent have fallen victims to the intrigues of men who announced themselves to them as their only saviours—the ministers of Christ and the teachers of civilization.

Are the quarrels of our Church to be transferred even into the East, to our own dishonour, and to the destruction of the peace and happiness of men who have hitherto been unacquainted with schism, and ignorant of religious rancour and intolerance? Before the Bishop of London instructed Mr. Badger, a willing and enthusiastic agent, to proceed to the Nestorians, to eject the Americans, to expose their heresies, and to insist upon the only true orthodoxy of the High Church of England, his Lordship might have received a lesson of Christian charity from those very Nestorians who admit Christians of all denominations to their altars, and receive members of all Christian sects as brothers. But however reprehensible may have been the conduct of Mr. Badger, the conduct of the French politico-religious agents deserves the strongest condemnation. These men may now glory in the extermination of an independent and conscientious sect, whose only crime has been the rejection of the tenets of the Church of Rome and French influence. To gain that influence and to obtain a *nominal* submission to the Pope, has this sect been sacrificed. Had the Nestorians admitted either the one or the other, they might have been saved. Honour, justice, and humanity are sacrificed by France to obtain an influence which can only add to her pride, without conferring a single benefit upon her own subjects or upon those of any other nation—an influence, as precarious as it is useless. Unable to obtain this influence by honest policy, or by legal means, she assumes the garb of religion and obtains her end by the most unworthy hypocrisy. A recital of the events of the last six months at Mosul would form a worthy appendage to the history of the Inquisition of Goa, or of the Spanish persecutions in South America, modified, however, by the spirit of the age, which, we may thank God, does not permit public torture, or encourage religious slaughters. We allude both to French politico-religious agents and to English High Church intolerance. Strict justice compels us to state that the Americans are, in this instance, without blame. They established themselves first in the mountains, and their efforts were successfully directed to the improvement of the inhabitants, without any ulterior political design. We believe that, had the Church of England co-operated with them as Protestant Christians, instead of opposing them as heretical enemies, the disasters which we have described would not have occurred; as it is, one of the most ancient and most interesting sects in the world—interesting from its origin, from its language, and from the purity of its Christianity—has been sacrificed to the religious quarrels of American Independents, English Puseyites, and French Roman Catholics.

The second event to which we have above alluded, as showing a disposition, on the part of the Porte, to return to the ancient anti-Christian system, is the threatened execution of an Armenian which is hourly expected notwithstanding the most powerful exertions in his favour on the part of the foreign embassies. The only crime of this man is his recantation of a profession of Mahomedanism, said to have been made in an hour of intoxication. Should the Porte persist in his capital punishment, which there is every reason to fear will be the case, the sympathies of all Christians will certainly be enlisted against the Government. Since the unfortunate Servian affair, the Porte has assumed an attitude which may, perhaps, be justified by plausible arguments, but is injudicious in the extreme, and may end in the destruction of this country. Abandoned by Europe in a question which intimately affected her power, her pride, and her independence, Turkey has made a last effort to regain the position she enjoyed a century ago—a position of *isolation and defiance.* Such are *the feelings of the* present Ministry and of the Divan. We may talk of Russian intrigues and Russian aggression, but the time may come when the policy of Lord Aberdeen may be recognised as the *first great* blow to the existence of this empire. It may, perhaps, appear ridiculous to connect a public execution with the Servian question, but those who understand Eastern policy will be able to trace the connexion of these events, when that execution is taking place, to show the contempt felt by the Porte for Christendom and for British influence.—*Morning Chronicle.*

CRUEL MARTYRDOM AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—Avoakim was the son of a certain Yahia, a slipper-maker, and about twenty-two years of age. A year and a half ago, having quarrelled, during a fit of intoxication, with his Mussulman neighbours, he was condemned to receive the bastinado on the soles of his feet. Almost overcome with the effects of wine and of fear, he made a profession of Mohammedanism, and was immediately released. No sooner had he regained the use of his reason, than, repenting the steps he had been induced to take, he fled to Syra, and resumed his former faith. After the absence of a year he returned to Constantinople, and concealed himself in a Christian quarter. Unfortunately, he was recognised as he passed through the city, by one Mustafa Aga, chief of the guard of the quarter in which he resided before his flight. He was seized and conveyed to the Seraskier's palace. Having formally declared his adherence to Christianity, he was thrown into prison. Threats and torture were used to compel him to retract, and these means failing, he was led out to execution. Intimidation being unavailing, he was re-conducted to prison, and allowed six days to re-embrace the faith of Islam. All access to him was denied, both to his relatives and the priests. On the seventh day he was bound, and dragged to the Balluk Bazaar. The fish market is one of the most crowded thoroughfares of the city, and is consequently usually chosen as a fitting spot for public decapitation. Although thirty Cawasses accompanied the unfortunate man, on arriving at the place of execution they all refused to strike the blow. At length one Ali of Tavok Bazaar, a Cawass, belonging to the Siraskerial, seized the scymetar. The naked weapon was shown to the condemned man, with a last offer of pardon; but he maintained an obstinate silence. The Cawass having compelled him to kneel, raised the sabre, and struck him on the neck, the bone remaining unbroken. Three ineffectual blows succeeded. The sword being too blunt, or the executioner being too inexpert, to sever the head in the usual manner, he was thrown down, and whilst several men knelt upon the body, Ali sawed the neck asunder, the miserable man filling the air with shrieks. The body was thrown upon the stomach into the centre of the street, the head, and by its side the hat, being placed between his thighs. The Turks who stood around spat upon his corpse, and reviled his Christianity. The Cawasses retired to a neighbouring tobacconist's and enjoyed their pipes. On the body was then placed the decree by which he had been condemned, in these words:—

"On the first of Moharrem last year, the Armenian slipper-maker Yahia Ogler Avoakim, being in full possession of his senses, embraced the faith of Islam, and received the name of Mohammed. He afterwards escaped, and became a renegade. Having been invited to re-enter the holy religion of Islam, he absolutely refused so to do. Persisting in his refusal, he was condemned, according to the sacred fetwa, and has suffered death."

The body was exposed during three days to the insults of a fanatic multitude. On the third day it was dragged to the sea-shore, and, having been fastened to a pole, was cast into one of the currents of the Bosphorus.

The Armenian patriarch having presented a petition to the Porte for the corpse, it was torn up and trampled under foot.

This barbarous and inhuman execution has revived feelings which a long intercourse with Europe, and a mild and tolerant government had almost contributed to efface. A similar event has not occurred in the memory of the oldest inhabitant of this city. When a cruel and degrading death has been inflicted upon a Christian for his religion alone, it is a declaration of intolerant warfare against Christendom. The Armenians are already alarmed, and eagerly seek to obtain foreign protection. Had the man who suffered a few days ago been a Greek, he would have been liberated by the Russian embassy. Had he professed Catholicism, France would have declared herself his protector. But in the instance of an unfortunate Armenian, neither a Russian nor a French minister will exert his

fluence nor his power! This fact will illustrate a remark we have before had occasion to make, that in this country both France and Russia sacrifice their honour and their humanity to the most insignificant political objects. It was not unknown that Sir Stratford Canning was exerting his influence to obtain the pardon of this man, or at least a remission of the capital punishment; and it was not unknown that the Government manifested a disposition to reject his intercession; yet neither M. Tectoff nor M. de Bourqueney would step forward to support the English ambassador in a demand prompted by the purest feelings of humanity. To both an Armenian was a schismatic and a heretic, and no political end could have been gained by affording him protection. The conduct of both these gentlemen deserves the strongest condemnation. Had they co-operated sincerely in demanding the release of this man, it can scarcely be doubted but that the Turkish Government would have been compelled to yield.

The constancy and courage of this unfortunate man cannot but excite our admiration. However pernicious the effect of his execution may prove upon the fanaticism of the Mussulman population, his example will serve to unite more strongly in their faith the Armenians of Constantinople.

The Sheikh-el-Islam is believed to have been the chief instigator of this murder, and Riza Pacha is also accused of supporting his views. Sir Stratford Canning lost no time in addressing the ministers of the Sultan upon the subject, and in pointing out to them, in firm and dignified language, the abhorrence which would be felt throughout Christendom at this fanatical persecution, and the fatal impression that their conduct would make upon Europe in general. The Turkish Government should be made to understand that a repetition of events of this nature must tend to the downfal of this country.—*Chronicle's Correspondent.*

FRENCH PROTECTORSHIP OF CATHOLICISM.—Mr. HEATH did not venture out of his depth, we believe, after all, in boldly declaring, that the French Government, the French frigates, and the Romish priests are one great Missionary Society. We have already, and long since, called public attention to this new state of political relations,—a state of things which, if it continue, must, in spite of all the good wishes and well-meant efforts of Peace Societies, bring on a conflict of the widest range, and the most violent character, inasmuch as the moral, as well as the material and political interests of the two countries will have to sustain, not merely a shock, but a vital encounter.

We shall, just for to-day, give some extracts from the publications of a French Society, called, *La Société Orientale.* We believe the Society to be a speculation; what the French call *industrielle;* but of course it is fashioned to the taste of the public it is designed to catch. A Mr. A. DENIS, who signs himself *orientaliste* and *député,* is President. As to his orientalism, we cannot say much; but as to his deputyship, we know that he vociferated pretty loudly in favour of the Catholic Tahitian missions, during the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, in which M. GUIZOT was so soundly thrashed by M. LAYSTERIE and M. BILLAULT.

This Society, as its founders announce, is to be distinguished from the "*Societe Asiatique*" and the "*Societe Geographique.*" "It is a Society of much larger views, and is also a Society of application; scientific, but with a design to promote and defend the particular interests of France,—French interests and those of the Christian people throughout the East. A truly national object. France represents" (how? we should be glad to know—by its infidelity and profligacy?) "the Roman Catholic principle, and the Christian populations, which, since FRANCIS I., have been accustomed to count on the protection of *the very Christian King.* The Catholic interest and the French interest are one in the East. One of the most distinguished men of our times, M. GUIZOT, Minister of Foreign Affairs, though he professes the Protestant religion, has in the most positive manner recognised that such is the *duty* of France. We have, said he, in a despatch addressed to the French Ambassador at Constantinople, in June, 1842, to take care that we preserve our position as *the protectors of Catholicism in the East.* This protection is not only a duty; (and we live in times when we must not too lightly neglect our duties;) it is a *right.* It is on France, says the budget of the Minister of Foreign Affairs for 1843, that devolves the RIGHT of protecting the Catholic religion in the East; and France ought not to neglect any means of accomplishing her mission. The budget is right. A duty may be neglected, but who would abandon a right? Let us use, then, the right we have."

Precious morality for this scientific, political, Catholic Society to avouch! But what does the East mean? and where is it?

"In our eyes," says the *Oriental Review,* the organ of the Society, "the East is not circumscribed by the limited ideas of the geographer of the last century. It commences at the line which the meridian of Paris traces from pole to pole, and extends in the Pacific to the last groupes of islands in Oceania, beyond which we find America, the Western region of the Globe. Our East comprehends all the European countries in the basin of the Mediterranean, which are in relation with African and Asiatic countries situate on its shores;—Algiers, Egypt, Russia in Europe (which rules the Black Sea); the whole of Asia, from the Frozen Sea to the Indian Sea, from the Mediterranean to Japan; Japan and its islands; Arabia and the Red Sea, and its steam-boats; the Persian Gulf; Eastern, Central, and Southern Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope to Cape Gardafui, from the Straits of Babelmandeb to the port of Suez; Madagascar, Bourbon, and that Mauritius which we would still call the Isle of France; the whole of Oceania; the Isles of the Sound; Java, Borneo, Sumatra, Dutch; Celebes, Moluccas, and the Phillipines, Spanish; New Guinea; the immense Australia, yet unexplored, where the English have their penitentiaries; Van Diemen and New Zealand; and last, but not least, those numerous islands of Polynesia, where now wave together *the banner of the Christian Cross and the tricoloured flag of the French.*"

All this is very modestly patriotic and philanthropic, no doubt; but it reveals to us the spirit of the Government and of the Church, and shows us, that, in order to damage Great Britain, the lowest of the French Radicals will follow in the train of the most despised of their priests.

It is a little amusing, that, at the head of the list of above a hundred Honorary Members of this noble Society, stands—having, no doubt, been asked, and having given his consent—His Majesty KAMEHAMA III., King of the Sandwich Islands, who has just sent to request Great Britain to save his islands from French buccaneers. Close upon him we find ROUCHOUSE, Bishop of Nilopolis, Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern Oceania; and then comes our friend POMPALIER, Bishop of Maronée, Vicar Apostolic of Western Oceania, who paid a visit to Mr. MOERENHOUT at Tahiti. Hundreds of Titular and Corresponding Members follow, including French Consuls, and agents, and intriguers, all over the world. Christian faith may enable us to see, through this renewal of Catholic Armada projects, the triumph of truth and the downfal of tricoloured flags quartered with the Cross; but wo to our Government and our country, if our Ministers waste their time, and weaken the resources of the nation, by soft dalliance and shameful cajoling with a Court, intent on carrying out its own plans of aggrandizement, by the destruction of Protestant influence and energy in every part of the world.—*Pat.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE IRISH GOVERNMENT.—The *Dublin Evening Mail* alleges, on the authority of private letters, that a meeting of the Lord Lieutenant and Sir Edward Sugden took place at Sir Robert Peel's house, on Monday; when the promotion of Mr. Howley, and Sir Edward's absence from Ireland as one of the Lords Justices, were the subjects of "angry discussion" and "strong remonstrance" with the Irish Chancellor.—*Pat.*

YOUNG ENGLAND.—Sir Thomas Acland has joined this rising party, of which his son is also a probationer, and will be admitted as soon as he is "young" enough, that is, shall have mastered all the leading principles at the school. Sir Thomas gets younger (doctrinally speaking) every day. Should Sir Robert Peel's increasing illness compel him to abandon office, the Tory party will then be split into four several sections, one of which will be the Young England party. We shall be much surprised if Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Baronet of Killerton, doth not come out as the leader of Young England. One of the leading principles of the youngsters is to set authority above argument.—*Western Times.*

AN ANECDOTE IN FAVOUR OF CORN-LAW REPEAL.—Mr. Langston, M. P., related the following anecdote at the Oxford Anti-Corn-law meeting on Tuesday, as bearing, he said, upon his conversion to Corn-law repeal:—When he was canvassing Oxford some years back, a baker asked him if he would vote for a repeal of the Corn-laws? "Why do you ask?" said he. "Because," responded the baker, "I am deeply interested in that matter. When bread is cheap I sell two loaves for every one that I sell when it is dear, besides which, when it is high I sustain another loss, for my customers sometime forget to pay for it!" (Loud cheers and laughter.) That anecdote had made a great impression on his (Mr. Langston's) mind, and had done much to convert him to the Corn-law repeal.—*Pat.*

✕ O'CONNELL'S CABINET.—A French gentleman who has recently been travelling in Ireland, M. J. J. Prevost, in giving an account of an interview which he had with O'Connell, in the *Constitutionnel,* says: He found O'Connell in his cabinet, surrounded by heaps of books, of newspapers, and of scattered papers, even covering the floor: "An image of Christ was suspended from his bureau, and a heavy chain of iron, which I took at first for an Irish antique, was fastened to one of his book-cases. I afterwards learnt that this chain had been taken by an English frigate from a Portuguese slaver."—*Ibid.*

LIEUT. HOLMAN, R. N., Knight of Windsor, the celebrated blind traveller, took his departure, on the 3rd September, from Malta for Naples. He will afterwards proceed to the Roman States, and thence to Trieste. During the few days of his residence in this island the greatest hospitality has been shown him. The veteran traveller had the honour of dining with his excellency the governor, and very frequently with the admiral, Sir E. Owen. Amidst all the vicissitudes of his perilous life, and increasing age, he still maintains the same unabated thirst for travel, and his mental and bodily faculties appear to grow in activity and strength in the inverse ratio of his declining life and honoured grey hairs.—*Malta Times.*

THE SLAVE-DEALING CASE.—Our readers will have observed in our last Paper, the proceedings in the Central Criminal Court in the Slave-trading case, "the QUEEN against ZULUETA and others." Application was made for the postponement of the trial;—we will say nothing of the grounds upon which this was asked for, as the Court deemed them sufficient, and directed that the trial should be postponed till the next session. We cannot, however, forbear to remark upon the very extraordinary observations which fell from Mr. Justice ERSKINE, in reference to the delay which had taken place in instituting the prosecution. It was admitted, he said, that the transaction had occurred nearly three years ago. If the prosecutors had intended to go into this matter, they might have taken the defendants before a magistrate, and have had it publicly investigated; but, instead of that, no steps were taken until the present year. Now we must think that, before a Judge ventures to throw out insinuations of this kind, and to attribute sinister motives or vexatious conduct to prosecutors in a case of felony, it would become him to make himself acquainted with the facts of the case. The transaction out of which the present charge arises, is notorious enough, having been made the subject of Parliamentary inquiry; and, most assuredly, the prosecution ought to have been instituted before now. But with whom rests the responsibility of the delay? Why was not Her MAJESTY'S Attorney General directed, long ago, to commence proceedings? Why, with the evidence of Colonel NICOLLS, Captain DENMAN, and Captain WORSLEY in their possession, did Ministers hesitate to submit the facts to a British jury? An answer might possibly be given to these questions at the Colonial Office; but whether a satisfactory one, is another matter. All that we can venture to affirm is, that there has been a very suspicious reluctance manifested in certain quarters, to take any effectual measures to bring to light the hidden things of darkness. Sir GEORGE STEPHEN has done himself infinite honour by having overcome the difficulties, real or imaginary, that lay in the way of instituting the indictment. Upon the issue will greatly depend the fate of our pending Slave-trade Treaties with other countries. How long will foreign nations consent to our seizing their vessels for acts which we allow British subjects to commit with impunity? How can France or America be expected to execute or observe Treaties for the suppression of the Slave-trade, while the British Minister in Downing-street is found throwing the shield of official protection over notorious delinquency?—*Pat.*

OLIVER CROMWELL.—We have already given publicity to the announcement that "no place is left for Oliver Cromwell amongst the sculptured representatives of the Sovereigns of England, which are to adorn the new Houses of Parliament." Such, we presume, is the determination to which the committee have come, to whom the supervision of all proposed internal decorations and adornments for the most magnificent structure which has been raised in this country since the building of St. Paul's Cathedral, is confided. The authority, however, of a dozen printed parliamentary papers will scarcely convince us that the committee can have, *designedly,* so "committed" themselves! Such an omission would be a scandal upon the gratitude and liberality of this age; a libel on the veracity and import of all the traditions and written history of the first half of the last two hundred years. It would involve, if practically acted upon, a slavish and preposterous homage to the mere name of royalty. It would proclaim to posterity the disgraceful fact that so overawed were the people of England, in the 19th century, by the *prestige* which attends—not the right exercise of a kingly power, but—the wearing of a Royal crown, that they thus signally repudiated their own obligations and those of their ancestors to the man, who, uncrowned himself, advanced this nation in the 17th century to the foremost rank amongst the nations of the world, and taught the Crowns of the other European nations to recognise and to revere the paramount authority of his simple protectorate! To leave out Cromwell would be, too, to pass over the most extraordinary creation of that marvellous 17th century, of which he was, as it were, the "salt and concentration."—*Sun.*

A VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.—A letter from Stockholm, of September 7, says:—"The Swedish brig the Bull, Captain Warngren, has just returned after a three years' voyage. On her arrival at Port

Philip, New South Wales, she was freighted by an English firm to visit the small islands of the Pacific, and obtain for manufactured goods sandalwood and other articles suited to the China market. During this voyage, which lasted about seven months, Captain Warngresn touched at some islands not visited probably since Cook's time, and four others not to be found on the map. The captain took possession of them in the name of King Charles John. The inhabitants were a mild race, ignorant of the use of iron, and ready to give for even a rusty nail a turtle. They were also fond of bits of glass, and would remain for three or four hours shaving themselves with pieces of broken bottles. A single musket shot was sufficient to disperse thousands of them—a proof that they had not before been visited by Europeans. The king of one of the islands presented the captain with his sceptre, made of wood artistically carved, and having a thin circle of jasper on the top. A name was given by the captain to each of those isles after some member of the Royal family of Sweden, and a quantity of plants, and tools made of stone and wood, have been brought home."—*Pat.*

TRADING WITH THE CROSS.—As one of the symptoms of the growing predilections for the crucifix, which was formerly looked upon as a purely Popish emblem, we observe that the leading booksellers of this city have metal crosses fixed on the covers of the prayer-books. A pencil-case maker has also manufactured a crucifix pencil case, which will either register the notions of the devotee, or serve him as an emblem of his faith.—*Western Times.*

AUSTRALIA.—An interesting "blue book" has been recently issued, containing papers relative to South Australia, which shows that that colony has overcome its most serious and alarming difficulties, and is on the fair road to prosperity, should it not again meet with any material check. The colonization commissioners, in a report to *Lord Stanley*, say, that "agriculture is rapidly extending, and the number of sheep and cattle greatly increased; and there are numerous elements of an improving condition, and quite sufficient grounds to expect that this colony will enjoy the prosperity which ought to belong to a community placed in a fine climate and good land, having overcome all the difficulties of first settlement, and situated in a conveniently accessible part of the shores of Australia." Similar satisfactory language is held respecting other of our Australian colonies; and there can be no doubt that, as soon as the "crisis" is over (we believe it is all but over by this time)—as soon as those who have over-speculated, over-bought, and over-done themselves, have submitted to their inevitable fate, there can be little question that Australia will rapidly advance; and emigration to that quarter of the world has but to be exercised with discretion and wisdom, in order to render it as beneficial to the individuals as to the country at large.—*Chronicle.*

SPAIN.—*The Barcelona papers of the 16th* announce that the two Carlist chiefs, Zorilla and Moreles, have collected bands, and are devastating the towns of Catalonia, in the name of *Narvaez* and Christina, who, in their despair, have flung themselves into the arms of the Carlists. Senor Olozaga is said to be charged with making a formal offer of the Queen's hand for one of the King of the French's sons, and, in case of refusal, empowered to enter in terms with Don Carlos for one of his family. The latter may be merely a mode of gentle coercion on the affected reluctance of the King of the French.

A ceremony, at which the whole of the diplomatic body, except the British chargé d'affaires, was present, is described and talked of at much length. This was the presentation of a prize to a Senor De la Vega, for a poem on the resistance of Seville to the Regent. This poem represents the English nation and Government as allies of the Regent, and as defeated and repudiated with him. It is so highly insulting to England, that *Mr. Jerningham was obliged to take the marked step* of being alone of the diplomatic body, absent. Such is the conduct of the Spanish Government, which Lord Aberdeen recognised.—*Pat.*

ECCLESIASTICAL FARCE AT MADRID.—On her Majesty and her Highness returning from their evening drive, they met the most holy sacrament in the Calle Mayor, going back to the parish church of St. Gines. The illustrious Princesses immediately got out of the carriage, and, together with the Marchioness of Valverde and the maid of honour, followed the Divine Majesty on foot to the temple, where they remained on their knees until the most holy sacrament had disappeared. The people crowded to the church at the same time, and it soon contained an immense multitude. On her Majesty and her august sister leaving the church, a youth of fashionable manners improvised a sensible harangue, in which he expressed the pleasure with which the Spanish people saw the deep piety of the illustrious Princesses, the idols and the hope of the country. The most enthusiastic acclamations, vivas to the Queen and to the Infanta, drowned his voice, the noble and true interpreter of the sentiments of love and respect, that loyal and monarchical Spain professes to the "august children." I learn (says the *Chronicle's* Correspondent) that the "sensible harangue" alluded to was in poetry; so that by a fortunate coincidence, not only did the procession happen to cross the most public street in Madrid, just at the moment when the royal carriage was coming up it, but there also happened to be a "fashionable" poet on the spot, to spout verses to the good folks on the wonderful piety of "the august children." Profane people insist, however, that the whole scene was arranged beforehand; the procession appointed "by order," and the verses concocted and got by heart "in due course!"—*Pat.*

FRANCE AND SPAIN.—The following is from the *France*:—"We are assured that the financial distress is so great in Spain, that the garrison of Barcelona, which had remained faithful to Prim and the Central Government, has been paid by means of an advance made by the French authorities. This fact, which has a certain political importance, requires explanation. If M. Guizot has placed funds at the disposal of M. de Lesseps, it is still necessary to inform us in what part of the budget this expenditure is to figure. Is it from the secret funds, or from that of the expenditure extraordinary and missions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs? The fact itself is announced to us positively from Barcelona, and we know, moreover, that the English Consul has communicated it officially to his Government."—*Ibid.*

A MONSTROUS NEGRO.—We find in the *Louisville Daily Advertiser* the following account of a giant negro:—"Died, yesterday morning, at the Exchange Hotel, in this city, a negro boy, the property of Mr. Andrew H. Jordan, of Columbus, Mississippi. We visited him after he was shrouded, in company with his master, from whom we received the following remarkable details concerning him. He was four years old in April last, and four feet one inch in height; was born in Mississippi of parents in no respect remarkable for any deviation from the ordinary size and temperament of their respective sexes—nothing unusual in person or mind distinguished him, until he completed his first year; when he began developing in a manner that excited the astonishment of all who saw him. His hair grew with surprising rapidity over his entire body and face, giving him whiskers and beard, as luxuriant as an adult. His body assumed the muscular developments of athletic manhood, his strength enabling him at four years of age to lift 200 pounds dead weight, with ease. His mind was clear and strikingly vigorous, and his character distinguished for integrity and generosity. We examined his corpse, and were astonished at the symmetry and enormous strength of his proportions. A grenadier might have envied the fulness of his whiskers on cheek and chin, and a demagogue consented to be honest with the ingenuous expression of his countenance. His hands and feet were more taper and symmetrical than any of his race we ever saw. He fell a victim to pleurisy, and the eminent medical aid called in to his relief, were fully persuaded of the accuracy of Mr. Jordan's statement of his age."—*Ibid.*

A similar case was described long ago in Brewster's Edinburgh Philosophical Journal: and a boy of the same sort was seen about twenty miles south of Calcutta, in the direction of Barripore, in 1829.—*Ed. Fd. of India.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

*2d December*, 1843.

Mr. W. A. Pringle, at present in England, has been permitted to resign the East India Company's Civil Service.

*9th December*, 1843.

The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to attach the Rev. H. Lascelles and W. H. Ross, Assistant Chaplains, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, and the Rev. G. W. Marriott, Assistant Chaplain, to the North Western Provinces.

The Honourable the President in Council has been pleased to re-attach Mr. H. C. Tucker, of the Civil Service, returned from Furlough, to the North Western Provinces.

Mr. H. Nisbet, at present in England, has been permitted to resign the East India Company's Civil Service.

T. R. DAVIDSON, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*6th December*, 1843.

Mr. W. Taylor, Officiating Judge of Midnapore, for ten days, from the 8th instant, on private affairs, making over charge of his office to the Principal Sudder Ameen of the District.

*4th December*, 1843.

Mr. C. B. Quintin received charge of the Joint Magistracy and Deputy Collectorate of Champarun from Mr. C. A. Lushington on the 22d ultimo.

Mr. J. P. Kelly, Assistant Surgeon of the Civil Station of Maunbhoom, received temporary Medical charge of the Station of Chyebassa on the 20th ultimo.

Mr. J. F. Cathcart, Civil and Session Judge of Purneah, reported his return from the Cape of Good Hope on the Ship "Maidstone," which vessel arrived at Kedgeree on the 21st ultimo.

Mr. W. T. Law, Deputy Magistrate under Act XV. of 1843, in Nuddeah, assumed charge of his office on the 20th ultimo.

Baboo Chunder Mohun Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate under Act XV. of 1843, in Moorshedabad, assumed charge of his office on the 1st instant.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY, *Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Simla, 18th November*, 1843.

Mr. John Peach MacWhirter, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Furruckabad, for one month, on his private affairs.

*21st November*, 1843.

Lieut. Edward James Robinson, Superintendent of the Bhuttee Territory and Assistant to the Agent in Rajpootana, for two years, on Medical Certificate, from the 5th ultimo.

Brevet Major Frederick Mackeson, C. B., 14th Regiment N. I., to officiate as Superintendent of the Bhuttee Territory, and Assistant to the Agents in Rajpootana, and in the North Western Frontier, and at Dehli, during the absence, on Medical Certificate, of Lieut. Robinson.

*24th November*, 1843.

Mr. R. Neave to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Benares.

Mr. G. Lindsay to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Azimgurh.

Mr. S. G. Smith to be Magistrate and Collector of Bijnore.

Mr. F. P. Buller to be Magistrate and Collector of Shahjehanpore.

Mr. J. L. M. Lawrence to be Magistrate and Collector of Dehlee.

The above Appointments to have effect from the date of the sailing of the vessel in which Mr. J. T. Rivaz may take his departure for Europe on furlough.

Mr. P. C. Trench to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore.

Mr. M. R. Gubbins to be Magistrate and Collector of Furruckabad.

Mr. J. S. Clarke to be Magistrate and Collector of Boolundshuhur.

The above two Appointments to have effect from the date of the sailing of the vessel on which Mr. N. H. E. Prowett may take his departure for Europe on furlough.

Mr. C. F. Thompson to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Mynpoory.

Mr. D. B. Morrison to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Mirzapore, but to officiate as Additional Judge of Rohilkund.

Mr. R. J. Tayler to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Juanpore.

Mr. J. Lean to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Banda.

Mr. A. Fraser to be Magistrate and Collector of Goorgaon.

The above Appointments to have effect from the date of the sailing of the vessel on which Mr. S. Fraser may take his departure for Europe on furlough.

Mr. E. T. Colvin to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Paneeput.

Mr. C. T. LeBas to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Budaon.

These Appointments to have effect from the date of the sailing of the vessel on which Mr. J. Brewster may take his departure for Europe on furlough.

Mr. C. Mackenzie to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hissar, and to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of that District.

Mr. E. M. Wylly to be joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bareilly.

These Appointments to have effect from the date of the sailing of the vessel on which Mr. J. R. Barnes may take his departure for Europe on leave.

Mr. H. G. Astell to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Moradabad.

Mr. J. B. Mill to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Furruckabad.

These Appointments to have effect from the date of the sailing of the vessel on which Mr. C. Raikes may take his departure for Europe.

Mr. A. Shakespear to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Paneeput.

Mr. G. F. Edmonstone to be Register of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut N. W. P.

Mr. G. D. Turnbull to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Azimgurh.

The above two Appointments to have effect from the date of the sailing of the vessel on which Mr. M. Smith may take his departure for Europe on furlough.

*28th November*, 1843.

Mr. Arthur Austin Roberts, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Dehlie, for one month, on his private affairs.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted in Orders of 28th January last, to Mr. Charles George Hillersdon, Assistant to the Commissioner of the Saugor Division, is cancelled from the date on which he joined his present appointment as Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Saharunpore.

The leave of absence granted in Orders of the 31st ultimo, to Mr. Simon Fraser, Judge of Mynpoorie, has been reduced from four to three months.

Mr. Alfred Peter Currie, officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Mirzapore, for one month, on his private affairs, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

R. N. C. HAMILTON, *Secy. to the Govt. N. W. P.*

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 1st December*, 1843.

No. 266 of 1843.—The following paras. of a Military Letter, No. 67, from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, dated 4th October 1843, are published for general information:

Para. 1. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty, viz.

Major General Alexander.
" Gilbert.
Captain S. R. Wallace.
" R. M. Guthrie.
" Frederick A. Miles.
" Edward Waddle, (Overland.)
Lieut. J. Scott Phillips.
" W. K. Haslewood, by the "Windsor."
" W. M. Roberts, (Overland in October.)
" R. R. Bruce, (Overland in December.)

2. We have granted additional leave to the following Officers, viz.

Captain J. A. Barstow, for six months.

Lieut. Henry Yule, for one month.

Asst. Surgeon Miller, till sailing of "Roberts" on 5th October.

3. Lieutenant Robert Grange has been permitted to retire from the Service. This vacancy has effect from the 24th August 1843.

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*Fort William, 8th December*, 1843.

No. 267 of 1843.—The undermentioned Officers of the Infantry are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the date expressed opposite to their names:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Euro. Lt. Infy., Lieut. Francis Harrison, .. .. .. .. .. | 4th December, 1843. |
| 27th Regt. N. I., Lieut. James Masson, .. .. .. .. .. .. | |
| 22d ditto, Lieut. James Duncan McPherson, .. .. .. .. .. | |
| 6th ditto, Lieut. Bernard Cary, .. | |

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Cavalry and Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment. The Cadet is promoted to the rank of Cornet, from the date assigned to him in General Orders No. 237, of the 3d ultimo:

| *Cavalry.* | *Date of arrival at Fort William.* |
|---|---|
| Mr. William Stuart Beatson, .. .. | 2d December 1843. |
| *Medical Department.* | |
| Charles Hathaway, M. D., .. .. | 1st do. ,, |

The following Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors:

| | *Date of arrival at Fort William.* |
|---|---|
| Captain George Richard Talbot, of the 2d European Regt., .. .. | 2d December, 1843. |
| Brevet Captain John Inglis, of the 11th Regiment Light Cavalry, .. | 2d do. ,, |
| Asst. Surgeon Henry John Thornton, of the Medical Department, | 2d do. ,, |

Captain Thomas Dixon, of the 43d Regiment Light Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on Medical Certificate.

Lieutenant Colonel William Henry Marshall, of the 34th Regiment N. I., is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope or New South Wales, on Medical Certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Lieutenant George Newbolt, of the 31st Regiment Nat. Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, in General Orders No. 277, of the 8th December 1841, is cancelled from the 22d ultimo, the date of his return to Bengal.

Lieutenant Colonel George Everest, of the Regiment of Artillery, Surveyor General of India, is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company, on the Pension of a full Colonel, from the 15th instant, or from date of sailing of the Steam Vessel "Bentinck."

No. 268 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointments:

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General Captain R. D. Kay, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, to be an Assistant Adjutant General of Division, in succession to Brevet Major C. Marshall, of the 68th Regiment N. I., who is permitted to resign his appointment.

Captain Colin Troup, of the 48th Regiment N. I., to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on this Establishment, vice Captain Kay promoted to the higher grade.

Captain George Farquharson, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Major of Brigade at Barrackpore, in succession to Captain John Bracken, who has quitted the Station with the 29th Regiment Native Infantry to which he belongs.

Assistant Surgeon T. A. Wethered, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, is directed to conduct the Civil Medical duties at Moorshedabad, in addition to his Military charge during the absence of Assistant Surgeon A. Kean, M. D., or until further orders.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Roger W. Wilson, C. B., (Major 65th Regiment N. I.,) late Pay Master with the Force in China, is permitted to remain at the Presidency, for four months, to enable him to settle his Pay Office Accounts.

Surgeon Alexander McKenzie Clark, of the Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the Service of the East India Company, on the Pension of his rank, from the date of sailing of the Steam Ship "Bentinck."

Riding Master Martin Furrow, of the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, being reported by a Medical Committee to be no longer fit for the performance of active duty, is transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

No. 269 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

*Regiment of Artillery.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Lieut. and Bt. Capt. John Anderson to be Captain, .. | From the 25th Nov. 1843, in succession to Captain George Ellis deceased. |
| 2d Lieutenant Hastings D'Oyly Baillie to be 1st Lieutenant, .. .. .. .. .. | |

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough via Bombay, on Medical Certificate; their Furloughs to commence from the dates of their embarkation at that Port, provided it take place within the period of the preparatory leave granted to them, as stated opposite to their respective names:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bt. Captain Frederick Page Fulcher, of the 67th Regt. N. I., and 2d in Command of the Kotah Contingent, .. .. .. .. | From 20th Nov. last to the 28th February next. |
| Lieut. Samuel Thomas Alexander Goad, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, .. .. .. | From the 21st November last to the 31st January next. |

No. 270 of 1843.—Ressaidar Golam Mahomed Khan, of the 3d Regiment Irregular Cavalry, is admitted to 1st Class of the Order of British India, with the Title of "Sirdar Bahadoor," to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 271 of 1843.—The following para. of a Letter, No. 5, from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, dated 17th February 1841, is published to the Army:

"29. You will clearly understand, that 21 years' service, whereof the last eight years at least, shall have been passed in the rank of Serjeant, are required to entitle Serjeants to retire on a superior rate of Pension, unless, after completing 21 years' service, the Serjeant may be disabled by being wounded on actual service, and also be distinguished for good conduct, both conditions being requisite to give him the claim which he would have had, if his term of service as Serjeant had extended to 8 years."

No. 272 of 1843.—The following paragraph of a Letter, No. 58, from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, dated 20th September 1843, (received 27th November,) is published for general information:

"8. It affords us much gratification to have it in our power to remove the only obstacle which exists to the continued employment of Local Lieutenant James Skinner, and thus to manifest our respect for the memory of his distinguished father—We now accordingly authorize you to grant him an unattached Commission as Captain in the Army, with date of rank from the date of your receipt of this letter."

No. 273 of 1843.—The following Resolution passed by the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, in the Financial Department, under date the 22d November 1843, prescribing the terms on which Leave of Absence on Private Affairs, or on Medical Certificate, will be granted hereafter to Medical Officers holding Civil Appointments, is published in General Orders:—

"*Resolution.*—Any Medical Officer in Civil Medical employ, who shall proceed on leave of absence from the Station to which he is attached, whether on private affairs or on Medical Certificate, shall forfeit during the period of such absence, the whole of his Civil Salary, and shall be entitled to draw his Military Pay and Allowances only, subject to the Rules in the Military Department: The Medical Officer performing the duties of the absentee shall receive the entire allowances of the situation in which he may be appointed to officiate, unless he be in Medical charge of a Regiment or the Wing of a Regiment at the same Station, in which case he will receive his allowances for such charge, and 100 Rupees a month additional for the performance of the Civil duties.

Any Medical Officer in Civil Medical employ, who shall be absent from his duty, whether on Medical Certificate or on account of his private affairs, for a period exceeding six months at one time, shall not be permitted to return to his Civil Appointment without a fresh nomination thereto, and shall be considered from the date of the expiration of the six months, to be at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council,

(Sd.) J. A. DORIN,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*"

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*Fort William, 11th December*, 1843.

No. 274 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Appointment:

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Robert Wyllie, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, until further orders.

No. 275 of 1843.—The date of return of Lieutenant Harman Baillie Hopper, of the 31st Regiment Native Infantry, to his duty on this Establishment, is to be reckoned from the date on which the Passengers of the July Mail disembarked at Bombay, viz. 8th August 1843, instead of from the 14th September 1843, as notified in General Orders No. 265, of the 1st Instant. The Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

W. M. N. STURT, *Major,*
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

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*Head Quarters, Camp Mynpoorie, 11th November*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

Dated the 2nd instant, by Major General Sir R. H. Dick, K. C. B. and K. C. H. commanding the Meerut division, appointing hospital apprentice J. R. Deane to act as Assistant Apothecary in the hospital of the 2nd European regiment, in the room of Assistant Apothecary Brass, left with the regimental depot at Meerut.

Dated the 3rd ultimo by Major General E. H. Simpson, commanding the Benares division, appointing Surgeon James Innes, M. D. of the 8th battalion of artillery, to act as staff Surgeon at Secrole, vice Surgeon C. B. Francis permitted to resign the situation.

Dated the 31st ultimo, by Brigadier M. C. Webber, commanding at Lucknow, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. Naismith, M. D. of the 12th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid, from the 1st November, to the staff and artillery detachment at the station, vice, Assistant Surgeon W. Pringle, M. D. of the 56th native infantry, about to proceed with his regiment.

Dated the 1st instant, by Lieutenant Colonel I. Pereira, commanding the artillery division at Agra, directing 2d Lieutenant H. R. Courtenay to act as Adjutant to the 3rd battalion and artillery division, as a temporary arrangement, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Brind about to proceed on sick leave.

Dated the 29th ultimo, by Major General G. Hunter, C. B. commanding at Delhi, directing the commissariat to furnish sixteen additional four-bullock hackeries, for the conveyance of the sick belonging to the 34th regiment of native infantry, under orders to march, and of the arms and accoutrements of men unable to carry them, and of those absent on medical certificate.

Dated the 28th ultimo, by Major General J. Tombs, commanding the Saugor division, directing the commissariat to furnish five two-bullock hackeries, for the conveyance of arms belonging to men of the 56th regiment of native infantry, absent on leave.

Dated the 1st instant, by Major General Sir J. Thackwell, K. C. B. and K. H. commanding at Cawnpore, appointing Captain J. R. Birrell, of the 11th regiment of native infantry, to act as Major of Brigade, during the absence of Brevet Major Croudace, in the room of Captain H. J. Guyon, of the 31st native infantry, about to quit the station with his regiment.

The leave of absence, to visit the presidency, on private affairs, granted to Captain J. K. McCausland, commandant of the [illegible] light battalion, in General Orders of the 30th ultimo, is to be held to commence from the 1st, instead of from the 20th of November, as therein specified.

The undermentioned individuals, heirs of deceased men of the 37th regiment native infantry, who were admitted to the benefits of the native family pension regulations, in General Orders of the 11th September last, (page 674) are entitled to their stipends from the date specified opposite their names:

Sabitee, widow of Govind Misr, (or Govind Misser) sepoy and Maunkoor, (or Maneekoor) mother of Gyan Sing, sepoy, 13th January 1842.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Bigrace, 13th November*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Neemuch station order of the 29th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon G. O. Wallich, M. D. to resume medical charge of the 59th regiment of native infantry, from Surgeon G. Turnbull, of the 6th light cavalry.

The Loodianah station order of the 2d instant, directing Assistant Surgeon W. S. Comberbach, doing duty with the 7th light cavalry, to afford medical aid to the 6th irregular cavalry.

The Ferozepore station order of the 3d instant, directing Assistant Surgeon G. Rae, on being relieved from the medical duties of the 3d irregular cavalry, to receive charge of the 5th troop 1st brigade of horse artillery and recruit depot, from Assistant Surgeon Mccurdy.

The Meerut division order of the 6th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon E. Edlin, M. D. to proceed in medical charge of the 1st troop 1st, and 4th troop 3d brigade of horse artillery, under orders to march to Umballa.

The presidency division order of the 30th ultimo, by Major General E. Cartwright, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain H. S. Grimes, of the 46th, to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 71st regiment of native infantry, vice Nesbitt proceeding on leave.

The leave, preparatory to furlough, granted in General Orders of the 10th ultimo, to Captain H. N. Pepper, of the 4th company 7th battalion of artillery, is cancelled, at the request of that officer.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 17th ultimo, to Captain F. W. Anson, Assistant Adjutant General of the Sirhind division, is to be held to have commenced on the 30th, instead of on the 1st of September, as therein specified.

Unposted Ensign F. R. M. Gosset, at present doing duty with the 6th regiment of native infantry, is posted to the 3th light infantry at Meerut, and directed to proceed and join.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*3d Regt. L. C.*—Cornet L. G. Moore, from 15th Oct. to 2d Nov. in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

*6th Regt. L. C.*—Captain E. Watt, from 10th Nov. to 15th Nov. 1844 in extension, to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

*31st Regt. N. I.*—Assistant Surgeon J. McCosh, M. D. from 19th July 1843, to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

*3th Regt. L. C.*—Captain G. Turner, from 1st Nov. to 1st May 1844 in extension, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

*41st Regt. N. I.*—Captain W. H. Halford, from 2d Nov. to 2d Feb. 1844, to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

*49th Regt. N. I.*—Lieut. G. Q. Nisbett, acting Interpreter and Quarter Master 71st N. I. from 1st Nov. to 31st Jan 1844, to proceed on the river, on medical certificate.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Bharole, 14th November*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed, as temporary arrangements, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council:

The Dinapore division order of the 20th September last, by Major General Sir George Pollock, G. C. B. directing Assistant Surgeon E. B. Thring, doing duty in the hospital of her Majesty's 62d foot, to proceed to Arrah, Shahabad, and relieve Assistant Surgeon H. H. Bowling (appointed to Tirhoot) from the medical duties of that station.

The Delhi garrison order of the 11th September last, by Major General George Hunter, C. B. directing the Commissariat Agent to provide two extra cooks to meet the wants of the great number of sick in the hospital of the 63d regiment of native infantry.

The Allahabad garrison and cantonment order of the 12th ultimo, by Major General A. Watson, authorizing the Commissariat to entertain a Hindoo bheestie and an additional sweeper, for the hospital of the right wing 18th regiment of native infantry remaining at that station.

The following orders are confirmed.

The Sirhind division order of the 28th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeons G. Lacon, M. D. and C. Horton, M. D. doing duty at Kurnaul, to proceed forthwith to Sukkur, and report themselves to the officer commanding at that station.

The Sirhind division order of the 29th ultimo, directing all reports of the artillery division to be made to Lieutenant Colonel G. Brooke, of the 2d battalion, (now of the 1st brigade) on the departure of Lieutenant Colonel E. Biddulph to join the 3d brigade of horse artillery, to which he has been posted.

The Sirhind division order of the 1st instant appointing Assistant Surgeon N. Dartnell, of her Majesty's 3d light dragoons, to the medical charge of the depot of that corps at Kurnaul, and directing acting Assistant Apothecary Bryan to act as Steward and apprentice J. Merrin as Assistant Apothecary, in the hospital of the depot.

The Sirhind division order of the 1st instant, directing Assistant Steward T. Murphy to act as Apothecary in the hospital of her Majesty's 3d light dragoons, on the departure of that corps towards Umballah, vice Togman, who has been left sick at Kurnaul.

The Kurnaul station order of the 28th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon C. Madden to receive medical charge of the foot artillery from Assistant Surgeon C. Horton, M. D.; and appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. Butler to the medical charge of the staff and station hospital, and to do duty with her Majesty's 3d light dragoons, in the room of Assistant Surgeon G. Lacon, M. D. also directing him to afford medical aid to the men of the 72d native infantry left at the station, on the march of that corps towards Delhi.

The Kurnaul station order of the 3d instant, appointing

Assistant Surgeon J. F. Bagon to the medical charge of the Paneput jail and detachment Hurrianah light infantry battalion; also directing him to do duty with the horse artillery at the station.

Subadar Mattadeen Dooble, of the 34th regiment of native infantry, having been pronounced unfit for further service, by a special medical committee assembled at Meerut, is transferred to the pension establishment as jamadar, from the 1st instant.

Bulla, grass-cutter, who was transferred to the pension establishment, by General Orders of the 18th of January last belonged to the 1st troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, and not to the 5th light cavalry, as therein stated. Order books to be corrected accordingly.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Bheroie, 14th November, 1843.*

The following orders are, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, confirmed:

The order issued on the 12th of August last, by Lieutenant Colonel M. C. Paul, commanding at Sukkur, authorizing the hire of a boat, for the accommodation of the sick and wounded men of the 9th light cavalry returning to the provinces.

The order issued on the 22d of August last, by Lieutenant Colonel M. C. Paul, commanding at Sukkur, appointing Lieutenant F. J. Smallpage, of the 55th regiment of native infantry, to do duty with Chamberlain's horse.

The order issued on the 11th of April last, by his Excellency Major General Sir C. J. Napier, G. C. B., Governor of Scinde, directing Assistant Surgeon G. Alleader, M. D., to act as deputy medical store-keeper and staff Surgeon, during the absence of Dr. Collum, on sick certificate.

The order issued on the 28th ultimo, by Captain F. Brind, commanding the 3d brigade of horse artillery, appointing gunners Benjamin Lawkland, of the 1st, and George Bunning of the 3d troop, to act as camp color-men, on the march of the Head Quarters and 1st and 3d troops of the brigade, is confirmed.

The order issued on the 9th instant, by Major General N. Wodehouse, commanding at Meerut, directing the commissariat to entertain seven sweepers for a detachment of European invalids proceeding towards Chunar and the presidency, under the command of Captain J. W. Yerbury, of her Majesty's 3d light dragoons, is confirmed.

Captain J. Trower of the artillery regiment, is appointed a member of the committee ordered to assemble at Ghazeepore, on the 1st proximo, for the purpose of passing remounts into the service.

Sergeant J. Johnson, of the pension establishment, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Dum-Dum, instead of at Allygurh.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Division Staff, Captain F. W. Anson, Assistant Adjutant General, Sirhind division from 5th November to 5th December in extension, to remain at Simlah, on medical certificate.

*3d Troop 2d Brigade H. A.*—1st Lieutenant A. Robertson, from 15th November to 1st May 1844 in extension, to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

*3d Company 2d Battalion Artillery.*—1st Lieutenant W. P. Waddy, from 15th October to 15th October 1844, to visit Simlah and the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

*Medical Department.*—Assistant Surgeon C. Forbes, from 12th October to 12th January 1844, to visit Kurrachee, on medical certificate.

*1st European Light Infantry.*—Major F. Beaty, from 5th November to 5th January 1844, in extension, to remain at Landour, on medical certificate.

*1st European Light Infantry.*—Captain J. P. Ripley, from 1st November to 1st April 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Shekoabad, 15th November, 1843.*

The following orders are, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, confirmed:

The Meerut station order of the 11th of September last, directing the commissariat to provide tonnage to the presidency for Sergeant Major William Moorhead, a time expired man, and discharged from the 2d brigade of horse artillery.

The Nowgong station order of the 14th of September last, directing the supply of 38 sets of pouches and belts, from the surplus stores of the 39th regiment of native infantry, for the 1st tomaun of the Bundlecund police corps.

The following orders are confirmed:

The regimental order dated the 2d instant, by Lieutenant Colonel A. Hervey, commanding the 65th native infantry, appointing Lieutenant H. L. Robertson to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the corps, vice Lieutenant C. I. Harrison appointed, by General Orders of the 18th ultimo, to the charge of the Sudder bazar and Abkaree at Dinapore.

The station order dated the 3d instant, by Major R. Stewart, commanding at Jubbulpore, directing the commissariat agent to furnish one hackery of 4, and two of 3 bullocks each, for the conveyance of the arms and accoutrements of the men of the 24th, and one of 4 bullocks, for the conveyance of the arms and accoutrements of the men of the right wing of the 61st regiment of native infantry absent on furlough.

The regimental order by Lieutenant Colonel G. Kingston, commanding the 52d native infantry, under date the 3d instant, authorising the entertainment of a 2 bullock hackery, for the conveyance of the sick of the corps.

The order dated the 4th instant, by Lieutenant Colonel G. E. Gowan, commanding the Meerut division of artillery, appointing 1st Lieutenant V. Eyre, of the 1st troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the 1st troop 1st and 4th troop 3d brigade, proceeding towards Umballa under the command of Brevet Major W. Geddes.

The order issued on the 5th instant, by Major S. L. Thornton, commanding the left wing of the 3th regiment of native infantry, directing Lieutenant R. C. Gorman to act as Adjutant to the wing, vice Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. F. Whitelocke appointed officiating Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 4th light cavalry.

The appointment, as cattle Sergeant at Meerut, announced in General Orders of the 2d instant, of Sergeant Major Robert Campbell, of the 19th regiment of native infantry, who has applied to be transferred to the pension establishment, is cancelled; and Sergeant Daniel Pierce attached to the department of the Quarter Master General of the army, is appointed to that situation in his room.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*18th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Colonel W. R. C. Costley, from 25th November to 25th May 1844, to remain at Allahabad, on private affairs.

*23d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain J. D. D. Bean, from 1st November to 31st January 1844, to enable him to rejoin his corps.

*29th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant C. T. Chamberlain, Adjutant 7th Irregular cavalry, from 15th October to 15th October 1844, to visit Simlah and the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

*31st Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain W. Saurin, from 1st November to 1st February 1844, in extension, to remain at Cawnpore, on medical certificate.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Sukkur station order of the 29th September last, directing Assistant Surgeon G. F. Thomson, M. D., to afford medical aid to the staff; and Assistant Surgeon Maitland, of the Bombay establishment, to afford medical aid to the 9th regiment of native infantry, during the indisposition of Assistant Surgeon J. R. Withecombe, M. D., or until further orders.

The Sukkur station order of the 30th of September last, directing Assistant Surgeon Young, of the Bombay establishment, to afford medical aid to the artillery, during the indisposition of Assistant Surgeon Forbes; and Assistant Surgeon Maitland to afford medical aid to the 10th regiment of native infantry, during the indisposition of Assistant Surgeon W. Keates

The Sukkur station order of the 11th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon G. F. Thomson, M. D., to receive medical charge of the 55th regiment of native infantry, from Surgeon J. Menzies about to proceed on leave on medical certificate; and to continue, at the same time, to afford medical aid to Chamberlain's horse.

The Meerut division order of the 7th instant, appointing Surgeon G. Craigie, M. D., of the 2d brigade of horse artillery, to the medical charge of the staff, in the room of Assistant Surgeon E. Edlin, M. D., about to quit the station.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following removals and postings of field officers.

Lieutenant Colonel T. Robinson, (on staff employ) from the 1st European light infantry, to the 39th regiment of native infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Oliver, (on leave) from the 10th to the 53th regiment of native infantry, and Lieutenant Colonel T. Dickinson, from the latter to the former corps.

Lieutenant Colonel G. Tomlyns, (on staff employ) from the 55th to the 3 st regiment of native infantry and Lieutenant Colonel H. C. M. Cox, from the latter to the former corps.

Sergeant Major William Matthews, of 52d regiment of native infantry, is remanded, to the 2d European regiment, in the rank he held previous to his transfer to the Town Major's list, and is to be sent to join that corps at Umballa by the first favourable opportunity.

Sergeant Major Charles Rossiter, who was removed to the 49th native infantry, in General Orders of the 2d instant, is re-appointed to the 52d regiment of native infantry, vice Matthews.

Quarter Master Sergeant Robert Park, of the 66th regiment of native infantry, is appointed Sergeant Major to the 49th regiment at Dacca, vice Rossiter.

Staff Sergeant Charles Myers, of the 3d company 3d battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the 65th regiment of native infantry in Arracan, vice Park.

Sergeant William Jacob, of the 2d company 3d battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed gun Sergeant to the battery at Subathoo, vice Doyle appointed laboratory-man at Cawnpore.

Sergeant Major W. G. Lennon, who was, by Government General Orders dated the 26th of November last, admitted to the benefits of the pension, sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Orders of the 5th February 1820 is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, permitted to proceed to Europe, and draw his stipend there.

Sergeant Major Lennon will accompany the invalids of the season towards the presidency.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, 18th November, 1843.*

The following orders are confirmed:

The Delhi garrison order of the 3d instant, by Major General G. Hunter, C. B., directing the commissariat to furnish three four-bullock hakeries, two for the 44th regiment of native infantry, and one for the 4th company 6th battalion of artillery, for the conveyance of their sick on the march.

The order of the 2d instant, by Major W. H. Wake, commanding in Kemaoon, 2d in command to the Kemaoon local battalion, as a temporary arrangement.

The order of the 4th instant, by Lieutenant Colonel G. Kingston, commanding the 52d regiment of native infantry, authorising the entertainment of a two-bullock hackery, for the conveyance of sick men on the march.

The order of the 5th instant, by Major R. Stewart, commanding the 61st regiment of native infantry, directing the commissariat agent to furnish an extra four-bullock hackery, for the conveyance of sick men on the march.

The Neemuch station order of the 4th instant, directing Surgeon W. Dollard, of the 7th regiment of native infantry, to resume medical charge of the staff and public establishments from Assistant Surgeon R. W. Faithfull, of the 4th troop 2 brigade of horse artillery.

The Benares division order of the 10th instant, directing apprentices T. Prince, E. Stoney and C. W. Stoney, at present doing duty in garrison hospital at Chunar, to proceed to Cawnpore, and report themselves to the superintending Surgeon of the division.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

*2d Oude Local Infantry.*—Lieutenant and Adjutant W. J. H. Charteris to act as 2d in command, with effect from the 18th of September last, vice Downes officiating as commandant of the corps.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*35th Regiment Light Infantry.*—Captain T. M. E. Moorhouse, from 31st October to 20th November, to join his appointment as officiating Adjutant of native invalids and Pay Master of native pensioners at Meerut and Hauper.

*55th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain W. Freeth, from 12th October to 12th October 1844, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

*56th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Sergeant J. Menzies, from 12th October to 12th October 1844, to visit the hills north of Deyrah on medical certificate.

*74th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant Colonel F. Buckley, from 1st November, to 31st December, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his corps.

*2d Irregular Cavalry.*—Captain J. Lawson, from 16th November to 1st December 1844, in extension, to remain in the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Feerozabad, 16th November, 1843.*

The following orders are confirmed:

The Dum-Dum station order of the 18th of September last, directing Assistant Surgeon W. H. B. Ross to deliver over charge of the left wing 2d battalion of artillery to Assistant Surgeon T. G. Heathcote, and to assume medical charge of the left wing of the 1st battalion of artillery, to which he was appointed in presidency division orders of the 10th idem.

The Cawnpore artillery division order of the 25th ultimo, directing Sergeant H. Algar, of the 4th battalion, to act as Sergeant Major to the detachment of horse artillery and European infantry recruits, proceeding to Meerut under the command of 2d Lieutenant A. Light.

The order issued on the 29th ultimo, with the sanction of the civil authorities, by Lieutenant Colonel W. W. Foord, commanding at Berhampore, directing Assistant Surgeon A. Kean, M. D., to afford medical aid to the 21st regiment of native infantry, during the indisposition of Assistant Surgeon T. A. Wethered, or until further orders.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment, removals and postings in the regiment of artillery:

Major G. G. Dennies to command the artillery at Sukkur in Scinde.

Captain F. Dashwood, from the 2d company 6th battalion to the 1st troop 1st brigade.

Captain E. F. Day, from the 2d company 1st to the 2d company 6th battalion.

Captain J. Trower (new promotion) to the 9th company 7th battalion.

1st Lieutenant H. S. Leathes (new promotion) to the 4th company 4th battalion.

Captain E. D'A. Todd, from the 1st company 3d to the 2d company 2d battalion, and to command No. 9 light field battery.

Captain H. Rutherford, on furlough, from the 2d company 2d to the 1st company 3d battalion.

1st Lieutenant D. C. Vanrenen, from the 1st company 2d battalion to the 4th troop 1st brigade, and to join the troop on its arrival at Sukkur.

1st Lieutenant W. P. Waddy, from the 3d to the 1st company 2d battalion.

On No. 7 light field battery reaching Sukkur, it is to be made over to the 4th company 2d battalion, to which it was formerly attached.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

*3d Regiment L. C.*—Major J. Mackenzie, from 15th February, 1844, to 16th November, 1844, in extension, to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

*3d Regiment L. C.*—Veterinary Surgeon J. Purves, from 20th November to 1st November 1844, in extension, to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

*3th Regiment N. I.*—Lieutenant Colonel H. Burney, from 14th November to 14th February, 1844, in extension, to visit the presidency preparatory to applying for permission to proceed to sea.

*6th Regiment N. I.*—Ensign T. H. Chamberlain from 9th October to 9th January, 1844, to visit Kurrachee, on medical certificate.

*9th Regiment N. I.*—Assistant Surgeon J. R. Withecombe, M. D., from 9th October to 9th January 1844, to visit Kurrachee, on medical certificate.

*10th Regiment N. I.*—Captain J. Welchman, from 15th October to 15th October 1844, to visit Kemaoon, on medical certificate.

*11th Regiment N. I.*—Lieutenant R. C. Pennington, from 13th November to 1st December, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his corps.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Etimadepore, 17th Nov. 1843.*

The order issued on the 9th instant, by Major General J. Tombs, commanding the Saugor division, directing hospital apprentice R. Coleman, attached to the 2d company 5th battalion of artillery, to do duty with a party of European invalids proceeding to Chunar, is confirmed.

The Meerut division order of the 11th instant, directing Assistant Apothecary H. Webb, of the Bombay establishment, to proceed with a detachment of the 1st European light infantry to Loodianah, and from thence to rejoin the Bombay troops in Scinde; also directing Assistant Steward E. Moore, to do duty with the invalids of the season, until their arrival at Cawnpore, is confirmed.

The order issued on the 9th instant, by Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Farrington, commanding the 4th battalion of artillery, making the following non-commissioned staff appointments, on the march of the Head Quarters and 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th companies of the battalion towards Agra, is confirmed:

Sergeant J. Frawley, of the 1st company, to be bullock Sergeant with No. 17 light field battery.

Sergeant W. Nolan, of the 4th company, to be provost Sergeant.

Gunner J. Evans, of the 1st company, bombardier T. Wilson, of the 2d company, gunner G. Reid, of the 3d company, and bombardier W. Smith, of the 4th company, to be camp colormen to their respective companies.

The appointment of Sergeant J. Whitely, as Quarter Master Sergeant to the 47th regiment of native infantry announced in General Orders of the 4th instant, is can-

led, and that non-commissioned officer is permitted to retain the situation he previously held of bullock serjeant to No. 18 light field battery at Lucknow.

The name of Serjeant Whitely is to be struck off the Town Major's list, and borne on the rolls of the 1st company 5th battalion of artillery.

Staff Serjeant James Green, of the 5th company 5th battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Quarter Master Serjeant to the 47th regiment of native infantry at Benares, vice Whitely.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*25th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Surgeon K. Mackinnon, M. D., from 10th December to 10th March 1844, to visit Calcutta, on private affairs.

*35th Regiment Light Infantry.*—Lieutenant R. B. Norton, from 25th August to 7th November in extension, to enable him to rejoin his corps at Agra.

*50th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant A. C. Plowden, from 22d December to 18th February 1844, in extension, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs.

*55th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign R. A. Napper, from 10th November to 1st March 1844, to proceed to the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

*72d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Colonel S. Swinhoe, from 29th November to 20th December, in extension, to remain at Simla.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Agra, 18th November, 1843.*

The following orders are confirmed:

The garrison order of the 10th instant, by Captain J. Fisher, commanding at Khytul appointing Lieutenant E. Sissmore, Acting Adjutant to the Sirmoor battalion, station staff.

The order of the 14th April last, by Lieutenant Colonel L. R. Stacy, C. B., commanding at Futtehgurh directing Assistant Surgeon W. J. Loch, of the 43d light infantry to afford medical aid to a detachment of the 69th regiment, on duty at that station.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:

*22d Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant E. Close to be Adjutant, vice Davidson, appointed 2d in command of the Bhopal contingent.

Brevet Captain A. Huish, Adjutant and Quarter Master of the 3d brigade of horse artillery, is appointed a Major of brigade with the artillery attached to the army of exercise, and directed to repair forthwith to Agra, and report himself to the officer commanding that branch of the force.

Assistant Commissary C. McDonald is removed from the Delhi to the Cawnpore magazine, and directed to proceed and join.

Assistant Commissary W. Gibson, at present doing duty at Cawnpore, on being relieved by Mr. McDonald, will proceed and join the Agra magazine, to which he stands posted in General Orders.

Deputy Assistant Commissary W. Rayner (new promotion) is posted to the Delhi magazine, and directed to proceed and join.

Hospital apprentice George Martyr, who was struck off the list of subordinate medical servants in General Orders of the 28th September 1842, for having failed to report himself within the prescribed period, is re-appointed to the subordinate medical department, as the junior of his grade, and directed to proceed to Calcutta, and do duty in the General Hospital at the presidency.

The admission of Ramdiah to the benefit of the native family pension regulations, announced in General Orders of the 2d of August last, is cancelled.

Native Doctor Meer Goolam Shah, doing duty as a supernumerary with the 40th regiment of native infantry, is, under instructions from Government, appointed to the Meywar Bheel corps, vice Native Doctor Shaick Toorab Ally deceased.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

*40th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant E. C. Gardner, from 16th November to 16th May 1844, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Camp Agra, 22d November, 1843.*

1. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to antedate the commission of Captain George Edwards, of the 87th foot, by Brevet, in the East Indies only, to the 1st of April 1843; and to promote the undermentioned officer:

*16th Lancers.*—Lieutenant F. T. Meik, to be Captain, by Brevet, in the East Indies only, from the 1st November 1843.

2. The following orders are confirmed:

By Major General Sir R. H. Dick, K. C. B. and K. C. H., commanding the Meerut division, dated the 17th November 1843, directing Serjeant Watson, 31st foot, to proceed with the invalids of the season to Calcutta.

By the officer commanding the station Agra, dated the 9th October 1843, nominating Lieutenant Harvey, 39th foot, to the charge of the invalids of that corps, by water, from Agra to Allahabad.

By Lieutenant Colonel Anderson, K. H., commanding the 50th foot, dated the 29th September 1843 directing Ensign White to perform the duties of Adjutant, vice Lieutenant and Adjutant Crowe, on the sick list.

3. With reference to the General Order of the 18th March 1843, Para. 2, Major Bray, 39th foot, having rejoined his regiment on the 7th instant, the leave of absence granted him on medical certificate is cancelled from that date.

4. With reference to the General Order of the 10th March 1843, Para. 6. Captain Willes' leave of absence is to bear date from the 4th May to the 3d November 1843.

5. Leave of absence—

*3d Light Dragoons.*—Lieutenant Wood, from the 1st December 1843, to the 1st November 1844; Cornet Fenton, from 1st December, 1843, to the 1st November 1844, and Assistant Surgeon Franklin, from the 1st December 1843, to the 1st May 1844, to Landour on medical certificate.

*9th Lancers.*—Captain Fenton, from the 16th October to 6th November 1843, to enable him to join his regiment.

*2d Foot.*—Lieutenant Tobin, to Calcutta, from the 1st December 1843 to the 31st May 1844.

*3d Foot.*—Lieutenant Browne, prolonged from the 1st November 1843 to the 31st January 1844, to proceed to Calcutta, for the purpose of appearing before a board of medical officers.

*13th Light Infantry.*—Ensign Hickman, to Calcutta, from the 18th November 1843, to the 20th January 1844, for the purpose of appearing before a board of medical officers.

*18th Foot.*—Lieutenant Bloomfield, from the 20th October 1843, to the date of his embarkation for England.

22d, Captain Souter, and 94th, Desborough, prolonged from the 1st November 1843, to the 1st May 1844, to enable them to join their regts.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

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*Head Quarters, Camp Agra, 20th November, 1843.*

The following orders are confirmed:

The detachment order issued on the 10th instant, by Major W. A. Troup, directing Assistant Surgeon A. H. Cheek to afford medical aid to the 3d company 6th battalion of artillery, proceeding to Ferozepore with the 15th regiment native infantry.

The Cawnpore division order of the 10th instant, directing the undermentioned medical arrangements for the detachments and depots remaining at the station, on the march of their corps on service:

Assistant Surgeon J. B. Harrison, M. D., to afford medical aid to the 5th company 4th and 3d company 7th battalion of artillery, and to the depot of the 3d brigade of horse artillery and detachment 11th light cavalry.

Acting Steward J. Gorman and apprentice P. Keegan to officiate the former as Apothecary and Steward, and the latter as Assistant Apothecary to the detachment and depot of her Majesty's 9th lancers.

Hospital apprentice J. McKimm to act as Assistant Apothecary with the 4th battalion of artillery.

Apprentice W. R. Hart, Acting Assistant Apothecary with her Majesty's 50th foot, to officiate as Assistant Apothecary and Assistant Steward to the depot hospital of the horse and foot artillery, and apprentice G. Hart to do duty with it.

Native Doctor Sewburruth, of the 4th battalion, to do duty with the 3d company 7th battalion of artillery.

Native Doctor Mendy Khan to do duty in the station hospital.

Veterinary Surgeon D. Cullimore, of the 3d brigade of horse artillery, to afford professional aid, from the 14th instant, to the horses of the squadrons of the 9th lancers and 11th light cavalry proceeding on service.

Surgeon J. Graham, M. D., of the 3d brigade of horse artillery, to afford medical aid to the 1st company of sappers and miners.

Veterinary Surgeon W. McDermott to remain at the station with the squadron of the 11th light cavalry, and to afford professional aid to the horses of her Majesty's 9th lancers, from the 14th instant.

The Cawnpore division order of the 11th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon A. Beale, of the 54th native infantry, to relieve Assistant Surgeon J. R. Comon, M. D., of the 3d brigade of horse artillery, from the medical charge of the left wing, 11th regiment of native infantry, and staff on the 13th idem.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Agra, 21st November, 1843.*

The district and station order of the 19th September last, by Lieutenant Colonel R. Delamain, commanding in Arracan, placing the services of Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master Henry Hollings, of the 66th regiment of native infantry, at the disposal of the commissioner, Captain A. Bogle, for temporary civil employment, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Umballah station order of the 22d of August last, by Colonel S. Bolton, C. B., directing Assistant Surgeon G. W. Macready, of her Majesty's 31st foot, to relieve Assistant Surgeon C. Horton, M. D., from the medical charge of a detachment of the 15th native infantry.

The order by Major General W. Vincent, commanding at Ferozepore, dated the 13th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon G. Rae, in charge of the 3d irregular cavalry, to afford medical aid to the 6th company of sappers and miners.

The order by Major General J. Kennedy, C. B., commanding the Rajpootanah field force, dated the 16th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon T. Scott, of the 20th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the detachment of the Mhairwarrah local battalion, with retrospective effect from the 1st idem.

1st Lieutenant H. A. Olpherts, of the regiment of artillery, having been declared by the examiners of the College of Fort William qualified to discharge the duties of regimental Interpreter, is exempted from further examination.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment.

*29th Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. W. Williams to be Adjutant, vice Marsden appointed to a civil situation.

2d Lieutenant J. E. T. Nicolls, of the corps of Engineers, is placed at the disposal of Major E. J. Smith, for duty with the sappers and miners attached to the army of exercise.

Serjeant John Madigan, of the 2d company 1st battalion of artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's list, and appointed Quarter Master Serjeant to the 48th regiment of native infantry, vice Radcliffe deceased.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*40th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain S. Long, from 29th November to 30th November 1844, in extension, to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

*51st Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain P. [illegible] from 25th November to 20th March 1844, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his corps.

*53d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain D. Nisbett, from 11th November to 11th February 1844, to visit the presidency, on medical certificate.

*64th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Major K. F. McKenzie, from 15th November to 31st December 1844, in extension, to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

*64th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain C. Crior, from 1st November to 1st November 1844, in extension, to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—Dec. 4. At Calcutta, Mr. B. J. Rose, to Eliza, the only daughter of the late Samuel Hollands, Esq.—At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Grant Madge, to Mrs. Sophia McKell Gibson.—13. At Calcutta, David Begg, Esq. Surgeon, Tirhoot, to Eliza Williamson, eldest daughter of Allan Macfarlane, Esq. of Glenaloy, Adelaide, South Australia.

BIRTHS.—Oct. 5. At Macao, the lady of Crawford Kerr, Esq. of a son.—Nov. 23. At Colaba, the lady of Captain Thomas Bentley, of the ship *Benares*, of a son.—At Neemuch, the lady of Lieutenant S. F. Macmullen, Adjutant 6th Light Cavalry, of a son.—Dec. 2. At Agra, the lady of Dr. Nisbet, Garrison Surgeon and medical store-keeper, of a daughter.—4. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. McMahon, of a daughter.—8. At Beerbhoom, the lady of C. Whitmore, Esq. of a son.—At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. C. F. Rawlins, of a daughter.—At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. M. Hamilton, of a son.

DEATHS.—Nov. 10. At Kurrachee, Esther, the beloved wife of Captain A. S. Hawkins, 6th Regt. N. I.—20. At Dehra, Frederick Randolph Prince, aged 11 years and 10 months, the only son of Mr. Apothecary F. Shorts.—26. At Mussoorie, Captain George Ellis, of the Artillery, aged 38 years.—27. At Harrah Factory, Tirhoot, Thomas Whiffin, Esq. aged 29 years.—Dec. 1. At Dinapore, Ellen, the beloved wife of Assistant Surgeon Burke, H. M. 50th Regt.—At Jaunpore, Mrs. Eliza Dobson, aged 36 years, 6 months and 15 days.—3. At Purneah, James King Kilwick, Esq. aged 23 years.—6. At Calcutta, Caroline Emilia, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Carrow, aged 3 years, 11 months and 5 days.—10. At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Elliot, aged 48 years.—11. At Calcutta, Mrs. Hannah Oughton, aged 70 years.—15. At Calcutta, Margaret Norah, the lady of John C. Marshman, Esq. aged 41 years.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 11. The English barque *Matilda*, J. Rowe, from Liverpool 28th July.—The English ship *Fyzle Barry*, H. Handley, from Bombay 15th October.

—— 14. The English ship *Hooghly*, George Bayly, from the Mauritius 6th October, and Colombo 9th November.—The English Barque *John Bartlett*, J. Bartlett, from Liverpool 5th July.—The English Brig *Affiance*, R. Spencer, from the Mauritius 1st November.—The French ship *Phenix*, J. B. Martin, from Nantz 18th June.—The English Barque *Prince Royal*, D. J. Lewis, from Liverpool 25th July.—The English Barque *Juliana*, T. Willcox, from London 28th March and Bordeaux 17th July.—The English ship *Malabar*, A. Adam, from Greenock 1st August.—The English ship *Anne Mary*, S. Faulkner, from Liverpool 11th August.—The French Barque *Louise Lavage*, H. Ramandre, from Bourbon 19th October.

—— 15. The English Barque *Victor*, J. Henderson, from the Mauritius 6th November.—The English ship *Eden*, T. Boyce, from the Mauritius 21st October.—The French Barque *Adele*, C. Rhecoffat, from Marseilles and Celle 29th July.

—— 16. The English Ship *Tecumseh*, W. K. Olephant, from London 5th June and the Cape 10th September.—The English Barque *Heart of Oak*, J. McDonald from Liverpool 25th July.—The H. C. Ship *Amherst*, J. Paterson, from Chittagong, — December.

—— 17. The Barque *Bornes*, Hogg, from the Mauritius 29th October.—The French Ship *Paquebot des Mers de Lord*, Cutereau, from Bourbon 26th Oct.

—— 18. The barque *Catherine Jamieson*, W. Hutchinson, from the Mauritius 16th October.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per John Bartlett.*—Mrs. Milner, Mr. Milner, Commissariat Department, and Mr. R. Boileau, Ensign.

*Per Malabar.*—Mrs. Cockfield and child, and Mr. J. Watson.

*Per Anne Mary.*—Mr. A. D. Fordyce, merchant's clerk.

*Per Louise Lavage.*—Mr. F. Dubailles, supercargo, and Anna Reboro.

*Per Tecumseh from London.*—Captain Long, 50th Regt. commanding detachment, Lieut. Dalrymple, 39th Regt. 2nd in command, Dr Armstrong, 39th Regt medical officer in charge, W. P. Elger, and R. M. Barnes, Ensgs. 50th Regt. Eng.

RIVER STEAMERS.

The *Soorma*, accommodation boat, and the *Hoogly* Steamer, arrived at Calcutta with the following passengers:

*From Bhaugulpore.*—Lady Pollock, and Miss Pollock.

*From Allahabad.*—Mrs. Lowther and child, Mrs. Brown and three children, Dr. and Mrs. Sutherland, and Master Turner.

## CURRENT RATES OF STOCK.

CALCUTTA, 11TH DECEMBER, 1843.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

| | | | Rs. | As. | | Rs. | As. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 per Cent., .. .. | Sa. | Rs. | 3 | 4 | @ | 3 | 12 | disct. |
| 4 Do. .. .. .. .. | Co.'s | do. | 2 | 12 | @ | 3 | 4 | do. |
| 5 Do. Transfer Stock, | Sa. | do. | 11 | 8 | @ | 12 | 0 | prem. |
| 5 Do. (2nd) 1825,26, | do. | do. | 2 | 0 | @ | 6 | 8 | do. |
| 5 Do. (3rd) 1829,30, | do. | do. | 6 | 0 | @ | 6 | 8 | do. |
| 5 Do. (4th) 1841,42, | Co.'s | do. | 8 | 0 | @ | 8 | 8 | do. |

BANK SHARES.

| | | Rs. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Bengal, each Co.'s Rs. | 4,000 | 3850 @ | 3900 | prem. |
| Union Bank, " " .. | 1,000 | 45 @ | 50 | do. |
| Agra Bank, " " .. | 500 | 195 @ | 200 | do. |

J. W. ROBERTS.

No. 14, Writers' Buildings.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## KABUL RELIEF FUND.
### SCHEME.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE of the Kabul Relief Fund have much pleasure in laying before the subscribers their schemes for the final distribution of the balance of the Fund amounting to about 306,000 Co.'s Rs.

The delay in doing so has arisen from an earnest endeavour and desire to carry out to its fullest extent and in the most effectual manner the benevolent design of subscribers; they had in consequence to correspond with the Committees of London, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Agra, and to communicate with applicants for relief in all parts of England and India; even now, they feel it would be better to postpone for a while the final distribution did not the approaching dissolution of the Committee, and circumstances unnecessary to mention, urge them to pursue an opposite course.

The Committees of Calcutta, Madras and Agra have expressed their approval of the principle on which the scheme, now submitted, is based. That at Bombay, which hold at their disposal Co's. Rs. 50,000, not included in the above available balance, have not yet communicated their opinion on the subject. A further sum of about 11,000 Rs., also not included in the above, remains at the disposal of the Cawnpore Committee, who, since the establishment of the Fund, have disbursed relief without reference to the General Committee.

The distribution herein made is regulated by the Funds actually in hand. In anticipation of receiving the balances now in the hands of the Committees of Bombay and Cawnpore, the General Committee propose to apportion such sums, or parts of the same, to the widows of Company's Officers, being guided in their distribution by the necessities of recipients, and thus the object of subscribers will be fully carried out by the whole amount being devoted to the relief of the sufferers from the Kabul disasters: and to that purpose only.

In drawing up this scheme now published the Committee have borne in mind that the Fund, with the distribution of which they are entrusted, is strictly of a charitable nature, and intended to be applied to the relief of the distressed without reference to the sources whence the Fund originated. With this object in view they have raised the income of widows of Commissioned Officers to about 120£ a year, leaving it to the option of each to receive a permanent annuity or a final bonus at a reasonable valuation. A further sum of small amount has been given to each child of such officers. By the table attached to this scheme, vide Appendix A, it will appear that the distribution to this class has been in the proportion, in favour of the Queen's service, of 8 to 1: had the Committee fixed on a greater income, for instance any sum exceeding £125 and not above 150, the relative proportion of the widows of the services relieved would be in favour of the Company's service of 12 to 9, while the amount of relief, if the incomes of the more distressed were made equal, would still remain as disproportionate as before. The Committee therefore feel that the principle of raising small incomes to a certain amount, irrespective of the sources whence the Fund principally originated, will commend itself to the good feeling and judgment of every subscriber.

The able bodied relatives of deceased camp followers, not entitled to Government pension, have already received as a final donation a sum varying up to 50 Rupees, inclusive of periodical advances.

It will appear by a reference to class 5, consisting of maimed persons, that their number does not exceed 185, this will appear small, but the Committee have reason to fear from the statement of many natives lately returned from Affghanistan, that near 300 Hindoostanees remain there, unable from their crippled condition, to leave. Many of these, of course, are entitled to Government pensions, but the Committee will reserve a small portion of the Fund to meet the wants of these unfortunate people should they survive to reach their own country.

For many months past the Committee have given their earnest and constant attention to the practicability of paying all claimants on the Fund, entitled to permanent relief, their respective donations by a system of life pension or pensions lapsing on marriage, and resumable on the recurrence of widowhood; but they regret to state they are compelled to conclude, that, in the majority of cases, especially with reference to native claimants, any such plan is not practicable. As a general principle therefore, they decide that all claimants receive bonuses in lieu of the above mentioned pensions, but in the cases, more especially of the widows of the officers, it be left to the option of the individual to be relieved, whether she receives that relief in the way of bonus or of a life annuity. The Committee, however, propose to secure to the children of all European claimants any benefit they may receive from the Fund.

The object in submitting this scheme to the subscribers is to receive their sanction to the distribution of the Fund, in accordance with it. The Committee are aware that it is impracticable to convene meetings, at even all the large stations, for the purpose of obtaining a *formal* assent; they therefore will postpone the final distribution until the 1st January, 1844, on which date, should not a majority of subscribers have *formally* conveyed their *dissent* through the medium of public meetings, the Committee will construe silence into approval and proceed at once to pay the bonuses.

In matters of minor detail, the Committee will be most happy to receive and consider any suggestions which may be offered by individual subscribers, and they will consider their best thanks due to any one who will give their time and attention to the subject and favor them with the result.

Claimants on the fund are divided into five classes as follows:—

FIRST CLASS.

Of the widows and children of European Commissioned Officers.

The personal incomes of these widows to be raised to £120, and each child to receive a bonus of Co.'s Rupees 2000, vide appendix A.

SECOND CLASS.

Of the widows and children of European non Commissioned Officers and Privates.

These widows to receive 300 Rupees each subject to the deduction of dowry, when such has been given by the Fund. Each child, the offspring of such deceased husband, to receive 100 Rupees; if orphans to receive 200 Rupees each. Vide appendix B. A communication will be held with the Officers Commanding Regiments under whose supervision these children may be, to take charge of the donations.

THIRD CLASS.

Of the widows and children of Warrant Officers and Subordinate Medical Staff, and others of a similar rank.

These widows to receive 1000 Rupees each for themselves and children. Vide appendix C.

FOURTH CLASS.

Of the widows and children of native writers and others of similar rank and employment.

These to receive a donation of 300 Rupees each for themselves and children. Vide appendix D.

FIFTH CLASS.

Of the maimed.

Government having deemed it inexpedient to grant the Committee's request, that these people be paid by the military pension Pay-Masters, they will receive their respective donations (Vide appendix E) with the exception of a sufficient sum for their expences on the road, when they reach their respective homes.

The classification of these people has been made (under the superintendence of a sub-Committee of which Dr. Dempster is a member) with reference solely to physical disability.

SIXTH CLASS.

Of aged and needy relatives of deceased camp followers.

These people to receive each according to their respective inability to work, a sum not exceeding 250 Rs. and under the same arrangement as the maimed. Vide appendix F.

SEVENTH CLASS.

Of all others not included in any of the above classes. Vide appendix G.

J. RICHARDSON,
*Secretary General Committee Kabul Relief Fund.*

*Kurnaul, October 26th*, 1843.

APPENDIX A.

| | Average annuity. Pound. | Value of annuity. Rupees. | Donation Rupees. | Total Rs. | Grand Total Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 widows of Officers of the Queen's Service, | 61 | 7,375 | ,, | 59,000 | |
| 1 widow of an Officer of the Co's Service, | 98 | 11,000 | ,, | 11,000 | |
| 13 children of Officers of the Q.'s Service, | | | 2,000 | 26,000 | 96,000 |
| B. | | | | | |
| 135 widows of Eup. non-Comd. Officers and Soldiers, less 15 dowries of 100 Rs. each, .... .... .... | ,, | ,, | 40,500 | 40,500 | |
| 180 children of above, | ,, | ,, | 18,000 | 18,000 | |
| 10 Orphans of above,.. | ,, | ,, | 2,000 | 2,000 | 60,000 |
| C. | | | | | |
| 6 widows of Warrant Officers and of Subordinate Medl. Staff, | ,, | ,, | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| D. | | | | | |
| 12 Families of deceased native writers, .. | ,, | ,, | 3,600 | 3,600 | 3,600 |
| E. | | | | | |
| 183 maimed camp followers at donations varying from 1 Rs. to 4 per mensem, .. | ,, | ,, | 64,800 | 64,800 | 64,800 |
| F. | | | | | |
| 150 aged and needy camp relatives of deceased camp followers at an average of 150 Rupees each, .. | ,, | ,, | 22,500 | 22,500 | 22,500 |
| G. | | | | | |
| This class at present indifferently may be estimated, .......... | ,, | ,, | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| Total propable expenditure, .... | | | | | 277,900 |

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## THOMAS KENNEDY,
OF
## KILMARNOCK,
*Rifle Maker to H. R. H. Prince Albert.*

AN assortment of Double and Single Barrelled RIFLES, and FOWLING PIECES, of all Bores, and Weights, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Parties in the Mofussil are requested to apply through their Agents.

EGLINTON, McCLURE AND CO.

*Calcutta, 17th December*, 1842.

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## REGISTER OFFICE
### FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF

COMPANY'S PAPER—BANK SHARES—AND SHARES IN OTHER JOINT STOCK SOCIETIES;—BILLS OF EXCHANGE—BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES—SOVEREIGNS, AND DOLLARS.

MONEY INVESTED AND LOANS NEGOCIATED.

No. 14, Writers' Buildings. J. W. ROBERTS.

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## NOTICE.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam ship *Hindostan* of 2,000 tons and 540 horse power, Captain R. Moresby, I. N. Commander, and *Bentinck* 2,000 tons and 540 horse power, Kellock, Commander, will leave Calcutta for Suez, touching at Madras, Point de Galle, and Aden; on the following days:

*Hindostan* 13th February, 1844.
*Bentinck* 15th March, .. 1844.
*Hindostan* 12th May,.. .. 1844.

To parties proceeding to Europe, the advantages offered by the Overland route need no comment as independently of the certainty of arriving in England within two months, they are saved both the trouble and expense of fitting up Cabins and providing a large outfit of clothing which on their arrival at home is quite useless. Any further information can be obtained by applying at the Co.'s Office, No. 11, Strand.

J. R. ENGLEDUE,
*Superintendent and Agent.*

*24th August*, 1843.

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## PARCELS OVERLAND.

AS many persons have complained of delay in the delivery of their parcels, and as such delay arises from the parcels not being sent through the proper office. J. R. Engledue requests the Indian Community desirous of availing themselves of the Overland route to send their packages direct to his office in Calcutta, Captain Biden, Madras, and to Captain Twynham, Point de Galle, and to instruct their Booksellers, Tradesmen and friends in England to send them to the following offices in London, viz.

James Hartly and Co. 16, John St. Crutched Friars and 44, Regent Street, Piccadilly.

James Barber and Co. 17, St. Mary Axe.

All orders accompanied by a remittance will be promptly attended to.

J. R. Engledue will receive dividends and remit by order payable at sight upon Jas. Hartly and Co. London.

J. R. ENGLEDUE,
*Supt. and Agent P. and O. S. N. Co.*

11, *Strand, 25th Aug.* 1843.

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## NOTICE.
### ESTATE OF W. H. TWENTYMAN DECEASED.
### TWENTYMAN AND CO.
*Watch-makers, Goldsmiths and Jewellers.*
*No. 3, Hare Street, S. E. Corner of Tank Square, Calcutta.*

CONTINUE to sell off their Stock at very reduced prices for *Cash only.*

*Clocks and Watches*—by McCabe and other makers, part made to order of the deceased, just landed ex Lalla Rookh.

*Silver Plate*—Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Sets.

*Jewellery*—of every description from the first houses in England, a portion of which has just been landed and is now exposed for sale, consisting of elegant Ladies and Gentlemen's Chains, Albert Chains, Rings, &c. &c.

*Plated Ware*—Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Candlesticks, &c. &c.

Parties in the Mofussil will be so good as to apply through their own Agents, or send a remittance with their orders.

Parties indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Executor.

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## CONCENTRATED SYRUP
OF
## SENNA,
PREPARED BY
## BATHGATE AND CO.
*4 and 5, Old Court House Street,*
CALCUTTA.

THIS agreeable purgative, made from a recipe of the celebrated Dr. Christison, Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh, is chiefly recommended by its facility of administration to children.

From one to two tea spoonfuls is a dose for a child according to its age, and one to two table spoonfuls for an adult according to constitution.

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## FOR SALE.

TREASURY, NAVY, MISSIONARY AND PRIVATE BILLS, of first rate character, in convenient *sums* and *dates* for family remittances.

MACKENZIE, LYALL AND CO.
*Calcutta Exchange.*

With reference to the above advertisement, Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL and Co. beg to add that they will be happy to purchase any Bills for parties in the Mofussil forwarding them home if required, free of Commission or any charge, save postage.

---

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on *Messrs. Wilkie and Mell*, London, drawn with their *authority*, in convenient sums at any date, by

NICHOL, WILKIE AND CO.

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## FOR SALE,
### AT THE SERAMPORE PRESS,

NOTES ON THE BOOK OF NATURE, with reference to the Power, Wisdom and Goodness of God. *Eight Annas.*

A brief Account of the Jews. *Four Annas.*

A brief Sketch of the History of India, pp. 32. Two Annas.

Hints on Self-Improvement, pp. 112. *Six Annas.*

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## BILLS OF EXCHANGE

ON London, with the guarantee of Messrs. Gledstanes, Kerr and Co. attached in sums of £50, £100, £200, £300, £400, £500, and £1000, at any sight or date, drawn by

ALLAN, PATON AND CO.

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

## ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

### NEW POSTAGE ARRANGEMENTS.

ON the 1st of March will come into operation the new arrangement for permitting the prepayment of English postage as well as Indian, on letters sent per Overland Mail viâ Southampton.

MESSRS. THACKER AND CO. have for sale a few sets of Postage Scales made by the celebrated Mordan, with English and Calcutta weights, the former weighing up to 3½ ounces, the latter to 3½ tolahs, price per set Rs. 14.

The advantages that will attend the possession of these scales is obvious when it is stated, that the overweight of a single grain in a letter, will involve an extra charge of two shillings or one Rupee.

### FIRST CONSIGNMENT OF MAPS AND CHARTS, DIRECT FROM MR. WYLD OF CHARING CROSS,

Is shortly expected per *Madagascar*.

MESSRS. THACKER & CO.

are also instructed by *Mr. Wyld* to advise the British Indian Public that he has long had in preparation

A NEW MAP OF INDIA

on *a large scale*, which is so far advanced that he is enabled to guarantee its receipt in Calcutta in the course of the ensuing year, in all probability by June next. Mr. Wyld's talents and experience as a Geographer are too well known to render it necessary to remark upon the authorities and sources of information which have been brought to bear upon this undertaking, and which, it is believed, will cause the New Map to supersede every other hitherto produced, while its price will be exceedingly moderate.

*** Subscribers' names will be at once registered by Messrs. Thacker and Co.

*Shortly expected per "Madagascar."*

[DEDICATED BY HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.]

*Copies of*

THE NEW EDITION OF

MAJOR BELL'S

TWENTY-FIVE

COLOURED CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES,

OR

GROUND-PLANS,

OF

UNIVERSAL HISTORY,

(EUROPEAN, ASIAN, AND AMERICAN),

UNIVERSAL LITERATURE

(ASIAN AND EUROPEAN),

AND THE

SEVERAL SCHOOLS OF PAINTING;

EACH SUBJECT IN SEPARATE SERIES,

AND EACH TABLE IN SUCCESSION, EMBODYING A COMPLETE AND CHARACTERISTIC PERIOD;

*From the Earliest Eras of Written Records,*

TO THE LATEST PERIOD.

This Work has been eminently patronised at the *Universities of Oxford and Cambridge*, as well as at *Eton, Harrow, the Charter House* and *Rugby*.

*** INDIA, PERSIA, AFFGHANISTAN AND CHINA, laboriously reworked, from Klaproth and the other best authorities, now occupy, instead of ONE TABLE as before, TWO ENTIRE TABLES and part of a Reverse, and THE ASIAN INTELLIGENCE is brought down to SALE AND DENNIE'S SPLENDID AND IMPORTANT VICTORY AT JELLALABAD, *7th April.*

ROYAL FOLIO,

*Elegantly and strongly half-bound in Calf, with figured and ornamental Cloth Sides, Side and Black Lettering.* PRICE 50.

### WEDDING CARDS.

MESSRS. THACKER AND CO undertake the execution of commissions for Wedding, Visiting and Invitation Cards of every description on the shortest notice, and have for these purposes, first rate Engravers constantly in their employ. They have also, always on hand a supply of elegant Fancy and Plain Envelopes, Motto and Initial Wafers of every variety; Satin Note Papers, &c. &c., which may be required for similar objects.

*** As Messrs. Thacker and Co. import no article, but of the very first quality, and have regular monthly supplies from England, the freshness of every thing dispatched from their house, may, with the utmost confidence, be relied upon.

### ACHROMATIC REFRACTING TELESCOPE.

MESSRS. THACKER AND CO. HAVE JUST LANDED FROM THE PLANTAGENET, A SPLENDID TELESCOPE OF WHICH THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION HAS BEEN FURNISHED TO THEM BY MR. DOLLOND, THE MAKER.

The magnifying power of the Three and Half Feet Telescope with the eye tube for terrestrial objects is by a change of the two first eye glasses 26 and 45 times. With those for astronomical purposes, the magnifying powers are 40, 80, 120, and 180.

Stained glasses, are applied to all the different eye tubes, to guard the eye in observing the spots on the Sun. These glasses are to be taken off when the eye tubes are used for other purposes.

There is a rack-work intended to move the Telescope in any direction required, and is worked by means of two handles.

For the more readily finding or directing the Telescope to any object, particularly astronomical objects, there is a small tube or telescope, called the Finder, fixed near the eye end of the large Telescope. At the focus of the object glass of this finder there are two wires, which intersect each other in the axis of the tube, and as the magnifying power is only about six times, the real field of view is very large; therefore any object will be readily found within it, which being brought to the intersection of the wires, it will then be within the field of the Telescope.

In viewing astronomical objects (and particularly when the greatest magnifying powers are applied) it is very necessary to render the Telescope as steady as possible; for that purpose there are two sets of brass sliding rods. These rods connect the eye end of the Telescope with two of the legs of the stand, by which any vibrations of the tube will be prevented, and the Telescope rendered sufficiently steady for using the greatest powers. These sliding rods move within one another with so much ease, as to admit of the rack-work being used in the same manner as if they were not applied. With stand, &c. complete Rs. 250.

*Calcutta, Dec. 20, 1842.* W. THACKER AND CO.

### TO THE PRINTERS OF INDIA.

MESSRS. W. THOROWGOOD AND CO. beg to call the attention of the Trade, to the annexed reduced list of the prices of Printing Types, and to add, that they have made a corresponding reduction in the prices of every article connected with a Printing Office. Their specimen book may be seen at all times, by applying to *Messrs. Allan, Paton and Co.* Calcutta, who have generally an assortment on sale, for the supply of immediate demands. Although a great reduction has been made in the prices, no pains will be spared to preserve the reputation for elegance and durability, which Messrs. T. and Co.'s Types have so long enjoyed.

| | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fourteen-line Pica and larger sizes .. .. | 0 | 8 | per lb. |
| Six-line to Fourteen-line .. .. .. .. | 0 | 9 | „ |
| Cannon to Six-line.. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 0 | „ |
| Two-line Pica to Cannon .. .. .. .. | 1 | 2 | „ |
| Double Pica and Great Primer .. .. . | 1 | 4 | „ |

| COMPLETE FOUNTS. | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 6 | „ |
| Pica .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 6 | „ |
| Small Pica .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 8 | „ |
| Long Primer .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 10 | „ |
| Bourgeois.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 4 | „ |
| Brevier .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 6 | „ |
| Minion .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3 | 4 | „ |
| Nonpareil.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 4 | 6 | „ |
| Ruby .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5 | 6 | „ |
| Pearl .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 6 | 0 | „ |
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AND

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# THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

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The Editor of the *Friend of India* begs to acknowledge the following donations:

From Lieut. Col. Parsons, Co's. Rs. 100 to Serampore College; Co's. Rs. 100 to the Benevolent Institution, Calcutta, and Co's. Rs. 100 to the Tinnevelly Mission.

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Gwalior.—The Governor General reached Agra on the morning of Monday the 11th instant, and was received with great pomp and circumstance. In the course of the week, the Army of Exercise marched towards Gwalior, and was to be followed immediately by the vast train of battering guns. The Commander-in-Chief left Agra on the 16th to take the command of the forces, with Lord Ellenborough at his side. His Lordship now 'makes his first campaign.' We believe this is the first instance in our Indian annals in which a Governor General, not a military man, has taken the field in person, and there will not be wanting those who will ascribe this procedure to his Lordship's fondness for the tented field, rather than to the necessity of the case. They will argue that as Gwalior is within a day's post of Agra, every object which required the presence of the Governor General in the vicinity of warlike operations, might have been equally secured by his remaining in the Palace in that city, in daily communication with the Commander-in-Chief. It is much to be doubted whether his presence can afford any substantial aid to his Excellency sufficient to counterbalance the inconvenience of an arrangement which makes the Commander-in-Chief the second personage in his own camp. There can scarcely be any negotiations on foot which will require to be modified according to the events of the campaign. It has of course been foreseen that the overwhelming force now advancing into the country must overcome all opposition; and that the fortress which yielded to Popham's small band sixty years ago, cannot hold out against our tremendous siege train. For all practical purposes, his Lordship therefore might as well have remained behind. This is, however, perhaps the only occasion which Lord Ellenborough will enjoy of actually taking the field in person and sharing in the excitement of a real fight, and it would be ungenerous to begrudge the gratification of this curiosity.

Those who have been accustomed to consider the union of the Governor General with his Council, as a sure guarantee for peace, will discover in the present measure how entirely they have been mistaken. The war in Affghanistan and the war in Scinde, were both planned and entered upon while the Governor General was separated from the Supreme Council. The present campaign against Gwalior was planned in Council; the army was collected—under another name, but which misled nobody—while Lord Ellenborough sat weekly among his Counsellors; and nothing was left to his Lordship's individual fiat, but to order the troops which had been assembled, to strike their tents and march. Whatever may be the praise or the blame bestowed on the present military movement, it cannot be attributed to the wisdom or waywardness of one man, unless it is discovered that the Council or a majority of them placed their opinions entirely at the disposal of the Governor General. To all present appearances, the Council and the Governor must be considered equally responsible for this measure.

Of the justice of the war, it is not easy to speak with perfect confidence till the Gwalior Blue Book is published by order of Parliament. As the paramount authority in India, our Government cannot allow its wishes to be thwarted, and its power to be defied with impunity. Its dignity and its influence must be maintained unimpaired. Whenever it interferes, it must interfere with effect. The circumstance of its having been mixed up with the internal affairs of any state, or having carefully abstained from all interference, must necessarily create a broad line of distinction in the policy it ought to pursue. The Punjab and Nepaul, therefore, stand on a different footing from the kingdom of Scindea. With the two former our relationship has been simply that of an ally. We have had nothing to say when one faction has subverted another, or even when the Minister has put his own sovereign to death. But Gwalior has long been in a dependent condition, notwithstanding the squeamish delicacy of our non-interference principle. During the last fifteen years, we have interfered in the internal direction of affairs, in so many instances, that the Durbar has considered the approbation of our Government in every measure of importance, quite indispensible. We have a contingent force paid by Scindea to the extent of five lakhs of Rupees a year, which has been employed in repressing domestic opposition, and has served materially to keep the various provinces in a state of subordination. We have interfered in the case of Baeza Baee, and on the recent vacancy of the throne, the concurrence of the Governor General was sought, both as it respects the appointment of the Sovereign and the Prime Minister. The different Courts of India have long been accustomed to identify our government with the politics of Gwalior, and the open defiance of our authority, in the recent insurrection, and the persecution and banishment of the Minister of our choice, seems to create a strong necessity for our interference, upon every consideration of honour and interest.

But in addition to this claim on our interference, it was impossible to overlook the danger to which the peace of our own provinces was exposed from the guilty successes of a lawless soldiery, whom the supreme authority of the state could no longer control. A regard for the safety of our provinces which surround the state of Gwalior, and one of which is far from tranquil, demanded a strong effort to render these combustible materials innoxious. There could be no peace for our dominions while they were exposed to the incursions of an insolent and domineering body of troops, who had recently dismissed their own officers, and besieged their own sovereign. The law of self preservation seems to demand that the only power capable of disbanding these bodies, should at length put forth its strength. And we were in a measure bound by the ties of honor as well as of friendship to preserve the Gwalior state, which we had already taken under our protection, from falling into complete anarchy. It is therefore but reasonable to think that notwithstanding the known hostility of the Court of Directors to our present ruler, and the growing lukewarmness of his Ministerial friends to his personal interests, the march of our troops into the Gwalior state, will be regarded as fully justified by the necessity of circumstances, and will pass without censure, even if it should not be viewed with approbation.

What ulterior measures the Governor General may pursue, after the triumph of our arms has restored tranquillity, remain at present locked up in the vice-regal bosom, and will not be known to the world till we are masters of Gwalior. Whether the wretched rabble of soldiers who now rule at the capital, will disperse on our approach or meet us in the field, has been matter of conjecture; but of the early and complete success of our arms, no one has entertained any doubt, and it is possible that while the reader is perusing this article, the Governor General may be exclaiming, *veni, vidi, vici.*

The Punjab.—Affairs seem to have taken a new and unexpected turn in the Punjab. Golab Sing who came down from his mountain principality to the aid of his nephew, has been unable to reconcile him with his brother Suchet Sing, and has resolved, so say the news writers, to abandon the Punjab to its fate, and return with his army to Jumboo. He had marched with his troops out of Lahore to the north, but no accounts of his having finally quitted the plains has been as yet received. The course he has now adopted, was one which all those who had studied the affairs of the Punjab, had foreseen and predicted. In the kingdom which this ministerial family has been gradually consolidating in the hills, Golab Sing has no rival chiefs to conciliate or overcome, and no enemy to fear, but his own discontented subjects. In the plains of the Punjab, the spirit of independence which had been controlled in succession by Runjeet Sing and Dhyan Sing, has escaped from "the barrel," and threatens universal anarchy. The wary chief is wise in securing one sovereignty for his family, instead of mingling in perpetual conflicts, and risking both that which he possesses and that which he grasps at. Perhaps he may at no distant period again descend from the mountains, after the rival factions have destroyed each other, and quietly possess himself of the throne of Runjeet Sing, unless the overflowings of factious violence should endanger the peace of our own dominions, and constrain our pacific ruler to march a force to Lahore.

Heera Sing is said to be a youth of considerable energy and tact; but it is well known that his power was on the eve of extinction when his uncle made his appearance with 20,000 men. Their departure will probably be the signal for fresh intrigues, possibly for a second massacre, which will involve the whole country in confusion. It is said that Golab Sing, whose

ther had been gradually transferring the hoards of Runjeet to his own coffers, is taking away a farther portion with him, and will thus leave his nephew denuded of the sinews of war. Nothing is more probable, for there is no power to resist the transfer of all that remains of the accumulation, to Raj-ke-kote. There is no present appearance that Heera Sing will long be able to make head against the Sikh Chiefs whose ambition has been kindled by recent events; nor is it safe to speculate on the turn which affairs may take in that unhappy country. Only it appears evident that circumstances are rapidly hastening on the crisis when the intervention of our authority will be rendered necessary.

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THE NOVEMBER MAIL reached us on Wednesday last; but we were unable to offer any remarks on its contents, till we had received a sufficient supply of journals. The intelligence brought on this occasion, except in reference to Ireland, is on the whole calculated to soften the gloom which had been produced by so many preceding mails. In Ireland, the Ministry has determined at length to adopt energetic measures for suppressing Repeal agitation. After having allowed a score of monster meetings to be held with impunity, and the public mind to be raised to a pitch of the highest enthusiasm without interference, they have prevented the *last* assembly which it was intended to hold. After having allowed O'Connel full scope for the diffusion of his own sentiments, till they had taken the firmest root in the minds of the people, he has been arrested, and put on his trial for his misdemeanors. One of the papers which we have received attributes the apparent indifference which had previously marked the conduct of the Ministry to the fact that the Duke of Wellington's military preparations in Ireland were not mature; and that the Government now considered itself prepared for every contingency which might arise, and had accordingly taken the field against the system of agitation. But this can be regarded only as an excuse for their apathy, not as the reason of it; for it would have been easy for the Duke, at any time, to have poured in at once those additional troops, which have been gradually introduced into the country, if any emergency had arisen. We are not likely to know the real cause of this long slumber, and this sudden activity, till the private correspondence of those who are behind the scenes is laid open to the public, which will not be in the days of the present generation. Apparently, the present interference comes too late; for the minds of the Irish are so thoroughly imbued with the idea of Repeal, as a panacea for all the grievances which afflict the country, that even the large body of troops with which Ireland is now garrisoned, appears insufficient to cope with a united and resolute people. And there is apparently much truth in the observation, that the present efforts of Government are likely to prove beneficial to O'Connel, by drawing off public attention from the fact which was beginning to be discerned, that all his magnificent promises had led to nothing, and were likely to end in disappointment. It is possible, that the agitation had begun to flag just at the period when Ministerial opposition stepped in to impart new life to it. As to the prosecution of O'Connel, it is really difficult to say whether it was an act of folly or prudence. If he be [illegible] guilty, he, who is the only man capable [of] restraining the popular ardor within bounds, will be taken from the scene just at the time, when that ardor is converted into fury, and his presence is more particularly required to prevent an outbreak. In all probability he will be acquitted; and Ministers will then have conferred on him—to use an expression of Lord Barrington's in reference to the American agitators—"the palm of martyrdom, without the pain of it, which is the perfection of fanatical beatitude." The proceedings of the Ministry in that case will be found to have provoked instead of having allayed hostility. But we almost feel ashamed to deal in censure of measures, in an emergency, in which no man seems to know what to counsel.

The riots in Wales may be considered for the present extinct. The ringleaders have been brought to trial and convicted, but not before they had forfeited all public sympathy by their lawless proceedings. One of the ablest of the Dissenting Ministers in the disturbed provinces, says, "The meeting is not now what it was at its commencement. Its forms, its spirit, perhaps its aims, have all changed and changed for the worse. And many who were *drawn or driven* to speak of it with much indifference, at first, must now denounce it as decidedly illegal, immoral and anarchical. This wild organization of physical power for the purpose of restoring or extending local or more general rights, is a great evil." At the same time he remarks, "With the grievances which have occasioned this movement, I have little or nothing to do. I know that they are real, crushing, accumulating; that the people are right; are doing their duty in seeking their direct and entire removal, but I know also, that the means that are now employed can never effect that object. Wicked means cannot—should not—secure good ends." The energy which has been exhibited by the Ministry, has had the effect of checking violence; and we are happy to learn, that the Dissenting Ministers have resolved to "appeal to the moral and religious virtue in the principality to save it from its present evils." They are all powerful in South Wales, where the Ministers of the Established Church are utterly without influence, and their efforts to eradicate this spirit of opposition to the Government of the country will doubtless be attended with the happiest effect.

The improvement of trade and manufactures, which the present mail confirms, is matter of sincere congratulation. Although none of our commercial rivals have modified their tariffs or let out a single reef of privilege, yet the depression in the manufacturing districts which characterized the beginning of the present year, seems to have been materially relieved as it drew to a close. Work was more plentiful and wages a shade higher. From no county does the last mail announce the cry of starvation. The new Tariff has begun to produce a beneficial influence on the means of living. Corn was in some places as low as 47*s.* the quarter; the imperial average was about 50*s.*, yet wages had not decreased in proportion to the fall in the price of wheat, but were more liberal than when it stood at a higher mark. The Income Tax had also been most unexpectedly productive. We have not leisure to refer to our old files, but, if we are not much mistaken, Sir Robert Peel calculated on about three millions and a half as the result of this tax. In the year ending October the 10th, it yielded more than five millions sterling; so that the clear increase of income in the year, after deducting [illegible] more than a million last [illegible] in the department of Customs by the reductions made in the Tariff, was *four millions* Sterling. The product of the Income tax at successive periods will be apparent from the following statement:

| Realized in the quarter ending | £ |
|---|---|
| 10th October, 1842, .. .. | 313,844 |
| 5th January, 1843, .. .. | 257,212 |
| 5th April, „ .. .. | 1,885,232 |
| 5th July, „ .. .. | 861,709 |
| 10th October, „ .. .. | 2,047,904 |

Yet at the close of the year in which this large sum was raised, the condition of the country is represented as highly satisfactory. The demand for labour had increased, and though plenty had not smiled on old England, yet the gnawing distress of want appears to have greatly subsided. The Income Tax, one of most equitable and least burdensome which can be devised, had thus begun to bring back our finances to a wholesome condition. We call it equitable because it is substantially a tax on the rich, though it may occasionally press heavy on some who are any thing but rich. A tax of equal amount laid on the poor, would have crushed them to the ground, and the pitcher must have come back empty from the cistern. The same tax laid on the really affluent, inflicts on them only the inconvenience of an inquisition which must generally redound to their advantage; when laid on those who are rich only in name, it subjects them to the inconvenience of detection. The disadvantages which it carries with it are infinitely less than the disadvantages which would attend any other mode of raising an equivalent sum. The possession of the large resources which the tax supplies, places Sir Robert on high vantage ground, as respects his commercial negotiations with hostile powers, both abroad or at home.

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HINDOO GENEALOGICAL TABLE.—We have been favoured with a copy of a Genealogical Table, which has been drawn up under the direction of one of the most active, zealous and influential native gentlemen in Calcutta, Prusunno Koomar Tagore. It brings into one point of view the mode in which the property of a Hindoo is to descend to the various members and branches of the family, both direct and collateral, and in the ascending as well as in the descending line, according to the doctrines of the School of Bengal. We have not had time to examine it in detail; but we make no question that it will be found to correspond with the provisions of those standard legal works which are regarded as authoritative in Bengal, and to which reference is made. There can therefore be little hesitation in saying, that it will prove of the highest utility to the various Courts in which cases of inheritance are constantly arising. Though the Judges both European and Native are required to submit such cases, when they occur, for the opinion of the Official Pundits, yet it would be a great improvement of our present practice, which appears to belong more to the infancy than the maturity of judicial institutions, if every Court was furnished with a copy of the Table to be suspended in some conspicuous place. This would encourage the Judge to study the subject, of which too many are ignorant, and enable him to form an independent opinion on the questions brought before him. It would also prove highly advantageous to the practitioners in the Court; to its ministerial officers and to the community in general. Although the [illegible] of this clear di-

rectory would not supersede the reference now made to the Pundit, it would serve to check any irregularity or partiality in his decision. Before this is done, however, the accuracy of the table should be verified by the Pundits of the Sudder and of the Supreme Court. We throw out this idea under the impression, that nothing which may tend to facilitate the administration of justice, and to impart additional exactness to it, is unworthy the notice of Government. We would also venture to advice the Compiler to favour the public with an English version of this important document.

The view of this Genealogical Table of the succession to property under the Hindoo law, naturally awakens some reflections, which will we trust not appear impertinent. The whole scheme of Hindoo inheritance has for its object to fix the religion of the Vedas and the Poorans for ever in the soil of India, and to prevent any defection from it. The descent of property is regulated, not by the more natural claims of consanguinity, but by the test of an adherence to the creed of the family. All landed property is a perpetual trust, not so much for the advantage of the living as for the spiritual repose of the dead. "The spiritual benefit of the deceased is thus the original foundation of the Hindoo law of inheritance—and the succession is therefore regulated not by nearness of kin, but by the presentation of offerings to deceased ancestors;—and hence those, who cannot, either for a general or a specific cause, or those who will not perform the ceremonies enjoined in the Shastrus, are necessarily excluded from becoming heirs." This provision of the ancient Hindoo sages for the perpetuity of their religion, must be regarded as the result of the most profound reflection. It is the most unostentatious, and perhaps the most efficacious system of intolerance which the genius of man has ever devised. While those sages made the order of priesthood entirely dependent on the religious liberality of the laity, they adopted the most effectual mode of preventing apostacy, by giving the inheritance of those who forsook the national creed to those who continued firmly to adhere to it. The natural operation of this precept must have been to bind the whole community in the firmest bonds of allegiance to the religion they had received from their ancestors. While it continued in operation, and was enforced by the decisions of the Courts, it presented a most formidable obstacle to the adoption of a purer creed by any part of the nation.

We need scarcely point out how repugnant this enactment is to those principles of religious liberty which have been gradually advancing to maturity in England, and may now be considered predominant. It was evident that under the government of Great Britain, such a law could not long be suffered to remain in force. Yet it was upheld with great tenacity by the public Authorities for *sixty* years after we had established Courts in India on our own model. Although the recognition of this law grew simply out of the spontaneous concession made by our Government, *fifteen* years after the battle of Plassey, yet our "Civilians,"—using the word in its legal signification,—continued to consider it as part of the original compact, under which we took possession of the country. Colebrooke, and Harington, and Courtney Smith, would probably have resisted the abolition of it as a breach of public faith; and even the enlightened Lord Hastings, who first scouted the idea that ignorance was the parent of loyalty in India, might possibly have hesitated to adopt so startling an innovation. Not that we would censure these enlightened and conscientious men for not having carried out this reform, any more than we would censure Chatham for not having abolished the Slave Trade; for there is a time for all things, and the time had not come for introducing the principles of religious toleration into our Courts. But it did come in the days of that great statesman, Lord William Bentinck. He found that the public mind had been gradually prepared for this happy change, by public discussion; and at length in the year 1832, introduced a clause into one of his Acts, which, without any parade, broke up the whole system of intolerance which had predominated in India since the days of Munoo, and declared that no man should be deprived of his ancestral inheritance for adopting another creed. So silently was this change introduced, that even the Dhurma Subha, which was then in the zenith of its power, dealing out anathemas against all who would not join in reprobating the abolition of Suttees, scarcely noticed the passing of an enactment which destroyed one of the strongest bulwarks of Hindooism.

If the rigid Hindoos are disposed—as some of them may be—to object to this liberal innovation, as they gradually discover its operation in the desertion of their creed, let them remember that it is to our Government they owe it, that the Hindoo law of Inheritance, after having lain in abeyance for nearly six centuries in Bengal, was again endowed with legal vitality. During the whole period of the Moosulman supremacy, no succession to property was adjudged by the Courts, in which none but the conquerors were allowed to preside, but according to the Mahomedan law. The Hindoos doubtless followed the rules of their own Shastrus in the private distribution of their property, but they could not apply to the public tribunals to enforce them, without the certainty of finding that law rejected with scorn, and a rule of partition decreed, altogether foreign to their own. It was our Government that first gave them a right to bring their own laws into the Courts, and demand that the descent of property should be determined by them. For this great boon they are indebted to Warren Hastings. He took his seat at the Council table in April 1772, and within five months after, promulgated the first Code of Regulations bestowed by the British Government on India. In the 23d Section of his Regulations it was ordained, that all decrees regarding the inheritance of the property of Hindoos, should be regulated by the Shastrus. Yet it is much to be doubted whether Hastings himself had any idea of the greatness of the change he was making, by this restoration of legal rights. It would appear from a careful perusal of his correspondence, that he was scarcely aware of the intolerant principle which the Mahomedans had introduced, and which he abrogated in one short and simple sentence, upon the mere impulse of just and equitable feeling. He never alludes to this most important improvement in his letters; he even goes so far as to state that his Code was based upon the existing constitution of things. It was evidently framed in a hurry. The Ministry at home had threatened India with a Supreme Court; and he was anxious to have something like a written law to shew, in order to prevent the inundation of English law. In alluding to this subject he says, "We have been very fortunate in the time which we have chosen for our judicial improvements, for *we cannot undo what we have done*; and if the Lord Chief Justice should come among us with their institutes, the Lord have mercy on us! We shall be in a complete state of confusion here, and we shall be cruelly mauled at home, especially if the Parliament should lay hold of our Code, for we have not a lawyer among us. Necessity compelled us to form some establishment of justice; we chose the best we could; and if this shall not be found so perfect as more time and more knowledge might have made it, it is yet capable of receiving improvement and is a good foundation for a more complete system of judicature." It was in this our initial code, drawn up without the aid of a lawyer, in the short space of a few weeks, amidst a thousand anxieties and distractions, that the Hindoo population of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, were, for the first time after the lapse of six centuries, permitted to demand the partition of estates according to their own laws.

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THE LATE REV. SAMUEL DYER—CHINESE MOVEABLE METALLIC TYPES.—The last papers received from the Straits announce the death of the Rev. Samuel Dyer, Missionary from the London Missionary Society at Penang. He had proceeded to China for the benefit of his health, which was considerably improved by the voyage; but he was soon after attacked by the fever which has been so fatally prevalent at Hong Kong, and carried to his grave. In him the cause of Missions has lost a zealous and experienced labourer, just at the time when the facilities for Missionary labour in China which have been created by recent events, had given him new and enlarged prospects of usefulness.

In addition to his Missionary labours, Mr. Dyer's attention had for some years been directed with much success to the improvement of Chinese printing by the introduction of moveable metallic types. Perhaps there are few of our readers who require to be told that although the Chinese were in possession of the art of printing long before it was known in Europe, they have not made any advance beyond the use of wooden blocks on which each letter is engraved; and have never dreamt of adopting the European improvement of cutting punches of each separate character, and casting types in a mould. Whenever, therefore, a book is to be published, a new set of blocks is required for it. Although these blocks are prepared with great neatness and even elegance, yet, the wood will not preserve the hair strokes of the character to the same extent as metal, and after a limited number of copies has been struck off, the impression becomes coarse and disgustful. This mode of printing moreover must be incompatible with all idea of speed; and although the Chinese artist works with much dexterity and great cheapness, still the balance of economy, after the first expense of punches has been defrayed, must remain with the moveable types.

The credit of having originated the plan of moveable metallic types, on the European model, may we think be fairly challenged for the town of Serampore. It is well known that Dr. Marshman, within five years after his arrival in India, applied to the study of the Chinese language, and, about thirty years ago published his Clavis Sinica. For this work, it became necessary to use Chinese characters. These were at first cut on the face of pieces of wood [illegible]

the shape of types; as these little wooden types were very liable to break, metal was at length substituted. But as many characters of the same kind were required at one time in what is technically called the 'form,' the idea suggested itself, that it would be more economical to cut punches of them, and to cast as many exemplars as might be wanted. The idea was then extended to the printing of the Scriptures, and more than twelve hundred Chinese punches were thus cut by the native punch cutter, who served his apprenticeship to the man who had assisted Sir Charles Wilkins in cutting the first fount of Bengalee types. These were, we have reason to believe, the first Chinese punches ever cut, and though they may appear stiff and awkward to a Chinese eye, and will admit of indefinite improvement, yet they do credit to the spirit in which they originated, and to the skill of the native artizan.

The French have also made very considerable progress in the art of Chinese type cutting. Our readers must be familiar with the fact that the large and valuable Chinese Dictionary of De Guine was published in Paris in two folio volumes under the auspices of Napoleon le Grand, to whom the work is dedicated, and whose imperial eagle is emblazoned on the title page. This work required many thousand Chinese characters, which we believe were cut in wood, and it was published at the Imperial Printing Office. Since that period, the enterprising Didot, who has been gradually raising the style of printing in Paris to a pitch of extraordinary excellence, has paid particular attention to Chinese typography, and has cut a fount of Chinese types which is remarkable for the beauty and freedom of its execution. Every Chinese character consists of two parts, one of which is the primitive and the other the key, that is one of the 214 keys which enter into composition of every Chinese character, and is placed sometimes on the right hand, sometimes on the left; and occasionally at the top or the bottom. To cut a separate punch for every character in the Chinese language, the greater part of which are not in ordinary use, would be too expensive an undertaking for the purse of any private establishment. Mons. Didot is therefore said to have adopted the more practicable and economical plan of cutting and casting the primitives and the keys separately. These the 'compositor' unites as they are required, and thus forms the character he is to use. We have heard that a fount of these types has been sent over to Monsr. Callery, now residing at Macao, and is to be employed in printing the translation of the Imperial Dictionary of Kang-hi, on which he is engaged.

Mr. Dyer had long taken a very deep interest in Chinese printing, and may be said to have devoted his time chiefly to the preparation and improvement of a complete set of the Chinese types most commonly in use. He was fully aware that to supply the Chinese Empire with Scriptures to an extent adequate to its wants, a more economical plan than that of the Chinese stereotype must be adopted, more especially as each edition, by receiving improvements, would necessarily require a new series of blocks. He was convinced that this superior economy could be secured only by adopting the European system of using moveable metallic types. His exertions were eminently successful. The Chinese punches which he produced were remarkable for their boldness and beauty, and if his life had been spared, and his resources had increased, he would soon have succeeded in completing punches of all the characters required for the New Testament, which do not much exceed 3000. We hope some individual will be found with the same spirit and capacity, who will take up and carry forward his plan. We consider the possession of a complete fount of types, which shall so exactly correspond with the most beautiful specimens of typography the Chinese can produce, as to become at once acceptable to the Chinese eye, a matter of so much importance, in the present state and prospects of Chinese Missions, that no pains and no expense ought to be spared to secure it.

Whether the Chinese will ever abandon their stereotype system and adopt that of moveable types, is an interesting question. They are, it is true, exceedingly tenacious of old habits and customs. Yet we have seen with astonishment, during the period in which they were for the first time brought in contact with European improvements in the art of war, that they manifested the most eager desire to adopt them. They have learned more in the art of engineering and casting cannon, in this short space of time, and have learnt it more practically and more cheerfully, than the Turks have permitted themselves to learn in a century. We cannot therefore but augur important changes from the friendly intercourse which is likely to grow up between the most ingenious and the most industrious of Asiatics, and the European mind. The stationary character which has so long marked the people of China, there is every reason to believe will be broken up, by the contemplation of European models of excellence, and we think many years will not elapse before the Chinese adopt the European mode of printing, and set their skilful artizans to cut punches in steel, which shall surpass in beauty every thing that the Europeans have yet been able to achieve. Possibly within less than a quarter of a century, Canton may have its Wilson and Figgins and Caslon, and founts of type may become as much an article of traffic in the Empire as they are in England.

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THE KHOONDS.—A fortnight ago the *Hurkaru* published a third rejoinder to our observations on the disposal of the children who had been rescued from the Khoonds, in the same spirit which pervaded his second answer. Our contemporary was evidently exhausting his ingenuity upon the information which he had previously received, without being able to adduce any new facts; and it seemed to be a waste of time to continue the discussion in these circumstances. Having given the statements which were sent to us and examined the validity of the reply with which the *Hurkaru* had been furnished, we were anxious to suspend the controversy till some farther light was shed on the subject by those who could speak to the facts of the case; we therefore refrained from noticing the remarks of the *Hurkaru* in our last issue. Having occasion now to return to the subject, we are bound in courtesy not to pass them over in silence. The *Hurkaru* appears to be offended that we did not at once admit the validity of his statements, and retract our censures. But where was the reasonableness of this expectation? After the *Hurkaru* has refused to acknowledge the accuracy of statements put forth on our editorial responsibility, with what color of reason could he demand implicit faith from us in the statements which he published on the same responsibility? We have no doubt he believed his authority to be good; but we have no reason for believing our authority to be a whit less valid; and, considering the large admissions which he has made of the truth of our assertions, we must have more direct and convincing proof, before we relinquish the conviction that our informant is substantially correct, however he may have been circumstantially in error.

The *Hurkaru* in his last article charges us with having *suppressed* his reply, although he had published all our articles. We happen to consider the *suppression* of an opponent's reply in the light of a wilful transgression, for which there can be no excuse or palliation. It is an act of editorial dishonesty, which if it can be fairly brought home to an editor, would justly deprive him of all farther claim to public confidence. But why should our contemporary consider it necessary, on this occasion, to put the most unfavourable construction upon an act of simple omission, of which both he and we have been guilty a dozen times, with abundant innocence? We need not remind him how exceedingly we are straitened for room in a weekly journal, and how often we are obliged to omit documents of great moment and value. We think we can appeal to his candid recollections, whether in the whole course of our editorial career he has ever discovered the smallest symptom of such disingenuousness as should warrant so serious a charge. His article was not reprinted, but assuredly not from any fear lest the republication should damage our cause.

But not content with one charge he brings a second. He says, we have endeavoured "to misrepresent his statements and arguments;" that "we have adopted controversial trickery unworthy of ourselves,"—and that "our only refuge is in controversial trickery." Our reply to this rather strong editorial language, will consist in laying before the reader the *Hurkaru's* own remarks and our reply. We leave it with perfect confidence to the public to determine from these extracts how far the charge of *trickery* can be sustained.

The *Hurkaru* had said—

"We know, that so far from thinking the work over, when the victims were rescued, his first care has been to have the boys taught to read, and the girls to spin; that he has taken the utmost pains to have the former placed with respectable people; and that he has employed the latter, as important agents, for the suppression of female infanticide. We must say, with regard to this last fact, that even in a purely Christian point of view, we think the girls put to much better use, than if they had been nominally converted, in the first instance, and turned into Lady's maids—or even native catechists' wives; and that, because we are certain that in the end such agency will more conduce to the uprooting of crime and the subsequent evangelisation of the Heathen. Our contemporary does not allude to this important point; but we are quite sure, that on consideration, he must admit, that the officer, who employs the rescued victims in this good work, is not one to think that his responsibility ceases, when the children are rescued."

To this we rejoined—

"We have only one word more to say on the subject at present. Our contemporary says we have not alluded to the "important point" of the object to which the Agent intended to apply the rescued females. "He has employed them as important agents for the suppression of female infanticide." We think this a most important object, and one on which too much attention cannot be bestowed, but the *Hurkaru's* information is evidently deficient, and his ideas are therefore any thing but clear on the subject. He tells us that the girls have been taught to spin, and that

they are married, or to be married, to Khoonds who practise infanticide. We cannot see how their being simply taught to spin can qualify them for this important vocation; or how the mere circumstance of their being given in marriage among a tribe which practises infanticide, will of itself prevent their husbands murdering their children."

But a truce with these editorial bickerings. We have now the pleasure of introducing a letter from Rev. A. Sutton, one of the two Missionaries who addressed the letter to the Khoond Agent. He has manfully come forward in his own name to explain the circumstances under which the application was made, and we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity which it affords to relieve this important question from the minor consideration of the Agent's prejudices or predilections, and to appeal anew to the Christian sympathies of the Madras Government to lay down some rule for the intellectual and moral training of these rescued victims. The children have lost caste, and there can be no violation of the principles of non-interference in religious matters, to commit them to the care of the Missionaries, even if at the risk of their being brought up in a knowledge of Christian truth. It does not seem advisable to bestow them in marriage on the murderous Khoonds. It may not reclaim those savages, and it may prove a source of perpetual misery and degradation to the poor victims. Hindoos they can never become; Mahomedans they ought not to be made. Still less proper is it to allow them to grow up in ignorance of all religion. After the discussion which has taken place, it must be manifest that nothing short of peremptory orders from the Government of Madras will be sufficient to secure their being made over to the Missionaries. Unless however the Governor in Council is prepared to adopt some better mode of tuition, under the direction of the public officers, than appears to have been as yet thought of, his Lordship cannot do better than to close with the offer of the Missionaries, though it should involve a small charge on the public funds for the food and clothing of the children.

CANT.—The *Eastern Star* of Sunday last has the following remarks on a paragraph which appeared in our columns last week.

"The *Friend of India* says that I rewarded the announcement of the Saturday's publication of Sunday's *Englishman* with a sneer, and that religion is a jest to me. The abuse even of religion is almost too serious a subject for jesting, much less religion itself. There was no jest in a syllable I wrote, but pure earnest in all. I said, and repeat, that to employ people in delivering papers is as much a violation of the Sabbath is to employ them in printing, and that to employ them in composing Monday's paper on Sunday is so much worse that it requires the labour of many more pair of hands. I said, and repeat, that it is no great earnest of sincerity for people to talk of keeping the seventh day as holy as possible; it is leaving a door ajar which they can push and pull at their convenience. It is nothing but a mockery to pretend there is any religious feeling in operation in the determination that there shall be no work done, say between 2 and 4 o'clock on the Sabbath morning, but that from 10 A. M. until 12 at night of the same day the week's labour shall be going on in every department! Let the *Friend of India* meet this if he can, and remember that he is addressing himself to men, not children to be imposed upon by a quibble or a trick. The *Calcutta Star* has noticed the countenance given to the Calcutta Lottery Schemes by the *Englishman*, among others; schemes which the *Friend* terms "villainous," and yet has no rebuke for those who he says gives them their life!—perhaps this is not jesting with morality."

We meet the observation, by saying that our objections extend equally to the publication of a paper on Sunday morning, and to the preparation and printing of the Monday's paper on the Sunday. We rejoice when we find any Printing Office relinquishing either of these practices, and should be still more delighted if they would abandon both. We could wish the Monday's paper to be sent to Press on Saturday; and we think that it would not be impossible to effect this without occasioning public disappointment. It is only occasionally that intelligence arrives on the Sunday which it is of any importance to insert in the paper of Monday morning, and any one who entertains a conscientious regard for the Sabbath, would probably find little difficulty in printing a sufficient number of copies of this information very early on Monday morning, in a separate sheet, for distribution with the papers which are issued to the town residents, leaving it to be incorporated in the course of the day with the copies which are sent into the country by the evening's dawk.

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## WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21.

— The last accounts received from Lahore which appear in the *Delhi Gazette*, state that the danger of a collision between Heera Singh and Suchet Singh, his uncle, was very imminent; that Golab Singh had done every thing to prevent it, and that he had at length prevailed on his brother to accompany him to Jumboo; and it seems that the result of Golab Singh's advent is simply this, that he marched down the hill with twenty thousand men, and then marched up the hill again with them.

— Lord Ellenborough reached Agra on Monday morning the 11th instant, without either Chaplain or Council. He is therefore destitute alike of spiritual or temporal advice, and is left to walk after the counsel of his own will, and he has resolved, like his two predecessors Lord W. Bentinck and Lord Auckland, to see Gwalior; only they went thither with the most pacific views, and were cordially greeted. Our present ruler takes an Army of Exercise, and an enormous battering train with him, and is likely to be any thing but welcome.

— An order has been issued by the Durbar of Lahore to confiscate all the jaygeers of Jowaher Singh, the uncle of Duleep Singh.

— The General Orders by the President in Council published in last evening's *Calcutta Gazette*, contain instructions from the Court of Directors that Chaplains who have served seven years in India are entitled to a pension of £63 17*s.* 6*d.* and their widows to one-half that sum. The widows of Chaplains who have actually served seven years in India will receive pensions as widows of Captains; of those who have completed fifteen years actual service, as widows of Majors.

— Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton, the Secretary to Government for the North West Provinces, has been deputed on a special mission from the Governor General to Sirsa and Bhawulpore.

— The papers of this morning contain a very able remonstrance from the Calcutta Shareholders of the Oriental Company against the abandonment of the direct line. We regret that want of room forbids our giving these documents. It is said that letters received by the last mail, affirm that the Court of Directors and the Queen's Government had rejected the proposal of that Company to take up the line between Suez and Bombay. If we understand the present position of affairs therefore, it is this. The Oriental Company is bound to perform six voyages to Suez and back, in the coming year in consideration of the bonus of 20,000*l.* given by the Court of Directors. In the year 1845, they are not to obtain this bonus, unless they perform *twelve* voyages, which they can scarcely do, with the few passengers they obtain, and so limited a contribution from the public funds. Unless therefore some arrangement can be intermediately made, there is a chance that the advantage of direct communication will be interrupted at the close of the coming year.

— The *Englishman* states, that the *Assam* Steamer now on her way down to Calcutta brings 400 chests of indigo. We believe this is the first instance in which Indigo has had a ride in a Steamer, and we have some curiosity to know the fare.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22.

— We were most agreeably surprized by the arrival yesterday of the first instalment of the Regular Mail from Bombay, in *nine* days. Such despatch is altogether novel. The Express arrived in eight days.

— The City Article in the *Star* of this morning states, that at the date of the despatch of the November Mail, only the letters sent by the *Hindoostan* had been received in London, and the highest estimate of the present crop did not exceed 140,000 maunds. We question whether even this intelligence was in London, during the October sale, which terminated on the 19th of that month, and at which the finer qualities gave way from 4*d.* to 6*d.* a pound, while the middling qualities supported their rate. Of course, when the exuberance of the crop, which will scarcely fall short of 170,000 maunds—the largest ever obtained—is announced in England, the price of all qualities must recede.

— The *Englishman* of this morning publishes that portion of the Essay on the developement of the resources of British India,—which he has been giving in successive portions—in which the cost of the proposed railways from Bombay to Calcutta, and from Bombay to Madras is given. It is estimated at 15 Millions Sterling, fifteen crores of Rupees. The interest of this sum at four per cent. would be 600,000*l.* a year, six times as much as would give us Steam Communication monthly direct from Suez to each of the ports in India.

— The chief news from Agra given this day, is, that the Gwalior Vakeel had waited on the Governor General, who told him that the terms of peace would be made known under the walls of Gwalior; a reply which would have had a more chivalrous air, if there had been any thing to oppose our march to that fortress.

— The *Bombay Gentleman's Gazette* has hitherto stood alone in advocating the propriety of lotteries. We are sorry to find, that he has at length found a coadjutor in the *Ceylon Herald*, the editor of which paper thinks it proper to institute a lottery on the Island for some local improvements. We hope the Legislative Council will not give its sanction to the measure, but if they move at all in the matter, will pass a bill to put down all private lotteries. In reply to some remarks in the *Star*, we take this opportunity of stating that the Editors both of the *Hurkaru* and *Englishman* are understood to disapprove of this kind of gambling altogether. The difference between them, and the other papers, is simply this; they disapprove and advertise; the *Star* and the *Friend*, disapprove and do not advertise them.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23.

— The *Star* of this morning states, that Sir George Pollock was to leave Dinapore on Tuesday the 19th, to assume temporary charge of the Residency at Lucknow. His acceptance of this post, and only in an officiating capacity, is an enigma. The Office is little better than a sinecure, and has been held by Senior Merchants and officers of the rank of Field-officers, but never has it been deemed equal in dignity to the command of a Division of the Army. The Governor General has recently loaded it with the tinsel trappings of a high sounding name, and the Resident has become his Excellency the Envoy, but this has

removed comparative insignificance of the post, any more than the Empress of Russia's promoting her gun brigs into frigates, and her frigates into ships of the line, altered their intrinsic value.

— The *Englishman* has fallen into the error of designating Mr. George Thompson an "ex-Baptist Minister." Whatever Mr. Thompson's sentiments on the mode and subjects of baptism may be, we believe, he never was in any orders, real, or pretended, as they are called. He has been urged by his friend Mr. Cobden, to return to England as early as possible, and, will probably become a Member of Parliament before the Editor of the *Star*. He will raise his powerful voice in England against a much greater grievance,—that of the corn law monopoly,—than any of which India has reason to complain; and it is probable that his position as Envoy from the Great Mogul, may, by taking off the imputation of his being a "mere political adventurer," give additional weight to his sentiments. Burke was Agent for the Colony of New York; Huskisson for Ceylon; and George Thompson is now the Agent of the Emperor of Delhi.

— The *Englishman* does not think that the credit of having originated the masterly movement up the Yang-tse-keang which brought the Emperor of China to terms, is due to the present Ministry, or to Lord Stanley. He seems still to give the paternity of it to Lord Auckland, by whom Capt. Bethune was deputed to survey that river. We have given his article elsewhere, and shall be happy if it serves to bring out some decisive information of the origin of the plan. Of course, there will be many competitors for the honour of the idea, after it has so wonderfully succeeded.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 25.

— The sword subscribed for by the Gentlemen of the Civil Service in testimony of their admiration of Sir Robert Sale's conduct at Jellalabad, is now, as we learn from the *Star*, at Messrs. Hamilton and Co's. The cost was 300*l*.

— The *Delhi Gazette* states, that his Honour the Lieut. Governor arrived at Meerut on the morning of the 12th, so unwell that even the salute due to him was not given. This paragraph refers of course to the late Lieut. Governor, Mr. Clerk, who is now on his way to Calcutta, to embark for England. We hope the next accounts will be more favourable; and that he may live, not only to reach England, but to return to India, where his profound acquaintance with the politics of Upper India, united with the activity and vigor of his character, will at all times render his services invaluable.

— There is an admirable article in this day's *Star* on the subject of Temperance in general, and the Calcutta Temperance Sailors' home in particular, which we would recommend to the perusal of all who can lay their hands on the paper. It is pleasing to see a journal, which is usually so much opposed to whatever the Editor deems *cant*, so powerfully advocating the cause of Temperance.— If the writer will *forgive* our presumption, we would say that his remarks on "brandy *pawy*" are not expressed with sufficient brevity. "It was believed twenty years ago that no sailor could be a sailor except he were supported by the stimulus not of *grog*, but of raw spirits. The allaying of these with a proportion of water was long looked upon as a dangerous effeminacy, not unlikely to sap the vigor of our seamen." We think the pithy remark of the old Engineer who set up the first Steam Engine in Serampore twenty-four years ago, rather more to the point; "Sir, nothing spoils Brandy so much as water."

— The *Star* states, that Lord Ellenborough was to march with the Army on the 16th, and that, his Lordship retains only one member of his personal staff about him, Capt. Macleod; all the officers being distributed among the several divisions and brigades as extra aides-de-camps to the general commanding officers. Of the public officers, [illegible] will march with his Lordship. Colonels [illegible] and Sanders, and Major [illegible]

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26.

— The Ceylon papers mention that the *Hindoostan* arrived at Galle on the 23d of November, a day or two earlier than was expected. She left Calcutta on the morning of the 15th, and has therefore made the voyage to Galle, stopping at Madras, in the very brief space of eight days.

— The *Star* gives the number of Cooly emigrants, who have been sent to the Mauritius during the month of October and November. It is not less than 4014. The Agents have certainly made the most of the time allowed for their operations. On Monday next all farther exportation of labourers, through the instrumentality of private individuals, will cease.

— We beg to call the particular attention of our readers to the extract which we have made from some of the English papers which came in this morning, which furnishes us with the substance of the evidence given before a Parliamentary Committee by the Editors and managers of some of the leading journals in London, and will be found full of the most interesting information. We would more particularly direct the eye of the reader to the assurance given by Mr. Black of the *Morning Chronicle*, that the Press cannot injure a public character. "I do not think that I have ever known a public man injured by any one but himself; I do not think it is in the power of the Press to injure him by abuse —I believe that vituperation would often, instead of injuring an individual, rather induce the public to sympathise with him. I know no case where a newspaper has run reckless against a public man, where it has not injured its character exceedingly."

— The *Hurkaru* says, it is rumoured again that the furloughs are to be stopped. Why, we should ask. Gwalior has by this time fallen, and all the princes of India within the Sutlege are trembling in their slippers lest the next blow should fall on them. And surely Lord Ellenborough will not interfere in the affairs of the Punjab, while the chiefs keep quarrelling with, and weakening each other, and doing our work gratis. There can scarcely be any occasion for another Army of Exercise before the next winter.

— We republish an article from the *Agra Ukhbar* on the subject of turning the Steamers *Hindoostan* and *Bentinck* out of the direct course to Bombay. It is a very impartial and sensible article; but there is one assertion in it which we cannot understand. The Editor says, "At the present moment Calcutta papers come one day in advance of Bombay." How so, when Calcutta is *forty-two* miles farther from Agra than Bombay is? But we fancy that when the arrangements of Government are completed, and the mails from Calcutta are sent up to Benares and Allahabad by a Mail Cart, as they are now to Burdwan, both Agra, and all the stations beyond it with many of those which lie to the south of it, will receive their letters much sooner by Steamers which come to Calcutta direct, than by those which go to Bombay.

— The *Englishman* has resolved to discontinue the farther publication of Lottery Advertisements. We are happy the Editor has come to this determination; for as the prizes fall generally, if not altogether, to persons, real or fictitious, who reside in the interior of the country far from the metropolis, it was through the advertisements of the periodical press that this fraudulent delusion was kept up. The *Englishman* ought to have adopted this determination earlier, and thus relieved itself from the inconsistency of reprobating lotteries in one column, and encouraging them by advertisements in another. At the same time it is but fair to add that the present manager was not here, when that paper attempted to defend the inconsistency. The immediate occasion of this determination is the impudence of the scheme set up by Methold and Co. who announced that a prize of 50,000 Rs. had fallen to the ticket held by General Fast, [illegible] What [illegible] that [illegible] was a gambling transaction! These most disgraceful scenes might have been prevented by one paragraph from the Honourable the Court of Directors, signifying their approval of the abolition of the state lotteries, and their wish that private lotteries should be prohibited by law.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27.

— The Madras papers state that a spirit of disaffection had been exhibited by the force which lately proceeded from Kamptee to Jubbulpore, consequent on the stoppage of field batta from the date of their arrival at that station. Just as the excitement was becoming troublesome, it was allayed by the following wise resolution which had been received from Madras, "The most noble the Governor in Council observes that the relief of the subsidiary *forces* contemplated by the Government, was a return within the territories of this Presidency, until which time *full batta* will be continued to the troops."

— On the 16th of December, the very day on which the Governor General and the Commander-in-Chief left Agra for Gwalior, Gungadhur Bullalee, the ex-treasurer of the Mahratta Raj, commonly called the Dada Khasjee walla, was delivered up to Sir Richmond Shakespear, and was sent on to Agra under an escort. This event however has not arrested the progress of our troops. The Gwalior army may yet have one fight for its bread.

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We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following sums for the Friend of India:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. Cameron, Esq. ... ... | to Nov. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. J. Butler, ... ... | to Dec. 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Mr. J. Baptist, ... ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. Erskine, ... ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| R. N. Shore, Esq. ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. Lyell, ... ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. Col. J. Parsons, ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| J. Morton, Esq. ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| R. P. Sage, Esq. ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. S. W. Fenning, ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| A. J. Kemp, Esq. ... ... | ditto, | 20 | 0 |
| Lieut. Charles Gordon, ... | to Dec. 1843, | 24 | 0 |
| Baboo Neelmonee Bysack, | to June, 1844, | 20 | 0 |
| Baboo Goopeenath Nundee, | to Dec. 1844, | 10 | 0 |

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## CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

NEW STRAITS STEAMER.

We congratulate this community, and our friends in the Straits, on the intelligence received by the last Mail, that the new iron Steamer *Firefly*, of 600 tons and 200 horse power, intended to run between Calcutta and the Straits, was to leave England early in the present month. From the description given of her, we judge that she is a very fine vessel, and well adapted for the purpose for which she is intended. We shall watch the progress of this experiment, for the establishment of a direct and regular steam communication with the Straits, with great interest. It cannot fail to lead to a great increase of intercourse between Calcutta and the picturesque and salubrious islands in the Straits, and most probably China; and we sincerely trust, that the first vessel that establishes this intercourse, will prove a profitable speculation to the enterprising originators of the undertaking. The *Firefly* will, of course, come out under canvass, as well on account of her not carrying coal enough to steam out, as in consideration of the heavy expense of steaming, for which, in such a vessel intended to carry only a few passengers, there could be no return. The *Firefly* will probably be a source of additional good to the Peninsular and Oriental Company.—*Hurk. Dec.* 27.

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STEAM COMMUNICATION.

"The *Friend of India*, in an article on Steam Communication with England, has the following passage: "Of the two plans now proposed, one is to take off the *Hindoostan* and *Bentinck* from the present line, and run them exclusively to Bombay, and to transfer the Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta passengers and packets—with the exception of a few letters sent on by express at the rate of five shillings and eight pence—to smaller steamers." What then shall we, in the North West, [illegible] the inconvenience to ourselves, [illegible] to which even small steamers [illegible] our mails? If both lines to Calcutta

and Bombay were adequately supplied, we would still be in the back ground—for, either way, we would have not only to wait for our letters and papers, but to pay an extra sum for getting them by driblets. There is but one plan by which justice can be done to all India, and that is by a uniform rate of postage on all letters and papers received from England, as well as on those transmitted to England by steam or by ship. Such a plan, besides being strictly just, would save a vast deal of labour at the port of receiving; one stamp marked ship letter—postage so much, would do for all India, and no one could then complain that he had to pay more than his neighbour, who happened to be nearer the port of receipt, for waiting longer for his letters and papers. The receiving of their letters and papers so much sooner, and, in fact, being able to answer them immediately, should be worth the extra postage they would have to pay. There are but few in the North West who get letters in time to reply to them, even during the fine season,—the very few who get letters by the express may be enabled to do so from Agra, but, generally speaking, the first regular instalment of letters is received after the outward Mail has been two or three days gone, when not even the remotest chance remains for a reply reaching in time for the Steamer.

"It is a little puzzling to us at Agra, which to prefer—Bombay or Calcutta. With the arrangements which we understand, are in progress for extending the convenience of Mail carts on the Grand Trunk Road, we should undoubtedly have a better chance of receiving our letters and papers a day or two sooner viâ Calcutta, than from Bombay, if the first have a monthly communication of powerful Steamers, and the latter do not improve in that respect. But as it is the fashion for every one to look to *Number One*, we confess that, however much we may wish to see Calcutta with its own line of Steam packets, we should not break our heart if the *Hindoostan* and *Bentinck* were to be made over to Bombay—by which we should receive our letters and papers probably four or five days sooner. Or, if the line of communication be turned into one, by supplying Bombay from Aden or Point de Galle, we unquestionably declare for our letters and papers being sent by Calcutta and not by Bombay, for, at the present moment, Calcutta papers come one day in advance of Bombay, and the roundabout passage, which the change would involve, would make the two ports almost on a par as to the time or arrival of the Mails, and we do think the Calcutta Post Office would be more alert than that of Bombay. While thinking of improvements, however, what should prevent a suggestion made so long ago from being carried into effect, viz. to send a responsible agent with the Mail Steamers to assort the letters on the voyage by which an immense saving of time would be secured. But like other changes which suppose an advance beyond the jog-trot of official business, we must wait for the appointment of uncovenanted post Masters (which we are happy to see is becoming the rule in the Northwest) who would naturally feel that the greater the improvements they suggested and carried out, the better chance they had of promotion and higher remuneration in the department."—*Agra Ukhbar.*

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THE ORIENTAL AND PENINSULAR COMPANY.

A letter from London informs us that we may rest assured the impudent attempt of the O. and P. Company has signally failed, notwithstanding the strong advocate they had with the Board of Control in *one of* their Shareholders, Mr. Emmerson Tennant and Captain Barber, and Mr. Stocqueler befriending them in the *Atlas* and *Monthly Times*. Our letter continues :—

"The E. I. Company have now decided to retain the Bombay Mail in their own hands, and to improve it as far as lays in their power by relays of vessels, &c.

This is a death blow to the P. and O. Company's schemes, and they next tried to influence the papers by some articles in the *Times*, which had published one of three letters——had written them signed "A Calcutta Merchant," and this elicited a reply from their Secretary in the *Times*, of 17th October, which I enclose and think you had better publish, it is to a certain extent an acknowledgment that they do not intend to complete the monthly communication if they do not get the monopoly contract: it is decided they will not get it, as it is a matter in which the Board of Control and H. M.'s Ministers cannot interfere.

The truth is the P. and O. Company have completely fallen into the trap they laid for the E. I. Company. In offering to establish the communication monthly for £20,000, they obtained a monopoly of all Government aid and then expected to get the *Precursor* and *India* on their own terms and with them, having a monopoly of all the vessels expected to be able to force the E. I. Company, to give them £100,000 for carrying the mails."

Another extract is as follows :—

"They have not got the *India or Precursor*, and will not get the contract for the Bombay Mail and therefore they attempt by every means to assert that they are not bound to complete the monthly communication as there is no deed of contract or penalty for non fulfilment: But this can only defer the time of their throwing it up one year, as with both these vessels they must make six voyages in 1844, to enable them to the £20,000 and then the payment will cease.

And after monopolizing all for three years they will leave the communication where it was in 1841."

And again we are told :—

"My belief is that it will ultimately fall into the hands of the Indian public and subscribers to run their own vessels with Government assistance as respects coals; that the P. and O. Company must give up their two vessels to their Indian subscribers and not meddle with the Indian side of the line.

If the Calcutta shareholders of the P. and O. Company could be induced to call a meeting and ask explanation of their Imperious Board of Directors in St. Mary Axe, they might save themselves much loss by separating from the Peninsular line. The Dublin Company with mail contracts, managed by the same parties, after paying 10 p. ct. now pay no dividend, and the St. George Company have lost all and individual shareholders are made liable."

So much for the O. and P. Company. We are happy to hear an attempt is being made to establish regular Steam Communication between Singapore and China. The same letter says :—

"Mr. Wise has had a proposition before every *department of Government, to pave the way.* I enclose a copy of his paper on the subject; there are several matters requiring alteration and the reference to the P. and O. Company is merely in reference to their boasting of what they would do if they got the contract and monopoly. There is no doubt the Ceylon route will be completed if it is only for the China and Eastern mails. It is probable H. M.'s Steamers will convey the mails from China to Singapore or the Admiralty may contract for it, but the lines between Singapore and Ceylon, will be open to the *India* and with Government assistance she would pay."

We have got a copy of Mr. Wise's proposition and will publish it on Monday.—*Calcutta Star, December* 23.

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CREDIT OF THE ADVANCE UP THE YANG-TSE-KEANG.

*The Friend of India* decides that the credit of the last campaign in China which terminated in peace, is due to Lord Stanley, and that to him must be attributed the plan of operations which cut off the communication of the northern and southern provinces by way of the great Canal. The letter, from which our contemporary's extract is taken, undoubtedly recommends the course subsequently pursued. "Her Majesty's Government," says Lord Stanley, "are of opinion that the most probable means of obtaining these objects, would be the occupation of a position which would enable them effectually to controul the internal commerce of the Chinese Empire, and thus render the moral pressure upon the Court of Pekin irresistible. Such a position they think would be attained by ascending the Yang-tse-keang," &c. &c. So far, so good; Lord Stanley has undoubtedly credit for sanctioning this plan of operations, but so far from having originated with him or Her Majesty's cabinet, as stated by the *Friend of India*, it was a subject of common conversation long before the present Ministry came into power. If priority of publication, is to constitute a claim to originality, we are entitled to come in for the credit of the campaign, before Lord Stanley or Her Majesty's cabinet, for the same plan was urged again and again in our columns; after the commencement of Captain Elliot's grievous blunders, and when almost all the press united in censuring the warlike operations which that plenipotentiary had undertaken. We know that the plan subsequently adopted, was then under consideration by Lord Auckland, and that Captain Bethune was sent to survey the Yang-tse-keang, a service which he most ably and successfully performed. It is extremely probable that these views were communicated to the Home Government by that of India, and that Lord Stanley's letter to the President of the Board of Controul was either occasioned by the information he had received from the east, or from what he found on record in his office, of the opinions of persons who had been consulted by the Whig Government. We know that two gentlemen who were a very long time resident in China, and whose knowledge of the country was perhaps, superior to that of any others amongst our countrymen, were both consulted by the Whig government at the very beginning of hostilities, and that they concurred in recommending the very plan of operations, which has proved so successful. One of them thought that it would settle the matter in three months, and both urged it, as the most humane course towards the inoffensive inhabitants, as not requiring the capture of large towns or the defeat of armies, but as operating at once upon the Government, by what Lord Stanley is pleased to call *moral* pressure.

The credit due to this nobleman, then, is merely that of understanding and appreciating the plans laid before him, and of being free from the presumption not uncommon with official men, of thinking that he knew better than his advisers.—*Englishman, Dec.* 23.

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LOTTERIES.

Some of our contemporaries found fault with us for continuing to advertise a species of gambling of which we had declared our disapprobation, and had we been guided by our own judgment alone, we should have refused the projectors the opportunity of making their scheme known in our columns. But we yielded to the wishes of subscribers, many of whom had been accustomed to venture their money in some of the minor lotteries, and who urged the discontinuance of the Government Lottery as an additional reason for seeking information respecting any other that might be in activity. We then stated our wish that the same course might be followed here that was adopted in England, and that on the suppression of lotteries all advertisements might be prohibited. This was not done, and as we knew nothing in the new private lotteries that distinguished them from the old, we continued to permit their announcements in the *Englishman*. Although we have paid very little attention to the schemes advertised, we could not avoid being struck with the amounts of prizes and the large number of tickets. It appeared a thriving trade at any rate, and as we heard no complaints, we concluded that it went on much as usual, a number of people losing small sums and a few, a very few, gaining large ones. It appears however, that the gain is all on one side, and the loss on the other—the gain for the projectors and the loss for the public. It has become our duty to announce that General Fast purchased a ticket in one of Messrs. Methold's lotteries, which was stated to be drawn a prize of fifty thousand Rupees. Payment having been demanded was refused by the projectors first under one pretext and then another. On this General Fast brought an action to recover the money, and we are informed by his attorney that Messrs. Methold and Co. have pleaded in defence of the action that it is A GAMBLING TRANSACTION.

Of such a defence there can be but one opinion. The plaintiff has fairly paid his money on the terms proposed by the projectors themselves, and they meet his just demand by resorting to a law which ought to have been in the first place applied to their own scheme. As we have suffered our paper to be made the means of informing the public of the existence of these lotteries, it becomes our duty to expose their fraudulent character the instant that we are made aware of it. Perhaps on the whole these schemes have done a public service. They have shewn that no dependence is to be placed upon the most plausible announcements, that however brilliant the schemes, however numerous the prizes in proportion to the blanks, the purchasers are sure to be losers. That they have not only to encounter the risk of a game notoriously in favour of the stake holders, not only to meet the possible occurrence of hidden fraud in the number of tickets, their distribution in the wheel or the mode of drawing, but that if they escape these perils and by some extraordinary chance, some unusual piece of good fortune, should gain a prize, which the projectors have overlooked or neglected to secure for themselves, that then they will be boldly set with the law against gambling, and told that though there may be honour amongst thieves, there is none amongst lottery office keepers.

If after this any person ventures his money in the Calcutta Little-goes, he must be either insane, or he must have persuaded himself that those who would defraud every body else, have such a particular affection for him that they will make an exception in his favour.

No act of the legislature could have given a more fatal blow to this species of gambling. Messrs. Methold and Co. have killed their game. A little snug [illegible] might have gone on for years. Baboo [illegible] Diddler might occasionally have got a [illegible] prize of a lakh, or the whole of

the good prizes might occasionally have fallen to the lot of the unsold tickets; or as in the Government Lottery, the buyers might have had old tickets of a drawn lottery delivered to them by mistake. All this might have happened without making any permanent impression, without tending in the least to cure that itch for gambling which seems inherent in human nature. But when the priests of the temple declare their religion to be a fraud, how can they expect worshippers at the shrine. Pay for the tickets as they say, as long as you like, to that there can be no moral objection, but if you ask for a prize you are a gambler; and as such neither protected by good faith nor by the law. The old medical proverb runs, that those who cannot be cured by medicine, must submit to the knife, those whom the knife will not avail, must be tried by fire. The actual cautery is now applied to gambling in the lottery, at least as far as Calcutta is concerned.

We need hardly say that we are determined to admit no more advertisements of the kind. We were unwilling to do it, even when we thought the scheme as fair as such things can be, we gave credit for innocence till guilt was proved. We must now reverse the rule, and insist upon proof not only of innocence but of ability to perform what is undertaken, before we can suffer any further temptation to gambling to be held out to the public through the medium of our paper. At the time when the subject was previously discussed a correspondent informed us that he considered the Act 10, 11, William 3d, Cap. 17 as fully in force in this country. This statute enacts that no person shall either publicly or privately exercise, keep open, shew or exposed to be played at, drawn out, thrown at, or shall play, draw, or throw at any lottery, either by dice, lots, cards, balls, or other numbers of figures, *or any other way*, and every person who shall do so shall forfeit £3000! Every person who shall play, throw or draw such lottery shall forfeit £20! By the 8th Geo. 1. c. 2, it is enacted, that all plate, goods, jewels, houses, ships or other things exposed to lottery shall be forfeited; this we suspect would be a very small punishment to the ingenious contrivers of our Calcutta Lotteries. But if they have had a good sale for their tickets, they might add to their profits by suing the purchasers for the penalty of £20 incurred by dealing with them. This would complete the defence already resorted to and be perfectly in character with it.—*Eng. Dec.* 26.

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GWALIOR.

Strange rumours are abroad, which I can hardly credit—yet as rumours, I think it right to give you them. It is said that Col. Jacob is at the bottom of all the intrigues, which have taken place hitherto, and that he has been playing into the hands of both parties. A number of native officers of his Brigade have been detected in having received bribes from the Khasgee, and it is reported that he himself has received large sums to protect the Usurper. His sneaking into the city at the time of the fight between Secunder's troops, aided by the Jinsee with the Maharaj Cumpoo first roused suspicion, which his readiness in ordering his Brigade to take part with the latter somewhat allayed—though it was only from a dread of the consequences of a refusal that he gave the order. What has since happened however, tends to shew, that it was only through his intrigues, that the Khasgee is still at Gwalior.

There is no chance of a fight with the British troops as far as I can see, but it depends greatly on the terms which are to be imposed on the durbar whether the troops, who carry every thing their own way, will consent to them. They will not consent to be disbanded as a body, but rather fight it out—at least that is the way they talk just now, though the appearance of the British army may cool their courage somewhat. A very short time now will bring matters to a point, and show whether indomitable courage is yet one of the virtues of a Mahratta Army.—13*th December*, 1843.—*Correspondent of the Agra Ukhbar, Dec.* 16.

* Part of the above letter has already been forestalled by a correspondent of the *Hurkaru*, though we are not less obliged to our correspondent for his information.—Ed. A. U.

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THE ARMY OF EXERCISE.

The following letter, for which we are indebted to a kind correspondent at Agra, gives us the latest intelligence from the Army of Exercise. We understand that a letter has been received in town from a Portuguese O[illegible] at Gwalior stating [illegible] all the troops, with [illegible] exception of a small [illegible] in charge of the trea[illegible], *have* gone out to [illegible] Chumbul [illegible]

[illegible] suppose a little gap [illegible] this station at present, be not unacce[illegible]le, so I shall give you all I have been able to pick up. Lord Ellenborough came in on Monday morning, and was received by the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his Staff and a large force, which was drawn up on the Strand. The 16th Lancers, 4th Native ditto, and his Lordship's Body Guard, together with the 5th Brigade of Infantry, and the 3rd Brigade of Horse Artillery. The sight was very fine; and such as has not been seen in Agra for many a day. His Lordship had hardly been two hours in Agra before he rectified his mistake about General Dennis, by giving him the command of the station, as a post of honour, during the absence of the Army, and General Valiant, continues to hold the division. The latter marched this morning (Tuesday) with the 3rd Brigade—the 1st Light Cavalry, one Rissalah of Skinner's Horse and No. 17 Light Field Battery as the Vanguard of the Army. The remainder, that is to say the 3rd division, the Cavalry and Artillery march in a day or two. One Brigade, Riley's, has been knocked off, and the 51st N. I. escorts his Excellency, who marches on Saturday. The Khelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment escorts his Lordship, who will start on Monday, and Agra is left to be taken care of by the "Illustrious" 35th.

"An article which appeared in the *Agra Ukhbar* about General Dennis, caused no small stir, and I hear that it really is true, that there was a Shindy at Head Quarters; which, however, is now all laid to rest. It is confidently reported that a proclamation of war has been issued; but I am inclined to doubt the fact, as no cause of war has, properly speaking, been given, which would not equally well have answered the purpose of a proclamation at the time of ordering the Army. What the *Delhi Gazette* says about the Chumbul being fortified is all bosh. An Officer went to reconnoitre, and saw nothing—he found the Chumbul fordable. Those who think they know best, say that there will be no fight; but in camp it is positively affirmed, that there will be some bloodshed."—*Hurkaru, Dec.* 21.

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LAHORE.

We announced in our last issue what appeared to us some extraordinary movements at Lahore on the part of the chiefs, especially those who, having quarrelled with Heera Singh, were about to leave him in his glory at the capital, and retreat to the hills, there, it was said, to set up an independent sovereignty, and curtail the dominions of the empire which Runjeet Singh had established by long years of toilsome intrigues more *than by force of arms*. We promised at the same time to endeavour to give a clue to these proceedings, and though we have not succeeded in establishing as facts, their reported cases, we are sufficiently well versed in the intrigues of Lahore to believe in their probability. In the communication from our regular correspondent given below, is the expression of a surmise, entertained by the inhabitants of Lahore, that the enmity between Heera Singh and Suchet Singh, which had, to all appearance, grown to such a height, as to threaten immediate collision, had not Rajah Golab Singh's timely interference prevented it, had been assumed for the purpose of ascertaining the real feeling towards themselves, of the different parties at Lahore, and especially of the Seikhs, properly speaking. Our information from other sources goes far, not only to confirm this suspicion, but to give it a much more colourable appearance, and induces us to place some reliance in the truth of the rumour communicated to us, which is that the late quarrels and disputes between the uncle and nephew, the interference of Goolab Singh, and the ultimate determination to quit Lahore for Ramnugger or the hills, were all the consequences of a preconcerted plan for plundering the state treasury without exciting the suspicions of the Seikhs, and that Goolab Singh and Suchet Singh have succeeded in carrying off with them a vast quantity of jewels and coin, and will probably return within a short period to carry off all that may be left. The surmise is most plausible, and goes the length of adding that the rule of Maharajah Dhuleep Singh will terminate, (possibly in death,) on the return of the Rajahs, and that an illegitimate son of Runjeet Singh's named Kashmeeree Singh, will, most probably, be placed on a throne divested of its power and riches. The Rajahs will thus quietly enjoy the fruits of their crimes, and proceed to enlarge their dominions in every possible direction, and of course chiefly, if not wholly, at the expense of the crippled power of Lahore. These are, of course, as before stated, mere surmises, but who that knows aught of the intrigues and treachery which are ever the main-springs of oriental politics, can deny that they may be converted into a bloody reality, and that another tragedy will ere long have to be recorded in our pages? Taking on other hand the present appearances for granted, and assuming that the quarrel between the Rajahs is such as to have completely estranged Rajahs Goolab Singh and Suchet Singh from all interference in the affairs of Lahore, we cannot arrive at any other conclusion than that Heera Singh will be unable to maintain his footing, and that he will either have to solicit the return of one or other, or both, to support him, or that he will fall a victim with the boy Maharajah to some new intrigue, for which the present state of affairs presents such singular facilities. Whichever may be the result, it is incontestible that the state of Lahore is virtually dissolved by the withdrawal of Goolab Singh from its affairs whether with or without its riches. His presence was, at least, to all appearance, the signal for the submission of the greater number of the sirdars to the authority of Rajah Heera Singh, and a greatly improved discipline amongst the troops, and his absence will afford opportunities for the breaking out of all the passions which were curbed by the view of his army of hill men, during his stay.

We are happy to learn that Baron Schoenberg has returned in safety from Kashmere. Besides the honors shewn him by the Minister on hearing of his return, we learn that he was received in a distinguished manner by Heera Singh, at the durbar on the 6th instant, and presented, the day before, with the customary donations to travellers of the highest distinction, including the sum of 1,100 Rupees.—*Delhi Gazette, Dec.* 16.

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MOOLTAN.

By a letter from the north west frontier, we hear that Sawan Mull is taking rapid strides towards independence. He has taken the affairs of the country completely into his own hands, and effectually prevents the other officers appointed by the Lahore Durbar from knowing anything of, or interfering in, public affairs. His Naib, however, managed to convey intelligence to Heera Sing, stating at the same time, that Sawun Mull was tyrannizing over the ryuts, extorting money on every pretence. Heera Singh, on this, wrote a stern purwanna to the Dewan, which it is not unlikely will blow the embers of hostility into a flame, and we may shortly hear of the Dewan declaring his independence.—*Agra Ukhbar, December* 16.

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*To Correspondents.*

'*Tim*,' of Baugbazar, must excuse our refusing a place to his censures of Mr. George Thompson. Although we think he took up many imaginary grievances and urged them in a spirit which was open to much objection, we cannot make ourselves parties to the publication of a letter, which breathes the spirit of the following paragraph: "It has been also reported that this noble minded man shed many a paternal tear at his last lecture, but to what effect, since he has so heavily loaded himself with Moosulman gold."

An account of the Nowgong School, in our next.

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## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE KHOOND CHILDREN.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

My Dear Sir,—I have not yet appeared in the discussion relating to the Khoond children, and indeed I have been so well satisfied with the general correctness of your views and statements, that I felt no disposition to interfere. As there are however certain statements in your last issue copied from the *Hurkaru* (and which by the way I think ought not to have been published anonymously,) that may do us harm if allowed to pass uncontradicted, I beg the insertion of this letter.

I shall purposely avoid allusion to certain matters, which fall within the province of my colleague on the spot to notice, if he thinks proper and confine myself to facts which I can attest from personal knowledge. It is however any thing but agreeable to my feelings to appear in opposition to those with whom it is my heart's desire to live in good neighbourhood, and especially to those in whose operations we would gladly share to the utmost of our ability; but we have friends to keep as well as to lose, and our fair fame demands that statements so injurious should not pass as truths.

The history of the Petition is briefly this; being on a kind of official visit to Berhampore in consequence of the decease of a brother Missionary, I heard of the rescue of upwards of a hundred vic-

tims from the Khoonds by Capt. Macpherson. This gentleman was living some six or seven miles from Berhampore, and Mr. Wilkinson, my colleague, being there, agreed to go over with me and endeavour to obtain some of them. The fact was, our compassion was greatly excited by the manner in which Capt. M. was disposing of the children and purposed disposing of them. Accordingly we went over, and were kindly invited to stay and take breakfast. We then talked over the matter about these children for two or three hours. Capt. M. refused to make over any number of children to us, saying he could only give them one by one to individuals. This is the origin of those* spoken of as given to different members of the Mission family in that neighbourhood. He however appeared cordially to approve of an application to Government for them, though he disputed long against the clause which expresses the hope that Government might assist toward the expense. The application was drawn up at his table, was read by him carefully two or three times, and corrected to suit his views, and finally copied by me on paper furnished by himself as a bona fide application to the Madras Government through him, their accredited officer. I shall not believe that Capt. M. entertains any other opinion till I see his signature to the assertion that he did not thus receive the petition from us, or at least whatever might be his own mental reservations, that he did not know we intended he should so receive it.

The statement that it was not signed by all the Missionaries is idle. It was signed by the only two within a 100 miles, and by myself as Secretary to the Mission. The style of the petition here attached, shows there is no room for any such subterfuge. No objection as to its being informal or insufficient was made or hinted at. On the contrary, satisfaction was expressed.

That this application would be duly forwarded, and acceded to, we entertained no doubt, and on the strength of it, made an application for the necessary funds to our friends in England, which has probably by this time been returned (printed) to Calcutta. Other measures connected with our own Government were taken to which it may not be becoming farther to advert at present, but which will show that we presented the application in good faith.

Many inquiries after it were made, and I have a letter before me from Capt. M. dated 1st of May, in which he says, he had received no reply to my application. I had made inquiries as to the proper method of addressing the Madras Government direct, but was stopped by the assurance that the children were disposed of, or the great majority of them.

We had to contend long and earnestly against Capt. M. that Government had not performed their last duty toward these poor kidnapped children when they had disposed of the boys to be Mussulmen servants, or the girls to be wives to the murderous Khoonds. These unfortunate creatures had a different claim upon a paternal Government both as a compensation for their loss of home, and their own defective police, of which these children are the victims (many of them being stolen from the immediate vicinity.) They ought at least to place them where their morals would be cultivated and where they would be trained up to habits of industry and comfort. But Captain M. seemed utterly averse to the Government being liable to any expense on their account, and again and again asked why Government should provide for these children more than for as many of the thousands of children every where to be found. My answer is, they are thrown by Providence upon their care, and these children having no cast, Government can provide for them without in any way compromising their pledge not to interfere with the religious education of the people.

There have been several disingenuous hints thrown out that we wanted to make a pecuniary advantage of these children. How this was to be effected does not appear. But let any competent person look at a hundred of these miserable children, boys and girls, some of whom have grown up to the age of 14 and 15 in evil habits, vice and disease, and then say whether any thing but philanthropic motives can induce a Missionary to take upon himself the responsibility of finding funds for their support, and the still more laborious office of training them up in habits of cleanliness, morality and intelligence. The reward in this case must not be expected from man. I shall offer no plea for their being placed in our asylums in preference to any other; only let them be properly taken care of and my end is accomplished.

I deeply regret that Capt. M's. notions of the responsibility of Government towards these wretched victims, and of what Christianity might do for them in contradistinction to Mahomedanism, are so far from what we could have hoped from him, I question his right, or the moral right of Government itself, to dispose of these poor girls to perpetuate a race of murderers, even supposing they should be elevated to the dignity of wives to the infanticides. I do not however believe they will be any thing more than menial concubines. This case will yet come forth to day-light, and I hope for the honour of a Christian Government that Capt. M. will be found to have misunderstood its benevolent intentions, and the just expectation of the Christian public.

Finally, why seeing it is upwards of nine months since the application was handed to Capt. M. has this account of its detention been delayed till the Collector of Ganjam has left the shores of India?

I beg to remain, yours cordially,

A. Sutton.

P. S. There appears to be a wrong idea entertained at head-quarters respecting the extent of Capt. M's. operations. The victims he rescued last year, were all from one small district under the Madras Presidency; I have reason to suppose from reports, that if a European or two aided by a few Chupprasies could be sent into the still larger districts under the Bengal presidency, many victims might be rescued; and perhaps much might be done toward suppressing the horrid rite. This is the season for any such attempts to be made.

* Sit individuals altogether.

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AGURPARA CHURCH MISSION SCHOOL.

*To the Editor of the Friend of India.*

Sir,—Oblige me by publishing the following few lines in a corner of your valuable periodical, which will, I hope, give much interest to the public.

The 4th Annual Examination and distribution of prizes to students, attached to the Agurpara Church Mission School, took place at the school rooms on Friday, the 22d instant, at 11 A. M. before a large and respectable audience, consisting of the Venerable the Archdeacon, Rev. J. Innes, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. DeRozario, Miss Hebren, Baboo Gooroochurn Bose and several respectable Hindoos.

The senior classes were examined in the Bible, History, Grammar, Geography, Mathematics and other ordinary branches of education, and the junior classes underwent an examination in reading and spelling.

Their answers to the several questions put to them were very correct, and on the whole, they acquitted themselves in a style which reflected much credit on themselves and their respective teachers; the above part of the business being over, the successful students of each class were called by name, and presented by the Venerable the Archdeacon with prizes consisting of appropriate books.

Yours,

A Christian.

*Augurpara, 23d Dec. 1843.*

We are sorry that it is not in our power to afford room for the Programme of the Examination. —*Ed. F. of India.*

# EUROPE.

RELIGIOUS.

Ireland.—Simultaneous Preaching in Tipperary.—Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated Oct. 25:—"You may judge of the state in which we are in this country, when I tell you that the priests of a whole district in the county Tipperary preached simultaneously, the other day, upon the following text:—Ezekiel xi. 5, 6, 'And to the others he said in mine hearing, Go ye after him through the city and smite; let not your eye spare, neither have ye pity. Slay utterly old and young, both maids and little children and women; but come not near any man upon whom is the mark.'"—*Morning Herald.*

Mr. Newman's Successor.—The Provost and Fellows of Oriel College, Oxford, have presented the Rev. Mr. Eden to the vicarage of St. Mary-the-Virgin, Oxford, with the chapelry of Littlemore annexed, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. J. H. Newman, B. D. This result (says the *Oxford Chronicle*) has not been obtained without hesitation, if not opposition, on the part of the Provost of Oriel, on the ground of Mr. Eden's adherence to the new doctrines, and not until Mr. Eden had professed his willingness to discontinue the advocacy of Tractarian opinions.—*Post.*

The Free Church of Scotland has completed its second Assembly in circumstances highly encouraging and consolatory to its friends, and deeply mortifying to its opponents;—in circumstances, which, although encompassed with great difficulties, afford high promise of eventual success, and this to an extent beyond the previous hopes of its friends, or the fears of its enemies. We think it was Lord Dunfermline (the late Speaker) who was heard to say that the Secession was the most remarkable event of his times. Its successful progress, up to the present moment, exhibits, in our judgment, the most remarkable example of the triumph of genius, mental power, and principle, which the age affords. We do not mean to say that the *principle* upon which the Free Church separated from the Establishment is correct or scriptural, for the more we consider it, the more we are assured it is not so. But that the principle, erroneous in itself, is honestly and religiously held; is so held, by a man of the buoyant and sweeping genius of Chalmers, by men of the indomitable spirit and rare practical efficiency of Candlish, and by others, viewed by the Church as those whose solidity of mind is only surpassed by the depth of their piety. A phalanx composed of solid materials, thus led, is no doubt fitted to produce an immense impression in any direction into which its powers are energetically thrown. Still, as we have said, and as they themselves have acknowledged, the high position which they have already achieved, is beyond their own most sanguine expectations.

*Four Hundred and Seventy Ministers* left the Church; and let it be remembered, not only leaving the aristocracy and higher classes of society, generally speaking, behind them, but having to encounter their zealous opposition. And now, in five short months, not 470, but 600 churches are either in the course of erection or immediately about to be commenced; another 100, it is stated, will soon follow; simultaneously with this great effort, the support of the clergy is being provided for; a large building for a College is purchased, and professors are nominated; and the great expenditure of the missionary staff of the Church of Scotland to the Heathen and to the Jews (of which the seceders were the originators and main support) is at the same time zealously and effectually collected. Nothing is allowed to drop. The whole fabric and economy, the appendages and staff, of a well-appointed Christian Church rises on the instant, as in a perfected shape, to view! It is a wonderful spectacle. It is, blessed be God, a "goodly" one too!—*Record.*

The Rev. Mr. Aldhouse.—It will be recollected that about a year ago the Rev. Stephen Aldhouse, M. A., lecturer of Allhallows, Lombard-street, &c., was convicted at the Central Criminal Court, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. After his removal from Newgate he was placed on board a transport moored off Sheerness, and was there employed as a tutor to the children of one of the officers. He had not filled his post long before an order arrived from the Home-office for the shipment of seven years' convicts for the penal colony of Van Diemen's Land, and Mr. Aldhouse was draughted among them. During the past week a friend received a letter from him, in which he depicts the miseries of transportation in forcible language, the convicts being dreadfully coerced, irrespective of their previous station in life or of the offence of which they were convicted. He states that he is set to break stones, and is to continue at that employment for two years before any portion of his earnings will be applied for his own use. He expresses a hope that his communication will have the effect of convincing his countrymen that transportation is not the light punishment which many of them imagine it to be.—*Times.*

Bishop Phillpotts and Co[illegible]. Some

time ago the bishop met a Rev. rector,—a gentleman of good property, who, although partial to foxhunting, held two preferments in his lordship's diocese, at no considerable distance from Exeter,—dressed as a layman, without even a white cravat to distinguish him from the common herd, or to denote that he was a clergyman. After some conversation, the bishop intimated to him in a very grave manner, that he wished he could catch him in his scarlet coat and white shorts, and he would take away, or suspend him from, his livings. The rector made no reply; but did not fail the next morning to pay his lordship a visit at his episcopal palace in his hunting dress; and said, here I am, my lord, in my scarlet coat; now deprive me of my livings. No, his lordship replied, he would not be compelled to do anything by any one; upon which the rector took his leave. Was he compelled to prosecute, we had almost said persecute, the worthy rector of Feniton?—*Pat.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. BUDDLE, the agent of the Marquis of Londonderry, has died lately worth the enormous sum of 150,000*l.*, having been a mere pit lad.—*Pat.*

THE BANK OF MANCHESTER.—There was a meeting, on Thursday week, of the proprietors of the bank, when a report was read as to the present state of the concern. It appears that there are still liabilities to the amount of about 400,000*l.*, and that to meet this a call for that sum was agreed upon. Mr. Burdekin, as it appears, took with him about 10,000*l.* of the money of the bank. The present call is caused by the winding up of several large accounts, much more unfavourably than was anticipated, especially those of Hilton, of Darwin, and Joseph Raleigh, of Manchester, with which two concerns the bank was a creditor for nearly 200,000*l.* The proprietors of this bank will thus lose nearly, if not altogether, one million sterling.—*Ibid.*

NEW GALVANIC LIGHT IN PARIS.—*Galignani's Messenger* publishes the following particulars of an interesting experiment, made in Paris last Friday evening, with the galvanic light, proposed by M. Archereau, as a substitute for that of gas, on the Place de la Concorde:—"Several thousands of persons had assembled to witness it. The light exhibited appeared to be about an inch and a half in diameter, and was enclosed in a glass globe of about twelve inches in diameter. In the first instance, the gas lights of the Place de la Concorde, which are 100 in number, were not extinguished. The appearance of those nearest the galvanic light was quite as faint, and had the same dull hue, as the ordinary oil-lamps when near a gas-light of the full dimensions. When the gas-lights of the place were put out, the effect of the galvanic light was exceedingly brilliant, eclipsing even, in the opinion of many persons present, that of the hydro-oxygen light. It was easy to read small print at the distance of 100 yards, and it was only necessary to look at the shadow of the objects in the way of the light, to be convinced of its great illuminating power. The single light exhibited did not replace the whole of the gas-lights which had been put out, but we may fairly estimate it as equal, at least, to twenty of the gas-burners of the Place de la Concorde, where they are larger in volume than in most of the other parts of Paris. It would, therefore, require five of these galvanic lights to light the whole of the place; but the rays of these five lights meeting each other, would, in all probability, give a much more intense light, to say nothing of the superiority in softness and colour, than the present gas-lamps."—*Ibid.*

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The last stone of the tower of this magnificent building was set by the contractor on Tuesday last, on which occasion all the workmen were entertained, and some bottles of champagne were drunk at the top of the scaffold in honour of the completion. All that now remains to be added to the tower will be the supports of the vane and the vane itself, which will all be of gilt copper. The vane will be the same grasshopper (the crest of Sir Thomas Gresham) which for a long time adorned the old Exchange, and escaped the fire almost uninjured. It has been determined that the chimes shall be restored upon a greatly improved plan, the Gresham Committee, upon the recommendation of Professor Taylor, having directed that the peal of notes be increased from eight to fifteen. The first brick of this structure was laid in January, 1841, and the contractors say they do not recollect any public building of the same substantial character having been erected in a period so apparently unequal to its extent. It is positively stated, on the best authority, that it will be finished and open for the use of the merchants by the time originally mentioned, viz. the middle of the summer of next year. The portico is completed, with the exception of the fixing of the sculpture in the pediment. The sculpture will consist of sixteen figures, in high relief, by Mr. Richard Westmacott. The mass, called Bank-buildings, in front of the portico, will be pulled down in the early part of next year. At the east end of the Exchange the improvements of Freeman's-court are proceeding with rapidity. All the houses are p[illegible] down, and a handsome street of ample width, parallel with the new building, will be made.—*Pat.*

THE LAW OF LIBEL.—The recently published Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the law of defamation and libel, contains the evidence of various gentlemen in connexion with the metropolitan periodical press, of which the following are extracts:—

Stanley Lees Gifford, Esq., D. C. L., examined:—I am a doctor of civil law, educated at the University of Dublin. I have been called to the bar of England, and entered, more than thirty years. I am editor of the *Standard* newspaper. I have been twenty-four years a newspaper editor in this country. I have always been concerned with one establishment, the *Standard* and *St. James's Chronicle*. Mr. Baldwin is the actual proprietor and printer of the newspapers with which I am connected. I am the actual editor, and have been for twenty-four years, and he is registered as proprietor, and is sole proprietor. But I believe he is singular in that; I believe he is the only man so circumstanced. . . . Each paper has, I believe, though having several writers, but one editor. It is absolutely necessary for safety that the paper should have one editor; at least that everything should pass under the eye of one person, because that which is innocent by itself, when taken in combination with another article, may constitute a libel. I can mention the case of the *St. James's Chronicle*—this is thirty years ago, before I had anything to do with it. Two paragraphs appeared, in two numbers of the paper, four days between each other; and for those, harmless by themselves, libellous taken together, Mr. Baldwin, who was in Paris at the time, had to pay 2,000*l.* That shows, not merely that each publication must pass under the eye of the editor, but the whole succession of the papers.

John Black, Esq., examined:—I have been editor of the *Morning Chronicle* for twenty-three years, and part editor for about twenty-seven years. . . . There was a case occurred to Mr. Perry, when he was editor of the *Morning Chronicle*. He put in a police case, which was *ex parte*, in which statements had been made against a butcher at Islington. The man came and said, "You have ruined me." Mr. Perry said, "I think it is a very hard case; here is 50*l.* for you." The man then brought actions against several papers, and got damages. It cost the *Courier* 800*l.*, and he went against several other papers. . . There was a case lately; it was a private libel, about some case of swindling on the Continent; the defendants (the *Times*) were put to enormous expense, which was probably inevitable in that case; but a man may put a newspaper to a very heavy expense, and he may be a man of straw; and you may make out your justification in every case, and yet you have no remedy against him. That was not the case there; the *Times* paid their own costs, but the other parties were obliged to pay their own costs. . . . . The *Chronicle* was lately prosecuted by Lord Beresford; substantially we made out our case, and his Lordship only got 100*l.* damages against us. We were obliged to go to an enormous expense to bring witnesses over from Ireland, to prove the hardship in the mode of removing the tenants; but there was some little difference about the age of the parties—some immaterial things. Now, it seems hard that so much importance should be attached to those little failures in proving some immaterial issues. . . . It may happen that a man, by turning out tenants in a wholesale way, may put a whole country side in a state of insurrection. It may be said, you are not the judge in such cases; but I apprehend that in this country every thing is brought to the bar of public opinion. The speeches in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords are not addressed to the House, but to the public. I think that what Mr. Wyndham said is quite true, that the press has made this country a democracy. The Members of the House of Commons address their constituents through the newspapers. . . . . The best security the public have with newspapers, in London at least, is, that they generally look to the hazard they run of injuring their character, and of injuring their estimation by dealing in slander. . . . . There is nothing that I, speaking individually, am so anxious to guard against as libels; because with respect to the mass of mankind, the public care very little about what is stated about them, but it is a great deal to the individual himself; and it involves me in a great deal of trouble, for nothing is such an annoyance to an editor as the being engaged in a libel case. Till the thing is decided, he is continually liable to be called off from the most important things he is engaged in, to attend to the progress of it, otherwise, he is in danger of being cast; so that is, from his own interest, guarding continually against libels, and watching against everything that in the least reflects on private individuals; he looks into it to see how it bears, that he may take care to avoid a libel. . . . . I am not sure that a newspaper will sell *more* copies by reason of making an attack upon a public character. It might formerly have been the result; but newspapers now-a-days do not depend so much upon those accidental attacks; they depend more upon general credit, upon getting news, upon being at great expense, for instance, in reporting the proceedings of the Lords and Commons, and public Meetings, and various things. I doubt whether any attack upon any individual would much increase the sale of a newspaper. . . . . Suppose that I were to attack very unjustly the Duke of Wellington,—a man whose name is very high in the country, and who is believed generally to be an honest man,—a crowd of remonstrances would be poured in against it by persons of the party whose cause I generally advocate, stating that I was doing an immense deal of injury to them. I do not think I have ever known a public man injured by any one but himself; I do not think it is in the power of the press to injure him by abuse. I believe there is a material difference between warm writing—the expression of warm feelings against a man—and vituperation. I believe that vituperation would often, instead of injuring an individual, rather induce the public to sympathize with him. . . . . I know no case where a newspaper has run reckless against a public man, where it has not injured its character exceedingly. In the case of the *Morning Journal*, when they attacked the Duke of Wellington, nobody cared for what they said. . . . . We have in many cases [as respects foreign intelligence] correspondents, and we have paid agents. We have correspondents at Philadelphia, at Madrid, at Athens, and at many other places, varying from time to time; sometimes we send men, and sometimes we pay men who reside there. As to the police reports, we get them from a channel not the very best frequently. In some courts we station reporters of our own; but in many other cases the reports are supplied by men who volunteer, the penny-a-liners, as we call them; men who send reports to all the different newspapers. Two or three different individuals will send a report, and we take what we think best. Our only check over those individuals is to refuse to take the copy, if they do not state the thing fairly.—Question: Does it come to your knowledge that those persons occasionally raise money, either by threatening to publish, or by agreeing to suppress, the publication?—Mr. Black: The thing has been often attempted, and I believe very often succeeds. I believe, during a great part of the year those individuals, many of whom are men of very bad character, justify it to themselves upon a very bad principle, that they must live, and not finding any room for their accounts during the sittings of Parliament, when the debates and other things fill up the paper, they sell what they call their copy to individuals; but we know nothing about it. If we knew anything of it, we should abstain from employing them. I can suggest no remedy for this; it seems to me inseparable from the thing itself. The only remedy would probably be for each newspaper to have a very large establishment, which it could not afford. . .. There was the case of a man well known to the late Lord Moira—Felix M'Carthy, who was employed as the responsible editor for a newspaper set up in London for the express purpose of libelling; I think it was the *Argus*. He was a powerful man, about seven feet high; people used to call him the Duke of St. Giles's; he could at any time bring down some 1,000 people from St. Giles's; he was commonly said to be the head of the clan M'Carthy. This man got about three guineas and a-half a-week for being the responsible editor of this paper; and when anybody came in with a horse-whip to ask for the editor, he rose up, and said, "I am," and the party bolted out as quickly as possible.

Albany Fonblanque, Esq., examined.—I am the proprietor of the *Examiner* newspaper, and have been for more than thirteen years. There have been no proceedings against the paper during that time, either civil or criminal. . . I do not think it is the office of the press at all to interfere in affairs of private life; I think it is beyond its offices altogether, and I would punish a paper very severely for so doing, and I should trust to the punishment to check the offence. I think it is a very unwise thing for a public man to prosecute for a public offence. . . I do not think, in my own time, I have ever known an instance of a public man having been lowered in reputation by the misrepresentation of his opinions. There are as many to defend as to attack. I think a public man would lose more than he would gain by seeking redress for public libels.

Robert Stephen Rintoul, Esq., examined—I am the proprietor of the *Spectator* newspaper; I have been for ten years the sole proprietor; before that I had some copartners. I was editor of the *Atlas* before the *Spectator* began. I have always been the editor of the *Spectator*, now almost fifteen years. I cannot speak as to the remunerating number of copies of a weekly paper, which is very expensively got up. I pay a great deal to literary men. I should suppose some of the papers might be done at a fourth part the expense of mine. . . . I have several times had actions brought against me, but I have always been successful in the defence of those actions; no verdict was ever given against me. . . . I once had a civil action brought against me by the chief magis-

trate of Dundee. . . Besides myself, he selected four of the leading people of the town, bankers, merchants, and others. After a litigation of nearly four years it came to be tried by a jury, and the trial lasted about fourteen hours. The damages claimed were 12,000*l.*; and after the trial the verdict was given in our favour. . . There were thirteen issues; it was a very voluminous affair; but its only peculiarity, as bearing upon the present inquiry, consisted in this:—That the Lord Chief Commissioner Adam, who tried the cause, seemed to lay it down that the press had no rights at all. He put it in this way to the jury:—That the other parties associated with me in my defence might possibly, as members of the public bodies—the Town-council, or Guildry—be privileged to make speeches, to inquire and report; but with regard to me, as responsible for the newspaper publications, the jury had nothing to do but to assess the damages. The jury found for us. We got some 800*l.* of costs, and were still, I should think, 400*l.* or 500*l.* out of pocket. . . I had also a prosecution against me by the late Duke of Beaufort, in the excitement of the general election in 1831. I got a verdict. I paid 200*l.* or 300*l.* costs, I suppose. It was by information. I have not had any other criminal prosecution against me.

Samuel Blackburn, Esq., examined.—I am one of the editors of the *Globe*, and have been nearly five years. I am not a proprietor or registered. Previously I was a proprietor and editor of two papers in the country; one a paper in Kent and the other in Essex. . . A bill of indictment was brought against me with reference to my vote at an election, in which I argued the question before the returning officer. It was before the question was so well settled as it has been since, and for which provision is made in Sir James Graham's Act. I tendered my vote at the hustings, on the supposition, that though I had changed my qualification, I held it substantially, though not identically. I stated this distinctly at the hustings, not on oath; and when I tendered my vote, in answer to the third question, I said, "Certainly not,"—I had wholly changed my qualification,—"I had tendered my vote on the principle that I have the same qualification substantially, though not identically." After an argument of some time, the returning officer received my vote; but they went to the assizes, and preferred a bill of indictment against me, which was thrown out. They then packed a jury in the borough, leaving out every Liberal name that would be found in the ordinary course on the jury, and they found the bill; and then upon that commenced a complete series of litigious proceedings. The last *certiorari* ever obtained previous to Lord Denman's Act, requiring notice to be given, and so on, was obtained against me, and handed to the sessions. I delivered an address, and published a speech, in which I commented on the conduct of the attorney for the prosecution, whom they selected because he was an insolvent, not having stick or stool, shirt or shilling. They selected him for the purpose, they supplying him with funds. The prosecutor's agent signed a consent, in the Crown Office in London, to try it at the following assizes. When I went up to the assizes, they took no notice of the indictment, but commenced two actions against me for the printed speech; one against the printer, whom I indemnified, and one against me as the author. I justified in both actions; and when I came into court, they having previously offered to withdraw them upon the payment of the costs, I said "I stand upon my plea; and when it came to the point, they withdrew the records, and I was left to pay the costs. I brought down the indictment for trial on proviso, stating that I did so to roll away the reproach. I conducted my own cause without counsel or attorney, and I carried off a triumphant verdict, the Jury declaring there was no ground for the charge. I was more than 200*l.* costs out of pocket. . . . I think, if a man is determined to avoid writing a libel, it is extremely easy to avoid it. I have been writing for the press many years, and I never perpetrated a libel in my life; and my belief is, I never shall.

Alexander Dobie, Esq., examined.—I have been solicitor for the *Times* newspaper for more than ten years. One point I may mention, which is the great expense which the morning papers are at in getting information to give the public as early as possible in the day. That is not protected to them as a copyright; for the afternoon papers take it from them, and publish it without having the courtesy to say from whence they take it. I know the proprietors of morning papers feel that as a great evil; and they feel that they should be protected till two or three o'clock in the afternoon of the day, exclusive use of that information for which they pay so much; and which frequently does not come till late in the day. . . . . The law is very hard upon the press. We have no power of getting evidence to show cause against criminal informations. We are entirely at the mercy of the prosecutor, and the affidavits he thinks proper to make. . . . . *The expenses of the Times were very heavy* in the case of the exposure of a great fraud on the Continent. They were upwards of 4,000*l.* The heaviest part of it was the expense of collecting evidence; chiefly arising from the evidence being abroad, and being unwilling witnesses, and having no power to get at their evidence, and bring them to this country; in expectation of the trial coming on, and its being postponed, and the witnesses going back again ten or twelve days' journey. I had to get up the evidence myself, and it took me several months. I had to go into Italy, France, and other kingdoms for the purpose. . . The press have been put to much expense, especially the *Times*, in defending actions for publishing speeches of Members of Parliament.

Murdo Young, Esq., examined.—I am proprietor of the *Sun* newspaper. I have been ten years sole proprietor, fourteen or fifteen part proprietor, and more in connexion with it. I have been also manager of it. . . I have had three or four actions against myself; one brought against me by a Noble Lord—a criminal information; that was *for* imputing to him that despatches, stated to have been written abroad, were written in this country; for that he filed a criminal information against me, but I succeeded. Lord Brougham was my counsel, and boldly avowed the truth, urging that it was for the public good that statements of that description should be exposed.

John Robertson, Esq., examined.—I was editor of the *London and Westminster Review*, and have been engaged in various literary undertakings for nine years. . . With regard to what the law ought to be, I have thought a good deal. My view can be indicated by two words—the *truth* and the *publication*. Let all forms of law open a clear path to going before a jury to ascertain whether the fact published was true; and in the second place, whether, if it was true, the publication of it was justifiable. Let the issue be tried between the parties, first, upon the point, "Has this man published the truth?" This is to be proved to the satisfaction of the Jury. It having been proved that what has been stated was true, "Were there circumstances which called for the publication of it?" Let the jury find that the facts stated was true, and that there was a good public reason, or a number of good public reasons, for publishing it; then, however disagreeable and however painful the fact might be to the plaintiff, let the man who published the fact stand acquitted and honoured. He has done well—he has done a public service. That is the outline of my view of what the law ought to be.—*Record.*

The Late Gale.—Every day brings intelligence of additional disasters during the late gale. The *General Steam Navigation Company's packet* the Menai, Captain Goodburn, arrived at Brighton from Havre on Monday, and he brings information of the sinking of a Dunkirk steamer off that town, when all hands perished. Near Beachy-head he spoke the Shepherd, of Glasgow, *from* Singapore. Yesterday morning the stern of a vessel, bearing the name of "Ann and Laura," was washed on shore at Brighton.—*Ibid.*

The Gale at Liverpool.—On Friday and Saturday Liverpool and the neighbourhood were visited by a severe gale of wind, attended with heavy showers of rain, which continued with little or no intermission throughout the night. The wind, which had prevailed from the southeast, changed to the west about four o'clock on Saturday morning, when it continued blowing with greater violence than before. The river was very much agitated throughout the day, and passengers by the steamers from Cheshire side experienced much difficulty in maintaining their equilibrium. Our seaward intelligence, on Saturday, wore a serious aspect, and several vessels which had been at anchor outside were obliged to seek refuge in the river. Several wrecks have been reported. Similar accounts have been received from all parts of the coast. The gale having extended from one side of the Island to the other.—*Ibid.*

Sale of Two Islands.—On Tuesday two islands, named Rasay and Bona, situated in the Hebrides, were sold by auction at the Auction Mart. They were for many years the property of the M'Leods, of Rasay, and comprise about 18,000 acres. The net value of the estate, including the mines and the timber, was about 73,000*l.* There were fifty-two farms, the rent arising from which was about 1,200*l.* They were capable of rapid improvement, in consequence of the facilities of communication from them to the metropolis, the journey now being completed in less than thirty-six hours. The estate was put up at 20,000 guineas, and eventually knocked down at 35,000 guineas.—*Ibid.*

The Marquis of Waterford.—Lord Waterford has expressed his determination never to hunt the county Tiperary again, but in order that this resolve should not impair the future operations of the club, with a truly generous and sporting feeling, the Noble Peer has signified to the Committee his intention of presenting fifty-two couple (two packs of dogs, and five horses from his own stud, beside an annual subscription of 100*l.* to the hunt. It appears it was not one or two, but a dozen threatening letters his Lordship had received, about persons in his employment, which was sufficient to disgust him with the country, if the stabling had never been fired. A better justification for one of the greatest evils that ever afflicted a country—absenteeism—than is conveyed in the latter portion of this statement could not be well conceived. And if report speak true, much more took place well calculated to "disgust" the Noble Marquis, and thus deprive the country of the benefits accruing from the constant residence of a wealthy and liberal landlord.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The Jury in M. Pedro Zulueta's Case.—On Saturday evening, after the postponement of this important trial, until Monday morning, the Jury adjourned to the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, where they slept for the night. On the following morning (Sunday) they attended Divine worship at the chapel of the gaol of Newgate; and after going through that prison, took recreation in an omnibus, specially provided for them, under the charge of Mr. Hemp, the sheriff's officer. They proceeded to Blackwall, by way of Bow and Old Ford, and at an unfrequented part of the latter place, had half an hour's pedestrian exercise, closely remarking that Mr. Hemp knew all the "sly corners" of the county. They afterwards partook of a plain and substantial dinner at Blackwall, each juryman being allowed a pint of wine with his dinner. Towards evening they returned to the London Coffee-house, where they were supplied with tea and coffee, &c., and passed the remainder of the evening, and breakfasted on Monday morning, previous to attending at the Old Court. Throughout the trial, which ended in M. Zulueta's acquittal, a number of the leading members of the Anti-Slavery Society, amongst whom were a great many of the Society of Friends, crowded the benches and body of the court, and appeared to take great interest in the result. It is estimated that the costs of the defence will not amount to less than from 1000*l.* to 1500*l.*—*Morning Herald.*

The prefect of Police has just notified to Vidocq to quit Paris, on the grounds that, having been condemned for forgery to eight years' imprisonment, on the 7th Nivose, year 5, he had never since been rehabilitated; and that, though pardoned in 1818, he was not restored to all the rights of citizenship, as he himself pretends. Vidocq, the *Gazette des Tribunaux* states, has announced his intention of resisting this order, and is waiting for a summons from the authorities, in order to have the matter legally decided.

We find the following from Rome, 14th inst., in the *Cologne Gazette*:—"We are informed that the new Government of Madrid has manifested a desire to re-establish a good understanding with the Court of Rome, and has commissioned the Primate of Spain to take the first measures. The domiciliary visits and arrests are still continued; but the leaders of the conspiracy at Bologna have not yet been discovered, unless it be true, as stated, that the Neapolitan Government has taken some of them. The rewards offered by our Government have had no effect. The Swiss troops have particularly distinguished themselves in pursuing the insurgents. This has given rise to a report that this force is to be increased. The Austrian Government has promised its support to the Pontifical Government."

The *Suabian Mercury* states, that the northern Powers will not depart from the principles of legitimacy in the affairs of Spain, that is that Queen Isabella shall marry the eldest son of Don Carlos, and that he, in order to preserve the rights of legitimacy shall assume the title of King of Spain. It is added, that alarming accounts had been received at Vienna from Bosnia. It was said, that the Turkish Governor of that province was surrounded at Boujalinka by 40,000 insurgents.

The *National German Gazette* states, that a report prevails at Vienna of an intimate alliance having been concluded between Austria, England, and France. "It cannot be denied," adds the *Gazette*, "that the last events in Wallachia, and particularly in Servia, have singularly irritated the minds of the Austrians against Russia, particularly in Hungary. The Hungarians have seen with terror the supremacy of Russian policy in the Divan, and still more the definitive organization of the Russian Administration which is now developed in Servia, as formerly in Wallachia. They have likewise seen that the Porte is now in a state of vassalage with regard to Russia."

The *Dusseldorf Gazette* has an article from Berlin of the 18th inst., saying; "Difficulties are still opposed to the marriage of the reigning Duke of Brunswick. Duke Charles continues to refuse to abdicate, and protest that he will also be married as soon as his brother contracts any such union."

The estate of Muskau, belonging to the celebrated Prince de Puckler-Muskau, had been purchased by Count de Redern, Intendant-General of the Privy Purse of the King of Prussia, for the sum of 7,500,000f. The Lordship of Muskau is situate in the circle of Rothemburg (Prussian Silesia), and contains seven villages and a population of 1,800 souls. The Prince will shortly leave for [illegible] where he intends to pass the rest of his life. He is now fifty-eight years of age.

The *Austrian Observer* announces, that on the 14th inst. the Sultan's *berat* was published at Belgrade, confirming the election of Prince Alexander. There were present at this solemnity, which took place on the glacis of the fortress, the Governor of Belgrade, Hafiz Pasha, appointed for this occasion Commissioner of the Porte, the Russian General, Baron de Lieven, the Military Commander of Semlin, the Austrian General Haffer, the French and English Consuls, all the superior and subaltern civil officers of the principality, and, finally, the representatives of the people and deputies.—*Record.*

THE NEW INFANTRY CAP.—The acting Committee of the Board of general officers for the inspection and regulation of the clothing of the army, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Dalbiac, K. C. H., is President, is said in military circles to have approved of the new cap, similar to that worn by the Emperor of Russia's bodyguard, and also by some corps in the Belgian army, which has been made by authority of his Royal Highness Prince Albert and of the Horse Guards, and is to be worn by the infantry of the line instead of the present chako.—*Ibid.*

We have seldom had occasion to record a more horrible case of destitution than one that occurred here on Friday morning, when Dr. Tait, of the Police-office, was called to attend an old woman who was found lying in a kind of closet at the bottom of the Old Fishmarket Close. She was in a state of utter nudity, and quite dead; and there was every reason to believe that she died of starvation—indeed, it is understood that she has not tasted any food since Sunday last. We believe the wretched woman was addicted to drink; and that one article of clothing after another had been parted with to gratify that propensity, till the melancholy catastrophe occurred, when she was found a corpse without body or bed-clothes, or single piece of furniture in the room. We understand she had no friends in the town.—*Edinburgh Journal.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

*4th December*, 1843.

Mr. T. Young to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 2d Grade in Chittagong, making over temporary charge of the Magistracy of Backergunge to Mr. R. R. Sturt, the Collector of that District, who will conduct he duties in addition to those of his own office.

Mr. M. A. G. Shawe to be Magistrate of Backergunge.

The Honourable F. Drummond, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Purneah, to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in that District at the conclusion of his present deputation to Malda.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon R. B. Kinsey to be Civil Assistant Surgeon of Purneah.

Bidjonath Sahay to be Government Pleader in the Zillah Court of Shahabad.

*11th December*, 1843.

Mr. E. Jenkins, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Behar, to exercise the special powers described in Clause 3, Section 2, Regulation III. of 1821.

*27th November*, 1843.

Mr. A. Kean, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Moorshedabad, for one month, on private affairs, from the date of quitting his Station.

*4th December*, 1843.

Mr. T. C. Smith, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Purneah, until the sailing of the Steam Vessel Bentinck, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 6th October last.

Mr. T. Wyatt, Judge of Rungpore, for one month, under Section XI. of the Amended Absentee Rules, from the 17th instant, or from the date on which he may quit his Station, making over charge of the current duties of his office to the Principal Sudder Ameen of the District.

*11th December*, 1843.

Mr. B. Golding, Judge of East Burdwan, for one month, under Section XI. of the Amended Absentee Rules, for the purpose of visiting the Presidency, on private affairs, commencing from the date on which he may make over charge of the current duties of his office to the Principal Sudder Ameen of the District.

Baboo Punchanun-Sreemunny, Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Moorshedabad, for a fortnight, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 6th ultimo.

*4th December*, 1843.

Messrs. E. Jackson and J. R. Muspratt have been permitted to proceed to Bauleah, and prosecute their studies of the Oriental languages under the superintendence of the Commissioner of Moorshedabad.

*11th December*, 1843.

Mr. G. Hewett, Deputy Magistrate under Act XV. of 1843, in East Burdwan, assumed charge of his office on the 4th instant.

Mr. J. Staniforth made over charge of the office of Special Commissioner of Cuttack to Mr. H. B. Brownlow, Judge, on the 1st instant.

*4th December*, 1843.

Mr. J. Pagan, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Midnapore, for one month, under Medical Certificate, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Sea, or elsewhere, if necessary.

*11th December*, 1843.

Capt. R. Mathison, Revenue Surveyor in Midnapore, for fifteen days, on private affairs.

Moulvie Ahmed Buksh, Sudder Ameen of Nuddea, for [illegible] days, on [illegible] affairs, commencing from the 4th instant.

*15th December*, 1843.

Mr. P. Taylor, Magistrate, Collector and Salt Agent of Balasore, for one year, to proceed to Europe, on urgent private affairs, under the Amended Absentee Rules, commencing from the date of his departure in the Suez Steamer, advertised to sail in May next.

*16th December*, 1843.

Mr. G. Gough, Judge of Sarun, for three months, under Medical Certificate, to commence between the 1st and 10th proximo, or until such time as he may avail himself of Furlough within that period.

*11th December*, 1843.

Moulvie Ullee Hyder, Moonsiff of Ramanasa, East Burdwan, to be a Moonsiff of the higher grade, vice Moonshee Aftabooddeen, of Furreedpore, deceased.

*18th December*, 1843.

The Rev. H. Thomas to be Assistant Chaplain to the Garrison of Fort William.

The Rev. H. Lascelles to be Assistant Chaplain at Dinapore.

The Rev. W. H. Ross to be Assistant Chaplain of St. James' Church.

Syed Zynoodeen Hussein to be a Member of the Ferry Fund Committee at Malda, vice Baboo Ruggonath Dos resigned.

*11th December*, 1843.

The Rev. H. H. Harington, appointed Assistant Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival on the Ship "Plantagenet," which Vessel reached Kedgeree on the 8th instant.

The Rev. M. J. Jennings, a Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his return from Furlough on board the Ship "Plantagenet," which Vessel reached Kedgeree on the 8th instant.

Mr. H. Davidson, who after being reported qualified for public service by proficiency in two of the Native languages, was permitted, under Orders of the 16th October last, to remain attached to the College of Fort William for the purpose of studying Oordoo, has been reported qualified in that language.

Mr. A. Pigou, of the Civil Service, has been reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the Native languages.

Mr. Edward Larken Ellis, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors, a Member of the Civil Service, on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival in Calcutta on the 1st instant.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. A. Forbes, Collector of Midnapore, will take effect from the 20th ultimo.

*16th December*, 1843.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. G. D. Wilkins, Magistrate of Sarun, on the 27th ultimo, will take effect from the 12th instead of from the 1st proximo.

*18th December*, 1843.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. A. Ogilvie, Collector of Nuddea, on the 30th October last, will take effect from the 18th instant, instead of from the 6th ultimo.

Mr. R. N. Shore received charge of the offices of Magistrate, Collector and Salt Agent of the Southern Division of Cuttack, from Mr T. Bruce, on the 7th instant.

Major M. G. White, Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, at Gowalparah, resumed charge of the current duties of his office from Mr. Sub-Assistant W. S. Hudson on the 4th instant.

Mr. W. Tayler, Officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Midnapore, made over charge of the office to Baboo Rammohun Roy, Principal Sudder Ameen, on the 11th instant.

Mr. W. H. Brodhurst, Officiating Deputy Collector of West Burdwan, made over charge of his Treasury to Baboo Joynarain Dos, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector, on the 12th instant, to visit the interior of the District.

Mr. C. Steer, Collector of Dinagepore, made over charge of his Treasury to Baboo Obhoychurn Mullick, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector, on the 4th instant.

Mr. F. Cardew, Judge of Beerbhoom, made over charge of his office to Syed Izzut Ullee, Principal Sudder Ameen, on the 12th instant.

Mr. W. Jackson, Commissioner of Revenue of the 14th or Moorshedabad Division, resumed charge of his office from Mr. F. Gouldsbury on the 14th instant.

FRED. JAS. HALLIDAY,
*Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

*4th December*, 1843.

His Excellency Major General Sir William Nott, G. C. B., Envoy to His Majesty the King of Oude, gave over charge to Captain J. D. Shakespear, the Assistant to the Mission, on the 1st Instant.

The Governor General deeply regrets, that ill health should for a time compel Major General Sir W. Nott, G. C. B., to withdraw his valuable services from the Government.

Major General Sir George Pollock, G. C. B., is appointed to officiate as Envoy to His Majesty the King of Oude, during the absence of Major General Sir W. Nott, G. C. B.

His Excellency Major General Sir George Pollock, G. C. B., will have all the Honors due to the Envoy to His Majesty the King of Oude while he shall so officiate.

*5th December*, 1843.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has been pleased to grant an extension of leave of absence to Doctor R. H. Irvine, M. D., Surgeon to the Gwalior Residency, till the 31st instant.

*12th December*, 1843.

The Honourable James Thomason assumed charge of the Lieut. Governorship of the North Western Provinces on this date.

Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton to be Agent to the Governor General on special Mission to Sirsa and Buhawulpore.

Mr. F. Currie, Officiating Secretary, is appointed Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General,

F. CURRIE, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Govr. Genl.*

*20th December*, 1843.

The Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council having received the melancholy intelligence of the death, on the 24th October last, of His Highness Maharaja Hurree Rao Hulkar, of Indore, is pleased to direct that Minute Guns, to the number of 45, corresponding with the age of the late Maharaja, be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William this forenoon.

T. R. DAVIDSON, *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*18th December*, 1843.

Notice is hereby given, that the Salaries and Allowances of the Civil and Marine Departments for December 1843, will be payable as under—

Marine Department, on or after Wednesday the 10th Proximo.

Civil Ditto, on or after Monday the 15th Proximo.

By order of the Honourable the President in Council,

J. A. DORIN, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Simla, 25th November*, 1843.

The leave of absence, for three months, on Sick Certificate, granted in Orders of 19th September last, to Lieutenant Edward James Robinson, Superintendent of the Bhuttee Territory, is cancelled.

R. N. C. HAMILTON, *Secy. to the Govt. N. W. P.*

## MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 16th December*, 1843.

No. 276 of 1843.—The Pay, Batta, and other Allowances for December 1843, of the Troops at the Presidency and at the other Stations of the Army, will be issued on or after Wednesday, the 10th proximo.

No. 277 of 1843.—The Honourable the President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

*44th Regiment N. I.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut. Arthur Sanders to be Captain of a Company, ...... | From the 24th August 1843, in succession to Captain Robert Grange retired. |
| Ensign Charles Hawes Keighly to be Lieutenant, .... | |

The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their appointment by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Cornet and Ensign from the dates assigned to them in G. O. Nos. 186 and 237, of the 1st September and 3d November last:

| *Cavalry.* | *Date of arrival at Fort William.* |
|---|---|
| Mr. Arthur Vincent Dumbleton, .. | 10th December 1843. |
| *Infantry.* | |
| Mr. George William Fraser, .. .. | 10th Ditto ,, |

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors:

| | *Date of arrival at Fort William.* |
|---|---|
| Captain Robert Ramsay, of the 10th Regt. N. I., .. .. .. | 10th December, 1843. |
| Bt. Capt. Robert Wyllie, of the 6th Regt. N. I., .. .. .. .. | |

The following Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough:

| | |
|---|---|
| Brevet Captain John Robertson Younger, of the 56th Regiment Native Infantry, ... .. .. | On Medical Certificate. |

In consideration of the long and faithful services of Subadar Major Shaik Supon, Bahadoor, late of the 42d Regt. Light Infantry, His Honour in Council is pleased to sanction the continuance of the Brevet Pay of his rank to that Native Officer from the date of his transfer to the Pension Establishment.

No. 278 of 1843.—The Pay of Boys attached to Her Majesty's Regiments of Infantry having been inadvertently laid down G. O. G. G. 7th October 1840, paragraph 4, at 6½d. per day, with the new Scale of Rations, with reference to former Royal Warrants sanctioning a lower Rate of Deduction on account of Rations from the Pay of Infantry Soldiers, than from that of Men attached to Corps of Dragoons, it is hereby directed, that from and after the 1st of January 1844, the Pay of Boys attached to Her Majesty's Regiments of Infantry, will be drawn for at the same Rate as that of Boys belonging to Corps of Dragoons, viz. Five Pence per Day, with the new Scale of Rations.

No. 279 of 1843.—The undermentioned Officers of the Engineers, Artillery and Infantry are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the date expressed opposite to their names:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | *13th Regt. N. I.* | |
| Lieut. | Thomas Elliot Colebrooke, .. .. .. | 19th December 1843. |
| | *Regiment of Artillery.* | |
| 1st Lieut. | Edward Griffith Austin, .. .. .. .. | |
| ,, | Edward Wm. Smyth Scott, .. .. .. .. | |
| ,, | Ralph Smyth, .. .. .. .. .. .. | |
| ,, | Vincent Eyre, .. .. .. .. .. .. | |
| ,, | John Larkin Cheese Richardson, .. .. | |
| ,, | Murray Mackenzie, .. .. .. .. .. | |
| | *Engineers.* | |
| 1st Lieut. | Joseph Alexander Weller, .. .. .. .. | |
| ,, | John Nixon Sharp, .. .. .. .. .. | |
| ,, | James Roger Western, .. .. .. .. | |

Lieutenant Charles Lionel Showers, of the 14th Regiment N. I., is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on Medical Certificate, via Bombay; his Furlough to commence from the date of his embarkation at the Port, provided it take place within the period of the preparatory leave granted to him for five months, from the 14th November last.

Serjeant Charles Clayton, of the 4th Company 1st Battalion Artillery, is appointed an Acting Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works, and placed at the disposal of Lieutenant Colonel Garstin. The Serjeant is transferred to the Town Major's List.

No. 280 of 1843.—The following paragraph of a Military Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, No. 66, dated 4th October 1843, is published for general information:

"Para. 31. Chaplains appointed since 1st September 1836, and their Widows, if entitled to Pension from Lord Clive's Fund, are admissible only at the following rates, viz.

1st. Chaplains who have not served seven years in India, a Pension of £ (63-17-6) Sixty-three, Seventeen Shillings, and Six Pence a year, (being one moiety of their Pay on Furlough, as fixed by our Letter in the Ecclesiastical Department, dated 31st August 1836, No. 2,) and their Widows, One-half of that Sum, viz. £ (31-18-9) Thirty-one, Eighteen Shillings, and Nine pence.

2d. The Widows of Chaplains who have completed seven years' actual service in India, as Widows of Captains.

3d. The Widows of Chaplains who have completed fifteen years' actual service in India, as Widows of Majors."

W. M. N. STURT, *Major*,
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.*

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BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

*Head Quarters, Camp Agra, 22d November*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed :

The order issued on the 8th instant, by Major General Sir J. McCaskill, K. C. B. and K. H., commanding at Subathoo, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. F. Field, of her Majesty's 9th foot, to the charge of the four gun battery at that station, on the departure with his corps of Lieutenant H. T. Combe, of the 1st European light infantry.

The order issued on the 6th instant, by Lieutenant Colonel G. Kingston, commanding the 52d regiment of native infantry, authorizing the hire of a two-bullock hackery for the conveyance of the sick on the march.

The orders issued on the 11th and 15th instant, by Major George Blake, commanding a detachment of artillery in progress to Agra, directing the Commissariat Agent to entertain two three-bullock hackeries, one on each of those dates, for the conveyance of the sick of the 6th battalion of artillery.

The order issued on the 25th ultimo, by Captain J. Fisher, appointing Lieutenant J. M. B. Fraser Tytler, doing duty with the Sirmoor local battalion, to act as Adjutant to the left wing, during its separation from the Head Quarters of the corps.

1st Lieutenant H. A. Olpherts is removed from the 4th company 3d battalion, and posted to the 2d troop 3d brigade of horse artillery.

Assistant Surgeon T. S. Lacy is removed from the 1st regiment of light cavalry, and posted to the 35th light infantry, with effect from the 14th instant.

Lieutenant A. Walker, Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, of the invalid pension establishment, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, permitted to reside and draw his pay at Cawnpore.

Conductor F. Volkers is removed from the Delhi Magazine, and appointed to the arsenal of Fort William, vice Sub-Conductor James Lamb transferred from the latter to the former place.

Gunner William Roberts, employed as an Overseer in the iron bridge yard at Cossipore, is transferred to the Town Major's list.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

*1st Troop 2d Brigade H. A.*—Assistant Surgeon M. Grierson, from 1st November to 15th November 1844, in extension, to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

*9th Regiment Light Cavalry.*—Brevet Major A. Tucker, C. B. from 15th November to 15th November 1844, in extension, to remain at Simlah, on medical certificate.

*16th Regiment Grenadiers.*—Ensign G. F. Mainwaring, from 20th November 1843 to 28th December.—On private affairs.

*30th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain R. S Ewart, Adjutant, from 1st January 1844, to 30th November 1844, in extension, to remain at Mussooree, on medical certificate.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General*,
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

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*Head Quarters, Camp Agra, 23d November*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed :

The presidency division order dated the 6th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon T. A. Gray, attached to the General Hospital, to do duty with her Majesty's 10th foot, vice Assistant Surgeon W. A. Tongue deceased, and supernumerary native doctor Noor Mahomed, at present with the 23d, to proceed to Dacca, and do duty with the 49th regiment of native infantry.

The presidency division order dated the 7th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. Grant to the medical charge of a detachment of recruits proceeding to the Upper Provinces, under the command to Captain Cowper, of her Majesty's 40th foot ; and directing Assistant Surgeon J. F. Beatson, M. D. Apothecary M. Hackerdon, Apprentice T. Hefferan, and Assistant Apothecaries M. Sullivan and B. Glegg to do duty with it, the latter as Steward.

The Meerut station order dated the 15th instant, directing Apprentice W. Bryan and A. McDonald to do duty, the former in the depot hospital of the 2d European regiment, and the latter in the hospital of her Majesty's 40th foot.

The Cawnpore division order dated the 14th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon J. H. Serrell to accompany the left wing of the 42d light infantry to Etawah, and perform the civil medical duties at that station.

The Saugor division order of the 13th instant, by Major General J. Tombs, directing 2d Lieutenant H. Tombs, of the 3d company 6th, to join and do duty with the 6th company 6th battalion of artillery at Jhansi.

The Delhi garrison order of the 14th instant, by Major General G. Hunter, C. B. directing the Commissariat to furnish 2 hackeries of four bullocks each, for the conveyance of the sick belonging to the 7th company of sappers and miners proceeding towards Agra.

The Nowgong station order of the 12th instant, by Brigadier F. Young, authorizing the Commissariat to pay the hire of two three-bullock hackeries, which were employed in bringing in the sick of a troop of the 8th light cavalry from Jeitpore.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :

*51st Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign E. R. Blair, from 14th June, to ——— to enable him to rejoin his corps.

N. B. This cancels the leave of absence granted to him in General Orders of the 17th ultimo.

*Head Quarters, Camp Agra, 24th November*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed :

The presidency division order of the 10th instant, by Major General E. Cartwright, directing Assistant Surgeon W. Craddock, doing duty with a detachment of European infantry recruits at Dum-Dum, to afford medical aid to the artillery drafts and recruits, proceeding to the Upper Provinces under the command of 1st Lieutenant H. A. Olpherts.

The Dum-Dum station order of the 9th instant, appointing Sergeant E. Tarrell to act as Quarter Master Sergeant, and Sergeant J. Sims as Provost Sergeant, to a detachment of artillery drafts and European infantry recruits, about to proceed to the Upper Provinces under the command of Captain F. Trimmer, and Sergeant W. Busteed to act as Sergeant Major to the artillery detachment.

The following garrison orders by Major General G. Hunter, C. B. commanding at Delhi, are confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council :

*Dated 3d October* 1843.—Directing the Commissariat to furnish seven hackeries of 4-bullocks each, for the conveyance of magazine stores to Almorah, and to entertain a guard of a jemadar and four chokeydars to accompany and protect the stores.

*Dated 6th October* 1843.—Directing the Commissariat to pay the hire of a 2-bullock hackery, for the conveyance of three sick sepoys from the Kootub Minar to Delhi.

Captain J. P. Hickman, of the invalid establishment, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside at Allahabad, and draw his pay and allowances from the Cawnpore pay office.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 30th ultimo, to Lieutenant Augustus Turner, of the 1st regiment of native infantry, is cancelled at the request of that officer.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

*2d Regiment Grenadiers.*—Lieutenant J. Rattray, from 11th November to 10th May 1843, in extension, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

*5th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign J. H. Firth, acting Interpreter and Quarter Master 9th light cavalry, from 2d November to 1st November 1844, to visit Simla, on medical certificate

*6th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Colonel R. Rich, from 25th November to 25th November 1844, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

*19th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Major T. H. Newhouse, from 1st November to 30th November, in extension, to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

*26th Regiment Light Infantry.*—Major J. B. D. Gahan, from 18th November to 18th February 1844, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate.

*63d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant F. Scrivener, from 15th November to 15th November 1844, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

*64th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant C. Corsar, from 1st November to 1st November 1844, in extension, to remain at Simla, on medical certificate.

The following orders are confirmed :

The station order issued on the 18th ultimo, by Captain T. Plumbe, commanding at Allygurh, appointing Assistant Surgeon G. Paton, M. D. to the medical charge of the left wing of the 27th regiment of native infantry.

The Meerut division order of the 18th instant, directing the undermentioned subordinate medical servants to proceed to Sukkur, and report themselves to the officer commanding at that station.

Supernumerary Apothecary James Jarves, from her Majesty's 40th foot.

Assistant Apothecary T. Brass, from the 2d European regiment.

Assistant Apothecary C. Webb, from her Majesty's 16th lancers.

The following officers, of the corps of engineers, are, under authority from Government, attached to the Army of Exercise, and directed to proceed by dawk to Agra, and report themselves to Major J. E. Smith, chief engineer :

Brevet Captain W. Abercrombie.
1st Lieutenant J. A. Weller.
" T. Renny.
" S. Pott.
2d Lieutenant P. Garforth.

1st Lieutenant A. Cunningham will join the force under Major General J. Grey, C. B. in Bundlecund.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :

*14th Regiment of Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain C. G. Walsh, at present doing duty with the Sylhet light infantry battalion, to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Brevet Major F. Mackeson, C. B., who has been placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces.

Lieutenant D. C. T. Beatson will continue to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master, until the arrival of Brevet Captain Walsh.

The officers commanding the artillery with the Army of Exercise, the Head Quarters of her Majesty's 9th and 16th lancers, the 3d buffs, 39 and 40th foot, will forward to Head Quarters the names of non-commissioned officers the first to fill the office of Provost Marshal, the second for that of Assistant Baggage Master, and the four last for the appointment of Deputy Provost Marshals to the divisions to which their regiments respectively belong.

The following orders are confirmed :

The Saugor division order of the 16th instant, appointing Lieutenant F. C. Tombs, Aid-de-Camp to Major General J. Tombs, to act as Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, during the absence of Captain Reid, who has been ordered to join the force assembling for service in Bundlecund.

The order of the 13th instant, by Major General G. Cooper, commanding at Barrackpore, directing Captain E. Wintle, of the 71st regiment of native infantry, to officiate as Major of Brigade, in the room of Captain Brackenbury, of the 59th native infantry, about to proceed with his regiment to Jumalpore.

The Umballah station order of the 16th instant, directing all reports to be made to Lieutenant Colonel J. Frushard, of the 2d European regiment, on the departure of Colonel S. Bolton, C. B., and appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain A. H. Corfield, Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 2d European regiment, to act as detachment staff, vice Lugard, of her Majesty's 31st foot, proceeding with his regiment.

The order of the 8th instant, by Major P. Brown, commanding the 29th regiment of native infantry, appointing Lieutenant M. B. Whish to act as Adjutant, in the room of Brevet Captain Marsden nominated to a civil situation.

The undermentioned officers having been declared, by a committee held at Saugor, to be qualified to discharge the duties of Interpreter to a native corps, are exempted from further examination in the native languages, excepted that by the College examiners :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ensign J. L. Sherwill, | 29th | regiment of native infantry. | |
| Lieutenant J. Turner, | 51st | ditto | ditto. |
| " E. J. Hughes, | 57th | ditto | ditto. |

Lieutenant and Adjutant F. W. Drummond, of the 8th regiment of light cavalry, has been pronounced by a committee held at Nowgong, to have attained that "competent knowledge of Hindoostanee," which is contemplated by General Orders by the Governor General, of the 9th January 1837.

Unposted Ensign Leslie Nicholson, not arrived, is posted to the 54th regiment of native infantry at Cawnpore.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Agra, 27th November*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed :

The station order issued on the 15th instant, by Major General E. F. Waters, C. B., commanding at Bareilly, directing Surgeon J. M. Brander, M. D., to proceed and join the 68th regiment of native infantry, to which he stands appointed, and Assistant Surgeon W. Brydon, of the 23d, afford medical aid to the artillery, 4th native infantry and staff, until further orders.

The presidency division order of the 14th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon W. Crozier, attached to the 71st regiment of native infantry, to the medical charge of the division and station staff, in the room of Surgeon W. Stevenson, of the 29th native infantry, proceeded to Jumalpore with his regiment ; and directing Apothecary G. Oliver and hospital Apprentice V. H. Shinks, doing duty at the General Hospital, to accompany the detachment of European artillery and infantry drafts and recruits under orders to proceed from Dum-Dum to the Upper Provinces ; the latter to join the garrison of Chunar, on arrival of the detachment at Benares.

The order issued on the 3d instant, by 2d Lieutenant A. Light, commanding a detachment of European recruits proceeding towards Meerut, appointing Private J. Blunt, of the 1st European recruits light infantry, to act as Provost Sergeant.

Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that an augmentation of 25 privates per company shall be made to the corps of sappers and miners by enlistments, and that a recruit depot be likewise formed at the Head Quarters of the corps.

The recruit depot to consist of three hundred privates, with a staff of

1 Sergeant Major.
1 Quarter Master Sergeant.
2 Drill corporals.
1 Drill havildar.
1 Drill naick.
1 Pay havildar for every 100 men, and
1 Bheestie ditto ditto

on the usual allowances authorized for those several grades.

The officer commanding the sappers and miners will make his own arrangements with respect to the provision for the depot of such drill instructors in addition to the foregoing as he may deem necessary.

The leave of absence, to visit the presidency, on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, granted in General Orders of the 17th ultimo, to Lieutenant H. Cary, of the 6th regiment of native infantry, is cancelled at the request of that officer.

Laboratory-man Sergeant T. Fay, attached to the Agra Magazine, is appointed to act as Park Sergeant to the Army of Exercise.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :

*3d Regiment Light Cavalry.*—Colonel W. Pattle, C. B., from 25th November, to 2d December, in extension, to enable him to join his regiment.

The order issued on the 29th of July last, by Lieutenant Colonel M. C. Paul, Commanding at Sukkur, authorizing the entertainment of an extra dresser for the hospital of a detachment of the 9th regiment of native infantry at Shikarpore, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The order issued on the 1st ultimo, by Major General Sir G. Pollock, G. C. B., commanding the Dinapore division, directing Captain F. Lloyd, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, to receive temporary charge of the sudder bazar and abkaree department at that station from Captain Kennedy ordered on duty towards Agra, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The order issued on the 18th instant, by Major J. O. Clarkson, commanding the 42d light infantry, appointing Lieutenant J. J. Mainwaring to act, from the 15th idem, as Adjutant to the left wing, under orders to proceed to Etawah, is confirmed.

The appointment of Sergeant Patrick McGuinness a bazar Sergeant to the sudder bazar of the Army of Exercise, announced in General Orders of the 2d instant, is cancelled.

With the sanction of Government, the undermentioned men are permitted to reside and draw their stipends at the places specified opposite their respective names, instead of being sent to the destinations assigned them in General Orders of the 28th ultimo :

*5th Battalion Artillery.*—James Cordell, 1st Bugle Major, Ajmere ; James Dunn, 2d ditto, Dinapore.

*Artillery Invalids.*—Henry Snyder, Drummer, Dum-Dum.

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*Head Quarters, Camp Agra, 29th November*, 1843.

The following orders are confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council :

The Saugor division order of the 2[illegible] September, directing Lieutenant A. Cuningham, executive Engi-

at Nowgong, to make a survey of the ground occupied by the new cantonment at that station, and authorizing him to entertain six classies at (5) five Rupees per month each, to enable him to perform the duty.

The Cawnpore station order of the 21st ultimo, authorizing the commissariat to hire bullocks for the purpose of conveying the exercising guns in use with the 8th battalion of artillery, with stores, ammunition, &c. to the Magazine.

The order issued on the 3d ultimo, by Major General E. Cartwright, commanding the presidency division, appointing Native Doctor Shaick Toorab Allie, doing duty with the 7th battalion of artillery, to the station of Barasat, in the room of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Isserchunder Nye transferred to Bancoorah.

The station order issued on the 19th ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel M. C. Paul, commanding at Sukkur, appointing Lieutenant S. Richards, of the 58th regiment of native infantry, to the temporary command of Chamberlain's horse, during the absence of Lieutenant Chamberlain, on leave, on medical certificate, is confirmed.

Major General E. Barton is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside within the Benares division, and for a time to make Goruckpore his place of residence.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Y. Lamb of the invalid establishment, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside in the hills north of Deyrah, and to draw his pay and allowances from the Meerut Pay Office.

Caseypersaud, Native Doctor, attached to the 46th regiment of native infantry, is, under instructions from Government, placed at the disposal of the Surgeon to the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, but he will rejoin the same corps when his services are no longer required by Surgeon J. T. Pearson.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*30th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant G. Henderson, from 20th November to 1st November 1844, in extension, to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate.

*41st Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant G. A. Brett, from 10th December to 1st January 1844, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

*45th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain W. Biddulph, from 15th November to 15th November 1844, in extension, to visit Landour, on medical certificate.

*63d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant S. Toulmin, from 15th November to 15th November 1844, in extension, to remain at Simlah, on medical certificate.

*69th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign J. E. Cracroft, from 1st November to remain at Meerut, and enable him to join his regiment.

*72d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant G. F. Holmes from 14th November to 14th May 1844, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

*5th Irregular Cavalry.*—Lieutenant E. N. Edmonstone, Adjutant from 30th November to 15th January 1844, in extension, to enable him to join.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

GENERAL ORDERS—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

*Head Quarters, Camp Agra, 30th November,* 1843.

No. 23.—1. Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, in the regiments serving in India:

*16th Light Dragoons.*—Lieutenant Maurice Lynch Blake, from the 4th dragoon guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Townsend who exchanges. 5th September 1843.

*18th Foot.*—Francis Thomas Frederick Augustus MacDonnell, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Brodrick, deceased. 12th September 1843.

*55th Foot.*—Christopher Mackay Read, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Marshall, appointed to the 16th foot. 29th September 1843.

*62d Foot.*—Sergeant Major Charles Fraser, from the 42d foot, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Lane, deceased. 4th September 1843.

Arthur J. LeGrand, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Fraser, appointed to the 42d foot, 5th September 1843.

*78th Foot.*—Ensign Thomas Collingwood, from the 64th foot, to be Ensign, vice Mackenzie, deceased. 12th September 1843.

*86th Foot.*—Ensign John Augustus Oldham, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Cox, deceased. 23d June 1843.

Gentleman Cadet Lindsay Farrington, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Oldham. 23d June 1843.

*Unattached.*—Lieutenant H. H. F. Clarke, from the [illegible] foot, to be Captain, without purchase. 29th September 1843.

*Staff.*—Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Simson Pratt, of the 26th foot, to be Deputy Adjutant General to her Majesty's troops serving at Madras, vice Mountain, whose appointment has been cancelled. 5th September 1843.

*Hospital Staff.*—Deputy Inspector General John Frederick Clarke, M. D., to be Inspector General of hospitals, vice Loinsworth, deceased. 5th September 1843.

*Brevet.*—Major Edward Sanders of the Bengal Engineers, to be Lieutenant Colonel, in the army in the East Indies. 12th September 1843.

Captain John Griffin, of the 24th regiment of Bengal infantry, to be Major in the army in the East Indies. 12th September 1843.

MEMORANDUM.—The date of the appointment of Lieutenant William J. D'Oyley C. Aplin, from the 29th foot, to be Lieutenant in the 22d regiment of foot, vice Pennefather, who exchanges, is 24th August 1843, and not 28th ultimo.

2. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the 22d (or Cheshire) regiment of foot, to bear upon its regimental or second colour, and also upon its appointments, the word "Scinde," in commemoration of the distinguished gallantry displayed by the regiment in the campaign against the Ameers of Scinde, in the early part of the present year, 1843.

[illegible] ...ander-in-Chief in India directs the publi... ...ollowing extract from the London Gazette, ...ormation:

...Street, September 27, 1843.—The Queen has ... Major General Sir Charles Felix ... the Most Honourable Military Order ...; ...olonel Richard England, with local rank of Major General in India, to be Knight's Commanders of the said order.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Gore Browne and Joseph Simmons, of the 41st regiment of foot; Majors Arthur Philip Savage Wilkinson and Hamlet Wade, of the 13th regiment of light infantry: and Major George Hogarth, of the 26th regiment of foot, to be Companions of the said Most Hon. Military Order.

The Queen has farther been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel George Huish, of the 26th regiment of Bengal native infantry, in the service of the East India Company, to be a Companion of the aforesaid Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

4. The following orders are confirmed:

By His Excellency Lieutenant General the Most Noble the Marquis of Tweeddale, K. T., nominating a Committee of Pay Mastership in the 15th hussars, consisting of Major Key, Captain Chambers and Captain Smith, and directing Quarter Master Betson to continue to act as Pay Master from the 30th October 1843, upon the responsibility of the committee.

By his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir T. McMahon, Bart. K. C. B., prolonging the leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Woulfe, 3d buffs, from the 7th November to the 6th December 1843, on medical certificate.

By Major General Cartwright, commanding the presidency division:

*Dated 19th November* 1843.—Directing the following officers to do duty with the recruits ordered to march to the Upper Provinces, under the command of Captain Cowper, 40th foot:

*3d Light Dragoons.*—Brevet Captain Codd, Cornets Burton and Ellis.

*9th Lancers.*—Cornet McFarlane and French.

*3d Buffs.*—Lieutenant Handfield.

*31st Foot.*—Lieutenant Gabbett, Ensigns Pilkington, Mackenzie and Brenchley Gould.

*40th.*—Lieutenant Hockings.

*62d.*—Captain Sibley and Sinclair.

*Dated 20th November* 1843.—Granting leave of absence to Captain Kelly, 31st foot, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation, at the recommendation of a Board of Medical Officers.

5. Leave of absence—

*14th Light Dragoons.*—Captain Tonge, to England, for one year from the 1st January 1844.

*10th Foot.*—Lieutenant honourable P. F. Lysaght, to Moulmein and Arracan, from the 23d November 1843, till the return of the honourable company's ship "Amherst," on medical certificate.

*21st.*—Captain King, prolonged for 3 months from the 1st January 1844, to enable him to join his regiment.

*21st.*—Captain the honourable C. R. West, for 2 months from the 14th November 1843, to enable him to join his regiment.

*25th.*—Lieutenant Cust, to remain at Calcutta, from the 24th November to the 31st December 1843.

*50th.*—Assistant Surgeon Burke, prolonged for 3 months from the 16th November 1843, to remain at Dinapore, on medical certificate.

*63d.*—Lieutenant Seymour, from the 1st to the 13th October 1843, to enable him to join his regiment.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

H. G. SMITH, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General H. M. Forces in India.*

*Head Quarters, Camp Agra, 28th November,* 1843.

Amaun Sing, sepoy, of the 24th regiment of native infantry, having been pronounced by a special Medical Committee assembled at Saugor, unfit for further duty, is transferred to the pension establishment, from the 1st proximo.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

*1st Regiment Light Cavalry.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain V. F. T. Turner, from 7th October to 31st December in extension, to remain at Simlah, on medical certificate, and enable him to rejoin.

*Head Quarters, Camp Agra, 29th November,* 1843.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Agra garrison and station order of the 17th of August last, appointing Surgeon A. Chalmers, M. D., of the 3d battalion of artillery, to the medical charge of her Majesty's 39th foot, as a temporary arrangement, in consequence of the death of Surgeon Stark of that regiment.

The order issued on the 17th of December last, by Lieutenant Colonel R. Fernie, commanding at Dacca, appointing Surgeon J. Taylor, in medical charge of the civil establishments at that station, to the medical charge of the 49th regiment of native infantry and artillery detachment, as a temporary arrangement, consequent on the demise of Surgeon R. B. Duncan.

The Futtyghur station order dated the 11th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon W. J. Loch, of the 42d light infantry, to make over medical charge of the artillery detail, the detachment of the 69th regiment of native infantry, and the sick and convalescents of the 43d light infantry, to Assistant Surgeon T. C. Hunter, in medical charge of the civil establishments at the station.

1st Lieutenants F. W. Swinhoe, of the artillery, and F. Trollope, of the 62d regiment of native infantry, having been declared by a committee held at Nusseerabad, to be qualified to discharge the duties of Interpreter to a native corps, are exempted from further examination in the native languages, except that by the examiners of the College of Fort William.

1st Lieutenant C. H. Dickens, of the artillery, has been pronounced by the same committee to have attained that competent knowledge of Hindoostanee, which is contemplated by General Orders by the Governor General of the 9th January 1837.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

*6th Company 6th Battalion Artillery.*—Captain J. H. Daniell, from 25th November to 25th November 1844, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

*1st Regiment Light Cavalry.*—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain A. Campbell, from 20th Nov. to 1st Nov. 1844, in extension, to remain at Landour, on medical certificate.

*3d Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign T. C. Merrick, from 24th August to 30th October, to enable him to join his regiment.

*55th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant Colonel J. Oliver, from 20th November to 20th March 1844, in extension, to visit the presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to the Cape of Good Hope, or New South Wales, on medical certificate.

*17th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Captain J. C. Plowden, from 31st December to 31st January 1844, in extension, to enable him to join his regiment.

*19th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Ensign J. P. Giles, from 16th November to 16th February 1844, to remain at Nusseerabad, on medical certificate, and to enable him to join his regiment.

The following orders are confirmed:

The order issued on the 20th instant, by the officer commanding the 3d brigade of horse artillery, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain A. Humfrays, of the 3d troop, to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master, vice Huish proceeding to join his situation as Major of Brigade to the artillery attached to the *Army of Exercise.*

The Meerut division order of the 24th instant, directing Surgeon W. Spencer, of the 38th light infantry, to assume medical charge of the staff from Surgeon G. Craigie, M. D. about to quit the station with the 2d brigade of horse artillery.

The Saugor division order of the 19th instant, directing Quarter Master Sergeant W. Keefe, who was recently appointed to the Maywar Bheel corps, to join and do duty temporarily with the 57th regiment of native infantry.

The order issued on the 14th instant, by the officer commanding the 14th regiment of native infantry, directing the Commissariat to entertain two 2-bullock hackeries for the conveyance of sick men on the march.

The order issued on the 16th instant, by the officer commanding the 14th regiment of native infantry, directing the Commissariat to entertain an extra 2-bullock hackery for the conveyance of sick men on the march.

The order issued on the 6th instant, by the officer commanding the 1st battalion of artillery, appointing gunners J. Oliver and R. Barry to act as camp color-men, to the 1st and 2d companies.

Native doctor Dhaim Khan, of the 3d regiment of light cavalry, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, admitted to the advantages possessed by the school class of native doctors.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

*19th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Syers, from 1st November to 1st December, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

*Head Quarters, Camp Agra, 30th November,* 1843.

The Saugor division order of the 19th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant C. D'O. Atkinson, of the 40th regiment of native infantry, to officiate as executive officer in the 14th division of public works, during the indisposition of Captain J. R. Oldfield, or until further orders, is, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The following orders are confirmed:

The Dum-Dum station order of the 14th instant, appointing 1st Lieutenant H. A. Olpherts to act as Adjutant to the detachment of European artillery and infantry drafts and recruits proceeding to the Upper Provinces.

The order issued on the 18th instant, by Lieutenant Colonel J. Pereira, commanding the artillery at Agra, appointing 1st Lieutenant W. K. Warner, of the 1st troop 3d brigade of horse artillery, and Acting Adjutant and Quarter Master of the 3d battalion, to act as artillery division staff.

The order issued on the 20th instant, by Lieutenant Colonel D. Harriott, commanding a detachment proceeding on service, appointing Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. F. Whitelocke, officiating Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 8th regiment of light cavalry to act as detachment staff.

The order issued on the 21st ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel D. Harriott, commanding a detachment proceeding on service, directing Surgeon J. Greig, of the 39th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the 6th company 6th battalion of artillery.

The Benares division order of the 20th instant, directing Surgeon C. B. Francis, of the 47th regiment of native infantry, to join and afford medical aid to the left wing of the 13th native infantry proceeding towards Barrackpore, and appointing Surgeon H. Maclean, of the 45th, to the medical charge of the 47th native infantry as a temporary arrangement.

Major G. G. Dennies, of artillery, will, until further orders, continue attached to the Head Quarters of the 6th battalion, instead of proceeding to command the artillery at Sukkur, as directed in General Orders of the 16th instant.

Major G. R. Crawford is appointed temporarily to the command of the artillery at Loodianah, and directed to join.

*G. G. O. 21st Oct.* 1820. *G. G. O. 15th Sept.* 1831. In calling attention to the regulations quoted in the margin, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, directs that applications from officers for leave to proceed to any place beyond the limits of the Bengal presidency, whether on private affairs, or on medical certificate, shall invariably be accompanied by the prescribed certificate of "no demand" from the pay department, or in lieu thereof, by a guarantee from a respectable house of agency, binding itself to be answerable for any public demands that may subsequently be exhibited against the applicant. Commandants of corps and stations are peremptorily prohibited from forwarding to Head Quarters, applications unaccompanied by one other of these documents, and an officer is not to be permitted, in any case, to proceed on leave of absence beyond the limits of his own presidency, until the authority of Government shall be obtained.

The Dinapore division order of the 20th ultimo, permitting Lieutenant N. C. McLeod, executive Engineer of the Ramgurh division of the department of public works, to proceed towards the presidency, in anticipation of leave, on medical certificate, and appointing Captain T. F. Flemyng, of the 36th regiment of native infantry, on command at Hazareebaugh, to act as executive officer of the Ramgurh division, as a temporary arrangement, is confirmed, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

The following orders are confirmed:

The station order issued on the 17th instant, by Brigadier F. Young, commanding at Nowgong, directing Assistant Surgeon W. W. Wells, of the 74th regiment of native infantry, to afford medical aid to the staff.

The Mynpoorie station order dated the 16th instant, ap-

pointing Assistant Surgeon J. A. Guise, attached to that station, to the medical charge of the right wing of the 42d light infantry.

The Sirhind division order of the 3d instant, directing Assistant Surgeon A. W. R. Newenham, doing duty with the 1st brigade of horse artillery to proceed to Sukkur, in Scinde, and report himself to the officer commanding at that station.

The following station orders by Major General J. W. Fast, commanding at Kurnaul, are confirmed:

*Dated 7th November* 1843.—Appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. Butler to do duty with the depot of her Majesty's 3d light dragoons.

*Dated 8th November* 1843.—Appointing Assistant Surgeon J. F. Bacon to the medical charge of the artillery depot.

*Dated 9th November* 1843.—Appointing Assistant Surgeon J. H. Butler to the medical charge of the horse artillery in the room of Assistant Surgeon Newenham, and directing him to proceed with it to Umballah.

*Dated 11th November* 1843.—Appointing Assistant Surgeon J. F. Bacon to the medical charge of the depot of her Majesty's 3d light dragoons remaining at the station.

*Dated 12th November* 1843.—Appointing Assistant Surgeon J. F. Bacon to the medical charge of the sick men of the 72d regiment of native infantry at Kurnaul.

The undermentioned officers having been declared by a committee held at Meerut, to be qualified to discharge the duties of Interpreter to a native corps, are exempted from further examination of the native languages, except that by the College Examiners:

Brevet Captain G. R. P. Becher, 4th regiment native infantry; Lieutenant J. M. Cripps, 26th ditto light infantry: E. J. Boileau, 35th ditto ditto; D. T. Reid, 53d ditto native infantry: J. C. Phillips, 60th ditto ditto.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

J. R. LUMLEY, *Major General,*
*Adjutant General of the Army.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—Dec. 14. At Calcutta, at the Lall Bazar Chapel, by the Rev. W. W. Evans, Mr. John Floyd, Junior, to Miss E. Powell, of Serampore.—15. At Calcutta, W. B. Baldwin, Esq. of Pubna, to Miss Eliza Ann Martindell.—19. At Calcutta, at the Old Church, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, the Rev. Henry Thomas, M. A. Joint Chaplain of the Fort Church, to Dorothy, only daughter of the Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry.

BIRTHS.—Dec. 4. At Chittagong, the lady of A. Sconce, Esq. of a daughter.—8. At Sultanpore, Oude, the lady of Captain G. P. Austen, 18th Regt. N. I. of a daughter.—At Gowhatty, at the residence of her Father, Mrs. Geo. Hookens, of a daughter.—9. At Benares, the lady of Lieut. A. S. O. Donaldson, 45th Regt. N. I. of a son.—13. At Cuttack, Mrs. J. K. Rogers, of a daughter.—14. At Howrah, Mrs. J. Walker, of Mirzapore, of a son.—15. At Calcutta, the lady of Robert Swinhoe, Esq. of a daughter.—16. At Jellasore, the lady of Thomas Campbell, Esq. of a daughter.—19. At Garden Reach, the lady of Captain J. H. Abbott, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Dec. 14. At Calcutta, at Mr. Gray's, Hasting's Street, Mr. Frederick Stavely, Standing Mate of the H. E. I. Co's. brig *Colleroon*.—At Chandernagore, William Frederick Stewart Sebastian, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Fred. Speede, aged 5 years.—16. At Calcutta, Margery, the beloved wife of J. G. Carter, Esq. aged 27 years, 3 months and 15 days.—17. At Calcutta, George Howell Brock, aged 4 years and 14 days.

*Europe.*—Oct. 28. At London, Lieut. Charles Parbury, late of the Indian Navy, aged 33 years.—Aug. 30. At Edinburgh, Alexander Simson, Esq. M. D. of the Bengal Establishment.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 18. The French Barque *Pilote*, V. Fabre, from Cette 19th July.

—— 19. The English Barque *Elphinstone*, T. Fremlin, from the Mauritius 6th November.—The French Barque *Joseph and Claire*, R. Monfort from Bourbon 2d November.

—— 21. The English Ship *Vernon*, J. Gimblet, from Madras 3d December.

—— 22. The English Barque *Lalla Rookh*, H. Kenney, from the Mauritius — November.—The English Ship *Argyle*, T. P. Kinney, from Greenock 15th July.

—— 23. The English Barque *Seppings*, C. Thompson, from the Mauritius 28th October.—The French Barque Auguste, Canners, from Bourbon 30th October.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Vernon from Portsmouth.*—Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Moxon, Mrs. Gimblet, Miss Purdie, the Rev. W. Humphrey; Messrs. Gibbart, and Moxon, Cadets; Messrs. Marshall, Orr, and McCulloch.

## CURRENT RATES OF STOCK.

CALCUTTA, 26TH DECEMBER, 1843.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

| | | | Rs. | As. | | Rs. | As. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 per Cent., .. .. | Sa. | Rs. | 3 | 4 | a | 3 | 12 | disct. |
| 4 Do. .. .. .. .. | Co.'s | do. | 2 | 12 | a | 3 | 4 | do. |
| 5 Do. Transfer Stock, | Sa. | do. | 11 | 8 | a | 12 | 0 | prem. |
| 5 Do. (2nd) 1825,26, | do. | do. | 2 | 0 | a | 6 | 8 | do. |
| 5 Do. (3rd) 1829,30, | do. | do. | 6 | 0 | a | 6 | 8 | do. |
| 5 Do. (4th) 1841,42, | Co.'s | do. | 8 | 0 | a | 8 | 8 | do. |

| BANK SHARES. | | Rs. | | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Bengal, each Co.'s Rs. | 4,000 | 3250 | a | 3300 | prem. |
| Union Bank, " " .. | 1,000 | 48 | a | 50 | do. |
| Agra Bank, " " .. | 500 | 190 | a | 200 | do. |

No. 14, Writers' Buildings. J. W. ROBERTS.

# ADVERTISEMENTS.

## ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, CALCUTTA.

### ERRATUM.

In the advertisement of the large Refracting Telescope, by Dolland, inserted in last week's paper, the price was erroneously stated to be 250 instead of 1250.

## MESSRS. W. THACKER AND CO'S. MONTHLY LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

November Mail.

Ned Myers, the Autobiography of a Sailor. By J. Fenimore Cooper, Esq. 3 vols., post 8vo.

Arabella Stewart, a Romance, by G. P. R. James, 3 vols., post 8vo.

The Free Lance, by the Author of Massaniello. 3 vols., post 8vo.

The Perils of Beauty. By Capt. Chamier. 3 vols., post 8vo.

The Prairie Bird. By the Honourable Charles Augustus Murray, 3 vols., post 8vo.

Lord Dacre of Gilsland, a Romance of the Days of Queen Elizabeth, 3 vols., post 8vo.

Jessie Phillips. By Mrs. Trollope. 3 vols., post 8vo., with Illustration by Leech.

Chronicles of Gretna Green. By Orlando Hutchinson. P. 8vo.

The Grumbler, a new Novel, by the Author of Nan Darrell, 3 vols., post 8vo.

Caleb Stukeley, a new Novel, in 3 vols., post 8vo.

Whitefriars, or the Days of Charles the Second, an Historical Romance, 3 vols., post 8vo.

The Light Dragoon. By the Author of the Subaltern. 2 vols., post 8vo.

The Unloved One. By Mrs. Hoffland. 3 vols., post 8vo.

Men and Women, or Manorial Rights. By the Author of Susan Hopley. 3 vols., post 8vo.

The Birthright. By Mrs. Gore. 3 vols., post 8vo.

Recreations of Christopher North. Second Series. 3 vols. p. 8vo.

The Mothers of England. By Mrs. Ellis. Post 8vo. cloth.

A Plea for Woman; being a vindication of the importance and extent of her natural sphere of action, with remarks on recent works on the subject. By Mr. Hugo Reid. Foolscap 8vo.

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